

ACAS ACCS 2019

Toshi Center Hotel, Tokyo, Japan

May 24-26, 2019

Final Draft Schedule

Please Check & Confirm

Please check that all information pertaining to you is correct and notify us at support@iafor.org if there is any error.

Please notify us of any corrections by **Wednesday, May 1** 17:00 (Japan Time).

Final Schedule

After minor changes have been made to the schedule we will send you a link to the final schedule.

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

This will be available on **Tuesday, May 14**.

All Abstracts will also be available online at this time.

Friday at a Glance
May 24, 2019

Tokyo Garden Terrace Kioicho Conference Center

- 12:30-13:00 Conference Registration | Seminar Room AB (1F)
- 13:00-13:15 Announcements, Welcome Address & Recognition of IAFOR Scholarship Winners | Seminar Room AB (1F)
- 13:15-14:00 **Keynote Presentation** | Seminar Room AB (1F)
Love as an Algorithm
Gloria Montero, Novelist, Playwright, & Poet, Spain
- 14:00-14:45 **Keynote Presentation** | Seminar Room AB (1F)
An Eco-Humanising Post to the Future
Baden Offord, Curtin University, Australia & Cultural Studies Association of Australasia, Australia
- 14:45-15:15 Coffee Break | Seminar Room AB (1F)
- 15:15-15:30 **IAFOR Documentary Photography Award & Panel** | Seminar Room AB (1F)
- 15:30-16:15 **Keynote Presentation** | Seminar Room AB (1F)
Resisting the Cynical Turn: Projections of a Desirably Queer Future
Donald E. Hall, University of Rochester, United States
- 16:15-17:00 **Keynote Presentation** | Seminar Room AB (1F)
Keiko Bang, Bang Singapore Pte Ltd, Singapore
- 17:00 Conference Photograph | Seminar Room AB (1F)
- 17:30-19:00 Conference Welcome Reception | Garb Central

Saturday at a Glance
May 25, 2019

Toshi Center Hotel Conference Center (6F & 7F)

- 09:00-09:10 Coffee, Tea and Pastries | Room 704 (7F)
- 09:00-10:15 Parallel Session I
- 10:15-10:30 Coffee Break | Room 704 (7F)
- 10:30-12:10 Parallel Session II
- 12:10-13:10 Lunch Break | Room 704 (7F)
- 13:10-14:25 Parallel Session III
- 14:25-14:40 Break | Room 704 (7F)
- 14:40-15:55 Parallel Session IV
- 15:35-15:55 Coffee Break | Room 704 (7F)
- 16:00-17:00 **Featured Presentation** | Room 704 (7F)
Frida K. – a dialogue for a single actress
Gloria Montero, Novelist, Playwright, & Poet, Spain
- 17:30-20:00 Official Conference Dinner (optional extra)
Meet in the Toshi Center Lobby at 17:15

Please note that all abstracts are printed as submitted. Any errors, typographical or otherwise, are the authors'.

Saturday Session I: 09:00-10:15Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Session Topic: Chinese Studies

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule***50349****Recognising Taiwan in Hong Kong: A Case Study of Taiwan Public Diplomacy**

Chung Yin Kwan, SOAS, University of London, United Kingdom

Taiwan is often challenged and restricted in the arena of international politics. Under the threat of the PRC, Taiwan's formal diplomacy has suffered heavily in recent years. However, Taiwan still maintained "non-diplomatic" relationships with different countries and cities to facilitate political and cultural exchanges through establishing quasi-diplomatic offices just like the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office (TECRO). As the name of the office suggests, "economy" and "culture" is of equal importance as Taiwan's soft power appeal. Unlike other TECRO around the world, Taiwan has a different tactic for the Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China – Hong Kong. Formerly known as the "Free China Review Society", the "Kwang Hwa Information and Cultural Centre" under the Ministry of Culture in Hong Kong was set up in 1994 to promote Taiwanese culture. This culturally-focused office has reached a certain degree of success since its establishment by actively organizing events, such as giving prominent Taiwanese artists and writers talks, organizing the annual "Taiwan Month" to promote cultural exchange across the strait. These events are always popular and have good turn-out rates. In this research, I aim at reviewing and evaluating the unique role of Kwang Hwa in promoting Taiwanese culture in Hong Kong. For instance, how the Kwang Hwa's "apolitical" status facilitate the cultural exchange in Hong Kong and how does this status confront with Taiwan's change of ruling party in the last two decades? And most importantly, how does it serve as the bridgehead to promote public diplomacy

50724**From "River Elegy" to "Amazing China": On the Irony of Nationalism**

Maciej Kurzynski, Stanford University, United States

Separated by 30 years of rapid economic growth, the divergent aesthetics of two Chinese documentaries "River Elegy" (Heshang, 1988) and "Amazing China" (Lihale, wode guo, 2018) merit a comparative cross-inquiry. While "River Elegy" expressed a younger generation's mythic vision of the world that worshiped the azure Western culture with its overseas expeditions and scientific ingenuity, "Amazing China" turns the tables, and in its depiction of the People's Republic as a maritime empire celebrates the sheer power of nationalized technology. Unlike the anti-official nature of the 1988 documentary which drew heavily upon Occidentalism symbolism in the service of national self-redefinition, the industrialist message in "Amazing China" is the one of fulfillment of the modernization promise by the PRC itself. The 2018 production thus depicts China as firmly established beyond the yellow earth and actively engaged in reclaiming the blue oceans. To make the two documentaries illuminate each other will allow us to see that despite their aesthetic discrepancy, the seeds of hegemonic discourse were present already in the first work, not only in what Jing Wang calls the "dangerous equation" that the reform intellectuals set up between "fuqiang" and "xiandai hua," i.e. "wealth and power" and "modernization," but also in the monologic imagination the structures of both works partake in. The comparison will also reveal the deeply ironic fact that although the promise of "River Elegy" is said to have been fulfilled, the humanist scholar who cherished the national aspirations has now disappeared without a trace.

44624**Protecting Animals for the Sake of World Peace: Buddhist Animal Activism in China, 1920s-1930s**

Poon Shuk-Wah, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

The practices of non-killing and releasing living creatures from captivity have been rooted in Chinese Buddhism for over a millennium. In the 1920s and 1930s, a group of Chinese Buddhists linked the idea of animal protection to world peace, seeing Buddhism as a pacifist force in contemporary world. By arguing, among other things, that non-killing was more effective than international treaties at achieving world peace, these Buddhist animal activists successfully lobbied the Nationalist government to ban animal slaughter on World Animal Day (a festival created by animal protectionists in the West and held on October 4). This paper argues that the Buddhists' concern for animals' well-being was more than a continuing manifestation of the age-old Buddhist compassion of "protecting life" through which to improve one's karma. By claiming that the Buddhist traditions of animal protection could bring morality to a conflict-ridden human society, the Buddhist activists refashioned Buddhism as a modern religion and projected themselves as representing the interests of the nation and of all humanity. However, their critics ridiculed that the pacifist stance simply exposed their cowardice, and that failure to stand firm against foreign encroachment would lead the country nowhere.

Saturday Session I: 09:00-10:15Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Session Topic: Indian and South Asian Studies

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule***50642****Enhancement of Language Learning Among Learners, Teachers and Researchers in Order to Sustain Teaching at Schools, Colleges and Universities**

Mzamani Mabasa, Department of Arts and Culture, South Africa

Background: Learning and teaching are distinctive concepts but they cannot be separated from one another. Each one is dependent on the other in order to be meaningful and functional for learners, teachers and researchers. Promotion of language learning cannot take place like a recipe or formula, variables, such as, learning and teaching should be integrated in a sustainable way in order to accomplish language learning and teaching effectively. Terminology development and translation can be considered to be the core of language learning. Purpose: To analyse data with an intention to promote language learning among learners, teachers and students at schools, colleges and universities. Methods: A questionnaire of 10 statements was devised and used on 50 learners, students, teachers, lecturers and language advisors to establish their views on the present status quo regarding language learning. Results: 68% participants believed that, the usage of language learning in schools, colleges and universities ought to be improved because learners do not follow rules, spelling and orthography in terms of grammar. There seemed to be deviation when language learning is used due to information technology when written texts are concerned. Research work should be done to find solution for language learning problems at schools, colleges and universities. Conclusion: The status and usage of language learning in school, colleges and universities is diminishing in South Africa languages. Conclusively, this is a call for concern especially in the language learning and teaching environment because language learning is not taken seriously due to unwillingness and lack of interest to adhere to language rules, norms and standards. Community engagement should be conducted quarterly to benefit learners and teachers to sustain educational activities passionately. Appropriate support for learners and students should be provided to enable facilitation of learning efficiently.

52038**A Buddhist – Hindu Dialogue to Further the Role of Wisdom in Contemporary Education**

Sue Smith, Charles Darwin University, Australia

Shalini Sharma, Charles Darwin University, Australia

This paper presents a dialogue that draws on the two major wisdom traditions of India, Hinduism and Buddhism. The dialogue is between an Indian national, also Hindu, who is negotiating a place for herself and her children in the Australian education system, and her mentor, an Australian born teacher educator who is Buddhist. Both authors are considering the need for the development of wisdom in education, how that might be enacted, and what might the ancient wisdom traditions offer in this quest. The paper draws on the Bhagavad Gita and Jataka stories from the Buddhist cannon. Each of these texts speak to contemporary concerns: integrity, skilful actions, consequences and cultivation of peaceful dispositions. While western constructs prioritise knowledge and rational arbitration, an eastern paradigm offers contemplation and yoga strategies that are integral to the development of wisdom. This experiential and affective dimension is growing through the proliferation of mindfulness exercises, and even hatha yoga, and we conclude that the educators are well-placed to accept, or indeed it is now necessary, that these ways of knowing are integral to the development of wisdom. The Hindu-Buddhist dialogue finds synergies and differences. Particular divergence stems from seemingly opposing ontological positions of atma and annata. The dialogue becomes an exemplar of how such a divide might be negotiated, and demonstrates how giving priority to

ethical imperatives can embrace divergent religious positionings and remain inclusive and relevant to secular voices and priorities.

46000

Social Work Undergraduate Students' Practice of Attitudes Toward, And Knowledge/Skills with Evidence-Based Practice (EBP)

Satyanarayana Ayinagadda, Midwestern State University, United States

Introduction Evidence-based practice (EBP) is the use of scientific evidence to provide better patient care and safety by using clinical decision-making skills based on relevant evidence, one's clinical experience, and patient preferences. EBP improves the delivery of patient care, but it is inconsistently integrated into daily clinical practice. To increase the use of EBP in healthcare facilities, it should be supplemented into college-level health programs as many college students are not familiar with EBP. Therefore, this study aimed to identify undergraduate social work students' practice of, attitudes toward, and knowledge/skills with EBP and allow faculty to integrate EBP into the classroom and clinical settings, which helps students develop superior skills before they enter the workforce. **Method** This study used the descriptive mixed methods design. A convenience sample of 50 social work undergraduate students was used. The Student EBP Questionnaire was used for information on the use of evidence-based practice amongst social work students. Data were analyzed with statistical tests. **Results** The study revealed that 34 students heard of EBP. Eleven Students formulated an answerable question at the beginning of the process to fill the gap. Twelve Students who integrated the evidence they found with their expertise. **Implications** A majority of the participants lacked great research skills, though they felt EBP was fundamental to professional practice. Universities need to integrate EBP into their curriculum within the health and human services programs to better prepare students for the work field and have a better understanding of the context.

Saturday Session I: 09:00-10:15Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Session Topic: Identity & Representations

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule***51001****Vigorous, Graceful, and Well-educated: Constructing the Image of “modern Female Student” in Republican China Through the Lens of Linglong**

Zhuyuan Han, Duke University, United States

Among all the burgeoning new concepts and norms within the Chinese society during the early twentieth century, the cultural icon of “Modern Girl” stood out conspicuously due to its engendered subversion of conventional heteronormative paradigms. In the meantime, the gradually visible presence of female students also aroused appealing impression among the public. Their figures prevailed among various literary and visual cultural works. Regarded as the most fanatic pursuers of modern fashions and emblems of the “Modern Girl” icon in the eyes of the public, they possessed a dual identity of being both the consumers of the emerging new culture and the main object for representation in the realm of popular culture. Linglong, a pocket-sized weekly magazine published in the 1930s Shanghai, contained a considerable number of photographs and articles concerning or produced by female students. This paper intends to investigate the multifaceted perceptions surrounding the figure of “Female Student” from the public view in an era characterized by radical social changes through analysis on some representative articles and photographs in the magazine. I argue that the public prescribed both traditional and modern patriarchal aspirations to female students by configuring them as vigorous youngsters and patriots, graceful and elegant young ladies with proper manners, and well-educated females who are ideal future wives equipped with adequate domestic as well as public knowledge. In addition, I also address female students' self-identification and self-recognition displayed in juxtaposition in the magazine as their conscious resistance to the oppressive social formulation imposed on them.

50755**“This Place Isn’t Real”: Real Space, Imagination, and Undone Pastoral in Cracks (2009)**

Nayoung Kim, Brandeis University, United States

This paper attempts bringing in the spatial crux of pastoral to read popular representations of nature, space, imagination, and erotics. Being arguably one of the oldest modes to represent nature, pastoral is preoccupied with the binaries of nature/culture, rural/urban, abstract/material, to name a few. Underlying the intersecting binaries is the assumption on the fundamental opposition of spaces. Pastoral nature, untouched by soiling hands, looms large in human mind as an “ideal” retreat — Yet, is it indeed? Is nature an Edenic, almost ethereal space distanced from grueling materiality of human world? When we say “nature,” are we dealing with a projection of human mind or hard matter? How does the spatial opposition affect human’s relationship vis-à-vis nature? Such questions prompted by pastoral’s explorations with space constitute the central concern of this paper. Pastoral holds pertinence to contemporary life, especially when we find ourselves flooded with the images and discourses on nature, “natural” space, and our conception of ourselves among them. This paper reads the film *Cracks* (2009) to unravel the preconceived notions on nature and human that reside in popular imagination, focusing on the spatial mechanics informed by pastoral. An idyllic boarding school in a remote countryside holds more than a stirring “hot-house” romance. In here, we face a self-made spatial trap that we have been unaware of, and in turn, shocks us with its unexpected repercussions.

50365**Effects of Educational Background on Audience's Point of View Regarding Cinematic Synthesis. An Application of Q Method in Film Studies**

Andreas Anestis, American College of Thessaloniki, Greece

Our global culture is heavily a culture of visual communication through media, including cinema. Film-watching has been a global trend for the last 120 years, however only a few things are known regarding the audience's perception and point of view of the audiovisual composition. The purpose of the present study was to investigate, for the first time, the audience's points of view regarding the question "Which elements are the most significant in cinematic synthesis?" Forty undergraduate students (22.3 ± 3.5 y.o.) from different field of studies (Fine Arts, Music, Film, Random) participated in the research. A series of style (visual and audio) and narration (eg. plot, characters) elements were used for setting up the experimental protocol, according to the principles of the Q method. The participants' responses were analyzed for common trends and patterns. According to the results obtained, narrative elements were identified as most significant towards film construction by all the experiment groups. However, different points of view were found regarding the significance of different audio and visual style elements, with audio elements being generally the lowest ranked. Interestingly, the latter is in contrast to the observed audience's perception of films after direct exposure to different audio stimuli. As we have shown, sound elements seem to have a significant impact on audience's emotions, memory and general preference during film-watching.

Saturday Session I: 09:00-10:15Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Session Topic: Japanese Studies

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule***51152****Popular Mexican Snacks Originated in Japan**

Mariko Nihei, Tokai University, Japan

Japanese immigrants played a prominent role in Mexican snack culture. Cacahuates japoneses, muegano, jamonsillo, chamoy, and habas are all snacks currently sold in Mexican markets that were invented by Japanese immigrants. In this presentation, I introduce the history of these popular Mexican snacks and sweets based on field work I conducted in Mexico City from September 7 to 16, 2018. Mexico and Japan are distant and there were far fewer Japanese immigrants to Mexico as compared to other countries, including the USA and Brazil. As such, neither people in Mexico nor Japan expect that Japanese immigrants in Mexico contributed to the creation of some popular Mexican foods. However, this is precisely the case. The creation of these snacks dates back to World War II. Because Mexico was an ally of the USA in this war, all Japanese companies in Mexico were closed and Japanese immigrants became unemployed. In order to make a living, some immigrants became street vendors, selling home-made Japanese snacks and sweets. The story behind these popular snack foods is not well known in Mexico. Rather, many believe these snacks are Mexican, not Japanese. The Japanese immigrants who created these snacks are deceased and their family members are old. It is urgent for historians to interview their remaining family members to conserve the important history of Japanese immigrants' influence on popular snacks in Mexico.

50687**Pacific Basin Economic Council and the Work of Japanese Business Leaders**

Akiko Saito, Keio University, Japan

Pacific Basin Economic Council, PBEC, is an organization that was established in 1967, under the initiative of the business leaders from Japan and Australia. PBEC was initially started with five countries, Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, and the United States and later expanded the members that ultimately became 21 nations/regions in the Asia Pacific area. PBEC especially worked actively in the late 20th century as a forum of business leaders in the region. As results of collective endeavors by the business leaders, PBEC actively raised voices, and committed in the region by the various activities. One of PBEC's contributions is the establishment of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, APEC. PBEC's annual conference attracted not only the prominent business leaders, but also political leaders such as President, Prime Minister and Ministers. The paper/presentation is mainly on two things: 1) the background of PBEC's establishment in 1960s, especially in Japan and 2) the contribution by PBEC and Japanese business leaders especially during 1960s to 1980s in establishing the concept of "Asia-Pacific".

*Note 1: This research is important and unique that considers the significance of the international forum of business leaders that functioned as "private diplomacy", as the author believes that we could learn the lessons for the future.

*Note 2: There is "PBEC" organization that is currently active, but the organization is not necessarily the same as what was established in 1967. The paper/presentation briefly explains about this.

50813**The Traditional People Ties in a Small Island Community in Asia**

Yuki Yokohama, Kanto Gakuin University, Japan

There exists a traditional exchange activity called "Neyako" on a small island called Toshi-island in Japan. Today, Toshi island has become known all over Japan these days. And many forms of media in Japan have recently paid attention to this Neyako. For example, NHK recorded Neyako for one year and broadcast it in Neyako is a unique human relation system. Several high school students gather in a house of one of the students every day and spend their time together from evening until the morning. People named their students Neyako. In addition, a host family, called "Neyaoya", takes care of them until all the members get married. All of these students have their own parents. This Neyako traditional system continues only on this Japanese small island. In 2016, I interviewed local gentries who experienced both Neyako and Neyaoya before. The purpose of this survey is to investigate a situation of Neyako and Neyaoya. One man told me that Neyako has been integrated with our community and culture for 100 years and over. If this has been made by the government or public organization forcibly, it has never continuing until now. We Japanese do not know this Neyako activity until now. That is a very uncommon human relation system in Japan. But Japanese media and people are paying attention to this system. Based on the results of my survey, I believe the term "intergenerational exchange" like Neyako suggests a solution for aging communities in the future.

Saturday Session I: 09:00-10:15Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Session Topic: History

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule***44860****The Local Memories for Local History: The Residence of Klin, The king's Concubine the Memories of Mon Community at Suthapot Temple Area**

Yanin Rugwongwan, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang, Thailand

Klin was the name of King Mongkut's concubine (King Mongkut was the king of Thailand during the year 1851-1868). She was Mon ethnic (Mon was the name of ethnic group that was migrated from Myanmar) and she was the granddaughter of the Mon leader. By the reason of her family and her concubine status, she had a role as a leader of the Mon in Thailand at that time. The Mon Community in Ladkrabang has a memory with her as an important person in the history of the community, because she had a small house in community area. She donated for building Suthapot temple. When she made a merit at that temple, she stayed at small house. Klin's residence was a proud memory of the community people. Nowadays, they try to restore a local history for empowering the community. The objective of the research is to acquire the building shape of Klin's residence from the memories of the people in the community. The method of research was collected data by interviewing elder people in the community who have memories and saw the building. The research had redrawn the house from the memories. The result of research found the Klin's residence is a Thai traditional style. The house is a small building with 3 rooms but no kitchen. From the activities of the research that empower the people in the community want to restore their cultural heritage to the new generation.

50822**Struggles on Agrarian Colonial Policies in Southeast Asia: Movements in Vietnam, the Malay Peninsula and the Philippines, A Suggestion for K-12, Araling Panlipunan**

Janet Atutubo, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines

History is always told according to the narrative of the victors, the rulers and their administration. This study presents the story of the ordinary people, specifically during the western colonial period of Vietnam, the Malay Peninsula and the Philippines. The concept of ethnosymbolism is the reason why a group of people live together for a length of time, this caused the community to have a strong bond of identity and unity. they stood and fought for their homeland. A historical comparative analysis approach was used in this study to point out similarities, parallels and trends in their historical and social developments. The communities of people, since the very ancient times, have worked on their lands and enjoyed the benefits of the use of their resources. This situation changed with the entry of western colonizers who imposed their concept of private ownership of lands and the commercialization of the agricultural processes. The peasants constituted the majority of the colonized population but their stories were barely mentioned. Colonization instigated the people to pursue self determination and the need to manage their resources by themselves. The narrative presented presents the trends of historical developments from the perspective of the Southeast Asians.

44677**Anamnestic and Anagnoritic Approaches to Historical Memory: Confederate Monuments, Violence, And the American Cultural Divide**

James McBride, New York University, United States

On August 12, 2017, James Fields, professed neo-Nazi, intentionally drove into a crowd of counter-protestors, demonstrating against the "Unite the Right" rally, killing Heather Heyer. Heyer's death was the culmination of two days of violence precipitated by the alt-right, opposed to the removal of a statue of General Robert E. Lee. This paper addresses the Confederate monument controversy and the consequent American cultural divide by using anamnestic and anagnoritic approaches to historical memory. Some 13,000 Confederate monuments appeared in the United States post-1865, the vast majority of which were built during the Jim Crow (1877-1954) and Civil Rights (1954- present) eras. As a form of selective amnesia, their construction masqueraded as a benign remembrance of Southern patriotism. Yet, below the surface lay a history of deep-seated hostility, from slavery to segregation, and lynching to sterilization. The monuments themselves became cyphers for violence. A Ricoeurian theory of anamnesis suggests that Confederate monuments, as a representation of forgetting, must be met by pathos, an empathetic recollection of what is absent, lest the legacy of African-American suffering be effaced from history. However, anamnesis alone is not enough, for by drinking from the spring of Mnemosyne, Americans risk swallowing the future in the remembrance of the past. Anamnesis must be transfigured by an Aristotelian anagnorisis, a redemptive moment in which a recasting of the past is shaped by the possibilities of the future. Only then can the country hope to heal its cultural divide.

Saturday Session I: 09:00-10:15

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Session Topic: Visual Culture

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

50711

Attitudes of Thai Male VDO Game Players in Choosing to Use VDO Games' Women Characters

Nathee Monthonwit, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang, Thailand

Ophascharas Nandawan, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang, Thailand

This study aims to investigate the online social phenomenon related to the attitudes of Thai MALE GAMERS opting to use women characters in video games. The subjects were Thai male game players interacting in gaming community on social media-- Facebook. Data were collected by using a non-participatory observation of talks about female characters among gamers in online community. A participatory method used to collect the data was an open-ended questionnaire including a talk with gamers via Facebook. The study aims to pave the way for more study and design of unique VDO game characters in Thai gaming industry in the future. It was found that the 118 Thai male game players used different platforms to play games (89% by personal computer, 45.8 by console, 71.2 by mobile, and 2.5 by other devices e.g. a hand-held game console). It was also found that the majority of online gamers put more importance on sexual desire in gazing at women's figures in the games. Fewer respondents revealed their imagination to compensate for what they lack in reality such as the beloved or daughters.

