ACCS | ACAS | IICJ 2017

The Asian Conference on Cultural Studies – ACCS 2017
The Asian Conference on Asian Studies – ACAS2017
The International Conference on Japan & Japan Studies – IICJ2017

Art Center Kobe, Kobe, Japan
June 1-4, 2017

Final Draft Schedule

Please Check & Confirm
Please check that all information pertaining to you is correct
and notify us at accs@iafor.org if there is any error.
Please notify us of any corrections by **Monday, May 8** 09:00 (Japan Standard Time GMT+9).

Final Schedule
After minor changes have been made to the schedule we will send you a link to the full programme.

The full programme will contain session information and a detailed day-to-day presentation schedule (including room allocations and session chairs).

This will be available on **Friday, May 19.**
Abstracts will also be available online at this time.

The International Academic Forum

Friday Plenary Day Outline

08:15-09:00   **Conference Registration**

09:00-09:15   **Announcements**

09:15-09:30   **Welcome Address**

09:30-10:15   **Keynote Presentation**

10:15-10:45   Coffee Break

10:45-11:30   **Keynote Presentation**

11:30-12:00   **Featured Presentation**

12:00-12:15   **IAFOR Documentary Photography Award**

12:15-12:30   **Conference Photograph**

12:30-14:00   **Lunch Break**

14:00-15:30   **Featured Presentation**

15:30-15:45   Coffee Break

15:45-16:30   **Featured Presentation**

17:30-18:30   **Conference Welcome Reception**

19:00-21:30   **Conference Dinner (Optional Ticketed Event)**

Saturday Session I: 10:00-12:00

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream:
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

35913
 Cultural Knowledge Pedagogy for Higher Education
Ciedelle Grageda, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology, The Philippines
Faith Stephanny Silor, CPRT-IMCC, The Philippines
Adelfa Silor, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology, The Philippines

Pedagogy in higher education curriculum is very important in dealing with students who have different cultures. Since, every individual is unique, so teachers must vary their methods of teaching, content of the lessons and type of evaluation that will fit to the type of learners. Thus, this theoretical and empirical study aimed to analyze the importance of cultural knowledge pedagogy in the higher education of learning particularly in the integration of the 21st century skills. This study focused on how important is the cultural knowledge pedagogy in higher education, the components and strategies of teaching using cultural knowledge across diversity, and the great contribution of using cultural knowledge approach in teaching learners with diverse cultures. The research design used in this study is purely theoretical and empirical design using fifteen articles as the tools in analyzing the results of the study. Based from the thorough analysis of the literature reviews of the articles, findings reveal that cultural knowledge pedagogy is very important in the teaching and learning process for the learners with different cultures. It means that cultural knowledge is a way of demonstrating an openness and willingness to learn about the aspects of culture that are important to students and their families. The great contribution of using cultural knowledge pedagogy is to have culturally responsive classroom management which requires teachers to understand the ways that schools reflect and perpetuate discriminatory practices of the larger society. In conclusion, cultural knowledge pedagogy is a useful strategy for enacting culturally responsive classroom management in the higher education of learning.

35521
Perceptions of the Pre-Service Teachers on Multi-Cultural Education
J-Roel Semilla, Mindanao State University - Iligan Institute of Technology, The Philippines

Multicultural education was created to provide educators with a platform for working with such diverse school populations and achieving justice within societies marked by inequalities based on language, gender, socioeconomic status, or religion (Banks, 2004; Alanay & Aydin, 2016); democracy (Ozen, 2016); respect and togetherness (Salgur, 2015); and equality (King, 2004). This concept is relevant considering that most pre-service teachers are well-equipped with the principles and techniques of teaching but unaware that the classroom is comprised of students representing different cultures. Understanding the various cultures of the students is vital because it can spur and boost the personal development and the progress of students' academic success (Salgur, 2015). Hence, this paper focuses on the perceptions of pre-service teachers about multicultural education. The participants of this study were the teacher education students of Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology. They were randomly selected and answered a semi-structured questionnaire. The findings revealed that pre-service teachers believed that showing fairness and equality to students who come from various cultural orientations, and understanding or respecting their beliefs are means in which teachers meet the diverse needs of an increasingly multicultural student population. Secondly, they believed that multicultural education has a great role in achieving peace, unity and equality in the society. To achieve this, they believed that

improvement in the curriculum is necessary to provide a different perspective in education. The study concludes that the pre-service teachers demonstrate understanding on the importance of multicultural approaches in education.

34167

Music Pedagogy for the 21st Century Globalized Curriculum
Enrico Riconalla, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology, The Philippines
Adelfa Silor, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology, The Philippines

Teaching in the 21-century is an altogether different phenomenon. Teaching strategies would always vary based from the learning styles of the 21st century learners and other factors affecting the learning environment. In order to produce 21st century teachers, the teacher education curriculum and instruction must also focus on how to teach 21st century learners. There are different characteristics being a 21st century teacher. These are "Learner-Centered Classroom and Personalized Instructions, Students as Producers, Learn New Technologies, Go Global, Be Go Digital, Collaborate, Project-Based Learning, innovate and keep learning". Hence, teachers must use innovative pedagogy that fits to the needs of the 21st century learners. Accordingly, this study aimed to analyze the use of music pedagogy for the 21st century learners. This study used theoretical research design through analyzing articles relating to music pedagogy in education. Thematic analysis was used in determining the concepts that emerged from the literature review articles. Based from the literature review analysis, the results of the study are as follows: popular music strategy through role production plays in contemporary music making; pedagogical approach based on the creation of a scaffolded self-directed learning community; meta-pedagogy which embraces informal learning and pedagogy in music; critical pedagogy encouraging students to develop their own forms of creative expression; Feminist Music Therapy Pedagogy; music in a group synchronization; using some other brand of musical paraphernalia while studying. In conclusion, innovative music pedagogy is very useful across the globalized curriculum for the 21st century learners who have different learning styles.

33820

Integration of English Language and Music Literacy As Innovative Pedagogy for 21st Century Learning
Adelfa Silor, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology, The Philippines

Teachers are facilitators of learning. As a catalyst of learning, innovative pedagogy is needed to add flavor, light and life in the classroom. As individuals develop, there are different opportunities and constraints for learning. Learning is most effective when differential development within and across physical, intellectual, emotional, and social domains is taken into account. Hence, this study aims to analyze how relevant is the integration of English language and music literacy as innovative pedagogy for the 21st century learning. This 21st century learning refers to the 21st century student outcomes and supporting system. The method used in this study is empirical and theoretical exploring to the content analysis of the different literature review articles supported with interviews from the participants of this study who are pre-service education students of Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology, Iligan City Philippines during the academic year 2015-2016. Based from the content analysis of the literature review articles as well as from the interview of the participants, the following insights have been drawn:

1. English language and music literacy as innovative pedagogy, enhances the promotion of 21st century skills, such as interactive communication skills, interpersonal skills, technology literacy skills as well as language skills
2. The 21st century demands the explicit integration of learning strategies, digital competences and career abilities

3.   Critical thinking, problem solving, creativity, written and oral communication, leadership, adaptability, collaboration, self-direction, responsibility, and global awareness are skills for the 21st century that will need to be integrated into classrooms and education for students

4.   Skills and knowledge must not be thought of as separate entities but as intertwined, that teachers need to understand the importance of skills as well as content, and that tests need to be designed to measure thinking skills as well as content knowledge

5.   Literacy is naturally developed through music education. By adding rhythm, music, and movement to a learning experience, messages are sent to the brain through various pathways, creating a richer learning experience

6.   Music is important to adolescents, and that this is because it allows them to (a) portray an 'image' to the outside world and (b) satisfy their emotional needs

7.   Emotive quality and structure of musical composition, gaining of skills in listening, are steps toward integration of songs into the reading curriculum

8.   The benefits of incorporating musical experiences into daily instruction and provides practical activities for classroom implementation, e.g., reading, writing, and singing songs for language skill development, reading fluency, and writing progress

9.   Music can transform classrooms into positive learning environments where children thrive academically, socially, and emotionally

10.   Approaches to language literacy, is that literacy in situations related to Western classical music occurs as a result of children having developed their capacity to make music, reflect on the music in which they are engaged, express their views on music which they play, hear or create, speak about and listen to music in order to form judgments, and read, write, comprehend and interpret staff notation.

 In conclusion, it is important for teachers to use their knowledge on English language because it opens the door for learners to acquire knowledge that others already have. Learners can use English language to know and understand the world and solve problems with music literacy as innovative pedagogy. According to Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, "Music is the universal language of mankind". It means that music can have a similar effect on people from completely different cultures. Thus, English language and music literacy as innovative pedagogy is very useful in the 21st century learning.

The International Academic Forum

Saturday Session I: 10:00-12:00

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream:
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

36238
Multiculturalism Policy, Identity and Integration: Confusion of Chinese Immigrants Living in Canadian Francophone Region
Qinwen Fu, Wuhan University, China

Chinese Immigration to Canada developed with many twists and turns: the difference of ideology, the difficulty of integration in Canadian multicultural society and the struggle for its minority rights has all shaped Chinese immigrants a relatively particular cultural identity. As a special case, the Chinese immigrants living in francophone region is facing more challenges because the Canadian francophone has itself some particular ethnic characteristics distinguished from the English compatriot and has experienced the national identity crisis especially after the failure of Meech Lake Accord. The federal government's paradox made things more complicated by practicing multiculturalism policy on the basis of bilingualism and by refusing the juridical application of Part XII of the Official Languages Act. According to the multiculturalism hypothesis, the more sense of security a minority group has to its own cultural identity, the more positive attitudes will result, but does it works on Chinese origin citizen living in Canadian francophone region? How would and could the Chinese immigrants' cultural identity be saved when the Canadian francophone has already feel threatened about their own cultural identity? In this context, the presentation will review the evolution of Canada multicultural policies relevant to the Chinese and francophone minorities, and conclude the strong points and shortcomings which influence Chinese cross-cultural development and their societal integration in Canadian francophone region; besides, a comparative analysis on Canadian English-speaking and French-speaking society will also examine the convergence and divergences of Chinese immigrants to cultural pluralism integration, and the level of their cultural identity.

35060
Listening Difficulties of Low-Proficiency ESL Learners
Joyce Keithly Carbonell, Lal-Lo National High School, The Philippines
Boyet Batang, Isabela State University, The Philippines

This study compared the perceptions regarding listening difficulties of English teachers and Grade 9 students in the Philippine Context. The descriptive-comparative research design was applied wherein a 38-item survey form of listening difficulties was used as instrument in gathering data. The gathered data were treated using mean, t-test, and ANOVA.

Results of the study showed that low-proficient students in listening were dominantly female, Ilocano, and with grading average of developing (75-79).

In terms of their perceptions when grouped according to the six conceptual categories, teachers and students share the same opinion on the listening difficulties except under task variable. In the general-language text variable, students' difficulties include long sentence structures, many idiomatic expressions in the text, and many new words. The listening difficulty under listening-specific text variable which students and teachers rated the highest was in terms of the fast speed of the speaker, either on dictation type or recorded in an audio clip. In terms of processing, students were perceived to

lack listening strategies that caused their difficulties. In the listener variable, students find difficulty when they are not interested in the topic presented. The most striking result, under task variable, revealed that students find difficulty in blank-filling tasks while teachers viewed multiple-choice tasks as more difficult than the former. In terms of external environment variable, the insufficiency of listening lessons were deemed to be the difficulty most encountered by students.

Meanwhile, inferential results showed that there is no significant relationship in the students' and teachers' perceptions when grouped according to the six conceptual categories, except for task variable. Under task variable, a highly significant relationship was found out.

Findings also revealed that when grouped according to the profile of the students: sex, mother tongue and grading average, the perceptions of the students do not have significant difference.

The study concluded that most of the difficulties of the students fall under top-down processing. The study also pointed out that the problem in terms of low listening proficiency of students is not on the teachers not knowing the difficulties of the students, nor on the mismatch between the students' needs and the target competency set by teachers.

35502
At the Risk of Sounding Different: Literary Representations of English Language Learners
Eun Joo Kim, New York University - Shanghai, China

Classroom scenes are commonly found in literary works featuring English-language learners. In such scenes, protagonists are often challenged in their ability to communicate with teachers or peers. The most immediate obstacles to clearer communication and understanding would seem to pertain to difficulties in hearing and listening to others. However, in the larger contexts of the novels, the auditory sense is often conflated, confused, or subsumed by the more persistent visualizations of cultural, racial, or ethnic difference. In other words, attention to visual differences and the evocation of visual metaphors often overshadow the sensory experiences of hearing and listening.

This paper centralizes the experience of hearing and of being heard by focusing on the performance of producing sound, language, and accent, and by considering how a hearing and speaking subject might be constructed. Select scenes from Susan Choi's The Foreign Student, Maxine Hong Kingston's The Woman Warrior, and Kao Kalia Yang's The Latehomecomer help illustrate how a focus on sound production and reception can reveal distinct interpretations of not only subject formation but also of recognition by others.

These analyses are contextualized against studies from the emerging field of sound theory and ongoing studies on affect. Many sound theorists have not yet deeply engaged with cultural difference, presenting an opportunity to deepen the field's depth and range. This investigation of sound sensory experiences draws more specific connections between language use and presumptions of (un)intelligibility, cultural and linguistic difference, and relations of power, specifically concerning cultural hegemony and institutional authority.

37245
A Study on Code-Switching in Multilingual Literacy Practices
Szu-Yu Ruby Chen, Chung Yuan Christian University, Taiwan

In a multilingual society, the phenomenon of code-switching, also called code-mixing, code alternation, or code-shifting is prevalent. Although a number of researchers have studied the phenomenon of code-switching in multilingual written texts, most of the existing theories and models are based on code-switching in spoken discourse. While an increasing number of researchers started to examine written code-switching, the emphasis is still on texts. Only a few studies have analysed multilingual texts through visual aspects. Research that explores visual aspects of multilingual texts is rare. According to Sebba (2012), in order to understand various kinds of multilingual literacy practices insightfully with which they are associated, the analysis of multimodal texts is required since where visual and spatial aspects are crucial to interpretation. Therefore, the aim of this proposed research is to examine multilingual written discourse, with a particular focus on written code-switching. In doing so, the analysis of visual and graphic elements with texts will be included. The researcher will employ multilingual and multimodal analysis by adapting Sebba's framework (2012) to multilingual literacy practices including units of analysis, language-spatial relationship, language-content relationships and linguistic mixing types to examine texts and visual contexts online. The findings of this proposed project contribute to the field of multilingual literacy practices and bring new insights that influence this society.

