

# Chinese Farms: A Case Study of Taihe Farm in Binchuan County, Dali Experience

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## Abstract

*This paper is based on the author's fieldwork experience and literature, this paper discusses The predictor of Taihe Overseas Chinese Farm in Binchuan County, Dali Experience was established In 1958, in response to the Yunnan provincial party committee's call for "Ten years of hard work to build a new socialist countryside," the farm has contributed to the local community's development Committee's call for "Ten years of hard work to build a new socialist countryside," the farm has contributed to the local economy, and the experts have enriched the local culture, giving the local culture a new dimension The farm has contributed to the local economy, and the experts have enriched the local culture Its aim is to promote diversity and revitalize the countryside, in line with the goal of building a strong Chinese community, the new Yingqiaotang(the Hall of Welcom the Overseas Chinese) Overseas Chinese Farm Museum on the farm shows the hard journal of overseas Chinese from Southeast Asia In the context of building a strong Chinese Volksgemeinschaft and revitalizing the country, the new Yingqiaotang Overseas Chinese Farm Museum on the farm presents the hard journal of overseas Chinese from Southeast Asia since the 1960s, pass on a period of historical memory, but also have come a unique local display window of overseas Chinese culture.*

## Keywords

*Overseas Chinese, Overseas Chinese, Migration.*

## 1. First, an overview of Taihe Farms Binchuan County is located in the eastern part of the White Ethnic Autonomous Introduction

Experience of Dali, Yunnan Province, a county extending to Dali Experience, and is situated in the region of the Diana River and dry hot springs, where light and headsources are available for the development of agriculture Han Chinese accounts for the largest proportion of the population in Binchuan County, and the 2020 census of Binchuan County shown in the 2021 Binchuan County Record shown that Han Chinese accounts for 73.39%, white people accounts for 14.26%, Yi people accounts for 7.13%, Lisu people accounts for 2.00%, Hui people accounts for 0.24%, and Miao people accounts for 0.21%, And Lahu people accounted for 0.08%. The Liujiawan Overseas Chinese Community, which is mainly discussed in this paper The administrative district extends to the town of Ronghe, which is conventionally connected to the main town of Ronghe by a highway, and in this case is also the location of the Taihe Farm.

### 1.1. History of the Establishment of Taihe Farms.

The main reasons for the change in the identity of Southeast Asian Chinese from those who have lived in other countries, from those who have had a normal life, to those who have been displayed and are refurbished, are as follows:

### 1.1.1 The Birth of the Diaspora

The Cold War and the Rise of Nationalism in the New Nation During the Cold War, some capitalist countries disseminated propaganda about the fear of Chinese to Southeast Asian countries, calling overseas Chinese a "fifth column" of communication infiltration into other countries, and believing that overseas Chinese could help the Communist Party of China (CPC) to maintain contact with the communication parts in Southeast Asia and help these parts to inflate and sabotage the countries in Southeast Asia. And that it may also provide support for certain countries while undermining others in the aftermath of their struggles for independence from colonial powers. They viewed the economic contributions of the Chinese diaspora as a reminder of the colonial era. As a result, these Southeast Asia countries politely and economically cracked down on the Chinese diaspora in order to minimize the impact of the Chinese diaspora and to increase the economic strength of their own ethnic groups.

### 1.1.2 Causes of Indonesian Refugee Births in the 1960s

Direct Causes Presidential Decree No. 10 In 1955, the governments of China and Indonesia signed an agreement on the resolution of the dual citizenship issue, which helped overseas Chinese in Indonesia to acquire Indonesian citizenship and strengthened the ties between the new China and the Indonesian diaspora. In 1959, the enactment of Presidential Decree No. 10, which catered to the interests of the right-wing groups, and which included a number of measures at the first level, as well as in the self-governing districts and states, including the option of a new legal citizenship, and the establishment of the National Assembly

Overseas Chinese transactions and retailers were required to receive operations by 1 January 1960, and their intermediaries were required to receive supplying goods, and those who received operations were required to seek approval from the Indonesian Board of Trade if they were wired to relocate to a new location in order to carry out their activities. The Indonesian Independence has the right to take over the businesses and promises of these explosive traders

According to the Indonesian Foreign Businessmen 76.6% of the overseas Chinese businessmen were unemployed. Disadvantage with the bill among the Chinese community led to conflict between the indigenous and Chinese communities and to the breakthrough of anti-Chinese ideas

### 1.1.3 Reasons for Vietnamese Refugee Births in the 1970s In 1977

In the name of "border cleaning", Vietnam forced Chinese people in the border areas to relocate to Vietnam's core areas, and then drop them back to their home countries, gradually expanding to include the return to China of ethnic Chinese from all over northern Vietnam. In 1978, the Vietnamese authorities consolidated the property of a large number of ethnic Chinese engaged in small commodities in the southern part of the country, under the pretext of social transformation. In 1978, under the premise of social transformation, the Vietnamese authorities consolidated the properties of a large number of European Chinese in the southern part of the country who were engaged in small commodity activities and removed them out of the country for their own construction.