51928

Discussion on A Cross-Cultural Adoption of Universal Health Care Symbols in Taiwan

Yang Hisiu-Ju, Chinese Cultural University, Taiwan

Good hospital wayfinding planning can effectively reduce confusion for people in hospital, such as Hablamos Juntos Symbols. However, people in Taiwan because of the cultural difference still may misunderstand these symbols. This study analyzes the gap of cognitive and redesigns these symbols. This study selects 10 symbols to be a prototype and explore the two cycles process along action research. The first cycle is to survey the respondents' cognitions about the symbols. And then redesign these difficult identified symbols. The second cycle is to investigate the 100 respondents' judgment and comprehension abilities on these redesigned symbols by questionnaires. Then selecting the optimal redesign symbols to replace the original ones. The results of this study are the "social worker", "outpatient", "oncology", and "pharmacy" symbols that are classified as difficult identified by people in Taiwan. Despite of the "oncology", People's cognition abilities increase a lot after symbols redesign. In the future, there are more Universal Health Care Symbols because of the cross-cultural issue worth to deeply explore and also redesign the more suitable symbol for the people in Taiwan.

45704

Reflections on the Creative Cultural Art of an Ibibio (African) Artist – Sculptor Sunday Jack Akpan in the Global Science

Edem Peters, University of Port Harcourt, Nigeria

The arts of the whole world reflect various unique cultures and creative ingenuity of humanity. Ibibio cultural art works of sculptor Sunday Jack Akpan of Africa deserve being brought to limelight. Sculptor Akpan was born on August 1st, 1940 at his native home of Ikot Ise Etuk Udo, Ibesikpo Asutan Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria. His cultural artworks eloquently express the ideologies, beliefs, identification marks and customs of the Ibibios who occupy Akwa Ibom State and part of Cross River State of Nigeria in

West Africa. The self-trained traditional sculptor specializes in cement sculpture which has taken him to different parts of the world such as Japan, Paris, Geneva and Berlin among others for art exhibition. He was trained in brick-laying by Mr. Albert Edet Essien. His constant practice in sculpturing with cement has brought him to prominence. Akpan has an uncommon naturalistic style in cement sculpturing and a compelling passion for preservation of Ibibio culture. He had the opportunity to exhibit his artworks in 1972 during the then Uyo Divisional Festival of Art. He did not have any formal art training nor a mentor but rather self-trained with strong Ibibio cultural influence which guide his visual works of art. Instruction in art was advocated as early as 1770 by Benjamin, but the type of art instruction then was based upon personal views and aspirations of individual teacher which actually commenced in the public schools in America in the first half of the nineteenth century.

Saturday Session I: 09:00-10:00

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Workshop Presentation

50778

On Teaching “The Business of the Arts in Japan”: A Trans-disciplinary Design Thinking Approach to Course Development

Gregory Laurence, University of Michigan-Flint, United States

Shelby Newport, University of Michigan-Flint, United States

In this workshop, we present our experience developing and delivering an innovative, cross-disciplinary study abroad course for students in business, performing arts, and other majors. Through interactive activities based on the principles of design thinking, we propose to work with attendees to build competence in developing their own cross-disciplinary courses. Our course was developed both as a response to historical trends at our university, which showed that fewer students were enrolling in narrowly focused study abroad courses and as an exercise for ourselves in developing a course that we felt would expose students to Japanese culture through the dual lenses of management and organizational studies and performing and visual arts. The specific context in which our university operates is not unique as a regional comprehensive university located in an area that is experiencing gradual but consistent population decline. The growth that we are seeing tends to be in the professional schools and the general education curriculum structure has resulted in many GenEd courses also being taught in the professional schools. Thus, students receive less exposure to the arts and humanities. We see cross-disciplinary, thematically based courses such as ours as one way for universities to return to a model of education that encourages students to think broadly and creatively about the world. Similarly, development of such courses can help faculty to think about their own disciplines more broadly and provide exposure to teaching methods that might be well-developed in one discipline but innovative in another.

Saturday Session II: 10:30-12:10Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Session Topic: Chinese Studies

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule***50136****Love in China (1950-now)**

Pan Wang, University of New South Wales, Australia

The paper examines love in China from the 1950s to present. Although China's first marriage law guaranteed citizens freedom of marriage and divorce, it did not translate to freedom of love and romance. Love remained bounded in a nationalist framework and was subject to political revolution and social control. Under the new CCP leaderships, the adoption of Opening-up and Economic Reform policy created opportunities for love between Chinese and foreign nationalities. Different from domestic love, Chinese-foreign love is compounded by the concepts of gender, race and class. During the new millennium, love appeared to fall in 'crisis' due to rising incidences of extramarital love, censored (Chinese-foreign) intimacy, commercialised love practice, and 'left-over' men and women struggling to find love. Love in China has become a pluralistic and contested product of a hybrid system of both political socialism and market economy capitalism.

52124**The Development of the City with the Historical District: The Comparison with Suzhou and Nantong**

Lu Shan, Southeast University, China

It is a serious issue that some historical district in China has been faced the constructive destruction. On the one hand, as a space carrier with a high concentration of regional natural environment, history and culture, urban construction and other elements, the historical district has high value of the historical heritage and urban characteristics. On the other hand, driven by the huge land and economic profits, along with the rapid development of the city, the historical district suffers a serious constructive damage and is difficult to recover. Therefore, a comprehensive analysis of the contradiction between historical district protection and urban development to achieve a win-win situation is a key technical issue in contemporary urban design. This article compares and analyzes the case of Suzhou and Nantong through historical mapping and interview. The relationship between historical district protection and urban development is concluded.

First, the urban development status of the two cities are analyzed. Second, five key issues are identified: (1) the evolution of urban form, (2) the renewal of regional function, (3) the optimization of public infrastructure, (4) spatial shape adjustment and (5) lifestyle change. Third, main constraints from three aspects of economy, policy and design are summarized. Finally, five strategies are proposed to balance the modern city development and historical district protection: (1) Dislocation development, (2) Featured positioning, (3) Regional service, (4) Morphological style and (5) Flexible adjustment.

52136**Women's Rights vs Property Rights: A Content Analysis of the Newspaper Coverage of 2011 Marital Property Judicial Interpretation in China**

Cher Weixia Chen, George Mason University, United States

There has been a growing body of literature that explains the process of universalizing human rights through the concept of "vernacularization." In particular, Sally Merry provides two sub-processes of "vernacularization:" replication referring to the process where human rights norms are implanted into a local cultural context without much contextualization or modification, and hybridity that refers to a more complex

process in which global human rights norms “merge with those in a new locality, sometimes uneasily.” Informed by this theoretical framework, this article illuminates the dynamics of Sally Merry’s idea of “hybridity” by examining how global human rights norms have been presented in the newspaper coverage of China’s People’s Supreme Court’s Judicial Interpretation of Marriage Law in August, 2011. Through a content analysis of this most recent marriage law reform and an important development of women’s rights in China, this article extends the concept of “hybridity” and finds that the process of “hybridity” involves not only the uneasy merge of a particular global human rights norm with the local reality but also the competition among several global human rights norms within a single context. The findings also include that media served as “vernacularizers” rather than “intermediaries” in the process of vernacularization of global women’s rights.

50904

Gender Relations, Transnational Migration and Fatherhood: Middle-class Returnee Fathers in Hong Kong

Lucille Ngan, Hang Seng University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Hegemonic discourses of “new fatherhood” in the West shows the emergence of a child-oriented masculinity, where men are crossing the gender divide and engaging in co-parenting. However, the question of whether the hegemonic structure of masculinity is radically changing and reordering traditional gender relations within family life is a recurring theme. This paper explores processes of work adjustments and transnational migration among middle class returnee fathers in Hong Kong to determine whether the gendered divisions of labour are entrenching inequalities and traditional roles or transgressing gender norms in childcare. Drawing on qualitative data from 31 in-depth interviews with returnee fathers and their wives, our findings shed light on the reality of fatherhood transitions through gendered power dynamics between conjugal couples and potential consequences on transnational family migration patterns.

Saturday Session II: 10:30-12:10Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Session Topic: Comparative Studies of Asian and East Asian Studies

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule***52111****Portuguese Missionary Knowledge Archiving in Pre-Colonial South Asia**

Sonia Sahoo, Jadavpur University, India

The earliest form of knowledge production about South Asia in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was mediated through the missionary networks established by the early modern Portuguese Empire. The process was integrally connected to the gradual expansion of Catholicism and the formation of early Christian communities in this region. This paper will contextualise this process by examining two pre-colonial specimens of writing to see how they contributed to the construction of the South Asian cultural imaginary in Western minds. The first text is Brahman-Roman Catholic Sambad (Argument and Dispute Upon the Law between a Roman Catholic and Brahman) written in the Bengali language sometime in the late seventeenth century by Dom Antonio da Rozario, one of the earliest Hindu converts to Christianity. The second text is a grammar and vocabulary of the Bengali language composed by an Augustinian monk named Manoel da Assumpcao in 1735. While the first text written in the form of an imaginary dialogue between a Christian and Hindu Brahmin is used to underscore the supremacy of the Catholic faith and was an important ideological tool in the production of official information about natives and forcibly demonstrating their inferiority, the second text surprisingly shows greater objectivity if not catholicity while discussing an ancient exotic language. The paper will finally aim to show that the qualitative difference between the treatments of a foreign religion and an alien language lies in the two contrasting frameworks within which the two texts were written – evangelical and pedagogical respectively.

50174**Paionia Retsuden (The Biographies of Pioneers): Accounts of 127 Japanese Immigrants in Mexico**

Mariko Nihei, Tokai University, Japan

Paionia Retsuden, or The Biographies of Pioneers (1975) by Kenichi Murai, outlines the personal histories of 127 Japanese immigrants to Mexico aged 70 and over, based on interviews Murai conducted between 1970 and 1975. Prior studies argue that the majority of Japanese immigrants at that time were unskilled farmers and day laborers, and that they tended to migrate to remote, rural towns. This presentation discusses the validity of those claims by analyzing the experiences of the 127 Japanese immigrants. Some of the relevant points of discussion are their places of birth, year of immigration and age, occupation, involvement in the Mexican Revolution, experiences of illegal entry into the United States via Mexico, and experiences of transfer to Mexico City or Guadalajara in 1942. Although the claims of prior studies are valid, some points are missing. For example, scholars tend to think that the flow of immigrants are bi-national between Japan and Mexico. However, many from among the 127 Japanese who migrated to Peru first, spent several months or years there, then illegally entered Mexico with the intention of entering the United States. Therefore, we must observe Japanese migration to Mexico in the initial stages from the multinational viewpoint.

50816**Diaspora and National Belonging in Ethnic Nations: Comparative Study on Homeland-diaspora Relations in Japan and Korea**

Seung Min Lee, Waseda University, Japan

Japan and Korea are commonly viewed as the two most typical examples of ethnic nations where its membership to the national community is primarily constructed upon the notion of blood or common descent and also viewed as sharing similar features of strong ethnic nationalism. Interestingly, however, their imagining of national community reveals a significantly different nature when it comes to their diasporas who are connected by ethnic tie but are beyond the political boundary. In the case of Japan, nikkeijin (people of Japanese descent) are seen simply as 'foreign', being pushed outside the body of nation, whereas, in the case of Joseonjok or Koryoin (people of Korean descendants from China and Russia), much of the emphasis has been placed on their relationship to Korea as being the 'descendants' of Korean nation, embracing them within the boundary of broader Korean national community. The study attempts to address this difference between these ethnic nation-states' dealing with their own diaspora and the boundary making, and try to understand the background behind this difference by tracing back the origin of homeland-diaspora relations and its historical development particularly paying attention to each homeland's stances as 'imperial state' and 'stateless'. In short, the study attempts to answer the following question: how does the different imperial/colonial experience shape the notion of 'nation' and the boundary of national community? By tracing the historical origin of different imagining of national community, the study will shed a new light on the broader topic of nationalism in Japan and Korea.

50583

An American Missionary's Experience During the Japanese Occupation of the Philippines 1932-1944

Kelly Quinn, Nagoya Institute of Technology, Japan

A Seventh Day Adventist Missionary, in April 1932, Bert Byron Davis accepted an appointment to the Far Eastern Division, and joined the Philippine Union College. The Japanese invaded the Philippines in 1941. Davis along with other missionaries and Americans living in the Philippines were detained by the Imperial Japanese Army and interned in concentration camps in and around Baguio. During his detainment, Davis wrote a series of letters to family and friends in the Kalamazoo area of Michigan. These letters form the source material for this paper. The letters offer a unique and personal view of the Japanese occupation. The letters, which were never sent, but rather written to provide mental and spiritual comfort to the author during his captivity provide a near continuous record from the confusion of the early days of the occupation up until his death early in 1944. This paper will discuss the conditions of the internment and relations between the American detainees and the Japanese soldiers with whom they interacted. Davis describes the daily life in camps: how prisoners dealt with their fear and boredom, the work assignments and the mundane tasks required while in captivity. Male and female prisoners were segregated and not allowed to meet freely. This seems to have been a particularly painful condition for Davis.

Saturday Session II: 10:30-12:10Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Session Topic: Arts, Crafts, & Preservation

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule***51748****Innovation and Integration of Contemporary Calligraphy Art: Taking Taiwanese Li XiaoKun's and Japanese Liu Tian Taishan's Calligraphy Works as Examples**

Chiao-Hui Yang, National Pingtung University, Taiwan

The concepts of traditional Chinese and Japanese calligraphy are condensed at the level of "words". In fact, today's calligraphy-related aesthetics has risen to another level. Calligraphy is not only composed of words, but also infused with elements of painting. It is an artistic combination of the texture of the lines, the rhythm of the movement and the division of the space. Such new developments will enable calligraphy art to become a medium of international communication in the future. The author intends to examine the new development of contemporary calligraphy art from a new perspective. The calligraphy works of Taiwanese Li Xiaokun and Japanese Liu Tian Taishan are taken as examples. Their creations are based on traditional calligraphy with elements of modern painting added to traditional techniques. Paying attention to the spirit of brushwork and ink has opened up new horizons and visions for traditional calligraphy, making calligraphy not only a traditional characterization, but also a combination of many elements, such as lines, rhythm and space. In the internationalized modern society, their calligraphy works are no longer attached merely to the skills of writing. Instead, they use characters as the main body and express their inner feelings and cultural connotations through lines, rhythm and space. This artistic spirit, which incorporates many elements, is highly inspiring to today's cultural development. However, can the innovation and integration of contemporary calligraphy art also show the humanistic spirit of traditional calligraphy? This is the focus of the final comments of this paper.

52101**Chances to Possibilities: The World of Pressed Flower**

Miu Yin Ha, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Everything in life is art. The art of pressed flower has long been practiced as an art form in China and in Japan since 16th century, where it is known as Oshibana (押し花); and developed into a mature stage in Japan and Europe. The writer examines the success of the superior chairman of the largest pressed flower association in Japan; conducted qualitative interview with founder of Polar Foundation; senior pressed flower instructors and pressed flowers students. The results of this study indicate that the majority learners are female, with the motivation of relaxation and depressurization by pressed flowers. The technique became a professional skill that the learners can build up their own business. The purpose of this project is to rethink the human-nature relationship, the awareness of environmental care through education and reflects the fundamentals of life through flowers and plants by pressed flower. Life is full of ups and downs like the flowers bloom and wither with cycles of seasons. Even leaves could be transformed into shapes, pattern and picture of life in an art form of pressed flower through discovery, design, direction and diffusion.

52093**An Exploration of Kashmiri 'Naqash' Communities, their Craft Practices and Cultural Heritage**

Promil Pande, Ansal University, Gurugram, India

Often learnt and mastered over generations, craftsmen and women still use their traditional knowledge systems, customs and practices in the production of regional handicrafts. The Kashmiri naqash is

responsible for design development and is an essential bearer of the craft and cultural heritage produced in the Kashmir valley. Kashmir produces distinct floor coverings, one of the largest employment sectors in the region, each adopting indigenous methods of design development, communication and transmission. Hand knotted carpets use a coded syntax in the form of a taleem, the felted namdas use tracing sheets or blocks while the wagoo grass mat uses the method of oral transmission and demonstration. To explore these three craft practices, artisans were visited at different locations in Srinagar. The aim of the study was to examine the linkages between the Kashmiri naqash communities engaged in the production of floor coverings, their indigenous craft practices and the resultant material culture in an attempt to establish them as bearers of cultural heritage that forms the core of artistic practices. Using cultural studies theory, an ethnographic approach was adopted which, involved both direct observation of the production of these traditional crafts as well as semi-structured open-ended interviews with the artisans. The key themes emerging from the analysis have been discussed in light of their significance within the unique socio-cultural setup of Kashmir along with recommendations for future research.

50229

Preserving Cultural Heritage in Japan and Serbia

Ljiljana Markovic, University of Belgrade, Serbia

Biljana Djoric Francuski, University of Belgrade, Serbia

Culture is the most valued possession of every nation, passed on from one generation to the next, and thus deserves the utmost protection. Cultural heritage must be the core around which all the other social, political and economic activities can properly develop. This paper addresses the issues of preserving cultural heritage in two countries that are apparently very distant and different, but used to be linked by the same route: Japan and Serbia. Though Japan is situated in Northeast Asia, whereas Serbia is located far away, in Southeast Europe, they were both among the countries connected by the Silk Road. The easternmost point of one of the Silk Road routes was in the Japanese city of Nara, while the westernmost point was in the Roman Empire, which covered the region where Serbia was established later on. The purpose of this paper is to demonstrate how heritage is protected in these two cultures, by analysing the assets of The Shōsōin Imperial Treasure Repository in Nara, on one hand, and those found in Serbia, on the territory of the destroyed town of Viminacium, on the other. Special attention is paid to the invaluable parts of these collections which include coins used in the trade along the Silk Road, since it was discovered that coins were minted in the Nara Prefecture already in the seventh century, while Viminacium was granted the permission to mint coins as early as in the third century, with a focus on their importance for these two ancient cultures.

Saturday Session II: 10:30-12:10Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Session Topic: Literary Studies

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule***52100****Challenging the Purpose of Compassion in Lamberto Ceballos' Children Stories**

Raphael Dean Polinar, University of San Carlos, Philippines

Children stories are considered effective mediums in discussing difficult but important ideas with children. Oftentimes, these stories are not only meant for listening children alone but also for the reading adults. Considering this all-ages readership, this paper will look into the children stories of Cebuano writer, Lamberto Ceballos, to understand how the concept of compassion is represented and embodied. Compassion is not simply understanding another's suffering but also doing something to alleviate it. More than just empathy and sympathy, compassion includes cognition, emotion, motivation, and behavior (Lomas, 2015, p. 169). With these components, compassion becomes a process of both the intellect and sentiment. This is a necessary process in living in a community. In the stories of Lamberto Ceballos, the protagonists are given opportunities to be compassionate. Because of societal misconceptions and individual selfishness however, compassion is not readily offered. This paper will discuss how compassion is manifest and transmitted between the characters and how decisions and actions influenced by compassion affect the community.

52133**Uncovering the Humour in Selected Plays of Piux Kabahar**

Hope Yu, University of San Carlos, Philippines

This paper traces humour strategies in the stage plays of the well-loved and unparalleled Cebuano playwright, Pio "Piux" Kabahar. His comic plays such as Bertoldo-Balodoy, Bitoon (Star), Mr. and Mrs. Mutya (Mr. and Mrs. Pearl), Fifi and Seguro ang Pancit (The Noodles are Sure) transcend the confines of time and culturally-based ideas of what is humorous. The plays show funny descriptions, incongruities, and repetition as means of constructing humor. The plays also show irony as a humour strategy. The different kinds of laughter that the plays produce are part of their humour and the richness of the texts allow many ways of reading them. As the humour in Kabahar plays moves across linguistic borders in translation into English and outside of their original literary tradition, readers can laugh at them even without knowledge of the original Cebuano culture. The laughter that is generated which indicates the achievement of the translation provides evidence that humour strategies are not reliant on simply the cultural context and illustrates the universal language of humour transcending barriers.

50588**Language, Gender and Orientalist Rhetoric in American Writing on the US Colonization of the Philippines (1898–1929)**

Tom Sykes, University of Portsmouth, United Kingdom

The Philippine–American War (1899–1902) was arguably the foundational event in US imperialism, bearing chilling parallels with later US campaigns in Vietnam and Iraq. This article discusses American popular novels of the period by Edward Stratemeyer, Archibald Clavering Gunter, Charles King and others that, guided by a number of imperialist, colonialist and social Darwinist assumptions, textually produce the war in ways that omit, distort or excuse the conduct of the US military and colonial order. Inspired by researches into orientalist and other rhetorics, the article examines the mobilization of linguistic devices and narrative

strategies. Finally, the article considers how, after the US had consolidated its control over the Philippines, travel writers such as William D. Boyce applied similar rhetorical techniques to discursively negotiate the contradictions of the new American colonial ideology of “benevolent assimilation”, which depended somewhat uneasily on tropes of modernization, partnership and submissive feminization.

51126

The Spatiotemporal Dimension of “After” in Samuel Beckett’s Endgame

Michiko Tsushima, University of Tsukuba, Japan

In *After Fukushima* Jean-Luc Nancy examines the nature of the Fukushima nuclear disaster through what he terms “the equivalence of catastrophes” which involves “the complexity of interdependent systems (ecological or economic, sociopolitico-ideologic, technoscientific, cultural, logical, etc.)” Thinking that this “equivalence of catastrophes” is closely connected with “finality itself – aiming, planning, and projecting a future in general,” he asserts that without emerging from the finality itself, we will not be able to turn away from “the equivalence of catastrophes.” He understands Fukushima as a demand for us to emerge from “finality itself” and “work with other futures,” that is to say, to “open other paths.” What does it mean to emerge from “finality itself” and “work with other futures”? The analysis of Samuel Beckett’s post-apocalyptic play, *Endgame* is helpful in thinking of this question. *Endgame* presents us with a vision of the world after a catastrophic disaster of sorts. It is set in a room with two small windows, looking out onto a grey, lifeless world where all is gone. Not only the characters on the stage but also the audience are exposed to the spatiotemporal dimension of “after.” In this paper, focusing on this dimension of “after,” I try to explore how this play indicates the possibility of finding a way out of the impasse of human existence. I will examine this in light of Nancy’s observation in *After Fukushima* (especially his understanding of “after” in “after Fukushima” as rupture or suspense) and *The Inoperative Community*.

Saturday Session II: 10:30-12:10Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Session Topic: Media Studies

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule***45423****Thai – Korean Television Remakes: The Presentation, Negotiation and Ambiguity of Cultural Identity on Screen**

Isaya Sinpongsporn, Bangkok University, Thailand

Remake/adaptation is one of the main topics of discussion in transnational media studies, particularly with regard to the issue of negotiation between global and local content. Such exchange of ideas arises in Thailand when foreign media content has been adopted, adapted and introduced. The topic has become a matter of major concern since the 1990s as a result of the influx of Korean pop culture into the country. Thai entertainment companies have had to align themselves with the trend by producing Korean-related content to attract audiences. From 2010 onwards, some of these companies have bought the rights to remake Korean television dramas. To date, (November 2018) ten Korean television dramas have been bought to be reproduced in Thai versions. This paper therefore takes as its starting point the recent Korean cultural influence on Thai media production by focusing on *The 1st Shop of Coffee Prince*, the first Thai remake of a Korean drama, with a close textual analysis and in-depth interview with the Thai director of the project, exploring the ways in which the Thai production accepts, negotiates and reproduces foreign cultural elements. Findings from this analysis reveal that there are a number of cultural elements in a variety of categories that have been changed and localised to fit the Thai context. However, it is questionable as to whether some of those elements truly represent Thai culture, which leads to further exploration of what cultural elements might best represent Thai cultural identity.

