THURSDAY, 22 AUGUST 2013

11:00	**REGISTRATION**

11:15　WELCOME & OPENING REMARKS

Johan Lindquist, Stockholm University, Sweden

Xiang Biao, University of Oxford, UK

PANEL 1　CHAIRPERSON | **Itty Abraham**, National University of Singapore

11:30　*Migration Databases as Infrastructure: Knowing Populations on the Move*

Brett Neilson, University of Western Sydney, Australia

12:00　*Migration Infrastructures, Surveillance and Practices of Care and Control*

Mark Johnson, University of Hull, UK

12:30　Questions & Answers

13:00　LUNCH

PANEL 2　CHAIRPERSON | **Anna Gasco**, Future Cities Laboratory, Singapore-ETH Centre

14:00　*"Now Everyone Can Fly": Low-Cost Mobility in Southeast Asia*

Max Hirsh, Future Cities Laboratory, Singapore-ETH Centre

14:30　*Protecting 'Foreign Revenue Heroes': Terminal 4 and the Arrival of Returning Migrant Workers at Soekarno-Hatta Airport*

Sanneke Kloppenburg, NHL Hogeschool, The Netherlands

15:00　*Supporting City Singapore: Looking at Architecture and Urbanism of Migrant Spaces in the City-State*

Milica Topalović, Future Cities Laboratory, Singapore-ETH Centre

15:30　Questions & Answers

16:15　AFTERNOON TEA

PANEL 3　CHAIRPERSON | **Robin Jeffrey**, National University of Singapore

16:45　*Adjusting Infrastructures: State, Private Brokerage and Controlled Informality in Emigrations from India*

V.J. Varghese, Central University of Punjab, India

17:15　*Regulating Informality: Brokers, Documents, and Emerging Migration Infrastructures in Indonesia*

Johan Lindquist, Stockholm University, Sweden

17:45　Questions & Answers

18:15　END OF DAY ONE

FRIDAY, 23 AUGUST 2013

| **PANEL 4** | CHAIRPERSON | **Tim Bunnell**, National University of Singapore |

11:00   *The Technics of Migration*

Julie Y. Chu, University of Chicago, USA

11:30   *Windows: Multi-two-dimensionality in Regulating Unskilled Labor Migration from China*

Xiang Biao, University of Oxford, UK

12:00   Questions & Answers

12:30   **LUNCH**

| **PANEL 5** | CHAIRPERSON | **Sallie Yea**, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore |

13:30   *Labors of Love: Marketing Temporary Marriage Sites in West Java*

Rachel Silvey, University of Toronto, Canada

14:00   *'Packaging' Talent: Agents and the Infrastructure of Overseas Filipino Musicianship in Asia*

Anjeline de Dios, National University of Singapore

14:30   Questions & Answers

15:00   **AFTERNOON TEA**

15:30   **CLOSING REMARKS & DISCUSSION**

16:15   **END OF WORKSHOP**

Migration Databases as Infrastructure:
Knowing Populations on the Move

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The international governance of borders and the management of migration are increasingly informed by the production and flow of data. A range of governmental, nongovernmental and private actors are active in building and updating migration databases. These include the UN's Global Migration Database (UNGMD), IMO's MiMOSA (Migration Management Operational System Application), the ILO supported MISA (Migration Information System in Asia), the EU's EURODAC (European Dactyloscopy), Australia's MRD (Movement Reconstruction Database) and the myriad spreadsheets and case files maintained by migration brokers and other private agents. The generation and sharing of data allows these and other actors to conceptualize and justify their interventions in the migration field. Databases have enabled the rise of a globally circulating set of migration management practices which increasingly shape national migration policies and allow national and international agencies to monitor their performance. The existing literature in this area highlights issues of security, biometrics, exclusion and surveillance. There has been limited attention to the infrastructural role of databases in facilitating movement since they are predominantly understood as symbolic forms that flexibly accumulate data to the end of representing and controlling human mobility. This paper takes a different tack by approaching databases as heterogeneous and incomplete entities that are shaped by, and entwined with, varying material histories and practices of migration. Following media theorists who argue that databases operate materially via their relations with other social and technical elements, the aim is to investigate the position of data in complex assemblages that enable the crossing and reinforcement of borders. In this light, migration databases appear as devices of differential inclusion. They expose the limits and effectiveness of contemporary migration management and demonstrate that the digital transformation of knowledge about populations on the move cannot be understood in separation from struggles that unfold daily along the world's borders.

