

July 14–16, 2017 | Barcelona, Spain

CITY/GLOBAL

Organised by The International Academic Forum

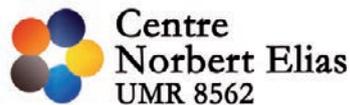
**The IAFOR International Conference on the City
The IAFOR International Conference on Global Studies**

IAFOR Global Partners

www.iafor.org/about/partners



University of Belgrade



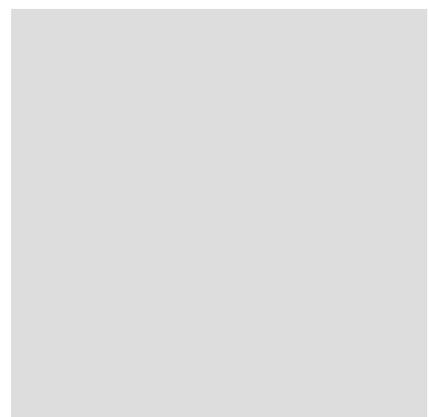
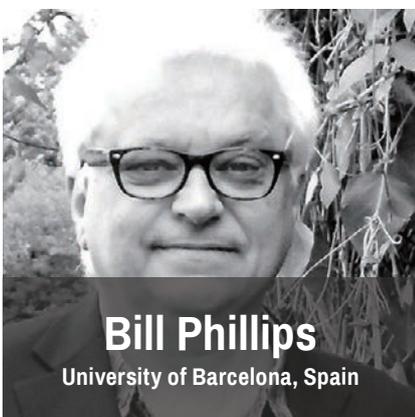
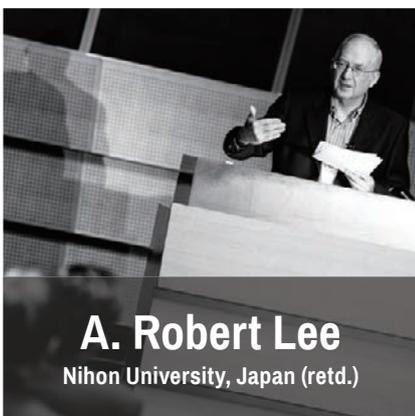
Alfred University





www.city.iafor.org
www.global.iafor.org

Organising Committee Members



The Organising Committee of The IAFOR International Conference on the City 2017 (CITY2017) and The IAFOR International Conference on Global Studies 2017 (GLOBAL2017) is composed of distinguished academics who are experts in their fields. Organising Committee members may also be members of IAFOR's International Academic Advisory Board. The Organising Committee is responsible for nominating and vetting Keynote and Featured Speakers; developing the conference programme, including workshops, panels, targeted sessions; undertaking event outreach and promotion; recommending and attracting future Organising Committee members; working with IAFOR to select PhD students and early career academics for IAFOR-funded grants and scholarships; and reviewing abstracts submitted to the conference.

Welcome to CITY2017 & GLOBAL2017

"[IAFOR] conferences present those taking part with three unique dimensions of experience, encouraging interdisciplinary discussion, facilitating heightened intercultural awareness, and promoting international exchange."

Professor Sue Jackson

Pro-Vice Master for Teaching & Learning, Birkbeck, University of London

Dear Colleagues,

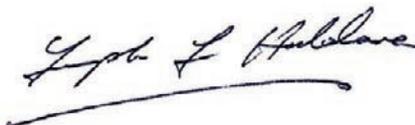
It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to the beautiful city of Barcelona. Catalonia's cosmopolitan capital, Barcelona is a cultural and artistic hub of activity that boasts a world-class university. Barcelona is also home to the final event in IAFOR's European Conference Series, to which we welcome some 800 academics from more than 60 different countries over a two-week period in a celebration of interdisciplinary study. If this is your first IAFOR conference, and/or your first visit to Barcelona, then I would like to welcome you particularly warmly, and if you are a returnee, then welcome back.

Reflecting the spirit of our host city, the programme for these conferences is diverse and exciting, and I would like to thank the many people involved with the planning of the events over the past year, from members of the Organising Committee, to members of the International Academic Advisory Board, to the dedicated team of professionals working behind the scenes at the IAFOR offices in Japan. I would like to thank the Keynote and Featured Speakers, the IAFOR journal editors, and each and every one of you for travelling from all corners of the earth so that we can come together today.

I would also like to acknowledge and congratulate the recipients of IAFOR scholarships and research awards, including the 2017 recipients of the Stuart D. B. Picken Grant & Scholarship. This award was initiated in 2017 in the name of the first Chairman of IAFOR, who sadly passed away last year, and to recognise excellence in young scholars. As well as a scholar of international renown, Stuart was a kind and generous man, and it is fitting that his commitment to nurturing young academics from different backgrounds continues in the organisation he did so much to help found and shape.

The heuristic and reality of an international academic forum, in which peoples engage with each other to discuss the latest research, test ideas, and take part in rigorous and challenging debates, has never been more important. IAFOR's mission is to promote international exchange, to facilitate intercultural awareness, to encourage interdisciplinary discussion, and to generate and share new knowledge, and we encourage you, as academics working throughout the world, to forge friendships and working relationships with your fellow delegates across national, religious and disciplinary borders, and in pursuit of the research synergies that drive positive change.

It is in this spirit of friendship and international cooperation, and with the expectation of your active participation, that I express my warmest regards to you.



Dr Joseph Haldane

Chairman & CEO, The International Academic Forum



CITY2017

"Cities of the World. World Cities."

History has long shown an ambivalence towards the city. On the one hand, it has been the metropolis, a necessary, vital site of commerce and culture. On the other it has been considered the fallen place, at once dangerous and shadowed in crime.

This ambivalence holds across continents, from the Americas to Asia, from Europe to Australasia. How, in an age of transnationalism and global media, should we regard these cities?

What are our prevailing images of the city as past and present, magnet and threat? Do cities retain their lustre as citadels of enlightenment and art or are they urban dinosaurs wracked by overcrowdedness and pollution?

IAFOR's forthcoming conference on the city is an exciting addition to our global conference calendar. It will place the international, intercultural and interdisciplinary tenets of IAFOR at the very heart of multiple academic approaches to the city, from the development of the classic city states east and west, to the emergence of the vast organisms that are our modern cities.

Different cities have very different personalities, influenced, for example, by history, government, climate, and geographical location – from uptight financial powerhouses to relaxed tourist resorts, they are governed in different ways, and compete against each other for attention and resources, sometimes domestically, but also with other foreign rivals. This conference encourages interdisciplinary and comparative reflections from the world's cities, from small cathedral city to sprawling metropolis.

The city has always been a centre of creativity and imagination. The many cultures that are formed within the city have become definitive of the development of human civilisation in different eras. From the cities that were the product of the ancient river civilisations on the Nile and the Tigris Euphrates or the Ganges and the Yellow River, to the classical and medieval city states, to the modern cities of the industrial revolution, the city provides an exciting object of study. The conference is set up to encourage the exploration of the city in all its variations and to provide a further context for reflections on globalisation as the wave of today and tomorrow.



GLOBAL2017

"Global Realities: Precarious Survival and Belonging"

The theme for The Asian Conference on Cultural Studies 2014 in Osaka was “Borderlands of becoming, belonging and sharing”. In his presentation, Conference Co-Chair Professor Baden Offord wrote “Gloria Anzaldua’s idea of the borderland has become a critical conceptual rubric used by cultural researchers as a way of understanding, explaining and articulating the in-determined, vague, ambiguous nature of everyday life and the cultural politics of border-knowledge, border crossings, transgression, living in-between and multiple belongings. Borderlands is also about a social space where people of diverse backgrounds and identities meet and share a space in which the politics of co-presence and co-existence are experienced and enacted in mundane ways.”

Now, at this second IAFOR Global Studies conference, we revisit that territory under the title “Global Realities: Precarious Survival and Belonging”. While retaining the ideas expressed by Professor Offord in 2014, this conference will turn its focus on to the precariousness of life across the world, life being understood in all its amplitude. Since 2014 we have witnessed the horror of the refugee crisis in Europe and how borders which should have been crossed have been blocked off by barbed wire fences. The whole context of borders, belonging and survival has shifted resulting in an increase in racism, radical nationalisms, terrorism, infringements of human rights, and rising poverty levels, to mention only a few of the globalised problems confronting our world. The result of such precarity, even of the planet itself, has led to a generalised sense of communal and individual vulnerability.

Raimond Gaita recently noted, “It is striking how often people now speak of ‘a common humanity’ in ethically inflected registers, or ethically resonant tones that express a fellowship of all the peoples of the earth, or sometimes the hope for such a fellowship.” Hopefully, this conference will discuss the ways and means by which a “common humanity” may be aspired to by future generations.

The organisers encourage submissions that approach the conference theme from a variety of perspectives. However, the submission of other topics for consideration is welcome and we also encourage sessions within and across a variety of interdisciplinary and theoretical perspectives.

Submit your research to the IAFOR Journal of Cultural Studies

- Fair and rigorous peer review process
- No submission or publication fees
- Editorially independent
- Freely available online to a global academic audience



The *IAFOR Journal of Cultural Studies* is an internationally reviewed and editorially independent interdisciplinary journal associated with IAFOR's international conferences on cultural and area studies. Like all IAFOR publications, it is freely available to read online, and is free of publication fees for authors.

Volume 3 Issue 1

Submission deadline: **December 1, 2017**

Target publication date: **February 28, 2018**

For details of how to submit your paper, view the Author Guidelines on the journal website: ijcs.iafor.org



Conference Guide

Friday at a Glance

July 14, 2017

- 08:00-09:00 Conference Registration | Barcelona Theater
- 09:00-09:15** **Announcements & Welcome Addresses | Barcelona Theater**
Kiyoshi Mana, The International Academic Forum
Joseph Haldane, The International Academic Forum
A. Robert Lee, Nihon University, Japan (retd.)
- 09:15-10:00** **Keynote Presentation I | Barcelona Theater**
Intersectional Realities, Law and Belonging. Not?
Adrien Katherine Wing, University of Iowa, USA
- 10:00-10:45** **Keynote Presentation | Barcelona Theater**
Refuge: Refugee: Moonlight and Precarious Love
Baden Offord, Curtin University, Australia
- 10:45-11:15 Coffee Break | Galleria
- 11:15-12:00** **Keynote Presentation | Barcelona Theater**
Memory and the Modern City
Simon Sleight, King's College London, UK
- 12:00-12:45** **Featured Presentation | Barcelona Theater**
Gastronomy for a Healthy Ageing World
Elena Urdaneta & Iñigo Cojo, Basque Culinary Center, Spain
- 12:45-12:55 Conference Photograph | Barcelona Theater
- 12:55-14:00 Lunch Break | Galleria
- 14:00-14:45** **The 18th Doireann MacDermott Lecture | Barcelona Theater**
My Barcelona – The City As Answer to a Personal Question
Gloria Montero, Novelist, Playwright & Poet, Spain
- 14:45-15:30** **The Fifth Kathleen Firth Lecture | Barcelona Theater**
My Moscow
Svetlana Ter-Minasova, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia
- 15:30-16:00 Conference Poster Session I | Galleria

Continued on following page.

Friday at a Glance

July 14, 2017

- 16:00-17:00** **Plenary Panel Presentation I | Barcelona Theater**
Daily Life: What a Precarious State We Live In
Panellists: John Rochlin, Francesc Llauradó & Peter Sotirakis
Moderator: Sue Ballyn
- 17:00-17:30** **IAFOR Silk Road Initiative Information Session | Barcelona Theater**
Panellists: Georges Depeyrot, Joseph Haldane & Ljiljana Markovic
- 17:30-18:30** **Plenary Panel Presentation II | Barcelona Theater**
The Challenges of Doing Cultural Studies Today
Panellists: Donald E. Hall, Baden Offord, Sue Ballyn & Svetlana Ter-Minasova
- 18:30-19:00** **Conference Poster Session II | Barcelona Theater**
- 18:30-20:00 Welcome Reception | Galleria

Saturday at a Glance

July 15, 2017

- 09:00-11:00 Parallel Sessions
- 11:00-11:15 Coffee Break | Galleria
- 11:15-12:15 Parallel Sessions
- 12:15-13:15 Lunch Break | Galleria
- 13:15-14:45 Parallel Sessions
- 14:45-15:00 Break
- 15:00-16:00 Parallel Sessions
- 16:00-16:15 Break
- 16:15-17:45 Parallel Sessions
- 17:45-18:00 Break

Continued on following page.

Saturday at a Glance

July 15, 2017

- 17:45-18:00** IAFOR Documentary Photography Award | Berlin Room
- 18:00-18:45** **Featured Presentation | Berlin Room**
Breaking Point – Ukraine in the Era of Trump
Mark Jonathan Harris, University of Southern California, USA
- 18:45-20:15** **Featured Film Screening | Berlin Room**
Breaking Point: The War for Democracy in Ukraine
- 20:30-22:30** **Conference Dinner (Optional Ticketed Event)**
Meeting time & location: 20:15 in the Galleria
Group leaves for restaurant at 20:20

Sunday at a Glance

July 16, 2017

- 09:00-11:00 Parallel Sessions
- 11:00-11:15 Coffee Break | Galleria
- 11:15-12:45 Parallel Sessions
- 12:15-12:45** **Spotlight Presentation | Estocolmo Room**
The Place of Artistic Innovation: Local Area Characteristics and Arts Growth in Arles
Elena Raevskikh, CNRS, Centre Norbert Elias, France
- 12:45-14:00 Lunch | Galleria
- 14:00-15:30 Parallel Sessions
- 15:00-15:30** **Spotlight Presentation | Berlin Room**
Urban Monsters: The Edgy Japanese Folkloric Fiction of Yukimi Ogawa
Richard Donovan, Kansai University, Japan
- 15:30-15:45 Coffee Break | Galleria
- 15:45-17:15 Parallel Sessions
- 17:30-18:00** **Closing Session | Berlin Room**
A. Robert Lee, Nihon University, Japan (retd.)
Cornelis Martin Renes, University of Barcelona, Spain



MEDIA ASIA₁₇

The Asian Conference on Media, Communication & Film
OCTOBER 27–29, 2017 | KOBE, JAPAN

Conference Theme: History, Story, Narrative

Final Abstract Submission Deadline: **August 7, 2017**

Final Registration Deadline: **September 14, 2017**

Keynote & Featured Speakers

William Lindesay OBE, Founder, International Friends of the Great Wall
Professor Bradley J. Hamm, Medill School of Journalism, USA
Professor Gary E. Swanson, University of Colorado, USA (fmr.)
Professor Yoneo Ota, Osaka University of the Arts, Japan

Join IAFOR at MediAsia2017 to:

- Present to a global audience in the cosmopolitan port city of Kobe
- Have your work published in the Conference Proceedings and considered for peer-reviewed, Open Access journals
- Benefit from IAFOR's interdisciplinary focus by hearing about the latest research in media, communication & film
- Participate in a truly international, intercultural and interdisciplinary event
- Take part in interactive audience sessions
- Network with international colleagues

Find out more: mediasia.iafor.org

Registration & Access

Registration

You will be able to pick up your registration pack and name card at the Conference Registration Desk. The Conference Registration Desk will be situated in the following locations during the conference:

Friday, July 14	08:00-17:30 in the Galleria
Saturday, July 15	08:00-17:30 in the Galleria
Sunday, July 16	08:00-17:00 in the Galleria

If you have any questions or concerns, IAFOR staff and hotel staff will happily assist you.

Name Badges

When you check in, you will receive a registration pack, which includes your name badge. Wearing your badge is required for entrance to the sessions. You must wear your badge at all times during the conference. There are four colours of badges indicating the type of conference participant:

Blue: Presenters and Audience

Yellow: Keynote and Featured Speakers

Red: Conference Exhibitors and Affiliates

Black: IAFOR Staff

Getting to the Conference Venue

The NH Collection Barcelona Constanza is located in the heart of Barcelona's business district, next to Avenida Diagonal and L'illa shopping centre. There are plenty of bars and restaurants on the doorstep, and the city centre is easily accessible on foot or via public transport. The building itself is an avant-garde creation by the famous Spanish architect Rafael Moneo.

Address

NH Collection Constanza, C/ Deu i Mata, 69-99
Barcelona, Catalonia, 08029
Spain

Directions from the airport

- Take the train towards Barcelona to Sants Station. Get off and take the Green line of the subway to Les Corts Station.
- Take the Aerobus to Plaça d'Espanya. Get off and take the Green line of the subway to Les Corts station.

Directions from the railway station

Barcelona has direct railway links with a number of important cities, including Paris, Zurich and Milan, and the high-speed train runs to Madrid, southern and eastern Spain.

