

CITY | GLOBAL 2017

The IAFOR International Conference on Global Studies – Global2017

The IAFOR International Conference on the City – CITY2017

The NH Collection Barcelona Constanza, Barcelona, Spain

July 14-16, 2017

Final Draft Schedule

Please Check & Confirm

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

Please notify us of any corrections by **Thursday, June 22** 09:00 (GMT).

Final Schedule

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

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

This will be available on **Wednesday, July 5**

Abstracts will also be available online at this time.

Friday Plenary Day Outline

08:30-09:00 Conference Registration & Coffee

09:00-09:15 Announcements & Welcome Address

09:15-10:00 Keynote Presentation

Intersectional Realities, Law and Belonging. Not?

Adrien Katherine Wing, University of Iowa College of Law, USA

10:00-10:45 Featured Presentation

Refuge: Refugee: Moonlight and Precarious Love

Baden Offord, Centre for Human Rights Education, Curtin University, Australia & Cultural Studies Association of Australasia

10:45-11:15 Coffee Break

11:15-12:00 Keynote Presentation

Memory and the Modern City

Simon Sleight, King's College London, UK

12:00-12:45 Featured Presentation

Gastronomy for a Healthy Ageing World

Iñigo Cojo, Basque Culinary Center, Spain

12:45-12:50 Conference Photograph

12:55-14:00 Lunch Break

14:00-14:45 Featured Presentation

My Barcelona – The City as Answer to a Personal Question

Gloria Montero, Novelist, Playwright & Poet

14:45-15:30 Featured Presentation

My Moscow

Svetlana Ter-Minasova, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia

15:30-16:00 Coffee Break & Conference Poster Session I

16:00-17:00 Featured Panel Presentation

Daily Life: What a Precarious State We Live In

17:00-17:30 Featured Presentation

17:30-18:30 Featured Panel Presentation

The Challenges of Doing Cultural Studies Today

18:30-19:00 Coffee Break & Conference Poster Session I

18:30-20:00 Conference Welcome Reception

Friday Poster Session I: 15:30-16:00 & 18:30-19:00

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

36548

Turning the Industrial City into the City of Humanities Using Historical Heritages

Hyeongkyu Cho, Changwon National University, South Korea

The city has a close relationship with our daily life. The spaces that we routinely use, such as streets, apartments and parks, are a component of the city. Therefore, understanding of the city is a precondition for understanding our present life and looking into the future. As urbanization progressed rapidly, cities in South Korea have been dealt with in terms of 'engineering'. However, with the emergence of various urban problems, the viewpoint of 'engineering' has shown many limits.

This study looked at Changwon City at South Korea and tried to find a way to make Changwon into a city of people and culture by using historical resources. In order to consider the Changwon as a 'community of life' rather than to look at it from the viewpoint of 'engineering', this study first looked at the history of Changwon and looked at the background of these historical resources. In addition, this study also proposed a desirable development direction of the city in relation to these historical resources.

From a long-term perspective, this study has examined the meaning of cultural heritage in the industrial structure, the role of cultural heritage for city landscape recovery and regional linkage. Through the study, we can see that the old city center and the modern cultural heritage will become important compass in setting the future of Changwon city. And that these resources play a very important role in regenerating the city.

35274

Metropolises and the Social Stratification: The Role of Cities in Securing Social Equality

Abdullah Ahmed AlDabbous, Independent Scholar, Kuwait

The design of most modern cities was inspired by previous city designs. For instance, the design of the New York City was inspired by the design of London City. These designs were developed without keeping in mind the social sustainability and equality. With time, and with the development of globalization and industrialization, several problems have cropped up characterized by social stratification in which exclusion is becoming the order of the day. These cities are embracing other architectural designs including anti-homeless and defensive techniques that have worsened the situation. In order to avoid the reoccurrence of these problems, this research seeks to determine the best techniques that cities should be built. The designs should foster social inclusion given that everyone has a role to play in the city. The low income earners do manual work and ensure that cities are clean. They also carry out other duties that ensure the smooth running of the towns. Thus, their presence in these cities is needed and so the designs should focus on including them within the plan. This study, therefore, looks at the various appropriate designs that should be embraced in the design of future cities. The study is motivated by the need to create inclusive societies that promote social integration. A socially inclusive society is one in which every individual has the rights and responsibilities and an active role to play.

36970**Technical Culture and the City: The Case of Bahrain**

Ghassan Chemali, Bahrain Authority for Culture and Antiquities, Lebanon

The cities of the Persian Gulf are extreme examples of traditional-to-modern transitions. While they were still evolving in a traditional technical complex, a sudden influx of industrial products initiated a complete revolution within a few decades. The “historical centers” were massively abandoned and started decaying, new street patterns were specifically designed for the car, and soon urban planning and construction were completely dependent of global methods and trends.

The case of the Kingdom of Bahrain is very significant since the small archipelago had two of the largest towns of the region, Manama and Muharraq, and was the first to start modernizing in the 1920’s under the influence of the British Protectorate. In less than forty years, the above mentioned transformations occurred, resulting in a loss of specificity and identity of those cities. However, many “transitional” typologies appeared during that period which bear witness to the inception of modern methods. They often consist of constructions using modern elements but in a traditional/vernacular way.

While globalization is unavoidable and beneficial to the local economy, its tendency to “dictate” the local urban planning and architecture is overwhelming and alienating to the local community, whose technical culture was not allowed to catch up. By observing these transitional typologies, one can derive the possibility for an alternative, a way for the community to appropriate its city better and to feel at home.

37818**NGOs’ Risk Communication of GM Foods in Globalization Context**

Yu-Chan Chiu, National Taiwan University, Taiwan

Whether genetically modified (GM) foods threaten people’s health has always been a heated debate. In modern society, food is often as a symbol of globalization. For example, in Taiwan, although GM crops cannot be planted commercially, they can be imported. Most of the soybeans people consumption are genetically modified from various countries. Non-profit organizations (NGOs) play a significant role in society disseminating information of GM foods. This study aims to explore how NGOs communicate the information of GM foods in Taiwan. Data collection includes in-depth interviewing with nine key persons of eight NGOs and analyzing these NGOs website posts and publications related to GM foods. Qualitative inductive analysis approach was adopted to analyze the interview transcripts and the texts. The results showed that NGOs were as science interpreters. NGOs used laypersons’ language instead of scientific discourse to describe the risk of GM foods. Various metaphors, such as “undetonated bomb” and “Pandora’s box” were used to convey the uncertain and substantial risks of GM foods. Moreover, “animal-feed soybeans,” and “inferior Taiwanese,” indicated that Taiwanese were treated as second-class people who only deserved eating animal feeds. In conclusion, NGOs as advocacy groups may successfully transform science knowledge into understandable, emotional, and meaningful information for the public. Additionally, NGOs also deliver the risk information of GM foods within a battle of globalization context, in which politics, power, and injustice are involved in international trade. NGOs play a crucial role in resistance to globalization in delivering information regarding GM foods.

37843**Politics of Censorship: The Blacklists Incident in South Korean Arts and Culture Sector**

Subin Kwon, Andong National University, South Korea

Jinhee Kim, Andong National University, South Korea

Where and how do blacklisted artists currently exist? South Korean ex-president Park Guen-hye's administration formulated a blacklist to deny the arts and culture sector state support and manipulate it for the sake of their ideology. The politics of censorship embedded in the blacklist, which is designed for conservative forces' long hold on power and exclusive acquisition of economic gains, has been structured to induce voluntary obedience by eliminating or decreasing state support for financially challenged artists, instead of using fear and intimidation. As the hidden blacklist was revealed, artists pitched tents for a camping sit-in protest at the square, and practiced an artistic movement against the blacklist, claiming, "We are all blacklisted artists."

This study discusses on the blacklist as a way in which political power works, and critically examines the politics of censorship embedded in the list. In addition, the study investigates how the artistic movement of resistance, rage, or silence against the blacklist structure has evolved. The blacklist has not disappeared completely, and the artists' movement has not ended yet. This paper attempts to politicize the issue of censorship by deliberately examining the power between the structure and method of censorship embedded in the presentment, the blacklist, and the artistic movement trying to subvert it.

37861**Traditional Perception of Death in Korea and the Need for Death Education**

Sol Yoon, Andong National University, South Korea

The objective of this study is to examine the traditional perception of death of the Korean people by analyzing Korean funeral culture. This study discusses the need for death education, by explaining changes in the perception of death in traditional Korean society. Traditional funeral culture deified the deceased while solidifying communities and such culture was used as means to maintain a society through rituals. Death rituals played educational and cultural roles in a society. These days, the rituals have been simplified, and the traditional form of funeral culture is disappearing. In traditional Korean society, death was not perceived negatively; therefore, dying near one's family was thought to be normal. On the contrary, the modern media maximizes the reproduction of death's image as "abnormal," which evokes feelings of horror and repulsion among the people, thereby aggravating the already-negative perception of death and death education. However, death education is something that can replace the traditional perception of death, which is disappearing. Death education enables people to understand better both life and death, question about the meaning of life, and take responsibility of their own lives. This study is expected to advocate for in-depth academic and social discussions on death education to be continued.

37867**Case Study of Community Art in Korea: Focused on Ansan Litmus Community Space**

GeonHee Lee, Andong National University, South Korea

HeeJin Lee, Andong National University, South Korea

The purpose of this study is to analyze Ansan Litmus Community Space for immigrants as community art program implication. This study defines the community art in Korea that revitalize communities by including the elements and activities of local based among the cases of community arts previously implemented as community art in region. Data were analyzed through bibliographical survey and contents analysis.

When a community art which enables the participation and communication in abandoned local residents takes in place such process would also be taken in place, where the images of the past generations would consciously be recalled by the next generations. This study finds that 'Litmus Community Space.' had major features of local art oriented community arts projects such as realizing intrinsic benefits of arts, fostering autonomous activities and independence of the local residents and serving the community through 'Litmus Community Space'. With participation and communication, a community art consisting of spatiality, relationship, and process for helping expression of experiences of consciousness and sense enables the art be extended and embraces the new era of artistic activities.

Saturday Session I: 09:00-11:00Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Politics

Session Chair: Jinwoo Choi, Hanyang University, South Korea

Symposium Presentation

36898**Re-Thinking the Cultural Politics of Otherness: Theories and Practices**

Jinwoo Choi, Hanyang University, South Korea

Jongyoon Doh, Jeju Peace Institute, South Korea

SangWon Lee, Hanyang Peace Institute, South Korea

Sunhee Park, Seoul National University, South Korea

This panel is concerned with the complex political process of otherness, which can be seen in multiple discourses and practices of political philosophy, historical narratives, contemporary identity politics, and cultural heritage. From political thoughts of being with others to UNESCO's contemporary discourses on national belonging, the cultural politics of otherness have been shaped at diverse levels of politics, including nation-states, regional political communities, and global organizations. Re-contextualizing such discourses and practices within varied contemporary global realities, this panel seeks to call into question conventional knowledge within the existing political theories and practices, which tend to perpetuate the Other in thinking about identity, belonging, and politics. This panel re-examines fundamental ideas, concepts, and practices in contemporary discourses on the problem of being with others, such as Heidegger's dynamic view of the Platonic opinion (doxa) and otherness, investigation into the Silk Road as a political metaphor in ancient historical narratives of Korea, complex dynamics of identity and interest in the re-making of contemporary European international politics, and UNESCO's institutional practice of protecting cultural heritage as well as its controversy regarding the origin and ownership of cultural heritage. While avoiding static accounts of the cultural politics of otherness, scholars on this panel aim to critically discuss how the re-thinking process of existing fundamental conceptions can help us imagine different ways of approach into politics and culture. In other words, we want to show how cultural politics of otherness intersects with new ways of thinking about the global realities of our existence.

Presentation #1**37450****Silk Road As Political Metaphor: Quest for an Ideal World in Ancient Korea**

Jong Yoon Doh, Jeju Peace Institute, South Korea

This paper explores the Silk Roads as a political metaphor in the context of Korea's ancient kingdoms. Typically, many consider Northeast Asia far from the Silk Roads. But the Silk Roads have always symbolized legendary, mythical, or sacred meanings for Koreans, imparting a sense of legitimacy to political life. Rulers apprehended "exotic" cultures in terms of holy objects from distant lands. Note three images from Korean history: "Heo Hwang-ok," who was Queen and wife of King Suro of the ancient Kingdom of Gaya (42-532); the "blue-eyed man," an alleged Persian who came to the Korean Peninsula to trade during the 10th-14th centuries; and An Account of Travel to the Five Indian Kingdoms, a travelogue by the 8th-century monk Hyecho. These stories, images, and travelogues have figured prominently in the narrative of Korea's emerging statehood. The Silk Roads thus helped to generate a metaphor of an ideal yet replete with real world political legitimacy.

Presentation #2**37478****The Platonic Doctrine of Untruth: Heidegger's Interpretation of Plato's Theaetetus and the Natural Possibility of Opinion**

SangWon Lee, Hanyang University (Peace Institute), South Korea

This article examines Heidegger's interpretation of Plato's Theaetetus, focusing on the problematic nature of opinion (doxa). Some commentators maintain that Plato's philosophy seeks an absolute conception of truth simply opposed to the arbitrary character of opinion, emphasizing an epistemological framework of the Platonic metaphysics. But a close reading of Heidegger's thoughts on the Theaetetus shows that Plato's original thinking does not attempt to simply posit a theoretical doctrine of pure knowledge contrary to opinion. For Plato, the possibility of knowing necessarily contains the ambiguous movements of opining (doxazein). Illuminating the lively disclosure of being inherent in the varying modes of opining, Heidegger's interpretive thinking suggests an open possibility of Plato's doctrine of untruth. In this light, I argue that a proper understanding of the Theaetetus must be based on the Platonic insight into the ambiguous power (dunamis) of opinion, which reveals the intermediate state of being between knowledge and ignorance.

Presentation #3**37456****Registration of UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage and Contestation for Belongings in North EastAsia**

Sunhee Park, Seoul National University, South Korea

UNESCO has played a leading role in the protection of cultural heritage. While 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage(ICH) calls for international cooperation to safeguard the world's intangible heritage, it inadvertently fosters nationalist claims on cultural ownership. The signatories of the Convention may treat the Convention as an approval of authentic ownership and use its lists to confirm their cultural proprietorship. Inclusion on the list of cultural heritage may generate contestation of belongings among countries over their origin and ownership.

This study tends to examine the cases between Korea and China over the registration of UNESCO's ICH from 2004 to 2012. In this period, there are five items(Goguryeo Tombs, Danoje, Nongak, Donguibogam, Arirang) including Arirang, which provoked cultural conflicts between the two nations. Similar case can be found in Karagoz and Karagiozis, shadow theatre shows of Turkey and Greece, respectively. While the country of origin of this shadow theatre has long been an issue of contestation of belongings between the two, these debates have been intensified following its inscription on the Representative list of the ICH on behalf of Turkey in 2009.

This paper proposes to examine that despite ICH's initial intention to safeguard the world's intangible heritage, the heritage listing has been served as a strategic tool for politico-nationalistic purposes increasing the contestation of belongings. Examples from Korea and China illustrate that UNESCO's Cultural Heritage regime can amplify connection between heritage and nationalism hence questioning the role of UNESCO in Culture.

Presentation #4**37488****Britain and Europe: Interests, Identity, and Power**

Jinwoo Choi, Hanyang University, South Korea

Identity, interests, and power are three things that determine state behaviors under given contexts, whether institutional, structural, or both. Depending on the context, sometimes power stands atop but in others interests, or preferences (or intensity of them) matter to a greater degree, and in still others identity could

prevail. Then what was the most crucial factor that determines the behavior of the UK government in the EU, including the recent decision to exit from it. Focusing on the issue of immigration, apparently the biggest challenges for the UK's relationship with EU, this study explores how the mix of identity, interests, and power worked out in the unfolding of the UK's attitude, approach, and dealing with the EU.

Saturday Session I: 09:00-11:00Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Cultural Studies

Session Chair: Soochul Kim, Hanyang University, South Korea

Symposium Presentation

36885**Emerging Cultural Politics of Minorities in Neoliberal South Korea: Urban Regeneration, Debt, and Media Representation**

Soochul Kim, Hanyang University, South Korea

Saemee Kim, Hanyang University, South Korea

Hyunok Lee, Yonsei University, South Korea

Soochul Kim, Hanyang University, South Korea

Chunhueng Mo, Hanyang University, South Korea

This panel seeks to investigate new sites of contestation in which the cultural politics of minorities are shaped and reshaped in contemporary South Korea. As South Korea is quickly becoming an ethnically diverse nation, South Korean society seems to have responded to this multicultural reality: the government has taken measures, albeit slowly, to uphold the needs of migrants (mainly from Southeast Asia); many civil groups and organizations have done their part in campaigning for the rights of migrant residents and supporting their settlement within South Korean society. However, as some critical scholars have observed, it is questionable how much the presence of a large number of migrants, including North Korean refugees, in contemporary South Korean society might challenge and change South Korea's instrumental and developmentalist immigration policy as well as deep-seated ethno-central, racist attitudes toward migrants in everyday contexts. Scholars from various disciplinary backgrounds on this panel critically re-examine how the cultural politics of minorities, including migrants from Southeast Asia and North Korean refugees, are reshaped in contemporary South Korean society, where neoliberal apparatuses intervene with various aspects of everyday life to transform finance, media representations of minorities, and urban landscapes. While some scholars on this panel examine the ways that these apparatuses reshape migrants' adjustment to South Korean society, questioning the existing modes of national belonging and the representation of minorities, others call into question urban regeneration policy and ordinary interactions between minorities and mainstream society in South Korea, which influences social openness of South Korean society.