Brett NEILSON is Professor and Research Director at the Institute for Culture and Society, University of Western Sydney. With Sandro Mezzadra, he is author of *Border as Method, or, the Multiplication of Labor* (Duke University Press, 2013). From 2010-2012, he coordinated the transnational research project *Transit Labour: Circuits, Regions, Borders* (http://transitlabour.asia). He is currently leading a new project entitled *Logistical Worlds: Labour, Software, Infrastructure* that will be conducted across the cities of Athens, Valparaíso and Kolkata.

Migration Infrastructures, Surveillance and Practices of Care and Control

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In this paper I want to think about and extend analytically the idea of migration infrastructure by bringing it into conversation with recent writing about surveillance drawing both on my own recent ethnographic work on Filipino Migration to the gulf as well as the work of others. On the one hand, while surveillance routinely features in discussions of migration particularly in terms of boundary crossing and border policing, surveillance studies invites us to attend to the wider systems and processes of surveillance that in a myriad of different contexts produce a range of normative and abject subject positions and that differentially enable and foreclose movement across and participation within public spaces and cultures for different sorts of people, migrants included. For example, we might ask how private surveillance systems that routinely discriminate between good and bad consumers affect different sorts of migrants or think about how systems and networks that enable a variety of monetary and material remittances affectively operate also as forms of surveillance. On the other hand, the question of scale and the necessity of thinking about social/technical/material relations and processes beyond the constraints of methodological nationalisms that are central to considerations of migration infrastructures pose key questions for understanding the dynamic relation between surveillance subjects and agents that is the crux of surveillance studies. For example, what is construed as 'lateral' or 'face to face' surveillance may in fact span great distances and involve complex affective relations that are enabled by global communicative infrastructures that Madianou and Miller (2011) refer to as polymedia. In sum the paper asks whether or not, how and in what ways surveillance features in and comprises a key part of migration infrastructures and how in turn migration infrastructures might offer conceptual tools for thinking about and investigating surveillance in transnational migration.

Mark JOHNSON is Reader in Social Anthropology at the University of Hull. He has conducted ethnographic research in the Philippines, Vietnam, Costa Rica and most recently Saudi Arabia. His research focuses on gender/sexuality, migration, diaspora and material culture with regional interests in South East Asia. Recent publications include, *Diasporic Journeys, Ritual, and Normativity among Asian Migrant Women* (with Pnina Werbner, eds. 2011, London: Routledge), Mediated Diasporas: Material Translations of the Philippines in a Globalized World (with D. McKay, eds. 2011 Special issue of *South East Asia Research*) and Queer Asian Subjects (with E. Blackwood, eds. fc, 2012, special issue of *Asian Studies Review*).

"Now Everyone Can Fly":
Low-Cost Mobility in Southeast Asia

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Across Southeast Asia, air traffic is growing at a prodigious rate: double-digit year-on-year increases are not the exception, but rather the norm. In great part, that increase can be attributed to the emergence of low-cost forms of aviation that serve a vastly enlarged clientele of air travelers: budget tourists, migrant workers, retirees, students, and those on the threshold of the middle class. With that in mind, the paper investigates how Southeast Asian airports--along with the cities that they serve--are being redesigned to meet the needs of a rapidly expanding flying public.

Through fieldwork conducted at airports in Bangkok, Cebu, Ho Chi Minh City, Kuala Lumpur, Phnom Penh, and Singapore, the paper documents the way in which a variety of actors--airport authorities, architects and city planners, entrepreneurs, and passengers themselves--have negotiated the exponential increase in air traffic in places where, less than 20 years ago, aviation was reserved for a discrete coterie of businessmen and civil servants. Specifically, it investigates architectural typologies and low-tech transport systems that cater to an emerging clientele of *nouveaux globalisés*: people who have *just* enough money to travel abroad, but who lack the basic infrastructure--a credit card, internet access, a way to get to the airport--that is needed to fly.

Ultimately, the paper posits the airport, along with its attendant panoply of terrestrial transport links, as a lens for interrogating a much larger question: How are Southeast Asian cities being redesigned to accommodate much larger flows of migrants and visitors, who are on the move for the short-, medium-, and long-term, and who exist at bewilderingly diverse levels of the socioeconomic order?