Saturday Session I: 10:00-12:00

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream:
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

35202
Global Noir': Reflections on East Asian Modernity through the Lens of Film Noir
Caleb Kelso-Marsh, University of Western Australia, Australia

In recent decades, numerous urban crime films from Japan, Korea and Hong Kong have been produced using characteristics associated with film noir. Much of the scholarly discussion of this body of "East Asian noir" has tended to merely focus on the extent to which, through their use of aesthetic, they mimic American formulations of the genre. However, a comparative analysis of noir films from each of these locations can provide insight into how the genre has been adapted transnationally, being used as a medium to make sense of the shifting social and economic realities brought about by conditions of modernity.

The definition and delineation of film noir as a genre has generated widespread debate, largely because of the uncertainty surrounding what exactly constitutes film noir as a genre. Aside from generic categorisation, film noir has also been read as a contextually informed mode of filmic production, with its various characteristics interpreted as a signifier of the "dislocated social and cultural relations of modernity" (Fay and Nieland, xii), and multiple critics noting the relevance of film noir globally.

When examined as a transnational, hence "global", genre, film noir provides a useful critical lens through which to analyse the shared everyday experiences of individuals within East Asian cities as depicted in film. Using selected films from each of the locations, this paper will consider how filmmakers from Japan, Korea and Hong Kong have utilised film noir to make sense of conditions of modernity and late-modernity across the region.

35477
The Return of the Dead in Jaejung Song's Drama World
Hyewon Ryu, Ewha Womans University, South Korea

This paper investigates the resurrection of the dead in a series of TV dramas written by Jaejung Song as a metaphor of a sort. One of the most celebrated TV drama writers in Korea, Song has involved in more than ten shows, but her recent scripts are differentiated in respects that they intensively focus on the cross-encounter of two worlds. Queen In-hyun's Man and Nine−Nine Time Travels, each broadcasted in 2012 and 2013, present male characters that travel to another world separated by the barrier of time. Her most recent TV drama, W−Two Worlds, features a character who finds out his world is fictional, jumping out to the real one in order to confront his creator. In this course of crossing boundaries, a medium, sometimes in the form of talisman and at others electronic devices, plays a crucial role to bridge separate worlds and bring back the dead according to main characters' wishes. This medium, however, is unreliable since Song's characters neither fully understand its operational conditions nor make the best use of it. This paper argues the uncontrollability of the medium and the likewise unpredictable return of the dead represent threatening hybridity and uncertainty in the process of producing TV shows. After the rise of so-called Korean Wave, the production of TV shows has become a joint task coordinated by several agencies, which renders writer's creative intention more and more irrelevant. Song's TV dramas

self-consciously reflect collapsing boundaries between different worlds as an inescapable condition in trans-media wonderland.

35306
Mr Robot: Wide-Eyed Fear (The ZX Spectrum Said)
John Lynch, Karlstad University, Sweden

The American television series Mr Robot gives form to many contemporary concerns about technology, addiction and the hallucinatory nature of the self. Reflecting on Brian Massmui's notion of fear and the mobilisation of TV as a technology of affective modulation, this paper will explore something of the televisual and cinematic techniques at work in this challenging drama that presumes schizophrenia as its basic state of subjectivity. As a successful, award-winning series, Mr Robot connects with a number of contemporary anxieties produced by a profoundly destabilized global financial and personal economy that is subjected to invasive tracking and threatening data leaks which effects a generalized state of paranoia and fear of societal breakdown. The aim of the paper is to connect the themes of this TV drama with the increasing popularity of the serial format itself that can be understood as expressing something of the shift from anxiety (ontological) to fear (ontic) as the general state of being in the world. The 1982 ZX Spectrum was an 8-bit personal home computer that was among the first mainstream home computers in the UK, similar in significance to the Commodore 64 in the USA (referenced in Mr Robot S02E11), which provided the basis for programmers to generate the first PC viruses based on a polymorphic engine. The paper examines the ways in which the series couples circuits of digital viral contagion with affective circuits of fear to generate its startling receptive audience response.

37343
Cross-Cultural Engagement and Media Integration in Japan and East Asia
Seiko Yasumoto, The University of Sydney, Australia

In East Asia a progressive multi-lateral process of cultural re-engagement and media integration is occurring.Japan has achieved the right and acceptance to trade media content in East Asia and beyond, particularly in the domain of popular culture for anime, manga and television drama (TV drama). Japan's media trade in Korea, and particularly in Mainland China, has in the past been inhibited by respective Government controls and regulations. These controls have progressively been relaxed and benefits have multilaterally accrued to creators of content. An outstanding example of this is South Korea's Korean Wave which is directly attributable to the progressive dismantling of media controls in South Korea preventing Japanese content entering South Korea. This study examines the macro Japanese broadcasting content overseas exports from 2001-2014. Japanese content has been regionalised and disseminated beyond Japan, for example, with content adaptation, localised remaking and co-productions. This study further analyses the remaking of Japanese media products in South Korea and Taiwan, exploring three examples including the ground breaking Japanese and Korean co-production of the TV drama, Friends by Tokyo Broadcasting System (TBS) and Munhwa Broadcasting Cooperation (MBC Korea) which was broadcast simultaneously in South Korea and Japan, the remake of the Japanese manga Hana yori Dango and remade into the TV drama format Meteor Garden in Taiwan with subsequent extensive regional adaptation, remaking and format changes, and the remake of the manga Jin into the TV dramas Jin in Japan and Dr. Jin in Korea. The study confirms the value attributable to the relaxation of controls inhibiting or preventing the flow of media content and in turn contributing to cultural re-engagement.

Saturday Session I: 10:00-11:30

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream:
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

36203
Lotus Out of Mud: Unveiling Humanitarianism in Macao during the World War II
Venus Viana, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

On Christmas Day 1941 Hong Kong fell to the Japanese while Macao managed to maintain precarious neutral and unoccupied status. Even such small and fragile protection as this attracted a huge influx of Cantonese and Hong Kong refugees that doubled the population. Historians had already provided ample stories of tragic narratives in Macao during the war: that Macao was isolated and suffered from food shortage, and death rate multiplied. This research revisits wartime Macao and adds new complexities to its often-melancholic narratives by providing stories of vibrant economic, political and social activities. The story has rarely been told that the Macao government opened the borders to refugees, and had also anticipated their coming even before refugees made their escapes. Temporary accommodations were built, extra food was stored. Local inhabitants from rich philanthropists to waitresses and school students were making constant donations. Charity organizations' efforts were also unquestionable. Although death from sickness and starvation was a daily phenomenon among refugees, their situation could have been worse if Macao had locked its borders and closed its eyes to neighbors' suffering. The elements that made refugee relief possible was not simply Macao's neutral status as many believed. Rather it was the product of a slush fund of favorable income from the sin city's vices – namely gambling, prostitution and opium industries, the unspoken benevolence of the government, and local inhabitants' sense of individual vulnerability subtly transmuted to community compassion.

36204
Hope Amid the Darkness: Chinese Communist Narratives in Yan'an, China during Wwii
Bianca Yin-ki Cheung, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

Against the backdrop of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression (1937-1945), the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) launched the Mass Production Movement in the Border Areas for wartime survival and development. In Yan'an, its headquarters, was the centre of the movement. The CCP mobilized peasants, workers, soldiers and cadres to increase production under the slogan "Get Organized," giving the Border Area residents a gleam of hope for surviving the War and destitution. During the movement, labour heroes and heroines emerged. Being model citizens of the Border Area and spokesmen of good governance of the CCP, they were supposed to be walking examples for people to emulate, not just for their diligence and positive working attitude, but also for their loyalty, commitment and self-sacrificing spirit to the War and the Border government. What messages was the CCP trying to express through them? Two important icons of the labour hero were created for the industrial and agricultural fields respectively: Zhao Zhankui the factory worker and Wu Manyou the peasant. The CCP discourses of the War of Resistance, reversal of fortune and Women's Liberation all set the background. This paper examines the CCP narratives of resisting Japanese aggression together with the solution to change China from "politically oppressed and economically exploited" into "politically free and economically prosperous," and how people under its rule were moulded from "ignorant and backward" into "enlightened" and "progressive."

36397

Life in Wartime China: A Kaleidoscope of People's Experiences in Canton and Guangdong, From July 1937 to October 1938

Virgil Kit-Yiu Ho, Hong Kong University of Science & Technology, Hong Kong

It is in conflicts that human nature is put to real tests and displayed more clearly than in peacetime. Since the outbreak of military confrontation in Marco Polo Bridge in early July 1937, people in Canton and Guangdong, like everyone in China, were, and still are, described as highly charged with nationalistic sentiments and henceforth taking an active part in the government's war efforts. There is no shortage of stories about various heroic acts of soldiers and citizens. But how heroic and dedicated "people" were in this turbulent time? By studying what concerned the people most in Canton (and other parts of Guangdong) in the first year of the war, it is very clear that "people" reacted or respond to the war and the call of the government for wartime mobilization efforts very differently. This mosaic of people's life in Canton and beyond, before the war even arrived there, raises some important points about historical research on this period: that it is difficult to generalize historical reality; that 'the people's' nationalistic sentiments and 'popular participation' in war effort is at best one main part of a much bigger picture of Cantonese society and its millions of people; that selfishness and preoccupation with self preservation were apparently as common as selfless devotion to the defence of one's city/country; that human nature and complexity of a society and its people was best unveiled in a time of war and conflict.

Saturday Session Ⅱ : 13:00-14:30

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream:
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

37155
How Leading Asian Universities Serve International Students Through Official English Websites: A Content Analysis
Chilin Wang, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

English is no doubt the most widely used international language today. As many Asian universities strive to internationalize and to attract high quality international students, their official English websites are playing an increasingly important role in many aspects. These include providing information to international students as well as offering a bridge and a window for international exchanges. The existing research literature has discussed extensively in some areas of internationalization, yet very limited research has been done on the official university English websites, particularly on those of Asian universities. The present study investigated the official homepage of five leading Asian universities sampled from the 2016-2017 Times Higher Education ranking list of world universities. The study is a qualitative content analysis which identified and discussed the major characteristics of how these universities serve their prospective and current international students by offering information and offering the opportunities for communication through their official websites. The study has implications for internationalization of Asian universities.

35578
Climate Refugee and Disappearing States: In Need for a New Legal Regime
Jerry I-H Hsiao, University of Macau, Macao
I-Chun Hsiao, Harvard University, United States

Climate change brings unprecedented challenges to both the international community as well as international law. For example, extreme weather conditions might lead to the disappearance of States and force the migration of its population . These phenomena creates two new challenges for current international legal frameworks. First, there is no provision regarding the disappearance of a State due to climate change. Second, it is unclear as to whether people who are forced to migrate due to climate change could be classified as refugees and to what extent they ought to be protected. People of these endangered States cannot be left to fend for themselves simply because there is a legal vacuum. This paper proposes a new legal regime to address the challenges of displaced persons due to the adverse impacts of climate change.

35577
Japan, Turkey and Re-Considering "Asia" As Physical and Conceptual Space
Romit Dasgupta, University of Western Australia, Australia

This paper reflects on the notion of "Asia" as a physical, temporal, conceptual and ideological space with reference to two countries located at opposite extremities of the continent, specifically Japan and Turkey. On the surface, the juxtaposing of Turkey and Japan may seem an odd choice of topic, given the geographic distance between the two countries, as well as their (apparently) very different socio-economic and cultural conditions. However, there are in fact areas of historical and

The International Academic Forum

socio-economic intersection and commonality between Japan and Turkey, including the ways in which the project of modernity unfolded in both countries, and how both have defined their modern national identities in relation to the "West" and the "non-West" (specifically, "Asia"), both physically and ideologically.

Accordingly, this paper traces the intertwinings between the two countries from when both embarked on their respective projects of modernity in the second half of the nineteenth century (during the late-Ottoman period in Turkey, and the Meiji period in Japan) through the pre- and post-World War Two decades in the twentieth-century, through to the post-Cold War era. The paper draws attention to the ways in which the two countries have imagined and referenced one another, especially with reference to notions of "Asia" and the "West" as conceptual and ideological "spaces". This will then let us reflect and re-think on not just imaginings of "Asia" but also on the disciplinary parameters of "Asian Studies".

Saturday Session Ⅱ : 13:00-14:30

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream:
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

36167
Family Matters: Insights into Late Twentieth Century Interdisciplinary Working Practices from Retired British Healthcare Professionals, Past Ideas and Modern Perspectives
Angela Turner-Wilson, Bournemouth University, United Kingdom
Richard Fisher, Bournemouth University, United Kingdom
Sue Mellor, The Royal Bournemouth and Christchurch Hospitals, United Kingdom
Holly Crossen-White, Bournemouth University, United Kingdom
Ann Hemingway, Bournemouth University, United Kingdom

Interdisciplinary working is a common phenomenon in healthcare practice in many countries (e.g. Eaves 2002). It is however suggested that the British cultural history of this method of working in clinical environments is under-researched. This paper therefore discusses a research pilot study that adopted an oral history approach to obtain insights into interdisciplinary working within healthcare during the latter part of the 20th century in Britain. The participants within this study were all retired British National Health Service (NHS) professionals. To help trigger memories, participants were encouraged to handle old historical medical objects dated to the time period under review. Two of the themes that emerged from the narrative data analysis, 'the family' and 'hierarchy', are highlighted, and this paper considers how these concepts acted as enablers, and sometimes barriers, within interdisciplinary working. The authors ask whether there has been a change in the sense of 'belongingness' that some of these ideas nurtured and if, in the modern world, some healthcare staff no longer believe they are as supported, or as accepted by their interdisciplinary colleagues, leading to feelings of insecurity. The paper concludes by asking if the ideology of a 'healthcare family' could speak to present day British and international healthcare teams.
References
Eaves, D. 2002. The International Association of Forensic Mental Health Services: Working toward Interdisciplinary and International Collaboration. The International Journal of Forensic Mental Health. 1(1), 3-5.

37235
Effects of Cultural Tightness and Social Network Density on Emotional Expressions: A Large-Scale Study of Impression Management by Facebook Users
Pan Liu, Singapore Management University, Singapore
David Chan, Singapore Management University, Singapore
Lin Qiu, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
William Tov, Singapore Management University, Singapore
Victor Joo Chuan Tong, Agency for Science, Technology and Research, Singapore

This study examined the effects of cultural tightness and social network density on impression management (IM) in terms of online emotional expression. We coded emotional expressions from status updates of 13,789 Facebook users across U.S. states, calculated social network density for each user, and obtained cultural tightness scores for states from Harrington and Gelfand (2014). Results showed that cultural tightness had a main effect on emotional expressions in that compared to those from culturally loose states, individuals from culturally tight states were more likely to express positive

emotions and less likely to express negative emotions. In addition, cultural tightness and social network density interacted to affect emotional expressions. Specifically, for positive emotional expression, in culturally tight states, individuals with dense networks were more likely than those with sparse networks to express positive emotions; whereas in culturally loose states, individuals with dense networks were less likely than those with sparse networks to express positive emotions. However, for negative emotional expression, while individuals with dense networks are less likely than those with sparse networks to express negative emotions, there is no cultural tightness by social network density interaction effect on negative emotional expressions. Our study findings suggest that the research on emotional expression as IM strategies needs to take into account the tightness of cultural norms, social network density, and the valence of the expressed emotion.