Presentation #1**37457****Re-Contextualizing Conviviality Policy in Culture-Led Urban Regeneration: With Focus on Immigrants and Social Openness**

Saemee Kim, Hanyang Peace Institute, Hanyang University, South Korea

This study attempts to explore the core concepts and implications developed by various scholars on social openness that has been discussed in Culture-led Regeneration policies. By examining the discussions on the level of social openness in urban regeneration policies and how cities have induced immigrants to take stances, this paper seeks the approaches that should be taken to formulate hospitality and convivial society. One of the theories most frequently used as the ground for exponential increase in urban regeneration policy implementations today is human capital theory developed by Richard Florida that utilized Gay Index and Bohemian Index to measure social openness. Other scholars including McGuigan, Markusen and Flew also frequently mention about social openness in urban regeneration. This paper will analyse and critically evaluate how social openness is conceptualized in urban regeneration, how it is measured, and how urban

regeneration is linked to it. The study will thoroughly review each researcher's argument and seek how they can affect urban growth and development which will prepare the working system to be built on the paradigm of hospitality and conviviality.

Presentation #2

37486

Emerging Cultural Politics of Minorities in Neoliberal South Korea: Urban Regeneration, Debt, and Media Representation

Hyunok Lee, Yonsei University, South Korea

This paper shed lights on the financial life of marriage migrants in South Korea. Building credit is an important part of becoming a functioning member of Korean society. However, the fact that they became a member of the low-income household as a housewife put them into constraints. As a foreigner, she has to build her credit from the scratch, yet being a housewife doesn't provide good conditions for building a credit. In addition, their position in the low income household often pushes them into the situation that they are in need of financial support. Lack of social support and credit led them into seeking other means of financial resources. Consequently it puts them into the vulnerable situation. Through the in-depth interviews with the marriage migrants who have stayed a decade in South Korea, this paper examines how financial elements play a role in one's political belonging and discusses how gender and class intersect in this process of reproducing the financial vulnerable people.

Presentation #3

37480

Making North Korean Refugees (Talbokmin) As a Normal Minority: Affective Politics of Citizenship in Reality TV Program Featuring North Korean

Soochul Kim, Hanyang University, South Korea

This paper is concerned with emerging affective politics of citizenship in contemporary South Korean society. Focusing on the recent reality TV programs (i.e. talk shows) that featured North Korean refugees, this paper examines how North Korean refugees in South Korean society come to be recognized as one of the multicultural minority groups. In South Korea, multiculturalism as one of the government initiatives is thought of politically correct attitude. It has been also imposed from above as one of the 'global standards' to be accepted by the South Korean government. Focusing on two reality TV programs featuring North Korean refugees this paper examines how the reality TV programs intervene the existing distribution structure of affect on North Korean refugees while partaking popular sentiments on North Korea and its refugees in South Korea. Analyzing media rituals and apparatuses embedded in the reality TV programs this paper will argue that the reality TV programs serve the subject-making process of North Korean refugees as one of the normal minority groups with which neoliberal cultural politics of citizenship take shape in South Korea.

Presentation #4

37479

Ordinary Interaction and Severance: Relationships Between South Koreans and North Korean Refugees

ChunHeung Mo, Hanyang Peace Institute, South Korea

This article investigates relationships between South Koreans and North Korean Refugees where many North Korean Refugees co-reside with native South Koreans. It focuses on the relationships within a space for everyday life. By examining interaction and social relations of South-North Koreans in a ordinary social space, this articles provides useful data to comprehend cognitively and emotively dimensional interactions between them.

Saturday Session I: 09:00-11:00

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Sustainability: Ecology, Energy and the Environment

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

35942

The Emergence of New-Type Smart Cities in China

Ali Cheshmehzangi, The University of Nottingham Ningbo China, China

May Tan-Mullins, The University of Nottingham Ningbo China, China

Linjun Xie, The University of Nottingham Ningbo China, China

China is currently recognised as the leading country in smart city development. Its goal to create new models of smart cities is immerse and nationwide, with more than 100 pilot cities taking the initiative as their main agenda of development. As a major initiative, the concept of 'smart city' is also entrenched in the current and last 5-year plans (i.e. 13th and 12th five year plans, respectively), which are imposed by the national government. However, in recent months, a new concept of New-Type Smart City is also initiated, which is now a new model that can be studied from multiple perspectives.

This study explores this recently initiated approach to smart city development in the context of China, i.e. the 'New-Type Smart City'. In this new city development model, new transitions are expected in comparison with previous models of smart cities to new models. Yet, there is a tangible struggle to comprehensively recognise the new-type as an innovative model of smart city development. This study will provide a comprehensive analysis of the transitions from this new-type model and will include arguments from three transitional perspectives of policies, technologies and applications. The latter will focus on implementation examples and how policies and technologies are utilised or expected to be utilised in practice. While the concept of new-type smart cities is at its early stages, this research paper aims to offer the opportunities and potentials associated with this new model of development. Three cities from three different tiers (i.e. large scale, medium scale and small scale) are selected to analyse this emergence of smart city development in China. Finally, this paper will conclude with a comprehensive analysis of this new phenomenon.

37072

Environmental Health of Medium-Sized California Cities

Rebecca Van Stokkum, University of California, Davis, United States

The 21st century has produced an increasingly predominant urban population with higher growth rates among small and medium-sized cities. Within this context the connection between urban environmental health and local resource management in urban areas may be an indicator of wider sociocultural trends impacting regional outcomes. Many studies addressing urban environmental health are discipline specific. Here, an interdisciplinary analysis of environmental health is presented based on a unique dataset of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) reporting data filed from 2000-2010. State pollution data, parcel level housing density data versus urban protected areas, and bird diversity data are also considered. In California the development process includes mandated environmental reporting through CEQA. This data represents an academically untapped source of information regarding environmental change. Filing of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) indicates that an initial determination of significant impact has been made, while a Negative Declaration indicates a finding of no significant impact. Using multivariate analysis, the ratio of EIRs to negative declarations is used to rank environmental health of the 30 medium sized California cities of between 150,000-500,000 in population. Additional variables include: change in soil and

waterway pollutant load, change in housing density and publicly reserved open space, and change in bird diversity. The study also considers impacts on a Conservation International global biodiversity hotspot containing the majority of these cities, the California Floristic Province.

36801

Low Carbon and Resilient Cities

Martin Brennan, University of Melbourne, Australia

The Future Cities Node Project is a metropolitan Melbourne based funded initiative of the Cooperative Research Centre - Low Carbon Living and is hosted by The University of Melbourne. The Project is under the auspice of the Victorian Eco-Innovation Lab and the Melbourne School of Design.

The workshop presentation will provide an overview of the project which has been designed to explore challenges and opportunities involved with incorporating distributed infrastructures into Melbourne's built environment.

These next-generation of distributed infrastructures will provide a range of social, economic and environmental co-benefits by integrating services like energy, food, water, waste and transport in a localised way and increase urban resilience and reduce a city's carbon footprint.

The focus of the project is on specific sites across four metropolitan councils and explores:

- Opportunities to maximise co-benefits from distributed systems
- Implications for urban resilience and Melbourne's carbon footprint
- Challenges and pathways to integrate these infrastructures in the built environment

The project brings together three PhD positions, 3 MPhil students, a senior research advisory team and four metropolitan councils including the City of Melbourne.

The presentation will detail the research undertaken to date on the council-nominated precinct sites and indicate how councils will benefit from the detailed research addressing a number of integrated urban resilience and sustainability challenges affecting strategic sites.

36733

The Impacts of Telecommuting on Transportation Behaviours, Health and Productivity: A Canadian Study

Georges Tanguay, Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada

Ugo Lachapelle, Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada

This research applies the time use module of the 2010 Canadian General Social Survey conducted by Statistics Canada to establish a characterization of Canadian telecommuters and to estimate some of the impacts of telecommuting on transportation behaviours, health and productivity.

We first present the general context leading to the growth of telecommuting, and some estimates of the sizes of the population of different telecommuter types as a function of industries and of socioeconomic and spatial characteristics. These results are compared with other international experiences regarding the extent of telecommuting, and incentives introduced to develop and regulate telecommuting. We show that telecommuters are on average wealthier and more educated than traditional workers, and live mostly in urban areas.

Second, we econometrically estimate the effects of telecommuting on: i) travel; ii) work schedule and work places; iii) stress and health and iv) number of hours worked. Estimates consider that variations in behaviour are a function of the different types of telecommuters, their socioeconomic characteristics, industry classifications and time usages.

Results show the potential of telecommuting to stimulate the growth of private and government revenues,

and to reduce social costs related to health and transportation. These benefits could justify government measures to favour telecommuting such as tax exemptions or the regulation of telecommuting on the labor market.

Saturday Session I: 09:00-11:00**Room:** *To be Announced in Final Schedule***Stream:** Symposium: Language, Literature and Linguistics**Session Chair:** Bill Phillips Mockford, Universitat de Barcelona, Spain**Symposium Presentation****36984****Postcolonial Crime Fiction and the City**

Isabel Santaulària Capdevila, Universitat de Lleida, Spain

Martin Renes, Universitat de Barcelona, Spain

Maria Grau Perejoan, Universitat de Barcelona, Spain

Bill Phillips Mockford, Universitat de Barcelona, Spain

In the twentieth century, in the United States, the figure of the nineteenth century frontier pioneer metamorphosed into the hardboiled detective and crime fiction became urban. Unlike the English Golden Age detective who flitted from country house to rural vicarage, the original hardboiled gumshoe plied his (never her) trade on the mean streets of cities such as Los Angeles, New York or San Francisco. Beginning with Raymond Chandler's portrayal of Los Angeles in his Philip Marlowe novels, the city soon became another character in the story. Contemporary American hard-boiled writers, many of whom interrogate and challenge the genre in their work remain, nevertheless, faithful to this urban identification. To name but three, Walter Mosley's Easy Rawlins stories, like Chandler's, are set in Los Angeles; Sara Paretsky's V.I. Warshawski's are set in Chicago, and James Sallis's Lew Griffin novels in New Orleans. The specific characteristics of the city, its geographical location, history and politics, are integral to the novels' plots, determining the nature of the crime, its detection, and the character of the detective himself (or, at last, herself). Given the enormous influence and global popularity of the American model of hardboiled crime fiction it is no surprise that the recent outpouring of international crime fiction is also almost exclusively urban. This Symposium will analyse the relationship between the city and crime fiction in the work of a number of writers from around the world paying particular attention to issues such as immigration, poverty, corruption and discrimination.

Presentation #1**The Function of Urban Spaces in Crime Fiction Situated in China**

Isabel Santaulària Capdevila, Universitat de Lleida, Spain

Presentation #2**How urban can it get for the Indigenous Australian crime writer? Philip McLaren's *Scream Black Murder* and Nicole Watson's *The Boundary***

Martin Renes, Universitat de Barcelona, Spain

Presentation #3**Crime and the Caribbean city in Luis Negrón's *Mundo Cruel* and Marlon James' *A Brief History of Seven Killings***

Maria Grau Perejoan, Universitat de Barcelona, Spain

Saturday Session II: 11:15-12:15

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Linguistics, Language and Cultural Studies

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

37039

Representation of Protest Against Jakarta's Governor and Its Social Actors in News: Transitivity Analysis

Muchamad Sholakhuddin Al Fajri, Lancaster University, United Kingdom

News as discourse has an essential role in shaping people's opinions or views on a particular event or a social actor. Different ways to report the same news can bring different ideology and thus differences in representation (Fowler, 1991). This paper employs transitivity (Systemic Functional Linguistics) approach to examine representations of social actors involved in a demonstration against the governor of Jakarta, the capital city of Indonesia, occurred on 04th November 2016 and the protest itself. It analyses two news texts taken from two different online media, the BBC and the Al Jazeera. The result reveals that the BBC tries to emphasize the violent sides of the protesters and negative aspects of the demonstration while at the same time portrays the governor as a victim of accusation and discrimination and only underlines his positive sides. On the other hand, although the Al Jazeera seems to highlight all sides of the demonstrators and the governor equally, the analysis suggests that it still stresses that the demonstration is violent and a part of political interests.

37864

Stereotype Shift in News Discourse: The Case of Arab Women During the Arab Spring

Zahra Mustafa-Awad, University of Jordan, Jordan

Monika Kirner-Ludwig, State University of New York at Albany, United States

Majdi Sawalha, University of Jordan, Jordan

This study aims at comparing the representation of Arab women in American, British and German print press during the so called Arab Spring. It employs a combination of discourse analysis and corpus linguistics approaches to analyze articles on Arab women published in English and German by selected news sources during the period 2010-2015. The concentration is on lexical choices made by journalists reporting in the two languages and to what extent they contribute to stressing or breaking recurrent stereotypes of Arab women in Western press. The findings suggest that there are variations in the portrayal of Arab women in the different news sources. Nevertheless, they all stress the shift in their image as victims of their societies oppressed by their male compatriots to fighters for their rights and agents of change. This shift in their depiction in the press has important implications for changing their perception in European and American societies.

Saturday Session II: 11:15-12:15

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Visual and Performing Arts

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

37853

A Glocal City Flows, Meanings and Images

Efrat Shalom, Technion, Israel

This paper seeks to shed light on the city as an interweaving of everyday life in its socio-political and cultural context. It consolidates interrelations between urban studies and the disciplines of cultural studies, dramaturgy and performance studies.

As a genre of performing arts, theater maintains immediate relations with the urban space in its broader sense, and carries cultural and symbolic meanings. The ability of theater to represent space and time through the usage of space and time, makes it a relevant medium and a tool for exploring the meanings of urban space and image.

The affinities between the city's image in everyday life, and the city's image on stage indeed concerns the city's reflection in the scenography and in the play; But moreover, the meanings thereby cultivated in their specific context of time and place. Each image is playing a role in the process of formation and transformation of the other, as well as in their modes of emergence and construction.

The paper presents a methodology and its exemplification, based on Lefebvrian and Castell's approaches combined with Raoul Bunschoten's conscious city, uncovers universal and local myths underlying the cultural narrative of the city in its context. As a case study, the paper illuminates the 'urban flows' of Tel Aviv, a Middle Eastern city, in the decades of glocal transformation. Emphasizing the analysis of the relationship between the city image in daily life, and the theatrical image in the three realizations (1974, 1985, 2006) of a play about Tel-Aviv: "Spotted Tiger".

36706

SkypeLab: The City As Urbaness

Maggie McCormick, RMIT University, Australia

The City as Urbaness presents the concept of 'urbaness', that is the understanding of oneself as an urban citizen, as the contemporary form of urban consciousness that is re-defining perceptions of the city and the urban self within rapid urbanization and digitalization. This is demonstrated through the research project SkypeLab that investigates and maps urban perception mediated through digital screens. Beginning with Denis Cosgrove's position in *Carto-City* (2006) that the city and its mapping are inseparable and as their relationship changes each is transformed, the paper traces from concepts of city to understandings of urbaness. It is argued that a new urban lexicon is still emerging and this is most visible in visual language. SkypeLab's contemporary art and design practice employs a methodology shaped by ephemeral and transient urban experience. The process and outcomes enhance understanding of the new cartography of the city as contemporary urban space defined and mediated by digital screens. SkypeLab was initiated by RMIT University, Australia/Reutlingen University, Germany in 2012 as an ever expanding urban network. This Australia/German project expanded to Asia 2014/2015 to include East China Normal University, Shanghai, China. In 2017/2018 SkypeLab includes the Federal University, Rio De Janeiro, Brazil and the University of Atlantico, Barranquilla, Colombia. By 2018 there will have been some 70 participants in the SkypeLab urban network. A SkypeLab SympoLab will take place at RMIT Europe in Barcelona in 2018.

Saturday Session II: 11:15-12:15

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Technology and Information Science

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

37481

Teaching and Learning in the Cloud through Virtual Labs

Natasha Madhav, Independent Institute of Education, South Africa

Subendran Naidoo, Independent Institute of Education, Spain

The 21st century is observing several innovations in technologies especially in the area of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) and learning. The role of social media, cloud technology and mobile technology has allowed learners to move beyond being knowledge consumers to content curators. Importance in Cloud Computing has gained significant surge in the recent years. Cloud Computing holds the potential to reduce high computing infrastructure costs as it promotes access and storage of information through the World Wide Web. This is promising for organizations who face financial constraints while attempting to foster innovation and growth. Higher Education Institutions, such as universities and colleges, are the core of innovation through their advanced research and development. Unfortunately, some of the limitations that confront such institutions are not the lack of ideas but rather budget cuts and computing resources. Subsequently, universities may benefit greatly by harnessing the power of cloud computing which include cost cutting as well as all the above types of cloud services. A case study is employed to explore how Microsoft Virtual Academy contributed to learning at a private educational institution. There is no complex setup or installation requirements, and the virtual labs are online immediately for free. The research attempts to find relationship between 21st century learner's skills and affordances of the cloud computing. The case study made use of group of second year diploma students who required at second year level to complete two modules that required the use of virtual computers.

37538

Nowcasting Political Behaviour with Social Media Content

Lucia Rivadeneira, The University of Manchester, United Kingdom

Recent literature has argued the superiority of social media compared with traditional polls for predicting current events in socially produced behaviours. Social media monitoring services have swollen with the claim to be effective tools for decision-making oriented to helping companies and politicians build brand by gathering competitive intelligence and understanding what consumers and voters value about competitors in a more dynamic fashion than polls. The identification of key influencers on networks has increasingly turned paramount to shape marketing materials oriented to influence consumer and voters. Adopting a lifecycle analytical framework, a dynamic decision model for political marketing was designed, to understand the circumstances and mechanisms through which social media affect voters' behaviour towards candidates.

Presidential election 2017 in Ecuador was taken as case study. Data produced in twitter about the three favourite candidates were collected during the first round campaign, and of the two finalists for second round. Twitter data were analysed with sentiment analysis tools, and a logarithmic regression model was used to describe the relationship between the evolution of both favourable and disapproving comments, and social media variables proposed as key influencers. The dynamic decision model measures current vote intentions, rank key influencers per candidate, and estimate sensitivity of key influencers to epistemological

beliefs of voters throughout the campaign lifecycle. Also, this study provides understanding on the circumstances that key influencers are effective. Findings will ideally implement a methodology to enhance the management of corporate social media and political campaigns.