50662**Sundance Worship: Chinese Indie Documentaries' Adoption of Western Narratives**

Jing Wang, University of Texas at Austin, United States

In the past decade, Chinese independent documentaries have earned real recognition in western film festivals and markets. These films' emergence into western view has not only benefited from a rise in global interest in Chinese society and culture, but also from independent Chinese filmmakers' growing cinematic skills and narrative strategies. These new connections between their films and the western market have usually been provided by cultural organizations and foundations in the U.S., Canada and Europe, but in the process of facilitating cultural exchange between China and the rest of the world, these groups have also incorporated their own ideological judgements and aesthetic values into their Chinese counterparts' minds. Their standards have become the general background and belief of even the most "independent" Chinese documentary makers. For instance, the Sundance Film Festival's selection of films has been taken for years as the baseline for measuring independent documentaries' creative value, which directly affects filmmakers' choices of subject matters and narrative strategies. Why do Chinese documentaries need such a standard from the western world? What is the essence of Sundance's film selection criteria? How do these standards have impacts on filmmakers' creative practices? How are western ideologies incorporated into Chinese cultural production? In this paper, taking the Sundance Documentary Program as a case study, I will adopt Pierre Bourdieu's theory of cultural production to examine Sundance's role in shaping independent documentary film in China. Analyzing the Chinese independent film ecosystem's adoption of Sundance standards will offer global communication scholars a valuable perspective on contemporary Chinese cultural production.

50765**Aesthetics and Exile for Modern Bohemia: How Lens Brought the Humanity Photography and Poetic Life to Chinese Middlebrow**

Jingxin Si, Wuhan University, China

This study examines the strategy and the role of Lens in defining a new lifestyle and aesthetic for middle class in the postmodern era China. As application of social media and smart phones has brought about dramatic changes in Chinese everyday lives, photography is increasingly becoming representation of narcissism, spectacle, fictions and consumerism. By means of creative image transmission, photography mook Lens advocates poetic dwelling and concentrates on cultivating readers to transcend the alienation of postmodern life and to become an ideal citizen. This study takes content analysis and textual analysis on all photo essays of Lens from 2015 to 2018 and discovers that Lens has adopted a series of strategies to reflect on photography: combining photographs with text, focusing on society, art, history, humanities, having a global perspective, and giving priority to genres such as documentary photography and private photography. This paper also argues that as the humanistic documentary photography has not been fully developed in China, the editors of Lens have adopted a large number of foreign photographs, while the reality of Chinese society and life have not been fully reflected in the photographs. With the deep insight into Lens, this study concludes that the contradiction between the globalized vision and the introspective narrative in Lens characterizes identity anxiety of the middle class in contemporary China.

44868**Vision and Words: The Cultures of Media Regionalism – Strategies for the Future**

Holger Briel, Xi'an Jiaotong Liverpool University, China

While TV is rapidly losing its grip on being the Leitmedium of the early 21st century, there remains much to be said about it as its power is still immense. The Internet has been able to ride on the dovetails of globalisation (or vice versa), but in many places TV is still regionalised, in part due to the federal structures from which it originated. This is particularly evident in Germany that continues to enjoy a strong TV media presence. Using media history and archeology as methodological tools, I will examine two particular programmes which continue to enjoy a large TV cult following. These two programmes are Äffle und Pferdle and the Saarlodris. The former is a dialect-tinged animated insert series aired together with advertising blocks on the Südwest-Rundfunk around Stuttgart, the latter falls in the same programming category, but is aired around the Saarland area of Germany. For sure, there are other similar animated series, most notably the Mainzelmännchen, but these do not speak any dialect and address a pan-German audience. My special interest here is in the regionalised character these shows exude and which only speak to a regionalised audience. It will become clear that such kind of programming is able to, if not fight back the globalising effects of the internet, at least to complement it in a meaningful way, thus aiding the survival of local linguistic and cultural communities into the future.

Saturday Session II: 10:30-12:10Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Session Topic: Health and Well-being

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule***45880****The Moderating Effect of Religion on Death Distress and Quality of Life Among Christian Cancer Patients in the United States**

Doaa Almostadi, King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, Saudi Arabia

Suzan McMillan, University of South Florida, United States

There are more than eight million global cancer deaths each year. A serious diagnosis generates significant emotional problems for many patients across cultures. Death distress—consisting of death depression, death anxiety and death obsession—often results in poorer treatment adherence and lower overall health and quality of life. This study examined whether religiosity has a moderating effect on the relationship between death distress and quality of life among patients facing a life-threatening cancer diagnosis. The study sample consisted of 118 patients: 82 from a hospital in Saudi Arabia and 36 from a cancer center in Tampa, Florida. Three validated scales were used to obtain data from participants: the Death Distress Scale, the Belief into Action Scale, and the Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy Scale. Results from a Pearson correlation indicated a moderately strong inverse relationship between death distress and quality of life among both Christian and Muslim patient samples. The degree of religiosity did not alter the impact of death distress on quality of life. Nor was the interaction term statistically significant. However, quality of life correlated with degree of religiosity for both patient groups. This finding highlights the importance for nurses to integrate spirituality into a holistic treatment approach in oncology settings. By proactively discussing death distress with patients and families, nurses can provide much needed education and emotional support. Given the widespread experience of death distress among cancer patients across cultures, new evidence-based nursing protocols are needed to address this vital topic.

51648**Family Relationship Context and Sexual Behaviors Among University Students in the Northern Thailand**

Jirapat Longkul, Thammasat University, Thailand

Supang Wattanasoei, Thammasat University, Thailand

Ruchirada Changwanyen, Thammasat University, Thailand

Family relationship context is necessary and directly impacts on adolescents' sexual behaviors. In Thai culture, the family is found less crucial to be the role in sexual issues among the university students. Understanding the context of family relationship toward sexual behaviors is necessary for exploring the situation and can be useful information in promoting sexual behaviors among the university students. Method— A cross-sectional study was conducted among four hundred and fifty university students between August 15 and October 15, 2017, in the Northern part of Thailand. The instrument used in this study was a self-administered questionnaire. The data were analyzed using SPSS 17. The statistical significance level used was 0.05. Results— The family relationship context among university students was found at a high level. Only 1.1 percent of the students perceived the information toward sex and the sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS from their family. 24.7% consulted their family toward sex and the sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS. Conclusion and recommendation— Even though the family relationship context was high, the university students rarely talked regarding the sex issue with the family. Consequently, it is necessary for promoting the role of the family toward sex issues among university students merging with Thai culture.

44578**What If Freud Was Japanese? Towards a Culturally Sensitive Model of Assessing and Treating Suicidal Ideations**

Allison Heiliczzer, Einstein College of Medicine, Yeshiva University, Hong Kong

I would like to position my presentation around how culture is informing the assessment and treatment of suicidal ideations and actions in Japan – to look specifically at the value of culture when addressing mental illnesses and how cultural values impact assessment and treatment. With globalization, there are exports of mental health models, largely based on cultural assumptions, that are landing in various corners of the world that may or may not help people survive and thrive in times of change. Therefore, at the conference, I would specifically like to look at: 1) How does culture inform the psychological support people receive in Japan for suicidal ideations and actions? 2) What are the benefits and challenges of tailoring treatment models using socio-cultural information in Japan? 3) What might be lacking from the support that would help people to better survive and thrive in times of change? 4) What can other cultures mine from the idea of applying evidence-based models with culturally sensitive information?

51727**A Qualitative Study of Health-related Choices and Activities Amongst Seniors in Bangkok**

Byrad Yyelland, Virginia Commonwealth University Qatar, Qatar

Thailand is at the vanguard of the world's ageing population and is therefore pivotal for investigating cultural changes experienced by senior citizens who now find themselves overwhelming their nation's health care system. This presentation shares the results of an exploratory pilot study of the health-related perceptions and choices made by senior citizens in Bangkok. The research was conducted in May of 2018 and utilized a qualitative design consisting of focus groups and individual interviews. Through these in-depth conversations we identified two predominant approaches to health care needs. Group 1 senior citizens rely on a modern medical approach. They believe in the efficacy of modern medicine, visit their physicians regularly, and follow their physician's advice. They are able to pay for the medical bills because they have sufficient financial resources to do so. This group is also knowledgeable about health care in general, self-sufficient, inclined to socialize regularly, exercise regularly, and is actively planning for their future by starting new business ventures or taking on part- or full-time jobs. Group 2 correlates with less substantial financial resources and less knowledge about personal health care. Seniors in this group tend to seek alternative treatments and self-prescribe their own medical treatments rather than see physicians, whom they will see only when absolutely necessary, and they tend to stay alone rather than socializing. This group is more likely to overspend and take worse care of their personal health, and is much more dependent upon government pensions and family for care and assistance.

Saturday Session III: 13:10-14:25Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Session Topic: Chinese Studies

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule***50886****The Southland Reimagined in Contemporary China: A Contextualized Reading of the Poetry and Painting by Laoshu 老樹 (1962-)**

Qiaomei Tang, Grinnell College, United States

One of the lasting cultural legacies from the Six Dynasties (220-589)—a long period of political struggle and geographical divide in China's history—is the construct of the Southland (Jiangnan 江南). As opposed to the harsh, barren, bitterly cold and almost inhabitable North—which is itself also a cultural construct, the Southland was viewed as a land of sensual beauties and literary talents, of economic affluence and cultural refinement, and of many waterways and bewitching lotus blossoms. The Southland is generally believed to lie somewhere in modern-day Zhejiang and Jiangsu provinces, but its precise geographical boundaries can never be clearly demarcated. Over the centuries, the Southland has been imagined and reimagined into an ideal space, and offers solace and comfort to those who were dissatisfied with reality. The yearning for this utopic Southland lives on to contemporary China, as exemplified by the extensive interest on China's online social networking platforms in Laoshu's (1962-) paintings which combine poetry describing a want for the Southland with alluring images of lush vegetation and blooming flowers. Laoshu, as well as his numerous internet followers who live in the great urban sprawls across today's China, are confronted with exorbitant housing prices, environmental and food safety concerns, along with other societal and cultural challenges brought about by the unprecedented speed of modernization. This paper contextualizes the contemporary desire for the utopic Southland by providing a historical linkage of the "Southland dream" from the past to the present.

50750**An Empty Chamber Gives Birth to Brightness: Re-finding the Wilderness in Medieval Chinese Poetry**

Beth Harper, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

The figure of the poet in reclusion combines some of the finest examples of creative and philosophical expression in the Chinese tradition. From field and garden poetry (tianyuan shi) to the rivers and mountains tradition (shan shui) to the renewal of Daoist thought and the introduction and rise of Chan (Zen) Buddhism, the natural world, and mountains in particular, occupy the centre of what David Hinton calls "the earliest animist extensive literary engagement with wilderness in human history." In our time of heightened industrial ravishment of the natural world accompanied by a triumphant, overweening self, what might we gain by returning to these past masters for whom there was no false dichotomy between nature and its human observer? What might we (re) discover are the possibilities for a spiritual ecology in which humans participate in an organic setting within a generative process? If ancient Chinese scholars were able to see a human's place within a dynamic cosmos as one of integration rather than mastery and dominion, might we now? Here I will explicate a handful of Classical Chinese poems from the late Han to the Tang to show how the delicate balance between the human and the natural world is conceived at different historical moments. I will explore the new emphasis on individuality and artistic appreciation of nature for its own sake that emerges in early medieval Chinese poetry. Drawing upon contemporary eco-criticism, I hope to illuminate a particularly Chinese understanding of the imbrication of natural objects and human identity.

50666**Translating Sound in Chinese Regulated Poetry: Classics vs Modern?**

Kar Yue Chan, The Open University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

The aspect of sound in poetry manifested in the Western pre-modern translation theory advocated by Friedrich Hölderlin (1770 – 1843) stands firm. This ideology could be applied universally to disciplines related to language, music, literature etc., but it could also be focused specifically on poetic aesthetics and translation. To a certain extent, song poetry is regarded as a treasure trove of musical elements – the sublimation of language not only in linguistic form, but also in terms of musical notations and patterns. Somehow, poetry is less likely to be transferred into other languages, not to mention classical regulated Chinese poems in which metrical stipulations, tonal levels, rhetorical features and poetic aura are heavily involved. Some translators, even embarking on the huge task of rendering regulated Chinese poetry into English, preferred a relatively modern English translation, for instance, with an intentional or unintentional abandonment of the musical features in the poems, resulting in free and unconventional verse forms. Literary translators have to contemplate the root issues of abandoning, retaining or even re-creating the metrical elements in a regulated poem, due to the fact that Chinese poets attributed much importance to sound and sense. Thus, the notion of music embedded in poetry, if translated in a unified and harmonious metrical manner, definitely enhances the degree of reviving the source-language poetic aesthetics. Through this research, translators look at how the level of translatability of sound in Chinese regulated poetry affects target readers' reception and resonance towards the re-building of metrical poetics.

Saturday Session III: 13:10-14:25Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Session Topic: South-East Asian Studies

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule***45933****Instructional Competence of Teachers, Schools' Learning Environment and Academic Performance of Grade Six Pupils in Selected Schools**

Ritchelle Guimte, Magamomo Elementary School, Philippines

This study aims to determine the instructional competence of teachers, adequacy of learning environment and academic performance of Grade Six pupils in selected schools of Division of Island Garden City of Samal. The findings of the study were the bases for a proposed instructional program. The study was utilized a descriptive - correlation design. This was mainly focused in the selected schools of Island Garden City of Samal. The research respondents of this study are the 4 school administrators, 63 Master Teachers, 24 Grade level heads and the 151 regular teachers. The researcher utilizes two main tools in the study. The first tool is the instructional competencies of public elementary school teachers based from the Basic Education Sector Reform Agenda (BESRA) from Department of Education in the instructional supervision handbook. The second instrument used to measure the learning environment is a standard questionnaire from Department of Education based from the School Improvement Plan workshop on 2003 by the school principals in elementary division.

50697**The Effect of Ibse Integration to the K-12 Grade 9 Curriculum at Passi National High School, Passi City, Iloilo**

Maria Melsa Arce, Passi National High School, Philippines

This documentary educational research was conducted to perceived the effect of IBSE integration in the K-12 Grade 9-Curriculum at Passi National High School, S.Y.2017-2018. The subjects of the study were 48 students of one section junior students'. They were taught following the K-12 instructional material utilizing hands-on modified activities. Inquiry-based teaching and learning, the 5E's lesson plan during the 4th Quarter (Physics) and adopting the GANAG SCHEMA in the presentation of the lessons. The Grade 9 students' received a week pre-summative review adopted a Programmed Instruction Technique. Descriptive data were taken from their Form 137-A Permanent Records in the secondary level during their three consecutive years and were triangulated (Arce, 2016). The results suggest that different interventions improved students scholastic achievement during their Grade 9-Science Curriculum.

45220**Comparative Analysis of Professional Competence of School Principals in District IV, Division of Manila**

Darwin Sarandi, Padre Jose Burgos Elementary School, Philippines

This study was designed to determine the level of professional competence of principals in District IV, Division of Manila. Results of the assessment of the supervisors, principals and teachers were gathered and analyzed to determine the significant difference on the level of professional competence of principals. The descriptive method was used. Eleven public schools in Manila were included using convenience and total enumeration sampling design. The researcher used standard survey questionnaire derived from Alberta Professional Practice Competencies for School Leaders validated by two experts in school administration. Unstructured interview was also used to gather additional needed data. The data gathered were statistically

treated using the weighted mean, percentage, f-test and Yates correction formula. The level of professional competence of school principals was evaluated in terms of seven key areas namely fostering effective relationships, embodying visionary leadership, leading a learning community, providing instructional leadership, developing and facilitating leadership, managing school operations and resources and understanding and responding to larger societal context. It was found out that the principals were rated "very effective" in all seven areas based on the assessment of the three groups of respondents. There was a significant difference of the responses of the three groups while there was no significant relationship of the principals' profile to their level of professional competence. At the end, an action plan was deduced and made based from the findings to improve the areas of professional competence that need to be improved by the principals.

Saturday Session III: 13:10-14:25

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Session Topic: Media Studies

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule***45825****“Netflix Originals” And the Global Future of Anime**

Ted Gournelos, Rollins College, United States

This paper discusses the growth of rich and diverse narratives in Netflix’s collection of Japanese animation. While their actual originals made primarily for a Western audience (e.g., *Toll Hunters*) still lack significant nuance or depth, the continual expansion of and cycling through anime series, often newly branded along with Netflix as a “partner,” is introducing a mass market to the wealth of possibilities within the medium. This paper will discuss how two series in particular, *Forest of Piano* and *Your Lie in April*, construct a cosmopolitan, multicultural world that has the potential to both introduce audiences to Japanese culture and critique challenges within that culture for a domestic Japanese audience. In other words, one potential impact of Netflix’s approach to “partnerships” with Japanese anime producers is to encourage alternative cultural narratives within anime itself. While subcultural and countercultural voices are not new to the medium by any means, their potential for high levels of exposure can serve to foster those voices in Japan at the same time as they provide less exploitative or fantastical versions of Japan and the Japanese to international audiences.

50182**Ecological Analysis of Global Scale Pollution, Based on Nature in *Godzilla: Planet of Monsters***

Junshik Yun, Brigham Young University, United States

Environmental setting in *Godzilla: Monster Planet* (2017) represents metaphorical image of dystopia that could be caused by radioactive pollution. Collapse of nuclear power plant in Fukushima at 2011 was a trigger which once again stimulated audience’s phobia towards atomic age. Second wave ecocriticism tried to develop idea of global scale contamination that could unite and guide people’s attention to nature. Fukushima incident is one example based on its severe damage and effect on vast range of area. Radionuclide has widely spread out and became threat to diverse countries. Some people argue that it is only Japan’s issue. But it is a global problem that we all face together. Additionally, threat of nuclear weapon still exists as well which can bring more serious issue to nature environment. Such issue should be discussed together for better future of this planet. In accordance with the character functioning as a metaphor of nuclear weapon, *Godzilla: Planet of monster* represents a world where mankind had to evacuate from earth. When they return, characters find out *Godzilla* had changed planet’s nature. Such setting can be analyzed as global scale danger of radioactive pollution. Also *Godzilla* represents natural disaster that happened at Fukushima. This paper will focus on analyzing nature drawn in the film and how diverse audience can empathize to it adapting ideas of ecocriticism and anime studies. Furthermore, *Godzilla*’s function as a symbol of nuclear raid and its relationship to Fukushima incident will be illustrated.

50213**Island Radio, Identity and Resilient Island Communities: A Case Study from Amami Oshima**

Evangelia Papoutsaki, University of Central Asia, Kyrgyzstan

Sueo Kuwahara, University of Kagoshima, Japan

The Amami islands’ unique communicative ecology and distinctive identity within the southern Japanese archipelago provided a rich ethnographic study for a research that sought to develop a typology for mapping

island communicative ecologies (ICE). One of the key findings from this ethnographic research indicated a new communicative ecology layer created in one of the islands, Amami Oshima, which has been experiencing in the last decade an emerging trend in community radio that binds the community together through 'island storytelling'. These FM stations have not only contributed towards sustaining and strengthening the information ecosystem of the various island communities but also generating new cultural expressions through the promotion of contemporary island music and other cultural practices. Their content sharing has also forged stronger intra-island exchanges that are forging, in their turn, a stronger pan-island identity. The island's mediated communication practices, unlike their mainland (national and prefectural) counterparts, are seen as part of a more fluid island interconnected network system that embraces both individual and collective island agents, reflecting island reciprocal relationships. The communicative ecology of Amami Oshima contains several elements of what makes island communities resilient, grounded in the island concepts of yui and myar. These elements include a healthy information landscape and dynamics of production, movement, access, use and impact based on local information needs, social trust and agents of change/cultural enablers. Resilience is seen here as a culturally mediated response to some of the challenges smaller Japanese islands often face, including heavy weather patterns, aging population and depopulation. This presentation explores aspects of island resilience through the mapping of their communicative ecology.

Saturday Session III: 13:10-14:25Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Session Topic: South-East Asian Studies

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule***50905****The Study Curriculum for Production of Social Studies Teachers in Thailand**

Pawinyaphat Worraphan, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

Anchalee Suknaisith, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

This objective of this research was to study characteristics of the curriculum for the production of social studies teachers, in Thailand. The main studied were the curriculum objectives, desirable attributes of graduates, activities promoting learners' development, guideline for curriculum development in compliance to national policies, and problems in curriculum management. The representative sample implemented in this research consists of the lecturers within social studies curriculum selected from 9 universities located in all geographical regions of Thailand from 43 universities. The instruments implemented in this research were semi-structured interviews for the observation of characteristics of curricular introducing production of social study teachers. The results were concluded as follows: 1. The curriculum objectives were to produce teachers with potentials to manage various learning by implementation of technologies as learning media and being specialized in the field of social study. 2. There were 3 desirable characteristics of graduates: 1) Expertise in learning management, 2) deeply intensive knowledge, and 3) capabilities to integrate all lessons in the field of social study. 3. For activities promoting learners' development were application of local traits for creation of activities and focused on the interactive activities for learners to develop essential skills for 21st century. 4. The channels of curriculum development in compliance with the national policies were to improve the curriculum and activity arrangement to be in accordance with the teacher production policies of both national and education ministry levels, as well as to be in conformity to the core curriculum for Thai students.

50537**Enhancing Learning Cell Concepts in Genetics Through Web-Based Inquiry Science Environment (WISE)**

Kathlyn Irish Mae Cervantes, Department of Education, Philippines

Rosalie Cervantes, New Era University, Philippines

This study examined the students' understanding of cell concepts in genetics, including mitosis and meiosis, and the underlying biological principles that are critical for an in – depth understanding of genetic inheritance. In teaching cell concepts in genetics, the teacher utilized lecture method of instruction for the control group and the Web – based Inquiry Science Environment (WISE) technology for the experimental group. The two research instruments utilized in the study included the expert validated teacher made three – tier multiple choice questionnaire and the modified WISE survey questionnaire adapted from the developer of the WISE Technology. The findings reveal that before the experiment, participants from the control and experimental groups have alternative concepts as observed on their inconsistent response combinations from the three tier multiple choice questionnaire. However, the participants' cell concepts in Genetics were improved and corrected after the experiment. Further research results showed that there is a significant difference between the pretest and posttest mean scores of the participants from the control and experimental groups. WISE technology was proven to be more effective in helping the students understand the cell concepts in genetic inheritances than the traditional lecture method of instruction. The researcher also found out through student responses, that the utilization of the WISE Technology appeared as highly effective in making science meaningful in promoting cooperative and inquiry based learning. However, to

further science instruction, teachers may expose the students to more interactive and exciting virtual learning environment, thus--- maximize the wonders technology can provide towards

52097

Asian Learner's Voice in the Era of "Followers"

Priscilla Maria Assis Hornay, University of Leicester, United Kingdom

Student voice is being defined as listening to and valuing the views that students express regarding their learning experiences; communicating student views to people who are in a position to influence change; and treating students as equal partners in the evaluation of teaching and learning, thus empowering them to take a more active role in shaping or changing their education (Seale, 2010). The purpose of the current study is to identify Indonesian students voices through their cultures of learning and discussed how it affected the pedagogy of curriculum enactment which other researchers (Glenwright, 2000; Hu, 2002; Shi, 2006; Abd-Kadir and Hardman, 2013; Bacha and Bahous, 2013; Wang, 2013; Rahim and Manan, 2013; Cortazzi and Jin, 2013; Falout et al., 2013; Makhanova and Cortazzi, 2013; Nematı and Kaivanpanah, 2013; Bao, 2013) have not taken into account. This is a case study using a triangulation of questionnaire, interview, and classroom observation methods, involving three teachers and 127 Indonesian higher education students who were chosen purposively. The main result of this study has shown that learners were mostly preferred to be "followers" to save their "faces" and preferred not to involve in giving their voices. However, teacher's current effort in the form of their own version of the curriculum gave an insight of how in the future, learner's voices can be considered in Asian's traditional classes where teaching and learning are mostly ritualized not negotiated.