34790
Flora and National Belonging: The Story of Israeli Banknotes
Na'ama Sheffi, Sapir College, Israel
Anat First, Netanya Academic College, Israel

In the dawn of the third millennium, public debate still rages in many countries over the question of who and what should appear on their banknotes. Against the forces of globalization and a plethora of technological substitutes, banknotes persist as a central symbol of nation-states. Banknotes serve as a distinct vehicle of nationalism in the modern age, a role traditionally played by coins since ancient times. Using Israeli banknotes – which are means of banal nationalism and every-day nationalism – as a case study we wish to illuminate the role of the hegemonic institution of national banknotes in creating a selective tradition that organizes symbols related to flora as signifying a certain 'territorial ideology'. The biblical expression "a land flowing with milk and honey" appears in many religious writings and is usually used in connection with metaphors of the abandonment of biblical land. Many generations of Christians and Jews have used these words in imagining the plentiful Holy Land. Yet in reality, pilgrims, tourists, and archaeologists alike have found the actual land very far from the image of a country in constant bloom. The re-creation of a Land of Milk and Honey was expressed through the new banknotes in at least two distinct elements: the general landscape (historical sites, new points of settlement), and the flora (trees, flowers). We used qualitative methodology and analyzed relevant minutes of proceedings and correspondence of the Bank of Israel's Banknotes and Coinage Planning Committee in Jerusalem, since its inception in 1955 and until 2007.

Saturday Session Ⅱ : 13:00-14:30

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream:
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

35537
Black Masculinity in Crisis: Gender Relations in Alice Childress's Wine in the Wilderness
Yi-Chin Shih, Tamkang University, Taiwan

Alice Childress (1920~1994), the first African American woman to win an Obie Award, plays an important role in the history of American theatre. Growing up in the period of Civil Rights Movement in the 20th century, Childress articulates African American's rights and statements in her plays. As many critics claim, Childress is good at representing African American women realistically, unlike the stereotypical images of submissive and passive black women. However, Childress's idea of black gender relations does not simply cover black women's issues but also men's. This paper would like to deal with Childress's Wine in the Wilderness (1969), and it especially concentrates on the psychological transformation of the black male protagonist, Bill Jameson. His abhorrence of black women is obvious as he decides to look for a down-and-out woman to model for his image of black women. His misogyny toward the women of his own race, in fact, shows his sense of black masculinity in crisis. While the play concludes with a celebration of a new image of black women, this paper argues that the play also successfully releases the anxiety of masculinity and emphasizes black resistance against racism is based on the establishment of masculinity and the harmony of gender relations in black communities.

35480
Misogyny in Hell-Joseon: An Intersectional Approach to the Misogyny of South Korean Society
Sojeong Park, Seoul National University, South Korea

This study aims to explain the recent misogynistic atmosphere of South Korean society through intersectionality theory. While misogynistic hate speech and resulting feminist movement increase, the generalized binary framework, which regards men as offenders and women as victims, maintains the fight between men and women. Black feminism, which emphasizes identity politics, provides an alternative framework for analyzing the misogyny of Korean society. Therefore, this research focuses on the intersectional identities of Korean men and women, thereby identifying the misogyny of Korea as a result of the gender sensitivity formed by dialectical interaction between colonial history and contemporary social contexts. The so-called 'Hell-Joseon' discourse, which compares Korea to hell, summarizes this dialectical interaction. Looking back on the genealogy of misogyny in Joseon/Korea in the 20th century, this study reveals that Korean misogyny discourse has been formed by men who have attributed the cause of national crisis to women who are thought to have polluted the essence of the nation. While Korean men have established themselves as the owners of the nation, they have also formed a repressed identity through colonial experience. This intersectional identity constitutes a particular pathos among men and results in double oppression of women. This profoundly rooted colonialism and the resulting distorted nationalism, intertwined with widespread defeatism of young people, form the basis of today's misogyny. Analyzing the dynamics of the misogyny in a broader context, this study discusses in what ways Korean feminist movement and cultural studies can challenge the gender imaginary created by colonialism.

37308
Hey Lady - Who Are Today's "Ladies"?
Catherine Dale, Chuo University, Japan

This paper examines the contemporary use of the term "lady" as a positive epithet in the performer Lady Gaga, but more recently on social media in phrases such as "hey lovely lady" and "rad lady" shared predominantly among and between women on line, and also by people in the arts, namely art galleries and design companies run by women such as "The Ladies Network" (as opposed to "gallery girls"), who promote work by contemporary women artists they call "ladies we love." I contrast this (re)adoption of "lady" with earlier sexist and class-riven uses of the term in, for example, the lyrics of Tom Jones' "little lady" who can take what he "dishes out" without complaining, and titles such as "cleaning lady." This older version with its conservative expectations of femininity appears, for example, in the UK reality television show From Ladette to Lady. Having presented a brief history of "lady" I then consider the apparent lack of (self)reflection of its present iteration and reclamation. I ask, has "lady" become a substitute for feminism in the sense that there is not much distance between the mimicked – the reclamation of "lady" by an ironic mimicking of its past class and social frameworks, and the mimed – the aesthetic pleasure that accompanies the term? And, what about the term's chauvinist past? Can a new "lady" emerge? And if so, what is she/ they like?

Saturday Session Ⅱ : 13:00-14:30

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream:
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

35618

The Out-Side Outside: Shiga's "Night Fires" and Bennett's Vital Materialism
Joshua Gordon Trichilo, York University, Canada

Jane Bennett's vital materialism, a radically ethical theory of social assemblages, asserts that any reality, and therefore any future, is contingent on specific relations between parties, both human and nonhuman, that play a constituting role in the conditions of its manifestation. What still necessitates further exploration, however, is the way in which this insight resonates with nonwestern cultural histories and imaginaries. My paper explores the effects of this theoretical and cultural transference in terms of Shiga Naoya's short story "Night Fires" ("Takibi," 1920) in the original Japanese. The paper mobilizes Bennett's theory of vital materiality, of the affective influence of things called thing-power, in order to analyze a specific technique in Shiga's text: the emphasis on "natural objects" that ambiguously advance narrative, which I argue representationally recreates and fosters the privileging of human-nonhuman assemblages. Essentially, without downplaying the destructive anthropogenic effects on the globe, applying Bennett's critique to Shiga's text performatively problematizes human-world dichotomies inherent in notions like the Anthropocene and human-centred concepts of causal agency. Attending to and mobilizing socio-cultural specificities, I argue that Shiga's "Night Fires" dramatizes the notion that there is instead no future becoming without becoming-with. Indeed, any common future must be a future that takes into account the role of both human and nonhuman things, since not only do nonhuman things have stakes in the future to come, but any "human" relation to the future is influenced by, embedded in, and therefore dependent on these stakes.

37322

Distance, Belonging and Violence: Japan and Asia As Represented in the Early Works of Murakami Ryu
Sera Palmer, University of Tokyo, Japan

While in the majority of western discourse Japan is considered a part of Asia, its complex identity within the region is the focus of debate, as postwar Japan has aligned itself with the United States and western powers. This complex and contradictory relationship of distance and belonging is mirrored in contemporary Japanese literature, particularly in the early works of Murakami Ryu. This paper explores the relationship between international violence and regional identity in Murakami Ryu's second novel, War Begins Beyond the Sea (Kodansha, 1976). This novel, while it explores a variety of complex themes, has been widely ignored by most scholars and critics. It focuses on a man and a woman of unspecific origins, who are vacationing at a tropical resort where they watch as a city across the ocean gradually descends into war and chaos. This paper explores how the main characters' undefined national identity and blurry ethnicity mirrors the ambiguity and ambivalence of a national Japanese identity during the 1970's. It then goes on to explain how Murakami uses the action of "seeing" to distance the protagonists from the violence occurring across the sea, and argues that this structure reflects an emotional and intellectual distance between Japan and its South-Asian neighbors which ultimately enabled Japan's silent acceptance of the Khmer Rouge genocide. In this way, this paper tackles the problem of Japan's disunion from the rest of Asia, while also illustrating how Japanese authors use literature to critique this indifference and draw attention to issues of global importance.

35563
Theory of Mind in the Fiction of Machida Ko
Stephen Filler, Oakland University, United States

Machida Kō (b. 1972) is a popular author of fiction typified by its combination of exuberant language incorporating dialect, punning, and wordplay with serious psychological and social commentary and speculation. Although the forms of language and subject matter used by Machida in his fiction are highly diverse, his fiction displays an unmistakable individual style.

This paper will use the notion of Theory of Mind (the ability to imagine what a person is thinking) to examine Machida's construction of "outsiders" without clearly-defined personalities, who move through life in an antagonistic relationship with society. As Linda Zunshine has argued, "fictional narratives endlessly experiment with rather than automatically execute our evolved cognitive adaptations…The exact forms of such probing and poking will depend on specific cultural circumstances, including the mind-reading profiles of individual writers and their readers."

Machida's narratives depict "internal" thoughts as having a flat, un-centered, illogical quality. His protagonists are motivated by contradictory and arbitrary impulses, and struggle to understand the motivations of those around them. His narratives paradoxically suggest the futility of mind reading while building up persuasive accounts of the workings of his characters' minds.

This paper considers in particular his novels Shreds (Kiregire, 2000); Confession (Kokuhaku, 2005); and Punk Samurai Slash Down (2004; translated 2014), all of which combine fragmented narrative techniques with stereotypical generic features of mystery novels and historical fiction. Machida simultaneously comments on the alienated conditions of contemporary Japanese society while parodying contemporary fiction and its unspoken presuppositions.

Saturday Session Ⅲ: 14:45-16:45

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream: East Asian Literature
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

35483
Transcending the Catastrophes and Horrors of History: Atomic Bomb Threat and Activism in Tanaka Chikao's 'The Head of Mary'
Jungman Park, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, South Korea

The moments of the 1945 Hiroshima and Nagasaki atomic bombing, along with the Holocaust, is imprinted in our memory to be the most terrible disaster mankind has suffered. The moment was promising to end the most destructive war in human history. It also, paradoxically enough, resulted in another disastrous massacre or what anthropologist Mircea Eliade calls "the catastrophes and horrors of history" that "no longer allow any escape." Thereafter, the matter of overcoming disaster has been emerging as a new challenge for modern humanity. Japanese playwright Tanaka Chikao (1905-1995), for instance, consciously digs in human reaction and attitude in the face of A-bomb disaster, and at the same time suggests 'religion' as an alternative way of overcoming. He brings back to the mundane the God's word and the subsequent possibility of salvation which has been attacked as unscientific and anachronistic, and finally sentenced to death by the western intellectuals with the dawn of the modern era. Especially, The Head of Mary (Mario no Kubi, 1959) presents these aspects well. Set in the post-war Japan situation, the play deals with the issue of overcoming, or mastery of the A-bomb disaster, in the context of Catholicism. The protagonists in the play portray the human beings helpless before the disaster of the atomic bomb. However, it is worth noting that they do not passively continue their ephemeral existence, assuming wait-and-see attitude. Rather they willingly struggle to do 'something' to overcome the given condition. The play gives a clear message of overcoming and activism.

37293
On Class Discrimination in Folding Beijing
Wanzhen Fang, Nanfang College of Sun Yat-Sen University , China
Yuan Ou, Nanfang College of Sun Yat-Sen University, China

Class discrimination has long been a topic of discussion in human civilization but also in literary works, especially in some science fictions. For example, Folding Beijing written by Chinese science fiction author Jingfang Hao. The novel is awarded the 74th Hugo Award for Best Short Stories in 2016 because of its profound critique of class differentiation and scientific elements of Chinese characteristics. The thesis focuses on the hierarchical differences, the distinctions of time and space, and power discipline mechanisms in the Folding Beijing from the perspective of Foucault's power discipline theory and Bourdieu's social stratum theory. And then on the context of the novel, the thesis studies the influence of class differentiation and class construction on individual and social life, revealing the anti-utopianism and utopianism.

37295
A New Vision of Belonging and Sharing in Contemporary Global Society: Reading Miyazaki Hayao's and Grant Morrison's Visual Narratives
Koonyong Kim, University of San Diego, United States

This presentation examines Miyazaki Hayao's anime Spirited Away and Grant Morrison's graphic fiction WE 3 with emphasis on their trenchant critique of anthropocentric relationships between human and non-human. Deeply embedded in Shinto and its belief in co-existence and interdependence, Miyazaki's coming-of-age narrative calls into question human civilization and its exploitation of the "Others," whether they be animals, spirits, objects, or other creatures. Through the main character Chihiro's spiritual journey in the world of spirits, Spirited Away uses water primarily as a symbol of purification and presents an alternative vision of the universe in which people learn to coexist with other life forms and creatures in a non-hierarchical way. Similarly, Morrison's graphic fiction features three animal-cyborgs with a view to deconstructing the human-centered ideologies of belonging and sharing. By exposing the inexcusable violence that human beings have done to animals and machines for their own survival, Morrison reconfigures our relationships with other forms of existence and life in an egalitarian manner. Such an anti-anthropocentric critique leads him to envision a harmonious relationship between people and nature. While closely dissecting these two influential visual texts, this presentation seeks to engage in a dialogue with this year's conference theme, "Global Realities: Precarious Survival and Belonging," from the perspectives of popular culture, cultural theory, posthumanism, and animal studies. In doing so, my discussion critically reflects on the precarious nature of both human and non-human life as a way to theorize and call for a new vision of belonging and sharing in contemporary society.

35498
A Book Review Analysis on Haruki Murakami in Four Countries
Yukari Shirota, Gakushuin University, Japan
Takako Hashimoto, Chiba University of Commerce, Japan
Yuriko Yano, Gakushuin University, Japan

Haruki Murakami novels are popular around the world. We analyse how his novels are read in foreign countries and identify the cultural differences, using the amazon book reviews on his novels in Japan, US, UK, and Canada. We set the target novels "Colorless Tsukuru Tazaki and His Years of Pilgrimage" and "Norwegian Wood" because types and themes of the two novels are different. The reasons why we selected Haruki Murakami are first that the number of reviews is so large even in US, UK and Canada and secondly that Mr Murakami has a good command of English so the translation has done quite well owing to his sense of English. We think that the good translation keeps the essence of the novels as the original Japanese ones.

The core technology of this analysis is text mining. The morphological analysis tool for Japanese named "MeCab" and one for English named "TreeTagger" are used. In addition, by using "word2vec", vector representations of review words have been conducted in the text mining. The word2vec offers the high measurement quality of representations in a word similarity task. We would like to analyse the change of the word representations in the vector space among the four countries' reviews. There are many reviewers for the text data sets. We would like to analyse whether the review tendency is different up to the country or not, and the individual authors' opinions could be divided into the same kind of topic classes or not.