Saturday Session II: 11:15-12:15

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Media Studies

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

36677

Tianjin Goes Bang

Kay Hearn, Edith Cowan University, Australia

On the evening of August 12, 2015 several massive explosions in a chemical storage warehouse rocked the port city of Tianjin in northern China. Disasters often expose corruption at the provincial level and the Internet means that things cannot be covered up from the central government. Secondly the central government, under Xi Jinping, has merged Public Relations strategies with more overt forms of propaganda to manage these kinds of events. A case study of the Tianjin explosions and the aftermath serve as an illustration of the way in which the Internet, and its management, has been used to reassert central authority over the narratives that circulate around such events in order to bolster the legitimacy of the regime. These frames are consistent with the Public Relations crisis cycle with 'Chinese characteristics'.

37644

Digital and Non-Digital Media Preference for Food-Related Information: A Comparative Analysis of Eight Mediterranean Countries

Radesh Palakurthi, University of Memphis, United States

This paper analyzes the self-reported importance and the frequency of usage of food-related information sources of the residents of eight Mediterranean countries including: France, Portugal, Spain, Greece, Italy, Israel, Italy, and Egypt. The relationships between respondents' perceptions of food and eating habits; their sources of food information, and their demographics are also explored. Twenty-five digital and non-digital food-related information sources ranging from hard copies of food magazines to social media are considered. An online survey was developed after extensive review of literature about Mediterranean foods and eating habits, peoples' perceptions about their own eating habits and their preferences for food-related information. A total of 708 usable surveys were obtained with approximately 100 from each of the eight countries. This research shows that there is a significant difference in the perceived importance and the sources of food-related information used by the residents of the eight Mediterranean countries. The age of the respondents and their self-reported perceptions about their eating habits also seemed to have an impact on their preference of information sources. This research has practical implications since it throws light on the strategies that may be used by government agencies to disseminate food-related wellness information. While previous research has focused on food-related information sources, a comparative analysis of specific countries in the Mediterranean region has never been conducted. While diet in the entire region is often described collectively as Mediterranean, this paper highlights the nuances that exist within.

Saturday Session III: 13:15-14:45

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Postcolonial Studies

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

36605

Romancing Theft, Writing Belonging

Harriet Gaffney, Griffith University, Australia

This presentation posits that in Australia - the country that introduced 'off-shore detention' to deal with the refugee crisis and in which more people have died than have been re-settled – 'belonging' itself is a slippery notion that must be dissected to reveal the rigidity of its borders before ideas of a common humanity can be embraced.

Using close analysis of an account from the settlement of the city of Melbourne, my research investigates how a public hungry for writing of all genres, and schooled for centuries by the adventure tales of white heroes, came to authorise the theft of Aboriginal land and the violation of her people.

This work unveils how word and action belie one another in colonial narratives, acting to legitimate authority – belonging - through what Michel Foucault refers to as a "hazardous play of dominations".

Drawing on Marxist and post-colonial analysis of the Romantic era I examine how ideas about race and sovereignty were normalised through the expedient use of writing, so demonstrating how in Australia the written word has everything to do with authority, property, ownership and 'belonging'.

I conclude that writing remains a forceful conduit for social change when the writer seeks, as Jen Webb states, "to make things visible", to "provide a platform" from which to unsettle fixed notions of being and 'belonging'.

37972

Freedom of the Mind and Spirit: Black Consciousness and Black Theology Values and Principles in Combatting Commercialization and Commodification of Theology

Ramathate Dolamo, University of South Africa, South Africa

Commercialization and commodification of religion is not new. But the emergence in South Africa of churches that preach health and wealth has been taken to a whole new level since 1994 with the dawn of democracy. Many black people have been put in a vulnerable position due to colonialism, slavery and apartheid. They have lost their sense of worth and dignity as a people when whites including missionaries from the West told them that they were inferior to whites and that their religion was pagan. The thesis of this paper is that this situation can be addressed by retrieving some of the values and principles of Black Consciousness (BC) and Black Theology (BT). BC and BT are discussed under "Freedom of the mind" and "Freedom of the spirit" respectively and "Intersection of BC and BT" the relationship of BC BT are discussed and the conclusion gives a global view for Africa as a whole. Africa as a whole is not mentally and spiritually free. Writing in the South African context specifically but not leaving the rest of Africa, I will engage principles and values of both BC and BT to address the challenges posed by commercialization and commodification of religion in general and theology in particular.

37802

The Routes of Afro-Cuban Studies: Migration and Precarious Survival in the Life and Work of Rómulo Lachantañeré

David Shefferman, Manhattan College, United States

This presentation offers insights gleaned from newly available materials related to the underexplored and underappreciated life and work of Rómulo Lachatañeré (1909-1952). The fresh trove of sources compiled by Lachatañeré's daughter (and respected NYC archivist), Diana, show how his life and death exemplify the main theme that ties together much of his scholarly effort. Lachatañeré focused his research on the contours and development of "el sistema religioso de los afrocubanos" [the religious system of Afro-Cubans]. As the progeny of families that had settled in eastern Cuba in the early nineteenth century after fleeing the revolution in Haiti, Lachatañeré understood how that "system," emerging from the marginalized communities of Cuba's slaves and their descendants, reflected the transnational dynamics of colonialism that shaped cultures and lives in the Americas. In the face of protracted economic challenges and the flight northward of his future wife Sara – and also to avoid further political reprisals as a communist – Lachatañeré resettled in New York in the late 1930s. As one of the many new "Afro-Latino" residents of Harlem, he struggled to secure institutional support for his research even as he completed groundbreaking essays on the Afro-Cuban traditions. On the flight home from a research trip in Puerto Rico in 1952, Lachatañeré met an untimely death. His plane crashed, swallowed by the Caribbean Sea. It was an ironic end to a life that documented, in experience and through intellectual labor, the "precarious survival" and "cultural politics of border-knowledge" constitutive of modern "global realities."

Saturday Session III: 13:15-14:45

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Culture, Popular Culture and Cultural Studies

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

36928

Sense of Place in an Inner City: Insights from the End of the World

Diana Pochettino, Municipio de Gálvez, Santa Fe, Argentina

Understanding cities is like understanding metaphors: one needs to engage in a search for the common ground below the surface. Although substantial work in the field of cultural studies has scrutinized metropolitan contexts, when discussing the global, we seem to have overlooked inner cities as part and parcel of that totality. The wave of increasingly profuse intercultural contact raised by instability, transgression of borders or new communication flows, has unquestionably disrupted traditional forms of place-based identity. In such context of blurred borders and permanent intersections, the present study aims to explore the 'low-key' idiosyncrasies that shape cultural identity in the inner city of Gálvez, Santa Fe, Argentina, in an attempt to devise tools for the creation of politics of co-presence in this particular context. Inkeeping with this quest, the analysis of field data on the role of social forces in the creation of social space, (namely schools and educators, social institutions, cultural managers, and municipal governance), reveals the existence of multiple paths to strengthen people-place bonding. In this light, these findings should eventually contribute to model interventions to empower social actors to resist the idea of, as Robert Frost puts it, 'mending walls' to foster social conviviality. Ultimately, the challenge of real-life urbanity, regardless of its urban form, appears to imply unveiling the bonds that foster a strong sense of belonging and the mutual recognition of the presence of alterity that may lead to the actual possibility of co-development.

37171

Working the Field: The Creative City and Social Inertia

Scott Brook, Centre for Creative and Cultural Research, University of Melbourne, Australia

The emergent concept of a 'creative field of the city' in cultural geography not only highlights the assumed metropolitan focus of post-Bourdeusian cultural field theory, but also challenges researchers to think the cultural field affirmatively. In contrast to Bourdieu's defence of the autonomy of the field, the creative field of the city is celebrated for its capacity to support locally embedded cultural economies.

While this approach is to be welcomed, researchers should not neglect the more fundamental drivers of the urban creative economy; namely, the reproduction of a population characterised by the 'social inertia' effect; i.e. a combination of high human capital with poor employment outcomes. First documented by Balzac in Restoration Paris (1820s) in the novel *Lost Illusions*, the social inertia hypothesis of urban creative work provides a sobering critique of the role of urbanity in reproducing a caste of overeducated/underemployed creative labour. In support of the relevance of this approach, the paper will report interview findings from the Australia research Council funded project *Working the field* (DP 150101477), a study of creative work in two UNESCO creative cities.

Saturday Session III: 13:15-14:45

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Architecture and Urban Studies/ Design

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

37523

Greenspace in Informal Settlements: Does it Play a Role in Alleviating Poverty?

Ignacio Loor, The University of Manchester, United Kingdom

Continuous expansion of informal settlements in developing countries that occupy urban forest and floodplains pose progressive challenges to overall wellbeing of city residents. Despite recent green-based interventions seeking to enhance livelihoods of informal settlements and surroundings, clear understanding about social and economic effects produced remains yet to emerge. To further understand the functionalities of greenspaces across urban contexts, the circumstances and mechanism through which greenspaces contribute to alleviating poverty of informal settlements are addressed from the theoretical perspectives of neighbourhood effects and multifunctionality of greenspace.

Qualitative methodologies were conducted in informal settlements of Quito (Ecuador), to understand the role of greenspaces in alleviating poverty and the perceived barriers for expansion in these territories. Discovered greenspaces can fit into four categories: sports fields, playgrounds, community gardens and quebradas. Not all greenspaces resulted reasonably accessible or appealing for residents. Accessibility, safety, gender, and labour mediate the perceived benefits of greenspaces. Mechanisms through which poverty is alleviated differ according to the category of greenspace. Informants attributed the restriction of land as main barrier to expand greenspaces in their settlements.

Findings suggest that greenspaces in informal settlements alleviate poverty through dissimilar mechanisms. Different categories of greenspaces appeal different groups and produce different social networks. Community gardens seemed more effective in promoting inclusionary processes of women with institutions and residents of the city core, whereas recuperated quebradas benefitted all residents by facilitating mobility within settlements and between neighbourhoods and diminishing the fear of crime.

37873

Trespassing in the Labyrinth: Deviant Thresholds, Inhabited Boundaries and Extrajudicial Spaces

Thomas Rivard, University of Technology Sydney, Australia

The contemporary City increasingly suffers from the spatial homogenisation inherent in the deployment of capital; concurrently, increased legislation proscribes much activity from the public realm. As a result, inhabitants of the City, whether new migrants or established residents, are estranged, having little sense of ownership in the spatial and cultural fabric of their cities. In response, individuals disengage themselves from these frameworks and generate methods of alternate civic activation within the City.

This paper premises that the 21st century City demands these transgressive acts as a necessary challenge to standard modes of existence, whether delineated by commerce or legislation.

Spatial entities and communal demands no longer correspond: to freely navigate an increasingly deracinated and explicitly delineated public realm demands individual interpretation and opportunities benefitting from this indeterminacy. Negotiating between the fabricated and the occupied requires space that defies quantification and invites ownership beyond that of quantifiable areas of property or behavioural jurisdictions.

Deviant thresholds are marginal conditions; spaces physically and perceptually indeterminate, existing across legislative boundaries, or ignoring them entirely. Instead, they are defined by their operative content and the experience of these acts. These liminal zones invite an active instrumentation of space where the imaginative is conflated with the corporeal, where multiple narratives become possible, in an indefinite and constantly changing territory.

From Copenhagen's Christiania to Sydney's ocean pools, this project investigates ways in which the obscuring of physical and legal boundaries affords a radical urban citizenship, one in which a new ownership of the City becomes possible.

37892

Reinterpreting Contested Narratives through Everyday Use

Oren Ben Avraham, Faculty of Architecture and Town Planning, Technion – Israel Institute of Technology, Israel

Iris Kashman, Faculty of Architecture and Town Planning, Technion – Israel Institute of Technology, Israel

Oryan Shachar, Faculty of Architecture and Town Planning, Technion – Israel Institute of Technology, Israel

Chanan Rudich, Faculty of Architecture and Town Planning, Technion – Israel Institute of Technology, Israel

All through history did new built layers of victors conceal older layers of losers' narratives. The old city of Jerusalem, one of the most fought over cities in human history, is intensively assembled of such layers of building and erasure – a pattern that stretches back more than 3,000 years. To this very day the discipline of architecture is often drafted, by a different group of interest each time, to express certain historic layers while neglecting others.

On this occasion we would like to discuss how architecture can play a role in connecting different layers of contested narratives, instead of representing a tendentious limited tale, and thus break the often one dimensional interpretation of spaces in conflict. This will be demonstrated by three spatial proposals, developed by Chanan Rudich in a final project urban preservation studio at the Faculty of Architecture and Town Planning, Technion – Israel Institute of Technology.

Through this critical thesis project Rudich explores traditional architectural tools, adjusts them to the complex context at hand in order to develop relevant innovative design strategies. Space was "folded" in order to create new everyday connections between spaces that are ascribed to a single political identity. Imagining this and additional architectural scenarios within these three sites, adjacent to the Temple Mount in Jerusalem, may provide insights to architecture's ability to break conceptual boundaries within politically charged urban environments.

Saturday Session III: 13:15-14:45Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Political Science: Administration, Governance and Finance

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule***36643****Cities, Climate Change and the Changing UN System**

Christian Robertson, Balsillie School of International Affairs, Canada

As the world continues to urbanise, the political significance of cities has become increasingly evident, and the argument for institutionalizing their role within the United Nations (UN) system has become ever more convincing. This is particularly relevant when it comes to addressing climate change, given that cities account for up to 70% of human-induced greenhouse gas emissions (Clos, 2016). Although the relationship between cities and climate change has long gone “under-explored and under-appreciated” (Erickson & Tempest, 2014:3), cities have recently been given more of a voice in climate governance, and the potential for cities to contribute to climate action was explicitly acknowledged in the UN’s 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Paris Agreement and New Urban Agenda. However, given the nature of the UN system, the representation of cities in global governance has yet to be fully realised. As such, it is necessary to investigate how to institutionalize cities in the UN system. To do so, this paper suggests formalizing the relationship between the UN and established international city networks (Acuto, 2016), expanding the role of the UN Advisory Committee of Local Authorities, reviewing the future of UN-Habitat and exploring the notion of a separate UN council for cities (Graute, 2016).

37869**The Implementation of Jakarta's Qlue to Attract the Youth's Participation to Accomplish Good Governance**

Fahrian Yovantra, Indonesia Defense University, Indonesia

Jakarta, the capital city of Indonesia, is ranked the 4th largest cities in the world. Practicing good governance is most challenging, but it could be viewed as an advantage. Through the Jakarta Smart City program, Qlue was introduced not only to address the challenge, but also the issue of the youth's participation to accomplish good governance. This study addresses how the government of Jakarta, utilizes information technology (IT) to attract the youth population, as means to practice good governance through the observation of Qlue, the city's aspirations and complaints online service. This study would like to see Qlue's effectiveness by observing one of the three principles of good governance: participation, accountability and transparency, and responsiveness, and their strategy to attract the interest of the youth population. The research is a qualitative research supported with quantitative data for the analysis of data. The results show that Jakarta has successfully implemented Qlue as a technological innovation. Moreover, Qlue has been one of the causes of change and inspiration for the practice of good governance through IT to attract the participation of the youth population in other cities in Indonesia. Nevertheless, the government of Jakarta has received public appreciations and recognition for its technological innovation, Qlue.

37774**Older Urban Australians' Disaster Flood Experience: Risk, Vulnerability and Resilience**

Evonne Miller, Queensland University of Technology, Australia

How do urban-dwelling older adults experience a natural disaster? What features of their community foster resilience or vulnerability? This presentation explores the intersection of three major trends (population ageing, urbanization and climate change), drawing on qualitative research and poetic inquiry (an arts-based analysis where poems are created from interview data) to unpack the disaster flood experience of older adults in Brisbane, Australia. In 2011 and 2013, the Brisbane river flooded: 35 people lost their lives, with thousands of people evacuated and damage exceeding A\$2.38 billion. In-depth interviews were conducted with ten older residents (average age of 73 years) evacuated from their homes. These older adults described significant resilience, but struggled physically and emotionally, describing themselves as spatially and technologically isolated, with limited participation or power in local political decision-making. Three poems highlight the different social resources older people draw on in their lives during a crisis: Poem 1 (“Nobody came to help me”) illustrates isolation during the flood, whereas Poem 2 (“They came from everywhere”) and Poem 3 (“Man in Blue Shirt”) shows how supported others felt. Focusing on the unique age-specific characteristics, vulnerabilities and strengths of older adults (a growing proportion of the population), this paper highlights how alongside the ‘hard’ infrastructure of regulations, technology and physical risk-mitigation in cities, the ‘soft’ infrastructure of disaster subcultures (values, beliefs, evolving social practices, social networks, connections) contributes significantly to vulnerability, resilience and risk reduction during a disaster.

Saturday Session IV: 14:45-15:45

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: The World Refugee Crisis

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

36710

Paying Attention is a Moral Act

Rosemary Sayer, Curtin University, Australia

Renee Pettitt-Schipp, Curtin University, Australia

Accepting the Stella Prize in 2016, author Charlotte Wood stated that 'paying attention is a moral act.' Wood tells us that to write truthfully 'is to honour the luck and intricate detail of being alive.'⁽¹⁾

In this presentation two Australian writers will reflect on how the recording and sharing of personal stories is an act of attentiveness, as well as a deliberate disruption to the growing nationalism within the dominant global discourse.