From the main Sants railway station, get off and take the subway to Les Corts station. Exit the subway and turn right on Travessera de les Corts to Numancia Street and then turn left. Go up until you meet Deu i Mata Street. Turn right on Deu i Mata and keep going straight until you see the hotel.



Lunch & Dinner

Lunch

Lunch on Friday, Saturday and Sunday is included in the conference registration fee. Lunch will be provided in the Galleria of the NH Collection Barcelona Constanza. Please remember to bring your name badge with you, as this will act as your lunch ticket.

Lunch Times

Friday, July 14	12:55-14:00
Saturday, July 15	12:15-13:15
Sunday, July 16	12:45-14:00

Conference Dinner

The official Conference Dinner is a ticketed optional event (45 EUR). The Conference Dinner will be held at the Farga Beethoven, which is a 10 minute walk from the venue. Delegates will be led by staff from the venue after the close of the evening's featured session on Saturday, July 15, 2017.

Please remember to bring your name tag to the Conference Dinner. Conference Dinner attendees should meet in the Galleria at 20:15. The group leaves for the restaurant at 20:20.

Restaurant name: Farga Beethoven

Restaurant address: 11, 08021 Barcelona, Spain

Student Volunteers

IAFOR would like to thank the following students from the University of Barcelona for generously volunteering their time to assist The IAFOR International Conference on the City 2017 (CITY2017) and The IAFOR International Conference on Global Studies 2017 (GLOBAL2017).

Claire Wilson
Dani Lopez
Joan Carles Cullell
Klára Kodetova
Marcos Baeza

Oscar Ortega
Paula Correa
Roser Bosh Darné
Sebastian Duran
Victoria Gomez

General Information

Returning Delegate Discount

Every year we have a growing number of delegates who have presented at previous IAFOR conferences. To show our appreciation, IAFOR would now like to offer you a 10% discount off your next IAFOR conference registration.

This offer is valid for the next 12 months and covers any IAFOR conference that you may choose to attend.

Internet Access

There is free Wi-Fi internet connection throughout the conference venue. However, this can be unreliable and we would strongly suggest that you do not rely on a live connection for your presentation.

Refreshment Breaks

Complimentary coffee, tea and water will be available during the scheduled coffee breaks at the Plenary Session on Friday morning and in the Galleria during the rest of the conference. Light snacks will be provided once in the morning and once in the afternoon.

Food and drink (excluding water) are not allowed in the presentation rooms.

Printing

For your convenience, there will be an iMac computer (with Microsoft Office installed) and a printer at the conference Registration Desk. We are able to offer a complimentary printing service of up to ten A4 sheets should you need this. Please be advised that printing may not be available at peak times.

Smoking

Smoking is not permitted in the NH Collection Barcelona Constanza hotel. Please smoke outside of the building in designated smoking areas.

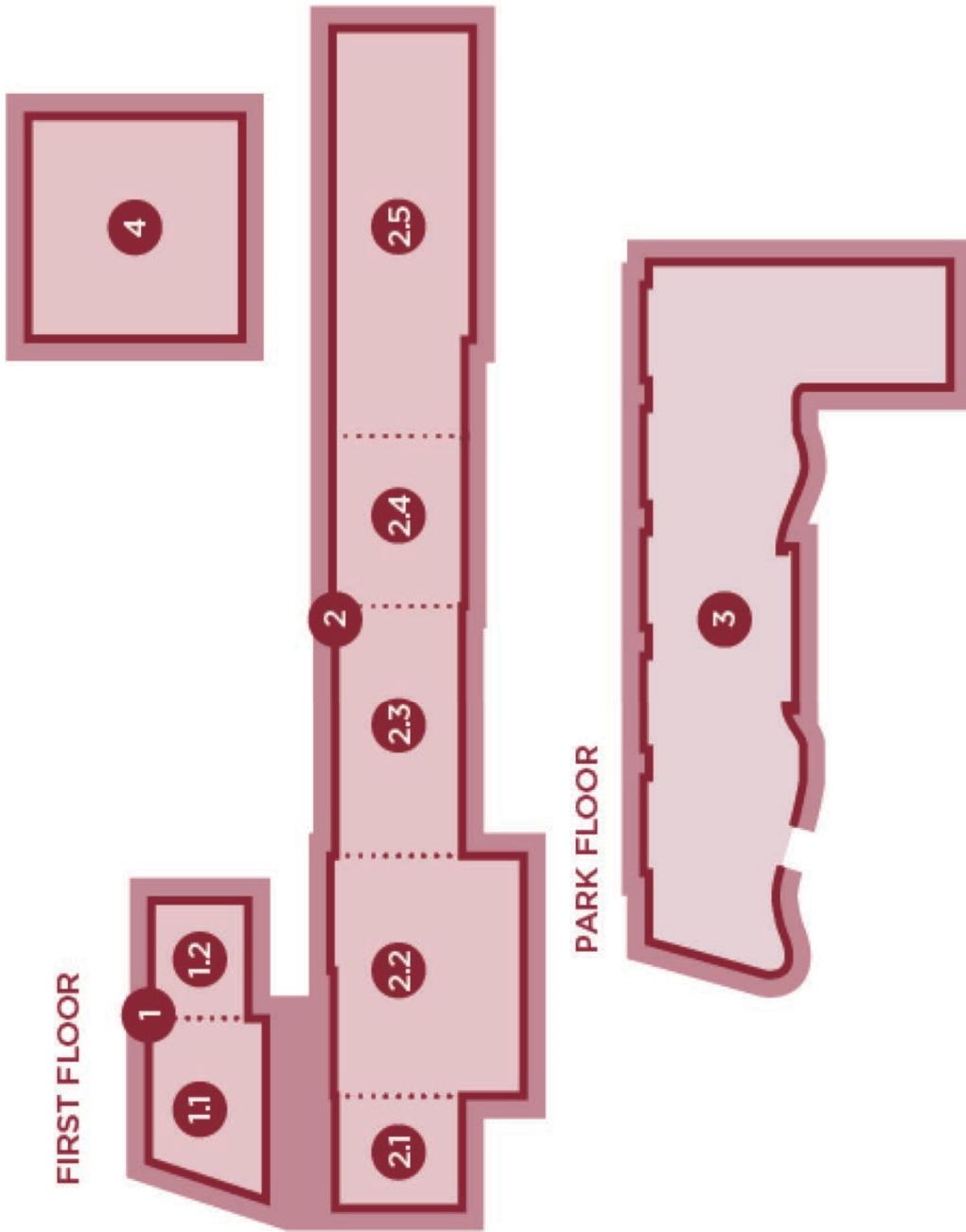
What to Wear & Bring

Attendees generally wear business casual attire. You may wish to bring a light jacket or sweater as meeting rooms are air-conditioned. Tour attendees are encouraged to wear comfortable shoes and bring an umbrella or waterproof clothing in case of rain.

Photo/Recording Waiver

There may be photography, audio and video recording at the conference. By entering the event premises you give consent to the use of your photograph, likeness or video or audio recording in whole or in part without restriction or limitation for any educational, promotional, or other purpose for distribution.

NH Collection Barcelona Constanza Floor Guide



Illa (Merida + Foyer + Berlín + Estocolmo + Barcelona)

- 2. Illa
- 2.1. Mérida
- 2.2. Foyer
- 2.3. Berlín
- 2.4. Estocolmo
- 2.5. Barcelona
- 2.6. Merida + Foyer
- 2.7. Foyer + Berlín
- 2.8. Berlín + Estocolmo
- 2.9. Estocolmo + Barcelona
- 2.10. Merida + Foyer + Berlín
- 2.11. Foyer + Berlín + Estocolmo
- 2.12. Berlín + Estocolmo + Barcelona
- 2.13. Merida + Foyer + Berlín + Estocolmo
- 2.14. Foyer + Berlín + Estocolmo + Barcelona

Meeting rooms



Presentation Guide

Conference Abstracts

All conference abstracts are available online. Please visit papers.iafor.org for a searchable database of abstracts.

Oral & Workshop Presentations

Oral Presentation Sessions will run from 09:00 on Saturday morning. They are generally organised into parallel sessions by streams. Oral Presentations are normally scheduled in sessions comprising three presentations, lasting 90 minutes in total. In sessions with two Oral Presentations, the session will last 60 minutes, and in the case of four Oral Presentations, an extended session lasting 120 minutes will be scheduled.

The time in the sessions is to be divided equally between presentations. We recommend that an Oral Presentation should last 15–20 minutes to include time for question and answers, but should last no longer than 25 minutes. Any remaining session time may be used for additional discussion.

Equipment

All rooms will be equipped with a MacBook computer pre-installed with PowerPoint and Keynote and connected to a LCD projector. If you wish, you may directly link your own PC laptop, although we advise you to use the computer provided by plugging in your USB flash drive. We recommend that you bring two copies of your presentation in case one fails, and suggest sending yourself the presentation by email as a third and final precaution.

Session Chairs

Session Chairs are asked to introduce themselves and other speakers (briefly) using the provided printouts of speaker bios, hand out the provided presentation certificates at the end of the session, ensure that the session begins and ends on time, and that the time is divided fairly between the presentations. Each presenter should have no more than 25 minutes in which to present his or her paper and respond to any questions. The Session Chair is asked to assume this timekeeping role, and to this end yellow and red timekeeping cards are used as a visual cue for presenters, letting them know when they have five minutes remaining, and when they must stop.

Please follow the order in the programme, and if for any reason a presenter fails to show up, please keep to the original time slots as delegates use the programme to plan their attendance.



Presentation Guide

Poster Session

The Poster Session is divided into two 30-minute sessions and takes place in the Galleria.

The poster display boards are 2000 mm high x 1000 mm wide. Tape will be provided for putting posters up. Please be aware that there are no on-site facilities for printing posters.

Presentation Certificates

Poster Presenters may pick up a certificate of presentation from the Registration Desk. All other presenters will receive a certificate of presentation from their Session Chair or a member of staff at the end of their session.

Conference Proceedings

The Conference Proceedings are published on the IAFOR website (papers.iafor.org), and can be freely accessed as part of IAFOR's research archive. All authors may have their full paper published in the online Conference Proceedings.

Full text submission is due by August 16, 2017 through the online system. The proceedings will be published on September 16, 2017. Authors will have PDF copies of their offprints emailed to them by October 16, 2017.

A Polite Request to All Participants

Participants are requested to arrive in a timely fashion for all presentations, whether to their own or to those of other presenters. Presenters are reminded that the time slots should be divided fairly and equally between the number of presentations, and that presentations should not overrun.

Participants should refrain from talking amongst themselves and ensure that mobile phones are switched off or set to silent mode during presentations.

IAFOR Journals

www.iafor.org/journals



IAFOR Journals

www.iafor.org/journals

The International Academic Forum's journals conform to the highest academic standards of international peer review, and are published in accordance with IAFOR's commitment to make all of our published materials available online.

How are journal editors appointed?

Journal editors are appointed by The International Academic Forum's leadership, under the guidance of the International Advisory Board. The term of appointment is for one issue, to be renewed by mutual consent.

How do we ensure academic integrity?

Once appointed, the journal editor is free to appoint his or her own editorial team and advisory members. All papers published in the journal have been subjected to the rigorous and accepted processes of academic peer review. Neither editors nor members of the editorial team are remunerated for their work. Authors will never be asked to contribute to publication costs.

How are papers selected?

Journal editors may accept papers through an open call, and proposed articles may be sent directly to the respective editors. A small number of papers from the associated Conference Proceedings may also be selected by the journal editor(s) for reworking and revising, subject to normal processes of review. It is expected that between five and ten percent of papers included in any given Conference Proceedings will be selected for consideration and potential publication in the associated conference journal.

How are IAFOR journals related to IAFOR conferences?

IAFOR's journals reflect the interdisciplinary and international nature of our conferences and are organised thematically. Papers included in the associated Conference Proceedings may be considered for reworking by the editor(s), and are then subjected to the same processes of peer review as papers submitted by other means.

Journal Editors

IAFOR Journal of Arts & Humanities

Dr Alfonso Garcia Osuna, Hofstra University, USA

IAFOR Journal of Literature & Librarianship

Dr Richard Donovan, Kansai University, Japan

IAFOR Journal of Education

Dr Bernard Montoneri, Tamkang University, Taiwan

IAFOR Journal of Business & Management

Dr Anshuman Khare, Athabasca University, Canada

IAFOR Journal of the Social Sciences

Dr Tingting Ying, Ningbo University of Technology, China

IAFOR Journal of Ethics, Religion & Philosophy

Professor Lystra Hagley-Dickinson, University of St Mark & St John, UK

IAFOR Journal of Sustainability, Energy & the Environment

Dr Alexandru-Ionut Petrisor, University of Architecture and Urban Planning, Romania / URBAN-INCERC, Romania

IAFOR Journal of Media, Communication & Film

Dr James Rowlin, Singapore University of Design and Technology, Singapore

IAFOR Journal of Asian Studies

Dr Seiko Yasumoto, University of Sydney, Australia

IAFOR Journal of Language Learning

Dr Ebru Melek Koç, Izmir Institute of Technology, Turkey

IAFOR Journal of Politics, Economics & Law

Dr Craig Mark, Kyoritsu Women's University, Japan

IAFOR Journal of Cultural Studies

Professor Holger Briel, Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University, China

IAFOR Journal of Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences

Dr Shahrokh Shafaie, Southeast Missouri State University, USA
Dr Deborah G. Wooldridge, Bowling Green State University, USA



The Reverend Professor Stuart D. B. Picken (1942–2016)

It is with sadness that we inform our friends of IAFOR that the Chairman of the organisation, the Reverend Professor Stuart D. B. Picken, passed away on Friday, August 5, 2016.

Stuart Picken was born in Glasgow in 1942 and enjoyed an international reputation in philosophy, comparative religious and cultural studies, but it is as a scholar of Japan and Japanese thought for which he will be best remembered, and as one of the world's foremost experts on Shinto.

Picken entered the University of Glasgow, Scotland, aged 16 to study divinity and philosophy, and his studies culminated with a doctorate that looked at Christianity and the work of Kant. In 1966 he was ordained in the Church of Scotland, and began his career as a minister in Orkney. However, his curiosity led him from isolated rural Scotland to the world's largest city, and following a visit to Tokyo on a Rotary scholarship, Picken was appointed Professor of Philosophy at the International Christian University (ICU) in 1972. Here he turned his western theological and philosophical training to comparative religious and cultural studies of Japan, at a time when the country was emerging from the shadows of the Second World War.

His groundbreaking and controversial work on suicide in Japan made his name within the country, but it was his subsequent work on Shinto that influenced the rehabilitation of the religion at a time when it was dismissed in the west as pagan and primitive, or unjustly caricatured for its wartime associations.

As Japan emerged as an economic superpower in the 1970s and 1980s, and given his growing prominence as an academic, Picken was much in demand as part of a period in which Japanese wanted to learn more about themselves as seen through the eyes of the West, and where Western businesses were eager to learn from the all-conquering Japanese model. By then fluent in Japanese, he served as a business consultant to such corporations and also served as a consultant to various businesses, including Jun Ashida Ltd., Mitsui Mining & Smelting Corp., Kobe Steel and Japan Airlines. During this period he was active in the St Andrew Society, and founded the Tokyo Highland Games, which is still an annual event.

The author of a dozen books and over 130 articles and papers, Picken was to stay at ICU for 25 years, where he was a popular lecturer and mentor to both Japanese and visiting scholars, serving tenures as Chairman of the Division of Humanities from 1981 to 1983, and as Director of Japanese Studies from 1995 to 1997, as well as concurrently founding Director of the Centre for Japanese Studies at the University of Stirling, Scotland from 1985 to 1988. A keen amateur footballer, whose devotion to Japan was rivalled only by that he felt for Glasgow Rangers, he continued to play into his fifties at ICU, encouraging many students to take up the sport.



He left ICU in 1997, and from then until 2004 served as the founding Dean of the Faculty of Foreign Languages and Asian Studies at Nagoya University of Commerce and Business, and the founding Dean of the Graduate School Division of Global Business Communication from 2002 to 2004. Upon his retirement from his academic posts, he returned to Scotland to re-enter the ministry as minister of the linked charge of Ardoch with Blackford in 2005, yet he continued his academic and Japanese interests as the Chairman of the Japan Society of Scotland.

Whether in his research or teaching, Picken devoted much of his life to increasing understanding between his adopted country and the West, and in 2007 he was recognised with the Order of the Sacred Treasure, an imperial decoration for his pioneering research and outstanding contribution to the promotion of friendship and mutual understanding between Japan and the UK. He also served as the International Adviser to the High Priest of the Tsubaki Grand Shrine, one of Japan's largest and oldest shrines.

