

jobs. They included Chinese government representatives, professionals, and graduate students.<sup>12</sup> Transborder families formed by Hong Kong residents married to mainland spouses are on the increase, and a growing number of elderly Hong Kong residents are also moving to the Mainland to enjoy a lower cost of living or a quieter living environment, or to return to their native place. The psychological barriers between Hong Kongers and Mainlanders are steadily eroded by the formation of such relationships.<sup>13</sup>

As the cultural and economic distance between these two groups continues to shrink, Hong Kong Chinese will likely identify themselves increasingly as “Chinese” or as “both Hong Konger and Chinese.” The percentage of Hong Kong residents who identified themselves primarily as “Hong Konger” has dropped from 58.3% in 1990 to 49.3% in 2001, while the percentage of those who self-identified as “Chinese” has risen from 26.2% to 30.6%, and the percentage of those who self-identified as both have risen from 14.3% to 19.2%.<sup>14</sup> Negative stereotypes of mainlanders in Hong Kong media will likely disappear,

particularly as Hong Kong cinema increasingly looks to China as a primary market and as a production partner.

### Endnotes

<sup>1</sup>Amartya Sen, *Identity and Violence: The Illusion of Destiny* (New York: W. W. Norton, 2006).

<sup>2</sup>Li Ruojian, “Zhongguo dalu qianru Xianggang de renkou yanjiu [A Study of Migration from Mainland China into Hong Kong]” (2004?), Table 3. <[http://www.usc.cuhk.edu.hk/wk\\_wzdetails.asp?id=2909](http://www.usc.cuhk.edu.hk/wk_wzdetails.asp?id=2909)>

<sup>3</sup>Wong Cheuk Yin, “The 1967 Leftist Riots and Regime Legitimacy in Hong Kong,” *E-Journal on Hong Kong Cultural and Social Studies*, 3 (June 2004). <[http://www.hku.hk/hkcspp/ccex/ehkcss01/issue3\\_ar\\_lawrence\\_wong.htm](http://www.hku.hk/hkcspp/ccex/ehkcss01/issue3_ar_lawrence_wong.htm)>

<sup>4</sup>Yingchi Chu, *Hong Kong Cinema: Coloniser, Motherland and Self* (London: RoutledgeCurzon, 2002), 44-45, 94.

<sup>5</sup>Agnes S. Ku, “Immigration Policies, Discourses, and the Politics of Local Belonging in Hong Kong (1950-80),” *Modern China* 30 (July 2004), 349; Li Ruojian.

<sup>6</sup>Li Ruojian.

<sup>7</sup>Chen Wen, “A Study on Technological Progress and Economic Growth in Hong

Kong,” *E-Journal on Hong Kong Cultural and Social Studies*, 1 (Feb. 2002), Table 1. <[http://www.hku.hk/hkcspp/ccex/ehkcss01/a\\_pdf2.htm](http://www.hku.hk/hkcspp/ccex/ehkcss01/a_pdf2.htm)>

<sup>8</sup>Li Ruojian.

<sup>9</sup>Ku, 342-7.

<sup>10</sup>Hui Yew-Foong, “In Search of Heunggongyan: The Construction of a Metropolitan Identity,” *E-Journal on Hong Kong Cultural and Social Studies*, 1 (Feb. 2002).

<[http://www.hku.hk/hkcspp/ccex/ehkcss01/a\\_pdf8.htm](http://www.hku.hk/hkcspp/ccex/ehkcss01/a_pdf8.htm)>

<sup>11</sup>Lau Siu-kai, “<Xianggangren> huo <Zhongguoren>: Xianggang huaren de shenfen rentong 1985-1995 [Hong Konger or Chinese: Self-Identification of Hong Kong Chinese],” *Ershiyi shiji* 41 (June 1997). <[http://www.usc.cuhk.edu.hk/wk\\_wzdetails.asp?id=1847](http://www.usc.cuhk.edu.hk/wk_wzdetails.asp?id=1847)>

<sup>12</sup>Hui Yew-Foong.

<sup>13</sup>Werner Breitung, “Transformation of a Boundary Regime: the Hong Kong and Mainland China Case,” *Environment and Planning A*, 34 (2002), 1755-6.

<sup>14</sup>Victor Zheng and Wong Siu-lun, “Xianggang huaren de shenfen rentong: jiuqi qianhou de juanbian [Self-Identification of the Hong Kong Chinese: Changes Before and After 1997],” *Ershiyi shiji* online edition, 7 (Oct. 2002). <[http://www.usc.cuhk.edu.hk/wk\\_wzdetails.asp?id=1865](http://www.usc.cuhk.edu.hk/wk_wzdetails.asp?id=1865)>

### Surveys (continued from page 4)

analyzed to give us a picture of the Asian Studies landscape at some of our member campuses.

Regardless of the small number of responses and the self-selection of those who participated, the results from these surveys provide us with some hard facts as opposed to impressionistic assumptions about the state of Asian Studies at our member campuses. We have learned some important lessons from our experiences with this survey. One key lesson is that we need a more systematic way to collect information about the areas of expertise of our members if we are to build a reliable data base that will be a useful resource for the broader academic community. In the very near future, we will contact you for that information, and when that time comes, I hope that a significantly larger portion of our more than 900 individual members will respond.

## Consultancy Awards for the Asian Art in the Undergraduate Curriculum Project

At the selection meeting last February, the Steering Committee of the Asian Art in the Undergraduate Curriculum project composed of Stan Mickel, Karil Kucera, Mary-Ann Milford, Paul Nietupski and Joan O'Mara selected the following schools to receive consultancy visits to evaluate their Asian arts collections: **Berea College, DePauw University, Lake Forest College, Mills College, Swarthmore College, Valparaiso University and Willamette University**. In addition, subgrants of \$1,500 each were awarded to the following schools to help them digitize and document some of their Asian arts collections: **Bowdoin College, Carleton College, St Olaf College and Wittenberg University**.

This is the last round of such consultancy and subgrant awards. The project will then move to its next phase, the writing of a book with accompanying DVD that discusses how selected pieces of Asian arts and material culture collections that were discovered during the consultancy phase can be used in the teaching about Asia. The target date for publication of the book is Spring 2009.