Saturday Session Ⅲ: 14:45-16:45

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream: Chinese Studies
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

35456
Patriotic Rhetoric in Chinese Public Space
Pawel Zygadlo, Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University, China

As a primary means of communication language, spoken or written is an indispensable tool for philosophers, religious preachers and political propagandists. What message reaches their audience to a great extent dependents on the skills of the speakers/writers and the rhetorical technics applied by them. In consequence, what is known about the message is often more a result of the rhetoric skills and technics applied in the process of communicating the desired values to the audience than the actual content of the value.

Starting from early 1990s, China has been facing a dramatic socio-economic transformation. Using rhetoric force has always played a major role in legitimising political and ideological leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. Since the form of the communication has never been less important than the content of the message and the content, as the content has been adjusted, the new forms have been employed.

In the proposed paper the author would like to focus then on the form, and the content of the messages send by the ruling class to the society. The results of the field work in several, geographically distant locations in China will be presented. The particular attention will be paid to all sorts of slogans visible in the public space, and the message that they convey. The content will be analysed with the special focus on the notions of 'Harmonious Society', 'China Dream' and 'Patriotism' as the exemplification of the current regime's ideological stanza.

36307
The Blood of the Poets: Imagining Social Realities through Revolutionary Language in Republican-Era China
Aleksander Sedzielarz, University of Minnesota, United States

Gloria Anzaldúa poetically described the borderland as "una herida abierta where the Third World grates against the first and bleeds. And before a scab forms it hemorrhages again, the lifeblood of two worlds merging to form a third country — a border culture"(3). Gloria Anzaldúa's inimitable use of language here not only accomplishes the theoretical task of illustrating extremely difficult concepts in the simplest possible ways, but the power of her prose also provokes active reflection as it resonates across wide swathes of the reading public. My study looks back to writers that share an affinity with Anzaldúa but at an earlier moment and in a different geographic context. In this analysis, I focus on the writings of Mao Dun, Ding Ling and Bingxin as they first explored the relevance of Marxist and socialist concepts for the interpreting the everyday in Republican-era China. At this time, strains of a new revolutionary poetics emerged, with texts that conveyed the effects of imperialism and capitalist exploitation through the use of extended metaphor and imagery of the grotesque, as well as abstraction in language in general. These writers sought to subvert the instrumentalization of language brought by the spread of economic terms into the vernacular and, in doing so, established a counterdiscourse of social revolution imagined through life processes and the human body.

The International Academic Forum

35562

Transnational Migrants and (Re)Construction of Networks in the Sino-North Korea Borderland
Sunkyung Choi, University of North Korean Studies, South Korea / University of California, Berkeley, United States

Most of the existing research on the migration in the Sino-North Korea borderland ignores the pre-existing fluidity of legal and illegal mobility between the northern part of North Korea and the northern provinces of China. Since the beginning of the 20th century, the land around the border between North Korea and China was the ethnic Korean space which has long established cultural and linguistic communities. These communities including members of the same families were then separated into individual countries in the aftermath of the colonial period and the Korean War. While constructing the borderlines under the nation-state system, both states tried to redefine the territoriality of the region and the identities of the peoples which remained ambiguous. Even the boundaries were fixed by the two nations, however the border crossing was still an everyday reality for the people in the border region until the 1960s. The networks based on kinship began to be revitalized from the 1990s after being severed for many decades. In this sense, this paper focuses on the transnational practices which blur the boundaries and the processes of reconstruction of kinship tied into the related interaction of socio-political contexts, drawing on in-depth interviews to reveal the trajectories of family separation and reassertion of family ties. I hope to argue that the borderland is not fixed by territorial thinking, rather it is continually reconstructed through the constant mobility formed by every individual practice.

36409

Transforming the Heroic Body: Post-Revolutionary Cultural Hybridities in the Taking of Tiger Mountain (2014)
Zhuoyi Wang, Hamilton College, United States

Contrary to conventional assumption, the so-called model plays (yangbanxi) and other cultural products of the Cultural Revolution period are not aberrational or univocal. Instead, they manifest a high degree of cultural hybridity accumulated in China's long history of modernization and revolution. While high Maoism temporarily concealed the internal heterogeneity of these model plays with a façade of ideological homogeneity, rapid post-revolutionary changes have dissolved them into aesthetic and narrative fragments. Polyphonic and open to diverse uses, these fragments constantly reappear in post-revolutionary cultural hybridity as distorted, trivialized, idealized or mythologized pieces of collective memory.

This paper discusses Tsui Hark's The Taking of Tiger Mountain (2014), a remake of the 1970 film version of the well-known model play Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy. It closely analyzes how this remake reconstructs the heroic body of its protagonist Yang Zirong from the fragmentary collective memory of the revolutionary culture, and at the same time transforms the body from a future-oriented ideal of revolutionary Chineseness into a nostalgic fantasy that feeds the ambiguous imagination of Chinese identity in global capitalism. Through this analysis, this paper illustrates the complex cultural hybridization, homogenization, fragmentation, and re-hybridization process that connects the post-revolutionary era to the revolutionary era.

Saturday Session Ⅲ: 14:45-16:45

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream: Cultural Studies
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

35585
Comparison between Japanese Tipping Customs, Kokorodzuke, and Western Tipping Customs: Japanese Cultural Uniqueness Making Foreign Tourists Confused
Yuriko Yano, Gakushuin University, Japan
Yukari Shirota, Gakushuin University, Japan

Our research topic is a discovery of Japanese culture's uniqueness making foreign travelers get confused from tipping customs' differences between Japan and western countries. Most people think that there is no tipping custom in Japan, and this is correct in most situations. Therefore, many foreign tourists can enjoy Japan without worrying about tipping. However, there has been some specific situations that require people to tip. Staying in luxury ryokans, Japanese traditional style hotels having attracted foreign tourists to Japan, is one of the most significant situations that people customarily tip. This is the Japanese untold tipping custom, kokorodzuke. Surprisingly, there is no efficient definition of kokorodzuke; therefore, we conducted textmining to Q&As related to kokorodzuke on Yahoo chiebukuro (Yahoo Answers). As a result, many Japanese people get confused by this custom when they are going to stay ryokans. From this result, we make two important hypotheses. The first one is that foreign tourists must get confused about kokorodzuke as well as the Japanese, and they might have some bad experiences because of the ignorance of this custom during their staying. The Second one is that the root cause of the reason why foreign tourists feel uncomfortable in Japan is from Japanese traditional untold cultures. To stimulate Japanese economics, Japanese people engaging in doing business with foreign tourists should understand that Japanese culture's uniqueness sometimes makes a big barrier between the Japanese and foreigners to prevent from mutual understandings. The theme will be discussed from a viewpoint of marketing.

35501
Cultural Sustainability in Southwest China with Tourism and Community Education: The Case of Xijiang Miao Village
Junge Du, The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Bo Wah Leung, The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Samuel Leong, The Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts, Hong Kong

As a multi-ethnic state, China comprises of 56 nationalities and most of them are populated in the southwest of China with distinct culture. In 2000, in recognition of the increasing economic gap between east and west, the Chinese government introduced the influential "Western Development" policy, emphasizing the potential to develop tourism to fuel economic development in western China, and obviously, a range of ethnic cultural heritage products have become the main attractions of the tourist destinations in the southwest. It is clear that the consequent rapid growth in income generated by the development of local tourism enables the provision of better physical resources, ensuring that tourism becomes an effective means of cultural transmission while also protecting diverse cultural treasures and providing rich educational resources. However, there is some controversy regarding the advantages and disadvantages tourism brings for local cultures, especially within the context of globalization. In Xijiang's case, as despite the rapid development of regional tourism, the preservation of cultural heritage has been neglected. This paper focuses on balancing economic benefits with the need to maintain the legacy

of the ethnic cultural heritage, and exploring to what extent has the goal of cultural sustainability affected community education in Xijiang. Considered from the perspectives of convenience and feasibility, a mixed-methods research, combining both qualitative and quantitative methods of enquiry will be adopted to answer the research questions and achieve the research objectives.

37310
Global Identity and Culture Transmission
Miu Yin Ha, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

In the 80s, the Hong Kong entertainment and cultural scene were more liberal compared to present times as they were able to absorb foreign culture despite the gap between eastern and western countries. Hong Kong established a local culture by using foreign culture as reference, which was called a culture moment. Hong Kong tried to retain the Chinese culture, and also learnt from Europe and Japan at the same time, which helped create Hong Kong's unique style. There were intermediaries who acted as important agents and experienced the collaboration of cross-nation culture and they became popular and well known to the community. To investigate such roles of intermediaries, qualitative researches were conducted on relevant editors in music magazines, producers of famous records in 80s with in-depth face to face interviews. This essay strives to identify and map adapted songs and their ubiquitous influence among the Cantopop industry in the context of globalization.

37305
The Trope of Ibayong Dagat in the Narratives of Filipino Diasporic
Susan Refalda-Mercaida, University of Santo Tomas, The Philippines

The study involves the reading and interpretation of narratives of Filipino diasporic who may be Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) or contract workers, returnee OFWs, migrant Filipino workers who converted to permanent residency and/or on to citizenship of the receiving countries. The narratives come mostly from the Philippine radio program "Serbisyong OFW" which is aired every Monday and Friday on Philippine radio station 702 DZAS. The rest of the narratives come from off-radio stories shared with this researcher. The study is part of a growing discourse on OFWs who now come close to 11 million strong workforce found in countries in the Middle East, in Southeast and Fareast Asia, in Europe, in the United States of America, in New Zealand and in Australia. The study focuses on the chronotopic function in aforesaid narratives of "ibayong dagat" or the land beyond the seas, that is, the receiving countries of Filipino workers. Specifically, the study evokes the image of "ibayong dagat", at once real and imaginary space whose temporal reality has grown dense with stories that have accumulated through time, thus inviting some organizing principle or, at least, a collective nomenclature. It focuses on the recurrent themes unique to the narrators' space-time realities - themes of fragmentation, struggle, adaptation, accomplishment, including negotiated tension and sadness that resonate in the narrative lacuna. Informed of culture-specific nuances, the study has polysemic potentials for further research.

Saturday Session Ⅲ: 14:45-16:45

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream: Cultural Studies
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

37140
Protesting Korean Protestantism: When Religious Critical Insiders Meet New Media
Seung Min Hong, University of Iowa, South Korea

While media and religion is a small yet growing interdisciplinary field of study, two areas invite more scholarly attention in contemporary contexts: (1) East Asia in general, with South Korean Protestantism being a particular case for its various peculiarities; (2) religious movements of those whom I call critical insiders - those who are loyal to particular religious traditions yet are highly critical of, and resistant to, popular/dominant ways in which those traditions are taught, believed and practiced. By analyzing several Protestant critical insider media movements in South Korea as well as my interviews with some of their leading individuals, I draw some implications of their use/reliance on media, both old and new. For these social actors, new media are hardly alternatives to old media, broadcast television in particular. Instead, the possibilities and limitations of both old and new media challenge them to adapt to, and compromise because of, different circumstances. While the observation that new media may not be all that revolutionary is not new, empirical scholarship - as opposed to historical and theoretical treatments - that focuses specifically on religion and media does not seem to have highlighted this challenging aspect. I argue that, by focusing on media use of religious critical insiders, as opposed to larger religious traditions and institutions, empirical scholarship on religious media users can also bring to light such challenging aspects.

35470
The Hall of Mirrors: Reflections on Cultural Belonging
Alexandre Avdulov, Saint Mary's University, Canada

Culture is not only a defining element of a society but also a natural attribute of a human being. While it manifests itself in a kaleidoscopic array of various elements, what makes it universal and therefore accessible is that common humanity, which bonds the seemingly unconnected elements.

I argue that cultural belonging is navigated by individually recognized common humanity. Living in a space of multiple borderlands allows one to sculpt their own cultural belonging and identity. Not simple co-existence, but also, co-presence and actually, co-experience play an important role.

While one can never become a "native speaker", one certainly can be a "carrier of culture" able to offer the distilled cultural information needed to succeed in the global environment. This information is often in its purest form, stripped from various cultural and social restrictions imposed by the birthplace. Therefore the learned or acquired- language teacher becomes not only a carrier of that one particular culture but also a carrier of multi-cultures. This intercultural rather than multicultural belonging, which is already a reality of our times, can also be a powerful transformative agency for the twenty-first century.

This paper will examine methods of engaging the "Other" in the multidisciplinary contemplative traditions, where the environment of hospitality and respect for others is created, whether it is people, objects or nature itself. I will also explore the possibilities of extending and applying the principles,

The International Academic Forum

styles, and methods of the contemplative practices beyond their traditional boundaries.

37200

Border and Border-Crossing: Rethinking National and Transnational Sensibilities in the Era of Post-Globalization
Weimin Delcroix-Tang, University of Sanya, China

In what may be called a post-globalization world, where for many globalization amidst financial crises, terrorist attacks and refugee issues seems to have flagged, the age-old discourse of Orientalism and Occidentalism revives to serve the purposes of demarcating boundaries and walling up national borders. However, in an era of shared cyberspace and economic glocalization, some borders shut down while others open up, and the precarity of radical nationalism is coupled with cross-border spirit of humanism. This paper, by evoking a new immigrant's external and internal journey of border-crossing, diasporization and double or multiple positioning as portrayed in the literary works by contemporary Chinese-British writer Xiaolu Guo, intends to disrupt the Orientalist and Occidentalist cultural imaginings. On the other hand, the paper revisits Anzaldua's idea of the borderland and seeks, with the illumination of Venn Diagram, to remap a cultural borderland or contact zone in the post-globalization world where borders of nation, culture and human belongings are being both demarcated and transgressed, where difference and convergence, antagonism and interdependence, human predicament and hopefulness coexist.

37301

Beyond Localism: Competing Globalisms in Hong Kong's Social Movement Landscape
Edward Irons, The Hong Kong Institute for Culture, Commerce and Religion, Hong Kong

Each year brings something new to Hong Kong's social movement sphere. We had Occupy Central in 2014, the rise of Localist political parties in 2015, and the Fishball Riots of 2016. In September of last year Localist groups took 20% of the popular vote in the Legco elections.
It seems we have entered an age of mounting incredulity, in Hong Kong no less than in the rest of the world. By the same token it is easy to fall into the trap of seeing Hong Kong's opposition movements as local versions of a world-wide anti-globalization movement. In fact all Hong Kong groups are globalists, and Hong Kong is characterized by ideological competition between different globalisms. Calling on recent work by such writers on globalization as David Murillo and David Held, I argue it is time for a nuanced typology of globalization, with Hong Kong as a test case.