Max HIRSH recently completed his PhD at Harvard University. His dissertation—Airport Urbanism: The Urban Infrastructure of Global Mobility—investigated the expansion of international air traffic in the Pearl River Delta and its implications for architecture and urban design. Max's research interests include transport design, global migration patterns, prefabricated housing, and post-socialist urbanism. His writing has appeared in *Log, History & Technology, and The Next American City*. Max's research has been supported by the Social Science Research Council, Fairbank Center for Chinese Studies, German Research Foundation (DFG), and Weatherhead Center for International Affairs. Max holds a BA, MA, and PhD from Harvard; and a Magister from the Technical University of Berlin.

Protecting 'Foreign Revenue Heroes': Terminal 4 and the Arrival of Returning Migrant Workers at Soekarno-Hatta Airport

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Over the past two decades, increasing numbers of Indonesians have left the country to work temporarily as migrant workers in Asia or the Middle East in order to improve the lives of their families back home. Jakarta's Soekarno-Hatta Airport is an important node in these circuits of transnational labour migration from Indonesia. The return of approximately 1,000 migrant workers per day via this airport, however, also attracts extortionists, who, encouraged by the common belief that migrant workers are bringing home large sums of cash money and are easy targets for extortion, try to get a share in the migrants' success abroad. As a response, the Indonesian government has created special 'return services' for migrant workers that entail government supervision over the return journeys from the moment the migrant disembarks at Soekarno-Hatta Airport until she reaches her home village.

This paper examines the spaces and technologies used for classifying, examining, and controlling migrant mobilities. It shows how, by categorizing the migrants in space and processing the migrants in a separate lane and a special migrant terminal, the Indonesian government aspires to create and orderly and 'safe' return process. This paper discusses how these 'return services' entail an infrastructure that consists of terminals, minibuses, road restaurants, and computer systems and that extends to the interior of Indonesia and the final moment of arrival home.

Sanneke KLOPPENBURG recently finished her PhD at the Amsterdam Institute for Social Science Research at the University of Amsterdam. She holds an MSc degree in International Development Studies (cum laude), with a major in Environmental Policy. From 2006-2007 she worked as a researcher at Maastricht University where she investigated the everyday mobility strategies of 'hypermobile' people. Her current research interests include globalisation, mobilities, and borders. In her PhD project, she explored the mobilities regimes that organise and regulate transnational mobilities at airports, with a particular focus on regimes for 'problematic' mobilities such as drug smuggling and labour migration. She has fieldwork experience in Indonesia and in the Netherlands. Recent work by Sanneke Kloppenburg has appeared in *Mobilities* (2013 and 2010), *Journal of Economic and Social Geography* (2012), and in an edited volume on *New Mobilities Regimes* (Ashgate 2013).

Supporting City Singapore: Looking at Architecture and Urbanism of Migrant Spaces in the City-State

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This project started in mid 2012 as a collection of architectural and urbanistic maneuvers – from zoning urban functions and building regulation to housing standards and to particular technical and material design solutions - that structure the spatial conditions of everyday life of male migrant workers in Singapore.

Though migrants already form nearly a half of Singapore's total workforce, the increase of non-resident population on the island remains a major trend. The state in Singapore has proven equally skilled in acquiring "top foreign talent" and in securing the influx of low status "foreign workers;" nearly 10,000 arrive each month from China, Bangladesh, India, Myanmar and Thailand. While the more extensive usage of migrant labour is viewed as a "structural necessity" for Singapore, there is more hesitation toward the importation of global risks that accompany economic openness and cosmopolitanism.

The examination of urbanistic and architectural strategies for housing around quarter of a million migrant construction workers in the city, reveal the highly planned and designed nature of the interaction between the migrant worker populations with the rest of the city's demography, and the uneasiness of this composition. While dormitories are placed amid industrial zones or on remote "reserve sites," separated car alleys, window blinds and ATM machines also appear as recurrent idioms in the design jargon of the support city. This design repertoire brings to mind the words of Robert Venturi on the "difficult whole," a model of equilibrium for the contemporary architectures of complexity: it is about "the difficult unity through inclusion, rather than an easy unity through exclusion." The image of the support city will serve as a lead-in to a broader reflection on the role of state in the provision of housing. The presentation builds on the fieldwork and the student work

conducted in Singapore by the ETH Zurich Assistant Professorship of Architecture and Territorial Planning during 2012.