From 2009 he was the founding Chairman of The International Academic Forum (IAFOR) where he was highly active in helping nurture and mentor a new generation of academics, and facilitating better intercultural and international awareness and understanding. In the years immediately preceding his illness, he continued to lecture throughout the world, in Europe, North America, Asia and the Middle East.

He is survived by his wife, Hong Wen, and children, Fiona, Jeannette, William and Lynn.

Image Caption | The Reverend Professor Stuart D. B. Picken (IAFOR), Professor Arthur Stockwin, OBE (The University of Oxford) and Professor Jun Arima (University of Tokyo) enjoy a lighter moment during a discussion on Japanese security at The European Conference on Politics, Economics & Law 2014.

IAFOR Academic Grant & Scholarship Recipients

We are delighted to announce the recipients of financial support as part of the IAFOR grants and scholarships programme, newly launched for 2017. Our warmest congratulations go to Blanca Barreto Puente and Donna Banks, recipients of IAFOR–Barcelona University Scholarships, and Seoungin Choi, Harriet Gaffney and Mohd Aquil, recipients of IAFOR Scholarships, who have been selected by the conference Organising Committee to receive financial support to present their research at The IAFOR International Conference on the City 2017 and The IAFOR International Conference on Global Studies 2017.

IAFOR's grants and scholarships programme provides financial support to PhD students and early career academics, with the aim of helping them pursue research excellence and achieve their academic goals through interdisciplinary study and interaction. Awards are based on the appropriateness of the educational opportunity in relation to the applicant's field of study, financial need, and contributions to their community and to IAFOR's mission of interdisciplinarity. Scholarships are awarded based on availability of funds from IAFOR and vary with each conference. The Organising Committee of the relevant IAFOR conference awards scholarships to eligible applicants who have submitted exceptional abstracts that have passed the blind peer review process and have been accepted for presentation at the conference.

Find out more about IAFOR grants and scholarships: iafor.org/financial-support

Blanca Barreto Puente IAFOR–Barcelona University Scholarship Recipient

Blanca Barreto Puente is a PhD candidate in the English Department of the University of Barcelona, Spain. Her main interest lies in the study of Renaissance Epic and the manner in which gender roles are represented in Early Modernity. Her current research is centered on the examination of the female warrior figures in Margaret Cavendish's works and the political resistance of said writer.

36319 Saturday 16:00-16:30 | IAFOR–Barcelona University Scholarship Recipient | Merida Room

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 that add to the counter narrative and resistance of gender roles throughout history.

Donna Banks IAFOR–Barcelona Scholarship Recipient

Donna Banks is currently enrolled in a doctoral program at the University of Barcelona, Spain. She has an interdisciplinary background in art history, cultural history, and visual anthropology. She previously earned an MA in history from Temple University, Philadelphia, and an MA in art history from Howard University in Washington, DC.

36635 Saturday 16:00-16:30 | IAFOR–Barcelona University Scholarship Recipient | Estocolmo Room

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.

IAFOR Academic Grant & Scholarship Recipients

Seoungin Choi

IAFOR Scholarship Recipient

Seoungin Choi graduated from Hanyang University, majoring in politics and diplomacy, and is now studying international politics at the same university and planning to study further. Seoungin Choi's interests are international politics, politics, theories and political sociology.

37759 Saturday 16:30-17:00 | IAFOR Scholarship Recipient | Kursaal Room
Theoretical Implications of Cosmopolitanism and Korean Textbooks Analysis
Seoungin Choi, Hanyang University, Republic of 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 a limited range of cosmopolitanism and fail to provide students with more balanced and comprehensive perspectives.

Harriet Gaffney

IAFOR Scholarship Recipient

Harriet Gaffney is a PhD candidate in the School of Humanities at Griffith University, Australia, with Honours and Masters degrees in professional and creative writing from Deakin University. Her research seeks to unsettle notions of place, sovereignty, and belonging in the post-colonial context. In 2015 Harriet was awarded the Varuna Eric Dark Fellowship to further this work. In 2014 she won the Writers Victoria Regional Writers Award for the short story "Recognition", and in 2012 received The Grace Marion Wilson Award for the creative non-fiction piece "A Battered Heart".

36605 Saturday 13:00-13:30 | IAFOR Scholarship Recipient | Merida Room
Romancing Theft, Writing Belonging
Harriet Gaffney, Griffith University, Australia

This presentation posits that in Australia – the country that introduced "offshore 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".

Mohd Aquil

IAFOR Scholarship Recipient

Mohd Aquil is currently enrolled in the Master of Philosophy programme at Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi, and studies modern history. He has completed his Master of Arts in Modern History and Bachelor of Arts at the Center for Spanish, Portuguese and Latin American Studies at JNU. He is currently researching urban history with a focus on urban and public culture, civic and municipal ideas. His current focus is on a city in North India, Allahabad, in the period of British colonialism.

36833 | IAFOR Scholarship Recipient | Virtual Presentation
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?



UNIVERSITAT DE BARCELONA

The University of Barcelona is the top public university in Catalonia regarding the amount of students, around 64,000, and course offerings, with 73 bachelor degrees, more than 150 university Master degrees and 48 doctoral programs. It holds the first position at a State level in scientific performance, which makes it the main research center in Spain and one of the most important centers in Europe.

The UB is the leading higher education institution in Spain in the main international rankings, such as the Academic Ranking of World Universities (ARW) or the QS World University Rankings. It also stands out regarding employability, a category in which is listed among the top 70 universities worldwide according to the QS Graduate Employability Rankings.

Member of the League of European Research Universities (LERU), the UB has 17 awarded researchers with grants from the European Research Council. In 2016, Times Higher Education included the University of Barcelona among the top 25 universities worldwide with more than 400 years of history.

For further information please visit: www.ub.edu/web/ub/en/

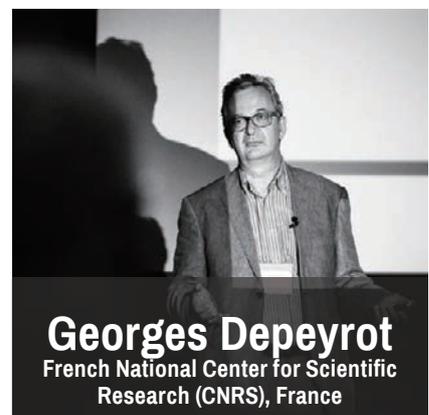
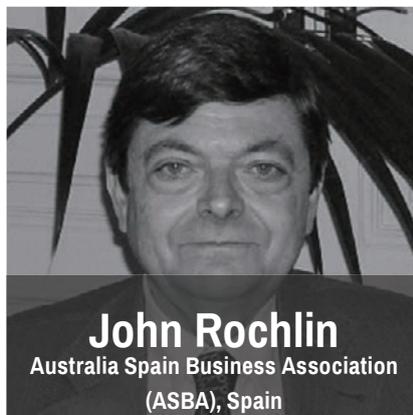




Keynote, Featured & Spotlight Speakers

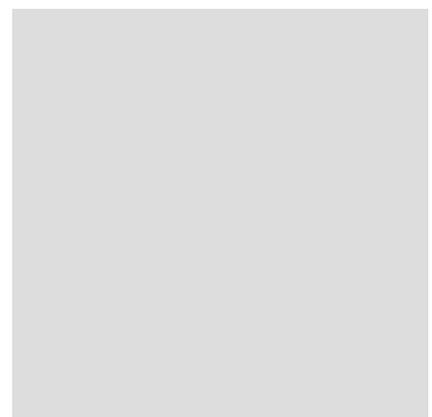
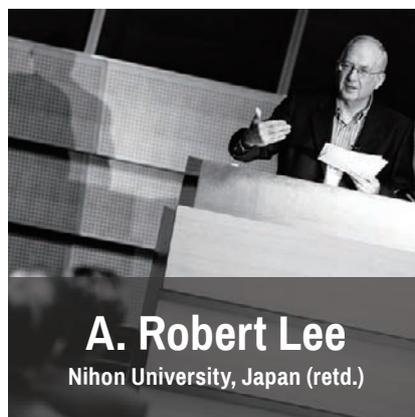
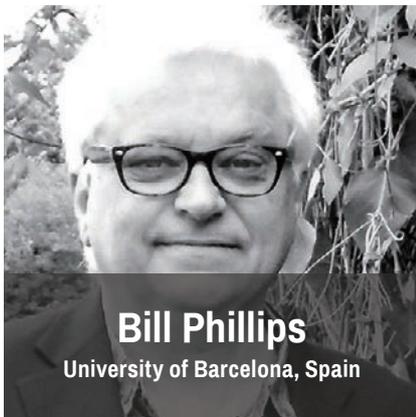
Speakers

CITY/GLOBAL2017



Speakers

CITY/GLOBAL2017





Keynote Presentation: Adrien Katherine Wing

Friday, July 14 | 09:15-10:00 | Barcelona Theater

Intersectional Realities, Law and Belonging. Not?

Introduced by Baden Offord

In this presentation, I focus on the legal status of women of colour around the world under national and international law. Such women face an intersectional reality where their various identities, including race, gender, ethnicity and sexual orientation, cause them to face precarious conditions both literally and figuratively. I will use critical legal networks jurisprudence to illustrate how a state of belonging can be achieved formally and informally wherever they may be located as part of a coalitional approach to transcendence.

Biography

Dr Adrien Katherine Wing is the Associate Dean of International & Comparative Law Programs at the University of Iowa College of Law. The author of over 130 publications, she is also the Bessie Dutton Murray Distinguished Professor of Law and has taught at Iowa since 1987. Her subjects include: International Human Rights, Law in the Muslim World, Critical Race Theory and Sex Discrimination Law. Dean Wing is Director of the UI Center for Human Rights and the France study abroad program. Prior to joining the Iowa faculty, she practised international law in New York with two firms specialising in international law issues. Her professional affiliations include the American Society of International Law, where she is a Counsellor, Co-Chair of Blacks of ASIL (BASIL) Task Force, and a member of the Executive Council. She is also the former ASIL Vice President. She currently serves on the American Bar Association Section of Legal Education Accreditation Committee, the American Association of Law Schools Recruitment and Retention of Minority Law Professors Committee, and the American Journal of Comparative Law Board of Editors. She is a law school inspector for the American Bar Association and has previously served as the UI Law School Associate Dean for Faculty Development and the on-site Director for the London Law Consortium semester abroad program. She has advised the founding fathers and mothers of the constitutions of South Africa, Palestine and Rwanda. Dean Wing received her BA magna cum laude from Princeton, her MA in African Studies from UCLA, and her Doctorate of Jurisprudence from Stanford Law School.



Keynote Presentation: Baden Offord

Friday, July 14 | 10:00-10:45 | Barcelona Theater

Refuge: Refugee: *Moonlight* and Precarious Love

Introduced by Sue Ballyn

In this presentation, I focus on the human condition in relation to people's suffering around their sexuality. Catalysed by Michel Foucault's observation that "People's suffering must never be allowed to remain the silent residue of politics", my intention is to explore those cultural spaces available, beyond the silent residue, where suffering is transformed into refuge, where recognition flourishes in surprising ways. Speaking of queer folk in this time of precarious love where death, derangement and denial mark their struggle for human rights, my purpose will be to understand how being a queer refugee is represented and articulated through recent media and cultural texts, including the recent film *Moonlight*.

Biography

Professor Baden Offord is an internationally recognised specialist in human rights, sexuality, education and culture. In 2012 he was a sponsored speaker to the 14th EU-NGO Human Rights Forum in Brussels where he spoke on ASEAN and sexual justice issues. In the same year he conducted a three-week lecture tour of Japan sponsored by the Australian Prime Minister's Educational Assistance Funds post the Great Eastern Tohoku Earthquake in 2011.

Among his publications are the books *Homosexual Rights as Human Rights: Activism in Indonesia, Singapore and Australia* (2003), *Activating Human Rights* (co-edited with Elizabeth Porter, 2006), *Activating Human Rights Education* (co-edited with Christopher Newell, 2008), and *Activating Human Rights and Peace: Theories, Practices, Contexts* (co-edited with Bee Chen Goh and Rob Garbutt, 2012). His most recent co-authored publication in the field of Australian Cultural Studies is titled *Inside Australian Culture: Legacies of Enlightenment Values* (with Kerruish, Garbutt, Wessell and Pavlovic, 2014), which is a collaborative work with the Indian cultural theorist Ashis Nandy. His latest chapter, "Queer activist intersections in Southeast Asia: human rights and cultural studies" appears in *Ways of Knowing About Human Rights in Asia* (ed. Vera Mackie, London, Routledge, 2015).

He has held visiting positions at The University of Barcelona, La Trobe University, the Kinsey Institute at Indiana University and Rajghat Education Centre, Varanasi. In 2010–2011 he held the Chair (Visiting Professor) in Australian Studies, Centre for Pacific Studies and American Studies, The University of Tokyo. In Japan he has given lectures and research seminars at Chuo, Otemon Gakuin, Sophia, Tohoku and Keio Universities. Prior to his appointment at Curtin University, he was Professor of Cultural Studies and Human Rights at Southern Cross University, where he was a faculty member from 1999 to 2014.

Professor Baden Offord is a member of IAFOR's Academic Governing Board. He is Chair of the Cultural & Area Studies section of the International Academic Advisory Board.



Keynote Presentation: Simon Sleight

Friday, July 14 | 11:15-12:00 | Barcelona Theater

Memory and the Modern City

Introduced by Donald E. Hall

Densely populated, cities are also thickly inhabited by memories. This lecture explores the processes by which some aspects of the past are physically or emotionally inscribed into the built landscape, while others are overlooked or forgotten. It seeks to determine who gets to influence acts of concerted remembering, considers the actions of those who contest or adapt “official” versions of historical memory, and assesses the place of intangible cultural heritage and personal memory amidst ever-evolving city settings.

Taking a comparative and international view, the lecture addresses the past as it lives and dies in the modern city. Ranging from Japan via Australia and on to Europe, South Africa and the United States, the analysis takes in street names, archaeological digs, sites of memory including graveyards and Ground Zero, and fleeting moments of play and courtship. Surveying a diverse urban scene, the lecture offers some methodological pointers for engaging with memory and the city, ponders the contributions of significant scholars including Halbwachs, Hayden and Huyssen, and evaluates the first-hand experiences of walking city streets to bear witness to the past residing in the present.

Biography

Dr Simon Sleight is Senior Lecturer in Australian History at King's College London, Co-founding Director of the Children's History Society and Deputy Director of the Menzies Centre for Australian Studies in London, UK. His work explores the history of urban place-making, the evolution of youth cultures and the Australian presence in Britain. He received his tertiary education at Warwick, University College London and Monash University in Melbourne, where his doctoral thesis won the Serle Award for the best PhD in Australian history. His latest books are *Young People and the Shaping of Public Space in Melbourne, 1870–1914* (Routledge, 2013) and, co-edited with Shirleene Robinson, *Children, Childhood and Youth in the British World* (Palgrave, 2016). He has also published on street gangs, processions, the representation of working childhoods, expatriate experience and the morphology of cities. His most recent publications feature in the edited collection *Spatial Cultures: Towards a New Social Morphology of Cities Past and Present* (2016) and *Walking Histories, 1800–1914*. A current co-edited textbook project will be titled *History, Memory and Public Life: The Past in the Present*, scheduled for publication in 2017. At King's College London, Simon teaches a range of courses including “London Calling: Colonial and Postcolonial Encounters with the Metropole” and “Electric Cities: The Experience of Modernity in London, Melbourne, New York and Paris, 1870-1929”. His current research project explores the concept and experience of “geographies of belonging” in relation to “British world” migrant groups in Britain, 1793 to present.



Featured Presentation: Elena Urdaneta & Iñigo Cojo

Friday, July 14 | 12:00-12:45 | Barcelona Theater

Gastronomy for a Healthy Ageing World

Introduced by Sue Ballyn

In this presentation, we analyse the role of gastronomy and nutrition using the healthy ageing approach used in Western countries. Also we propose methods and recommendations to be included into public policies to use gastronomy in an intergenerational way. In this global context, there is a food revolution and cooking could play a role within society and elderly communities. The reasons for dedicating time to cooking and care are explored and studied in depth. Also some reasons and consequences will be addressed.