Schaffer and Smith posit that 'personal narratives expand audiences around the globe to be educated about human rights issues.'⁽²⁾ Through the lens of their own creative non-fiction, the 'luck and intricate detail of being alive' is explored in the stories of those who live on the margins. The panel will discuss the contested nature of borders and its impact on refugees, asylum seekers, and those living on Christmas and Cocos (Keeling) Islands, used by the Australian Government for detention purposes.

Rosemary Sayer's doctorate studies and her most recent book, *More to the story – conversations with refugees*, reveal the underrepresented stories of refugees and asylum seekers. Renee Pettitt-Schipp, a poet, photographer and doctoral student will explore how oral history and creative works can together extend our capacity for connection.

Together they will argue that paying attention and listening holds transformative power through humanising 'others' in the world we share.

Saturday Session IV: 14:45-15:45Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: History

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule***36790****Institutional Silence Amid the Holocaust: A Comparative Analysis of Agency in the Vatican and Red Cross**

Stephanie Wertheimer, Florida State University, Panama

The Vatican and the International Committee of the Red Cross pledged neutrality in the Second World War. Both organizations refrained from launching explicit appeals and public statements about the Jewish Holocaust, in order to safeguard the continuation of their work in the larger war effort. While there has been extensive debate about Pope Pius XII's "silence," and the ICRC has acknowledged its "moral failure" in remaining stubbornly legalistic at the time, two examples of their humanitarianism amid the Holocaust are presented in this paper to explore agency. The first deals with Vatican diplomacy and Catholic Church's efforts to save the Jews of Rome from roundup and deportation. The second example deals with Swiss Red Cross' aid operations in Vichy France, and the rescue of Jewish children under their protection in Château de La Hille. While both communities in this study were largely saved, the consequences for their rescuers were different. Swiss Red Cross delegates were asked to resign for failing to uphold the principle of neutrality. The Roman clerics continued their work without disciplinary action. The assumption that silence equals consent is wrong. Silence can equal diplomatic savviness. The Church's rescue of the majority of Roman Jews from certain death exemplifies group agency. Pius XII's implicit messages gave consent to a massive refugee operation. In contrast, the rescue of the children of La Hille exemplifies human agency. The Swiss Red Cross delegates acted out of their individual moral principles, placing the interests of humanity over those of their organization.

37122**The American Baptist Missionaries: Their Contribution and Role in Developing Language and Literature Knowledge in NorthEastern India**

Pallavi Baruah, LOKD College, Dhekiajuli, India

Contribution of Christian missionaries towards the development of language and literature is highly praiseworthy. The Assamese society welcomed the inroads of the missionaries into ASSAM in a very positive manner. The Assamese society values their contribution.

It was Christian missionary scholar Miles Bronson who shouldered the responsibility to develop the Assamese language in the 19th century. Rev. Miles Bronson who compiled the first Assamese dictionary way back in 1867. He also took initiatives in publishing the first Assamese newspaper 'Orunodoy' in 1845. Another important contributor was Nathan Brown an American Baptist who devoted his life by doing works on Assamese grammar, language and scripts. With the help of a local called Atmaram Sarma played a key role in developing Assamese literature. Nathan Brown is regarded as one among the rescuers of Assamese language from the Bengali language. In fact they made considerable development in uplifting Assamese literature. History of Assam always remember and respect their existence in the region.

The paper will try to attempt in brief the influence of the American missionaries on Assamese society and bring into notice how they tried to rescue Assamese language from the clutches of the Bengali language. It

has been felt that the history of the role played by the missionaries in NorthEastern India have not quite given coverage. They were the pioneers in developing girls education in ASSAM. Hence focus will be made on their importance in the Assamese society.

Saturday Session IV: 14:45-15:45

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Travel and Tourism

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

37065

Seeing Barcelona: A Sociological Analysis of Tourism in the City

James Moir, Abertay University, United Kingdom

This paper explores the ways in which tourism is situated as a visual experience in the context of Barcelona's modernista architecture. Sight-seeing serves to construct social and personal worlds in the sense of literally guiding the tourist to what should be viewed and how these are then translated in 'experiences' of place. This kind of perceptual-cognitivism is a cultural commonplace, actively maintained in the accomplishment of a range of social practices, including the production of literature associated with tourism such as travel guides. The notion of tourist 'sites as sights' is therefore actively constructed and comes to define the nature of what counts as tourism as a leisure activity. Such sites might include buildings, religious sites, natural scenery and so on. Some may be listed as 'must see' whilst others are included in terms of a more leisurely or wider interest. This activity and social practice preserves an ideology of tourism as the journeying of psychological individuals seeking to add to their experience. It is argued this maintains an economy of tourism rooted in a psychological discourse of perception and this is related to examples of Barcelona as a tourist destination.

36352

From "Cottonopolis" to "Steel City": The Industrial Novel and Post-Industrial Urban Tourism

Jamie Scott, York University, Canada

Great Britain's cities possess innumerable industrial heritage sites. Tourist visits to these sites constitute a major growth sector of more diversified post-industrial urban economies. Though 18th- and 19th-century British industrial life gave rise to the industrial novel, tourism scholars and operators alike have virtually ignored this genre as a resource for post-industrial urban tourism. Likewise, in more recent decades, cities in Great Britain's former dominions have begun to diversify their economies, as they follow along the path of de-industrialization. Here, too, the industrial novel offers a potential resource for post-industrial urban tourism. As contrasting models of and models for the way in which industrial novels and their authors might feature in the sustainable development of post-industrial urban tourism, this paper examines Elizabeth Gaskell (1810-65) and *Mary Barton: A Tale of Manchester Life* (1848), which depicts the mid-19th-century world of "Cottonopolis" in England's north-west, and Dymphna Cusack (1902-81) and *Southern Steel* (1953), which portrays life during World War II (1939-45) in Newcastle, the "Steel City" on Australia's Pacific east coast. First, I locate each author's biography within the industrial history of her city. Then, loosely blending later Russian formalist modes of narrative analysis and contemporary cognitivist approaches to reading, the paper examines passages from *Mary Barton* and *Southern Steel* which represent what I am calling "physical," "perceptual" and "ideological" planes of signification. I close with some observations about staging authenticity, smartphone literary trails and the post-industrial (re-)covering of urban industrial heritage.

Saturday Session IV: 14:45-15:45

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Global Cross-Cultural Comparisons

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

36824

Communication Building City Identities: Communication as a Key Enabler for Dynamic Urbanism in Smart City Environments

Luiz Guilherme Antunes, Universidade de Sao Paulo, Brazil

Vera da Cunha Pasqualin, Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil

Why are some cities so appealing, despite their weak quality of life indicators? Dynamic cities like Rio de Janeiro, Barcelona, New York and Rome rank poorly in some life standards indicators, despite thriving economically, being specialized workforce magnets and innovation sources when compared to neighbour regions. In a fast-paced, mobile world, where innovation is one of the key economic growth sources, we believe that cities should develop unique identities in order to appeal to talented professionals that can enhance its economic importance.

The usual strategies to building a city identity are based on contemporary urbanism theories, in which urban interventions try to change citizen's behaviours, that will, become new population dynamics and change the citizen's image of the city. Despite being useful, these approaches usually demand time and resources that, being subject to political demands of public administration, may compromise the project's development.

Our research brings a proposition based on communication that reverses this process. First, a strong communications strategy should be built to change citizens views and perspectives of their city. Then, urban interventions could be proposed to show what can be done. After that, a public dialog can be developed to create an ongoing conversation on participatory city growth.

We believe that a communications-based approach is essential in smart cities, where a coordinated data communications policy could build information constructs that reflect city identity strategies, aiming to enable citizens to better interact with their urban context and demand changes that can enhance their economic output and life standards.

37673

Saving Cosmopolitanism from the Neoliberal Cosmopolis

Ronald Strickland, Michigan Technological University, United States

The egalitarian ideal of cosmopolitanism has been a key feature of Modernity since Immanuel Kant asserted a "universal law of humanity" in his essay on "Perpetual Peace" (1795). As sites of cultural and economic exchange, modern cities have been at the vanguard of progress toward egalitarian cosmopolitanism. But cosmopolitanism also has elitist overtones, privileging the "refinement" and "sophistication" of metropolitan life over the "crudeness" and "simplicity" of rural life.

In the twenty-first century the egalitarian ideal of cosmopolitanism is further threatened by the erasure of distinctive local cultures among and within "global cities"—what I am calling the "cosmopolis." Neoliberalism commodifies local cultures as objects of nostalgia, and regional differences among cities are blurred in accordance with the demands of capital flows across the globe. The differences that remain are those of class rather than culture. Of course, the vaunted utopian experience of cosmopolitan elitism is overblown, as

is shown in Don DeLillo's dystopian novel *Cosmopolis* (2003) and the David Cronenberg film of the same title (2012).

Several contemporary thinkers (e.g. Appiah, Beck, Delanty, Harvey, Mignolo and Nussbaum) have articulated egalitarian versions of cosmopolitanism that, implicitly or explicitly, acknowledge the global city as a threat to egalitarian socio-political agency.

In this paper I will review these critiques of city-based cosmopolitanism and consider the possibility of a "critical cosmopolitanism" (Delanty's term) that can adjust to contemporary economic and political conditions and enlarge the scope of egalitarian socio-political agency from within the neoliberal cosmopolis.

Saturday Session V: 16:00-17:30

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Literary Studies

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

36319

Cross-Temporal Icons: Amazonian Globality

Blanca Barreto Puente, University of Barcelona, Spain

Recent studies of the female warrior figure, have shown that it is a character that needs rethinking and contributes to the subversion of the so called "female identity". The figure of these warriors or Amazons, comes up as a challenging one. On the one hand, seen as monsters and unnatural, and on the other, praised as erotic heroines, Amazons have for centuries inspired fascination and ambivalence both in western and eastern imaginaries.

Represented across diverse cultural productions as an odd construction of power and gender, these figures have been typically used to test social conventions, both belonging to and displaced from society. These cross-temporal artefacts, who question in-gender performativity, are seen in many cultural productions as a threat to social order. Amazons were figures through whom different social anxieties were portrayed but also challenged. They act as a trigger to call into question issues such as the crossing between sexual and social matters. I aim to argue for the "globality" of the figure of the Amazon, as it is a well-established literary icon in different cultures across the globe. Moreover, they have influenced diverse narratives and artistic productions. Furthermore, when analysed, one might find that there are also representations which add to the counter narrative and resistance of gender roles throughout history.

36681

Crisis and Community in Contemporary World Crime Fiction

Stewart King, Monash University, Australia

In recent years, critics have increasingly begun to pay attention to the world of crime fiction beyond the usual French and Anglo-American traditions and contexts. This attention has focused on both British and American writers who have set their works abroad and whose protagonists are local investigators, such as in Donna Leon's Commissario Guido Brunetti series, and on the indigenous crime writing traditions that have emerged in different languages and which have been translated into English. Both these approaches, however, privilege local specificity and treat novels set in foreign – from the Anglo-American perspective – locales as representative of those places, much in the same way as Fredric Jameson read so-called Third World literature as a national allegory (1986). Indeed, part of the appeal of world crime fiction for readers is the promise of revealing hidden aspects of unknown cultures (Cawelti 1999).

While these approaches have expanded our understanding of the global reach of the genre, there has been little engagement with the international connections between writers, texts and readers from around the globe. In this paper, I analyse several crime novels from around the globe that explore the relationship between criminality, neoliberalism and social and economic justice. By comparing novels that explore these themes across different national traditions, this paper aims to provide a more nuanced account of the transnational impact of capital, crime and politics on particular communities and the world at large.

36339**An Archeology of the Future: How Literature Can Help Us Survive the Precarious Present**

John Ryan, Southern Cross Distance Education School, Australia

Thirty years after it was first published, the novel *Always Coming Home*, Ursula Le Guin's life-affirming palimpsest of a future humanity, has been re-released as part of the SF Masterworks series.

Always Coming Home is about people who 'might be going to have lived a long, long time from now'. As such the novel represents literature as a medium through which we might navigate a way through the precarious and ominous present in which survival and belonging have become estranged from each other and for many people - refugees in particular - belonging and a sense of connectedness have been eclipsed, made uncanny amidst the spectral light of global fragmentation. In LeGuin's remarkable text where she writes about the Kesh, a tribal people whose relationship with nature and whose communities are founded on the connections between things, we find 'worldbuilding' for a purpose – to enable us to chart a way through the present.

As John Scalzi says in his introduction to the novel, Le Guin has produced 'a world and a map overlaid on the one I already had', one that affirms 'an understanding that there was more than one way to live a life'. In this paper I use the lens of the novel to argue that it is literature that can assist us to survive what artist John Akomfrah refers to as 'the corridor of uncertainty'.

Saturday Session V: 16:00-17:30Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Policies and Practice

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule***36295****Assessment of Racial Microaggressions as Potential Cause of Land Tenure Conflicts: The Case of Fiji**

Sivnit Krisan Mudaliar, Kyoto University, Japan

Satoshi Hoshino, Kyoto University, Japan

Kenichirou Onitsuka, Kyoto University, Japan

Recent statistics confirm substantial decline in Indo-Fijian sugarcane farmers concurring with subsiding sugarcane production. Several literatures acclaim racism-induced native tenure conflicts with iTaukei landowners as potential cause however failing to assess the notion methodically. Therefore, this study aimed at evaluating significance of 14 racial microaggressions associated with 6 different experiential forms of land tenure conflicts under the theoretical lens of realistic group conflict theory and microaggression theory. Stratified sampling was administered for consented participation of 186 Indo-Fijian farmers from three representative districts namely, Saweni, Khalsa, and Rarawai. Corresponding data for racial microaggressions and experiential forms of land tenure conflicts were retrieved via questionnaire and semi-structured interviews while participatory rural appraisal was conducted in a focus-group workshop for development of a consensus-building model. Statistical analysis of variance followed by multiple regression analysis revealed strong positive correlation between experiential forms of land tenure conflicts and racial microaggressions ($R^2: \text{ti...tiv} \geq 0.98$; Cronbach $\alpha \geq 0.7$) at $p \leq 0.05$. Based on findings from rural appraisal, specific racial dissension elimination strategies and interracial mutual cooperative mechanisms were developed for the targeted study area. The study concludes by affirming the significant contribution of racial microaggressions towards existing experiential forms of land tenure conflicts and propositioning a resolution paradigm for eradication of racial microaggressions as encountered by Indo-Fijian tenants and respective landowners.

37759**Theoretical Implications of Cosmopolitanism and Korean Textbooks Analysis**

Seoungin Choi, Hanyang University, South Korea

In an era of diversity and conflicts, we need to consider cosmopolitanism which has important lessons for all mankind beyond multiculturalism. Cosmopolitanism includes norms and ethics that transcend national and cultural barriers. On the other hand, multiculturalism draws a line between cultures to create differences that lead to unique identity. However, the Korean social studies textbooks just focus on multiculturalism and do not cover cosmopolitanism in detail. This study investigates approaches to cosmopolitanism using literature analysis and analyzes textbooks being used in Korean schools—elementary, middle, and high schools—by contents analysis. I suggest that textbooks should cover various approaches on cosmopolitanism beyond fragmentary concepts of cosmopolitanism and also beyond the multiculturalism. I will discuss four theoretical approaches —moral, strong, weak, and rooted cosmopolitanism— and how these concepts of cosmopolitanism are explained in South Korea's textbooks. The article argues that the textbooks on cosmopolitanism in South Korea have limited range of cosmopolitanism and fail to provide students with more balanced and comprehensive perspectives.

37779**The Research of the Activities of Social Welfare NGOs Started in Urban Areas in China**

Yuki Yokohama, Kanto Gakuin University, Japan

Faced with an abrupt change in Chinese society in modern times, the Chinese government is expediting its efforts to streamline the laws and systems of social security and social welfare. Chinese policies for the disabled are stipulated in the Constitution and the law to protect security of the disabled. In the field of education for disabled children, special support education is stipulated in the education law, the mandatory education law, and the bylaw to educate children with disabilities. With a recent decline in economic activities, however, China's support service for the disabled can be defined as "in the state of developing" compared to Japan, Europe and North America. We can say that China, which has already become an economic giant, is required to upgrade social welfare policies to support the disabled, also called the socially vulnerable.

Under such circumstances, China has recently seen grass-roots NGOs launched one after another. Many of the NGO founders are not entrepreneurs or celebrities in Chinese high society but positively motivated ordinary citizens.

As I review such situations in modern day China, it seems that China is searching for changeover to a new society that will gradually accept voluntary civic activities while maintaining various restrictions.

In my presentation, I would like to think of Chinese social welfare policies for the disabled toward the future, based on the results of my research into activities by grass-roots NGOs in the field of welfare for the disabled in urban areas.

Saturday Session V: 16:00-17:30

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Geography and Landscape/ Urban Planning, Architecture and Design

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

36635

A Critical Analysis of the Economic Benefit of Public Art

Donna Banks, University of Barcelona, Spain

“Public art research is at something of an impasse” according to Iain Hall and Tim Robertson. My comparative study focuses on three cities in three countries, each of which, through a percent-for-art program, has invested millions in its collection of public art in the belief that it is an important part in the cultural and economic identity of cities. While identity is most commonly discussed in regards to people, when it comes to examining cities, identity is equally as “knotty [a] problem” as Chris Kearney notes when discussing individuals.

Hall and Robertson argue “any project, art or otherwise, that is advocated, funded and sited on the basis of a set of supposed positive social or economic impacts should expect to have these claims tested.” Yet, there remains a scholarly gap in critically analysing such claims. Most research employs a ‘productionist’ or ‘semiotic’ paradigm meaning the research either focuses on the artist’s intent or the symbolism of the artwork. In contrast, my project seeks to interrogate claims made by advocates and scholars of public art; namely that it has transformative and regenerative powers, aids communities in developing a sense of place and civic identity, and addresses the socio-economic needs of communities. To do this, I use Hall and Robertson as a point of departure to objectively explore the benefits of public art. This paper addresses whether public art projects, as part of urban regeneration programs, bring about positive economic change within select communities.