Saturday Session III: 13:10-14:25Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Session Topic: Linguistics/Language and Cultural Studies

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule***51200****Lesbian Americans: A Case Study to Understand a New Kind: The Intersection of Race, Gender, and Sexual Orientation**

Bin Zhang, Ball State University, United States

Asian American female sexual minorities have been experiencing multiple discriminatory experiences on the basis of racism and sexism (including both gender and sexual orientation) in the U.S. schools. My research project focuses on racial and sexual minority students such as Asian American female sexual minorities. Researchers and literature found that Asian American LGBTQ women students experienced intersectional discrimination on the basis of race, gender, and sexual orientation. Intersectional discrimination is just like traffic through an intersection. If an accident happens in an intersection, it can be caused by cars traveling from any number of directions and often times from all of them. This idea is from Crenshaw's the analogy of traffic in an intersection in 1989. In order to authentically and sufficiently understand school experiences of students who are Asian American LGBTQ women, this research project created an intellectual descendent theoretical framework—Critical Queeracial Theory—which is based on Feminist Theory, Critical Race Theory, and Queer Theory. Because I argue that Asian American LGBTQ women are sometimes excluded from feminist theory, critical race theory, and queer theory and each of these aforementioned theory does not accurately reflect the intersection of race, gender, and sexual orientation. All in all, the value of this research project is aiming to authentically understand Asian American LGBTQ women's school experiences and their identity formation. For educators, policymakers, and curriculum designers, any educational evolution, educational policymaking, and curriculum designing must be rethought and recast if they do not take intersectionality into account.

51962**A Case Study on Code Switching**

Ilknur Istifci, Anadolu University, Turkey

Code switching – switching from one language to another in the same discourse – is widely applied in language classrooms by the teachers and the students and it is a widely studied area. However, there are few studies on code switching in practicum or teaching practice in which student teachers are required to teach actual students in real classrooms. Therefore, this study aims at investigating student teachers' code-switching in real classrooms. 4 student teachers took part in the study and data were collected by using the analysis of classroom interactions and interviews with student teachers. Firstly, the lessons of the student teachers in teaching practice were video recorded. Then, interviews were carried out with the student teachers on their views of code switching, and their general views about language teaching during their teaching experience. Video recordings of their lessons and the interviews were transcribed. The data were analyzed qualitatively by finding emerging themes. The findings revealed that student teachers applied code switching in the classroom for different functions and these functions stemmed from teacher beliefs, teacher identity, affective factors influencing teachers and their relationships with supervisors. Based on the results, certain implications were drawn from the study in order to organize future teacher education programs.

45582**The American Field Service (AFS): A Transnational Evolving Story**

Mutiara Mohamad, Fairleigh Dickinson University, United States

The American Field Service (AFS) was established as a wartime humanitarian aid consisting of volunteer ambulance drivers during WWI and WWII. It transitioned into a yearlong high school exchange program after the wars ended whereby students participate in an exchange program globally while in high school. Guided by its forward-looking posture, while it has continued its mission of fostering intercultural learning and global understanding, AFS has diversified in its program offerings over time. For instance, now the program has expanded, for example, to enable young adults who are seeking to experience a gap year before starting college or older adults who are looking to teach or volunteer abroad, to participate in the “AFS Next” program. AFS now also co-sponsors with the US Department of State, students from Muslim majority countries to come to US high schools under the Kennedy-Lugar Youth Exchange Study (YES) program. AFS has a “Project: Change” program as well where students compete to win a scholarship to conduct a life-altering project abroad. Using selected tools of Critical Discourse Analysis, this paper will focus on the historical contexts of the evolution in program offerings of AFS and will analyze emerging and evolving thematic values in the form of operating metaphors that the organization promotes through its publications and online presence. This paper also aims to illuminate on the Best Practices fostered by AFS that continues to remain relevant and true to its mission after over 70 years of its existence.

Saturday Session III: 13:10-14:25Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Session Topic: Japanese Studies

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule***52114****Representations of Singapore in Japanese Official Newsmagazine from 1941 to 1945**

Ritsuko Saito, National University of Singapore, Singapore

This research analyses how Japanese official newsmagazine Shashin-shuho (Photographic Weekly Report) represents Singapore during the Malayan Campaign and the Japanese occupation period. Together with the recent development of memory studies, colonizers' memories have also been a target of research. Moreover, existing studies point out the Imperial Japanese gaze towards former colonies has been preserved after the war. Specific characteristics of each colony is an important element which affects the preservation of the imperial gaze. While recent studies reveal Japanese cultures of memory about East Asian countries, Southeast Asian cases are still scarce. This research focuses on the case of Singapore, where was recognised as a symbolic place for Imperial Japan's victory over Britain. The target of this study is Shashin-shuho, a weekly newsmagazine edited by the Cabinet Information Bureau of Japan, which functioned as the main propaganda media to mobilise citizens to the war. The magazine also played a role as a technology of memory to memorialise the war in Singapore at that time. By analysing Shashin-shuho, this research argues 1) what kinds of techniques were used to represent Singapore, 2) what were depicted as goals and achievements Singapore under the Japanese occupation, 3) how the magazine represented the people's reaction to the fall and occupation of Singapore. In conclusion, this project, by closely examining the newsmagazine, shows that the representations of Singapore in Shashin-shuho lost their existence towards the end of the war, and this result in shrinking of images of Singapore as a part of Southeast Asia.

50920**Yoshiya Nobuko's Feminism and the War in her War Report**

Ai Yamamoto, The University of British Columbia, Canada

My presentation examines Yoshiya Nobuko's Senka no hokushi shanghai o iku (Going to wartime Northern China and Shanghai) and illuminates the relationship between her own formulation of feminism and her support of the war by focusing on her illusionary women-only world. The text is an anthology of war reports published during World War II in Japan, criticized by modern-day scholars as nationalistic. While plausible, I add that it is highly possible that the nation Yoshiya imagined differs from that of a masculine political imagination. Because Yoshiya had a career as a celebrated girls' and women's writer, she represents the "imagined community" of Japanese women. Her feminist idea, raised and shared with her supporters in the imagined community, was to realize an extreme version of a women-only world. Close examination of her war reports reveals an implication that this idealized women-only world can possibly be realized after all men have been killed off in the war. Yoshiya romanticizes the death of soldiers because they will bring about a "better future world" for Japan. This sounds like a simple wartime statement, but the "better future world" she envisions is a women-only world. It was because of this implied women-only world that Yoshiya's writing was so popular in this time. In understanding the power of nationalist writing to pull people into war through the ideal of a "better future world," it is crucial to give attention to the gendered nature of works such as Yoshiya's which specifically pulled women into the war-supporting camp.

50686**The Japanese in Wartime Beijing through the Lens of a Japanese Newspaper**

Norihito Mizuno, Akita International University, Japan

This presentation focuses on the life of Japanese community and residents in Beijing during the Sino-Japanese Conflict (1937-1945). The formation of the Japanese community in Beijing can be traced back to the very beginning of the twentieth century, but some Japanese had started to reside in the Chinese capital city even since before the Sino-Japanese War (1894-1895). The Japanese community which Japanese residents called "Beijing village (Pekin mura)" was much smaller than that in Shanghai, Tianjin, and so on but turned to be one of the largest Japanese communities at the very beginning of the 1940s as a result of the drastic influx of the Japanese from Japan proper and Manchuria, especially after the outbreak of the war in the summer of 1937. By scrutinizing the local edition of the Japanese newspaper publish, Asahi Shimbun, published in Northern China from 1938 until the end of the war in 1945, this presentation attempts to describe the wartime life of Japanese residents in Beijing.

Saturday Poster Session: 13:10-14:25

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

45734

Overweight and Obesity is Related with High Fast Food Consumption in Gulf Cooperation Council Medical Students

Jamil Ahmed, Arabian Gulf University, Bahrain

Ahmed Jaradat, Arabian Gulf University, Bahrain

Amer Jebriil, Arabian Gulf University, Bahrain

Gulf cooperation council region has one of the highest overweight and obesity burden in the world. With high access of regional populations to fast food, it is expected that the future health leaders would lead obesity prevention interventions in their countries. We aimed to determine effects of fast food and soft drink consumption and physical activity behavior on overweight and obesity in medical students. Cross sectional study was conducted at Arabian Gulf University, Bahrain. Gulf Cooperation Council undergraduate medical students (n=251) self-administered questionnaires and gave anthropometric measurements. Chi Square test of significance and Analysis of Covariance were conducted to measure the effects of fast food, physical activity and sociodemographic factors on overweight and obesity. Approximately 38% students were overweight and obese, and 56.2% students consumed fast food in past 24 hours. Most important reasons for fast food consumption were lack of time to cook healthy food (51%), taste (26%) and influence of family and friends (15). Males (50%), those who had knowledge about (51.6%) and checked the calories in fast food meals (47.7%) or overestimated the amount of sugar in a soft drink (17.82 ± 26.59) and performed moderate physical activities on 1.73 ± 2.08 days of the week had higher prevalence of obesity ($P < 0.05$). To prevent overweight and obesity among this population, it is essential to improve availability of and access to healthier foods and implement behavior change interventions to curb fast food consumption. Further research may focus on how populations weigh the role of fast foods and physical activity in obesity.

50344

A Comparative Study of the National Security Initiatives of the Koizumi and Second Abe Administrations of Japan

Ka Mei Samantha Ma, University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

This research conducts a study of the national security strategies introduced by the Koizumi administration (2001-2006) and the second Abe administration (2012-). Based on the common themes of 'normalization', constitutional revision, in particular Article 9 and the right of collective self-defence. A comparative study of case studies of the two administrations showed that there are striking similarities. They face similar but different degree of external security threats such as the North Korea nuclear threats, rise of China and the threat of terrorism, as well as a strong reliance on the United States. In the domestic arena, the two administrations enjoyed the fruits of the administrative reform which provided a favourable environment for Prime Minister and its Cabinet to exercise assertive leadership. Koizumi and Abe themselves also shared many similar personal traits as Prime Ministers because they have their own personal goal and vision for Japan. Notwithstanding the similarities between the two administrations, there were also differences. It was more the threat of terrorism in the Koizumi administration as well as his friendship with the United States which lead the Koizumi administration to exercise a more relaxed interpretation of Article 9 of the Constitution. For Abe, the driver of his national security initiatives was more as a result of his own conviction and beliefs than the forces of international security concern. Besides, as compared to the Koizumi administration, the second Abe administration has also witnessed a growing right-wing activism in pushing for Constitutional amendment.

50355

Clinical Practice Guideline on The Safety of use of Electrophysical Agents Contextualized in Filipino Setting: An Evidence-Based Approach

Vhernaleen Vergara, University of Perpetual Help System Dalta, Philippines

Consuelo Gonzalez-Suarez, University of Santo Tomas Hospital, Philippines

Editha Dizon, Far Eastern University - Dr. Nicanor Reyes Medical Foundation, Philippines

Aim: To provide a resource for Filipino physical therapist that could channel clinical decision making in the safe practice of using electrophysical agents by contextualizing foreign clinical guidelines, based on available scientific evidence, physiological rationale and ethical reasoning. **Design:** The study encompassed two phases of data gathering procedure. Phase 1: qualitative research design using focus group discussion, to determine the issues and controversies using electrophysical agents. Phase II: best-evidence synthesis method thru search and retrieval of guidelines from reputable databases online. **Method:** Three sets of focus group discussion were conducted among physical therapists in different hospitals using a set of protocol questions, where common themes were gathered as bases for contextualization. Eleven guidelines from other countries were appraised using the quality check list of International Center for Allied Health Evidence. To determine the applicability and generalizability of the guidelines, Philippine Academy of Rehabilitation Medicine writing guide was used for summarizing the strength of the body of evidence of included recommendations. After the recommendations have been contextualized, it was sent to a panel of experts. **Results:** Compilation of comprehensible recommendations and available evidence in the safe practice of using electrophysical agents. **Conclusion/Key Implications to Practice:** Researchers would like to recommend that the guideline produced in the study be presented for public consultation, to take into account the views of the will be end-user (local physical therapists) of the guideline, with the help of the Philippine Physical Therapy Association by way of survey to measure its applicability in the Philippine setting.

50727

New Zealand's Anti-nuclear Stance: A Review of Effectiveness of Civil Society in Being Nuclear – Free Zone

Pinar Temocin, Hiroshima University, Japan

Anti-nuclear civil society activism together with the claim of peace advocacy is considered to be a process consisting strategic actions and civic engagement in the decision-making process. This research examines what made the civil society in New Zealand (NZ) successful between 1981 and 1987 with a particular focus on their action repertoire through goal-oriented approach. It aims to distinguish which features of anti-nuclear activism led to a productive and desired outcome. This study highlights the importance of civil society engaged in activism while identifying the relationship between tactics, strategies and political environment in the anti-nuclear struggle in NZ. To gain an accurate analysis of success in NZ's anti-nuclear debate, this research focuses on the extent to which anti-nuclear actors have been able to achieve their objectives and the degree to which influential activity has effectively been involved in the process. The results reveal that the political actors and civil society actively participating in the policy-shaping process and their involvement signified strong anti-nuclear advocacy under the peace and security narratives. By focusing on the collective actions and its influence, this study provides a deeper understanding as to the beneficial nature of the mobilization process and political structure.

51243

Taiwanese Cinema Development and Ruling over Indigenous Peoples in the Early Japanese Colonial Period

Hsien-cheng Liu, Kun Shan University, Taiwan

Taiwanese cinema began in the era of Japanese rule. In the early days of Japanese Colony, indigenous peoples fought fiercely against the Japanese colonial government and ruling the indigenous areas became

the primary work of the colonial government. On the one hand, the colonial government used military force and pressure to force indigenous peoples to submit. On the other hand, the colonial government adopted a conciliatory approach to educate indigenous peoples so that they could submit to the concept of Japanese rule and become citizens of the Japanization. For the measures of education, the colonial government actively used films as a tool to civilize indigenous peoples who were unable to speak or write in the ruler's language, thus contributing to the origin of Taiwanese cinema. This study attempted to use the methods of historical data collection and literature analysis to re-examine Taiwan's early days of Japanese Colony when the colonial government introduced the then emerging film media to record the living conditions of indigenous peoples through film images, and to publicize the superiority of the international and Japanese social development at that time through the film's tour show mechanism in an attempt to deter indigenous peoples' resistance through these images and further carry out its ruling and educational purposes on indigenous peoples, and in this context, the development experience of Taiwanese cinema in colonial period was gradually initiated.

51731

Cultural Influences on Married Immigrant Women's Labor Force Participation in South Korea

Sanghee Kim, Keimyung University, South Korea

Since the 2000s, women's labor force participation rates have varied, while the number of married immigrant women coming to South Korea has steadily increased. The object of this study was to examine the labor force activity of married immigrant women in South Korea using data from the 2017 National Survey of Multicultural Families of the Korean Statistical Information Service. The employment rates of these women rank among the lowest for all groups of immigrant women in South Korea. The main reason immigrant women gave for their participation in the labor force was cultural conflict in religion, tradition, norms, and rituals. Women participating in labor had a cultural ambivalence about South Korea that showed a positive correlation with labor participation. These results will contribute to the understanding of married immigrant women's labor life in South Korea.

51733

The World is Flat

Kayo Ozawa, Kyoritsu Women's College, Japan

This poster presentation will give an overview of a new course starting April 2019 that the presenter has been asked to teach called International Perspectives in a private co-ed high school in West Tokyo with a lot of returnees. By taking articles from Thomas Friedman's *It's a Flat World, After All*, Yuval Noah Harari's *21 Lessons for the 21st Century* and related videos, the presenter would like to build a curriculum for the 12th grade high school students that would enable the students to maintain and further their international perspectives as well as their English skills. Meanwhile as the students face the pressures of entrance exams, the course needs to be student-centered and self-motivated with the instructor acting as facilitator rather than a course filled with quizzes. This presentation will explore how this is possible with journaling, and through group work having students do research including interviews with teachers, professors, business people who have an insight into globalization. The students will ultimately be asked to do a 10-minute presentation on topics such as Education, Immigration, Education, Job Opportunities, the Galapagos Syndrome, and the overall effects of Globalization on Japan. The presentation will be a pilot study of the course, where further research on various topics will be continued in the second semester.

52056

A Comparative Study of Korean and Indian Films: The Analysis of Body Images Based on Merleau-ponty's Theory

Mingu Kang, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, South Korea

Kim Hyungrae, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, South Korea

'Body' is very important in films. 'Body' serves as a tool for actors to express the characters in films. The characters in films are shaped in space and time by the actor, interacting and forming relationships with other characters. Also, through the actor's 'body', emotions, desires, and psychology of the characters are expressed. The French philosopher Merleau-Ponty set up a 'body' philosophy based on a unitary theory, breaking away from the dualistic thinking of 'body' and 'spirit'. According to Ponty, 'body' is not an object, but 'body' is an entity that is integrated with mind and has the existential value of moving itself into the world. (etre-au-monde) Based on the search for the Merleau-Ponty's theory of 'Phenomenology of the Perception', the body as a place of subject recognition, the body as a experiencing agent, and the body as a tool for playing expressive games were able to interpret the body in terms of films. Through comparison of images of 'body' in Indian and Korean movies, it is explored that how is the concept of 'body' transformed and reflected in the process of remaking an original Korean film in India. There are many cases in India's film industry that the original films from abroad are remade and released. The 'remake' can be called the 'Cultural Translation', which is contextualized to suit the culture. By analyzing the difference of interpretation of "'body'" in Korea and India, "'Cultural code'" of each country could be figured out.

52118

Reverse Innovation of Vocational Education

Wan-Yu Liao, Chang Gung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Technical and vocational education aims at cultivating the professional talents required by various industries. Through professional theory and skill courses, it is expected that students will be well connected to the job market after graduation. Therefore, curriculum content planning is the biggest factor in learning outcomes. This is also the biggest challenge in vocational education. Through the scheme, we use "'innovation and entrepreneurship'" as the main theme of the curriculum design to increase the variety through multiple internships, volunteer services, technical competitions and entrepreneurship seminars, so that students can better understand the preparations for entrepreneurship and enhance students' willingness to learn. According to the student satisfaction survey statistics: 4.55 points (out of 5 points), indicating that the curriculum design is highly consistent with the student's learning expectations. In addition, there were 55 students enrolled in the manicurist skills check after class, which was a significant increase from the previous 39 participants.

52127

The Effectiveness of Aromatherapy Massage on the Autonomic Nervous System in Employed Women in Taiwan: A Randomized Controlled Trial

Chiu Yen Wu, Chang Gung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

The objective of this study was to determine the effectiveness of lavender aromatherapy massage on heart rate variability (HRV) in employed women with a physical stress index (PSI) greater than 50. Participants (N=80) were recruited from Taiwan (Mean age = 44.6 years, standard deviation = 6.1) and were randomly assigned into a lavender aromatherapy (experimental) group and a control group. Chemical components of *lavandula angustifolia* essential oil were confirmed by gas chromatography and mass spectrometry before the trial. Participants in the experimental group received 40 minutes of aromatic massage (5% lavender oil, dissolved in almond oil) whereas the control group received massage with almond oil only. Participants' HRV was analyzed by time and frequency-domain methods. Both the experimental and control groups showed a significant decrease in mean heart rate and PSI; and significant increases in standard deviation of Normal to Normal (NN), the square root of the mean of the sum of the squares of differences between adjacent NN intervals, total power (TP), very low frequency, and high frequency levels ($P < 0.05$). Only the experimental group showed a significant increase in "TP" ($B = 656.02$, Standard Error [SE] = 292.14, $P < 0.05$) and "low frequency" levels ($B = 300.08$, SE = 119.87, $P < 0.05$).

Saturday Session IV: 14:40-15:55

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Session Topic: Comparative Studies of Asian and East Asian Studies

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule***51096****Cinema and the Cold War in Asia: Visualizing Life in Communist Asia**

Darlene Machell De Leon Espena, Singapore Management University, Singapore

This paper is a preliminary attempt to look at the Asian cinemas at the height of the Cold War and examine how contemporary films offer a space for the contestation and interrogation of the past traumas of Asian societies at the height of the Cold War. Focusing on the cases of China, Indonesia, and Cambodia - this paper attempts to use the lens of contemporary/post-Cold War films produced by Asians themselves to recover aspects of their past -of the Cold War shadow. I argue that cinema plays a crucial role in (1) untangling complex narratives of the Cold War; (2) bridging the distance between policies (and politics) and the public (common people or individuals) who lived through the hardships and upheavals in Asia during the Cold War; and (3) recovering forgotten stories of the Cold War - including the scars and traumas that people had to endure and yet seem to want to forget. This paper hopes to emphasise that Cold War in Asia can better be understood through an in-depth analysis of cinematic production and narratives.

45388**Monkey Inc.: Cinema, History, and the Retrospective Look at the Future**

Jinhua Li, University of North Carolina Asheville, United States

The story of Monkey King, in *Journey to the West* is one of the most adapted literary works in Chinese cinema, thanks to both its rich imagination as well as the politically and religiously charged narrative that accommodates a whole gamut of interpretive readings. While the novel traces the journey to India of Tang Xuanzang, a fictionalized historical Buddhist monk whose contribution to the spread of Buddhism in China has been instrumental in the Tang Dynasty, Monkey King emerges as the de facto hero in both literary critiques and popular imagination because of his layered, nuanced, and ambivalent characterization that defies simple interpretation. The cinematic representations of Monkey King, therefore, becomes a historiographic prism through which narratives of nation, history, ideology, and identity are refracted to reveal the layered and hierarchical retrospective gaze towards the future. This presentation adopts an interdisciplinary and comparative critical approach to engage seven Monkey King films between 2013 and 2018 in Chinese language cinema, and argues that such unprecedented phenomenon of "Monkey King fever" in commercial Chinese cinema is characteristic of the creolization of Monkey King. As each film re-historicizes Monkey King within the story of religious pursuit, political allusions, and quest for individual identity, they are symptomatic of a collective cultural momentum that reveals how the cultural legacy inspires and shapes a shared outlook of the future. Each cinematically re-configured Monkey King serves to remap the nationalized cultural identity, and more significantly a historicized brand name that inspires reflections on the future.

Saturday Session IV: 14:40-15:55Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Session Topic: Japanese Culture

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule***50817****The Zombie Manga I Am a Hero (2009-2017) as the Expression of National and Male Anxieties in 21st Century Japan**

Fabien Carpentras, Yokohama National University, Japan

Set in zombie-infested Tôkyô, the long-running manga *I Am a Hero* (2009-2017) by Hanazawa Kengo (1974-) may look at first sight similar to any other Western post-apocalyptic narratives of its kind. It is however essentially different in that it depicts a world in which the use of firearms is strictly restricted to the sole main (male) character, Suzuki Hideo. Suzuki, a frustrated manga artist assistant, does not belong to the military or police forces – he just happens to be the owner of a gun license for sports shooting during the outbreak – and, unlike other invasion narratives set in Japan – for instance *Godzilla* – the Japanese Self Defense Forces (JSDF) are conspicuous by their total absence. At the same time, Suzuki is not exactly the kind of hero that a reader of say, *The Walking Dead*, would expect: submissive to a physically abusive girlfriend and passively accepting humiliating conditions of work, he has all the defining characteristics of a male in crisis. We may thus argue that the gun and the zombies appear to function as metaphors for the constitutional limitations of the JSDF – a heatedly debated issue in contemporary Japan – and for what is perceived by some as a loss of manhood in a society where a growing number of women actively seek gender equality – Hanazawa's previous manga was meaningfully titled *Boys on the Run*.