Biographies

Dr Elena Urdaneta is Director of Research and Innovation at the Basque Culinary Center. She received her PhD in Pharmacy from the Universidad de Navarra in 1995. Dr Urdaneta has made a number of postdoctoral visits to centres abroad, including the UCLA Faculty of Medicine (Los Angeles, USA) and the Physiology Department of the University of California in Irvine. She currently leads research projects in the field of promotion of active and healthy ageing and e-health. She is the principal researcher of numerous funded research projects on physiology, gerontology and nutrition and is the author or co-author of more than twenty scientific research articles in international periodicals. In 2004 she received the “Beca Ortiz de Landázuri”, granted by the Department of Health of the Government of Navarre. Dr Urdaneta is the scientific coordinator of SiforAGE.

Iñigo Cojo is a researcher and chef at Basque Culinary Center. He has worked in several avant-garde cuisine restaurants and is an expert in modern cooking techniques. For the last three years he has been the Coordinator at the Basque Culinary Center of Innovations for new gastronomic developments, and heads a team of five researchers, working for many enterprises and at an international level. He also is engaged in producing new gastronomic developments for older people in the Center.



The 18th Doireann MacDermott Lecture: Gloria Montero

Friday, July 14 | 14:00-14:45 | Barcelona Theater

My Barcelona – The City As Answer to a Personal Question

Introduced by A. Robert Lee

Italo Calvino says that the delight you take in a city is not through the wonders it offers but in the answer it gives to a personal question. I remember the moment when I first said aloud “This is where I want to live.” Barcelona became an ultimate destination right from that first visit. Eventually, I was able to make my home here and have lived for years now in the Raval, Jean Genet’s Barrio Chino, right in the heart of the old city, with its diverse and dense immigrant population. Only now, as I look back on my work as a writer, do I begin to glimpse the question Barcelona must have answered for me. A sociologist, an architect or urban planner, looking at the city from when the Romans settled it as Barcino, through its political and commercial development in the Middle Ages, to the rich texture left by Modernism, might analyse the city’s magnetic attraction for tourists today. For me, Barcelona has become overlaid by memories of people and events so that certain corners now speak in my own voice. Gaudí, Picasso and Lorca have become personal experiences here but so has “the grandmother of Barcelona”, who for 6,000 years lay under three metres of soil until she was unearthed under the parking lot of the Boquería, the city’s central market, right next to my home some 4 or 5 years ago. This Neolithic overtone to modern Barcelona has taken its place alongside the mad escapade of Columbus finally being able to show off his “New World treasures” to the Catholic Kings right here in the square outside the Tinell, the terrible consequence of the liquidation of the Jewish Call in the Gothic quarter, the ravages of Spain’s Civil War, the long dictatorship and Barcelona’s solidarity today with refugees. In this paper, I show how inadvertently through my work I have explored the question Barcelona put to me, answering a need to understand myself and all of us as part of an evolution that will continue even after we are no longer here to see it.

Biography

Novelist, playwright and poet **Gloria Montero** grew up in a family of Spanish immigrants in Australia’s North Queensland. After studies in theatre and music, she began to work in radio and theatre, and then moved to Canada where she continued her career as an actress, singer, writer, broadcaster, scriptwriter and TV interviewer. Co-founder of the Centre for Spanish-Speaking Peoples in Toronto (1972), she served as its Director until 1976. Following the success of her oral history *The Immigrants* (1973) she was invited to act as Consultant on Immigrant Women to the Multicultural Department of the Secretary of State, Government of Canada. She organised the international conferences “Amnistia” (1970) and “Solidaridad” (1974) in Toronto to support and make known the democratic Spain that was developing in the last years of the Franco dictatorship, and in 1976 at Bethune College, York University, “Spain 1936-76: The Social and Cultural Aftermath of the Spanish Civil War”.

With her husband, filmmaker David Fulton, she set up Montero-Fulton Productions to produce documentary films on social, cultural and ecological themes. Their film, *Crisis in the Rain*, on the effects of acid rain, won the Gold Camera Award American Film Festival 1982. Montero was consultant-interviewer on *Dreams and Nightmares* (A-O Productions, California) about Spain under Franco, a film that won international awards in Florence, Moscow, Leipzig and at the American Film Festival 1975. Among her many radio documentaries for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation are: *The Music of Spain* – a series of 18 hours which presented Spanish music within a social and historical framework; *Segovia: the man and his music* – a 2-hour special (Signature); *Women and the Law* (Ideas); *Foreign Aid: Hand-out or Rip-Off* (Ideas).

Since 1978 Montero has been living in Barcelona, where she has continued to write and publish novels such as *The Villa Marini*, *All Those Wars* and *Punto de Fuga*. Her poem *Les Cambres* was printed with a portfolio of prints by artist Kouji Ochiai (Contratalla 1983). A cycle of prose poems, *Letters to Janez Somewhere in Ex-Yugoslavia*, provided the basis for collaboration with painter Pere Salinas in a highly successful exhibition at Barcelona’s Galería Eude (1995). She won the 2003 NH Premio de Relato for *Ménage à Trois*, the first time the Prize was awarded for a short story in English. Well known among her theatre work is the award-winning *Frida K.*, which has toured Canada, played New York and Mexico and has been mounted in productions in Spain, Cuba, the Czech Republic, Poland, Sweden and Latvia.



The Fifth Kathleen Firth Lecture: Svetlana Ter-Minasova

Friday, July 14 | 14:45-15:30 | Barcelona Theater

My Moscow

Introduced by Joseph Haldane

I had neither the luck nor the chance to choose my place on Earth for its beautiful views, good air, pleasant climate, etc. I just happened to have been born into it – sort of, accidentally.

My poor parents were much more unlucky both timewise and placewise. Indeed, timewise, both of them were born at the beginning of the twentieth century and, consequently, had to go through a revolution, a civil war, two world wars and the period of Stalin's repressions. Placewise, they began their lives at godforsaken spots on the outskirts of the Russian Empire: a small town in Nagorny Karabakh, which has been an apple of discord between Armenians and Turks since time immemorial, was my father's birthplace, and a tiny little town by the Caspian sea was my mother's. When the "Red Revolution" came both big families (seven children in my father's and eight in my mother's) lost their fathers and fled to Baku, the biggest and the richest (though oil-rich) city in the area. By pure chance, my parents met at a training college at approximately the age of 20 (I say approximately as my father was officially 20, but actually 18, as he added two years at the age of 12 so as to be able to start working). At college they fell in love (again – approximately – as it was mostly my father, as far as I know) and got married.

Two years later, by extraordinary chance, they moved to Moscow, the place where I was born ten years later; my birth was a kind of accident for my mother who hated the idea of having a second child after eleven years' interval. However, she had to obey Stalin's decree prohibiting abortions, and thus, to some extent, I owe my life to Joseph Stalin, and my birthplace to a long chain of accidents.

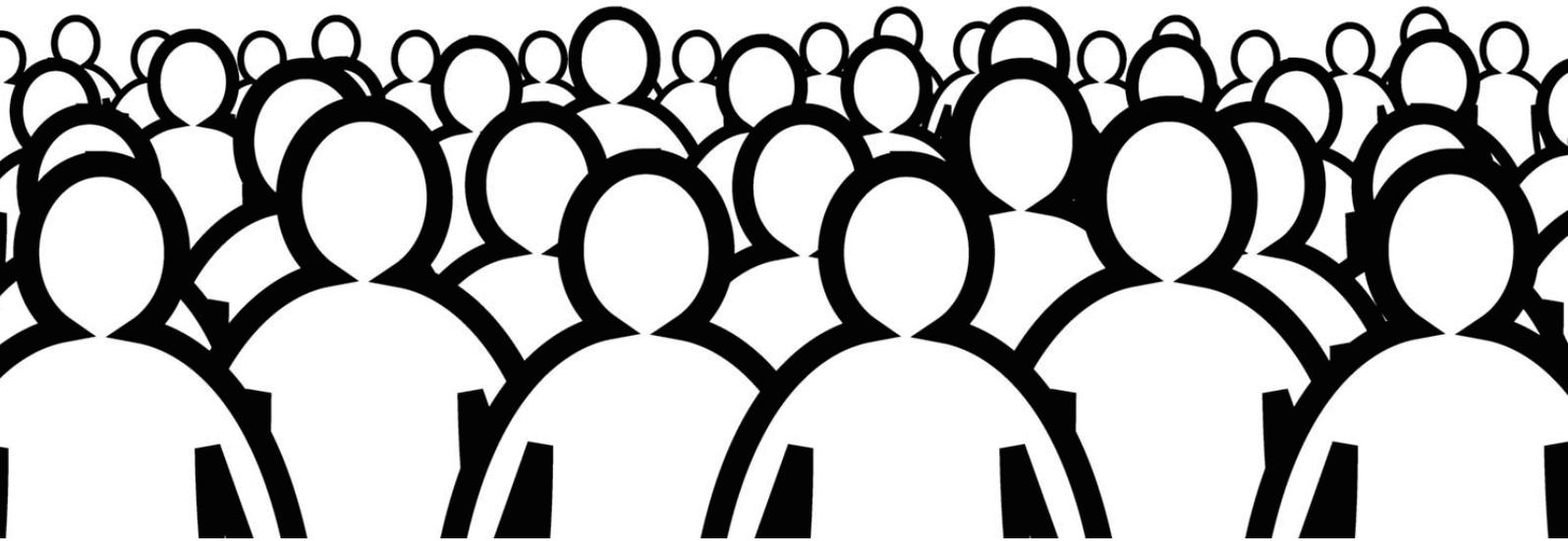
Unlike my parents I have been lucky from the very start of my life, and that is how I have felt for all of my seventy-odd years. I was born in a very big city, more than eight hundred years old, the capital of a great country with a wonderful variety of everything, beginning with the weather: hot, generous summers; cold, snow-white winters; joyful springs; and romantically beautiful autumns. A city with palaces and slums, beautiful parks and dusty backyards, historical and ultra-modern buildings (including Corbusier's) – all this has been mine.

It is my Moscow.

Biography

Professor Svetlana Ter-Minasova is President of the Faculty of Foreign Languages and Area Studies at Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia, and Professor Emeritus in the University. She holds a Doctorate of Philology from the University, and has published more than 200 books and papers on Foreign Language Teaching, Linguistics and Cultural Studies, and has lectured widely throughout the world.

She is Chair of the Russian Ministry of Education's Foreign Language Research and Methodology Council, President and founder of both the National Association of Teachers of English in Russia, and the National Association of Applied Linguistics. She holds the Lomonosov Award, Fulbright's 50th Anniversary Award, and was named Doctor Honoris Causa by the University of Birmingham in the UK, the State University of New York in the USA, and the Russian-Armenian University in Armenia. She is a member of the IAFOR International Advisory Board.



Plenary Panel Presentation I: John Rochlin, Francesc Llauradó & Peter Sotirakis Moderator: Sue Ballyn

Friday, July 14 | 16:00-17:00 | Barcelona Theater

Daily Life: What a Precarious State We Live In

This multi-faceted presentation will look at the fragile state of labour relations, how to feed the world and the precarious aspects of tourist travel. It will address the rise of the self-employed and those individuals who, because of the parlous state of the labour market, are being forced into Darwinian competitiveness and self-marketing in order to survive. The increasing lack of trade union coverage and protection, in general, of the individual worker will be discussed and the emergence of the “desperation economy”, more euphemistically referred to as the “collaborative economy”, will be analysed. The ever-increasing precarious nature of feeding the world will be looked at. The delicate nature of the food chain will be considered and suggestions made on how to reduce the threat of starvation in the world. Food wastage and environmental factors will also be considered and the relationship between the vagaries of weather and food production and their impact on the final consumer will be analysed. Another focus will be on the situation of tourists and the sometimes precarious state in which they find themselves when abroad. In particular, the plight of the tourist in Catalonia will be looked at from a consular perspective. Consideration will be given to the way in which consular assistance is offered to a tourist who is in a precarious and troubled state due to robbery, ill-health, criminal accusations or death of a partner or travelling companion.

Biographies

John Rochlin is an Australian lawyer and mediator. He practised as a barrister at the New South Wales Bar in Australia before moving to Barcelona to live in 1998. In 1991 he was admitted to practise as a barrister in Ireland. From 1999 to 2001 he was an occasional lecturer for the European Law Students’ Association at the University of Barcelona, on the subject of “Introduction to the English Legal System”. In 2001 he founded the Barcelona branch of the Australia Spain Business Association and is its current head. He works as an international lawyer with the law firm Riba Vidal in Barcelona. In 2013 he was appointed as the Honorary Consul of Australia in Barcelona for the regions of Catalonia and Aragon.

Dr Francesc Llauradó was born in Barcelona in 1956. He graduated from the University of Strasbourg in 1983 with a PhD in soil science, then he specialized (MBA) in marketing of agricultural and food products in 1987 in France and England. He has worked mainly for Ciba-Geigy and Novartis in South America, France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain and Germany in the areas of seeds and plant protection. He was Director for Southern Europe of Nufarm, the company for which he has worked for more than 16 years. Currently he is General Manager for Nufarm Germany and Regional Manager of Northern Europe. He has also been President of AEPLA (Spanish Agrochemical Industry).

Peter Sotirakis is a freelance Australian writer, translator and media professional with experience in the press, TV, film and radio industries in both Australia and Spain. Based in Barcelona since 1993, he currently works for a wide variety of clients, including film and TV producers, art centres, publishers, legal firms, local government departments, and so on, while continuing to produce his own independent video projects whenever possible. An RMIT graduate in Graphic Art and Media Studies, he is an active participant in the Barcelona branch of the Australia Spain Business Association (ASBA) and occasionally lectures on Australia in various educational centres and institutes in Catalonia. He was a speaker at the University of Barcelona Australian Studies Centre (UB ASC) “Landscapes of Exile” conference in 2004, and he screened his feature-length documentary *Broken Circles: The Return from Exile* and chaired a panel session at the UB ASC “Looking Back to Look Forward” conference in 2012. He was also a speaker at the UB ASC “Watershed” conference in 2014.



IAFOR Silk Road Initiative Information Session: Georges Depeyrot, Joseph Haldane & Ljiljana Markovic

Friday, July 14 | 17:00-17:30 | Barcelona Theater

As an organization, IAFOR's mission is to promote international exchange, facilitate intercultural awareness, encourage interdisciplinary discussion, and generate and share new knowledge. In 2018, we are excited to launch a major new and ambitious international, intercultural and interdisciplinary research initiative which uses the silk road trade routes as a lens through which to study some of the world's largest historical and contemporary geopolitical trends, shifts and exchanges.

IAFOR is headquartered in Japan, and the 2018 inauguration of this project aligns with the 150th Anniversary of the Meiji Restoration of 1868, when Japan opened its doors to the trade and ideas that would precipitate its rapid modernization and its emergence as a global power. At a time when global trends can seem unpredictable, and futures fearful, this Silk Road Initiative gives the opportunity to revisit the question of the impact of international relations from a long-term perspective.

This ambitious initiative will encourage individuals and institutions working across the world to encourage research centering on the contact between countries and regions in Europe and Asia, from Gibraltar to Japan, and the maritime routes that went beyond into the South-East Continent and the Philippines, and later out into the Pacific Islands and the United States. The Silk Road Initiative will concern all aspects of this contact, and examine both material and intellectual traces, as well as consequences.

This information session will be led by the IAFOR Silk Road Initiative Project Chair, Professor Georges Depeyrot, and Dr Joseph Haldane.

Speaker biographies are available on the following page.

Georges Depeyrot

Professor Georges Depeyrot is a monetary historian at the French National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS) in Paris. He began his scientific career in the 1970s studying coin finds and joined the CNRS in 1982. After some years he joined the Center for Historical Research in the School for Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences (EHESS) and is now a professor at the École Normale Supérieure. After his habilitation (1992), he specialised in international cooperative programs that aim to reconsider monetary history in a global approach. He has directed many cooperative programs linking several European countries, including those situated at the continent's outer borders (Georgia, Armenia, Russia, and Morocco). Professor Depeyrot is the author or co-author of more than one hundred volumes, and is the founding director of the Moneta publishing house, the most important collection of books on the topic of money. Professor Depeyrot is a member of the board of trustees of the Centre National de Recherche Scientifique.

Ljiljana Markovic

Dr Ljiljana Markovic is Dean, Chairperson of the Doctoral Studies Program and Full Professor in Japanese Studies at the University of Belgrade, Serbia. She has previously served as Vice Dean for Financial Affairs, Faculty of Philology, University of Belgrade (2008–2016). She holds the positions of Chairperson of the Association of Japanologists of Serbia, Member of the University of Belgrade Council, Chairperson of the University of Belgrade SYLFF Committee, Member of the Republic of Serbia, Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development, Bilingual Education Board, and Member of the Republic of Serbia, Ministry of Culture, Committee on Books Procurement for Public Libraries. In 2010 she received the Gaimu Daijin Sho Award from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, and in 2011 she received the Dositej Obradovic Award for Pedagogical Achievement. She is the author of a large number of publications in the fields of Japanese studies and economics.