## 2. The Establishment of the Taihe Overseas Chinese Farm

### 2.1. Overseas Chinese Affairs in New China

2.1.1. New Chinese Government Arranges Work to Receive Indonesian Refugees The new Chinese government first poke peace with the Indonesians about the rights.

And interests of Chinese nationalities in an official diplomatic visit, and in response to the exclusion of Chinese nationalities who retain their Chinese nationality as a result of dual citizenship in Indonesia, it proposes the following solutions: (1) enable dual citizenship and allow Chinese nationalities to choose Indonesian nationality on the basis of the principle of resourcefulness Once they have acquired nationality, they will enjoy the rights of the citizens of their own country and will not be subject to any discrimination; (2) Chinese nationals who have retained their Chinese nationality or who have not been granted permission to join the Indo Chinese nationality should be protected by the new Chinese government, and the discrimination and division of this group of Chinese should be protected; And (3) for those who have retained in Indonesia for a short period of time, the new Chinese government should respect the wishes of this group of Chinese and welcome them back to live in their own country The Indo Asian side should not report to competition in reporting the excess Chinese, but allow them to sell their own properties to obtain capital to ensure their safety on the way back.

On January 20, 1960, the Indonesian government and New China ached Aconsus on the issue of dual citizenship, and the return of Chinese nationals to their countries of origin was recognized as important stepforward. On 2 February 1960, the State Council issued the Instruction on the Receipt and Resettlement of Returned Overseas Chinese and established the Committee for the Receipt and Resettlement of Overseas Chinese in the People's Republic of China, and at the end of February 1960, the Chinese government dispatched the first batch of overseas Chinese receiving ships, the Meishangmei, the Dabaok ang, The "Fu'an" and "Haihuang", to bring more than 2100 over Chinese back to China 2. Overseas Chinese students' and vocal youth with the conditions for studying were arranged to study in accordance with their age and level of education, and the state has financial assistance to those who were economically diverse to study; 3. That who wishes to return to their places of origin to join their relationships are appropriately resettled by the relevant people's committees and commune; And 4 The Vitality of Returned Overseas Chinese istobetakacareofina lplaces By the end of 1962, the numberofovereses Chinese arms in New Chinahad rise from the seven that existed prior to 1960 to the three that existed prior to 1960 The number increased to 32 in 1964 and to 38 in 1964.

2.1.2 New Chinese Government Arranges Work to Receive Vietnamese Refugees In 1978, the new Chinese government education sent to the large sender ships Minghua and Powerful

Evacuating overseas Chinese to Haiphong and HoChiMinh City is the Chinese government's mission.. the ships were forced to return after experiencing difficulties and being subject to mandatory surveys. Instad, the country switched to receiving returning refunds in land ports In 1978 alone, close to 40000 refurbishes were sent in from the border with Yunnan In 1978, The State Council held a conference in Kunming on reception and resolution of reflug eseledfrom Vienna manddecoded: Basically, the resettlementshould be centralized in the existing or newly built state run over Chinese farms and salt farms, The Government can also

develop collectively owned agriculture, livestock raising, fishing, and some other agricultural, livestock and fishing enterprises, or resettle them in other state farms and mining enterprises Small enterprises, such as overseas Chinese fishermen, may organize fishing teams Technical and professional staff members of the diaspora should, as far as possible, be utilized on the basis of their talents and arranged in a rational manager Individuals (including border Chinese) "who have relationships in their rural areas of origin and who wish to settle in their home country's production team" should be warmly welcomed by the local community and appropriate arrangements should be made.

2.1.3 Formal establishment of the Overseas Chinese Farm The group identity of returned overseas Chinese and the fact that Binchuan County is a major agricultural town in Dali Prefecture were built before the return of Southeast Asian refugees to China

The establishment of party committees to manage state farms as units of local economic growth and development While support for New China's farms is based on a common origin and commonality of culture, within the group there is a careful typology of overseas Chinese in the country due to differences in country of residence and social class There are three state run Overseas Chinese Farms in the presentation that has been used to reset over Chinese and provide them with development opportunities: Binju Farm, Taihe Farm, and Caifeng Farm The farms were not established for the purpose of resetting over Chinese, but existing before the return of Southeast Asian struggles to their homes To quote from the Taihe Farm itself: "The State run Taihe Overseas Chinese Farm was formally known as the Taihe Farm, which was established in January 1958 for the purpose of responding to nickel hydride farmers from provincial, state and county authorities, and was in operation from October 1960 to April 1978."

