Editors' Note

The five articles in this issue of JCO cover complex dimensions of the diasporic Chinese communities and their homeland linkages, from the perspectives of Cold War history, education, linguistics, legal studies, and heritage management.

The issue opens with Kenneth Kai-chung Yung's "Diaspora of Chinese Intellectuals in the Cold War Era," which examines changing fates of a group of exiled intellectuals from Hong Kong to Southeast Asia and North America in the 1950s and 1960s. By focusing on a few distinguished figures and their activities in the new place of resettlement, the author shows that those in exile had to struggle to find a balance between their moral commitment to homeland (namely, China) development and the practical need for assimilation into the host-land. While age contributed to the decision of the exiled to integrate into the host society, the existence of a politically and economically influential Chinese population played a more important role in such a decision. The author concludes that intellectuals who remained in Hong Kong or went to Southeast Asia were more willing than those who went to North America to adjust their life to local societies.

In their article, "Overseas Chinese Educational Strategies and Its Policy Implications," Lijie Zheng, Mariette de Haan and Willem Koops assess whether China's policies for providing educational support for overseas Chinese match the educational needs of contemporary Chinese immigrants around the world. They note the tremendous heterogeneity in socioeconomic backgrounds of four waves of Chinese global migration in the contemporary era: labor immigrants to the Global North, international students in the Global North, business people in the Global South, and new-rich investors in the Global North. The authors find that such heterogeneity creates distinct parental investment strategies. They argue that China's policies in overseas education are "outdated and serve the needs of only a limited number of Chinese immigrants due to their ignoring the variety of certain intergenerational contracts."

Education is closely linked to language and identity of international migrants. In their essay, "Wenzhou Restaurants in Paris's Chinatowns: A Case Study of Chinese Ethnicity Within and Beyond the Linguistic Landscape,"

Caroline Lipovsky and Wei Wang seek to identify the ways in which the restaurant owners of Wenzhouese, who account for the mainstay of new Chinese immigrants to Europe, mark their presence in the Parisian linguistic landscape through the signage of their shopfronts and premises. Incorporating existing multimodal analysis with ethnographic linguistic landscape analysis, this study unveils the restaurateurs' dual strategies to enact their cultural and ethnic Wenzhou identity and to distinguish themselves from their Chinese competitors.

The two research reports in this issue are similarly concerned with the linkages between the Chinese diaspora and the (ancestral) homeland. "Looking Beyond Ruins: From Material Heritage to a Grassroots-based Modernity in Southern China," by Christopher Cheng, considers the *qiaoxiang* (home-towns of Chinese overseas) not only significant for the diaspora but serves as an enduring reminder of a grassroots-based modernity in rural China. Cheng suggests that the *qiaoxiang* effectively becomes "a transnational legacy of migration" from southern China that has undergone drastic transformation from an exodus-led landscape of outward movement and remittance sending to a "repository" or "living museum." In a contrast to Cheng's bottom-up approach to the diaspora linkages, Guofu Liu and Qian Zhu's "Determining Diasporic Chinese Identities from a Legal Perspective in China" approaches the linkages from a legal perspective. The authors find that diaspora law in China identifies Chinese diasporic status according to nationality and residential qualifications but gives no attention to the actual contact between the Chinese diaspora and China. Such policy oversight presents significant challenges for the Chinese government to engage with and manage the Chinese diaspora. This essay examines various issues in determining the legal status of the Chinese diaspora and proposes possible solutions for improving diaspora law in the current legal system.

It has been more than three years since JCO has been accepted into the Emerging Sources Citations Index, which "aims to extend the scope of publications in the Web of Science to include high-quality, peer reviewed publications."

As always, we thank our authors, referees, reviewers, and readers for their valuable contributions and welcome readers' feedback and constructive critiques. We encourage scholars from different disciplines to continue their efforts in promoting the study of Chinese overseas by submitting their original and innovative works to JCO. We also welcome quality proposals for special issues that address relevant and emergent issues of the field. Starting from 2020, JCO will not include the Editors' Note, except for the introduction to a special

issue by guest editor(s). For more information about JCO and the Chinese Heritage Centre at Nanyang Technological University, please visit our website at <http://www.brill.com/jco> or <http://chc.ntu.edu.sg>.

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Co-Editors