Joseph Haldane

Dr Joseph Haldane is the Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer of The International Academic Forum (IAFOR). One of the founders of IAFOR, he was Academic Director from its inception in 2009 until 2011, Executive Director from 2011 to 2014, and President from 2014 to 2016. He is responsible for devising strategy, setting policies, forging institutional partnerships, implementing projects, and overseeing the organisation's business and academic operations, including research, publications and events.

Dr Haldane holds a PhD from the University of London in 19th-century French Studies, and has held full-time faculty positions at the University of Paris XII Paris-Est Créteil (France), Sciences Po Paris (France), and Nagoya University of Commerce and Business (Japan), as well as visiting and guest positions at the French Press Institute in the University of Paris II Panthéon-Assas (France), The School of Journalism at Sciences Po Paris (France), and the School of Journalism at Moscow State University (Russia). Dr Haldane's current research concentrates on post-war and contemporary politics and international affairs, and since 2015 he has been a Guest Professor at The Osaka School of International Public Policy (OSIPP) at Osaka University, where he teaches on the postgraduate Global Governance Course.

From 2012 to 2014, Dr Haldane served as Treasurer of the American Chamber of Commerce in Japan (Chubu Region) and he is currently a Trustee of the HOPE International Development Agency (Japan). In 2012 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society, and in 2015 a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts.



Plenary Panel Presentation I: Donald E. Hall, Baden Offord, Sue Ballyn & Svetlana Ter-Minasova

Friday, July 14 | 17:30-18:30 | Barcelona Theater

The Challenges of Doing Cultural Studies Today

Given the rise of anti-globalisation, nationalisms and cultural isolationism, 2017 and beyond will prove particularly challenging times for those of us working in cultural studies. Our four panellists will each speak for five minutes about emerging geo-political constraints on their work, as well as their respective national and institutional contexts. This will be followed by a general discussion with the audience about collective experiences and strategies for individual and collective response to the challenges that we face.

Speaker biographies are available on the following page.

Donald E. Hall

Donald E. Hall is Professor of English and Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at Lehigh University in Pennsylvania, USA. He has published widely in the fields of British Studies, Gender Theory, Cultural Studies, and Professional Studies. Prior to arriving at Lehigh in 2011, he served as Jackson Distinguished Professor of English and Chair of the Department of English (and previously Chair of the Department of Foreign Languages) at West Virginia University (WVU). Before his tenure at WVU, he was Professor of English and Chair of the Department of English at California State University, Northridge (CSUN), where he taught for 13 years. He is a recipient of the University Distinguished Teaching Award at CSUN, was a visiting professor at the National University of Rwanda, was 2001 Lansdowne Distinguished Visiting Scholar at the University of Victoria (Canada), was Fulbright Distinguished Chair in Cultural Studies at Karl Franzens University in Graz, Austria, for 2004–05, and was Fulbright Specialist at the University of Helsinki for 2006. He has also taught in Sweden, Romania, Hungary, and China. He has served on numerous panels and committees for the Modern Language Association (MLA), including the Task Force on Evaluating Scholarship for Tenure and Promotion and the Convention Program Committee. In 2012, he served as national President of the Association of Departments of English. In 2013, he was elected to and began serving on the Executive Council of the MLA.

His current and forthcoming work examines issues such as professional responsibility and academic community-building, the dialogics of social change and ethical intellectualism, and the Victorian (and our continuing) interest in the deployment of instrumental agency over our social, vocational, and sexual selves. His book, *The Academic Community: A Manual For Change*, was published by Ohio State University Press in the fall of 2007. His tenth book, *Reading Sexualities: Hermeneutic Theory and the Future of Queer Studies*, was published in the spring of 2009. In 2012, he and Annamarie Jagose, of the University of Auckland, collaborated on a volume titled *The Routledge Queer Studies Reader*, which was published in July of that year. He continues to lecture worldwide on the value of a liberal arts education and the need for nurturing global competencies in students and interdisciplinary dialogue in and beyond the classroom.

Professor Donald E. Hall is a Vice-President of IAFOR. He is Chair of the Arts, Humanities, Media & Culture division of the International Academic Advisory Board.

Sue Ballyn

Dr Sue Ballyn is Professor Emerita at Barcelona University, from which she graduated with a BA in 1982. Her MA thesis on the writings of Sylvia Plath and Ted Hughes won the Faculty prize in 1983. In 1986 she won the Faculty prize again, this time for her PhD thesis on Australian Poetry, the first PhD on Australian Literature in Spain.

She joined the English and German Philology Department on graduation 1982 and has remained at the university ever since. In 1990 she founded the Australian Studies Program which was recognised as an official Barcelona University Observatory – Studies Centre in 2000, known as CEA, Observatorio Centre d'Estudis Australians. It is the only Australian Studies Centre in Spain and one of the most active in Europe.

Over the last 25 years, Sue Ballyn's research has been focused on foreign convicts transported to Australia, in particular Spanish, Portuguese, Hispanics and Sephardim, and she works closely with the Female Convicts Research Centre, Tasmania. She has published and lectured widely in the area, very often in collaboration with Professor Lucy Frost. More recently she has become involved in a project on ageing in literature DEDAL-LIT at Lleida University, which in turn is part of a European project on ageing: SforAge. As part of this project she is working on Human Rights and the Elderly, an area she started to research in 1992.

She is also involved in a ministry-funded project, run out of the Australian Studies Centre and headed by Dr Bill Phillips, on Postcolonial Crime Fiction (POCRIF) This last project has inevitably intertwined itself with her work on convicts and Australia. She currently holds the position of Profesor Emerita and Founder/Co-Director of the Australian Studies Centre at Barcelona University.

Biographies for Baden Offord and Svetlana Ter-Minasova are available on pages 29 and 33 respectively.



Symposium Presentation: Bill Phillips, Isabel Santaulària Capdevila, Martin Renes & Maria Grau Perejoan

Saturday, July 15 | 09:00-11:00 | Berlin Room

Postcolonial Crime Fiction and the City

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 stories 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 of 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 of Barcelona, Spain

Speaker biographies are available on the following page.

Bill Phillips

Dr Bill Phillips is a Senior Lecturer in English literature and culture at the University of Barcelona and head of the English and German Studies Department. He lectures on British poetry, crime fiction and other contemporary fiction. He has published widely on poetry, focusing particularly on the Romantic period, ecocriticism, ecofeminism, postcolonial studies, gender studies and popular fiction, including detective fiction, science fiction and zombies.

He is head of POCRIF (Postcolonial Crime Fiction: a global window into social realities), a research project on postcolonial crime fiction financed by the Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad. The project's team are members of the Australian Studies Centre, based at the University of Barcelona, and the group's research forms part of the wider academic and investigative work carried out by the Centre.

Isabel Santaulària Capdevila

Isabel Santaulària Capdevila is Senior Lecturer at the Department of English and Linguistics, University of Lleida, where she teaches English novel, popular narratives, literature and cinema and history and society of the UK. Her research interests include cultural studies, gender studies and popular narratives. She has published a book on serial killer fiction (*El monstruo humano: Una introducción a la ficción de los asesinos en serie*. Laertes, 2009) and numerous articles in national and international journals such as *Lectora*, *Atlantis*, *The Journal of Gender Studies*, *Clues: A Journal of Detection or Victoriographies*. She is also a member of a research group investigating postcolonial crime fiction.

Martin Renes

Dr Cornelis Martin Renes graduated from the University of Barcelona with a BA in 2001, an MA in 2006 and PhD in 2010. He joined the English and German Philology staff in 2001. His main teaching areas have been English poetry from the Renaissance to contemporary times, and postcolonial studies with a special emphasis on the Asia-Pacific area and Australia in particular. He wrote his thesis on indigenous Australian literature and identity formation. He co-directs the Australian Studies Centre at the university, which was recognised as an official University of Barcelona Centre in 2000. Since the 2000s his main area of research has been indigenous Australian literature, and more recently he has become a member of a research project, POCRIF, which looks at postcolonial crime fiction and is funded by the Spanish Ministry of Education. He currently holds the positions of Adjunct Lecturer, Co-Director of the Australian Studies Centre at the University of Barcelona, and Member of the EASA (European Association for Studies of Australia) Board. He maintains steady contact with Australian academia through visiting fellowships.

Maria Grau Perejoan

Maria Grau Perejoan is a lecturer of literatures in English at the Universitat of Barcelona. She holds an MPhil in Cultural Studies from the University of the West Indies, Trinidad and Tobago, where she also worked as a Visiting Lecturer in Spanish. In May 2015 she finished her PhD thesis titled "Reterritorialising the Caribbean: Marching alongside Earl Lovelace". She is part of the project POCRIF (Postcolonial Crime Fiction: a global window into social realities) research project. Her research interests cover Postcolonial Literatures, in particular West Indian Literature, and Literary Translation.



Featured Presentation: Mark Jonathan Harris

Saturday, July 15 | 18:00-18:45 | Berlin Room

Breaking Point – Ukraine in the Era of Trump

Foreign empires, beginning with Genghis Khan, have been invading Ukraine for centuries, drawn by fertile soil and oceans of wheat. Three years ago, Russian strongman Vladimir Putin did the same in response to the Euromaidan Revolution. What started off as a peaceful protest against Putin protégé Victor Yanukovich's corrupt government, turned deadly when Yanukovich's police fired on unarmed protesters, and ended with Yanukovich fleeing to Russia. Putin responded by annexing Crimea and staging a covert invasion of Eastern Ukraine, triggering a war which has killed more than 10,000 and created two million refugees. New US President Donald Trump's bizarre admiration for Vladimir Putin is paired with a deep lack of knowledge about the annexation of Crimea, Russia's invasion, or prior US commitments to Ukraine. Trump's election campaign and rise to the presidency have shown that one of the common strategies he shares with Putin is his use of disinformation and lies to deflect and confuse his opposition. The film presentation will explore some of the propaganda and disinformation techniques Russia is using to create disunity and destabilise Western governments, at a time when democracies everywhere, even in the US, are facing extremist and demagogic threats to Western values and institutions. I will also explore my realisation that while I started out making a film about the war for democracy in Ukraine, I ended up making a film about a battle in a global war for democracy, one that Europe and America now find themselves fighting as well.

This Featured Presentation will be followed by a screening of *Breaking Point: The War for Democracy in Ukraine*. Please see page 78 for details.

Biography

Professor Mark Jonathan Harris is an Academy Award-winning documentary filmmaker and Distinguished Professor in the School of Cinematic Arts at the University of Southern California, USA.

Among the many documentaries he has written, produced and/or directed are *Huelga!*, the landmark film about Cesar Chavez and the Delano grape strike (1968); and *The Redwoods*, which won an Oscar for Best Short Documentary and helped establish a redwood national park (1968). *The Long Way Home*, a film he wrote and directed about the period immediately following the Holocaust, won the Academy Award for Best Feature Documentary in 1997; and *Into the Arms of Strangers: Stories of the Kindertransport*, which he also wrote and directed, won the Academy Award for Best Feature Documentary in 2000 and was selected by the US Library of Congress for inclusion in its National Film Registry. *Unchained Memories: Readings from the Slave Narratives* (2003), a documentary that he wrote on slavery in America, was nominated for an Emmy for a Nonfiction Special and Harris was nominated for Outstanding Writing for Nonfiction Programming. He also wrote *The Cutting Edge: The Magic of Movie Editing*, a documentary about editing produced by BBC-TV, NHK, and STARZ, which is shown in film schools around the world (2004). In 2007, he produced *Darfur Now*, a film about the humanitarian crisis in Africa, which was nominated as best documentary of the year by the National Board of Review and the Broadcast Film Critics Association and won an NAACP Image Award. *Living in Emergency: Stories of Doctors Without Borders*, a film he executive produced, premiered at the Venice film festival and was shortlisted for the 2011 Oscar for best feature documentary. *Code Black*, another documentary he executive produced about ER doctors, won the Grand Jury Prize for Best Documentary at the 2013 Los Angeles Film Festival and became the basis for the CBS series of the same name.

In 2010 the International Documentary Association honoured him with its Scholarship and Preservation Award. He holds the Mona and Bernard Kantor Chair of Production at the School of Cinematic Arts, where he heads the documentary programme.



Spotlight Presentation: Elena Raevskikh

Sunday, July 16 | 12:15-12:45 | Estocolmo Room

The Place of Artistic Innovation: Local Area Characteristics and Arts Growth in Arles

Located in the south of France, the city of Arles has a rich and diverse history: the impressive Roman monuments get along with the Medieval heritage, the Van Gogh painting prototypes and the Camargue natural scenery. However, after several economic crises during the 1980s–2000s, Arles is currently one of the poorest French agglomerations, with an important unemployment rate and a low-income household. Since 2010, the Swiss-born art patron Maja Hoffman has bet to enhance the economic development of Arles by transforming the city as the new place of artistic innovation. The LUMA Foundation designed by Frank Ghery will be opened in 2018 in the old industrial district of Arles and will become one of the most ambitious arts and artistic innovation hubs in France. The new iconic structure is called to create a “Bibao effect” by attracting in Arles the international economic resources, human capital and new investments. This paper brings together ethnographical, cartographical and statistical methodologies to analyze the ways that the LUMA Foundation impacts the Arles urban area. How does the dynamic interplay between economic and political context, institutional arrangements, and social networks affect the urban transformations? How do the new cultural policies impact the territorial attractivity? What factors favor or create obstacles for the social assimilation of artistic innovations by the target population?

Image | *Café Terrace at Night*. Oil painting by Vincent van Gogh, Arles, France, 1888.

Biography

Dr Elena Raevskikh is a research fellow at the French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS), at the Centre Norbert Elias in Marseille, France. She holds a PhD in sociology from the School for Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences (EHESS). Her PhD thesis is entitled “The Genesis and renewals of institutional forms of culture: a study of music conservatories and their territorial anchors”. Dr Raevskikh has also graduated in international public law from the Lomonosov Moscow State University Law Faculty in Russia, where she studied the legal aspects of the process of economic and monetary integration in the European Union. She is currently involved in the ANR-Curricula research project funded by the French National Research Agency, which aims to analyse the reorganisation of cultural institutions in cities designated “European Capitals of Culture” in four European countries (France, Sweden, Poland and Italy). For this project, Dr Raevskikh is developing new conceptual and methodological approaches to identify the creative territories and the socio-cultural dynamics of artistic innovation.



Spotlight Presentation: Richard Donovan

Sunday, July 16 | 15:00-15:30 | Berlin Room

Urban Monsters: The Edgy Japanese Folkloric Fiction of Yukimi Ogawa

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 End", 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.

Biography

Dr Richard Donovan lectures in comparative literature and translation studies in the Faculty of Letters at Kansai University, Japan. He has also worked as a translator at the Kyoto City International Relations Office. He obtained a PhD in literary translation studies at Victoria University of Wellington in 2012. The title of his thesis was "Dances with Words: Issues in the Translation of Japanese Literature into English". His other areas of interest include Japanese media subculture and environmental technology.

Dr Donovan is the editor of the *IAFOR Journal of Literature & Librarianship*.



Closing Session

Sunday, July 16 | 17:30-18:00 | Berlin Room

Dr A. Robert Lee and Dr Cornelis Martin Renes will bring the conference to a close and recap their experiences and thoughts of the weekend's events. Conference delegates are strongly encouraged to participate and share their experiences and insights gained from the conference as well.

Biographies

Dr A. Robert Lee, a Britisher who helped establish American Studies in the UK, was Professor in the English department at Nihon University, Tokyo from 1997 to 2011, having previously taught for almost three decades at the University of Kent at Canterbury, UK. He now lives in Murcia, Spain. He has held visiting professorial positions in the US at the University of Virginia, Bryn Mawr College, Northwestern University, the University of Colorado, the University of California Berkeley, and the University of New Mexico.

His academic books include *Designs of Blackness: Mappings in the Literature and Culture of Afro-America* (1998); *Postindian Conversations* (1999), with Gerald Vizenor; *Multicultural American Literature: Comparative Black, Native, Latino/a and Asian American Fictions* (2003), which won the American Book Award in 2004; *Gothic to Multicultural: Idioms of Imagining in American Literary Fiction* (2009) and *Modern American Counter Writing: Beats, Outriders, Ethnics* (2010). Has also been responsible for collections like *Other Britain, Other British* (1995); *Beat Generation Writers* (1996); *China Fictions/English Language: Literary Essays in Diaspora, Memory, Story* (2008); *The Salt Companion to Jim Barnes* (2010); with Deborah L. Madsen, *Gerald Vizenor: Texts and Contexts* (2010); *Native American Writing*, 4 Vols (2011), *African American Writing*, 5 Vols (2013), *US Latino/a Writing* (2014); and, with Alan R. Velie, *The Native American Renaissance: Literary Imagination and Achievement* (2013).