Since 2011, **Milica TOPALOVIĆ** has been attached to the ETH Future Cities Laboratory in Singapore, as an Assistant Professor of Architecture and Territorial Planning. In 2006, she joined the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology ETH as head of research at the Studio Basel Contemporary City Institute and the professorial chairs held by Diener and Meili, where she taught research studios on cities and on territories such as Hong Kong and the Nile Valley. Milica comes from Belgrade, where she graduated with distinction from the Faculty of Architecture, subsequently receiving Master's degree from the Dutch Berlage Institute for her thesis on the urban transformation of Belgrade in the post-socialist period. Since 2000 her work includes different scales and media from urban research and design, to architecture and spatial installation. For collaborations with Bas Princen, Milica was awarded the basis Prix de Rome for Architecture in 2006 and architect-in-residence at the MAK-Schindler Centre for Art and Architecture in Los Angeles in 2005. Princen Topalovic retrospective was shown at AUT, Innsbruck in 2008. Milica lectured and exhibited in deSingel, Antwerp, Munich's Haus der Kunst and the Swedish Architecture Museum, among others. She contributes essays on urbanism, architecture and art to magazines and publications including Oase and San Rocco.

Adjusting Infrastructures: State, Private Brokerage and Controlled Informality in Emigrations from India

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My paper will look at the process of adjustments in migration infrastructure as a result of changing state policies in the case of emigrations from India. The paper would argue that the institution of emigration governance in India, with significant inheritances from the colonial regime of emigration control, creates a condition of controlled informality with unequal outcomes and technologies for men and women. By taking a select number of case studies of what is referred to as 'migration frauds' involving unskilled and semi-skilled male and female migrants from Kerala and Punjab, mainly to the Middle East, the paper closely track how migration infrastructure display remarkable amount of fluidity in the face of changing state regulations in which elements within the state machinery itself are active partakers. The paper would also demonstrate the regional variations in the extent and technologies of migration infrastructure and controlled informality, as seen in the case of Kerala and Punjab in tune with their peculiar migration cultures, apart from different approaches to the figure of *dalal* and people who are emigrating through private brokers, defined by realities varying from social stigma to social licitness.

V.J. VARGHESE is Assistant Professor at the Centre for South and Central Asian Studies, Central University of Punjab, Bathinda. He was Assistant Professor at the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, prior to this. His areas of interest include modern South Asian history, transnational migrations from South Asia, making of modern subjectivities and regional modernities in South Asia. He has recently co-authored the book *Dreaming Mobility and Buying Vulnerability: Overseas Recruitment Practices and its Discontents in India* (Routledge, 2011). He is currently co-authoring the book *Rishtidari: Punjabi Transnational Networks*, with Kaveri Harriss for Routledge.

Regulating Informality: Brokers, Documents, and Emerging Migration Infrastructures in Indonesia

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This paper considers an ongoing government licensing program for informal labor recruiters in Indonesia in a historical perspective. In 2013 the Indonesian government in collaboration with the private association of Indonesian migrant labor recruitment agencies aims to license 9000 informal brokers across the country with biometric fingerprint technology. This paper will describe the process of licensing and the background to this program by focusing in particular on how labor recruitment is structured through extensive demands for documentation by the Indonesian state. This demand for documentation and the opportunities it creates for various types of brokers will in turn be situated in relation to a colonial history of labor recruitment since the early 20th century. The paper will thus argue that the emerging forms of migration infrastructure that concern me—and the problems these seek to address—should be considered not primarily in relation to global forms of surveillance but rather in the context of national and colonial histories.