36669

The Minotaur and the Migrant: Writing the Open City in a Time of Closed Minds and Contrary Climates

Thomas Rivard, University of Technology Sydney, Australia

In this era of discredited institutions and disenfranchising systems (economic and political), cities assume preeminent significance. Through their economic, cultural and social potency, cities become not only vehicles for progressive transformation, but also strongholds of genuine heterogeneity and collective exchange, in material, information and capital. But economic and atmospheric climates are intensifying, threatening the physical and social fabric of the city. This paper explores processes of urban design and city-making situated in opposition to rising tides of neoliberal authority and environmental upheaval, seeking genuine urban resilience.

Cities face a rising tide of social, economic and ecological unravelling, led by the widening bifurcation of democracy and capitalism. In a world that increasingly objectifies everything in pursuit of profit, eradication of the local and the political in our cities by global capital is a real threat. This work challenges the narratives which underpin city-making: the myths of economic progress, cultural centrality and of our separation from “nature.”

Encounters with irrationality, difference and interrelatedness are fundamental – the making, operation and meaning of the city is complicit with these acts.

This research utilizes narrative, fiction and a hermeneutical approach to urban theory to outline a vision of a city both open and closed: a borderless, permeable ecology allowing free transfer of information, people

and matter, AND a dense and impenetrable fabric. We navigate to the agora, that place where intersecting desires meet, via an expanded geography of the city, one of excisions and allegory and, most importantly, one wide open to interpretation.

36664

Landscapes of Resistance: McMillan Park, Washington, DC

Miriam Gusevich, The Catholic University of America, United States

Peter Miles, The Catholic University of America, United States

Joseph Barrick, The Catholic University of America, United States

Filipe Da Silva Pereira, The Catholic University of America, United States

Nina Sakic, The Catholic University of America, United States

Landscapes tell stories and we listen in our design practice,. Here we tell the story of McMillan Park, in Washington, DC and we will share our People's plan contributing to the community's effort to resist the city's plans and to save it.

McMillan Park is a national and local landmark, only five kilometers north of the US Capitol. From the street it is a surreal landscape with two rows of concrete silos punctuating a large lawn; this green roof hides an unexpected landscape of sand-filled concrete vaults. Built in 1906 as a public health measure, the slow sand filtration plant guaranteed safe drinking water and eradicated typhoid. In 1985 it was replaced with a more compact chemical treatment plant. Since then, the site has been caught in a protracted war between pro-park and pro-development interests.

Multiple administrations have endorsed the developer's plans to destroy the site. (www.envisionmcmillan.com). All along, the community has resisted the official plan through effective grass roots political mobilization and extensive legal action. Our People's plan was designed on behalf of Friends of McMillan. We listened to the community, to the site, to the natural and settlement history and proposed an alternative vision respecting the past and projecting the future. Our plan has inspired public support and it has become a weapon of resistance. www.McMillanpark.com. The last salvo: December 8, 2016, Friends of McMillan won the lawsuit against the city. The battle continues.

Saturday Session V: 16:00-17:30

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Media, Film and Communication Studies

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

36645

Providence': Peeling Back the Asphalt to See the Stories Beneath

Harriet Gaffney, Griffith University, Australia

This creative practice, interdisciplinary presentation posits that in utilising archival material to re-imagine the development of the Australian city of Melbourne the researcher can invoke some of the true affects of settlement upon first nation's peoples, so demonstrating the unsettled foundations upon which many cities are built.

As the world's "most livable city" (EIU 2016) Melbourne is proud of its parks and gardens, its buildings built at the height of the gold rush and the rivers and waterways along which its multicultural population wanders – however it is difficult to find narratives that explain the seeming absence of Melbourne's Wurundjeri, Boonwurrung, Taungurong, Dja Dja Wurrung and Wathaurung people, or how this came to be.

Historical orthodoxy isolates and makes aberrant incidents that raise questions about the dominant ideology. Yet despite international recognition of the lack of minority voices in traditional history, Australia adheres to a version of the past that obscures narratives going against the status quo.

This presentation uses fiction as a methodology to investigate the past, drawing on the genre's capacity to evoke sensate affect in the reader, and thus problematising the phenomenology of colonialism.

Set in 1837, 'Providence' charts the rise and fall of Melbourne's first mission school, run by the Reverend George Langhorne on the banks of the Yarra River. The short story actively de-bunks the normalisation of white sovereignty, probing ideas about governance, authority and legitimacy to unsettle the reader's relationship with the streets and boulevards upon which the city rests.

37132

Transformation of the Open-Air Cinemas of Istanbul Under Urban Gentrification

Sezen Kayhan, Koç University, Turkey

This study aims to look at the history open air cinemas in Istanbul and how they formed democratic spaces for different social classes in Turkey. Open-air cinemas were located at small neighborhoods and addressed middle and lower classes who do not have access to major movie theaters at the city centers. With no hierarchical settings, low ticket prices, cheap or free facilities of toilet, food and drinks, they were democratic urban spaces where all social classes could experience watching a film in a peaceful collective environment. These cinemas linked cinema-goers with the city and helped them make sense of the rhythm of urban life. Open air cinema was the only and cheapest entertainment of the period that attracted audience from all ages, different ethnic backgrounds and social classes. As a result of a rapid and uncoordinated economic boom in early 50s, mass urban renovation projects transformed public spaces into private housing estates. The destruction of open-air neighborhood cinemas and the emergence of multiplexes in city centers resulted in the social exclusion of certain social classes. This study explores the relation between the transformation of open-air cinemas and the urban gentrification projects that took place in Istanbul between 1950 and 1970. It suggests that cinema-going both shaped and is shaped by the urban gentrification in Istanbul.

36474**Tourism Communication of Bangkok Governor**

Singh Singkhajorn, Bansomdejchaopraya Rajabhat University, Thailand

The purpose of this research is 1) To study the communication of Bangkok Governor and Tourism policy and 2) To study tourism communication of Bangkok Governor. The Methodology of this research are Qualitative and Descriptive. This is a documentary research which basically its source of information are as followed: 1) Primary document which is Bangkok Governor's policy 2) Secondary Document which provides related information from Books, Documentary and Internet. Data analysis is a research tool. The study found that Firstly, Tourism policy of Bangkok Governor called "one special mission, five immediately implemented policies and nineteen urgent missions" can be divided into 3 groups: first Group is Safety community. This develops safety intersection and Public Eyes project by changing secluded and dangerous to clear and airy area. Second is Cleanliness policy under Big cleaning day project to promote a campaign to eliminate water hyacinth along Chao Praya River. Last group is convenient policy, which serving application called Bangkok 2U to update city residents of flood and traffic. Secondly, for tourism communication of Bangkok Governor, the activity called Walking around Ratanakosin has been held. This is an activity to walk along the distance to visit many historical places which in turn, its historic would be promoted. Moreover, to encourage cultural tourism and the booths selling products under Bangkok Brand and street food would be set up. Furthermore, the Phra Pokklao Sky park which is a public garden observatory on 280 meters sky walkway along Chao Praya River.

Saturday Evening Featured Session: 17:45-20:15

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

17:45-18:00 IAFOR Documentary Photography Award

18:00-18:45 Featured Presentation

Breaking Point: Ukraine in the Era of Trump

Mark Jonathan Harris, University of Southern California, USA

18:45-20:15 Featured Film Screening

Breaking Point: The War for Democracy in Ukraine

Sunday Session I: 09:00-11:00

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Linguistics, Language and Cultural Studies

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

35241

Transracial Adoption: Love and Pain

Michelle Anne Elmitt, University of Canberra, Australia

In various social and political discourses, we hear that orphaned children need homes and love, and that children of the disenfranchised are being stolen (Briggs, 2012). In the spectrum of families forming between these situations, I ask what are the possibilities for loving relationships when individuals, from different cultures and ontological understandings, are positioned together to live as kin? Adoptive families can be subject to prejudice from prevailing discourses that privilege biological parenting. How complex relationships develop in oppressive social situations, across boundaries of race, personality, desire and trauma, is not often explored through research.

This paper examines what is happening, both materially and emotionally, within families with transracially adopted children. I have undertaken qualitative field research in Australia and Ethiopia, and analysed the data academically and with a creative writing process. Intersubjective encounters may exceed language, so the analysis is framed by Karen Barad's post-humanist notion of performativity (2003), to capture the multivocality and materiality of lived experiences.

I present findings from seven case studies where boundaries, enhancements and limits to loving relationships are identified, including: parental desire, trauma, belonging and the narrative of 'one big family,' where nuclear family models are superseded. And, I interpret the pathos in a fictionalised account from one interview with the mother of a daughter adopted from the Pacific islands.

Love appears in transracial adoptive families as fluid and tenuous and is not always successful, as boundaries between personal, social, material and discursive understandings are blurred.

33946

The Migrant Protagonists in Ignacio Del Moral's *La Mirada Del Hombre Oscuro* and José Moreno Arenas' *La Playa*

Eugenia Charoni, Flagler College, United States

The constant movement of populations in the search of better living conditions has been observed since the early days of the human history. In recent decades Europe has been facing an ongoing migratory wave that has been shifting the social, political, cultural and economic dynamics of its countries. Spain has experienced the impact of this movement by accepting migrants from Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe. In an effort to better portray the migratory situation in the Iberian Peninsula, Spanish playwrights stage characters who are either torn by stereotypes confronting the unknown Other or who turn their back to the cruel reality of drowned bodies.

Ignacio del Moral in *La Mirada del hombre oscuro* (1991) and José Moreno Arenas in *La playa* (2004) give their Spanish characters sharp and provocative language while they question their judgement toward the Other. The migrant characters of both plays remain silent, immobile and unable to react or communicate with the Spaniards. This presentation aims to discuss the silence and immobility of migrant characters and

portray how they become the point of reference and overpower the protagonists. José Moreno Arenas and Ignacio del Moral invite the audience/reader to reflect upon the accuracy of certain judgements toward the Other, to reexamine the way each one of us perceive ourselves and the ones around us and to gain a better understanding of what common humanity embraces.

36904

Bilingual Latino Teachers: Experiences of Language Shame and Loss

Lisa Winstead, California State University, Fullerton, United States

Congcong (Penny) Wang, University of Northern Iowa, United States

Bilingual teachers come into the workplace with a plethora of language capital, language registers and varieties as well as cultural understanding associated with knowing more than one language. Such expertise and capital can be used to promote positive well-being and language bridging for bilingual and plurilingual newcomers in mainstream schools. While the European Union has promoted language policies that promote plurilingualism, instances of home language restriction in schools has occurred. Primary language restriction is historically charged in the United States. English-only policies enacted as early as the 1850s serve as reminders that other languages will not be easily tolerated. These sentiments were reflected in more recent legislation, Proposition 227, which was passed in California in 1998. While the proposition has been repealed through the recent passage of Proposition 58 in 2016, it has negatively influenced educator and administrator decisions about primary language use and bilingual support in mainstream classrooms. The intent of this multiple case study of five bilingual teachers was to explore Spanish-English bilinguals lived experiences utilizing their primary language as ELL children and as adult bilinguals teachers in schools. Data were collected from journals, interviews, and artifacts over a period of three years. Salient themes converged based on participant childhood schooling, e.g., institutional language shaming, institutional instigated language loss, family-supported language pride, and family-supported language retention. Implications for administrators and educators are addressed.

37498

Speaking, Power, And Existence: Coetzee's Foe As an Allegory for the Power of Ideological Discourse to Write People and History

Allen Walzem, Southern Taiwan University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

In this paper I argue that J.M. Coetzee's 1986 novel *Foe* attempts to retroactively rewrite the ideological implications for colonization and exploitation embedded in the original Daniel Defoe novel *Robinson Crusoe* by rewriting the circumstances of its original authorship by "reinserting" the voices and roles of those who were excluded in the final version of the original. The Novel is notoriously hard to understand due to its post-modern structure. However, I assert that it's meaning can be traced fairly easily when read in conjunction with the messages and caveats given by Gyatri Spivak in her seminal "Can the Subaltern Speak?" I show that the ultimate point of the novel is positive, expressing the idea that although the actual voices of those oppressed and excised by history cannot truly be rediscovered, "history will out" and intelligent and sensitive archaeological work performed by writers, artists, and academics in the present can re-inform the past, and can at least cause the oppression and abuse of power, especially hegemonic and colonial, in the past to be recognized for what it was, a process that will allow some of the historical gaps hiding historical injustices to be accounted for. Speaking is power, and even where the original words are lost forever, recognizing the existence and acknowledging the importance and rights of the lost and disempowered speakers will at least restore some degree of accuracy to our portrait of the past.

Sunday Session I: 09:00-11:00Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Cultural Studies

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule***36848****Boko Haram is Not a Global Terrorist Threat: The Invention of Islamophobia in Academic and Journalistic Reports**

Somila Mjekula, Nelson Mandela University, South Africa

Since the 9/11 attack on the World Trade Center in 2001, Islamic fundamentalism has become synonymous with global terrorism, seen as a threat to Western culture, values and ideologies. A plethora of work by journalists in international news publications and academics in scholarly journals has been widely influential in drawing a relationship between Islam and terrorism. This reductive framing of Islam is most apparent in the representation of radical extremist groups and their religious orientations and goals. These groups, coming from diverse historical, socio-political and geographical backgrounds, are placed under the all-encompassing umbrella of Islam by both journalists and academics. An example of such is how the Boko Haram sect in Nigeria is reduced to comparisons with other radically militant groups such as the Taliban, al-Shabaab, al-Qaeda and recently ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and Syria). Beyond the Islamic descriptor, these comparisons often relate to the religio-political objectives of the groups, their organisational and operational similarities, and the magnitude of their attacks. However, the reports negate influential factors that define the groups, like colonial history, diverse identities within Islam and the socio-economic dimension of the violence. Thus, this study seeks to examine the reductive representation of Islam as a religion of global concern, through an analysis of how Boko Haram is reported by libertarian media and scholars. In the study, a critical emphasis is placed on the 'fear factor' induced by the overt demonisation of Islam in its relation to extremist sects, which arguably leads to Islamophobia.

36668**Fun and Beliefs for Fit's Sake: A Blended Approach to Communicating Messages about Smoking to Young People**

Lovie Edwin Seru, University of Botswana, Botswana

This study was premised on the observation that cigarette smoking by the youth in Botswana is endemic. This prevails despite the spirited efforts by public health organizations and agencies to educate the youth about the risk factors of smoking. Given the realization that the biggest danger of smoking in Botswana is that it actually involves the youth who might live longer if they can get help and give up smoking, the objective of this study was three-fold: to observe and appraise the youth's smoking habits, to identify factors that make the youth start smoking, and to identify the best communication models that can help the youth give up smoking. Using a tripartite methods of observation, interviewing and focus group, this study has unearthed that the social environment and peer pressure are key contributory factors to the onset of smoking by the youth in Botswana and that many start smoking despite having the knowledge about the risk factors involved. Based on the fact that the youth spend most of their waking hours on social media, and the purported influence and efficacy of the Health Belief Model on behaviour change, this study suggests a blended approach to campaigns against smoking where the Entertainment and the Health Belief Models would be simultaneously used in campaigns targeted at the youth.

37874**Collaboration Beyond Borders: The Influence of Emotional and Social Competencies**

Aileen Zaballero, The Pennsylvania State University, United States

Our identities are constructed by borders and will be dominated by various social factors, such as family, church, and state. How we see ourselves in relation to others is derived from formal and informal membership into sub-groups that inculcate knowledge, beliefs, values, attitudes, and traditions. This, in turn, will impact our perceptions of those around us and can potentially lead to miscommunications, dysfunctional interactions, the creation of barriers, and may negatively affect organizational performance (Al-Jenaibi, 2012).

The rise of international communication and the need for collaborative interaction continues to be a challenge. As workforce talent continues to cross borders, the global employee must familiarize him/herself with the intricacies of cultural relationships to determine which responses are appropriate (Hofstede 1984). Current research on collaboration in cross-cultural situations reveals that differences in cultural orientations may result in different perceptions of appropriate behaviors, thus negatively impacting the effectiveness of decision-making processes (Irwin and Normore 2015). Although not specifically developed to address interdisciplinary-collaboration, emotional literacy is suggested as a necessary competence to enable and encourage collaborative efforts (Mintz and Stoller 2014). Hence, it is important to further investigate this phenomenon, specifically, emotional competence from an interpretative paradigm that explores the process of knowing and the social construction of concepts; rather than from a universal paradigm that asserts a singularity of knowledge as a means to predict. The proposed study intends to explore how awareness, interpretation, understanding, and management of emotions in an interpersonal exchange may influence the ability to cooperate and possibly collaborate.

36135**Trespassing Boundaries Between Peoples and Borders Between Countries: Strategies of Resistance Through Cinematic Representations**

Susanna Scarparo, Monash University, Australia

The Lampedusa Immigrant Reception centre began operating in 1998 and since then, what was once a little-known island, has become inextricably linked with the horrors of war, death and persecution experienced by the hundreds of thousands migrants and asylum seekers seeking to enter the European Union. Most of the people who arrive at the reception centre in Lampedusa do not wish to stay in Italy and hope to settle in northern European countries such as Germany and Sweden, or the UK.

In this climate of increasing pressure from such unprecedented large scale movement of people escaping war, persecution and poverty, and at a time in which governments of European member states (like many other Western countries) have introduced divisive and punitive legislation, many in Europe disagree with their governments' actions and popular opinion is polarised.

In this paper, I discuss the films *Fuocoammare* (2016) and *Io sto con la sposa* (2014) as examples of films that, in different ways, engage powerfully with experiences of trespassing boundaries between peoples and borders between countries. Focusing on life in Lampedusa (in the case of *Fuocoammare*) and an illegal journey from Italy to Sweden (in the case of *Io sto con la sposa*) these films explore strategies of resistance against exclusion and division. In so doing, they imagine new definitions of borders through the medium of cinema and a filmic language that avoids victimisation, thus inviting viewers to confront diversity and celebrate inclusion and compassion.