His creative work is reflected in *Japan Textures: Sight and Word* (2007), with Mark Gresham; *Tokyo Commute: Japanese Customs and Way of Life Viewed from the Odakyu Line* (2011); and the poetry collections *Ars Geographica: Maps and Compasses* (2012); *Portrait and Landscape: Further Geographies* (2013); *Imaginarium: Sightings, Galleries, Sightlines* (2013); *Americas: Selected Verse and Vignette* (2015); *Password: A Book of Locks and Keys* (2016); and *Aurora: A Spanish Gallery of Image and Text* (IAFOR Publications on-line, 2016).

Dr Cornelis Martin Renes's biography is available on page 40.



IAFOR Documentary Photography Award 2017

Join us as we celebrate the winners of this year's IAFOR Documentary Photography Award. Access to the Award Screening is included in the conference registration fee.

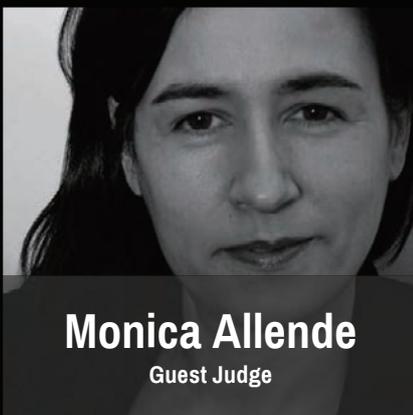
For more information about the Award, please visit: www.iaforphotoaward.org

Award Judges



Dr Paul Lowe is the Course Director of the Masters Programme in Photojournalism and Documentary Photography at the London College of Communication, University of the Arts London. He was responsible for the development and launch of a new part-time version of the course delivered entirely online using web conferencing, blogs and the VLE, launched in 2008. He is an award-winning photographer whose work is represented by Panos Pictures, and who has been published in *Time*, *Newsweek*, *Life*, *The Sunday Times Magazine*, *The Observer* and *The Independent*, among others. He has covered breaking news around the world, including the fall of the Berlin Wall, Nelson Mandela's release, famine in Africa, the conflict in the former Yugoslavia and the destruction of Grozny.

He is a consultant to the World Press Photo Foundation in Amsterdam, an independent, non-profit organisation that is a major force in developing and promoting visual journalism worldwide. His book, *Bosnians*, documenting 10 years of the war and post-war situation in Bosnia, was published in April 2005 by Saqi Books. He regularly contributes to international and national conferences in photography, media and education, and has published chapters in edited books on these themes as well.



Monica Allende is a photo editor, curator, cultural producer and educator. She is GetxoPhoto Festival Artistic Director from 2017 to 2019, and is the Director of FORMAT17 International Photography. She is currently producing several multidisciplinary projects with artists worldwide, has collaborated with screen projects, and is co-founder of Offspring Photo Meet, London. Previously she was Photo Editor at *The Sunday Times Magazine*, where she launched the award-winning photography section "Spectrum". She is a visiting lecturer at the London College of Communication and lectures and teaches workshops in photography at, among others, ScreenLab, London; EFTI, Madrid; Tashkeil, Saudi Arabia; Mentorship Business Programme DEVELOP at the University of Sunderland; Festival di Internazionale a Ferrara; WPP workshop Angola; Magnum Professional Practice Workshops.

She nominates photographers for Deutsche Börse Photography Prize, Prix Pictet and The Joop Swart Masterclass/World Press Photo, and has served on juries worldwide including World Press Photo, Visa Pour l'Image and the National Portrait Gallery's Taylor Wessing photographic Portrait Prize. She produced and curated *Darfur: Images Against Impunity*, an exhibition and a book by Stanley Greene, Lynsey Addario and Alvaro Ybarra Zavala. She is the recipient of the Amnesty International Media Photojournalism Award, the Picture Editor's Award, the Online Press Award and Magazine Design Award for Best Use of Photography. She also writes and consults on photography.



Jocelyn Bain Hogg began his career as a unit photographer on movie sets after studying Documentary Photography at Newport Art College. He shot publicity for the BBC, photographed fashion and now works on documentary projects and commercial and editorial assignments. His editorial work features in *Vanity Fair*, *The Sunday Times*, *The New Yorker*, *Style.com*, *Vogue*, *Elle*, *Harper's Bazaar*, *Lui*, *Marie Claire*, *Stern*, *GQ*, *Esquire*, *Le Monde*, *Cahiers du Cinéma*, *L'Espresso* and *La Repubblica* amongst others. In 2016 he co-instigated Sea Change as photo director, where as well as photographing British youth for the project he commissioned 12 other photographers to document the issues affecting young people in 12 countries across Europe. A continuing initiative, Sea Change has so far realised a book, an ongoing touring exhibition and workshop programme. In addition to this work, he is the author of six photographic books to date and his first, *The Firm*, presented an astonishingly intimate view

of London's organised crime world, and won international acclaim, garnering the prestigious Lead Award for portraiture. His latest project, *Public House*, published in 2016, documented the denizens of a local pub, forced to close due to the lamentable issue of social cleansing in London.

In February 2013, he was invited onto the jury of the World Press and was a juror for the Sony World Photography Awards in 2015. He is currently the head of the BA photojournalism and documentary photography course at the UAL LCC in London and is a member of the VII Photo Agency.



IAFOR Documentary Photography Award 2017

Saturday, July 15 | 17:45-18:00 | Berlin Room

Award Screening

The IAFOR Documentary Photography Award (www.iaforphotoaward.org) was launched by The International Academic Forum (IAFOR) in 2015 as an international photography award that seeks to promote and assist in the professional development of emerging documentary photographers and photojournalists. The award has benefitted since the outset from the expertise of an outstanding panel of internationally renowned photographers, including Dr Paul Lowe as the Founding Judge, and Ed Kashi, Monica Allende, Simon Roberts, Jocelyn Bain Hogg, Simon Norfolk and Emma Bowkett as Guest Judges. Now in its third year, the award has already been widely recognised by those in the industry and has been supported by World Press Photo, Metro Imaging, MediaStorm, Think Tank Photo, University of the Arts London, RMIT University, *British Journal of Photography*, The Centre for Documentary Practice, and the Medill School of Journalism.

As an organisation, IAFOR's mission is to promote international exchange, facilitate intercultural awareness, encourage interdisciplinary discussion, and generate and share new knowledge. In keeping with this mission, in appreciation of the great value of photography as a medium that can be shared across borders of language, culture and nation, and to influence and inform our academic work and programmes, the IAFOR Documentary Photography Award was launched as a competition that would help underline the importance of the organisation's aims, and would promote and recognise best practice and excellence. In support of up-and-coming talent, the IAFOR Documentary Photography Award is free to enter. Winners of this year's IAFOR Documentary Photography Award were announced at EuroMedia2017 in Brighton, UK (euromedia.iafor.org). The award follows the theme of the EuroMedia conference, with 2017's theme being "**History, Story, Narrative**".

Access to the Award Screening is included in the conference registration fee.

Image | From the project *Life After Injury* by IAFOR Documentary Photography Award 2016 Grand Prize Winner, Alexey Furman.

Supporters

The IAFOR Documentary Photography Award is supported by a number of leading institutions, organisations and publications around the world in its aim to promote and recognise best practice and excellence in documentary photography and photojournalism. These partnerships are a testament to the high regard in which the award is held within the photography industry.

The IAFOR Documentary Photography Award would like to thank the following organisations for their support:

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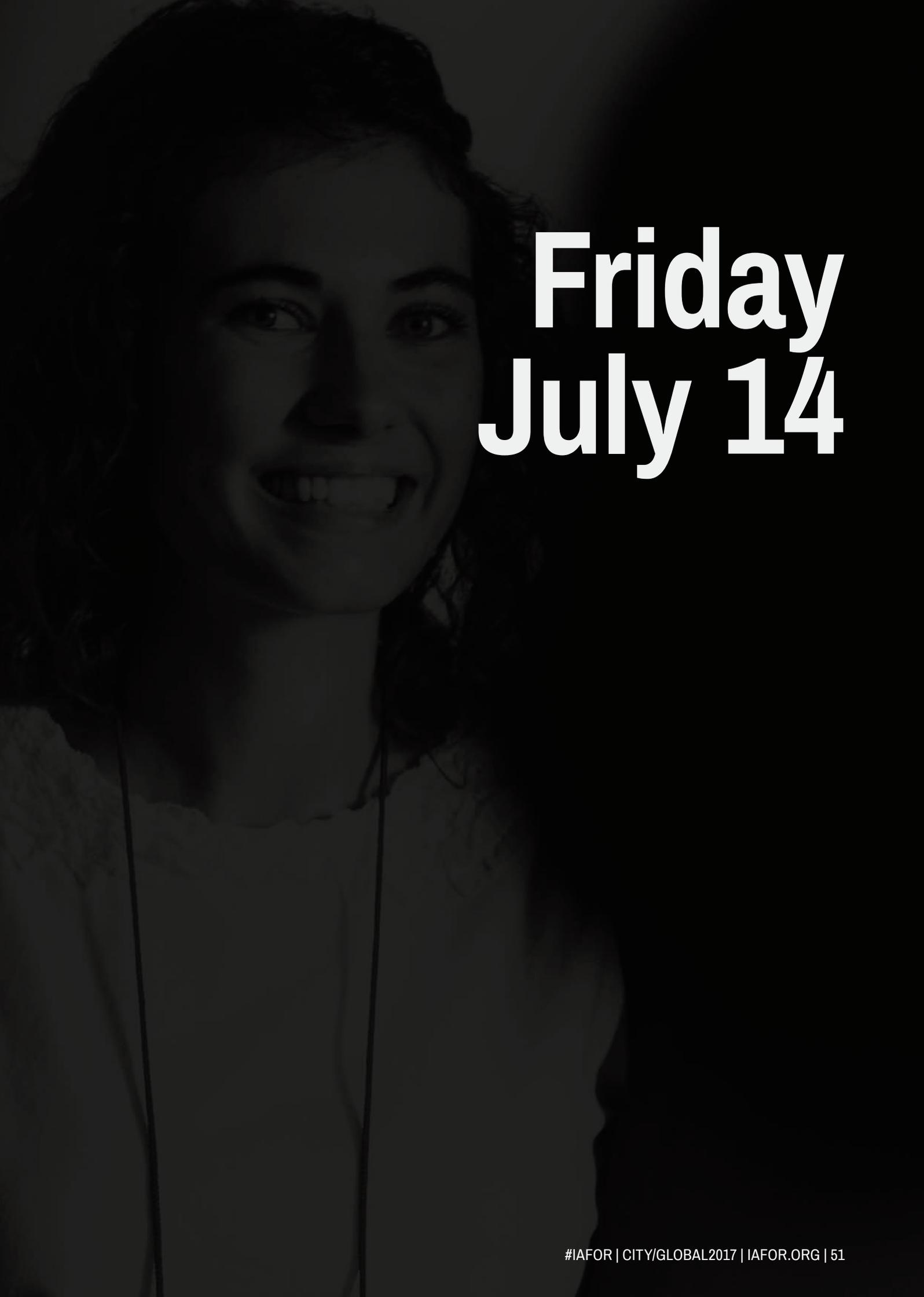
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**Friday
July 14**

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Volume 4 Issue 2

Submission deadline: July 31
Target publication date: October 31

For details of how to submit your paper, view the Author Guidelines on the journal website: ijah.iafor.org

Friday Plenary Session

09:00-18:30 | Barcelona Theater

- 08:00-09:00 Conference Registration | Barcelona Theater
- 09:00-09:15** **Announcements & Welcome Addresses | Barcelona Theater**
Kiyoshi Mana, The International Academic Forum
Joseph Haldane, The International Academic Forum
A. Robert Lee, Nihon University, Japan (retd.)
- 09:15-10:00** **Keynote Presentation I | Barcelona Theater**
Intersectional Realities, Law and Belonging. Not?
Adrien Katherine Wing, University of Iowa, USA
- 10:00-10:45** **Keynote Presentation | Barcelona Theater**
Refuge: Refugee: Moonlight and Precarious Love
Baden Offord, Curtin University, Australia
- 10:45-11:15 Coffee Break | Galleria
- 11:15-12:00** **Keynote Presentation | Barcelona Theater**
Memory and the Modern City
Simon Sleight, King's College London, UK
- 12:00-12:45** **Featured Presentation | Barcelona Theater**
Gastronomy for a Healthy Ageing World
Elena Urdaneta & Iñigo Cojo, Basque Culinary Center, Spain
- 12:45-12:55 Conference Photograph | Barcelona Theater
- 12:55-14:00 Lunch Break | Galleria
- 14:00-14:45** **The 18th Doireann MacDermott Lecture | Barcelona Theater**
My Barcelona – The City As Answer to a Personal Question
Gloria Montero, Novelist, Playwright & Poet, Spain
- 14:45-15:30** **The Fifth Kathleen Firth Lecture | Barcelona Theater**
My Moscow
Svetlana Ter-Minasova, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia
- 15:30-16:00 Conference Poster Session I | Galleria
- 16:00-17:00** **Plenary Panel Presentation I | Barcelona Theater**
Daily Life: What a Precarious State We Live In
Panellists: John Rochlin, Francesc Llauredó & Peter Sotirakis
Moderator: Sue Ballyn
- 17:00-17:30** **IAFOR Silk Road Initiative Information Session | Barcelona Theater**
Georges Depeyrot, Joseph Haldane & Ljiljana Markovic
- 17:30-18:30** **Plenary Panel Presentation II | Barcelona Theater**
The Challenges of Doing Cultural Studies Today
Panellists: Donald E. Hall, Baden Offord, Sue Ballyn & Svetlana Ter-Minasova

Friday Poster Session

15:30-16:00 & 18:30-19:00 | Barcelona Theater

36548 | Barcelona Theater

Turning the Industrial City into the City of Humanities Using Historical Heritages
Hyeongkyu Cho, Changwon National University, Republic of 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 the city of Changwon in 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. And that these resources play a very important role in regenerating the city.

35274 | Barcelona Theater

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 New York City was inspired by the design of London City. These designs were developed without keeping in mind 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 rights and responsibilities and an active role to play.

36970 | Barcelona Theater

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 1920s 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 | Barcelona Theater

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 "undetoned 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.

Friday Poster Session

15:30-16:00 & 18:30-19:00 | Barcelona Theater

37843 | Barcelona Theater

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

Subin Kwon, Andong National University, Republic of Korea

Jinhee Kim, Andong National University, Republic of 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 | Barcelona Theater

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

Sol Yoon, Andong National University, Republic of 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 | Barcelona Theater

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

GeonHee Lee, Andong National University, Republic of Korea

HeeJin Lee, Andong National University, Republic of 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 a 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, community art consisting of spatiality, relationship and process for helping the expression of experiences of consciousness and sense enables the art to be extended and embraces the new era of artistic activities.

PRONTO FILM & MP2 production



BREAKING POINT

Directed by
MARK JONATHAN HARRIS & OLES SANIN

Featured Film Screening

Saturday, July 15 | 18:45-20:15 | Berlin Room

Breaking Point: The War for Democracy in Ukraine is an intimate look at the war and revolution in Ukraine through the eyes of ordinary people who risked their lives to create a more democratic, equitable, and independent country. Further information is available on page 78.



**Saturday
July 15**

Saturday Session I

09:00-11:00 | Merida Room

Politics: Symposium Presentation

Session Chair: Jinwoo Choi

36898 | Symposium Presentation | Merida Room

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

Jinwoo Choi, Hanyang University, Republic of Korea
Jongyoon Doh, Jeju Peace Institute, Republic of Korea
SangWon Lee, Hanyang Peace Institute, Republic of Korea
Sunhee Park, Seoul National University, Republic of 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 intersect with new ways of thinking about the global realities of our existence.

37450 | Presentation 1

Silk Road As Political Metaphor: Quest for an Ideal World in Ancient Korea

Jong Yoon Doh, Jeju Peace Institute, Republic of 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.

37478 | Presentation 2

The Platonic Doctrine of Untruth: Heidegger's Interpretation of Plato's Theaetetus and the Natural Possibility of Opinion

SangWon Lee, Hanyang University (Peace Institute), Republic of 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.

37456 | Presentation 3

Registration of UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage and Contestation for Belongings in North East Asia

Sunhee Park, Seoul National University, Republic of 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. A similar case can be found in Karagoz and Karagiozis, the 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.