Johan LINDQUIST is Associate Professor of Social Anthropology at Stockholm University in Sweden. He is the author of *The Anxieties of Mobility: Development and Migration in the Indonesian Borderlands* (University of Hawai'i Press, 2009) and his documentary film *B.A.T.A.M.* is available from Documentary Educational Resources. He is currently working on a book entitled *Mediating Migration: Brokering Knowledge and Mobility in Indonesia and Beyond.*

The Technics of Migration

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To think infrastructurally about migration requires attention to what Lewis Mumford once described as "technics"—the interplay of social milieus and technological innovation in which technology-as-tool is only as efficacious as its cultural translation and social assimilation into an already existing complex of "ideas, wishes, habits, goals." This paper shows how technics provides a constructive vantage point from which we can analyze the paradoxical nature of infrastructure both as a politicized figure of discourse and as a background ensemble of forces through which the problem-space of international migration can become sensible and navigable. This paper elaborates on these workings of infrastructure as both poetics and pragmatics—or more specifically as both symbolic figure and qualculative backdrop—through an analysis of four distinct migrant-transit configurations: 1) the figure of the jetsetter and the topology of air travel, 2) the wetback and the territorial border zone of riverine crossings, 2) boat people and the littoral space of flight and camps of refuge and 4) human cargo and the smuggling supply chain of container ports and commodity transport. Ultimately, I argue for a "transductive" approach to migrant infrastructures that attends materially as well as semiotically to mobility as an ongoing configuration of embodied signs and pragmatic effects.

Julie Y. CHU is Assistant Professor of Anthropology the University of Chicago. Her research interests include mobility and migration, economy and value, ritual life, material culture, media and technology, and state regulatory regimes. She is the author of *Cosmologies of Credit: Transnational Mobility and the Politics of Destination in China* (Duke University Press 2010). Her current writing project is entitled, *Infrastructures of Mobility: An ethnography of dis/connections in Southern China*. Based on three years of fieldwork largely among Chinese customs inspectors and transnational migrant couriers, this work examines border technologies and the various infrastructures in place (legal-rational, financial, cosmic, piratical) for managing the flows of people and things between Southern China and the United States.

Windows: Multi-two-dimensionality
in Regulating Unskilled Labor Migration from China

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If migrants of the early twentieth century experienced migration as physical journeys (the smell in the ship, the sound of the train, and the heat in the dessert…), their twenty-first century counterparts may remember migration as various windows: the window for visa application, the window at the immigration checkpoint, and the windows on the computer screen for purchasing tickets and submitting information. Migration is no longer pursued and managed "on the road", but is "through the window". Underlying this is what I call an infrastructural turn in migration management. While physical infrastructure is always indispensable, the infrastructural turn represents a governmental rationality that, instead of controlling bodily movements in the three-dimensional physical world, it manages migration through a series of two-dimensional windows. It is "infrastructural" in the sense it is simultaneously facilitating and conditioning. Unlike a gate that is either open or shut, a window always allows for space of negotiation and partial freedom. Roads are still necessary, but what is the key is the virtual connections between windows: how the passport is linked to the visa, to domestic population registration, to the allocation of migrant quotas etc. The Microsoft Windows—a system in which one two-dimensional interface leads to another in ways that are seemingly determined by the actors' free will but are to a great extent preconfigured--may become the ultimate symbol of our migratory experiences.

Window (*chuangkou*) was an important term in China between the 1980s and the 2000s. *Chuangkou* were designated interfaces between China and the world (e.g. SEZs) or between the state and the citizens ("window units" ranged from railway ticketing office to the Offices for People's Letters and Visits). The windows facilitated open-up while at the same time confined the interactions at the window and kept what behind the window in dark. In the early 1980s the state set up a group of "window companies"—as they were officially called-- to engage in international economy, including overseas labor export. These window companies in labor recruitment maintain their commanding height in the market by monopolizing the essential documents and outsourcing actual recruitment to other firms, while similar windows in other sectors largely disappeared by the 2000s. Why can the windows possess this highly profitable position as commercial entities? How do they establish their credibility in the liberalized economy? The questions of rent and authority are central to the infrastructural turn in general. By linking the window with the late socialist *chuangkou*, I also ask about the relation between the Chinese reform and changes in global management of mobility.

XIANG Biao is a University Lecturer in Social Anthropology at the University of Oxford. Born and brought up in south China, he received his BA and MA education in Sociology from Peking University, China, and D.Phil (PhD) in social anthropology from Oxford. Xiang is the author of *The Intermediary Trap* (Princeton University Press, forthcoming); *Global "Body Shopping"* (Princeton University Press, 2007; winner of 2008 Anthony Leeds Prize; Chinese by Peking University Press 2012), *Transcending Boundaries* (Chinese by Sanlian Press, 2000; English by Brill Academic Publishers, 2005) and over 40 articles in both English and Chinese, and in both academic journals and the public media. A number of articles were translated in French, Spanish and Italian. He is also the lead editor of Return: Nationalizing Transnational Mobility in Asia (with Brenda Yeoh and Mika Toyota, Duke University Press, 2013).