Sunday Session I: 09:00-11:00

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Geography and Landscape/ Urban Planning, Architecture and Design

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

37793

How a Neighborhood Changes From Summer Resort to Conservative Quarter: The Case of Florya, Istanbul

Yuzyl Nevin Aydin, Istanbul Technical University, Turkey

Florya one of the oldest summer resort in Istanbul competing with its neighbors in growing. With the changes in its dwellers, the neighborhood started to change incrementally in the past 20 years. In 1950's it has been one of the most modern and beautiful summer resorts for Istanbul's citizens. From 90's to present Florya wriggle itself out of being a summer resort and with the undeniable effect of the airport and the congress center it has started to house rich people's family mansions and then it has become the focus of the rich conservatives. This article tries to demonstrate the changes in housing typology of Florya from the beginning to the present day in four periods regarding the social change. First period focuses on summer resorts that can mainly discriminated with their open space usage. Second period has started after the airport and fairground came into service. The houses started to domicile for full time family residents so that housing program and spatial organization has changed. Third period has leaped forward with a legal loophole during the local elections in 2004. The buildings of this period are very luxurious and higher than they must be. Last period is for the houses that very luxurious again but not high as previous ones. These houses are very introverted because of their very conservative residents. This research in this manner tries to seek out the changing topology of the local housing according to sociological transformation.

36223

Urban Reinventions: San Francisco's Treasure Island

Tanu Sankalia, University of San Francisco, United States

This paper examines the historic and contemporary urban reinventions of San Francisco's Treasure Island. Built by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers between 1936 and 1937 in the middle of San Francisco Bay, Treasure Island was envisioned as San Francisco's first airport, and the site of the Golden Gate International Exposition (GGIE) held between 1939 and 1940. The construction of the 400-acre island out of landfill coincided with an era of modern transportation engineering, which provided geographic connectivity through the airport, and the two major bridges completed in the late 1930s that spanned San Francisco Bay. The GGIE celebrated themes of international cosmopolitanism with particular focus on Asia and Latin America. Treasure Island's planned re-use as an airport was scuttled by the advent of World War II, as Treasure Island was developed into a major Pacific theater naval base.

After being occupied by the US Navy from 1941-1997, Treasure Island is being reinvented as a new, "green" city for 19,000 residents. The Treasure Island Development Plan (TIDP), approved in June 2011, is an ambitious vision that is consistent with a current global movement towards large scale, capital-intensive, land development and the production ecotopian cities. By focusing on the planning of the TIDP, set against its developmental history, this paper will consider themes of utopia and sustainability that underpin large-scale property development. In doing so, this paper hopes to shed some light on the role and significance of projects such as the TIDP in twenty-first century city building.

35717**Urban Design and Nussbaum's Capabilities Approach**

Scott Roulier, Lyon College, United States

The geographer Edward Soja has argued that “geographies are consequential.” The proposed paper adopts Soja’s basic premise, arguing that spatial arrangements can have positive or negative impacts on social and political life. This begs the question: how can we measure these impacts? One metric, this paper suggests, would be the “capabilities approach,” developed by Amartya Sen and Martha Nussbaum. In comparing societies—in our case, urban design models—the capabilities approach is interested in what people are empowered to do or be. The central question here, then, is how built spaces nurture and support—or, alternatively, restrict and undermine—basic human capabilities. The method of this paper is to examine several urban tableaux—i.e. suburbs, urban modernism and New Urbanism. Despite some of the legitimate concerns and critiques of New Urbanism, the paper concludes that its design strategies better support combined capabilities than the alternatives.

37833**Depth Perception and Visual Manipulation of Japanese Gardens**

Ran Kamiyama, Toyo University, Japan

The primary interest of this research is to introduce the principle of visual perception of depth and how the principles are implemented and applied into Japanese garden design.

Physical and psychological proximity to nature is essential for Japanese gardens. Consequently, many Japanese gardens are located near or surrounded by natural environment, however some of the gardens are not located in such desired environment. For this reason, some gardens are carefully designed as if to be in the natural environment by manipulating visual perception. In particular, visual perception of depth is essential factor to generate visual manipulation of a space. Generally the depth is perceived by variety of cues including relative size, order, texture gradients, color, lighting and shading, aerial perspective, and linear perspective. In addition to this, the principles of Chinese visual presentation called “Floating Perspective” by Chinese landscape painters, Guo Xi and “The six distances in Chinese landscape painting” by Han Cho are regarded as important principles of depth perception in Japan. Such principles are carefully examined and adopted intelligently to landscape design to improve a landscape or landscape area. “Borrowed scenery” is one of the best example of applying this design technique.

In this paper, principles of visual perception of depth in the Western and Eastern culture are briefly described and explained how the principles are effectively implemented into an actual space and created the unique landscape by introducing variety of Japanese gardens.

Sunday Session I: 09:00-11:00Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Public Policy

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule***36930****The Cultural Politics of the Creative City Approach and Neoliberalism in South-East Asia**

Phitchakan Chuangchai, University of Warwick, United Kingdom

The Creative City approach has become a trend in urban regeneration in the last two decades. Many cities around the world have adopted the idea of the Creative City in hoping that the approach will help generate economic growth and therefore will fix economic and social problems in the cities. Despite all the positive outcomes that the approach seems to promise, some scholars (i.e. Peck, 2005; Mould, 2015), criticise that the approach could hide the effects of neoliberalism if it aims to solve urban problems by only using a market-oriented solution. Therefore, the ultimate purpose of this research is to find out whether or not the Creative City approach is a means bringing in neoliberalism to the South-east Asian cities, focusing on four main cities: Chiang Mai (Thailand), Cebu (Philippines), Bandung (Indonesia), and George Town (Malaysia). For this short paper, the objective is to find a link between neoliberalism and urban cultural policies emerging from the Creative City idea, and how it is applied in the South-east Asian region. In order to study the relationship between neoliberalism and urban cultural policies in the South-east Asian region, this research draws upon mostly secondary sources including books and journal articles. It is found that cities in South-east Asia that adopted the Creative City approach are risking themselves in facing with effects from neoliberalism, for example, privatisation, deregulation, and uneven economic development.

36962**The Trading of Individual Investors without Knowledge of Law Related to the Stock Market**

Piboon Vitoonpanyakul, Bansomdejchaopraya Rajabhat University, Thailand

The purposes of this research was to study the individual investors who almost never study the news securities and exchange act (fifth amendment) of 2016 which identified that criminal offense by notification distribute false information or endorsement or mistake text declaration on financial position operating result stock trading or involving information to issuing company that effected to stock market or making decision in exchange market because of individual investors always communicate through online social media. Individual investors who posting false information that lead to positive or negative in exchange investment increase or decrease share prices all those above statement, individual investors be commit a crime. Hence, should be give knowledge on the new securities and exchange act (Fifth Amendment) of 2016 to individual investors for avoiding to be a legally criminal offender.

37573**Is Nigeria a Soft Power State?**

Oluwaseun Emmanuel Tella, University of South Africa, South Africa

The increasing relevance given to soft power by Western and Chinese academics and more importantly their public officials has prompted some African scholars to examine the utility of soft power in the African context. While the literature on South African foreign policy has paid attention to this issue in recent years, there are very few studies on Nigeria's soft power. Against this backdrop, this article examines whether or not Nigeria

is a soft power state. It argues that while the country possesses remarkable soft power, particularly in Africa, this has not been optimally deployed to achieve the desired outcomes. The article concludes that public officials need to pay more attention to the utility of soft power in their foreign policy process and challenges Nigerian academics to take a cue from their counterparts abroad and begin to engage their country's soft power.

38104

Planning for City Transformation Towards Sustainability in Gulf States; City Prosperity Initiative Experience

Tarek Azmy El-Sheikh, UN Habitat, Kuwait

Ameera Alhassan, Government of Kuwait, Kuwait

UN-Habitat's City Prosperity Initiative (CPI) is an integral part of the Data Revolution for Sustainable Development. It not only aims to integrate new sources of data and increase its usefulness, but also enables city authorities, as well as local and national stakeholders, to identify opportunities and potential areas of intervention for their cities to become more prosperous.

Cities of the Gulf States are becoming hubs for development, innovation and economic opportunities. All states are striving to address the challenges facing their cities and exert all efforts to achieve Sustainable Goal(11).This needs city information as a pre-requisite to deciding: 1) Which policies to implement;2) Where to allocate public and private resources;3)How to identify setbacks and opportunities and;4)How to measure what has changed.

The paper will highlight from Saudi Arabia case how CPI provides indices and measurements, it also enables city authorities, as well as local and national stakeholders, to identify opportunities and potential areas of intervention for their cities to become more sustainable. The paper will also explain how CPI can play a vital role in supporting key national authorities to take informed decisions informed by internationally-validated data and indices. It will present how CPI support decision- making for multiscale levels of government ranging from national urban policies to regional and metropolitan strategies; and city-wide interventions to sub-city districts or neighborhoods. The paper will conclude with providing a guideline and step by step approach to profiling city prosperity for sustainability.

Sunday Session II: 11:15-12:45

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Language, Literature and Linguistics

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

36215

Benefits of Digital Game-Based Learning (DGBL) For English Learning

Adolf Richardo Bagus Setiadi, Monash University, Indonesia

The rapid development of English teaching method in recent years has brought out several new ideas to fruition, such as using entertainment media (such as movies or music) in order to support English learning. One of those entertainment media is digital games. Although digital game-based learning (DGBL) has risen in popularity throughout the years and has been implemented to support various subjects' learning, including English, there is still ongoing debate about whether DGBL may give more benefit for students than already-established face-to-face, conventional teaching method. Thus, this study points out the benefits of using DGBL for English learning over the conventional method. This study consists of three purposes. Firstly, it will explore the background information of DGBL, such as its definition and history. Secondly, it will point out the benefits of using DGBL in English learning. Finally, while it is not the focus of this study, there are several drawbacks of using DGBL in English learning. Based on data from existing research, this study concludes that there are obvious benefits that can be gained by using DGBL over conventional teaching method. However, there are several drawbacks that cannot be ignored either. Thus, further development and research are needed in order to eliminate those drawbacks and maximize the potential of DGBL usage for English learning.

36940

The Plight of Marginalized Women in Conflict Situations: Glimpses in Arupa Patangia Kalita's 'Phelani'

Archana Bhattacharjee, Kakojan College, India

Literature is not only a reflection of the society but also serves as a corrective mirror in which members of the society can look at themselves and find the need for positive changes. India's North-East has been considered as one of the most conflict ridden region of India and South Asia and many writers from this region focuses on violence to emasculate themselves from it. Arupa Patangia Kalita, one of Assam's leading award winning novelist belong to this group. Her famous novel 'Felanee' focuses on ethnic conflict and violence that tears people and communities apart in the most brutal and savage way. The story revolves around the experience of one woman called Felanee meaning 'thrown away'-so called because she was thrown into a swamp and left to die immediately after birth but miraculously survives against all odds. Felanee and hundreds of women like her who during ethnic conflict are thrown into new hostile terrain but cling on with tenacity and survive. She represents a class of marginalized rootless women in search of space and identity in a society bent on removing all traces of their identity. But like the weeds growing profusely along the banks of Assam's rivers survive and pave the way for others like her to follow the path chosen by her.

37148

From Countryside to City: Reconfiguring the Architecture of the Bildungsroman in David Mitchell's #9dream

Dalene Labuschagne, University of Johannesburg, South Africa

In their introduction to 'Urban Spaces in Literature' (2010), Petr Chalupský and Anna Grmelová observe that literary representations of the city had relied, for close on two hundred years since the Enlightenment, on 'the binary opposition between the corrupt city and the untainted country' (2). This relationship is most evident in the conventional Bildungsroman, where protagonists travel from country to city and back again to reach a renewed appreciation for the virtues of their pastoral home, which are then also bestowed on them. Thus the binary remains intact, effectively annulling any proposed changes to the social order. Ivan Callus (2010: 115) interrogates such a hierarchy, finding that '[s]elf-renewal, if it happens, must happen in the city' despite its supposed venality. David Mitchell's *11.22.03* demonstrates just such a rationale, presenting a novel of development in which the protagonist, Eiji Miyake has travelled from his home on the island of Yakushima to a strangely hallucinatory version the metropolis of Tokyo to find his father, and thus secure a stable sense of self. However, Eiji's sojourn in the city is fraught with surreal, sometimes sordid encounters with an array of father-figures; when he eventually meets his real father, Eiji is confronted with the inadequacy of the man and is forced to renounce him. In this way, as I aim to demonstrate in my presentation, Mitchell's novel denies the central premise of the genre to bring about a reconfiguration in the architecture – that is, the character and style – of the Bildungsroman.

Sunday Session II: 11:15-12:45

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Education/ Pedagogy

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

34885

The Roles of Parents to the Success of the Implementation of Home-Schooling in Indonesia

Ibrahim, Monash University, Australia

The practice of home-schooling (parent-led home-based education) in Indonesia rises significantly each year, especially in some well-developed city for many reasons. Well-development of economic growth in Indonesia also escorted by growing public awareness of the importance of children's education quality such as the big number of parents putting their children in home-schooling. This study was designed to provide the analysis of current condition and the practical of home-schooling in Indonesia. In addition, this study explores parents' roles to the success of the implementation of home-schooling. In implementing home-schooling, parents play significant influences on the students' academic and social performance which is evidenced by better academic result of home-schooling students who get more parents involvement than those who do not. Parents also have some considerations to home-school their children rather than attending public school; loss of trust in the public school, the desire to enhance children's knowledge and interest, and keep the family's religious and moral values. However, in implementing home-schooling, it does not mean parents are free from challenges. Parents also encounter some difficulties to adapt the system of home-schooling especially the transition from public school. Also, parents should analyse the budget, access, and family roles to adjust with the need of home-schooling teaching and learning process. The conclusion can also be drawn that parents play substantial contribution to determine the success of home-schooled students academically and socially.

35423

The Challenges of Decentralised Education Policy for Teachers in Indonesian Contexts

Ahmad Ardillah Rahman, Monash University, Australia

The decentralisation policy in education has been a trend in some countries in the last two decades. In Indonesia, the implementation of the policy has been introduced since 2003 with the occurrence of School-Based Management policy. The reform has affected the way principals and teachers should involve in school practices in which more autonomies and flexibilities are given to teachers in conducting their teaching practices. Almost 13 years since the policy was firstly introduced, the government and teachers in Indonesia still face some obstacles in maximising the potential benefits of the implementation of the decentralised education system. This study, thus, critically analyses the challenges of decentralised education policy for teachers in Indonesian education context. The purposes of this study are threefold. Firstly, it will explore the history of policy transformation from a centralised to a decentralised education policy. Secondly, it points out the advantages of the decentralised policy implementation. The last, it provides a comprehensive description of challenges faced by Indonesian teachers with the new roles in designing and implementing a curriculum. By using data from existing surveys and research, this study concludes that to successfully implement the transformation in the educational reform of Indonesia, continual and gradual teachers' training, professional career pathway, and local monitoring for teachers should be developed and strengthened.

37167**Neoliberal Education Policy and the Binds of Poverty: A Lack of Aspiration or a Failure of the Imagination?**

Ceri Brown, University of Bath, United Kingdom

An enduring problem for educational policymakers in the UK is in accounting for why so few students from low-socio-economic (SES) backgrounds are successful in school, in being twice as likely to leave school having underperformed (Ofsted 2013; 23; OECD 2016; 222). This paper unpicks the neo-liberal policy position on this question, founded on an assumption that underachievement is due to a lack of aspiration on the part of families and children. Against this, an alternative and more complex set of explanations are advanced, which illuminate a failure on the part of policymakers to imagine or understand the realities of school life for children in poverty. To do so requires an in-depth engagement with the neo-liberal approach to educational policy and in particular, the assumptions made about the motivation of those in poverty who fail to conform to expected behaviour in schools. The first section, therefore, analyses the neo-liberal antecedents to current educational policy. In the case of the Conservative UK government the core of neo-liberal policy making is augmented with a moral underclass discourse (Levitas 2005). The latter, provides a definition of the problem of poverty and it constructs, in consequence, authoritarian, within school policies, where sanctions against parents cannot be effectively applied. This approach to educational policy is part of the wider agenda concerning the culture of poverty in a 'broken' Britain (Cameron 2011). The second section presents, by way of contrast, the four binds that students experiencing poverty have to negotiate in schools.

Sunday Session II: 11:15-12:45

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Geography and Landscape/ Urban Planning, Architecture and Design

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

36724

Relations Between Gentrification, Hospitality and Tourism: Illustrating Change in Amsterdam

Timo Derriks, HZ University of Applied Sciences, Netherlands

Working class areas close to city centres can transform into middle and higher class areas, referring gentrification. Wealthier residents move into these areas since there is a new interest in urban living and because these neighbourhoods offer cheaper accommodations. Residents interested in settling within these cheaper neighbourhoods can still benefit from urban facilities, services, and closeness to the city centre as well as to relatives. As a consequence, investments in these areas can be made, which might result in improved housing, retail, services, facilities and neighbourhood image, but also in possible displacement of original residents and entrepreneurs because costs of living may rise. The hospitality sector plays a key role in producing and reproducing the vibe of a particular neighbourhood, therewith contributing to the appeal and image of a certain district. The sector is a space in which food, beverage, music, decoration and atmosphere are agencies of tastes and lifestyles.

The cultural diversity existing in a neighbourhood, reflected in a variation of residents and businesses, can attract visitors and new residents, but eventually also tourists. These tourists could increasingly pay a visit to these neighbourhoods, as fostered by promotion, and even settle there and become a resident. This longitudinal study compares possible signs of gentrification in two Amsterdam neighbourhoods. Resulting from interviews and observations in 2010, 2015 and 2017, change in these two districts is illustrated and discussed.