51045**How Family Relationship and Core Family Values are Portrayed in Yamada's Films**

Yan Chuen Chan, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

The central meaning of Confucianism is filial piety. This is the greatest virtue that one should show it not only to the living ones but also the dead such as ancestors. The actualization of upward obedience to seniors and downward love to juniors can be found in the father-son relationship (it also refers to parent-child relationship in this research study). Fathers should be kind to their sons and the sons should be filial and show reverence to their fathers (Lin, 1994: 235). However, being reverence to parents does not mean blindly following them. In this research project, the core value of filial piety in father-son relationship will be examined through Yamada Yoji's family movies produced in the period from 1970 to 2013. It is found that Yamada does put emphasis on describing the performance of filial piety in all the family films under this research except the youth film, *The Village* (1975). Protagonists of the films do understand well that they are obligated to repay their love and care to their parents but some may just do it out of 'duty' rather than real concern and love to their parents. Following the well-defined traditional gender roles in Japanese society, woman, regardless whether one is a daughter or daughter-in-law is a family's welfare provider who should take care of the elderly and also the children (Izuhara, 2000: 3).

50664**Regaining Political Agency Through Manga: The Case of Teiichi No Kuni**

Steve Corbeil, University of the Sacred Heart, Japan

In order to understand contemporary Japanese intellectual life, critics need to focus on popular culture, especially manga and anime. At least, this is the argument raised by Uno Tsunehiro in his book *Bosei no Dystopia*. His thesis echoes similar ideas expressed by other influential intellectuals in Japan such as

Azuma Hiroki, Osawa Masachi or Ōtsuka Eiji. Uno looks at the anime of Miyazaki Hayao, Oshima Mamoru or Tomino Yoshiyuki to understand the interrelation between popular culture and politics. In this presentation, I will take a similar approach to show how a variety of aesthetic influences converge in the work of manga artist Furuya Usamaru to create a complex portrait of the evolution of political thought in Japan during the Showa era. I will focus my analysis on the manga *Teiichi no Kuni*, as well as its film and theatrical adaptations. First, I will give an overview of the characters' personalities and goals. I will then make the case that the characters represent different aspects of Japanese political culture. I will finally show how Furuya's aesthetic, influenced by the work of Maruo Suehiro as well as the French theater of the Grand Guignol, adapts, within the confines of the shonen manga genre, subversive ideas associated with counterculture to produce a manga that not only entertains, but also allows the reader to find ways to regain political agency in the context of a stagnant political system.

Saturday Session IV: 14:40-15:55Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Session Topic: Psychology

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule***50595****Cross-cultural Variations and Evidence of Mindfulness Meditation Based Interventions for Depression and Anxiety in Asia: A Systematic Review**

Suresh Thapaliya, National Medical College and Teaching Hospital, Nepal

Background and objective: There is paucity of literature regarding Mindfulness based interventions (MBIs) in Asia. The paper discusses cross-cultural variations in mindfulness meditation based interventions (MBIs) and their evidence for depression and anxiety in Asian population. Methodology: Literature search was done in Medline, Google Scholar, PsychInfo and other health data bases in the month of December, 2018 using the appropriate search terms. Furthermore, publications were also identified from the references recited in the retrieved articles. After screening and applying eligibility criteria in 180 articles, 36 articles were finally selected for the systematic review. Results: Out of 36 selected articles, 7 studies had pre-post test design without any control group and 29 articles were controlled trials. Studies from Buddhist countries like Thailand have researched traditional model of mindfulness meditation (Vipassana) by employing Buddhist Monks as the trainers. The interventions have also been modified for specific age groups like elderly population, medical professionals and residents of the correctional settings. In non-Buddhist countries, the western model Mindfulness Based Cognitive Therapy (MBCT) and Mindfulness Based Stress Reduction (MBSR) appear to be well-researched. However, they have also done local modifications in the intervention like incorporation of traditional Iranian poems into the MBCT model. Overall, there is a strong evidence of efficacy of Western models of MBCT and MBSR models for management of depression and anxiety in Asian population. There is also emerging evidence to traditional approaches of traditional mindfulness meditation.

Conclusion: MBI research is gaining momentum in diverse socio-cultural settings of Asia, requiring further exploration.

50760**Georgian Migrant Women: Telling Stories with Photos**

Maia Mestvirishvili, Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Georgia

The present study aims to analyze the multiplicities of migration experiences, value shifts and family dynamics of Georgian female returned migrants collected through in-depth and photo-elicitation interviews. The study demonstrates that regardless whether respondents evaluate their emigration as positive or negative, emigration is a life-changing experience that may have deep impact on identities of migrants, shape their reintegration strategies and their everyday lives not only on individual, but on family and society levels. Based on the results we argue that for the majority of interviewed female returnees emigration served as a source of self-actualization and increased self-esteem. Several factors contributed to this, with financial independence being one of the most important ones. Financial independence, and for some of them – it was precisely during the emigration that they experienced financial independence for the first time in their lives. Financial independence on the one hand, affected their self-perceptions, and on the one hand, financial independence gave them courage, pride and the sense of self-worth. The paper argues that emigration experience continues to have its long-lasting effect on the lives of female returnees, continuing to shape their everyday lives even after the years of return. And although not all of informants were able to retain the level of independence acquired while abroad, they value the migration experience and refer to it as one of the major events that happened in their lives.

Saturday Session IV: 14:40-15:55Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Session Topic: South-East Asian Studies

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule***52099****Challenges in Facing Industry 4.0 and Society 5.0 in Indonesia and How to Overcome: Social-Economic Perspectives**

Sudrajati Ratnaningtyas, Bandung Institute of Technology (Institut Teknologi Bandung), Indonesia

Nowadays, the society among the world has been experiencing transformation to industrial revolution 4.0 along with transformation to society 5.0 that known as Super Smart Society which its characteristics are liberation; disparity deficiency; improving efficiency; society's necessities fulfillment; privacy matter; modern values formation. Although Indonesia is one of the countries involved in the societal transformation, Indonesia is not fully capable to keep up with the transformation. Caused by the high rate of Indonesia's diversity in the aspect of geographic, natural resource, demographic, ethnic and culture, Indonesia has to confront various, complex, and unique issues. Consequently, Indonesia requires a longer time to process the societal transformation to society 5.0 than other Southeast Asia countries. Indonesia also confronts the unbalanced development issue as a result of the former government's Java-centric policies. Although in the recent government puts development aspect (especially in infrastructure sector) as a priority, due to extraordinary large Indonesia's areas, numerous harder efforts are still required to achieve more ideal condition. This paper aims to review Indonesia's current societal condition in society 5.0 era and the challenges that Indonesia's society confronts in order to be part of society 5.0. The result of this study is expected to representatively describe the societal transformation's progress map in Indonesia based on Smart City Society characteristics and the sharing economy implementation progress. Moreover, social-economy issues that need to be solved and the proposed improvements are expected to be identified. This paper is a literature study with a qualitative-quantitative approach as its method.

50712**Reclaiming the Future Through Remediation and Transmediation**

Hui-Chun Li, Yancheng Teachers University, China

The grammatization of industrialized programming inscribes a market force of knowledge where science is privileged over humanities, speed over slow culture, short-circuited over long-circuited synapses. The value of humanities is decreasing. Humans are rendered obsolescence. This pattern not only shows that society does not value humanities with the same weight as it does with science, but also reveals to us the anxieties of being replaced by machines. Despite this gloomy picture of the future, I argue that electronic literature, in the process of remediation and transmediation, can inspire and open up the closure of industrialized programming and provide a ray of hope for the future. I elucidate this redemptive power through Daniel C. Howe's "AdLipo", "The Deletionist" created by Amaranth Borsuk, Jesper Juul, and Nick Montfort, Ian Hatcher's "Working Memory" and María Mencía's "Connected Memories." "The Deletionist" and "AdLipo" disrupt and remediate industrialized memories with strategies of erasure and culture jamming. The web application and browser add-on provide a critical reading to the original webpages whereas "Working Memory" and "Connected Memories" critique on the industrialized memories in the form of transmediation. These cultural practices reconstruct, transform, and translate a sense of care into the toxicity of the programming industry.

Saturday Session IV: 14:40-15:55Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Session Topic: Architecture and Urban Studies/Design

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule***51205****Residential Preference Toward Logo of Thai Property Developer**

Mittheera Leelayudthyothin, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang, Thailand

Amon Boontore, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang, Thailand

A logo is considered as one of the simplest tools that serves an organization in distinguishing itself from others. In competitive markets, attractive logo is capable of adding value to goods and services particularly for the industry that image and trustworthiness are the main concern such as real estate business. This research aimed to investigate the attitudes of residents towards logo design in terms of its type font, graphic, and color. The case study was selected by reviewing the first half of 2018 annual sales of property development operators in Thailand, and Prukso brand, one of the foremost real estate entrepreneurs in Thailand, was chosen. Thus, 150 inhabitants of its low-rise and high-rise residential projects were served as our samples. Three main types of logo preference were rated, through questionnaire interview, including: 1) uniqueness, 2) recognition, and 3) beauty. The effect of gender differences on logo favorable was analyzed by using T-Test while the distinctions in education and average income were analyzed by employing ANOVA statistics. In addition, Chi-square test was utilized in measuring the clients' sentiments on brand personality. The results revealed that the diversified customer preferences on logo design elements derived from the differences in gender, educational background, and average income of the residents. Furthermore, the variation of occupation had an influence on the opinions of Prukso's residents about its brand personality.

50730**Imagining a Transcultural Future: The Space of the Head**

Jessica Hanzelkova, University of Waterloo, Canada

Artifacts involving the head, and the space around the head, have a vibrant cross-cultural history. Masks and various forms of head wear allow us to tell stories, alter our identities, and have given us anonymity for centuries. From the lens of a designer, this paper will extend this history of artifact creation into the contemporary era. Doing so to speculate on a transcultural future – a future of hybridity and fluidity – and how this might manifest in the design of new artifacts. It will build on ongoing thesis work aiming to bring together the fields of architecture, cultural studies, and posthumanism to better understand the effects of globalisation on identity and design. In addition to its historical analysis, the paper will present a series of built objects (Light Helmets) which use the 'space of the head' to consolidate the human, the digital, and the animal. Referencing the work of Jan Nederveen Pieterse and Donna Haraway's 'Cyborgs' (Haraway 1990), these helmets were designed and built by the author to bring people into physical contact with the research. In tapping into the rich history of artifacts and their relation to the head we can begin to imagine the transcultural future of our cities, our identities, and our objects.

51728**Beyond Kyoto Protocol 1: Assimilating Paradigms of 'Wholeness'**

Joy Sen, Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, India

Shreyas Bharule, The University of Tokyo, Japan

Runa Sen Chatterjee, Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, Indonesia

Our obsessions with the reductionist view of the world have pushed us to the brink of uncertainty and disaster. Disasters emerging from a) environmental and ecological imbalances intertwined with climatic change; b) complexity in health crisis and life-style diseases driven by an insalubrious consumerist pattern; c) gaps between the demand and supplies of economic infrastructure in all countries; and d) geo-political tension between small businesses and multi-national-corporations, are just to name a few. The plethora of disasters is perilously bringing us close to destruction. To deal with the gravity of the situation, a solution may exist well beyond the reductionist view of existing global geo-political and technological paradigms. In 1992, UNFCCC proposed Kyoto Protocol, to bring together nations for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The treaty accepted climate change and large industrial emissions causing it. However, it was still limited to the supply side of macro consumption domains without considering a mosaic of interconnected and heterogeneous micro industrialization across nations. The paper proposes a framework to bring three inputs of 'wholeness' from a) welfare aspects of micro economics (interconnected collective choices); b) ladder of human needs (Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs); and c) dynamics of brownfield transformation to greenfield attributes of production and consumption (Kuznet's Inverted-U curve). The paper further proposes a need of thinking beyond the Kyoto Protocol 1, and consider the twin but complementary paradigms of micro- and macro-sides of human progress based on a co-evolutionary understanding of interconnectedness, coevolution and non-linearity of relationship between the macro and the micro.

Saturday Session IV: 14:40-15:55Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Session Topic: Architecture and Urban Studies/Design

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule***52129****The Modern Living Found in the Kitchen Spaces of the Earliest Korean Middle-Class Apartments**

Eungee Cinn, Incheon National University, South Korea

This paper explores how the domestic spaces has transformed when the ideal “modern living” has been implemented in the real homes, focused on the kitchen at Yeoido Sibum Apartment. “modern living” was a slogan widely used in post war era, especially in the US to promote the ideal middle-class family living with domestic technologies. Yeoido Sibum Apartments was proposed to be a model homes for the ideal life style from the western world. The original spaces were basically grounded on the western middle-class nuclear family homes, but they were actually hybrids between the imitations of western domestic spaces and the modernization of the traditions. Since this apartment was constructed in 1971, in these 50 years, the original spaces have been renovated by the residents as they substantially live according to the modern living. For example, many of the front buffer spaces, originally planned as a terrace, have been transformed into housekeeping spaces connected to the kitchens. Kitchen filled with home appliances was a symbol of modern living. The kitchens in this apartment were modeled those western kitchens, but were not enough to work properly in terms of the layout, area, and equipment. Therefore, the kitchens have expanded to the terrace spaces and changed other adjacent spaces as well. These alterations from the kitchens also have transformed the landscapes of every corridors and affected the overall atmosphere of this apartment.

52009**Understanding Attractions of Heritage Adaptive Reuse: Attributes, Consequences, and Value**

Hung-Ming Tu, National Chung Hsing University, Taiwan

Pei-Yu Chiu, National Chung Hsing University, Taiwan

With consideration for limited funds, adaptive reuse is a useful tool that can be used to attract travelers and preserve heritage effectively. However, few studies have explored successful factors of heritage adaptive reuse to pursue greater benefits. The purpose of this study was to explore the attractive qualities of heritage adaptive reuse, including the attributes, consequences and value of heritage. The qualitative interview method was used to establish an interview outline. The main interview questions are ‘What characteristics about this place attracted you?’ and ‘Are these characteristics important to you? Why?’ The nine case examples of heritage adaptive reuse were determined in Taiwan. A total of 90 valid interviews was obtained and reached information saturation, which was used as the criterion for discontinuing data collection. The results showed that heritage adaptive reuse has four important attributes: heritage, outdoor environment, activity, and abstract. Heritage attributes included buildings, style, decorations, well-preserved heritage and historical and cultural characteristics. Outdoor environmental attributes included natural landscapes, historical streets, nearby attractions, and a well-maintained environment. Activity attributes included food enjoyment, creative and art activities, exhibitions, walking, and family activities. Abstract attributes included extensive space, high availability, security, as well as ancient, artistic, simple, leisure, tranquil and lively qualities. Short-term consequences included positive emotions, relationship promotion, learning, work motivation, achievement, coping, rethinking, memories, and nostalgic feelings. Long-term values included self-growth, life betterment, health, cultural inheritance, and a sense of belonging. The outdoor environment and activities played an important role in planning heritage adaptive reuse.

51966**The Museum of the Invisible: Documenting the Architectural Changes of the Yeouido Sibum Apartments, 1971–2019**

Yoonchun Jung, Kwangwoon University, South Korea

Built as the tallest and most sophisticated apartment complex ever realized in Seoul, the Yeouido Sibum Apartments were intended as an ideal multifamily housing complex, with 1,584 households of four different unit types for the middle-class citizens of Seoul. In relation to the government-led postwar urban development of the 1960s and 1970s, it was also intended as an architectural model, representing the ideal of “building a modern nation.” In this sense, the Yeouido Sibum apartments are important, as they reflect the modern political and architectural ideals of their time. In 2013, the Seoul Metropolitan Government designated the Yeouido Sibum Apartments as one of Seoul’s Future Heritage sites. This paper introduces a government-funded research project documenting the architectural changes of the Yeouido Sibum Apartments, as made by the residents over the last 50 years. Unfortunately, because there is no architectural record indicating the time of its completion, the project starts by reconstructing architectural drawings based on some of the old documents found in the central heating room of the apartment complex. The research also analyzes related newspaper articles, architectural journals, and photographs from major libraries and the National Archives of Korea to recreate the original look of the complex. In order to understand how the apartments have progressed to the current architectural conditions, digital photographic devices, including 3D cameras, have been used in a series of field surveys to the site.

Sunday at a Glance
May 26, 2019

Toshi Center Hotel Conference Center (6F & 7F)

- 09:15-09:45 **Featured Presentation** | Room 606 (6F)
Can we agree to disagree? Unreclaimable Futures
Sue Ballyn, University of Barcelona, Spain
- 09:45-10:30 **Keynote Presentation** | Room 606 (6F)
Inhabiting the Open
John Erni, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong
- 10:30-11:00 **IAFOR Documentary Photography Award Winner Panel** | Room 606 (6F)
Ezra Acayan, 2018 IAFOR Documentary Photography Award Winner, Philippines
Donald E. Hall, University of Rochester, United States (moderator)
- 11:00-11:15 Coffee Break | Room 606 (6F)
- 11:15-12:30 Parallel Session I
- 12:30-13:30 Lunch Break | Room 606 (6F)
- 13:30-14:45 Parallel Session II
- 14:45-15:00 Coffee Break | Room 606 (6F)
- 15:00-16:40 Parallel Session III
- 16:40-17:00 Closing Session | Room 606 (6F)

Sunday Session I: 11:15-12:30Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Session Topic: Music and Identity

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule***52135****Verbal Communication Through Folk Songs: A Study Based on Sri Lankan Folk Music****Saumya Batuwatta, University of Ruhuna, Sri Lanka**

Anoma Satharasinghe, Open University of Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka

Folk songs reflect the identity of a culture. Genre of Sri Lankan folk songs is significant in passing down culture to generations through oral tradition. The composer was uninhibited and frank. The spontaneous verses were stand-alone works bearing structural variations and were instructional. Those songs varied from work to recreation while adding rhythm to manual tasks. The objective of the study was to identify how those songs have been used for communication purposes based on wording and melody and what aspects the songs convey in different contexts. A sample of thirty songs was categorized based on profession, beliefs and recreation. Data were gathered through audio recordings, literature and resource personals. Sri Lanka being an agriculture-based country; folk songs were mostly associated with paddy and Chena cultivation. Agricultural work was a collective endeavour of both men and women. These impromptu songs were not mere monotony breakers, but a method to perform certain tasks with consistency and evenness while communicating with the fellow workers. The other professions like boating, mining, cart riding and collecting honey are equally notable. Similarly, songs based on chanting at thovil rites (curing by mental remedies) where the black magician communicates with demons and spirits are crucial. Communication embedded in folk songs to articulate youthful love, lullabies, and teens singing at play to build up companionship, can be categorized under leisure and recreation. The study concludes that folk songs were used as a creative and effective medium of communication at a time sophisticated technology was unimagined.

52067**Igorotak Ed Uk: Indigenous Identity Performance in Diaspora**

Ruth Tindaan, University of the Philippines Baguio, Philippines

This paper uses social semiotics to examine the body of self-representative works produced by Igorot migrants in the United Kingdom. Igorots are indigenous people in the Cordillera Region of Northern Philippines. In this paper, I discuss how these migrants perform what they claim as indigenous Igorot identity and explore their investments in constructing particular self-representations. In this way, I treat the claim of Igorotness as creative production rather than an innate quality that diasporic Igorots bring with them wherever they go. I focus on the activities of Igorot Organisation-UK, the regional organisation of Igorot migrants in the UK founded in London in 1995. As I will describe in this paper, Igorot Organisation-UK has a heterogeneous composition and the level of participation among members is varied. My aim is not to describe the actions of a unified, homogeneous collective but to show the attempts of a diasporic Igorot organisation in constituting a sense of belonging as the members seek to manage the challenges and utilise the opportunities of their displacement. I discuss the ways in which the members of this organisation mobilise to produce images and narratives about themselves and how they employ these productions to speak of their selfhood not only as Igorot migrants but as members of the Igorot people in general. The analysis thus shifts the focus away from mere celebratory aspects of diasporic condition to point instead to creative processes involved in the reconstitution of identities and solidarities which link migrants and their communities of origin.

51726

Relating the Enlightenment of Taoist Music thoughts to John Cage's "Silent Music"

Mei-Yen Lee, National Pingtung University, Taiwan

The aim of this paper is to explore how the propositions of Taoist's musical thoughts, such as "great music has the faintest notes", "being silent" and "the hearing of the spirit", have impacted modern music. The silent work of the American composer John Cage (4:33") is taken as an example.

The silent work of American composer John Cage (4:33) is a pioneering work of modern music. Before most of the researchers pointed out that Eastern philosophy (Book of Changes, Taoism and Zen) profoundly influenced his musical works, and made him create the Aleatory Music that breaks the norms of traditional music. However, it is worth questioning whether John Cage's silent music work (4:33) really reflects the spirit of Taoism? The meaning of John Cage's silent music is obviously philosophical rather than musical. His silent music work (4:33) may not truly reflect the spirit of Taoism, but it does bridge the gap between Chinese and Western musical cultures. Through the above research, the author will further point out that Taoist musical thoughts are not only inspiring to the avant-garde experimental music of the 21st century, but also have important future value for the union of the universe and human beings.

Sunday Session I: 11:15-12:30Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Session Topic: Chinese Studies

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule***51327****Cultural Sustainability of China the Relationship of the “Geomantic Omen” and Microclimate**

Juntong Cui, Southeast University, China

Sustainability is understood to be one of the most important solution to environmental issues. Adjusting the microclimate elements around the building to ultimately achieve the building's own energy consumption is an important method for green building implementation. The aim of this study is to analyze the theory and methods of ancient people's regulation in the microclimate field through the study of the theoretical content of "Geomantic Omen", and then make a more valuable reference for modern microclimate regulation. This is a quantitative study whose methodology is based on theoretical analysis and experimental comparisons. The discussion part mainly includes comparison, analysis, and general discussion of the correlation between "Geomantic Omen" and modern microclimate theory. In the end, taking Ji'an Village, Jiangxi Province, China as an example to discuss the relationship between them. This research depicts that the traditional theory of "Geomantic Omen" has many inspiring significance for modern ecological architecture, especially in microclimate regulation.

45827**China Weekly as a Form of Environmental Advocacy Journalism**

Thomas Chase, Monash University, Australia

China Weekly is a monthly magazine that was established in Mainland China in 2009 at the tail-end of a golden era of growth for Chinese investigative journalism. After five years of operation, facing significant political and financial constraints, in 2014 the magazine shifted from broader general news and current affairs coverage to reporting on issues related to environmentalism and environmental protection. This new strategic direction has seen the magazine publish in-depth reports on numerous environmental issues facing China, often in close collaboration with China's environmental NGO sector. This presentation charts the development of China Weekly since this 2014 shift in strategic and editorial direction and argues that, by acting as a small but important voice for environmental values in the Chinese media market, the magazine functions as a form of environmental advocacy journalism. Through analysis of China Weekly's news coverage, as well as interviews with past and present editors and journalists, this presentation will examine how China Weekly has continued to pursue this environmental advocacy role, promoting greater levels of volunteerism and environmental awareness among the Chinese public, even while facing the twin challenges of increasingly restrictive media regulation and growing financial pressures.