Labors of Love:
Marketing Temporary Marriage Sites in West Java

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This paper focuses on a community in West Java where temporary contract marriages are commonplace. It pays particular attention to the role of the property owners in a neighborhood popularly known as Kota Kawin Kontrak (Contract Marriage City) in packaging and marketing the locale for the religiously-inflected desires and purposes of both foreign male tourists and Indonesian women workers. The owners of the hotels, resorts, homes and bars that cater to contract marriages navigate tricky moral terrain, as do the women who participate as temporary contract wives in the industry, and the recruitment agents who bring the women usually from rural origins to the Contract Marriage City. The recruitment agents, the 'contract wives' and the property owners undertake substantial work in their efforts to morally "cleanse" their personal images and "purify" the reputation of the neighborhood, while simultaneously publicizing and producing the temporary marriage market. They all hope to profit from the sale of love and sex to foreign customers, and they often collaborate in order to manage the risks associated with expanding the marriage market. This paper tracks these actors' spatial-moral practices and argues that they reveal some of the everyday machinations shaping the contours of this particular migration industry

Rachel SILVEY is an Associate Professor in the Department of Geography at the University of Toronto. She is best known for her work on women's labor and migration in Indonesia. She has also published her work in the fields of critical development studies, feminist geography, and diaspora/transnational studies. Her research has been featured in a number of recent anthologies that define the subfields of geography, and published numerous peer-reviewed articles in disciplinary and inter-disciplinary journals. She is co-editor (with Isabella Bakker) of *Beyond States and Markets: The Challenges of Social Reproduction*. She has received research funding from the National Science Foundation, the Fulbright New Century Scholars Program, the Rockefeller Program, and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

'Packaging' Talent: Agents and the Infrastructure
of Overseas Filipino Musicianship in Asia

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Across a diverse range of entertainment and leisure venues across Asia, Filipino musicians occupy the center stage. Their dominance as cover entertainers in Asia—whether as show bands in cruise ships and clubs, lounge duos in hotel lobbies, or classically trained performers in specialised theme parks—has been explained in the context of a distinctly 'Filipino' facility for musical expressiveness and mimickry (Bowe, 2005; Watkins, 2009). Coupled with narratives of chronic poverty in the homeland and endemic uncertainty in the sector of professional musicianship, this knack for cover performance renders the ubiquity of the migrant Filipino musician predictable and natural.

Going beyond these popular discourses of cultural proclivity and economic necessity, I argue that overseas Filipino musicianship, as a distinct form of migrant cultural labor, can be better understood in terms of its hidden infrastructure—the mundane, behind-the-scenes workings of agents who recruit, train, promote, and represent Filipino musicians in overseas markets for live musical entertainment. Agents facilitate the institutional channels through which Filipino musicians cross borders; moreover, they provide overseas employers with a ready, steady flow of cheap yet high-quality labor for a specialized performance niche by actively managing migrant musicians' modes of performance, dress, behavior, and conduct for overseas consumption. In consolidating a vast socio-technical-aesthetic assemblage of bodies, technologies, and cultural and economic capital, agents act as crucial hubs (Kiwan and Meinhof, 2011) that 'package' Filipino musical talent to meet and in some ways shape the demands of a distinctly transnational cultural market.

My paper will draw from in-depth interviews with seven agents who have each been training, recruiting, and promoting Filipino musicians in cruise ships, clubs, and hotels in Asia for at least 20 years, collectively managing over 500 migrant musicians. By exploring the linkages and fissures of their individual experiences, I hope to foreground the common infrastructure that enables two seemingly disparate sectors of work—cultural labor and migrant labor—to overlap in a performance niche that has become distinctly ethnicized as 'Filipino'.

Anjeline DE DIOS is a PhD student at the Department of Geography, National University of Singapore. Her thesis explores the transnational migration of Filipino musicians employed in hotels, theme parks, and cruise ships in Asia. Anjeline finished her BA and MA degrees in philosophy at the Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines, and an Erasmus Mundus MA in applied ethics at Linköping University, Sweden. Her broad research interests include migration and mobilities, cultural/creative economies, feminism, and geographies of music.