37848

Examining the Island City Through Narrative & Collective Memory

Nicola Crowson, University of Portsmouth, United Kingdom

Tina Wallbridge, University of Portsmouth, United Kingdom

The City encompasses different layers of history, narratives and their interrelationships result in the current urban composition and cultural identity. Theorising this information requires architects to broaden their understanding of context through the consideration of tangible and intangible characteristics in order to place-make. Therefore, this paper explores the interrelationship between collective memory, narrative, identity and architecture. It aims to investigate how narrative informs understanding of context and authentic contemporary place-making within the Portsmouth, the only island city in the UK. Portsmouth has always constituted a navigating point influenced by cultures across the globe. The city density is another challenge which identifies Portsmouth as an appropriate case. Consequently, the City of Portsmouth will be considered as a constellation of stories, which map its past and reveal potential improvements to the city function. The current paper develops a cross-disciplinary approach to understanding and responding to the spatial quality of the city. A literature review will form a foundation of critique on narrative through which the city will be reviewed. Historic maps of the city will be analysed and fictional and non-fictional stories will be gathered in order to expose the city layers and interpretations. On-site analysis will be carried out to further consolidate this information. Spatial interpretations of the city will identify a series of possible developments, sites and

briefs. This will highly facilitate the establishment of a new framework that enhances the city spatial quality and everyday function. This paper's output will also enrich the city's development strategies.

37025

Assessment of Measures of Urban Built Environment Versus Socio-Economic Indicators in a Socio-Geographical Perspective

Deniz Gerçek, Kocaeli University, Turkey

İ. Talih Güven, Kocaeli University, Turkey

Increase of urban size as a consequence of urbanization, has the potential of causing deterioration in various dimensions in a city, as well as providing improvements in economic, social, cultural and environmental means. Because of particular structure of urban environments, clustering of dwellers' - mostly migrated from across the country - with diverse of socio-economic characteristics; Quality of Life (QoL) depict intra-urban variation. These variations in QoL cause profound problems like urban inequity and spatial segregation that are discussed in the framework of today's urban studies. .

Quality of Life differs pretty well in definition, but in general, it refers to environmental conditions in which people live and wealth of people. Central to this epistemology is the research into the relationship between people and their urban environments.

Proposed study analyzes spatial variability of QoL in the study area, İzmit ,Turkey. İzmit city which encountered heavy industry leap in 1960's preserved its character of being an industrial city until today. However, city faced many environmental and social problems brought about by rapid urbanization due to migration,lack of a proper , plan, massive destruction with earthquake in 1999 followed by rapid and rash decisions for , recovery.

This study builds QoL research on measurable material phenomenon and it utilizes objective indicators; build environment and socio-economic status and investigates the relationship between two. Results highlight the variation of these crucial indicators of QoL and reveal inequities and deterioration across the city.

Sunday Session II: 11:15-12:45

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Economics and Business Studies

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

37910

How Social Entrepreneurship Works: The Case Study of Garbage Clinical Insurance in Indonesia

Lidya de Vega, Lancaster University, United Kingdom

Entrepreneurship has been one of the growing phenomena in recent decades. Most of the people relate the entrepreneurship with the economic activity which has the goals to gain as many profits as possible. However, some entrepreneurs distinguished themselves by engaged in social activities that firmly embedded in their entrepreneurial activities and known as social entrepreneurship. The mission among the entrepreneurs is the fundamental distinction between both commercial and social entrepreneurship. This study examines Garbage Clinical Insurance (GCI) Indonesia as a social enterprise by using the PCDO Framework, CASE Model and SVP Framework. As a result, GCI performs in line with the process of social entrepreneurship to creating valuable opportunity and even give multiple social impacts to communities, government and environment. Furthermore, GCI successfully creates sustainable financial cycle to keep the enterprise run independently.

36969

How Do Cities Promote Online Their Investment Potential? Comparative Analysis of Investment Promotion Websites of Barcelona, Manchester, Wrocaw, and Lublin

Krzysztof Raganowicz, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin, Poland

Investment potential is one of the key assets of the city that are used to develop the local economy. Hence, cities compete against each other in a global market to attract investments. They use many sophisticated marketing tools, both offline and online. However, currently, the influence of the Internet channels of communication, including social media, on everyday life and work is bigger and bigger. Accordingly, the online sources of information about the city play a very important role in the decision-making process regarding choosing the proper location for the investment.

Therefore, the inward investment promotion websites of four leading European cities concerning the foreign direct investment strategy (fDi Magazine: European Cities and Regions of the Future 2016/17): Barcelona, Manchester, Wrocław, and Lublin, were analysed comparatively using modified Website Attributive Evaluation System. The purpose of the research was to identify common features of these websites and to indicate the crucial information that must be communicated towards potential investors and business analysts to draw their attention, thereby increase the chance of the city to be chosen as the investment location. The analysis showed that all four cities' websites are, apart from the significant differences in graphic layout, very similar concerning presented content. Moreover, the comparable approach to communication with investors is clearly visible. Assuming the cities' expertise in investor service, proven by the highest positions in the strategy for attracting investors rankings, it indicates that it could be possible to design perfectly transferable scheme of the city's inward investment promotion website.

37593**Risk Aversion, A Laboratory Experiment: Lessons from Tunisian Financial Market**

Jihene Jebeniani, IHEC of Carthage, Tunisia

Amira Kaddour, IHEC of Carthage, Tunisia

We develop an experimental laboratory in the context of financial behavior to test loss aversion based on the Cumulative Prospect Theory. Our econometric analysis, using lotteries and an ordered probit model, has confirmed the CPT, with a positive and significant return indicator coefficient, and an increase of the ordinal threshold of risk aversion, for one lottery with positive returns. We experimentally tested another generalization of the Expected Utility Theory, namely the deformation of probability. Our approach has overcome the difficulty to identify econometrically CPT, and was assessed in a context of developing country. Results have shown that financial behavior overestimate low probability of large losses and financial investors are averse to risk related to losses rather than gains. CPT postulates are confirmed through an econometric approach on the case of Tunisian financial market. These results contribute to help policymakers to include in their analysis, the impact of the inclusion of a reference point in investors' choices, specifically the effect of negative news and events.

Sunday Session III: 14:00-15:30

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Travel and Tourism

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

36923

Challenges of the Historic Site Management Plan in Istanbul

Mine Topcubasi Cilingiroglu, Fatih Sultan Mehmet Vakif University, Turkey

Istanbul as a city registered to World Heritage List by UNESCO, has special influence on the tourism of the country. The World heritage sites of the city is regulated by a special agency and a site management plan. Due to multi layered existence of different functions in the areas, new modernist developments and pressuring approaches by public bodies on the valuable land use effect the sites enormously.

The paper aims to identify the challenges of the historic urban site management plan in Istanbul in the cases of architecture and planning. The four different sites registered as World heritage sites in Istanbul, differentiate in architecture and the density of historic texture, as well as in tourism value. The most important criteria mentioned in the evaluation of the registration process-“value”, is discussed thoroughly for the sites, in order to keep the sustainability, in case it still exists and proposals are made for the new revision of the plan.

37500

Does a Marine Protected Area Have an Influence on the Key Success Factors of Dive Operations?

Engelina Du Plessis, North-West University, South Africa

Melville Saayman, North-West University, South Africa

Scuba tourism, like many other forms of tourism, has seen unprecedented growth in competition from a supply side. For dive operators, the situation tends to be even more difficult when dealing with strict regulations concerning Marine Protected Areas (MPA) and dealing with a specific market. The function of MPA is mainly focused on conservation, regulations and networking, which highlight the opposite scenario where MPAs are absent and tend to present challenges to sustain and protect marine life, unlicensed operators and safety for divers. By comparing these two scenarios, answers can be very useful to current operators by giving insight into areas within the business that could improve their competitive advantage. It is very important to understand how these entrepreneurs operate, network and remains financially viable. The latter forms the basis of this research, which aims to address the following question: what makes a scuba diving operation successful in a competitive environment and does the presence of an MPA make a diving operation more competitive? The purpose of this paper is, to identify and compare the critical success factors of diving operations situated in a marine protected area (Portofino, Italy) and the diving operations in an unprotected area of the island Malta.

A qualitative research approach was followed. Influencing factors as indicated in the results include unique customer relation approaches, emphasis on safety, and the major role that the presence or absence of a marine protected area plays in the management approaches and the focus on providing a signature product.

37954

Immigration and Tourism: A Case Study of Toronto

Frederic Dimanche, Ryerson University, Canada
Tom Griffin, Ryerson University, Canada

According to Statistics Canada, about half of Toronto's population was born abroad. Toronto has one of the most multicultural populations in the world and this gives it a unique character that impacts in many ways the development of the city in general, and as a tourism destination in particular. The purpose of the study was to explore the roles of immigrants in (a) defining or changing the tourism product; (b) attracting visitors from abroad; (c) affecting visitor behaviours; and (d) apprehending their own new city. A case study methodology that relies on multiple sources of evidence was used to respond to the study question.

Immigrants contribute to diversify and change the culture that makes up the city's attractiveness through ethnic neighbourhoods, festivals, or gastronomy. Immigrants are also a magnet for international tourists visiting friends and relatives (VFR). They are changing their own views of the city with their guests, as they explore new neighbourhoods. Tourism also often represents a first-job opportunity for many newcomers who improve their language and social skills in hotels or restaurants. Finally, Tourism Toronto, the city's destination marketing organization (DMO), is now using that cultural diversity and proudly features it in communication materials to position the city and to attract tourists.

The relationship between immigration and tourism is rich and beneficial to immigrants, to the city, and to the tourism sector. This study makes an attempt at identifying those benefits at a time when the impacts of immigration, more than ever, need to be documented.

Sunday Session III: 14:00-15:30

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Policy & Politics

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

37474

Exploration of Justice in the Redd+ Projects Implementation in Indonesia

Marsya Mutmainah Handayani, Lancaster University, United Kingdom

Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation “Plus” (REDD+) was first proposed at The 13th Conference of Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change as a climate change mitigation plan. It claimed to be just for both developed and developing states because it distributes the benefits evenly. In contrast, the forested country which mostly located in developing states does not actually experience the justice when implementing REDD+. Although the concept of justice is contentious it can be examined through its three dimensions: distribution, representation, and recognition. In this paper, I will explore the relationship between justice and REDD+, focusing on Indonesia as one of the targeted forested countries in the REDD+ project as case study example. Then I give an overview of the REDD+ project in Indonesia. Subsequently, I will examine how REDD+ is being implemented in Indonesia by drawing upon the three dimensions of justice. Finally, I will conclude my essay by reflecting the analysis whether the REDD+ project in Indonesia is just. The finding provides a basis for concluding that REDD+ project in Indonesia is unjust and arises new problems from its implementation. This also infers that three elements of justice are interrelated in the implementation of REDD+ and global justice is required in mitigation plan.

37144

Urban Experience of the City in the Margins: State Hegemony, Politics of Space in Creating of Modern Imphal

Miranda Bembem Mutuwa, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India

Cities and towns were the site where: maximum interaction was felt between “colonizer” and the “colonized”; cross-cultural encounters occurred and impact of political changes was first experienced. Because of its geo-political location both during the period of colonialism and post-independence, the northeast frontiers or “borderland” provide an interesting location in studying the process of urbanization. Frontiers are important sites where the nation or state is resisted and where the fall out of that resistance shapes the landscape. In the colonial period, frontiers were represented as the site where “savagery means civilization” and a site of cross cultural encounters where policies were driven by the “civilizing mission”. In the post- independence period, these town/cities became the main sites of nation building through development and occupation. With Imphal as a site, this paper discussed the transformation as a result of the interaction of these two actors: state which uses the language of hegemony and control and the society which responds through contestation and negotiation.

This research starts with a premise that the story of Imphal is marked by “unintended developments” and “unintended consequences” that was brought about by state control, colonialism, militarization, and migration. This paper raises question such as: How state (Colonial/ Indian State) becomes an active actor in maneuvering the process of urbanization through its policies and development schemes? What were the other non-state actors that contributed to the making of the city? What were the areas of negotiations and contestation among these different actors?

36833**City of a Nation and a Nation of Cities: Jawaharlal Nehru and the Civic Consciousness of Anti-Colonial Nationalism in India**

Mohd Aquil, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India

Most historical writings on India have often put the village as the backdrop of the study of Indian society. This has come from certain intellectual perception of India as often been consisting of “village republics” or agrarian society widely prevalent in Colonial India. This sidelines the history of cities and how they were crucial in the history of India, and specially in the history of the colonial struggle. Many of the national leaders, including Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhai Patel, had emerged from their experiences in the management of city municipalities. City hence influenced them in their own perceptions of the city and the nation at large.

This paper will go deeply to explore the question of city, the civic consciousness and the nation that is emerging in the thoughts of Jawaharlal Nehru as he is preparing himself to lead the anti-colonial struggle. He was the chairman of Allahabad Municipality from the years 1923 to 1925. Nehru was keenly observing the developments in city managements in various parts of the world and he was willing to learn from them. As Nehru was left in the conflict of running the city versus the fight for the nation, the important question was whether colonialism was the primary contradiction or were the inherent societal inequalities like caste too an important influence on the spatial and civic consciousness of the Indian cities? What did the city contribute to the nation?

Sunday Session III: 14:00-15:30

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Geography and Landscape/ Urban Planning, Architecture and Design

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

36864

Regional Disparities in Iran with an Emphasis on Less Favored Area of Sistan and Baluchistan

Hassan Afrakhteh, Kharazmi University, Iran

Iran has many potentialities for the formation of regional disparities due to large extent, diversity of climate biomes, oil-based monoculture economy, ethnic diversity and relatively high population. There are many differences between the provinces from the perspective of indicators including employment, unemployment, human development and well-being. That means central provinces are more developed than peripheral provinces. There are also considerable differences within the area (including central or peripheral) which suggesting different levels of development in these areas. The development index has relatively improved over the past 15 years, in all provinces of country, but, provinces with the highest and lowest development index is almost unchanged. Based on various researches' results, Government's policies have not been succeeding to accelerate regional integration. The main aim of this research is to consider the regional disparities of Iran and answer the following question: why the problem of underdevelopment of various area have not solved in spite of many investments concerning wealth production, poverty alleviation, deprivation elimination and regional equality creation. Study area of research is Iran with a special focus on Sistan & Baluchistan as a less favored province. Research required data collected through field study and some documents. The coefficient of variation has used for understanding Iran regional disparities. Factors affecting the underdevelopment of Sistan and Baluchistan Province have found through Likert methods and view of 50 local experts. Findings show that regional disparities are chronic and long-standing phenomena in Iran. Tehran has always been in the top of the developmental hierarchical pyramid as most enjoyed province and Sistan & Baluchistan at the lowest level in the country as deprived area. Likert method shows that four institutional factors have undermined the productive activities and underdevelopment of country in general and Sistan & Baluchistan province in particular.

These are including:

- a) Lack of local governance and lack of using local potentialities;
- b) Mental structures of planning authorities due to triple alliance of rentier state, speculators and homegrown neo liberals;
- c) Reward system in favor of rent; and
- d) Property rights.

37006

Matrilineal Culture and Its influence on Development In Bukittinggi, Indonesia

Ira Safitri Darwin, Institute Technology of Bandung (ITB), Indonesia

Haryo Winarso, Institute Technology of Bandung (ITB), Indonesia

Denny Zulkaidi, Institute Technology of Bandung (ITB), Indonesia

Bukittinggi in West Sumatra, the only province in Indonesia embracing matrilineal culture, prohibits the selling or buying of land without community consent based on culture; the community owns the land. The government has acknowledged this practice of land ownership by granting the land 'tanah ulayat' (communal land) status. Before independence; however, the Dutch developed the city by buying some tanah ulayat from 'Ninik Mamak' (indigenous stakeholders) either by force or not. Now, the occupied lands

are returned to the original owners who have the proof of ownership, resulting in an increasing in the number of tanah ulayat owners. There is little, if any, literature on this development phenomenon in Bukittinggi; against this background, this paper clarifies the role of culture in the development of Bukittinggi using an intrinsic and hermeneutic approach to avoid misinterpretation of the meanings of the cultural values. This paper argues that the city's development is influenced by culture; a cultural transformation takes place from culture influencing developments to the city influencing the culture. This transformation takes place due to urbanization that increases the demand for land, modernization, and the comprehension Of Islamic teachings that erode the matrilineal values of land ownership rights. However, some indigenous people of Nagari Kurai V Jorong, the original inhabitants of Bukittinggi, still maintain the matrilineal culture and its value of land ownership rights.

35837

Matauranga Maori and Therapeutic Landscapes

William Hatton, School of Architecture, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

Bruno Marques, School of Architecture, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

Jacqueline McIntosh, School of Architecture, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

The indigenous Maori of New Zealand contend that the relationship they have with the land, shapes the ways in which the cultural, spiritual, emotional, physical and social wellbeing of people & communities are expressed. While research has explored the concepts of Maori health, few studies have explored the influence of the cultural beliefs & values on health and in particular, the intricate link between land & health.

Traditional Maori knowledge regards landscape as part of a circle of life, establishing a holistic perspective with respect to the relationship to health & wellbeing. With increasing urbanisation, modern technologies and the ageing of the elders in an oral culture, traditional practices are becoming lost. This paper focusses on the matauranga Maori process of investigating a specific landscape relying on the past, present and future to better understand the importance and value of the therapeutic qualities implemented through the four pillars of Maori health & wellbeing.

Meanings of place and the relationship between place and health have culturally specific dimensions, yet these are often overlooked. This study broadens the understanding of therapeutic landscapes through the exploration of specific dimensions in the context of everyday life. It contributes to the expanding body of research focusing on the role of therapeutic landscapes and their role in shaping health. Therapeutic landscapes demonstrate the importance of place to maintaining physical, emotional, mental and spiritual health.