37488 | Presentation 4

Britain and Europe: Interests, Identity, and Power

Jinwoo Choi, Hanyang University, Republic of 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 challenge 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

09:00-11:00 | Kursaal Room

Cultural Studies: Symposium Presentation

Session Chair: Soochul Kim

36885 | Symposium Presentation | Kursaal Room

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

Soochul Kim, Hanyang University, Republic of Korea
Junsung Han, Hanyang University, Republic of Korea
Saemee Kim, Hanyang University, Republic of Korea
Hyunok Lee, Yonsei University, Republic of Korea
Chunhueng Mo, Hanyang University, Republic of 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 in which 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.

37457 | Presentation 1

Re-Contextualizing Cultural Exchange Policy in Culture-Led Urban Regeneration

Saemee Kim, Hanyang Peace Institute, Hanyang University, Republic of Korea

This study attempts to explore the core concepts and implications of the activity of international cultural activity applied in the process of 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. In the times of populist movement is rising again, cities circumvent national policies of protectionism and promote cultural exchange and secure cultural diversity. 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.

37486 | Presentation 2

Debt, Credit and Belonging

Hyunok Lee, Yonsei University, Republic of 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, becoming a member of a low-income household as a housewife puts people into constraints. As a foreigner, the housewife has to build her credit from scratch, yet being a housewife does not provide good conditions for building this credit. In addition, her position in the low-income household often pushes her into a situation of needing of financial support. Lack of social support and credit leads her into seeking other means of financial resources. Consequently it puts her into a vulnerable situation. Through in-depth interviews with marriage migrants who have stayed for 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 financially vulnerable people.

37480 | Presentation 3

Affective Politics of Citizenship in Reality TV Programs Featuring North Korean Refugees

Soochul Kim, Hanyang University, Republic of 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.

37479 | Presentation 4

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

ChunHeung Mo, Hanyang Peace Institute, Hanyang University, Republic of 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 relationships within a space for everyday life. By examining interaction and social relations of South-North Koreans in an ordinary social space, this articles provides useful data to comprehend cognitively and emotively dimensional interactions between them.

Saturday Session I

09:00-11:00 | Estocolmo Room

Sustainability: Ecology, Energy & the Environment

Session Chair: Georges Tanguay

35942 09:00-09:30 | Estocolmo Room

The Emergence of New-Type Smart Cities in China

Ali Cheshmehzangi, University of Nottingham Ningbo China, China
May Tan-Mullins, University of Nottingham Ningbo China, China
Linjun Xie, 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 five-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 09:30-10:00 | Estocolmo Room

Environmental Health of Medium-Sized California Cities

Rebecca Van Stokkum, University of California, Davis, USA

The twenty-first 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 to 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 and 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 10:00-10:30 | Estocolmo Room

Post 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 10:30-11:00 | Estocolmo Room

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 | Berlin Room

Language, Literature & Linguistics: Symposium Presentation

Session Chair: Bill Phillips Mockford

36984 | Spotlight Symposium Presentation | Berlin Room

Postcolonial Crime Fiction and the City

Isabel Santaulària Capdevila, Universitat de Lleida, Spain

Martin Renes, Universitat of Barcelona, Spain

Maria Grau Perejoan, Universitat of Barcelona, Spain

Bill Phillips Mockford, Universitat of 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 stories 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 of 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 of Barcelona, Spain

Saturday Session II

11:15-12:15 | Merida Room

Linguistics, Language & Cultural Studies

Session Chair: Zahra Mustafa-Awad

37039 11:15-11:45 | Merida Room

The Representation of a Protest against Jakarta's Governor in the News: A Transitivity Analysis

Muchamad Sholakhuddin Al Fajri, Lancaster University, UK

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 November 4, 2016 and the protest itself. It analyses two news texts taken from two different online media, the BBC and 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 portraying the governor as a victim of accusation and discrimination and only underlining his positive sides. On the other hand, although 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 11:45-12:15 | Merida Room

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, USA

Majdi Sawalha, University of Jordan, Jordan

This study aims to compare 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 the 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 | Kursaal Room

Culture, Popular Culture & Cultural Studies

Session Chair: Scott Brook

36928 11:15-11:45 | Kursaal Room

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. In keeping 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 11:45-12:15 | Kursaal Room

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 Australian Research Council funded project Working the Field (DP 150101477), a study of creative work in two UNESCO creative cities.

Saturday Session II

11:15-12:15 | Estocolmo Room

Technology & Information Science

Session Chair: Lucia Rivadeneira

37481 11:15-11:45 | Estocolmo Room

Teaching and Learning in the Cloud Through Virtual Labs

Natasha Madhav, Independent Institute of Education, South Africa
Subendran Naidoo, Independent Institute of Education, South Africa

The twenty-first 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 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 relationships between twenty-first-century learner's skills and affordances of cloud computing. The case study made use of a group of second-year diploma students who are required at second-year level to complete two modules that required the use of virtual computers.

37538 11:45-12:15 | Estocolmo Room

Nowcasting Political Behaviour with Social Media Content

Lucia Rivadeneira, University of Manchester, UK

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. The presidential election 2017 in Ecuador was taken as a case study. Data produced on 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, ranks key influencers per candidate, and estimates 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 | Berlin Room

Media Studies

Session Chair: Radesh Palakurthi

36677 11:15-11:45 | Berlin Room

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 11:45-12:15 | Berlin Room

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

Radesh Palakurthi, University of Memphis, USA

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 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

13:00-14:30 | Merida Room

Postcolonial Studies

Session Chair: David Shefferman

36605 13:00-13:30 | IAFOR Scholarship Recipient | Merida Room

Romancing Theft, Writing Belonging

Harriet Gaffney, Griffith University, Australia

This presentation posits that in Australia – the country that introduced “offshore 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 13:30:14:00 | Merida Room

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 and BT, is 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 14:00-14:30 | Merida Room

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

David Shefferman, Manhattan College, USA

This presentation offers insights gleaned from newly available materials related to the underexplored and underappreciated life and work of Rómulo Lachantañeré (1909–1952). The fresh trove of sources compiled by Lachantañeré’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. Lachantañeré 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, Lachantañeré 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 – Lachantañeré 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, Lachantañeré 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

13:00-14:30 | Kursaal Room

Visual & Performing Arts

Session Chair: Ian James Ewart

37853 13:00-13:30 | Kursaal Room

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 concern the city's reflection in the scenography and in the play; moreover, the meanings are 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, and 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 13:30:14:00 | Kursaal Room

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, and Reutlingen University, Germany, in 2012 as an ever-expanding urban network. This Australian/German project expanded to Asia in 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.

37823 14:00-14:30 | Kursaal Room

Creating an Urban Environment Using Multi-Sensory Virtual Reality

Ian James Ewart, University of Reading, UK

Using virtual reality as a design tool for urban environments is becoming familiar to the architecture, engineering and construction sectors. Driven by the gaming industry, this has led to the emergence of VR as a mid-tech solution to complex visualisations, within AEC particularly on the design side. The rationale is that accurate visualisation can immerse end users into yet-to-be-built spaces where they can comment on the design, based on their experience as a user of similar environments. However other senses remain largely absent from current VR design practice. This paper reports on a project that has created an urban environment in VR including sounds and smells. The Roman town of Silchester has been recreated as a 3D navigable model, with a sophisticated sound system that accounts for distance, stereo and occlusion, coupled with a custom-built smell machine triggered by proximity to visual elements of the model. So you might see a cesspit, and as dogs bark in the distance, as you walk close by, flies buzz around your head and an unpleasant smell wafts towards you. Initial results suggest that relatively subtle sensory cues in the form of sounds and smells are extremely effective in enhancing the sense of immersion. However, a threshold of distraction is easily reached that breaks the sense of presence and returns the user to the real world space. This suggests that to develop more effective VR environments, more emphasis should be given to sound modelling, and the introduction of subtle olfactory cues.

Saturday Session III

13:00-14:30 | Estocolmo Room

Architecture & Urban Studies/Design

Session Chair: Oren Ben Avraham

37523 13:00-13:30 | Estocolmo Room

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

Ignacio Loor, University of Manchester, UK

Continuous expansion of informal settlements in developing countries that occupy urban forest and floodplains pose progressive challenges to the overall well-being 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 13:30:14:00 | Estocolmo Room

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 twenty-first-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 14:00-14:30 | Estocolmo Room

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 into architecture's ability to break conceptual boundaries within politically charged urban environments.

Saturday Session III

13:00-14:30 | Berlin Room

Political Science: Administration, Governance & Finance

Session Chair: Evonne Miller

36643 13:00-13:30 | Berlin Room

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, p. 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 13:30-14:00 | Berlin Room

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 fourth largest city 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 14:00-14:30 | Berlin Room

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 | Merida Room

The World Refugee Crisis Session Chair: Rosemary Sayer

36710 14:45-15:45 | Merida Room

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 and former resident of Christmas and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, 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

14:45-15:45 | Kursaal Room

History

Session Chair: Pallavi Baruah

36790 14:45-15:15 | Kursaal Room

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 15:15-15:45 | Kursaal Room

The American Baptist Missionaries: Their Role and Contribution in Developing Language and Literature of North Eastern India

Pallavi Baruah, LOKD College, Dhekiajuli, India

The 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 nineteenth 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 the 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 the focus will be on their importance in Assamese society.

Saturday Session IV

14:45-15:45 | Estocolmo Room

Travel & Tourism

Session Chair: Jamie Scott

37065 14:45-15:15 | Estocolmo Room

Seeing Barcelona: A Sociological Analysis of Tourism in the City

James Moir, Abertay University, UK

This paper explores the ways in which tourism is situated as a visual experience in the context of Barcelona's modernista architecture. Sightseeing 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 that 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 15:15-15:45 | Estocolmo Room

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 eighteenth- and nineteenth-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 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-nineteenth-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 | Berlin Room

Global Cross-Cultural Comparisons

Session Chair: Ronald Strickland

36824 14:45-15:15 | Berlin Room

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

Luiz Guilherme Antunes, Universidade de São 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, and 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 15:15-15:45 | Berlin Room

Saving Cosmopolitanism from the Neoliberal Cosmopolis

Ronald Strickland, Michigan Technological University, USA

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 | Merida Room

Literary Studies

Session Chair: Stewart King

36319 16:00-16:30 | IAFOR–Barcelona University Scholarship Recipient | Merida Room

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 that add to the counter narrative and resistance of gender roles throughout history.

36681 16:30-17:00 | Merida Room

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 that 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 17:00-17:30 | Merida Room

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 Le Guin'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

16:00-17:30 | Kursaal Room

Policies & Practice

Session Chair: Yuki Yokohama

36295 16:00-16:30 | Kursaal Room

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 a substantial decline in Indo-Fijian sugar cane farmers concurring with subsiding sugar cane 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 to evaluate the 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 16:30-17:00 | IAFOR Scholarship Recipient | Kursaal Room

Theoretical Implications of Cosmopolitanism and Korean Textbooks Analysis

Seoungin Choi, Hanyang University, Republic of 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 a limited range of cosmopolitanism and fail to provide students with more balanced and comprehensive perspectives.

37779 17:00-17:30 | Kursaal Room

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 a 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 | Estocolmo Room

Geography & Landscape/Urban Planning, Architecture & Design

Session Chair: Miriam Gusevich

36635 16:00-16:30 | IAFOR–Barcelona University Scholarship Recipient | Estocolmo Room

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 16:30-17:00 | Estocolmo Room

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 17:00-17:30 | Estocolmo Room

Landscapes of Resistance: McMillan Park, Washington, DC

Miriam Gusevich, The Catholic University of America, USA

Peter Miles, The Catholic University of America, USA

Joseph Barrick, The Catholic University of America, USA

Filipe Da Silva Pereira, The Catholic University of America, USA

Nina Sakic, The Catholic University of America, USA

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 was December 8, 2016, when Friends of McMillan won the lawsuit against the city. The battle continues.

Saturday Session V

16:00-17:30 | Berlin Room

Media, Film & Communication Studies

Session Chair: Singh Singkhajorn

36645 16:00-16:30 | Berlin Room

"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 debunks 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 16:30-17:00 | Berlin Room

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

Sezen Kayhan, Koç University, Turkey

This study aims to look at the history of open-air cinemas in Istanbul and how they formed democratic spaces for different social classes in Turkey. Open-air cinemas were located in small neighborhoods and addressed middle and lower classes who do not have access to major movie theaters in 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 the early 1950s, 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 17:00-17:30 | Berlin Room

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 used for this research is Qualitative and Descriptive. The sources of information for this documentary research are as follows: 1) primary documents which is Bangkok Governor's policy, and 2) secondary documents which provide related information from books, documentary and the Internet. Data analysis is the research tool. The study found that firstly, tourism policy of Bangkok Governor known as "one special mission, five immediately implemented policies and nineteen urgent missions" can be divided into 3 groups. The first group is safety community. This develops safety intersection and Public Eyes project by changing secluded and dangerous areas to clear and airy areas. Second is cleanliness policy under the big cleaning day project to promote a campaign to eliminate water hyacinths along Chao Praya River. The 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, an activity known as "Walking Around Ratanakosin" has been held. This is an activity to walk along the distance to visit many historical places which in turn, its history 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 a 280-meter-long sky walkway along Chao Praya River.

Saturday Evening Featured Session

17:45-20:15 | Berlin Room

17:45-18:00 IAFOR Documentary Photography Award 2017 – Award Screening | Berlin Room

Join us as we celebrate the winners of this year's IAFOR Documentary Photography Award. Access to the Award Screening is included in the conference registration fee. For more information about the Award, please visit: www.iaforphotoaward.org

18:00-18:45 Featured Presentation | Berlin Room

Breaking Point: Ukraine in the Era of Trump

Mark Jonathan Harris, University of Southern California, USA

Foreign empires, beginning with Genghis Khan, have been invading Ukraine for centuries, drawn by fertile soil and oceans of wheat. Three years ago, Russian strongman Vladimir Putin did the same in response to the Euromaidan Revolution. What started off as a peaceful protest against Putin protégé Victor Yanukovich's corrupt government, turned deadly when Yanukovich's police fired on unarmed protesters, and ended with Yanukovich fleeing to Russia. Putin responded by annexing Crimea and staging a covert invasion of Eastern Ukraine, triggering a war which has killed more than 10,000 and created two million refugees. New US President Donald Trump's bizarre admiration for Vladimir Putin is paired with a deep lack of knowledge about the annexation of Crimea, Russia's invasion, or prior US commitments to Ukraine. Trump's election campaign and rise to the presidency have shown that one of the common strategies he shares with Putin is his use of disinformation and lies to deflect and confuse his opposition. The film presentation will explore some of the propaganda and disinformation techniques Russia is using to create disunity and destabilise Western governments, at a time when democracies everywhere, even in the US, are facing extremist and demagogic threats to Western values and institutions. I will also explore my realisation that while I started out making a film about the war for democracy in Ukraine, I ended up making a film about a battle in a global war for democracy, one that Europe and America now find themselves fighting as well.

18:45-20:15 Featured Film Screening | Berlin Room

Breaking Point: The War for Democracy in Ukraine

Breaking Point: The War for Democracy in Ukraine is an intimate look at the war and revolution in Ukraine through the eyes of ordinary people who risked their lives to create a more democratic, equitable, and independent country.

Our principal characters are a children's theater director, a doctor, a rabbi, a TV journalist, an investigative reporter, and a lawyer turned medic and her soldier husband. Their lives were transformed by the tumultuous, three-month revolution on the Maidan, which ended in the death of 123 protestors and the flight of corrupt President Viktor Yanukovich. When Russia retaliated by annexing Crimea and invading eastern Ukraine, our subjects went to war to defend and remake their country. Our film depicts this intense and on-going struggle, which has so far killed 10,000 Ukrainians and displaced 1.9 million refugees.

Breaking Point is the dramatic and inspiring portrait of people willing to give up their private, normal lives to unite in a collective effort to bring the rule of law and democracy to their country. Their battle to wrest power from the autocrats and plutocrats who control their governments is a struggle that is being waged around the world, from the Mideast to America. The outcome affects not only the future of Ukraine, but the future of democracy throughout the world.



**Sunday
July 16**

Sunday Session I

09:00-11:00 | Merida Room

Linguistics, Language & Cultural Studies

Session Chair: Allen Walzem

35241 09:00-09:30 | Merida Room

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 09:30-10:00 | Merida Room

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

Eugenia Charoni, Flagler College, USA

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 perceives ourselves and the ones around us and to gain a better understanding of what common humanity embraces.