ABOUT THE ORGANISERS AND CHAIRPERSONS

Anna GASCO is a PhD Researcher at the ETH-SEC Future Cities Laboratory in Singapore where she investigates airports territorial organisation and effects on urbanisation. Focusing on Singapore Changi Airport the research argues that the airport has both facilitated and responded to urban developments taking place in the larger Singapore-Johor-Riau cross-border region. Italian, born in Congo, she graduated as an Architect in Brussels and completed an MSc in Urban Design at The Bartlett in London. Before joining the FCL, she practiced architecture and urban design for 8 years in the UK, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Belgium.

Brenda S.A. YEOH is Professor (Provost's Chair), Department of Geography, as well as Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, National University of Singapore (NUS). She is also the Research Leader of the Asian Migration Cluster at the Asia Research Institute, NUS, and coordinates the Asian MetaCentre for Population and Sustainable Development Analysis. She serves on several Editorial/Advisory Boards including ARI-Springer Asia Series; Diversities; Finisterra-Revista Portuguesa de Geografia; Gender, Place and Culture; Gender, Technology and Development; Journal of International Migration and Integration; Journal of Social Transformation; Localities; Migration Studies; and Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography. She is deputy chair of the Commission on Population, International Geographical Union, and the Singapore coordinator for the Asia-Pacific Migration Research Network. Her research interests include the politics of space in colonial and post-colonial cities; gender; migration and transnational communities. Her first book was Contesting Space: Power Relations and the Urban Built Environment in Colonial Singapore (Oxford University Press, 1996; reissued Singapore University Press, 2003). Her recent publications include *Migration and Health in Asia* (Routledge, 2005, with Santosh Jatrana and Mika Toyota), *Asian Women as Transnational Domestic Workers* (Marshall Cavendish, 2005, with Shirlena Huang and Noor Abdul Rahman), and Working and Mothering in Asia (NUS Press and NIAS Press 2007, with Theresa Devasahayam)."

Itty ABRAHAM is a Fulbright-Nehru Senior Scholar and Associate Professor at the Department of Southeast Asian Studies, National University of Singapore. He was former director of the University of Texas, South Asia Institute, and program director for South Asia and Southeast Asia programs, and Program on Global Security and Cooperation at the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) from 1992-2005. He received his BA degree in Economics at Loyola College, Madras, and his MS and PhD in Political Science from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. His areas of expertise include international relations, science and technology studies, India, and Asia. He is the author of *The Making of the Indian Atomic Bomb: Science, Secrecy and the Postcolonial State*, editor of the *South Asian Cultures of the Bomb: Atomic Publics and the State in India and Pakistan*, co-editor of *Illicit Flows and Criminal Things: States, Borders and the other side of Globalization,* and *Political Violence in South and Southeast Asia*, as well as numerous scholarly articles, book chapters, and research reports.

Johan LINDQUIST is Associate Professor of Social Anthropology at Stockholm University in Sweden. He received his PhD in Social Anthropology from Stockholm University and BA in Cultural Anthropology from Uppsala University. He is the author of *The Anxieties of Mobility: Development and Migration in the Indonesian Borderlands* (University of Hawai'i Press, 2009) and his documentary film B.A.T.A.M. is available from Documentary Educational Resources.

Robin JEFFREY is Visiting Research Professor at the Institute of South Asian Studies, National University of Singapore. He has published, with his colleague Assa Doron, The Great Indian Phone Book (London: C. Hurst/New York: Harvard University Press, 2013). The book is published in India by Hachette under the title of Cell Phone Nation. It was launched in New Delhi on 18 February 2013 by Mrinal Pande, chair of Prasar Bharati, India's equivalent of the BBC. The book analyzes the expansion of mobile telephone and its implications for society, politics and economics. Professor Jeffrey is a co-editor of "Being Muslim in South Asia," a collection under contract to Oxford University Press to be published in 2013, and a co-editor of "Mughals and Mandarins," studies of the Chinese and Indian media by analysts and practitioners. His long-term work focuses on a book called Slices of India, a history of India in the second half of the 20th century based around the years of the great Kumbh Mela in Allahabad.

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