45002**Battle of Ideas: Chinese Discourse on the Rule of Law**

He Li, Merrimack College, United States

Intellectual discourse has been considered essential to political life. Because China is a one-party authoritarian regime, a large number of China specialists have concentrated on the dynamics of the elite politics and policies of established entities based in Beijing. The intellectual and public debates on the rule of law have received surprisingly little scholarly attention. Currently, the discussion on the Chinese discourse on the topic is scattered in a variety of publication venues in Chinese. This paper will shed much-needed light on the Chinese discourse on the rule and law and its ideological and political implications. Though the Chinese Communist Party continues to use law as a tool for controlling, instead of protecting the citizens,

the academic discussion on the rule of law has produced some important theoretical rendering and practical designs of establishment of “rule by law”. However, the country still has a long way to establish the rule of law. In the short run, “rule by law” without liberal democracy is the most likely path for China’s transition. My paper will focus on the following research questions: How do the Chinese scholars define the rule of law? What is the major content of their debates? What are the implications of the academic debates on the rule of law in China? Capturing the intense debates on the rule of law, this comprehensive research on the topic will fill a gap in the literature in Chinese Studies.

Sunday Session I: 11:15-12:30Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Session Topic: Higher Education

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule***51076****Revitalizing College Students' Interest in Asia With Focus on Japanese Language and Culture**

Yukie Aida, University of Texas at Austin, United States

Naoko Suito, University of Texas at Austin, United States

In 2011, the University of Texas at Austin set up a task force and had it make recommendations that would increase the four-year graduation rate from 52% to 70%. The message was distributed to all the departments, which started to make necessary changes in decreasing time to degree. This goal has been accomplished by the Class of 2018 who set a record at 69.8 percent. In our presentation, we will report the changes our Department of Asian Studies made and the instructional practices adopted by the instructors to revitalize students' motivation to continue their learning of Japanese language and culture. The efforts include 1) modification of the requirements for Japanese majors and minors (certification); 2) change in the course sequence for Japanese majors; 3) modification in the courses for non-Japanese majors to satisfy foreign language requirements; 4) managing enrollment of the first semester course by prioritizing majors and freshmen/sophomores; 5) establishment of awards for outstanding Japanese language students; and 6) increase of partner universities in Japan for exchange study abroad programs. Students' accomplishments are announced in our Japanese Language Homepage (<http://www.laits.utexas.edu/japanese/>) including the Japanese National Honor Society inductees and recipients of various grants and scholarships. The classroom activities utilized by the instructors include 1) the use of JOSHU (Japanese Online Self-Help Utility -- <http://www.laits.utexas.edu/japanese/joshu/index.php>); 2) group projects that can showcase students' language skills and creativity (e.g., skit writing and presentation, culture presentation on web/youtube, grammar video projects); and 3) promotion of student participation in speech contests and nengajo contests.

52108**National Variation in Asian and East Asian Studies in Europe and Collaborative Action**

Clementina Marques Cardoso, CIHRC, Hong Kong

National variety in histories of European presence and international relations with countries in Asia and East Asia, academic traditions and individual or group focused interests have been influencing the studies and representations of Asia and of East Asia produced in European countries throughout the 20th and the 21st centuries. There has also been variety in the density and types of activities and outputs produced in specialist research Centres and University Departments, Institutes not affiliated with Universities, centres attached to government and non-government-funded language and cultural Institutes, as well as, in their dissemination via specialist publications, talks, taught courses, visual or printed media. This variety in outputs and in dissemination finds expression in the formulation and organization of teaching, research and policy activities and initiatives as well as in the popular imagination. All together and over time, they have been associated with each country's representations of nation with regard to their own country-specific international relations and with what is, in Europe, Asia. The representations of both Asia, East Asia and nation hence produced, set national policy initiatives and international legal and other instruments on cooperation within specific boundaries. This paper reports on an ongoing survey of national cases to discuss: - cross- and within-country production of representations of Asia and East Asia by reference to their influence on the establishment of human, political and institutional cooperation instruments and initiatives on social development at various levels between countries of Europe and of Asia and East Asia and

- conditions to create robust instruments and initiatives capable of establishing themselves beyond the national, regional or ethnic entrenchments that are likely to hinder cooperation.

Sunday Session I: 11:15-12:30Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Session Topic: Japanese Studies

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule***50357****Social Project Management Method for Creating Business to Solve the Social Issues**

Hitoshi Hirai, Chuo University, Japan

To reclaim the future, it is necessary to solve the social issues such as poverty alleviation, democratic governance and peacebuilding, climate change and disaster risk, economic inequality from the earth. SDGs adopted by the United Nations in 2015 set 17 goals and 169 targets to be solved these environmental and social issues by 2030. To achieve these goals, it is necessary to involve not only governments but also enterprises, the research institutes, and even citizens. In particular, for sustainable growth of enterprises, it is important to incorporate CSV concept of realizing both social value and economic value at the same time at the center of management strategy for creating new business. When identifying goals for realizing CSV, it is effective to use SDGs as a foothold. However, the environment surrounding enterprises has become more severe, has entered the era of VUCA with many volatility, uncertainty, complexity and ambiguity. To create social business successfully, it is important to always keep in mind the concept of Open Innovation, which is the use of purposive inflows and outflows of knowledge to accelerate internal innovation, and expand the markets for external use of innovation, respectively. By researching several cases of large enterprises and small start-ups, I set the Social Project Management Process Model. And I considered the possibility to promote the realization of CSV aiming at SDGs by utilizing the tools and techniques of Social Project Management Method such as design thinking, agile approach and so on to create business to solve social issues.

50787**Bike Sharing System in Hong Kong: Past, Present and a Sustainable Future**

Chung Yin Henry Yu, Technological and Higher Education Institute of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Chi Hang Paul Lo, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

As one of the high-populated density cities in Asia, Hong Kong is developed its first bike sharing system in 2017. With a relatively high proportion of leisure bike trips, also a good biking lane development in New Territories area. The sharing bike becomes one of daily public transportation and increase the mobility between nearby district. Hong Kong enjoys an advantage in developing a bike sharing system out of city center. Focusing on the case study in high populated and developed transportation infrastructure, this paper investigate Hong Kong bike sharing systems layout and the framework application in communities. It also analyzes and compare studies of the current developmental situation, policies and affairs of Hong Kong's bike sharing system, and puts forward the corresponding improvement including user attitude and behavior correction by education and update the flexibility of bike usage regulation, in order to ingratiate the sustainable Hong Kong government policy.

50820**Improvement of Environment for Tourists in Japan from the World Complying with ISO Standards on Translation and Interpreting Services**

Akiko Sato, Osaka University, Japan

The purpose of this paper is to make an appropriate suggestion of environment improvement that visitors to Japan from the world can tour around Japan without feeling stressed in public transportation,

accommodation facilities, historical cultural sights, restaurants and retail stores. This paper sets the following research question: How do service providers realize good communication services on multilingual translation/interpreting in complying with unified international standards? The survey on acceptance environment of tourists to Japan from the world in 2016 which was conducted by Japan Tourism Agency showed that many people were unsatisfied with ""inadequate multilingual displays in facilities and lack of communication with facilities' staff."" This paper believes that the following communication services are required in the current areas of tourism based on the survey results and views on the current status of translation and interpreting as follows: 1) Provide multilingual communication services on translation such as bulletin boards complying with unified international standards, which supplement unknown information for visitors to Japan from the world, without lack of information or mistranslation. 2) Provide oral multilingual communication services in interpreting in compliance with unified international standard without lack of skills.

The feature of this paper is providing the necessity of international standards with commonly understanding quality control adopting a PDCA cycle in translation and interpreting services based on the survey results of Japan Tourism Agency.

Sunday Session I: 11:15-12:30Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Session Topic: Women's Studies

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule***52148****Ecofeminism Being Fused into Force: Virginia Woolf's *To the Lighthouse***

Minjeon Go, Sungkyunkwan University, South Korea

The purpose of this study is to identify the evidences of ecofeminism in Virginia Woolf's *To The Lighthouse* by expanding on Woolf's ecological viewpoint and ecofeministic perspective, which sees the boundary between human and the natural world as mutually perceptive, and thus examining how the gender imbalance and discrimination, and the patriarchal structure are being related to life and the environment and represented in the work. Literary critics, especially from early on, payed attention to Woolf's ecofeministic perspectives and finds that she combined nature and gender in a variety of ways by reenacting the lives of animals. In addition, because Woolf relates the imbalance and discrimination of gender and patriarchy with the environment and deals with as a social issue, her world of artwork requires the approach of ecofeminism. This study explores women and nature in *To the Lighthouse* in three perspectives. First of all, from the conformity and equivalence of woman and nature, secondly, nature and women treated as otherness in an anthropocentric and androgenic society, and finally regarding harmony and coexistence of androgyny, this study discusses the work through Donna Haraway's interpretation of ecofeminism as the basic theoretical framework to show Virginia Woolf's diagnosis of the problem as well as her proposed solution. This study examines how the two sexes can only attain their true essence through harmony and confluence with each other, and that true self can be realized by one fulfilling one's inner androgyny through Woolf's ecofeministic viewpoint apparent in *To the Lighthouse*.

50802**A Study on Changing Perceptions of Women in Sri Lanka: with Special Reference to Pre-Colonial and Colonial Period**

KAJPK Medawatte, University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka

HKCK Ranaweera, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka

This study is mainly based on the changing perceptions of women in Sri Lanka. It focuses special attention to the historical perception carried by traditional women as is evident from the folktales of Sri Lanka and the ways and means that perception has undergone dramatic change as a result of social change in Sri Lanka underwent in the period of colonization. The research problem was articulated for looking in to changing perceptions of women as a result of the impacts of social change in the colonial period. The central objective of the study was to compare both of the pre-colonial and colonial understanding of feminity and the building of gender perceptions accordingly. Data for the study were gathered from the documented sources with special reference to folktales that were documented by Henry Parker and selected sources of document useful for studying the perception of women in the colonial period. The findings of this study reveals that the pre-colonial women found in the folktale have enjoyed much more freedom of social relationship than those in the colonial period. Accordingly, it is concluded that the present perception of women is not a historical evolution but a production of colonial change of society.

52061**Female Genital Mutilitation in Malaysia: Reclaiming Women's Agency**

Piya Sukhani, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) reifies how gender signification is imposed upon a woman's body. While this practice has been widely acknowledged to be due to patriarchal entrenchment, the agentic capacity of women has often been generalized and reductive, and their interests monolithically homogenized, if not erased (Butler and Scott 1992; Haraway 1989; Ramazanoglu 1989). Institutional measures of criminalizing the practice have been established by UN agencies, such as the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). Utilizing feminist political theory as a conceptual framework, this paper will centralize its analysis on the case study of Malaysia, where the practice is not considered as FGM, but rather goes by the label of 'Female Circumcision', and CEDAW has not been ratified. This paper aims to unveil how this semantic shift manipulates semiotic confusion and influences how the discursive gendering of language is negotiated. It will address how this issue is further nuanced by hegemony and subversion intertwined within tradition and doctrines of religious ideology, as power dynamics are reoriented in a fashion whereby women themselves perpetuate ontological divisions. Furthermore, it questions the role that UN entities play in this context, perceived as embodying the positionality of the "colonial and imperial West". Thus this paper seeks to understand the distinct multidimensional epistemological onslaught that occurs in the Malaysian socio-political milieu, while challenging the dichotomous static binaries of 'self' and 'other', in exploration of how transformative strategies can emerge to 'resignify' women's agency to reclaim the future.

Sunday Session I: 11:15-12:30Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Session Topic: Linguistics, Language, and Culture

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule***45813****Destabilising Authoritarian Memories: Immigration Contemporary Arts in the Cks Memorial Hall, Taiwan**

Shih Chang, University of Singapore, Singapore

The Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall was officially inaugurated on 4th April, 1980, to commemorate the legacy of the former President of ROC. However, with democratisation and the transformation of political power in the late 1980s, different voices surrounding Chiang began to surface. In 2000, the Memorial Hall building and the bronze statues of Chiang were criticised as “symbols of authoritarian regimes”, with the pro-Taiwanese parties campaigning to transform the building to reflect “the end of an authoritarian age”. On 5, Dec, 2017 the Legislative Yuan passed the Act on Promoting Transitional Justice, with intentions to investigate and redress historical injustices committed during the KMT authoritarian regime. Since then, many discussions and educational programs began to take place. The exhibition “Family Memo-Island of Memory and Migration: Southeast Asia New Immigrant themed Contemporary Art” (2018.5.11-8.26) is one of the transitional justice series that take action through the display of contemporary art. While this is not the first attempt to deal with the difficult heritage of the nation, it is the first to achieve the goal of transitional justice through the implementation of contemporary art, with immigration at its core. Though literature reviews and interviews with museum staff, curators and several participating artists, this research aims to answer how contemporary art can serve as rumination of personal experience and as critical reflections of collective memory; and how the involvement of immigrants and immigration culture in public exhibition spaces, discloses opportunities for making alternative memories in a politicalised space.

45890**The Uniqueness of Jewish Joke**

Arie Sover, Al-Qasemi College of Education and the Open University of Israel., Israel

What is a Jewish joke? Many researchers have debated this question trying to find the answer. Generally, the accepted answer is that Jewish joke is written by a Jew, deals with Jewish traits, is meant for Jews, and includes a compassionate and loving attitude to the Jewish people and culture. The uniqueness of Jewish jokes is reflected by three characteristics: (a) Self humor. Jews love to laugh at themselves. Many Jewish jokes are based on such humor. (b) Depth and complexity of Jewish jokes reflect Jewish wisdom. (c) Jokes created by Jews over the years reflect the Jewish people’s unique history and survival. Jewish humor existed and still exist where ever Jews used to live. This research focuses on the three great centers where the majority of the Jewish people lived and where Jewish humor was created and remarkably thrived: Eastern Europe, the United States and Israel. This article reflects the changes that occurred in the Jewish joke according to the sociological and economic changes experienced by the Jews in their places of livelihood.

50749**The Analysis of Cultural and Visual Symbols in the Political Campaigns of the Right-wing Populism in German Speaking Countries**

Jan Demcisak, University of Ss. Cyril and Methodius, Slovakia

Simona Frastikova, University of Ss. Cyril and Methodius, Slovakia

The growing importance of the right-wing political parties in the central and eastern European countries in the 21st century shows, that our present is determined by the atmosphere but also by the fear of rising nationalism. The paper would like to help to understand the strategies and techniques of the political campaigns, which lead to the surprising success of the right populist parties and also to the rise of right-wing extremism in Europe. The main focus of the study lies especially on the analysis of the visual political campaigns – such as election posters, billboards and other visual display campaigns – used by the main right-wing political parties in Austria, Germany and Switzerland. The comparative study discovers, how some specific cultural symbols and words have been used, displayed and misinterpreted with the goal to manipulate the recipients and potential voters. Analyzed should be the visual and verbal representation used in the political marketing by the right-wing parties, the interaction between picture and text in the advertising materials and also the similarities and differences between the latest campaigns in the German speaking countries. The research and the understanding of the process of political manipulation seem to be important and essential for reclaiming our political future and setting us free from negative nationalism and far-right extremism.

Sunday Session II: 13:30-14:45Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Session Topic: Sociology

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule***44831****Understanding Men's Institutional Masculinities as a Pathway to Improve Future Safety in High-Risk Industries**

Nick Adams, University of Aberdeen, United Kingdom

Men operating in high risk industries, i.e. offshore oil and gas extraction are tasked with maintaining the safety of themselves and the structural assets from which operations are conducted. The last twenty years have seen a multiverse of different social psychology initiatives attempt to understand and engineer-out preconditions underpinning the performance of unsafe acts that increase risks to both workers and structure. However, gender identity constructs are an oft-overlooked influencer of men's behaviour in these environments. Little research has been undertaken to examine how the conditions of these environments (i.e. male-dominated, isolated, dangerous, stressful) influence the construction of men's institutional masculinities. Examination of the effect different institutional masculine identities have on constructing safety and risk-taking behaviours is equally absent. Global society is rapidly shifting towards a new institutional modernity ever-increasingly preoccupied with safety. In parallel to this, social actors place increasing importance on their gender identity as a tool to make sense of societal shifts and guide their decision-making. My research work firstly explores different notions of masculinity constructed in high risk environments through an embedded ethnography of an offshore oil installation in the North-East of Scotland. Secondly, I examine how these notions of masculinity influence workers engagement with safety and risk-taking behaviours. This research holds significance for the future of industrial safety. It establishes a causal relationship between two traditionally polarised concepts that furthers understanding of complex industrial operations for contemporary and future risk society.

50799**What Does it Mean to be Malay? Voices of Youth from the Community**

Mohamad Shamsuri Juhari, National University of Singapore, Singapore

This presentation discusses the issue of how today's Singaporean minority Malay youths see themselves as members of their ethnic group in the context of the country's current multi-ethnic society. Based on the preliminary analysis of a recently concluded research project which centred on a series of focus group discussions, the article will elaborate on where lies the strengths or weaknesses of a young Malay person's sense of identity and whether these have had an impact on his or her subsequent affiliation with his/her ethnic group. Needless to say, the Malay youth's sense of belonging to his or her ethnic group then decides the level of support that will be rendered back to the ethnic community. To this extent, the discussion will proceed to explain the factors which shape these youths' frame of mind when responding to the larger society. By the same token, the presentation will identify the plethora of issues confronting Malay youth identity formation in Singapore today. Where possible, and in line with the overall focus of the book, comparisons will also be made to responses of Malay youths on similar themes and issues in the past decades.

45631**Transformation of the Macanese Positionalities: Perceptions From the Post-1999 Macau**

Margarida Cheung Vieira, The Institute of European Studies of Macau, Macao

The mid-1970s was significant to shift the Macanese, both as mixed ethnic individual and community in the Macau social context. Not only had it transformed the ways they positioned themselves, it has also give rise to new meanings of Macanese-ness as we perceived today. Before Macau officially became the Special Administration Region (SAR) of China in the late 1999, the city was governed under the Portuguese for over four centuries. As a result, the Portuguese language together became a valuable asset to allocate status and privilege, pointing to the majority of Macanese, to place them above the others (1849-1976). However the watershed in the mid-1970s witnessed a noticeably declined in the Portuguese language, thus rendering a shift in the Macanese language which was largely Portuguese rooted. What has surpassed and replaced it, was the rise of the Chinese language. In the years steering towards the handover, the Chinese language has clearly precipitated to become the most sought after language in the enclave, both in the government and public sectors. By drawing on intergenerational perceptions, the paper examines the Macanese rationale that has instigated them, amongst others, to relinquish the Portuguese language, despite being (and still is) an identity marker. With the lack of the Portuguese's protection, I will also underline how they negotiated and managed to re-claim and re-position themselves, despite being ethnically mixed, in the dominant Chinese population after the handover.

Sunday Session II: 13:30-14:45Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Session Topic: South-East Asian Studies

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule***50631****Beauty and the Beast in Twenty-First Century Thai Romantic Fictions: Characters and Motifs**

Sasinee Khuankaew, Chiang Mai University, Thailand

Beauty and the Beast has always been a well-known and popular tale throughout the world, regardless of race, class, or ethnicity. Such enjoyment for a story unites people to remember cultural relocation and acknowledge cultural differences as source of pleasure. Beauty and the Beast's plot and motifs have great influence on Thai romantic fiction and are appropriated and contextualized to correspond with the Thai context. Thus, this paper seeks to analyze the Twenty-First Century Thai romantic fictions to explore how they are adapted, retold and reinterpreted to the Thai cultural context regarding to religious, social beliefs and gender relations. It also seeks to examine the motifs of transformation and marriage test of a couple and how they are different from the original version and contemporary Western versions. This textual analysis investigates two Thai romantic fictions written in the Twenty-First Century to discover how they are adapted to fit in the Thai context with a focus on characterization and motifs. It has found that the portrayal of female protagonists is adjusted to be more modern, especially in a public sphere, while still embodying the essence of Thai femininity. The portrayal of male protagonists, especially the appearance, is adapted to fit Thai religious beliefs; thus, beastliness is simply symbolic. Significantly, cultural contexts take part in reshaping the transformation of the protagonists and their marriage tests. Additionally, this intertextuality helps acknowledge how romantic relations and practices have been changed through time and culture.

45771**Social Responsibility Through the Lens of Emmanuel Levinas and the Filipino Value of Sociality: Towards and Emancipated Humanity**

Allan Basas, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines

Social responsibility undergirds our ethical vocation as human beings. Social Responsibility is not when we respond positively to the plea of a beloved, rather, it is when we are, according to Emmanuel Levinas, held hostage by the face of that anonymous Other who, in his height and humility, makes us feel guilty for our good life and their sad plight. This radical implication of social responsibility can be located in the social values of the Filipino people: one can always find the person next to him, willing to lend a helping hand. At present, this value is challenged by old injustices like corruption and likewise by a creeping authoritarianism that appears remorseless in its violation of human rights in the guise of war on drugs. Therefore, we ask the primary question: where in our experience as Filipino people, can we find the notion of social responsibility that profoundly respects the inviolability of the Other? To answer this, we shall embark on the following discussions: first, I describe Filipino sociality through indigenous concepts, e.g., kapwa and pagpapakatao, so as to flesh out the Filipino's people-centered orientation; second, I briefly outline Levinas' notion of responsibility in order to describe its basic features that puts the Other at the top of my hierarchy of values; and third, I thematically discuss converging and diverging points between Levinas' notion of social responsibility and Filipino sociality in order to show that social responsibility is a universal value that is ordered towards the emancipation of the Other.

52053**Dreams of the Future in Bellamy and Morris: Utopias in Intertextuality**

Tzu Yi Lee, Chung Yuan Christian University, Taiwan

Edward Bellamy's utopian work, *Looking Backward: 2000-1887*, published in the year of 1888, triggered several reform journals and book-length fictional responses, among them the most famous being William Morris' *News from Nowhere* (1890). Both envisioned their future in Boston and London respectively. Yet Morris believed Bellamy's future in 2000 a ruin of the aim of socialism. He dreamed a utopia in London with no waste, no spoilage, no pollution and more green space, like trees or meadows replaced railroad tracks, and factories and cities. While Morris posed an opposite attitude toward Bellamy's future, his utopia actually strokes certain resemblance in Bellamy's idea of an efficient world. According to James (1995), if Bellamy's *Looking Backward* impelled thousands of Americans to join "short-lived" Nationalist Clubs, then Morris' utopia attracted two or more generations as an inspiration to British Socialists. Therefore, the intertextual relations between the two would definitely worth an investigation in this study. In addition, both works were translated into Chinese, while Bellamy's more than once. The study then investigates the Chinese versions, published in 1935 and 1981 for both, as those seldom discussed in research papers, as claimed by Bowman (1962), for the different yet similar representations of utopias. It is hoped that this study could shed some light on the intertextuality between works in the original and in the target. How the utopian world in Bellamy's was transformed in Morris's would be of great importance for further exploration.

Sunday Session II: 13:30-14:45Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Session Topic: Education / Pedagogy

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule***50766****Disparities in Education of Thailand's Childrens through Economic, Social and Cultural Perspective**

Jinnawat Lertpradit, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

Uthai Keawpetch, Patumwan Demonstration School, Thailand

Equality of education is prominently presented in the constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand. However, inequality has been found in Thai education and must be addressed soonest. The survey results about life and society from King Prajadhipok's Institute indicated that factors causing inequality in Thai education most likely were from family's income and property. Considered the ongoing situations, it has been found that family income and property were not equal in a family level and regional level. The problems are from economic, social, and cultural circumstances that are different across the country. The research result showed that there were 3 factors causing educational inequality in Thailand. They are social status and family economy that affect students' education. Families with stable social status and high levels of income contribute quality of education to children. The second factor is social environment. Children living in remote areas are most likely in need of opportunities to be educated. The last factor is culture and family way of life. Children living with functional families have more chances of an education than those who live in dysfunctional families which resulting from their parent education experience and capability to raise children. In order to lower inequality in education in Thailand, quality of life, people's livelihood, income distribution of people in all regions, including education opportunities for children in remote areas have to be developed to meet equality in all areas. Meanwhile, family values on education have to be adjusted which leads to solving this problems in soonest.