During the month of April, a total of 3790 people from various countries were resettled Of these, 1615 were Indonesian Chinese refugees, 320 were Indian Chinese refugees, 320 were Burmese Chinese refugees, 1729 people from Vietnam, and 6 people from Singapore, Malaysia, Cambodia, and Thailand overseas Chinese Migration. After the entry, under the arrangement of attachment importance to the work of over Chinese, the organizational nature of the farms was transformed into a multifunctional institution, which is not only developing the economy, but also serving the functions of resetting and educating the returned over Chinese."

After the settlement of Indonesian Chinese refugees, who has the largest share of the population, the Party Committee of the Experience, as a sign of its welcome and importance to the oversized Chinese in the large farms, build a comprehensive activity place in the community, the Hall of Welcom the Overseas Chinese According to the villagers, this building was the place where the Party Central Committee held a welcoming ceremony in the 1960s when it was resettled over Chinese, mainly reflections from Indonesia, since the name "yingqiaotang". According to Liu Lixin's article in the book "Spring and Autumn on Overseas Chinese Farms", the construction of the Hall was decided by the Party Committee of the Taihe Farm in 1960. The construction was mainly coming from the State Council's earmarked funds, and materials sandbricks and tiles coming from the farm itself, which was significantly self-sufficient, And with the construction workers being those from the farm's infrastructure team; The building opened in May 1961, and had a total area of 946 square feet, It consisted of three halls: with the front hall, the middle hall, and the back hall In the front hall there was a reading room and mechanical equipment for storing movies, a second floor of the front hall

was used for the offices of the organization, the middle hall was an auditorium with movie screening capabilities, and the back hall was a complete performing arts revenue with a stage, dressing rooms, and a band stand, Which was designed to satisfy the needs of the workers of the farm in the area of literature and the arts.

In 1989, the state had run Overseas Chinese Farm under a change in its leadership system, and based on being managed by the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNRA) and was placed under the administration of the Provincial Overseas Chinese Federation (POCF); In March 2001, it was under a change in its economic system, and because a state owned agricultural enterprise under the administration of the county; In 2007 and from December 2010, it was under a deepening of the reform of the Overseas Chinese Farm, and was transformed into the Taihe Overseas Chinese Management Area in April 2009, and was incorporated into the Binchuan Overseas. Chinese Ownership in December 2010; The community of Liujiawan was established In December 2010, it was incorporated into the town of Binchuan County and the Liujiawan Overseas Chinese Community was established.

### **3. Contribution of overseas Chinese farms to the local area**

The "Two Pairs Caf é", managed by Vietnamese Chinese returns at the form site of the Second Production Team, which is also located on the outskirts of the eastern part of the county, has long since become a place for local residents to spend the summer months and relax The "Little Vietnam" restaurant in the city center has also been a place of vitality. It is worth noting that grape cultivation is the largest contributor to the county's economy. the cultivation and sales of grapes have contributed to the quality of life, revitalization, and promotion of many villages in the presentation, and overeas Chinese has played an important role in painting and promoting the cultivation of grapes in the presentation.

According to information from discussions between the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development Bureau and the China Rural Survey Team, it was the overview of Chinese from the Taihe Farm who introduced grapes to the presentation In 1995, morethan300 acres of grapes were planned in this area, where the temperature, humidity, and light were also favored for the growth of kyoho grapes, which had been planned in Sichuan Province since the introducing of kyoho grapes to China in Japan In 1995, more than 300 acres of grapes were planned In 1997, Taihe Overseas Chinese Farm introduced red grapes, which are widely grown in Shandong Province, and enriched the variety of grapes grown in the country Overseas Chinese farms in the 1960s and 1970s.

In the mid 1970s, the Overseas Chinese Farm was recognized by the county's production teams for its outstanding contribution to the county's economy The medical facilities on the Overseas Chinese Farm were ahead of those in other parts of the country, and a cording to residents of the Overseas Chinese Farm in Taihe, it is common for villagers from other teams to come to the Overseas Chinese Farm's hospital formal treatment, as "X-rays are only available here, but not anywhere else". Figure 1 Nearby view of Taihe Overseas Chinese Farm in Liujiawan Cambria.