Saturday Session Ⅳ: 17:00-18:00

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream:
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

35550
Maritime Diplomacy: The Significance of ASEAN's Single Political Action Towards the South China Sea Dispute Settlement Through A Maritime Security Approach
Christine Anggi Sidjabat, Indonesia Defense University, Indonesia
Megawati Rosalio Putri, Indonesia Defense University, Indonesia

South China Sea conflict has become a significant discourse among international community; not just because China's claim has breached the sovereignty of several states and shifting the world's balance of power, but also because it challenges the stability on one of the world's most important sea-routes. South East Asia is the region with the most concerns with six members are the claimant states against the 'nine dash line' claimed by China. Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) as the sole regional organization in South East Asia whose mandate is to maintain the stability of the region has the responsibility to take action towards the conflict itself. But having ASEAN involvement as a single political actor is not that simple. China loudly speaks up her rejection of ASEAN's hand to settle the dispute. It comes harder when not all of the ASEAN member states stand on the same perspective regarding to this never ending dispute. This paper will deliver the arguments on how significant the role of non-claimant states as the neutral parties in contributing to the conflict resolutions as well as promoting the idea of ASEAN taking single political action in dealing with the conflict and how is actually it is giving impact toward the Unity of ASEAN itself. Within analyzing the implications of the conflict toward the Unity of ASEAN, this paper also elaborate the using of maritime diplomacy as a significant tool for the settlement of dispute and how to apply the concept through maritime security approach.

35567
Strategic Outlook for the Indian Ocean in 2030: The Role of IORA in Ocean Governance and in Maintaining Regional Maritime Security
Megawati Rosalio Putri, Indonesia Defense University, Indonesia
Christine Anggi Sidjabat, Indonesia Defense University, Indonesia

By 2030 the Indian Ocean will become the busiest and most important global sea lane of communications which connects the world. Seeing the strategic location of this ocean, many actors force their interests to the region which might lead to clash of interests and increase the number of non-traditional maritime threats in the Indian Ocean. A various background of countries located on different continents, having Indian Ocean as their backyard also influence the dynamic of the region. The need for ocean governance which is able to maintain regional maritime security is absolute. Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) as the most comprehensive regional organization which aims to address the non-traditional maritime threats and to obtain cooperation among the littoral states of Indian Ocean becomes the most potential organization in contributing to the stability of Indian Ocean. Especially with the establishment of IORA Concord that will strengthen the organization by setting clear direction for the future of IORA. The main aim of this paper will recommend the use of maritime diplomacy on countering maritime threats, and how it may apply to IORA to establish an intraregional-mechanism under the IORA's government. In order to reach that discussion, this paper will evaluate what IORA had achieved in maintaining maritime security in the Indian Ocean as well as projecting what might IORA contribute on the following years. The strategic policies recommendation on countering non-traditional

maritime threats by IORA will be analyzed as well as the Indian Ocean littoral states collaboration on socio-economics sectors.

Saturday Session Ⅳ: 17:00-18:00

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream:
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

37282
Anthropomorphic Imagery and Characterization in Haruki Murakami's Novel Kafka on the Shore
Anwesha Ray, Manipal University, India

The research paper traces the effect of employing anthropomorphic elements in Haruki Murakami's novel Kafka on the Shore. The delicate art of characterization when combined with anthropomorphism highlights the very nature and function of Murakami's animals. The article traces the function and effect of imagery, as a literary technique, in highlighting the characteristics of the various animal characters, encountered by the human characters, on their quest for the unknown. Imbued with recurring themes of "search for identity" and "postmodern strains", the novel stands as a testament to the social conventions that plagued the masses of Japan. The qualitative analysis puts forth the irony of ascribing identity to stray animals by the ones who themselves lack an identity and sense of self. The novel has been subjected to qualitative analysis from two perspectives: character portrayal and imagery, in terms of the animal characters of the novel. The specific tools adopted for scrutiny are a mix of rhetorical and narrative tools: Character Attributes, Types of Imagery (thermal, olfactory, tactile, auditory, gustatory, kinesthetic, visual), Point-of-View, Simile, Metaphor, Allusion, Hyperbole, Onomatopoeia.

37315
Crossing Postcolonial Twilight Zones: Junot Daz and Mia Couto As Wor(L)Dmakers
Kristian Van Haesendonck, University of Antwerp, Belgium

How do postcolonial writers from the Hispanic Caribbean and Lusophone Africa respond to the challenge of precarious survival and belonging? And how to compare literatures from such geographically and culturally divergent contexts? In the current debate on World literature, postcolonial authors, especially those from non-Anglophone areas, are usually excluded, however they are arguably at the forefront of an alternative form of cosmopolitanism, based on vernacular and creole expressions. My paper explores the notion of a creole cosmopolitanism in the work of two postcolonial authors, Mia Couto from Mozambique and Junot Diaz, a Dominican diaspora writer in the United States. Through linguistic inventiveness, these authors challenge established notions of genre, as well as of national and regional belonging (Dominican, African, Caribbean, Latin American). Moreover, I will argue that an "archipelagic" approach to divergent geographical cultural contexts requires a new set of tools and methodologies focused on the complex entanglements of the local and the global.

Sunday Session I: 09:00-10:30

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream:
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

37216
The 1970s Global Food Crisis and Japan's Food Security Strategy
Felice Farina, Kyoto University, Japan

During the Allied Occupation, Japan imported notable amount of agricultural products from the United States through the food aid program, and even once it regained its independence, it continued to be a major market for the U.S. However, the global food crisis in the early 1970s highlighted the fragility of Japan's food supply system and the risks linked to the high dependence on a single supplier. This led Japanese authorities to redefine the concept of national "food security" and promote a supply diversification strategy, through investments and aid programs in the "new agricultural countries".

This article examines the impact of the 1970s global food crisis on Japan's national security discourse and on Japan's international relations. Drawing upon "securitization theory" and "food regime theory", this paper attempts to analyse how the "food dependence" threat was perceived and how this perception influenced diplomatic and policy decisions of Japan's government. It will be suggested that these decisions highly influenced not only Japan's diplomatic relations but played also an important role in the transformation of the post-war international food regime.

35536
A Neoclassical Realist Account of Abe's Attempt at Constitutional Revision
Yuki Watai, University of Warwick, United Kingdom

Why did Japan recently begin a serious attempt to revise the constitution to allow the right to collective self-defense in the early 2010s? This is a serious research puzzle for the researchers of Japan's International Relations. The primary aim of this paper is to put forward an alternative, yet theoretically rigorous explanation for it. The existing literature fails to explain why such an attempt was made in the early 2010s, not after the cold war or 9/11 when seemingly a window of opportunity was given. Nevertheless, Abe's administration set it as a political agenda despite the absence of an apparent sea change in the international system. This paper employs a neoclassical realist approach with four 'intervening variables' – leaders' image, domestic institutions, strategic culture and state-society relations. I argue that these variables mediate the influence of the international structure and are more effective in explaining the puzzle than structural realism and constructivism. Up until the second Abe administration started, a unique structure of domestic institutions and unpopularity of security policy that did not help in getting voters prevented the government from setting the constitutional revision. However, the LDP's defeat of election in 2009 that led the unification of the party and Abe's tactic maneuver of stabilizing the government through other policy area such as 'abenomics' as an effective election strategy finally enabled the cabinet to pursue the revision. This paper also sets itself apart from other studies of Japan's international relations because of its rigorous theoretical application.

35495

Fukushima: A Japan-Made Disaster? A Cross-Cultural Analysis of Causality
Mathieu Gaulene, Center for Research on Risks and Crises, Mines ParisTech / PSL University, France

The accident of Fukushima Dai-Ichi revealed some contradictions and oppositions in between different decision-making centers. It appears that there were some structural dysfunctions which could explain the chain of dramatic events. Soon after the beginning of the accident, a multiplicity of causes had been expressed. First, media focused on the "natural" (shizensai) and "divine" (tensai) origin of the disaster. However, after the investigations were made in different reports, Fukushima has been described as a "man-made disaster" (jinsai). In this context, did the Japanese techno-science and political culture play a role in the different causes of the accident? Or to state it differently, is it possible to describe Fukushima as a "Japan-made disaster"?

Some Japanese scholars oriented their studies in this direction. The sociologist Miwao Matsumoto developed the idea that the Fukushima accident was a "structural disaster" (kôzôsai). The author suggested going beyond the dual success/failure to describe in a long-term perspective the two faces of the structural disaster, i.e. the repeated organizational errors and particular technological trajectory. Two other authors, Kiyoshi Kurokawa and Kunio Yanagida also suggested to look further the concept of "man-made disaster" and dig into the Japanese society culture's substrata to find the roots of the Fukushima nuclear accident.

Using cross-cultural comparative method, we we want to understand the evolution of Japanese culture and identity through an ambiguous relationship with the United States, from the forced opening to the western world (1854) to the beginning of the nuclear technology transfer (1954).

Sunday Session I: 09:00-10:30

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream:
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

36814
Post-Cold War Geopolitics of Laos: Bandwagoning or Balancing?
Kam Yee Law, The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Mainstream international relations theories commonly argue that weak nations besides powerful ones have no choice but bandwagoning. However, recent studies found that smaller nations are not necessary manipulated by the hegemonic powers. This case study of Laos supports the latter notion. Although Laos is a relatively less-developed country, it does not entirely rely on China to support its social and economic development. On the contrary, it is found that Thailand and Vietnam has great impact on Laos' political economy including tourism, cross-border economic activities, investment in infrastructure and cultural relations. This dynamics does not only depend on the total strength of the states that Laos being interacted, but also the geopolitical strategy considered by Laos. Thus, this paper will illustrate the unique case of Laos to provide a critique of the conventional theories. First, it will analyse how Laos needed to be dependent to China during the early years of post-Cold War. The second part will critically review the interactions between the two countries in recent years; examine how much China does matter to Lao's political economy of development, especially by comparing Laos' relations with Thailand and Vietnam. This paper attempts to contribute to the Asian re-examination of conventional international relations theories, taking middle-ground approach to explore weak nations' geopolitics between resistance and bandwagoning.

35058
Refugees Crisis in the Human Security Agenda of South-East Asian Countries
Farida Tadjine, University of Kasdi Merbah Ouargla (UKMO), Algeria

Despite Southeast Asian countries, with the exception of Cambodia and Philippines, aren't a part of the 1951 Convention related to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol. The refugee crisis remains one among the most influenced issues that the Southeast Asian region faced until now. This research paper seeks to analyze and discuss the response of the Southeast Asian governments on the critical refugee crisis in the light of Human Security context. Moreover, it aims to explore the major factors that affected the Southeast Asian policies to deal with this issue. To meet these aims; the Human Security Approach has been adopted as a theoretical framework, while the research design has been based on qualitative research approach, and its data have been collected using different types of documents; such as, governmental and NGO's reports, newspapers, books, official and political speech. This paper argues that the role of Southeast Asian governments in the refugee crisis was limited because it didn't sign the refugee convention and its protocol; therefore, refugees are deemed to be illegal immigrants by law. Moreover, the Southeast Asian historical experience about the negative effects of refugees on its economy, society and security, played an important role in determining its dealings with the current refugee issue. This research paper attempts to raise the scientific discussion among researchers who are interested in issues linked to Refugees, Human Security, and the Southeast Asian Region.

36146

"Imagined Communities" Re-Visited: Contextualising and Challenging Myanmar's Ethnic History, Trajectories and Religious Marginality

Felix Thiam Kim Tan, Singapore Institute of Management, Singapore

Myanmar's diverse ethnic composition has been a challenge in the central government's effort to unify the country. While the state has experimented with some form of federalism in the early 1950s, it had little success. Moreover, Myanmar has often tried to curb its multifaceted ethnicities from pursuing self-determination and instead hoped for an amicable unification. In 2015, ultra-nationalist group and Buddhist extremists, Ma Ba Tha, gained notoriety when the Thein Sein government enforced a series of bills deemed to marginalise the country's Muslim minorities. In 2016, Myanmar domestic politics came to the forefront amongst the international community with the Rohingya crisis. While ASEAN members have criticised the Myanmar government for doing too little to contain the problem, albeit stopping short of discrediting the Aung San Suu Kyi government, many have instead opted to provide humanitarian aid to the country. This paper will examine how the historical, social and cultural milieu has affected the extent to which ethnic and religious identities and sensitivities have been managed and negotiated within the state. The sense of survival and belonging for some of these indigenous groups has been marred by the country's vague stance on the forms of self-determination for these groups. This paper will also analyse the trajectories and challenges that have plagued Myanmar's attempt to instil a shared identity in order to assimilate the different ethnic and religious groups. The proclivity of Burmans' dominance and its marginalisation over these groups has constantly been a factor in this aspect of an "imagined communities".

The International Academic Forum

Sunday Session I: 09:00-10:30

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream:
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

35443
The Sociology of Literature: An Analysis of Belis Imamat Novel, a Work by Inyo Soro
Siti Rodliyah, Universitas Sebelas Maret of Surakarta, Indonesia
Andrik Purwasito, Universitas Sebelas Maret of Surakarta, Indonesia
Bani Sudardi, Universitas Sebelas Maret of Surakarta, Indonesia
Wakit Abdullah, Universitas Sebelas Maret of Surakarta, Indonesia

Belis Imamat, a novel by Inyo Soro in this study is a literary expression of the social condition on the bride pricing tradition 'belis' in the marital custom of the East Nusa Tenggara society. The discussed issues pertain to the structure builder of a story figure "Aku, an Indonesian term for 'I or I am' through the perspective of sociology of literature. This study aimed to describe; (1) the social and cultural background of the East Nusa Tenggara society in the Novel of Belis Imamat (priesthood as an object change for bride-price). (2) The influence of the author's social backgrounds to the recounting story process of the novel (1) the socio-cultural background of the novel Belis Imamat reflected in the attitude of the society in strictly holding the hereditary marital tradition. The novel actually recounts a personal experience of the writer seeing the bride-pricing tradition as a serious life concern. The relationship built upon the figure of Aku/ 'I' with the communities' moral sanction to his parents' marital status for their unpaid bride-price, engaged both social and self-criticism. In fact, the story seems to evoke readers to enlightenment and awareness towards the customary practices which had been almost untouched by criticism, (2) the most basic things affect the social background of the author on the creative process of the literary work Belis Imamat in which the figure 'I' was born and raised by parents whose unpaid belis 'bride price'. Setting of the recounted story is an address to the marriage customs in East Sumba, East Nusa Tenggara of Indonesia.