50542**Mindfulness in the Shattering Times**

Alexandre Avdulov, Saint Mary's University, Canada

Mindfulness can be considered both a teaching and a learning competency, especially valuable in our shattering times. One can reclaim the future by actually focusing on the present. In fact, staying in the present is no easy task. Contemplative arts-based teaching methods innovatively meet the essential needs of today's learners. They liberate our innate ability to deal with stress, attention deficit and anxiety by actually focusing on the present. Therefore, contemplative practices could be included as methods of teaching in practically any discipline. They foster focus, presence and so-called "multiple awareness" with an aim to stop the habitual noise of the mind and to open the inner sources of self. They do not aim to avoid reality or run away from it. On the contrary, they nurture mindfulness as a way to relate to reality. Contemplative forms of inquiry go beyond a particular learning context and are especially useful today to balance dispersed attention created to deal with modern digital culture. They cultivate deepened awareness, focus, concentration, and insight. Contemplative methods presume that the learners are responsible for their knowledge and are regarded as co-creators of the learning environment and knowledge. At the same time, the teacher is a guide but also a co-inquirer. Contemplation helps by discovering other ways of knowing, experiencing and being and it very well complements traditional methods of liberal arts education. I will share my experience teaching various university courses, which actively implement contemplative arts-based methods.

50761

An Evaluation of Educational Apps for Cultivating College Students' Media Literacy

Teresa Chen, California State University-Long Beach, United States

Media literacy plays an important role in college students' personal and future professional success. In order to cultivate students' media literacy, especially in a period with excessive fake news (or misinformation), educators have adopted a variety of instructional materials and resources, including educational apps. This presentation will report on an evaluation study that identifies and examines educational apps on the App Store that are conducive to college students' development of media literacy. The following two questions guide the study: (a) what are the quantity and quality of the iOS-based educational apps that can enhance media literacy? and (b) what are the features and patterns that can be observed from the collection of these apps? In the search of quality apps, this study adapts a validated evaluation instrument with a five-point Likert scale for evaluating critical thinking apps. The analysis of the apps refers to the three major evaluation categories (i.e., content, pedagogy, and technology design) and the items under each category in the instrument. Findings include a limited number of apps that fulfill the evaluation criteria as well as the features and patterns that these apps exhibit. The presentation will share the findings with examples of quality apps and conclude with implications for future practice and research.

Sunday Session II: 13:30-14:45

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Session Topic: Chinese Studies

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

50347

Ambivalent Attitude towards State-Owned Enterprises (SOE) in China: A Case Study in the Southwestern of China

Shan Huang, King's College London, United Kingdom

This paper is part of my research on the Chinese SOE workers in the late reform era. The research question is about the changes of SOE workers comparing the pre-reform era and after reform era in China. The researcher holds the hypothesis that SOE workers who were in power before the economic reform are now in a more disadvantaged and less privileged position. By taking Bourdieu's capital theory, this fieldwork study shows that SOE workers lost their economic and social capital, while due to the state sector system, they still are granted political capital. This research took qualitative research method, taking individuals as the analytical unit and taking interviews and dissecting people's life stories. In this paper, it focuses on presenting the conflict attitudes towards the enterprise which SOE workers have. The conflicts including people's vague understanding between State sector and enterprise, the expectation of well-welfare jobs and low salary in fact, the lost of sense of honor and the sense of belonging due to the living environment and the family influence, etc. The main method that use to enter the case SOE also was stated in this paper. This paper is an essential part to illustrate SOE employees as a group of the Chinese working class who change their attitudes toward the enterprise due to the lost of economic capital mainly and the lost of social capital as.

51757

Human Resource Management Outsourcing in Chinese Large and Medium-sized Enterprises: Its Effect on Organisational Performance

Enze Wan, Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology RMIT, Australia

Nuttawuth Muenjohn, Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, RMIT University, Australia

Chin Eang Ong, Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, RMIT University, Australia

Alan Montague, Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, RMIT University, Australia

Globally, many enterprises practice human resource management (HRM) outsourcing activities to achieve operational efficiency and growth. Research in the Chinese context is limited and insights on the latest HRM outsourcing trends that are significant to understand the HRM outsourcing phenomenon in China are insufficient. The objective of this paper aims to examine the effect of HRM outsourcing of four activities: recruitment and selection, training, payroll management, and human resource information system, on organisational performances through the intermediating influences of HR cost efficiency and flexibility. This paper adopted a quantitative approach to test the hypotheses using descriptive, correlation and Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). The data were gathered from HR managers and employees from the manufacturing and service industry in Large and medium-sized enterprises (LMEs) in China. The analysis on 497 usable responses out of 1100 questionnaires distribute indicate that firms from manufacturing and service industries have outsourced HR functions at about 87.5%. Recruitment, training, and human resource information systems are the top three HR functions outsourced. The result of regression analysis shows that HRM outsourcing activity has a significant impact on organisational performance both direct and indirect through HR cost efficiency and flexibility. Overall, this paper contributes to HR manager by providing the guidance that organisational performance can be improved by HRM outsourcing implementation. The future

direction of the Chinese HRM outsourcing practice is likely to revolve around HR traditional functions such as recruitment, training, payroll, and performance management in the next several years.

52075

In Vino Veritas: Blockchain as a Solution for Combating Counterfeit Wines in China

Jerry I-Hsuan Hsiao, University of Macau, Macau

Wine consumption has a long history in China and it is an indispensable part of Chinese culture. Nowadays, with the growing affluence of Chinese population, demand for wine has reached a new height. However, Chinese consumers are often shadowed in scandals regarding counterfeit wines. The Interprofessional Council of Bordeaux Wine boldly estimates that 30,000 bottles of fake imported wine are sold per hour in China. Empty bottles from renowned wine brands such as Burgundy's Domain de la Romanee-Conti could be sold for \$1,000 a piece on the black market, which are ultimately re-corked and re-sold to unknowing buyers. These numbers and stories are a significant blow to food safety promises given by the Chinese government. Despite the vast array of food safety laws, weak legal enforcement and lack of transparency have failed to improve food safety in China. Nowadays, with the development of blockchain technology, leading retailers in the U.S are using blockchain to safeguard food safety by increasing traceability and transparency. This chapter argues that by adopting blockchain technology, it might be possible for different participants on the wine supply chain to collaborate and combat counterfeit wines in China.

Sunday Session II: 13:30-14:45Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Session Topic: Literature

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule***50801****Unrealistic Ethnographies on Oriental Communities Found in Creative Works: with Reference to The Village in the Jungle by Leonard Woolf**

HKCK Ranaweera, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka

KAJPK Medawatte, University of Sri Jayawadenepura, Sri Lanka

This study is on an important issue of fabricating ethnographic and ethnological explanation of people in Sri Lanka through a creative work of western colonial novelist. As creative works written by western authors referring to colonial communities in Asia and Africa are taken in to account from a critical perspective and also from a realistic perspective, it is well evident that most of authors have fabricated ethnographies of people they had selected for their creative works of novels. This issue is studied in details with reference to The Village in the Jungle, a novel by Leonard Woolf. The central objective of the study was to find the gap between the real characteristics of the community and the people addresses in the novel and fabricated characteristic of them. Data for the study were collected from the study of the selected novel as well as other documents referring to the same people and communities the novelist had selected for his novel. Even the folktale and other sources of this community were referred. The findings reveals that the novelist had produced a creative work confying himself to imaginations he had developed for making and attractive novel for western readers while deviating from realistic perception of social and individual life of the people and the village he had selected for his novel. As a result the novel develops unrealistic ethnography of colonial people in the readers mind.

50785**Activist Potential of Popular Literature? Gender Politics, state Censorship and Online Literature Audience in China**

Siqi Feng, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, United States

Celine Liao, University of California, Berkeley, United States

Hanlei Yang, University of Sydney, Australia

Online literature in China is an important contested site on which clashes between the centralized state, flows of capital, desires, and mobilizing communities take place. Currently, there are approximately 377,740,000 Internet users consume online literature in China (CNNIC 2017). New media/communication technologies have made popular literature consumption to be active and participatory, accordingly enhancing the interdependence between popular culture and other arenas of social life, particularly civil participation. In this study, we are interested in how the production and consumption of various genres of online literature interact and negotiate with gender and sexual politics as well as state censorship. Previous scholarship on popular literature often focuses on interpretation of specific texts or genres that lacked consideration of content creators' agency and cross-genre comparison. To bridge and fill in this gap, we will conduct (i) a large sample survey to examine how different levels and types of online literature readership and authorship affect attitudes and practices on gender & sexual politics, market, and state censorship, (ii) in-depth interviews and ethnographic fieldwork to investigate how participants engage or/and disengage within and beyond their local production/consumption under the pressure of capital appropriation, social discrimination and state regulation. This project will be the first comparative, cross-genre study on Chinese popular literature. It serves as an effort to further understand the characteristics of culture-producing

industries in China, the patterns of interactions between the popular culture, civil society, and the state, the diversification of civil participation and social control in the Information Age.

45346

Survival and Sovereignty: Forces on the Rise of Aurelio Tolentino's Novels

Loida L. Garcia, Bataan Peninsula State University (BPSU-DC) and Commission on Higher Education (CHED), Philippines

The current paper intends to divulge the cultural considerations that prompted the rise of Aurelio Tolentino's extant novels during the first two decades of US rule in the Philippines particularly in the province of Pampanga. An outstanding Kapampangan, Aurelio Tolentino (1875-1915) is an astute author who in spite of being a moralist has been best remembered as an insurrectionist-playwright in and out of prison due to his seditious writings. His five existing novels published from 1909 until 1914 prove to be an exposure of the interesting forces that urged the popularity of the new literary landscape brought about by dynamic circumstances. The socio-economic and political manifestations of the novels in the early 20th century merit a detailed study of the struggles that the author and the colonized Filipinos had undergone. A socio-historical approach towards the analysis of Tolentino's fictions would disclose the racial background of the early Filipinos who had to bear the conventional Spanish rule and the sudden shift into the American liberal policy. The distinctness on how people have managed to survive and cried for sovereignty from a dual dominion is a remarkable field that the author has exhibited. Seemingly, the novels served as a means of survival for the author and a forum on his goal of advocating a total liberation for the motherland. Likewise, Tolentino's fictions demonstrate his craftsmanship as a versatile man of letters and at the same time collaborating with his audience towards the reality of their situation as suppressed people.

Sunday Session II: 13:30-14:45

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Session Topic: Politics and Identity

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

50873

Campaigning on Facebook: Posts and Online Social Networking as Campaign Tools in the 2017 General Elections in Kosovo

Dren Gerguri, University of Prishtina, Kosovo

The 2017 general elections in Kosovo are the first to be considered for a high use of Facebook by political parties. Kosovo has close to 2 million and 860 thousand Facebook users, and this is one reason that has pushed all political parties, without distinction, to include Facebook in their electoral strategies. The paper analyses the use of Facebook by political parties in the 2017 general election and deals with the adaptation of Kosovar political parties with this new form of political communication and their popularity on Facebook. Data were collected during the campaign using the software, R. On the fourth age of political communication, the Web 2.0 has changed political campaigns and the flow of information now is more dynamic than in the past. The paper presents the flow of information/messages through Facebook, with politicians connecting directly with citizens, bypassing the traditional media. Through a quantitative content analysis of the seven parties' Facebook pages, it is analyzed how they used Facebook as a campaigning tool and based on the findings, the mobilization function was the dominant one.

45182

Ghosts of Presidencies Past: Bush, Trump, And Understanding the Past, Present, And Future of Resistant Media Under Adversarial Presidencies

Daniel Gilmore, St. John's University, United States

In most eras of social, cultural, or political illiberalism are often accompanied by fictional media products that stand as representations of a collective act of performative resistance. We are once again living through one of those eras, in terms of the current American political and cultural moment. But in order to best understand the points of resistance to this Trump-led revanchism, it is counterintuitively better to look not at the fictional media being produced in the present, but rather at the media of the recent past. The resistance oriented media produced during the 2000s (in particular film and television) centered around issues that undoubtedly started during the Bush administration but have become much more prominent—and more dangerous—threats during the Trump administration. We can see examples of this in media of that era that focused on speculative subjects such as aggressive nationalism (V for Vendetta), anti-immigration sentiment (Children of Men), corporate-government surveillance (Minority Report), and inept kleptocrats gaining political influence (Arrested Development), just to name a few. What this paper argues is that by understanding the prescient nature of Bush era resistance media and the relevance of its commentary not necessarily to its present but our present, that the speculative fictional media being produced currently during the Trump era can be understood best as a look at the warnings of our potential futures—as well as provide us with potential roadmaps of how to avoid the dark futures they predict.

50366

The Mixed-Race Child: Decolonial Japanese Histories in New Caledonia

Benjamin Ireland, Texas Christian University, United States

This talk examines the role that mixed-race children of both Japanese and indigenous New Caledonian or Kanak heritage played in the French colonial empire of New Caledonia beginning approximately 1930 to

1946. I will explore the mixed-race child's position within Japanese, Kanak, and French cultures in New Caledonia to comment on how the child's mobility across cultures and empires forged new, fluid cultures of movement and knowledge productions by virtue of their mixed-race status in society. The historical and theoretical framing of racialized youth that I provide in this presentation will also consider literary productions by a mixed-raced Nippo-Kanak author. In so doing, I articulate how a reconfigured Japanese culture and memory, beset with cultural traumas, were transmitted to mixed-race Japanese New Caledonian children. This intra- and trans-generational transmission of Nippo-Kanak consciousness forged kinship networks across New Caledonia and the Asia Pacific, undergirded by decolonial motivations to preserve a hybrid subaltern culture from societal margins. I suggest that mixed-race literary productions in the French Pacific offer indigenous perspectives into two ethno-racially, culturally, and religiously different minority groups (Japanese and Kanak) subjected to the French Empire. These perspectives can lead to reappraisals of paradigms on mixed-raceness and childhood, particularly as they involve the category of "Eurasian" in the French and British Empires of the Asia Pacific. This presentation addresses how descendants of Japanese New Caledonians have reclaimed their future in an overseas French territory defined by mixed-race Eurasian identity.

Sunday Session III: 15:00-16:40

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Session Topic: Religion

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

45842

Ching Phra Chan Collection: A Reflection to Theravda Buddhist Legend

Nawin Bosakaranat, Thammasat University, Thailand

It is undeniable that Thai classical music plays significant role in ritual context in Thai society since the ancient time especially played during the arrival, the meal, and the farewell of Buddhist monks. Ching Phra Chan (CPC) is the special collection of songs played during the meal. This leads to the research question why these songs are collected together. The objective of this article is to answer the question. Until the present day there is only single research in which this issue has been involved, however the conclusion remains unclear. In this article the author reconsiders Buddhist legend as methodology to interpret above-mentioned phenomenon. According to Theravāda Buddhist legend, prince Siddhartha obtained the first meal after the severe asceticism from the first female follower, namely Sujātā; and then he came to Nerañjarā River and floated the vessel for enlightenment prophecy. When considering some connection to water and the last song to farewell, Phra Chao Loy Thaat, 'Buddha floating the vessel', it could be the reason for Thai composer to select and create the collection of songs that are functional in Buddhist ritual context in order to remind that incident, the special meal before enlightenment of Buddha. This case of study shows not merely reinterpretation of Thai classical music but also probability to integrate legendary background of knowledge to reclaim the world of Thai music to be more meaningful.

50808

The Religious Interpretation of Ethnic Harmony in Chinese Three-ancestor Culture Expressed in the Worship Rituals Held by Weixin Shengjiao

Chen-Mei Li, Weixin Shengjiao College, Taiwan

Li-Yueh Chen, Weixin Shengjiao College, Taiwan

The Chinese people is a people with long and profound history. It can be dated to Kunlun civilization in ancient times, Fuxishi, Nuwa and Chinese Three Ancestors, Huangdi, Yandi, and Chiyou. I Ching lays a solid foundation for the philosophy of thought in Chinese ethnic culture. What were Chinese religious beliefs before Buddhism reached China? War and worship affairs have been considered magnificent in Chinese dynasties. Tracing back to the battle in Zhuolu five thousand years ago, which was a vital page in Chinese history, have the worship rituals for the death been perfected now? This part of research is missing in the Eastern religious studies. Therefore, this study adopts the method of qualitative longitudinal research to study the object, the worship ceremony for the ancestors of the united Chinese peoples. The ritual texts of worshipping ancestors and related film data from 2004 to 2017 have been collected as research materials of this study. The research results show that the religious interpretation of ethnic harmony in Chinese Three-Ancestor culture expressed in the worship rituals held by Weixin Shengjiao can be divided into four periods and summarized into nine key points. Finally, this research is beneficial for Western society to understand and respect Chinese culture, and has substantial contribution to the harmony of international societies.

52095

Animism Belief that Worships the Tree in Malaysia

Foong Hock Kuen, Sunway University, Malaysia

Worshipping trees in Malaysia is not a wonder at strange sights in Malaysia. Malaysians believe in animism. The objective of this research project is to present some preliminary thoughts of tree animism and analyze the animism practices and beliefs in Malaysia so that a better understanding of animism can be established as the vast research by Animists little is known about the perspective of Animists in Malaysia. The field investigation was conducted to explore three popular trees. This study discovers some of the Malaysian Animists' perspective. In this animism belief, they see them as powerful symbols of growth, decay, and resurrection. The first field observation conducted on a Chinese temple, the tree has been worship by the society since 1977 as a spiritual belief that the tree inherent the spirit of a local god. It has a major influence on the society especially surroundings area of based on its supremacy and mythology incident. Believer worships the tree for prosperous in wealth as proven from the donation made by the believer in enhancing the temple. The second was conducted on a Thai temple, the tree named Bodhi tree. By practicing meditation near the Bodhi tree, believer able to calm down their mind and obtained an answer to solve their life's problem. The third was the "Vilva" tree located at a Hindus temple, it is believed connected to the god of "Sri Nagaraja" in Hinduism and solves their relationship problems. For future study, researcher may works on the belief of rock animism.

50807

Tracing the Time of the Chinese Ancestors, Yan, Huang and Chi: Weixin Shengjiao's Religious Care, Enmity-bond Release and Universal Peace

Li-Yueh Chen, Weixin Shengjiao College, Taiwan

Chen-Mei Li, Weixin Shengjiao College, Taiwan

At the beginning of the Chinese People, Huangdi, Yandi, and Chiyou led three tribes respectively and fought against each other fiercely at Zhuolu. Yandi allied with Huangdi defeated Jiuli tribe. Ancestor Chiyou was slandered and his tribal descendants dispersed. Under the reincarnation of birth and death, ignorant enmity causes endless wars in Chinese successive dynasties and generations. In Chinese culture, from the religious viewpoint, it is a significant issue to figure out how to release people's resentment and enmity aroused by the tragedy which occurred five thousand years ago. However, research about this issue has been neglected for a long time in the field of Eastern religion studies. Now, Weixin Shengjiao, a new religion developed in Taiwan, proposes the concept of "pacifying ancestral spirits" and "releasing the bonds of enmity". This study applies the methods of documentary analysis, observation and interview, starting from examining Chinese ancient history to explore Chinese historical enmity, and conducts investigations and discussions in the timeline. The research findings indicate that the dispersion of Chiyou descendants has a huge impact on the formation and development of Asian peoples. In addition, Weixin Shengjiao's religious practice of releasing enmity-bonds for promoting Chinese ethnic solidarity can be summarized into five important points: (1) Research publication, (2) Worship ceremony, (3) Construction, (4) International exchange, (5) Religious education. Meanwhile, this study is beneficial for international society to understand and respect the concepts of Chinese culture and peoples, and provides a new thought about the action of universal peace promotion.

Sunday Session III: 15:00-16:40Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Session Topic: Politics, Policy, & Justice

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule***50722****Syrians in Turkey: Dominant and Alternative Approaches to the Issue of Refugee Health**

Aysecan Terzioglu, Sabanci University, Turkey

This paper aims at exploring how the Syrians in Turkey react to the discriminatory discourse against them, which is regularly produced and reproduced in the health sector, particularly in terms of mother's and children's health, despite the lack of any medical evidence. Doctors and nurses, as well as lay people often blame the Syrians in Turkey for bringing children's illnesses from their countries and making "Turkish children sick", and giving birth to many more children than they could take care of, leaving the "burden" to take care of them the Turkish government. This paper is based on an ethnographic research, which consists of interviews with 40 Syrian women on their health concerns and problems they experience in the Turkish health sector in major cities of Turkey, such as Istanbul, Izmir and Adana. The research also includes participant observations in the gynecological and pediatric clinics of the public hospitals of these cities, where most Syrians visit. All these women are mothers or "aunts" who are actively taking care of children, and they were aware of these common discriminatory discourses. Informed by the perspectives provided by Michel Foucault's biopower, and Arthur Kleinman's and Veena Das' structural violence, the talk explores how these discourses are informed by the historical and current political and social problems, how alternative discourses on Syrians' health struggle to coexist with these discourses, and how Syrians find an agency to fight against these discourses.

50762**The Language of the Right-wing Populism: A Lexical Analysis of the Texts by the Freedom Party of Austria**

Simona Fraštková, University of Ss. Cyril and Methodius in Trnava, Slovakia

Ján Demčíšák, University of Ss. Cyril and Methodius in Trnava, Slovakia

Today politics is only successful if it is successfully communicated. A political trend that has recently achieved great election success in many European countries and beyond is the so-called right-wing populism. In order to understand and respond appropriately to these achievements and changes in the political culture, it is necessary to look more closely at the linguistic policies of right-wing populists. The goal of the study is the analysis of the specific lexis based on the research of representative text corpora, exemplified on the party programs and advertising materials of the Freedom Party of Austria. First of all, for the right-wing populism typical lexis will be identified, furthermore, characteristic high-value words, especially flag words and stigma words, which are of particular importance in political discourse, are determined. The deconstruction of right-wing populist language can also generally contribute to a deeper understanding of political action and culture. The eminent importance of this is especially evident against the background of the currently discussed legitimacy deficits of political actors, especially within the framework of the European Union. In this respect, the study also represents a reaction to the currently often latent distance and skepticism towards pluralistic democracy.

44769**Legal Rules and Cultural Bias: When is an Intimate Partnership with a Foreigner Considered "Insincere" By Israeli Authorities?**

Yuval Livnat, Tel Aviv University, Israel

Galia Sabar, Ruppin Academic Center, Israel
Neta Mishly, Tel Aviv University, Israel

The article examines cases in which alleged spousal relationships, involving a non-Israeli, were labelled “insincere,” and therefore undeserving of legal recognition and protection, by Israeli authorities. It argues that, in some cases, what led to such findings was the wrongful imposition of local cultural norms in assessing information the alleged spouses stipulated in their applications and interviews. The sociology of migration was also sometimes ignored in such decisions. Three examples of cultural diversity issues, which Israeli officials overlooked are discussed: (non-)separation of assets; perception of time and the demarcation of events by date; and methods of coping with personal predicaments (turning to witchcraft). The article concludes by recommending that state bureaucrats and judges become more sensitive to and cognizant of the diversity of cultural norms and the sociology of migration when evaluating the authenticity of a putative spousal relationship, in which at least one spouse comes from a different culture.