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Stream: Media, Film and Communication Studies

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36363

A Study of Cultural Transmission through Thai Television Drama

Sanpach Jiarananon, Bansomdejchaopraya Rajabhat University, Thailand

This research entitled “A Study of Cultural Transmission Through Thai Television Drama” were 1) to study a policy of drama television producers on transmitting content of Thai cultures through television drama and 2) to study content of television drama presenting Thai cultures.

The result revealed that the majority of producers’ policies have been focused on target audiences by producing Thai history-based drama with the addition of Thai cultures in order to make themselves outstanding. Thai identity was presented through each television drama based on its plot which had been selected since pre-production process. Moreover, Thai ways of life was also perfectly integrated together with the presentation of lessons learned based on Thai cultures. The contents presented were to remind audiences of human mind, family life and ways of living which were considered as contemporary cultures rather than authentic Thai cultures.

34328

The Construction of 'Singapore' In Singapore Cinema

Jeanine Lim, University of Auckland, New Zealand

“The fact that we have this multiracial mix is problematic for our cinema...” (David Lee, Vice Chairman, Singapore Film Society).

Supported by excerpts from my documentary on the same topic, this paper will explore how race and language are addressed in Singapore through the incorporation of ‘Multiracialism’ and how filmmakers negotiate these issues in their films in constructing the Singapore identity on screen.

Singapore is a heterogeneous society with various ethnic groups. This cultural mix and the constant migration of people make the idea of a unified Singapore identity very challenging. Through promoting ‘Multiracialism’, the Government has tried to construct this unified identity, while maintaining the individual racial and linguistic boundaries of each official racial group. This in itself is at odds with each other and is an ongoing challenge to the present day.

One way the Government has maintained the distinctness of each racial group is through implementing various language policies: first in 1966, through promoting bilingualism and later in 1979, through the ‘Speak Mandarin’ campaign to promote Mandarin. These policies have widespread implications and outcomes which have both united and divided the country.

The complexity of race and language issues in Singapore has created a cinema with fragmented cultural identity, one that is racially and linguistically divided. While this presents a culturally inauthentic representation of Singapore on screen, a multiracial and multilingual representation that is more reflective of reality is also problematic for both cultural and economic reasons.

37949**Urban Monsters: The Edgy Japanese Folkloric Fiction of Yukimi Ogawa**

Richard Donovan, Kansai University, Japan

Author Yukimi Ogawa can be seen as a companion artist to Yūko Shimizu, who visually reinterprets Sekien Toriyama's beloved woodblock prints of yōkai—Japanese monsters and spirits—for a new, city-dwelling generation. The fact that Ogawa now writes exclusively in her second language of English suggests how she positions herself as a cosmopolitan interpreter of folkloric Japan. In online-published short stories such as "Town's Edge", Ogawa follows her monsters across the liminal spaces, both geographic and societal, that cohere in huge, heterogeneous entities like the Tokyo megalopolis, observing how her otherworldly subjects both resist and adapt to the forces of modernisation and globalisation in ways analogous to, and reflective of, its human residents.

In this paper, I examine some of the fresh territory that Ogawa is carving out as a new writer in a still-evolving online medium, and how she wields her sometimes-unfamiliar adopted language to express the voice of a new Japan through updated versions of the eerily engaging denizens of folk Japan.

Sunday Session IV: 15:45-16:45

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Public Policy (including Health and Education)

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

36972

Legal Measure to Waive Abortion in ASEAN Regional Countries

Chanin Maneedam, Bansomdejchaopraya Rajjaphat University, Thailand

The purpose of this research is to study exception of abortion in South East Asian region compared with globally legal abortion standard, and to bring this knowledge obtained to improve Thailand's abortion law for its government is planning the use the country as the center of South East Asian's medical hub.

The result of studies discovered that nowadays the enforced restriction of abortion is not supportive to human freedom and is a major cause for illegal abortion which could threaten health and life of pregnant women. Therefore, in some countries, legal abortion has become more common.

In Thailand, abortion can be performed only if the pregnant is sexually abused or abnormal pregnancy is medically proved.

Among South-East Asian countries, abortion laws can be divided into two poles: 1) Laos, Indonesia, The Philippines, Brunei, Myanmar - one can have legal abortion to protect life of the pregnant women. In Malaysia, ones can have legal abortion within the first 120 days of pregnancy.

The country where freedom of abortion is more open than Thailand is Cambodia where within the 120 days of pregnancy is considered legal to perform abortion. If pregnancy is beyond that, life threatening reasons such as unwanted pregnancy from being raped will be taken in consideration if legal abortion could be performed or not, but can be done only within the first 16 weeks of pregnancy. And in Vietnam, there is no laws to prosecute abortion.

37987

Maintaining Nurse Practice Standards while Changing with Times: the South African Nursing Council Perspective

Bethabile Lovely Dolamo, University of South Africa, South Africa

According to the South African Nursing Council (SANC), based on the Nursing Act 33 of 2005, the practice of Nursing/Midwifery is grounded and embedded in articulated standards and ethical values and supported by a system of professional regulation (SANC sa). In 2004 SANC published a Charter of Nursing Practice Draft 1 (chapter 4) on Standards for Nursing Practice (SANC 2004: 29). This chapter will be discussed in conjunction with the commitment of the profession of nursing (SANC 2004: 10).

The South African Nursing Council (2013), has further provided nurses with code of ethics for nurses to render excellence in professionalism and advocacy for healthcare users. This code of ethics serves as a reminder to nursing practitioner of their responsibilities to protect, promote and restore health, to prevent illness, preserve life and alleviate suffering to their patients and clients. The code of ethics further serves as a declaration by nurses that they will always provide due care to the public and health care consumers to the best of their abilities while supporting each other in the process.

This paper will highlight the standards as given by the SANC and identify desirable behaviours, challenges

and solutions for all the nurses registered under the SANC and working in public and private health institutions in South Africa.

Sunday Session IV: 15:45-17:15

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Geography and Landscape/ Urban Planning, Architecture and Design

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

37069

A Study of Multi-Agent Simulation in the Urban Transformation of Tamsui, Taiwan

Chun-Jung Ko, Tamkang University, Taiwan

Cities embed the parameters and drive components, which has intention behind the physical embodiment. Based on the research of Cedric Price's urban planning operated by the dynamic and adaptive system showed the interactions to reflect such intentions of the immediate neighbors, participants, and the other informational feedback loop. The bottom-up intelligence becomes visible and with high accessibility today, the new tendency or changing pattern can be easy to recognize by the planner and most important participants: "citizen". The research uses multi-agent simulation to show the gap between politicians' anticipations and political decision-making process which had been made without the strong connection with the most of the local conditions. This research gives the example of how the infrastructures projects changed the geological relationship of redistribution of land use within two transforming periods in Tamsui, the sea-side district in northern New Taipei City. Two new infrastructures projects will complete within three years, where was known as Taipei County before it's upgraded in 2010. New traffic network will again give the strong impact to the city immediately after where has been regenerated. The MAS models of Tamsui will demonstrate the regenerate and transformation of those impact band reveal the important insight of the effects by one or more agents have on the global state of an urban development process. The model of data flow will show the stringiness of adaptable system in this area to suggest where can be altered, transformed or change the plan to serving the need of the moment.

36382

Exploring Planning Implementation of Urban Village in Semi-Urbanization Area-Shenzhen Land Arrangement and Planning System Mechanism Design

Fan Lan, Shenzhen Urban Planning & Land Resource Research Center, China

Qiang Lin, Shenzhen Urban Planning & Land Resource Research Center, China

It is known as nominal urbanization in Shenzhen since 2004. However, in fact there still about 393 km² rural area in control of collective organization in which 35% area are planned to be public infrastructure. Due to unaccomplished compensation and other historical problem, it is hard to redevelopment or apply with existing urban renewal policy. And in the literature, there always has public-oriented and private-oriented value in land-resumption policy making. It is not fully apply to Shenzhen's own situation. In order to improve the planning implementation and activate the transformation from rural to urban development, we study on redeveloping urban-rural area in the new approach of interest sharing. Four key issues could be addressed in the planning process. First, the government could gain at least 35% of project land in land resumption in order to ensure public interest in basis of planning condition analysis of whole city. Secondly, it build up linkage mechanism that if sharing holders could have higher plot ratio for self-development they should pay higher land price. Thirdly, the compensation and land division are result of negotiation between government and sharing holders so it could be seemed as more flexible and implemented for redevelopment plan. It not only reflects sharing holders' need and interest but also satisfy government base requirement of city planning. Lastly, the new interest-sharing plan integrates the spitting rural land block and transit into

structured urban land system. "Shenzhen Sharing-interest of Land resumption Policy" has been formulated and published in later 2015.

37126

Dunhuang: The Contemporization of an Ancient Silk Road City

Lanlan Kuang, University of Central Florida, United States

This paper presents the author's ongoing investigation on the contemporizing process of Dunhuang, a celebrated tourist city in present-day China. Historically a frontier metropolis, Dunhuang was a strategic site along the Silk Road in northwestern China, a crossroads of trade, and a locus for religious, cultural, and intellectual influences since the Han dynasty (206 B.C.E.–220 C.E.). In June 1900, during the declining reign of Qing Emperor Guangxu (1875–1908), the Mogao Caves, situated in a valley southeast of Dunhuang were discovered by Daoist priest Wang Yuanlu. These caves comprise some 500 decorated Buddhist cave temples dating from the 4th to the 14th century. Dunhuang has since become the fountainhead of a new international field of study and the Mogao Caves became one of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites in 1987. The author examines the contemporizing process of Dunhuang as a modern phenomenon and approaches the city as a fluid entity that goes beyond the heritage conservation and modern day archaeological preservation. Dunhuang, the cosmopolitan ancient town and the globalized modern city is continuously contested and contextualized for its historical past and strategic future as China implement its new "One Belt One Road" initiative. The author intends to understand the various institution, agencies, and policies that play critical role in the recreation of Dunhuang as a city for modern pilgrims from around the globe.

Sunday Session IV: 15:45-17:15

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Stream: Media, Film and Communication Studies

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

36911

A Postmodern Exploration of the Screened Dialogue Between Past and Present in "Barcelona (Un Mapa)" And Barcelona As a Dystopia

Anna Karin Jytte Holmqvist, Monash University, Australia

This proposal highlights the postmodern elements in Barcelona (un mapa). In focus is the screened representation of a sophisticated Barcelona portrayed against the backdrop of a transformative post-Olympic era, and Pons' tendency to steer away from urban gloss. Rather, he highlights the dystopic elements of his native city. The film portrays the darker aspects of urban living in dialogues where ambivalent characters reject the Catalan capital rather than praise it and take pride in their urban existence.

Also analysed is the representation of Barcelona as a place that can be mapped and spatially explored and the use of the photo effect to connect the pre-democratic past with the global present. Based on Cunillé's screenplay Barcelona, mapa d'ombres, the film becomes Barcelona, Map of Shadows in English. Both titles reflect shadows from the past that linger in a visual narrative mainly steeped in the present. 1990s postmodernity is reflected in pastiche elements and a collage-like structure, where a cinematic montage challenges chronological time patterns. The storyline criss-crosses between past and present through flashbacks from times gone by and an opening scene featuring black and white footage from the moment Franco forces invaded Barcelona in 1939. The viewer is then swiftly transported into a colour-tinged present. This non-linear narrative structure underscores the film's postmodernity, as does the episodic plot containing lengthy dialogues between two characters at a time. Rather than on external action, Pons explores complex character relationships and the relationship between these characters and their increasingly postmodern habitat.

37560

Cultural Public Relation Model: Case of Sri Lankan Soft Power

Manoj Jinadasa, University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka

Despite of the cultural and ethnical differences in Sinhala, Tamil and Muslim, Sri Lanka has shown a substantial interest to relief others from their catastrophizes. In the instances of Tsunami in 2014 and emerging natural disasters in 2016, a large part of community stabilizing and empowerment with immediate interventions were made possible by the use of soft power of cultural public relations. Donations and treatments for others' satisfactions and reciprocal relations among respective social groups are highly uncovered by much of the local communities for many years. This present study explores how Sri Lankan cultural associations remains in soft power leading to the aspects of public Relations. Using qualitative descriptive analyses into the case of Tsunami in 2014 and the natural disasters in 2016, this study reveals that Buddhist religious thought has been the foundation for cultural integration on interpersonal and inter-ethnic relations. Giving more for others on behalf of self-satisfaction and long lasting for the pleasure of afflicted communities is highly significant in local cultural public relation in the Sri Lankan Society. In conclusion, this study suggests, that the Sri Lankan cultural public relation could be effectively applied for fostering a form of philanthropic public relation at the face of growing intolerances in a highly consumerist society of modern liberal capital economy.

36366**London and the Cockney in British Cinema**

Robert Cross, Doshisha University, Japan

London has long been one of the great world cities—the beating heart of the British Empire in the past and still now the metropole par excellence. Famed for its political, financial and cultural institutions, it is a living and mutating locus that has been best defined and brought to fullest life by its working-class inhabitants—both the indigenous Cockneys and, in more recent years, the members of diverse ethnic minorities. This paper investigates the ways in which these ordinary Londoners have been portrayed in British cinema since the Second World War. London and its denizens have often been taken metonymically as a symbol for British society as a whole. Thus the shifting cinematic representations of Londoners during the 70 or more years since WW2 have much to tell us about the major social upheavals in the second half of the 20th century and after: the communalism of the so-called ‘people’s war’ during the Blitz (London Can Take It!); 1940s austerity (the Ealing Comedies); the juvenile crime wave in the 1950s (Night and the City; The Blue Lamp); Swinging London (Alfie; The Knack; Up the Junction); Thatcherism (The Long Good Friday; My Beautiful Laundrette); 1980s multiculturalism (Bend It Like Beckham); and the dystopia of the 1990s and after (Nil by Mouth; Fish Bowl). This paper will look at the ways in which London and its Londoners have constantly undergone transformations and at how the cinema has constructed and reconstructed these evolving identities against the sociopolitical backdrop of modern Britain.

Virtual Presentations

36877

Stories About Hope': Exploration of Survival, Refugee Identity and Possibilities for Belonging Through Art

Tina Dixon, Institute for Social Justice, Australian Catholic University, Australia

Renee Dixon, University of New South Wales, Australia

In the settings of the World refugee crisis, we get to hear only one story - a story of trauma, victimhood and vulnerability. The visual representation of refugees has become a spectacle of suffering. But what possibilities would open, if we dared to imagine a survivor instead of a victim?

Drawing on Wendy Brown, Judith Butler and Allison Weir, we want to argue for a shift in perceptions and representations of displaced and exiled people. Using the case study of the social art project 'Stories about Hope', we aim to explore the imposition of refugee identity and discuss the possibilities for belonging.

This is a collaborative work of partners, Renee Dixon (visual artist) and Tina Dixon (Doctoral candidate) that has emerged through their personal experience and academic reflection on it.

37189

Ecofeminist Ethics for Sustainable Urban Public Space

Rucha Newalkar, Iowa State University, United States

Andrea Wheeler, Iowa State University, United States

Throughout history, the public urban space has been the reflection of a city's social, economic, cultural and environmental well-being. In the broader discussion of urban environmental sustainability, however, there has been a pronounced dualism and an implicit hierarchy of value when looking at the city-ecology paradigm. This corresponds to political-social, human-nature and subject-object divides within the Western tradition. General conversations on the sustainability of urban public spaces have predominantly used urban policies, planning theories and architectural engineering approaches to privilege quantitative aspects like morphology and energy, over qualitative aspects like experience, well-being, and equity; thus, giving greater value to the former. But in challenging such dualities, this paper adopts a critical and eco-feminist perspective, to investigate planning theories related to urban public spaces and to build a holistic definition of urban environmental sustainability. The methodology adopted uses contemporary feminist philosophy to critically investigate eco-feminist discussions of dualism, essentialism and ethics of care, in the context of design for environmental and social sustainability within urban public spaces. Through a theoretical analysis, firstly, we will establish that addressing sexual difference and intersectionality through design using the concepts of ethics of care and strategic essentialism can create an equitable experience in social spaces. Thirdly, we will contend that adopting new feminist and eco-centric qualitative approaches for analysing and designing urban open spaces can create community by addressing the micro-politics of social equity more amicably. Concluding, the paper will advocate eco-feminism as an integrative approach to achieve socio-ecological sustainability and wellbeing in urban public spaces.

36436

Smartcities As Utopia: A Postmodern Reality and a Modern Ideal

Didier Alessio Contadini, University of Milan, Italy

Smartcities are primarily a model (actually, several models concerning different levels of reality: ecological, economic...) which is nowadays presented as the dominant paradigm, essential to reconfigure urban space and to allocate resources more efficiently. Economic forums of public and private stakeholders, academic scholars and experts are always more talking about it.

Nevertheless this model is not yet considered by policy makers (at local, national... level), and the causes are not just to research in the economic crisis.

It looks still less sharp if we consider the everyday life of the majority of people and communities living the European space – to restrict our gaze to a sharp background.

The paper aims to pinpoint these “inconsistencies” which point out a structural malfunction/dysfunction. As symptoms, they surely reveal a defective situation, which has to be improved but there is an internal contradiction within the paradigm of Smartcities itself.

On one side, the model is employed as if it was a mould shaping the chaotic contemporary urban reality. From a conceptual point of view, it's the modern Ideal confronting itself with a reality intended as a passive object.

On the other, this model assumes that, nowadays, postmodern traits pertain to reality: simultaneity, space dimension predominance, atomization processes, incessant mobility, dislocation principle.

Through this investigation, the paper highlights some characteristics showing how the Smartcity model hides a veritable Utopia, outlines its properties, and finally develops some considerations about political and social meanings and implications this utopian yearning, mostly unaware/disregarded, originates.