35971
Not Defined by the Numbers: Authenticity and Democracy in Debating the Data
Karly Burch, University of Otago, New Zealand
Katharine Legun, University of Otago, New Zealand

This paper considers how metrics and standards deployed by states to govern food systems are negotiated and reclaimed by those who are meant to be governed, enabling a type of deliberative civic engagement. Measures are intended to guide the activities of producers and consumers, categorizing practices as safe or unsafe, good or harmful. While these numbers may shape action, they can also be seen to act as a form of simplified, state-led categorization, subjugating those whose activities are being regulated. In elaborating this basic governance pattern, this paper suggests that those who must live by the numbers also define themselves against the metrics. In this way, these numbers can be seen as actants, instigating dissent, distinction and deliberation, as participants strive to establish their authenticity outside reductionist parameters. Taking an assemblage approach to state defined safe radiation levels in post-Fukushima Japan, this paper discusses the ways that numbers are actively engaged with to create and vocalize a more emancipatory political subjectivity.

36396
The Memory in Making: Deconstructing the Myth of End of Bhopal Disaster
Anand Wadwekar, School of Planning and Architecture Bhopal, India
Madhura Kulkarni, School of Planning and Architecture Bhopal, India

The Union Carbide disaster in 1984, infamously known as Bhopal Gas Tragedy brings trauma and remind us the precarity which became the part of how marginalized one live in India. The disaster manufactured by collusion of politics and development, generated a landscape of a constantly growing and expanding precarities. Today, Union Carbide disaster continue to live its own life. Permanently set in flux, this disaster produces a field of fear, hostility and trauma not only among the affected but also who 'gaze' at the site as visitors. In past 30 years, the site has altered the growth of the city substantially. Whether it's the stigma associated with the site or the dehumanized landscape it has created, Union Carbide is always a memory in making. At present, the site territorializes sense of disbelief, and emptiness. The Union Carbide disaster lives not only by its shear physical presence of industrial relics but also paradoxically by its memory, science and politics. The memory of site is also constantly exploited by both national and international politics only to further disillusionment.

The paper analyzes the 'half alive and half dead' landscapes of Union Carbide disaster at Bhopal through everyday urbanism and the unfolding realms of global-local precarities namely space, memory, urbanity, science, injustice and alienation. With constant merging and separation of these layers, the site and its surrounding manifolds into complex patchwork where each layer holds the key, which simultaneously constructs and deconstructs the myth of the end of disaster.

Sunday Session I: 09:00-10:30

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream: Social Criticism
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

37303
Making the U.S. Mexico Borderlands Invisible in Film and Policy
David Toohey, Nagoya University, Japan

The area between the United States and Mexico has often been represented as a divide between the United States and Mexico. Yet, a variety of realities render this situation impossible. The area has been a mixture of cultures for centuries with accompanying flows of people. Gloria Anzaldua's work on borderlands emphasized ties that Mexican Americans and Mexicans have which problematize this idea of the border, and to a certain extent indigenous culture. I would like to compare two distinct moments to update Anzaldua's work: 1.) the present tense obscuring of the borderlands with the proposed border wall; and 2.) the obscuring of the borderlands in a variety of Western films produced prior to the late 1960s. A link between these processes of obscuring the borderlands is the persistent theme (real and imagined) of dispossessing Latino and indigenous peoples of land, and subsequent sustainable agricultural practices. Marx's theories of "primitive accumulation" will be used to contextualize this and update Anzaldua's work to discuss contemporary flows of dispossessed undocumented immigrants.

35604
The Border and Manual in Gwangwhamoon Plaza: A Street as a Political Public Space and Appearance of New Borderline
Hanbit Lee, Yonsei University, South Korea

The modern political system is based on representative politics, but at the same time it contains imagination of revolution and street politics exclusively. The various protests held in Korea at the end of 2016 are not only a response to the chaos in the state, confusing the premises of the modern political order.

In this presentation, women, foreigners, and merchants are considered to be the remarkable subjects of street politics in Gwanghwamun Square: the rise of young women to escape the sexual contracts mentioned by Carole pateman, foreigners and walkers who wander around the plaza, merchants who are engaged in demonstrations by selling food and demonstration goods in the midst of the plaza. This can reveal particular aspects of the combination between the square and the three concepts-feminism, sovereignty and capitalism. All of these scenes are not converged to the existing imagination of street politics.

Through the analysis of these, this presentation aims to argue the point where the threshold of existing political imagination is revealed through the manual revolution. They emerged through a 'manualized revolution' that sought to faithfully carry out modern political order. At the same time, These scene are all standing at the border of street politics. Although it does not yet show the exact direction of development, the protests in Gwanghwamun Square show the possibility of exceeding the concept of nation state and sovereignty.

26638
From Booms to Bailouts: The Writing of Risk 1980-2016
Katy Shaw, Leeds Beckett University, UK

As the product of newly deregulated practices, financial culture drew upon ambition in business, and freedom in practice, to produce a hedonistic culture fueled by consumerism and individualism across the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. What began as an economic and ideological strategy of Thatcherite economics soon became a cultural and social trend that quickly spread beyond the trading floors and into wider society. Liberating the powers of the financial sector and circulating values of competition and marketization via the emerging power of transatlantic popular culture, deregulation underscored the increasingly intimate relationship between the worlds of the financial, political and social. Propelled by policies of deregulation, ideologies of individualism and the growth of credit culture, cultures of finance grew to play an increasingly influential role in popular culture and literature. Mapping the growth of finance as an increasingly urgent topic of culture produced across the latter decades of the twentieth century and the early stages of the twenty-first, this paper will consider contemporary representations of money, markets, risk and crisis. Considering contextual discourses of deregulation and individualism, the impact of new communication technologies on time and money, and increasing interconnections between The City and wider society, the paper will examine literary representations of relationships between money and the individual, the virtual and the social, the local and the global. It will argue that contemporary writings from 1980-2016 chart an important literary history of a period that, in the wake of the 2007–8 economic downturn, demands a thorough cultural re-examination.

Sunday Session Ⅱ : 10:45-12:15

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream:
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

35736
Kindergarten Teachers in the Japanese Puppet State of Manchuria: Women's Memory and Narrative
Akane Oishi, University of Tsukuba, Japan

The history of Manchukuo, a Japanese puppet state of Manchuria founded in northeast China in 1932 that collapsed with the Soviet invasion of August 1945 at the end of World War II, is well-worn territory. Postcolonial studies reveal that not just militarists, but civilians including women who emigrated to settle in Manchuria, participated in Imperial Japan's national and colonialist project, and in this sense civilians were also accomplices in the aggression. However, most studies fail to observe the connection between women's agency and the Manchuria project. These studies have often assumed that Japanese women in urban cities in Manchuria were wives and mothers. But there was a notable exception: kindergarten teachers were all female and they were independent of men, socially and economically.

This paper is a corrective to such a masculinist historical perspective of Manchuria that relegated women to the home. To shed light on the little-known history of kindergarten teachers in Manchuria, I have collected and examined their life-stories based on interviews with former teachers who worked in a kindergarten in Liaoyang. As I will show, Japanese women who worked as kindergarten teachers were not monolithic and had diverse backgrounds. Some were single mothers with their own children to support. Others were Christians. Yet others were "modern girls" who donned fashionable Western clothes and had their hair permed. Their memories and stories, I suggest, will significantly intervene in and rewrite the official history of the Japanese puppet state of Manchuria.

37292
A Preliminary Study on the Role of the Philippine Constabulary Under the Japanese Occupation and the Filipino Response; 1942
Maria Margarita Baguisi, De La Salle University, The Philippines

The outbreak of the Second World War had brought fundamental changes to the Philippines' National Defense program, most particularly the Philippine Constabulary that underwent major reconstitution and incurred institutional changes under the forces of the Japanese Imperial Army during its occupation of the Philippine islands from 1942 to 1945. During this critical period, the need to maintain peace and order was a necessity, and was paramount in securing the Philippines into the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere program of Japan. This essentially proved fundamental in carrying out the agenda for re-orienting the Philippines towards remolding Asian unity, first through mainly its pacification policies. However, in the advent of war, many organizational changes took place within the Philippine Constabulary which contributed to its dissolution and later on, its revival and reconstitution. This paper aims to explore the institutional changes that the Philippine Constabulary underwent under the tutelage of the Japanese Imperial Army during its occupation in the Philippines and whether or not a successful integration of Japanese military strategies, tactics, values, and influence persisted. Using selected archival data from the Philippine Veterans' Affairs Office, a thorough assessment of the history of the institution will be supplied.

37297
Hero or Foe: Hiroo Onada, The Last Japanese Soldier to Surrender after WWII as Reflected in Selected Philippine Newspaper
Marlon Delupio, De La Salle University, The Philippines

The Philippines and Japan had a long shared history of exchange, mutual-friendship and international relation. It all started in the 14th Century when Japan established trade relation to some parts of the Philippines. During the Spanish colonisation of the Philippines, Japanese became sympathetic of Filipino cause for independence and freedom. The same support was provided by Japan during the Filipino-American War when some Japanese soldiers volunteered to fight the Americans. In all, Filipino heroes like Jose Rizal, Andres Bonifacio, Mariano Ponce and Artemio Ricarte greatly admired Japanese discipline and nationalism.

World War II and the Japanese occupation of the Philippines greatly altered such positive views about the Japanese. Such sentiments of animosity, hatred, and vengeance were evident in Philippine society after the war. Out of this context, Philippine newspapers reported in March of 1974 the surrender of Hiroo Onada the last Japanese soldier from World War II. The primary objective of the paper is to provide a Filipino point of view on Hiroo Onada's life as a soldier in isolation for 29 years, his life after the war, and his social contribution to the development of Mindoro schools when he turned to the Philippines in 1996. The paper will used primary sources in selected Philippine newspaper like news articles, commentaries, editorial articles, and newspaper cartoons to answer the objective set by this paper.

Sunday Session Ⅱ : 10:45-12:15

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream:
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

35262
Monks in 26th Buddhist Era: Characters of Monks in Thai Films Against the Code of Monastic Discipline
Amonrat Rattanawong, Kasetsart University, Thailand

According to Thailand's constitution, it is declared that a person has the right to freely express opinions but the movies, showing monks inappropriately conducting the monastic discipline, must be banned or censored even though the film art is trying to tell the truth in the society which Thai Authority feel uncomfortable to accept. Therefore, this research attempted to study monks in different genres of Thai films in terms of monastic disciplines breaking and myths of Buddhism which Thai Authority tries to press not to let audiences know which leads to the ban and censorship. Interestingly, the finding shows that genres of the films affect the consideration of censorship board. The scenes where the monks who break the highest rules, called Parajikka or banishment from the monkhood, especially in crime and thriller films, are banned or edited out while monks in comedy films are allowed to be on screen although they should be punished by lighter penalty. The censorship of the board seems inconsistent, lacks certain standard, and has a lot of exceptions for some films. Even though the board always claims morality and honorable culture of the nation, this causes the destruction and elimination of artistic exuberance. However, audiences have to judge by themselves between monks in the reality and monks in the film art.

37314
Refugees and the Politics of 'Being Human.'
Esther Narjinari-Hartnett, Self, United Arab Emirates

At the heart of many refugee-centered literary works, an appeal to the meta-narrative of all belonging to a common fabric of 'humanity' is typically observed.
A refugees' sense of justice emerges from such a plea to their readers/viewers that we are one and the same. After all are we not humans? Do we not have the same right to human dignity as all of other humankind?
I would like to extend the above inquiry by comparing a select few literary works with a selection of visual texts especially films, magazines and advertisements to explore instances of what it means to be human, how these constructions and perceptions of being 'human' are eroded every day for the refugee and how refugees attempt to navigate a sense of self and human dignity against dehumanizing and delimiting societal discourses that have continually defined refugees.
I will in particular examine how visual and non-visual cues are deployed by refugees in order to initiate empathetic responses among their readers/viewers so that they are able to perceive their plight more as an insider rather than as a mere observer.

36277
Not Just Your Average Cartoon - 'Mainzelmnnchen' As Agents of Conservative TV Propaganda
Holger Briel, Xi'an Jiaotong Liverpool University, China

While the West German TV broadcasting system had to a large part been modelled on Hugh Green's understanding of the BBC (who had been charged with creating a non-centralised German broadcasting system after WWII), it did, unlike the BBC, include moderate yet tightly controlled advertising time. Initially, advertising was only allowed between 17.00-20.00, excluding Sundays, and only in blocks of 5-10 minutes each. In order to break up the succession of adverts, stations used animations. First and foremost, these clips were meant to provide a light-hearted caesura or insert (Werbetrenner) between individual adverts. But ultimately, their remit went much further than that; on the one hand, these animations were intended to draw children into the advertising world and keep viewers on the station; on the other, they also provided a glimpse of social issues shaping the evolution of German society. The most famous ones were the Mainzelmännchen', a collection of funny gnomes created for the ZDF broadcasting station.

In my presentation, I will analyse a number of these clips according to their relevance as markers of social changes through the last 50 years or so. It will become clear that they are far from lighthearted entertainment but have a neo-conservative agenda regarding nationalism, gender, education, consumption and social change. Furthermore, I will also discuss changes made to them due to digitalisation and how they and their creators' agenda have become re-entrenched in new media in a changing and unequal world.

Sunday Session Ⅱ : 10:45-12:15

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream:
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

34384
Exploring University Student's Insights Towards the Field Trip Under the PBL Method
Yoshihiko Yamamoto, Shizuoka University, Japan
Ryuta Yamamoto, Shizuoka University, Japan

A field trip is sometimes used in a university class. Kwan and So (2008) found that the field trip used under the PBL (Project/Problem Based Learning) method provided university students authentic and deep knowledge of the subject and reduced the learning gaps. However, Kent, Gilbertson and Hunt (1997) explain the field trip depends on the budget of the university which determines the destinations of the field trip and thus it is unfair for students if the budget is small for the students. The aim of this study is to explore what extent a field trip activity is effective for students under the PBL method. Within a small budget for a field trip, this study challenged to maximize the effect of using a field trip for a university class. This study adopts a small case study of the field trip for an introduction to presentation in Japanese for the first year students. In order to collect the data of this study, the authors used questionnaires for the participants to see their insights about the field trip for the class. The total of 26 university students answered the questionnaires including five international students. The results revealed both positive and negative feedback towards the field trip. At the conference, the authors show the details of the results and discuss 1) what extent the field trip was effective and 2) how teachers can maximize the effect of using a field trip for the class.

35115
School Climate as it Relates to Organizational Commitment of Teachers
Lowell Lucero, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology, The Philippines
Rey Etom, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology, The Philippines

Teaching is one of the most important professions from the standpoint of human welfare. It is considered as one of the most exalted forms of social service. Teaching is also one of the most technical, difficult, and challenging professions (Acero, Javier, & Castro, 2000). Likewise, teaching is also considered a great opportunity. In the words of Gregorio (1986), no one should enter into this work without an appreciation of the great opportunity it offers for high service and gratifying achievement.