50825

The Frankfurt School on Hope in a State of Emergency

Benjamin Frymer, Sonoma State University, United States

Walter Benjamin writes in his *Theses on the Philosophy of History* (1940) that “The tradition of the oppressed teaches us that the “emergency situation” in which we live is the rule. We must arrive at a concept of history which corresponds to this. Then it will become clear that the task before us is the introduction of a real state of emergency.” This paper explores the writings of the Frankfurt School, particularly key members Walter Benjamin, Ernst Bloch, and Theodor Adorno, on the concept of hope and its adequacy for introducing a “real” state of emergency. While the Frankfurt School is generally considered to offer a pessimistic theory of history and social change, and not often associated with a robust conception of hope, Bloch, Benjamin, and Adorno all developed critical philosophies of social transformation and praxis. Bloch in particular made his major contributions to Critical Theory through an extensive philosophy of utopia through which hope may be materialized. This paper asserts that, in our age of climate emergencies, the Frankfurt School’s philosophies of hope and transformation can inform new social movements and help foster a critical consciousness needed not only for democracy and freedom, but for human survival itself.

Sunday Session III: 15:00-16:40

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Session Topic: International Relations

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

45946

Tamansiswa Leadership: Redefining Women's Participation in Leadership on Disaster Preparedness and Response in ASEAN – Case Studies: Indonesia and the Philippines

Agnes Ade Ririn Dwi (Ririn) Haryani, University of Canterbury, New Zealand

There is an increasing demand for women's leadership in disaster-prone countries, including ASEAN, particularly around the numbers of women holding high-level positions at the national level. This has become the main way of measuring gender equality progress due to the widespread use of quantitative gender indicators set by international standards. However, the development and use of qualitative tools recognizing the participation of women in leadership and the progress made by women at all levels: community, national and regional remains limited. By using postdevelopment lens, this paper is trying to collect such achievement through recognition based upon diverse and socio-culturally appropriate perceptions and understandings of participation in leadership which may influence what modes of participation in leadership taken by women. By re-excavating local knowledge in ASEAN, such as Taman Siswa leadership concept from Indonesia, allows women's participation in leadership to be recognized in various ways, from public to private space, without undermining one to another. It may open further discussion on how disaster is not only a window to show why women more often become common victims due to patriarchy, but also an opportunity to witness gender equality being negotiated and progressed within their own specific spaces and intersectional contexts.

50683

Reclaiming the Future: Social Innovation-Addressing the Missing Paradigm in Japan's Foreign Policy in the Indo-Pacific Region

Durgesh Kasbekar, Independent Scholar, Canada

There are differing perspectives on how Japan should strategize its foreign policy within the context of China's growing influence and US domination of the Indo Pacific region. One view emphasizes that Japan should go beyond the US led regional order by either creating an independent role for itself in regional order by boosting ties with China without coming under its hegemonic influence. One possible Japanese response to China's assertiveness in the Indo-Pacific region is to deepen bilateral ties with China (per Shinzo Abe's October 2018 China visit's aims) and at the same time, deter China by cooperating with other countries (Akita, 2018). Whether Japan competes or co-operates with China, it is currently missing out on a key ingredient of diplomacy, influence and power. That ingredient is soft and smart power related to religion and culture- one which China has been effectively and efficiently using for many years (Yadav, 2017; Patranobis, 2018). Therein lays the imbalance between the two countries. The Research Question will explore "Socially innovating, how can Japan use religion/culture as instruments of foreign policy across the Indo-Pacific region to either compete or co-operate with Chinese efforts?" Japan can consider heading an inter-governmental agency/body called "Organization of Far Eastern, Indic and Folk Religions" whose mandate would be to facilitate non-Abrahamic religions to vote at the UN similar to Christianity and Islam. This would be in line with the calling of the authors of the 2017 study "Religion, NGOs and the United Nations: Visible and Invisible Actors in power"

44635

Kim Jong-Un's Rationality Shaping the Future of U.S.-North Korea Relations

David Shin, National Intelligence University, United States

When former South Korean President Park Geun-hye was impeached in December 2016, Kim Jong-un calculated that the Winter Olympics in 2018 would be the optimal time to launch a charm offensive. Before he could pursue diplomacy, he knew he had to accelerate his nuclear ICBM development throughout 2017 to negotiate from a position of maximum strength. After “perfecting” his nuclear forces in November 2017, Kim engaged the newly elected progressive South Korean President Moon Jae-in. Kim’s subsequent personal diplomacy, especially with the leaders of South Korea, China, and the U.S., confirmed he is a rational actor. Pursuing rational goals through rational behavior has allowed him to secure two agreements offering peace on the Korean Peninsula instead of complete, verifiable, and irreversible denuclearization (CVID). As long as Kim is assessed as rational, his strategy is likely to work, and China and Russia as “revisionist powers” will support his regime. In order to regain the strategic initiative, the U.S. must take full advantage of Trump’s abandonment of U.S. hostile policy toward the North by ending the Korean War and adopting the long view to change North Korea from within. In fact, this strategy is likely to be what Kim fears most.

Sunday Session III: 15:00-16:40

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Session Topic: Japanese Studies

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

45695

The Localization of the Guandi Belief in Early Modern Japan

Wai-ming Ng, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

The Guandi belief became increasingly influential following the popularization of the Romance of the Three Kingdoms in the Ming-Qing period. The Guandi belief in early modern Japan was different from that in Ming-Qing China in many different ways: First, the Guandi belief experienced a period of formation and growth in early modern Japan, and the belief was not yet fully developed or independent then. Second, it had an impact on Tokugawa art and literature, particularly in the areas of Chinese poetry, paintings and dramas. Third, it showed a high level of localization, and was incorporated into Japanese festivals and folklore. Fourth, as a folk religion, it was not as influential as its counterpart in China. Merchants and peasants were not active in this belief. Based on primary texts, this study examines the formation, characteristics and impact of the Guandi belief in Japan during the Tokugawa period. It deepens the understanding of how Chinese culture was domesticated to enrich Japanese thought and religion.

50353

Utopia in a Mudswamp: A Performative Aphorism in Endo Shusaku's Fiction

Jeffrey McEntire, Kanda Institute of Foreign Languages, Japan

The theological aphorism, "Christ would have apostatized," of Endo Shusaku's fictionalized accounts (those of Golden Country and Silence) of Ferreira has been repudiated by Catholic theology. Its performative function (i.e., asking the persecuted Christians to step on the fumie as an outward sign of submission), however, seems to reflect this character's attempt—when viewed from Althusserian and Jamesonian lenses of ideology critique—not only to remain true to and but also conform Christian theology to an ideological state apparatus (ISA) within the Japanese power structure. This interpretation—while ostensibly allowing him to continue his ultimate goal to live in "imitation of Christ" and not offend his conscience by renouncing his faith—ultimately seems to stimulate obedience to, and be mandated by, the ruling class of Japanese persecutors (e.g., both the Interpreter's argument of the common goal between Christianity and Buddhism and Ferreira's position as ambassador of the Japanese ruling class support this point). Nevertheless, once Rodrigues embraces this interpretation, the ruling class representative Inoue appears to use it as double-bind to accuse the former as weak and faithless—which suggests that imitating Christ exceeds the limits of, and may never completely serve as, ISA. This presentation will also discuss the aforementioned literary works via Paul Ricoeur's analysis of the dialectical relationship between utopia and ideology, the former which both critiques and, is often the starting point for, the latter.

44870

Sailing Back and Forth: Translation of Tosa Nikki by Flora Best Harris

Robert Ono, Japan College of Social Work, Japan

Although among one of the most widely-read and highly-evaluated works of classical Japanese literature, studies on the translation and foreign reception of Ki no Tsurayuki's Tosa Nikki (c 935) is almost nonexistent. This presentation aims to modify this stagnating situation by attempting to place Flora Best Harris (1850-1909) and her two translations of Tosa Nikki (1891 and 1910), one of the earliest ventures to convey a Japanese classic in its full form, in the context of contemporary Japanology. It is also significant to take into

account the activities of the Japan Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the time, since it was her husband, the missionary bishop Merriman Colbert Harris, who brought her to Japan. This presentation, therefore, not only focuses on the circumstances and manners in which Flora Best Harris translated the 10th-century classic, through which her views on Japanese culture could be surmised, but also on the communication between Japanese and American intellectuals during the period that followed the Meiji Restoration. Hopefully, this presentation would suggest a possible course the study of literature may take in the future; it is overwhelmingly clear that more international cooperation is necessary for constructing future literary studies, but to do so we must also acquire a better understanding of the past exchanges.

45134

The Haiku Form and Richard Wright

Lisa Williams, Ramapo College of New Jersey, United States

While the African-American writer Richard Wright is known for his searing realistic and naturalistic novels depicting the devastating consequences of American racism, during the last eighteen months of his life, Wright wrote four thousand haiku poems while living in France. While he only published twenty-three of his haiku during his lifetime, in 1998, 817 of his haiku were finally published in book form, *Haiku, The Last Poems of an American Icon*. Poet Gwendolyn Brooks called it, "A clutch of strong flowers." My paper will address the influence of Japanese poetic forms, specifically haiku, on Richard Wright, a project that needs much more critical attention than it has received. Wright's haiku needs to be seen within the history of Japan's great haiku masters and how the form has evolved. At the same time, Wright often adds his own individual interpretation of the haiku form. As Yoshinobu Hakutani and Robert L. Tener point out in their afterward to Wright's book, Wright's haiku is often influenced by the eighteenth-century Japanese poet, Karai Senryu, who wrote a type of "mock haiku" with humor, moralizing nuances and a philosophical tone, expressing the 'incongruity of things.'" This paper will also address how Japanese poetic forms have influenced the greater literary movement of modernism in America.

Sunday Session III: 15:00-16:40

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Session Topic: Visual Culture

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

51534

The In/Visibility of the Refugee in Transnational Visual Representations: Ai Weiwei's Documentary Human Flow

Wenxian Zhang, Duke University, United States

The alarming global increase of refugees- the forcibly displaced people poses enormous challenges for the contemporary and future world. From Europe to the United States, and Asia, we have witnessed activist organizations intervene the global refugee crisis, just as we have seen the resurgence of racist forms of Othering, bigotry, and Islamophobia. While the figure of the refugee seems ubiquitous, ironically their voices remain hidden and erased to some extent. To make sense of the refugee crisis, this paper examines the contemporary transnational documentary that attempts to give the subaltern refugee a new kind of visibility through a case study of Ai Weiwei's *Human Flow* (2017). The making of this film was a global phenomenon in itself, as Ai Weiwei traveled to over twenty countries to document the scale, the personal and community impact, the humanitarian and activist response, and the refugees' enduring pain of homelessness and forced migration. First, this paper explores how the form of the documentary reconstructs refugees through visual codes to register them in a global context. Second, I will ask about the cultural and political implications of visualizing refugees through Ai Weiwei's liberal humanitarian intervention. By engaging theories of visibility, representation, and Foucauldian bio-power, I argue that this visual representation opens up a space for approaching refugees through humanitarian impulses and aesthetics and, meanwhile, is highly limited through the filmmaker's intervention use of western liberal discourses. *Human Flow* produces a homogeneous image of the refugee which actually renders them more invisible within current power order.

50746

Future Claims Generative Narrative: A Case Study on the Generative Artwork Edge(s)

Didem Yalinay, İstanbul Bilgi University, Turkey

This paper aims to examine "generative narrative" in media arts through an example of generative artwork called *Edge(s)*. The generative artwork *Edge(s)* was commissioned by United Nations/WHO, created by collaboration of three artists including me and exhibited in Ankara in CerModern, one of the biggest art centers of Turkey in November 2018. Please see the video of *Edge(s)* in the link <https://vimeo.com/302762800>. With the refugee influx from Syria to Turkey the most important problem was about providing health to the refugees. *Edge(s)* unravels the data on refugee health issue in Turkey and materializes this digital information into a realm of a generative portrayal. The possibilities of interactions of individuals around and inside the Refugee Health Program are interwoven into an interactive, multilayered, decentralized generative narrative. Deleuze states "Edges contain nodes". Conceptual framework of *Edge(s)* came forth from this statement resembling that people are nodes contained by edges. In the generative portrayal we see many generic names of people as the nodes contained by the edges. In this paper as an academic and as the artist of the artwork *Edge(s)* with participatory action research method I will carry a discussion on the possibilities of generative narrative through Chatman's narrative theory "story and discourse". *Edge(s)* gives the opportunity to examine a new approach for story telling in terms of contributing a new discourse through its generative narrative with no protagonist instead presenting many generic names. And also with providing an interactive experience by encountering a computational realm without a search button.

52096**Art After Resistance: Politics and Art in Post-Umbrella Movement Hong Kong**

Nag Ying Liu, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

This presentation focuses on the potential of politically concerned art that activates political agency in the post-democratic Hong Kong society, by negotiating individual emotions and public sentiments in and after significant social political events. To this end, this research examines first a connection between the affective aspect of art practices conducted in and after social movements, highlights the political capacity of artistic strategies that intervene as inquiring about individual emotions; at the same time, transpose spectators from the solitude of contemplation to a public domain. The emergence of activist art or protest-related art in recent social movements in Hong Kong expresses a strong anti-authoritarian tendency by making visible pro-democracy messages or raising awareness about social injustice in an explicit manner. After the significant failure of the Umbrella Movement in 2014, an overall negative public sentiment about the society had surfaced, many have lost hope in Hong Kong's future and refrain from social or political participation. In this research, by considering the ties between personal emotion, social movements and the collective sentiment of lost, I argue that artistic production, taking the strategy of not being an issue-driven action, enables political agency that transcends conventional differentiation of political ideologies. This presentation considers how the production of art as the overcoming of individual traumatic experience, inspires others who experience lost, to re-articulate the meaning of participation as hope in the post-democratic condition, so as to prepare the future strive for a democratic society in Hong Kong.

50356**How the Arts and Culture Industry in Singapore is Taking on Big Data**

Sor Fern Ong, Singapore Press Holdings, Singapore

Data is a big buzzword today and the arts and cultural industry is not immune to the hype. My paper looks at the way data science is impacting arts programming and policies. The arts groups and institutions in Singapore generally divide their data into two categories. One is institutional collections, which could include both physical artefacts and intangible knowledge; and the other is administrative data, which includes visitor analytics, traffic patterns and ticket sales. The way they handle the former is influenced by input from the latter category. Arts groups are now looking at visitor data to help them sharpen their programming and reach their target audiences. From multiple categories of data to the range of uses for each category of data, it is easy to be overwhelmed by the amount of data being generated by, and about, the arts industry. The key to managing this avalanche is to be very clear what kind of data one needs and how that helps one achieve one's goals.

Sunday Session III: 15:00-16:40

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Session Topic: Gender Studies

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

52051

Reclaiming Women's Expressive Rights: Japanese Adaptation of Lillian Hellman's *The Children's Hour*

Chiemi Aita, University of Tsukuba, Japan

Lillian Hellman's play, *The Children's Hour*, with its implicit reference to lesbianism, has invited multiple interpretations. However, very little attention has been paid to how the play has been adapted outside the United States. *The Children's Hour* was staged on Broadway in 1934 and made into a film twice: first in 1936, and then again in 1961, starring Audrey Hepburn. In Japan, the play was performed under the title *Uwasa no Futari* ("the couple people gossip about") in 1980, taking its title from the 1961 Hepburn film that was released as *Uwasa no Futari*. What is interesting about this Japanese adaptation is the casting of the actresses who play the two heroines, Karen and Martha, who are accused of being lesbians. It premiered in 1980 featuring Ineko Arima and Yoko Minakaze, former couple stars of the all-female Takarazuka Revue theatre. Arima and Minakaze were female and male role players respectively in Takarazuka's romantic musical productions. This casting, I suggest, added a deeper layer of complexity to the theme and tone of the Japanese version of *The Children's Hour*. This paper argues that former Takarazuka actresses—who performatively unsettle the order of gender and sexuality—significantly changed *The Children's Hour* from a tragedy of two women into a drama to reclaim women's expressive rights. The Japanese adaptation, as I hope to show, can be read as a radical feminist play portraying women's empowerment in a Japanese oppressive patriarchal context.

50434

Politics of Homonormativity Among Upper-Middle Class Turkish Gay Men

Cenk Ozbay, Sabanci University, Turkey

This paper examines a group of middle and upper-middle class gay men in Istanbul, Turkey, in their prolonged political, spatial, cultural and social journey from the fringes to the center—the normal. This new normality that they actively attempt for being a part of has been shaped by neoliberal principles and increasing authoritarianism that underscore (hetero-)normative ideals as well as homogenizing and assimilating policies. "I am living like a hetero," was something I kept hearing from gay men, aged 28 to 60-somethings, during the interviews I have conducted and the ethnographic "home visits," I made. By saying that, they explicitly state that their work life, career and financial situation are their priority; they are oriented towards "serious", long-term, marriage-like intimate relations; homeownership is significant; and they are nationalist, secular, and republicanist. In this sense, their political homonormativity simultaneously overlap and contradict with the authoritarian regime in Turkey. Furthermore, they tacitly position themselves against two kinds of public representations of sexual dissidents: Politically engaged, radical leftist queer activists who enact subversive performances in public and stand against the state hegemony by using their bodies as well as the promiscuous, "crazy," gender-bending, and the performatively effeminate individuals who can go wild on social media. This group of men, their predilections and life choices, and their symbolic yet articulate oppositions give us a chance to observe and probe into the dynamics of privilege and norm formation, the everyday and multifaceted impacts of hegemonic masculinity, and the intimate relation between heteronormativity and homonormativity.

51926

Global Tamil-ness: Representations of Globalised Identity in the Works of S. Shankar

Meenaatchi Saverimuttu, Macquarie University, Australia

Many films in the past two decades display Tamil Cinema's ambivalence towards celebrating either the native Tamil identity or a globalised Tamil identity. Director S. Shankar struggles to tread the line between the historical Dravidian (nativist) traditions of Tamil cinema and his own political vision. Shankar's films present their social messages without hesitation, with the male hero espousing Shankar's pro-western culture standpoint. While Shankar's gender politics conforms with the archetypal roles created by Dravidian politics, his philosophy of male as industry and female as tradition take on new meanings when applied in a global context. Shankar's early films, *Indian* (1996) and *Mudhalvan* (1999), show his dissatisfaction with corruption within Tamil Nadu's political system. This theme continues in *Anniyan* (2005) and *Sivaji* (2007); however, alongside the films' critique of systemic corruption, is the notion of how services and industry in the West are an ideal that India should work towards. In all these films, one constant is the insistence that industry and progress are embodied in an individual westernised male figure, while tradition and Tamil-ness are distilled into the female figure. This paper adopts an interdisciplinary approach, combining film and representation studies, gender and postcolonial theory alongside a more traditional close-textual analysis. The contrasting representations of Tamil-ness present in Shankar's films, and their significant popularity amongst audiences further complicate the notion of a singular Tamil identity and open the industry up to questions surrounding how the intersections of gender, sexuality and nationality impact the representation of Tamils and Tamil-ness on screen.

45741

Their Long Journey: Black Academic Women's Struggle for Identity in South Africa

Eva Lambertsson Björk, Ostfold University College, Norway

Jutta Eschenbach, Ostfold University College, Norway

In this paper we reconstruct in which ways three black first generation academic women in South Africa establish their identities. We interviewed them about the journeys they took to academia. Being the first in their families to obtain an academic degree, they were the first to accomplish something that implies a break with traditions – it entails gains, but simultaneously it entails losses. Obviously, it involves changing identities. We look at how they position themselves and, in turn, are positioned by others. To understand these women's positioning we turn to Pierre Bourdieu (1984) and Judith Butler (1990). Bourdieu's concepts of field and capital are used, and we discuss three types of capital – economic, social and cultural – in relation to our interviewees' journeys. When it comes to Butler we use the notion of performance to highlight how women's lives are metaphoric stages upon which they perform their gendered scripts. We show how the women break free from the fixed gendered script of African woman. In spite of lacking traditional capital, they are able to perform this role of African woman in a new way. In their constant vying for positions they are able to construct a new sense of self through their own agency, and thus improve their lives. Further, the women are well aware of their responsibility as role models, giving hope for generations of African women to come.

Virtual Presentations

50782

Muslims in Ming China – A Reappraisal

Tristan Brown, St John's College, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom
Zhiye Wang, UWC Atlantic College, United Kingdom

This article seeks to reconstruct the integration and acculturation of Muslim communities in the early Ming Dynasty in China (1368-1424). The great influx of Muslim peoples from Arabia and Central Asia in the wake of Mongol invasion in the Yuan Dynasty (1271–1368) marked the start of a strong, permanent Islamic community in China, even as some Muslim settlements can be dated back to the Tang. By examining an extensive range of evidence, including state records, local gazetteers, mosque inscriptions, and family genealogies, this article argues that the early Ming imperial court was essential in the establishment of the Muslim communities in eastern China. Attention will be paid towards the resettlement and migration of Muslim population under influence from early Ming military, which facilitated Muslims to become land-owning imperial subjects through the military household system and the construction of mosques through imperial patronage. These policies rendered Muslims as imperial subjects and Islam as a recognized religion.

45947

“Love Suicides”: A Special Product of Popular Theatre and a Strategic Response for Class Exclusion in Edo Period, Japan (1600-1868)

Huong Thi Nguyen, University of Arkansas, United States

The Japanese puppet theatre probably was professionally shaped in form, performance regulations, and inventions during the 17th. This theatre could be considered one of the special products of the Edo period in which there is a perfect combination among three different elements: storytellers, a shamisen musician, and puppeteers. Under the rule of the Tokugawa family, this stage had been strictly censored and controlled due to being considered a dangerous, unofficial art form. Chikamatsu is the foremost playwright of popular Japanese drama. He devoted his life to puppet theater with more than one hundred plays written for both *jidaimono* and *sewamono*. In this paper, by analyzing Chikamatsu's two plays “Love Suicides at Sonezaki” (1703) and “Love Suicide at Amijima (1721), we would like to resolve two following questions: Why this topic could be considered a strategic response to class exclusion? and How could this topic respond to the contemporary dominant ideology? To resolve these issues, we are going to apply the theory of the British Culture Studies School regarding to popular culture. The major content of this paper would focus on a struggle of Ninjo against Giri as a special way to resist the social orders as well as moral standards in the Edo period.

50824

Disney in Japan

William Kunz, University of Washington Tacoma, United States

The cornerstone of *Dazzled by Disney: The Global Disney Audience Project* was a questionnaire administered in 18 countries around the world. One of the questions posed was the following: “Is Disney Uniquely American?” The largest range in responses came from opposite sides of the Sea of Japan. In South Korea, 84.0% said that Disney was uniquely American, the highest among respondents; in Japan, just 19.8% of the respondents answered yes, by far the lowest among the different countries. What accounts for these differences? This study explores the uniqueness of the bond between the people of Japan and The Walt Disney Co., one that makes important connections to Japanese consumer culture. The development of first Tokyo Disneyland, which opened in 1983, and then Tokyo DisneySea, which opened in 2001, provide the foundation for that relationship. The impetus for those theme parks came from the Oriental Land Co., not

The Walt Disney Co., and while Disney receives licensing fees from Tokyo Disney Resort, Disney does not hold a financial interest. That gives the Oriental Land Co. some degree of autonomy and creates agency for the Japanese people in their interactions with the world of Disney. The rides in the parks might be replicas of those at other Disney parks, but the experience is uniquely Japanese, complete with character hats, curry flavored popcorn and Duffy the Disney Bear. This project is based in fieldwork in Japan, including interviews with students at the University of the Ryukyus.