#### **4. Development of Taihe Farms in the context of the new era at the time of my visit, the community has a complete infrastructure, clean streets**

Exotic houses, and roadside walls painted with Vietnamese or Indonesian scenes The Welcome Hall has been converted into a modern museum built by Mr. L. Chong, an overseas Chinese family member of the village (i.e., a sub group of the returned overseas Chinese who has grown up in China) The museum's display room is an ant room with a description of the farm's history written on the entrance, and is required with an LED screen to show photos The chronological order of the exhibition beginnings with the early years of the founding of New China, when the farm was being built on the land of the country, and it also utilizes images of various cultures in China Southern Asia during the same period The majority of the overseas Chinese households at the farm returned from Indonesia, and only two third of the photographs are of the lives of the overseas Chinese who were engaged in business in Indonesia, as well as of the items of growth and clothing that the overseas Chinese provides to the museum and their families which are both in existence a replica of the Fu'an, mentioned above, is displaying in the microbiological section of the exhibition on the wave of Chinese exclusion in Indonesia, accepted by a documentary video. The exhibits, all of which were done by Overseas Chinese and their families on the farm, including the movie projection equipment in the examination, and a certificate of "Five Good Farmers" were awarded by the Overseas Chinese Farm Management Committee of the farmers, which constrains the spirit of the farmers of the past two has strong contributions and were active in their own development and new Life. His parents led hi,m back to China as a young boy in the 1960s due to the effects of the Chinese Exclusion Movement in Indonesia and the return of ships to China, and it was only through his work as a policy officer, town council, and chair of the local Overseas Chinese Association that he was able to build his own museum of local Overseas Chinese History Beyond the exhibition hall is the auditorium, with quotes from the Chair written on both sides of the stage, and "Overseas Chinese Conscience for the Party and for the Motherland" written on the panels in the hall. He was proud of this museum and said that it was his duty to rebuild this hall.

Today, there are little overseas Chinese and their families living on the Overseas Chinese Farmers, and most of the residents are local people According to the villages and Mr. L's, most of those who have had a better life in the city have immigrated to Hong Kong, the United States, and Canada, and they do not necessarily stay in the area.

Here Although the farms have experienced a decline due to the impact of the market economy and urbanization. The farm can no longer be compared to their day in the museum displays. it is important to acknowledge their historical significance. the newly built museum has reserved the precise historical memory and b highlighting their importance in the community.. This serves as a reminder of their vital role in the commun'ty's past and present growth.

## 5. Understanding Overseas Chinese Mobility through Push Full Theory

There is no shortage of literature on the intertextual mobility of populations, and There have been numerical studies. The theory that explains many of them is the work of Donald Berger, an American sociologist and demonstrator who taught in the Department of Sociology at the University of Chicago (According to D.J. Bague, the purpose of population mobility is to improve the conditions of vitality. Factors that contribute to improved conditions of vitality in the country of entry act as a pull force, and unfavorable conditions of vitality in the country of exit act as a push force, which determines the mobility of the population, and the force of the push force is greater, i.e., unfavorable.) - Conditions of vitality make it easier for people to make the decision to save, while good conditions of vitality, which have the power to attract, may not necessarily attract people to the population In other words, unfavorable living conditions make it easier for people To leave, but good attractive living conditions do not necessarily attract people to the population In the afternoon of the Second World War, in the middle of the Cold War political divisions and the wave of nationalism, the strong rejection of foreigners by the countries in which the diaspora live jeopardized the survival of the Chinese diaspora and pushed them out of a stable state of residence in other countries into an unstable state of "suspension" This has pushed them out of a stable state of residence into an unstable state of "suspension" New China with Diplomacy.

It is a powerful force to negotiate with these host countries, to receive the experts themselves, and to offer to settle the Chinese expert's property.

The decision to return to their home was based on the fact that they faced Fewer objects in terms of language, living hats, and drinking hats that they did when moving from one host country to another, and were able to adapt more quickly And then, decks later, with the opening up of a new China and the expansion of the world market, the over Chinese farms were able to expand their presence in China.

As the living conditions are less attractive than the host and developed countries, these Chinese nations with the power of transnational mobility have made more effective contributions to the development of the country's economy, and to the development of the country's economy.

The mobility decision is explained using Wallerstein's world system theory: migration to developed countries.

## 6. Conclusion remarks

Overseas Chinese farms are the product of the passive return of overseas Chinese migrations from China to accept historical settlement under a special historical period After the change of time, the Overseas Chinese farms that have preserved their memories have not completely revealed, but have carried these unique historical memories under the active construction of

the farm organization and the overseas Chinese and their families who have stayed in the farms, preserving the wonderful cultures of the conflict and fusion of different cultures, and serving window to display the historical accumulation of this province of rural urbanization. It also serves as a showcase of the overseas Chinese country's friendship for this period of historical accumulation. This revitalized overseas Chinese ownership can serve as a positive example of how to explore the historical resources of the country and review one's cultural heritage. Overseas Chinese important part of the united front of the new China, which is a powerful weapon of the CPC to unite people's hearts and strength, and doing a good job in overseas Chinese affairs is also a historical responsibility nowadays, and is written in the report of the Second Decade of the Communist Party of China (CPC).

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