This study aimed to: (1) examine teachers' organizational commitments as influenced by school climates; (2) compare between school administrators' and teachers' perceptions on teachers' commitments; describe the level of the respondents' belief on teachers' organizational commitments, and school climate; find out the extent does teachers' profile, and school climate influence teachers' organizational commitment. The respondents of the study were the 62 school administrators and 313 elementary school teachers.

Descriptive-correlational method was used in the investigation. The data gathered was summarized, translated, and analyzed using frequency counts, percentages, weighted mean, standard deviation, ranks, t-test for independent samples, and multiple regression analysis. All computations were done using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software and all tests of hypotheses was set at 0.05 level of significance.

From the data gathered on the teachers' organizational commitment, both respondents perceived that in general, teachers were committed; both respondents perceived that the school climates was very satisfactory; there was a significant difference between the school administrators and teachers' perception on teachers' organizational commitment.

It was also found that age, educational attainment, teaching experience, school's climate are potent factors that significantly influence the organizational commitment of teachers.

35432
A Study of Culture, Creativity and General Education in Hong Kong's Higher Education
Wai-Chung Ho, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong

This study will examine Chinese undergraduate students' perceptions of cultural and social awareness and creativity, from the perspective of their own experiences, and the extent to which they learn in the General Education course titled "Music, Society, and Culture" that was offered in two individual sessions by the Department of Music, Hong Kong Baptist University, in the 2015–2016 academic year. The course integrated a large range of communication elements—text, sound, photographs, animation, and videos—to facilitate teaching and learning and to articulate the values of music, creativity, and culture in society. Creativity is linked to students individually as well as to their interactions among themselves. The principal research question of this study is twofold: (1) to what extent might students be helped in knowing and understanding music and society in this course; and (2) how is such cultural and social awareness and creativity perceived by students and how does it inform contemporary educational practices? Classroom observation analysis and the students' music and painting projects were the means to evaluating the students' understanding of the varied and complex nature of learning in terms of music, society, and creativity. In addition to the analysis of the students' music and painting projects, findings were also based on semi-structured interviews conducted on a one-on-one basis with 26 students after the completion of the course. This study addresses the issue of how to promote and increase non-music university students' cultural and social awareness and creativity through music education in higher education.

Sunday Session Ⅱ : 10:45-12:15

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream:
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

36153
A Group Lost a Sense of Belonging: A Case Study of Chinese Rural Migrants in Xiamen City
Haoxuan Sa, University of Helsinki, Finland

Throughout the past three decades, internal migration from rural settings to urban areas has accounted for the majority of urban population growth in China. Previous studies frames the rural migrants' migration process as a temporary strategy to garner economic returns. While, this mode of inquiry provides beneficial insights, most relevant scholars do not examine the rural migrants' emotional concerns. In this research, I focus on rural-to-urban migrants' sense of social belonging by analysing their lives in home villages and their everyday practices in destination cities. Data was collected from in-depth interviews in Xiamen, China.

Results show rural migrants are living in precariousness which is in-between destination cities and their home villages. Rural migrants lost their sense of belongings to both home villages and destination cities. On one hand, the experiences of living in cities has changed rural migrants' way of life, it is difficult for migrants to adopt themselves back to rural lives. One the other hand, lack of official status in the urban Chinese household register system (hukou), rural migrants have limited accesses to resources and social services in the urban sphere, it makes urban life full of struggles. Besides, lack of affordable housing makes rural migrants feel difficult to achieve homeownership in cities, but homeownership has great influences in forming a sense of social belongings in their minds. Thus, rural migrants become a group lost a sense of belonging.

35492
A Study of User Behavioral Intention to Use Line's Ugly E-Stickers Based on Technology Acceptance Model
Yan-Ru Chen, Yuan Ze University, Taiwan
Li-Chiou Chen, Yuan Ze University, Taiwan

As development of technology and popularity of mobile device in recent years the way of communication between people has been a great change, in which the demand for mobile communication applications have gradually increased.Among the many social communication applications in Taiwan, LINE is the most frequently used communication application. In addition to its convenience and ease of use, LINE has varied and interesting e-stickers which allow users to pass messages with more fun. Recently, the trend for "ugly e-stickers" emerged in the Line network. These ugly e-stickers feature simple lines and graffiti-like art styles and thereby exhibit an unrefined, childlike appearance. Thus, these e-stickers achieve ugliness from the conventional visual perspective and subvert the general impression that e-stickers should be designed and applied through artistic foundations. Moreover, with jokes and fun slang embedded within them, these ugly e-stickers have attracted people's interests, comments, and attention. Today, ugly e-stickers are prominently featured in the official list of hot e-stickers in Line. However, the phenomenon of popularity of ugly e-stickers has not been studied, the study therefore applying Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) to explore the behavioral intention to use ugly e-stickers.

36154
Surviving and Thriving Life of Precarity: Everyday Life Resistance of Precarious Creative Labour in China
Yan Li, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

This abstract set up against the background of burgeoning cultural strategies in urban redevelopment of China, which has let to a growing numbers of floating creative labour. Under the global supply chain, millions of paintings such as Van Goghs' work are painted by these artists and sold around the world. These artists call for attention under the culture-led urban strategy in China, whose precariousness is overshadowed by a glamourized image of the cultural profession. Not only is the social group labeled with flexible specialization suffering from the uncertainty of self-employment but also a mobile characteristic, which renders life more precarious.

This study attempts to investigate this community of artists in China from the perspective of the pattern of precarious life and consequence on the subjectivity of community. Firstly, it will describe the labour pattern of precarious creative labor from both temporal and geographical approach and its consequence on the inequality and insecurity. Secondly, it will further discuss how this precarious condition also moves from work place into the social insecurity, which leads to precarious life. Last but not the least, in contrast with the western context on a new subjectivity mobilized through collective movement on the unsecured condition, the community of artists in China is still far from reaching a collective subjectivity. However, the possibility and moves of resistance never fall short in everyday life. Therefore, this study seeks to discover the subjectivity of artists and their attempts to thrive precarity through everyday life experience under a Chinese context.

Sunday Session Ⅲ: 13:30-15:30

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream:
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

35500
Local Newspapers: Media Meaningfulness in Regional Japan
Anthony Rausch, Hirosaki University, Japan

This presentation focuses on chihoshi, local newspapers of Japan, presenting survey research outlining the role of the local newspaper for readers together with an in-depth examination of the agenda-setting power of local newspaper rensai columns in local communities. Readership of newspapers in Japan is one of the highest in the world, and readership of local newspapers (chihoshi)—countering the big five national newspapers—is also notably high. Based on a readership survey covering Japan north of Tokyo, the research will illuminate the expectations that readers have for their local newspaper, both in general and individually, as well as the role ascribed the local newspaper by readers. The research will also examine the rensai (long-running thematic columns) and tokushu (special content) of 40+ local newspapers from across Japan, outlining how the rensai and tokushu of such local newspapers portray contemporary issues for local communities. The research is contextualized by the idea that as major (print) media sources continue to consolidate and adjust to a changing market through digitalization together with coordination and streamlining of content, local media becomes increasingly important in presenting content that both captures the trends of contemporary Japan as a whole while also connecting with its own region as a specific locale as well as creating a specific and meaningful local identity for readers. A further aspect of the combined survey-content intersection in the research is to identify if and, if so, how, the local newspaper may act as a mechanism of local interest and participation for local readers.

35560

An Empirical Analysis of Japanese Stock and Foreign Exchange Markets' Responses to 'Brexit" and 'Trump Shock'
Mirzosaid Sultonov, Tohoku University of Community Service and Science, Japan

The United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union and results of the presidential election in the United States were two very important events of 2016. Both outcomes were unanticipated. Stock and foreign exchange markets in different countries showed a large volatility as soon as the news about the results of referendum and election were unfolded. This paper applies GARCH type models and a CFF test approach to empirically analyze the responses of Japanese stock and foreign exchange markets to Brexit and Trump shocks. The derived results highlight Japan's stock and foreign exchange markets' reaction to an unexpected political and economic change with a significant global impact.

34955

The Kami in the Kitchen: Evoking Shinto and Nostalgia to Promote Sales
Timothy Iles, University of Victoria, Canada

Tokyo Gas has employed a series of touching, family-centric CMs to emphasise its role in the family, with the catch-phrase "connecting families through food." These effective advertisements, however, operate within a context of nostalgia—for family, youth, innocence, and community—but also, and importantly, for the specific national traditions of a Shinto belief system. We may read these works semiotically as re-valuating traditional community values and offering reminders, both subtle and less so, of the necessity of holding on to memories and appreciations of the past, as the individuals in the messages, but also, metaphorically, Japan itself, moves towards its future: a future, the adverts reassure us, which will be successful and connected, so long as Japan as a whole maintains its traditional community orientation, informed by an appreciation of Shinto and its ideals.

34754

Article 772 and Japan's Unregistered
David Chapman, University of Queensland, Australia

There are estimated to be more than 10,000 children in Japan that are without legal identity usually afforded through household registration. These children are placed in an extremely vulnerable position with diminished security and inadequate access to fundamental services provided by the state. In many cases, this situation continues into adulthood where a lifetime of difficulties awaits. In this paper I argue that, Japan's problem of unregistered children (mukosekiji) has been a matter of legislation that favours patriarchy and normative notions of family, which, combined with systemic inadequacies, has failed to adequately address the situation. I further argue that, the specific conditions of article 772 of the Japanese Civil Code restrict choice for women in unsafe circumstances such as a difficult divorce, domestic violence and reprisal from the state and, coupled with the Household Registration Law, places at risk the fundamental right of children to protection by the state and the family.

Sunday Session Ⅲ: 13:30-15:30

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream:
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

26891
How an "Imagined Community" Has Been Built by Transnational Media Flow in the Era of Globalisation in East Asia
Mi-Sook Park, University of Sheffield, UK

The cultural industry and its related government-led cultural industry promotion in East Asia has rapidly increased as a new political economic agenda since the late 1990s. The changing of related policies and each government's attitude toward the cultural sector has played a key role in the unique transnational cultural flow in East Asia. The South Korean government and its related industries have led the Korean wave in and beyond Asia from the 2000s onward. Secondly, the Japanese "Cool Japan" promotion has pulled many Chinese tourists into Japan, and lastly the Chinese cultural industry promotion since 2011 has led to sharing not only financial capital but also human resources and joint ventures in the media industry.

This paper aims to understand the impact of a government-led cultural industry and creative industry. The study challenges both the dominant theory that regards cultural globalisation as mostly driven by a conglomerate of transnational media and assumes the end of the role of the government in globalisation. However, my findings suggest that transnational cultural flow in East Asia was processed under an Asian developmentalism perspective, unlike in the West.

Furthermore, my findings illustrate that each government-led cultural industry promotion, paradoxically, created a new type of "imagined community" in East Asia. In order to investigate how this "imagined community" has been created in East Asia, the study examined the three phases of trading finished programs, co-production, and joint venture in the media industry in East Asia since the late 1990s.

35561
The Entanglement of Signs—Examining the Political Turn of Internet Memes in China
Xiaomeng Li, Ohio University, United States

Memes in China have gained momentum in recent years thanks to the high penetration of the Internet and usage of mobile phones. Previous studies on Chinese Internet memes mainly go into two directions, one is from a political perspective that addresses how memes reflect the tension between the Chinese party-state and civil society. The other direction is quite apolitical, which focuses on the playfulness of the Internet environment and youth culture. However, this paper proposes an "entanglement" between the apolitical and political memes and argues that under certain circumstances, apolitical memes could take on political significance and even strengthen the Chinese ruling power's hegemony. Referring to theoretical frameworks such as banal nationalism, hegemony, and imagined community, this paper applies a social semiotic analysis to examine the "China-Taiwan memes war" on Facebook in January 2016 to further observe the key contexts and circumstances that foster the entanglement of signs and meanings. The findings demonstrate that: 1) this entanglement should give credit to the blossoming popular culture and entertainment industry which often serve as a safe hub for mild political expression and circumvent the political surveillance; 2) only when the ideas expressed in the memes are not

challenging but supporting the authority's ideology can they participate in the construction of nationalism; 3) when traditional cultural signs are reinforced with the help of popular culture (memes), consent is easily achieved and hails the netizens to re-imagine nationalism, which again, makes the Chinese party-state the ultimate beneficiary of this celebratory online culture.

36332
The Myth of Creative Work as Liberation
Janine Patricia Santos, Fo Guang College, The Philippines

The rise of the creative industry as the new economic sector for post-industrial societies has afforded great interest in the global economy, with its promise of autonomous and self-realizing creative work that not only satisfies the labor force, but also generates substantial revenue in the process. However, there is a blatant disregard for the exploitative nature of creative work, which mainly results from its precarious nature, in the hopes of institutionalizing it. Creative work then becomes nothing but a myth manipulated by neoliberal technocrats in order to attract potential public and private investors to the creative industries agenda. This paper aims to illustrate the exploitative nature of creative work through a historical and conceptual analysis of creative commodity production and how exploitation occurs and is magnified in developing countries by using the Philippines as a case. This paper concludes with the limits of extensive and institutionalized exploitation and its potential repercussions on the capitalist society as a whole.

35290
Imaging Taipei and Its Significance: Contemporary Discourses by the Local Novelists and Architects
Shiaw-Chian Fong, Department of Journalism, National Chengchi University, Taiwan

Along with democratization in Taiwan, the emergent local public sphere in the cyberspace has begun to discuss about the path toward 'global city' or its alternatives that should be taken by Taipei, the capital of Taiwan.

To contribute to this discussion, with the belief that (Charles Montgomery's) Happy City emerges as a result of the notions of happiness shared by all walks of life, we propose to look into what significant local novelists and architects have so far said and imaged about Taipei. But, first of all, to tackle the extreme heterogeneous viewpoints and styles of proses or pictures produced by these two groups, we must justify the legitimacy of taking Lynch's 'city image' and its meaning to mean, by way of Jameson, exactly the relation between Saussurian signifier and signified.

The result of our semiotic analysis shows that what have been constructed by the local groups are moving images of Taipei in the process of leaving 'a spectacular their-world place' and entering a place of confusion about whether to pursue globalization or happiness. However the significant meaning revealed in these images seems to point to the urgent salvation of the public spaces in the city so as to resolve the huge conflict between public and private interests.

We therefore conclude that to take an alternative path to that of becoming global, we need more aggressive grassroots organizations that will maintain local landscapes and soothe the general feeling of nostalgia.

Sunday Session Ⅲ: 13:30-15:30

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream:
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

37180
The Subversion of Masculine Genre and the Writing of Post-Colonial Identity in Hong Kong Cinema
Chin-pang Lei, University of Macau, Macao

Gender representation is often related to politics, and the notion of masculinity is an effect of culture (Cohan and Hark, 1993). Using masculine genres such as gangster films and martial art films as his departing points, the Hong Kong director Wong Kar-wai has recreated male characters, such as the lovelorn policemen in Chungking Express (1994), a swordsman who gives up fighting in Ashes of Time (1994), and an assassin who is set up and killed by his female partner in Fallen Angels (1995). Wong's male protagonists are far from heroic, and even seen as feminized (Carbon, 1995) and infantilized (Bordwell, 2000). These crises-ridden men on one hand reflect Hong Kong's political predicament before the 1997 handover, and on the other hand show Hong Kong's trans-national and hybrid culture with their resistance to the fixed national identity imposed by Chinese nationalism. In addition, the representation of gender in traditional Chinese art is another reference point for these male images. These alternative male characters created by Wong are used to actively articulate Hong Kong identities in the post-colonial age.

37214
"I Knew it Was Abnormal but I Didn't Want to Change": Hikikomori as Willful Subjects
Rosemary Overell, Department of Media, Film and Communication, The University of Otago, New Zealand

The hikikomori are a portion of the Japanese population who withdraw within their homes. These are mostly young people (between 15 and 35); mostly young men – who become what, in English, might be called 'shut ins'. In Japanese media and popular clinical accounts, hikikomori are framed as passive and childishly lazy – as parasaitô (parasites) whose willful withdrawal drains both their immediate family, and the 'national' family of the Japanese state. However, in this paper, I consider the idea that hikikomori might be thought of as 'willful subjects' following Ahmed's (2014) consideration that the charge of 'willfulness' works to produce particular bodies as deviant, which I propose could be read as Queer. I suggest that the imperative in popular discourse to position hikikomori as a problem is due to their apparent willful failure at embodying Japanese hetero-masculinity – so bound to the national imaginary of the 'corporate-family' state. In short, I want to unpack why hikikomori are considered a problem in Japan and what it might tell us about contemporary Japanese social imaginaries of hetero-patriarchy in the country's late capitalist context.

35130

Performing (Non-) Compliance Body, Subjectivity and Medication in Psychiatry

Shu-Chung Lii, School of Medicine, Chang Gung University, Taiwan
Chun-Lin Chu, Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Taiwan
Ya-Huei Huang, Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Taiwan

Medication and its compliance is regarded as the cornerstone for therapeutic relationship and efficacy by the contemporary psychiatry. From the perspectives of the patients, however, the question of being compliant or not with psychiatric medications is a serious and complicated issue beyond what psychiatry can figure out. As the recipient subject of psychiatric medication, patients always think, act on, re-act and even resist to psychiatric medications and its symbolic meanings through their bodies, which reflect not only biology but also personal sufferings, idiosyncracies and subjectivities embedded within their local moral worlds. More often than not, medication compliance or non-compliance does not work in a fashion of either-or manner for patients, but rather in a strategic and performative way, which indicates the struggle between subjectivity, illness and medical governmentality.

Based on a long-term ethnographic investigation in a chronic psychiatric ward, this study presents two cases to show that compared to the simplistic view about patients and their (non-)compliance generally hold by medical staffs, what a more realistic and intricate picture of patients' compliance or not could be.

By studying the (non-)compliance issues from both sides of psychiatric treatment, an insight into the nature and reason behind the dilemma of medical non-compliance in psychiatry can be gained, a deeper understanding and appreciation of patients' agency and subjectivity within medical contexts can be made, and even a better idea for overcoming this dilemma can be obtained as well.

35132

Uncompleted Body and Representation of Etiology: The Cultural Context of Women with Breast Cancer in Taiwan

Shu-Chung Lii, School of Medicine, Chang Gung University, Taiwan
Shih-Li Wang, Jen-Teh Junior College of Medicine, Nursing & Management, Taiwan
Hui-Wen Chien, Asia University, Taiwan

The purpose of this study was to explore the relationship between of uncompleted bodies and self-explanations of the etiologies in cultural context through narrative stories of women with breast cancer. In Taiwan, above 90% breast cancer women have suffered from surgeries combining with chemotherapy and radiotherapy, and their decision makings are very different from most of the western women. Moreover, the bodily experiences and the perceptions of having lost their breasts after surgeries are influenced by cultural factors.

The authors consider "the body" as an actively subject filled with social-cultural meanings, which can perceive and interpret its own life world. All the symptoms of informants are the symbolic expressions of the overall social suffering. Body theories were taken for data analysis and representations in this study, and the authors found informants represented their etiologies as containing four important cultural factors: 1.cancer as the unchangeable fate, that no one can escape from the invisible power, resigning to fate ,facing the world with a smile, and not making herself miserable; 2.cancer as karmic creditors and repayments the debt of preexistence; 3.cancer as the result of yin-yang disharmony, representing the cosmology of balance and harmony in sexual relationship; and 4.cancer as the result of accumulation bodily heat, nourishing yin-qi can remove extinguishing inner fire.These cultural factors are not only the consequences of long term interactions between individuals, families, and society, but also as reconstruction of their cosmology through interpretations of etiology for finding the best ways to copy with their illness in the Taiwan society.

Sunday Session Ⅲ: 13:30-15:00

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream:
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

37275
Korean Women's Vulnerability and Resilience: An Asian Ecological Feminism and Activism
Jea Sophia Oh, West Chester University of Pennsylvania, United States

Confronting the ecological energy crisis as an intergenerational as well as global vulnerability, this study is an ecofeminist talk on nuclear energy by observing Fukushima nuclear disaster since 2011 and its damages and effects on the vegetation and biosphere of Korea How has Korean women survived? First, the so-called nuclear renaissance as an alternative energy to the climate and energy crisis is a delusion based on human arrogance that humans can control over nature. Thus, it is jugim (destructive power) and not salim (enlivening). Second, in order to prevent exhaustion of energy resources, effective recycling is a better solution along with developing greener forms of energy. As a constructive practice of recycling, I will introduce Korean women's salim movements (ah-na-ba-da movement) which includes saving (ah), sharing (na), exchanging (ba), and reusing (da). But the energy is also used outside of physics although humans have called energy only resources as solid (ontological) forms of energy that exist for humans and being used by humans. Nonetheless, energy is the source of Life not resources. Energy is embodied in nature as the power of Life which will never be exhausted but will be renewable and recyclable. Korean women's recycling movements are from their salim spirituality. Salim is Korean women's empowerment for living together with nature beyond individual survival. Indeed, it is the power of Life. Salim creates and recreates life abundantly and sustainably in terms of quality, and finally heals and overcomes the brokenness of natural harmony.

37215
Queer Taiwan: A Critical Overview of Discourses on Queer in Taiwan From 2006 To 2016
Shuo Lee, Open University of Kaohsiung, Taiwan
Li-An Kuo, National Changhua University of Education, Taiwan
Hsin-Chien Lee, Hsiuping University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Queer studies in Taiwan has its own developing trajectory for over two decades. Scholars from different disciplines have been engaging themselves with queer theories, politics, activism, and performing arts, all of which have, in turn, redefined the relationship between gender and identity. However, through a critical reading of Taiwanese queer discourses from 2006 to 2016, this essay argues that, while broadening one's perspective on gender, recent discourses about queer in Taiwan seem to restrict the meaning of queer within gay or lesbian desires and identities. That is to say, queer becomes an exclusive term that ignores its potential to look after those who are positioned in-between heterosexuals and gays and lesbians.

By appropriating Michel Foucault's ideas of madness and sexuality and queer theorist Nikki Sullivan's conceptualization of queer, this essay provides a reinterpretation of the queer subject as a way to construct a blueprint for future theoretical work or political activism.

35442

The Materialization of Older Women's Identities in Hong Kong Homes
Kimburley Choi, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Women's social status in Hong Kong has changed significantly in recent decades, but the notion of "women should be homemakers" still persists today. Hong Kong women continue to perform mothering, caregiving, and household tasks even in late adulthood. In discussing two cases of older women's homes, I use agential relaist approach to analyze how these two homes' configurations and object arrangement materialize Hong Kong's patrilineal and male-dominated family system, but the intra-action of materialities, discourses, and subjectivities constitutes agential forces and contributes to Hong Kong older women's divergent subjectivities in home.

Poster Presentations

35571

Identity and Body Discipline of Girls in Dance Classes for Talented Students in Taiwan
Yu-Ting Liao, National Chengchi University, Taiwan

In recent years, the media and fashion industry have preferred a slim female body, which makes the definition of "beautiful body" nothing but thin, tall, and slender. Modern women became more harsh on their own body image (Jin Chenxuan, 2010). In such a social context, girls in dance classes for talented students in Taiwan almost completely fit the social standard of beauty. These girls accept strict visible or invisible body discipline from the outside world because they have to achieve the success of dance performance conditions. My conclusion is that not only the external social environment, but also the girls' identity formed in the process of learning to dance motivates these girls to keep up with their perfect body figure. Therefore, the focus of this study will be on:

 1. How do these girls receive and respond to messages from the outside world during their school life in dance classes for talented students?
 2. How do they consider the external society of the dancers' image and how do they shape their identities as dancers?
 3. How do they translate their body discipline into a part of their identity?

I used secondary data of dance training in middle and high schools to design an interview outline. Semi-structured interviews were used to interview three female dancers with experiences in dance classes. And I used the data from the interview to answer the questions in this study in the form of discourse analysis.

34927

UGC on Youtube and Political Participation: Using the 2016 Taiwan Presidential Election as an Example
Yuling Lin, Shih-Hsin University, Taiwan

The aim of this study is to examine the democratizing potential and political implications of user-generated content (UGC), including political expression, idea exchange and public discussion, during the 2016 Taiwan Presidential election.
YouTube, the largest and most widely used video-sharing website, both appeals to a large audience and allows for diverse modes of expression through videos and comments without editing and censoring. Ordinary citizens are able to upload their videos (UGC) or to comment on the videos, adding their voices on the online debate. This study adopts a quantitative content analysis to explore the relationship between the production of UGC on YouTube about the 2016 Taiwan presidential election and the reception of those videos-viewers. The result shows that UGC on YouTube can facilitate public participation, through allowing citizens to express, exchange, and even debate their political ideas, thoughts and concerns. Without strong political resources, citizens have played the role of gatewatcher by retelling the stories from mainstream media. Secondly, the topic, genre, and style of UGC are able to influence the content and language of comments. The videos coded as scandal receive the higher click-through rate, the greater the number of comments, the more uncivil language are used. Thirdly, the performance of UGC influences the quality of discussion. The videos with emotional appeals generate the most attention from the public and mass media than fact-based ones, but the comments on those popular videos are often negative in tone, and offer less substantive viewpoints.

Virtual Presentations

35592

A Curator(Ial) Collaborative: Curating Contemporary Asian Art in an Australian Context
Wilson Chun Wai Yeung, RMIT University, Australia

This presentation begins with an examination of the historical relationship in cultural shifts in Australia, which reflects the re-orientation towards the Asia-Pacific region and the development of Asian contemporary art over the last two decades. This research reflects my cultural and artistic position on the imposition of Australian culture on Asian culture and vice versa. In 2011, the Australian Government launched an Australian Multicultural Policy titled 'The People of Australia'. This policy inspired me to reflect on the cultural impact of multiethnic immigrants on Australian arts, culture and society. I have been traveling and researching between Australia and Asia for 10 years. My experience of Australian multiculturalism has influenced my artistic practices and inter-cultural cognition. I have witnessed the influences of Australian multicultural society, the effects of geopolitics in Asia-Pacific area and the impacts of globalization. All of these issues remind me that it is important to examine the development of the Asian Australian contemporary arts and to analyze the 'Asianisation' of Australia. The goal of the historical investigation is to understand how socially and culturally engaged Asian art practices and exhibition makings have been used in the field of Australian and global contemporary art. Integrating the research methodology with the curatorial practice, this research consists of case studies and staging of experimental art projects. Each of these projects will investigate the relationship between artists and creative practitioners using social and cultural analysis. It aims to establish a new curating approach to advocating collaborative curatorial practices.

37284

An Issue of Suicidal Woman and Feminism in Vietnam: Situations, Solutions, and It's Effects on Society
Kim Lan Cao, Institute of Literature, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences, Vietnam

Gender inequality is a normal and prevalent fact in Vietnam since the early years of the 20th century. However, when Viet Nam was colonized by the French this southeast Asian country was exposed to Western culture including Feminism. Although most social positions were quite varied, traditional views of woman's role and functions were equally dismal. This led to a widespread phenomenon of woman committing suicide. In this paper, we will carry out research to analyze this nation-wide suicidal tendency and the movement that fought for woman's equal rights in Vietnam through the survey of the weeky newspaper "Phụ Nữ Tân Văn" (New Woman). It was the most influencial newspaper in Viet Nam from 1929-1935 and it called for constributions by the PNTV to significantly change society's knowledge about woman and the tribulations of the female labour force. Nevertheness, feminism is still a controversial and complicated issue in Viet Nam because of male chauvinism and Confucianism. Although Vietnamese authorities passed an equal law for woman, in reality women still have to withstand many pre-conceptions that results family violence and the lack of fulfillment of the highly-educated woman. By surveying the text of the newspaper "Phu Nu Tan Van" as well as some contemporary electronic newspapers, analysis of our data related to Vietnamese culture, it's sociology and the feminist theory, we hope to show a relationship between our traditonal culture and its connection to feminism in contemporary Vietnam.

37309

The Model of Intervening Cultural Space in the Hybrid Design Case Study: The Combination of Japan-Indonesia Craft

July Hidayat, University of Pelita Harapan, Indonesia
Ruly Darmawan, Institute of Technology Bandung, Indonesia
Cherry Dharmawan, Indonesian Computer University, Indonesia
Geoffrey Tjakra, University of Pelita Harapan, Indonesia

The development of craft in Indonesia has a huge economic potential due to the availability and diversity of materials as well as export opportunities. The craft needs design innovation for competing in the global market because the design applied is a pattern of inherited forms of hereditary artisans. Those are bamboo, wood, ceramics, batik and silver crafts. Japan also has a bamboo culture like Indonesia as it is commonly used in worship and daily life operational. Both in Indonesia and Japan, the bamboo culture represents the relationship between humans and nature. The study was conducted experiments of creating bamboo craft using the hybridity strategy. It combines the Japanese bamboo craft design with Indonesian local design to make an innovation.

The hybrid craft was created by combining the three groups of syntax and codes. The first syntax is a general pattern of Japanese bamboo woven and Indonesian craft design. The second syntax is a contextual design pattern of Beppu (bamboo craft center in Japan) and Yogyakarta (local handicraft centers of bamboo, wood, ceramics, batik, silver in Indonesia). The third group is the individual code generated from the individual concept of thought from the artists, designers and craft-men. The results is a model of hybrid craft that is syncretic (the cultural origin of constituent elements can still be distinguished and hybrid (the combination elements of different cultures have formed a new compound that can't be referred to a certain culture). Ambiguity is the character of a hybrid design.