36904 10:00-10:30 | Merida Room

Bilingual Latino Teachers: Experiences of Language Shame and Loss

Lisa Winstead, California State University, Fullerton, USA

Congcong (Penny) Wang, University of Northern Iowa, USA

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 10:30-11:00 | Merida Room

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

09:00-11:00 | Kursaal Room

Cultural Studies

Session Chair: Susanna Scarparo

36848 09:00-09:30 | Kursaal Room

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 09:30-10:00 | Kursaal Room

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 10:00-10:30 | Kursaal Room

Collaboration Beyond Borders: The Influence of Emotional and Social Competencies
Aileen Zaballero, The Pennsylvania State University, USA

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 10:30-11:00 | Kursaal Room

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 | Estocolmo Room

Geography & Landscape/Urban Planning, Architecture & Design

Session Chair: Ran Kamiyama

37793 09:00-09:30 | Estocolmo Room

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

Yuzyil Nevin Aydin, Istanbul Technical University, Turkey

Florya one of the oldest summer resort in İstanbul 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 İstanbul's citizens. From the 90's to the present Florya wriggles 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 09:30-10:00 | Estocolmo Room

Urban Reinventions: San Francisco's Treasure Island

Tanu Sankalia, University of San Francisco, USA

This paper examines the historic and contemporary urban reinventions of San Francisco's Treasure Island. Built by the US 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 to 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 10:00-10:30 | Estocolmo Room

Urban Design and Nussbaum's Capabilities Approach

Scott Roullet, Lyon College, USA

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 10:30-11:00 | Estocolmo Room

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

09:00-11:00 | Berlin Room

Public Policy

Session Chair: Tarek Azmy El-Sheikh

36930 09:00-09:30 | Berlin Room

The Cultural Politics of the Creative City Approach and Neoliberalism in South-East Asia

Phitchakan Chuangchai, University of Warwick, UK

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 09:30-10:00 | Berlin Room

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 10:00-10:30 | Berlin Room

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 10:30-11:00 | Berlin Room

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 | Merida Room

Language, Literature & Linguistics

Session Chair: Archana Bhattacharjee

36215 11:15-11:45 | Merida Room

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

Adolf Richardo Bagus Setiadi, Monash University, Australia

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 11:45-12:15 | Merida Room

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

Archana Bhattacharjee, Kakojan College, Assam, India

Literature is not only a reflection of 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 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 12:15-12:45 | Merida Room

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, p. 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 *#9dream* 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 | Kursaal Room

Education/Pedagogy

Session Chair: Ahmad Ardillah Rahman

34885 11:15-11:45 | Kursaal Room

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 11:45-12:15 | Kursaal Room

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 12:15-12:45 | Kursaal Room

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

Ceri Brown, University of Bath, UK

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 | Estocolmo Room

Geography & Landscape/Urban Planning, Architecture & Design

Session Chair: Deniz Gerçek

36724 11:15-11:45 | Estocolmo Room

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 11:45-12:15 | Estocolmo Room

Examining the Island City Through Narrative and Collective Memory

Nicola Crowson, University of Portsmouth, UK

Tina Wallbridge, University of Portsmouth, UK

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.

37564 12:15-12:45 | Spotlight Presentation | Estocolmo Room

The Place of Artistic Innovation: Local area characteristics and arts growth in Arles

Elena Raevskikh, French National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS), Centre Norbert Elias, France

Located in the south of France, the city of Arles has a rich and diverse history: the impressive Roman monuments get along with the Medieval heritage, the Van Gogh's paintings prototypes and the Camargue natural scenery. However, after several economic crises during the 1980-2000's, Arles is currently one of the poorest French agglomerations, with an important unemployment rate and a low-income household. Since 2010, the Swiss-born art patron, Maja Hoffman, has bet to enhance the economic development of Arles by transforming the city as the new place of artistic innovation. The LUMA Foundation designed by Frank Ghery will be opened in 2018 in the old industrial district of Arles and will become one of the most ambitious arts and artistic innovation hubs in France. The new iconic structure is called to create a "Bibao effect" by attracting in Arles the international economic resources, human capital and new investments. This paper brings together ethnographical, cartographical and statistical methodologies to analyze the ways that the LUMA Foundation impacts the Arles urban area. How the dynamic interplay between economic and political context, institutional arrangements, and social networks affect the urban transformations? How do the new cultural policies impact the territorial attractiveness? What factors favor or create obstacles for the social assimilation of artistic innovations by the target population?

37025 12:45-13:15 | Estocolmo Room

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 the 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, Izmit, Turkey. Izmit city which encountered heavy industry leap in 1960's preserved its character of being an industrial city until today. However, the 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 s environment and socio-economic status and investigates the relationship between the 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 | Berlin Room

Economics & Business Studies

Session Chair: Jihene Jebeniani

37910 11:15-11:45 | Berlin Room

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

Lidya de Vega, Lancaster University, UK

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 11:45-12:15 | Berlin Room

How Do Cities Promote Online Their Investment Potential? Comparative Analysis of Investment Promotion Websites of Barcelona, Manchester, Wrocław, 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 12:15-12:45 | Berlin Room

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 | Merida Room

Travel & Tourism

Session Chair: Frederic Dimanche

36923 14:00-14:30 | Merida Room

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 14:30-15:00 | Merida Room

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 15:00-15:30 | Merida Room

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

14:00-15:00 | Kursaal Room

Policy & Politics

Session Chair: Miranda Bembem Mutuwa

37474 14:00-14:30 | Kursaal Room

Exploration of Justice in the Redd+ Projects Implementation in Indonesia

Marsya Mutmainah Handayani, Lancaster University, UK

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 14:30-15:00 | Kursaal Room

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 meets 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 responses 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?

Sunday Session III

14:00-15:30 | Estocolmo Room

Geography & Landscape/Urban Planning, Architecture & Design

Session Chair: Ira Safitri Darwin

37006 14:00-14:30 | Estocolmo Room

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 14:30-15:00 | Estocolmo Room

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 and communities are expressed. While research has explored the concepts of Maori health, few studies have explored the influence of the cultural beliefs and values on health and in particular, the intricate link between land and health. Traditional Maori knowledge regards landscape as part of a circle of life, establishing a holistic perspective with respect to the relationship to health and 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 and 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.

36864 15:00-15:30 | Estocolmo Room

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 include:

- 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 liberalists;
- c) Reward system in favor of rent; and
- d) Property rights.

Sunday Session III

14:00-15:30 | Berlin Room

Media, Film & Communication Studies

Session Chair: Richard Donovan

36363 14:00-14:30 | Berlin Room

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 14:30-15:00 | Berlin Room

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 15:00-15:30 | Spotlight Presentation | Berlin Room

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 End", 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

15:45-17:15 | Kursaal Room

Public Policy

Session Chair: Cigdem Aksu Cam

36972 15:45-16:15 | Kursaal Room

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 the 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 Asia's medical hub. The results of studies show 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, one 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 it 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 are no laws to prosecute abortion.

37987 16:15-16:45 | Kursaal Room

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.

37104 16:45-17:15 | Kursaal Room

Localism in Housing Policy? A Framework for Analysing Housing Processes at the Local Level

Cigdem Aksu Cam, Adana Science and Technology University, Turkey

This study attempts to develop a basis for "local housing policy" in the Turkish urban context. It thus aims at discussing the impact of the "local" on housing provision processes, and at what extent it is possible to talk about "localism" in housing policy in such a centralised administrative system. The study focuses on the case of Adana between 1984 and 2010, which is a significant period for both levels. At the central level significant regulations have entered into force affecting the housing field. At the local level, Adana has become a "metropolitan municipality" and the mayor elected in 1984 elections ruled until 2010 with only one electoral period of interruption. His most significant project is the building of "New Adana" in his words, which is basically development of large lands for housing in the north of the city. The method involves three types of sources. Firstly, a local newspaper is scanned covering the period 1984–2010, and contents on housing-related issues are collected and analysed. Secondly, documents such as plans and reports are collected and analysed to seize development of housing areas. Finally, experiences and testimonies are gathered through interviews. In conclusion, a research framework for "local housing policy" is defined basing on housing provision processes. The study concludes by stressing the importance of local actors and processes in shaping the housing field in Adana and by discussing how the findings of this study would present insight for interpreting local reactions to current central "urban regeneration" policy in Turkey.

Sunday Session IV

15:45-17:15 | Estocolmo Room

Geography & Landscape/Urban Planning, Architecture & Design

Session Chair: Maxime Jaffré

37069 15:45-16:15 | Estocolmo Room

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 have 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 the political decision-making process which had been made without a strong connection with most of the local conditions. This research gives the example of how the infrastructure projects changed the geological relationship of redistribution of land use within two transforming periods in Tamsui, the seaside district in northern New Taipei City. Two new infrastructures projects will be completed within three years, in an area known as Taipei County before it was upgraded in 2010. A new traffic network will again have a strong impact on the city immediately after it 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 it can be altered, transformed or change the plan to serve the need of the moment.

36382 16:15-16:45 | Estocolmo Room

The Study on Planning Implementation Mechanism of Urban Village in Semi-Urbanization Area in Shenzhen, China

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

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

It is known that there has been nominal urbanization in Shenzhen since 2004. However, in fact there is still about 393 km² of rural area in control of collective organization in which 35% of the area is planned to be public infrastructure. Due to unaccomplished compensation and other historical problems, it is hard to redevelop or apply the existing urban renewal policy. And in the literature, there is always public-oriented and private-oriented value in land-resumption policymaking. It does 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 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 the 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 satisfies the government base requirement of city planning. Lastly, the new interest-sharing plan integrates the spitting rural land block and transits into structured urban land system. "Shenzhen Sharing-interest of Land resumption Policy" was formulated and published in late 2015.

37794 16:45-17:15 | Estocolmo Room

How Does Housing Shape the Social, Cultural and Urban Landscape? Comparing Urbanism and the Built Environment Among Cities in France

Maxime Jaffré, CNRS - Centre Norbert Elias, France

Elena Raevskikh, CNRS - Centre Norbert Elias, France

Terry Nichols Clark, The University of Chicago, United States

The city has long been theorized and considered by urban planners and public official as the place for economic growth and production. Hence, housing has often been defined as a utilitarian solution to enable workers to live in proximity of their workplace. However, in recent years, some urbanists and social scientists have analyzed the city from another perspective. They emphasize "amenities" and "consumption" pattern as new drivers of urban dynamics and development. From these new analyses, the city is no longer defined solely as a "workplace" but as a place where people can also live, play and entertain themselves. These new theories put at the center of the analysis housing and residential choices as new transforming drivers redefining urbanism and the place where we live. How are housing and residential forms related to urban amenities and facilities in the city? How does housing shape and influence the social, cultural and urban landscape? And how do the physical aspects of housing and residence relate to these social and cultural patterns? Should the quality of housing only be defined by the proximity to the workplace? Or do urban amenities and facilities also impact the built environment? Finally, what kind of housing environment favors or disfavors the development of urban amenities such as restaurants, shopping facilities, boutiques, cultural scenes and social life? Using an original national data file, this paper aims to compare the housing environment in different French cities.

Sunday Session IV

15:45-17:15 | Merida Room

Public Policy

Session Chair: Manoj Jinadasa

38353 15:45-16:15 | Merida Room

Neopatrimonial System in Divided Turkmenistan Under Niyazov

Yelena Zabortseva, University of Sydney, Australia

The paper reviews key mechanisms of the intensifying spread of authoritarian rule in Turkmenistan, often referred to as neopatrimonial or sultanist. It is argued that the role of the leader is only part of the authoritarian system. The other is privileged power-holding groups (referred to as elites). A regional, historical tribal division of society underpins the "divide and rule" policy in the state. Moscow intensified the hierarchical division of tribal Turkmen society, appointing Central Ashabat representatives to the top official leadership positions. Niyazov had periodically favoured some power-elite groups over others, and scape-goated of such groups. This strategy has prevented the emergence of opposition and strengthened the individual position of the leader. While no such power-elite groups were secure under such a regime, the power-elite as a privileged group benefited from exploitation of the population through state-racketeering. The paper also highlights the quasi-monolithic nature of neo-patrimonial governance and its institutional elements, such as Hakimlik. Neo-patrimonialism is enforced by isolation of Turkmenistan from the rest of the world, where energy agreements often prevent stronger engagement of international democratic institutions.

37560 16:15-16:45 | Merida Room

Cultural Public Relation Model: Case of Sri Lankan Soft Power

Manoj Jinadasa, University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka

Despite the cultural and ethnical differences in Sinhala, Tamil and Muslim, Sri Lanka has shown a substantial interest to relieve others from their catastrophies. 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 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.

37126 16:45-17:15 | Merida Room

Dunhuang: The Contemporization of an Ancient Silk Road City

Lanlan Kuang, University of Central Florida, USA

This paper presents the author's ongoing investigation into 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 BCE–220 CE). 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 Mogul 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 institutions, agencies and policies that play critical roles in the recreation of Dunhuang as a city for modern pilgrims from around the globe.

Sunday Session IV

15:45-17:15 | Berlin Room

Media, Film & Communication Studies

Session Chair: Anna Karin Jytte Holmqvist

36911 15:45-16:15 | Berlin Room

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 change 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. The title reflects 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 entered 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 that cover a range of topics. Rather than on external action, Pons explores complex character relationships and the relationship between these characters and their increasingly postmodern habitat.

37872 16:15-16:45 | Berlin Room

Constructing the Orientalist Gaze: Cityscapes of Istanbul in Western Cinema

Aydin Cam, Cukurova University, Turkey

By Alexandre Promio's first filming on April 3, 1897, the oriental image of Istanbul finds a new medium: cinema. Following the footprints of literature, classical paintings, photographs, and postcards, film-makers construct a new cinematic geography of Istanbul for the Western orientalist gaze. This study aims at analysing the construction of the orientalist gaze to Istanbul through cinema. Fundamental research questions are thus formulated as following: How is the gaze formed for Western audiences in the late Ottoman and early Republican era? Which cityscapes are joined together to construct Istanbul's cinematic geography? What are the other cityscapes integrated to Istanbul's cinematic geography? Pursuing those questions, both formal and contextual film analysis are applied as method to 50 international films taking place in Istanbul. This complex method involves two phases: 1) Determination and classification of cityscapes of those films. 2) Analysis of construction, transformation, and transaction of the cityscapes in historical context. The results of the study would be summarized as: 1) Each film follows almost the same pattern to construct cinematic Istanbul. 2) By using the same seascapes, landscapes, cityscapes (e.g. Golden Horn and Bosphorus), places (e.g. Blue Mosque, Hagia Sophia and Topkapi Palace), city squares, and sometimes even the same alleys, the cinematic geography of Istanbul is constructed for the Western gaze as an exotic, romantic, mysterious and swashbuckling place. 3) Popular images of Eastern cities and sometimes cinematic cities themselves (e.g. Cairo, Beirut and Jerusalem) are integrated as well into Istanbul cityscapes to strengthen the oriental look.

36366 16:45-17:15 | Berlin Room

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 twentieth 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.

Closing Session

17:30-18:00 | Berlin Room

Dr A. Robert Lee and Dr Cornelis Martin Renes will bring the conference to a close and recap their experiences and thoughts of the weekend's events. Conference delegates are strongly encouraged to participate and share their experiences and insights gained from the conference as well.

THINK.IAFOR.ORG

THE ACADEMIC PLATFORM

THINK.IAFOR.ORG is IAFOR's online magazine, launched in early 2016. *THINK* is an ambitious project conceived by academics, for academics, with the following objectives:

To provide an international, far-reaching platform for the best research presented at IAFOR conferences;

To make original, high-quality, thought-provoking multimedia content freely accessible to a wide readership;

To facilitate the opportunity for academics to step outside of the traditional research publishing status quo – to get creative, explore different disciplines and to have their ideas heard, shared and discussed by a diverse, global academic audience.

Content published on *THINK* spans a wide variety of disciplines and the format is varied, encompassing full research papers, long-form journalism, opinion pieces, creative writing, interviews, podcasts, video, photography, artwork and more. Current contributing authors include leading academics such as Professor Svetlana Ter-Minasova, Professor A. Robert Lee, Professor Bill Ashcroft and Professor J. A. A. Stockwin.

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SUBMIT TO THINK

We are currently accepting submissions for publication in 2017. We welcome photographs to accompany articles, as well as topical photo-essays.

Submissions should be between 500 and 2,500 words and sent to publications@iafor.org. Please include "THINK submission" in the subject line.



Virtual Presentations

Virtual Presentations

www.vimeo.com/iafor

36877

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

Tina Dixson, Australian Catholic University, Australia

Renee Dixson, 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 Dixson (visual artist) and Tina Dixson (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, USA

Andrea Wheeler, Iowa State University, USA

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...) that is nowadays presented as the dominant paradigm, essential for reconfiguring urban space and for allocating 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.

36833 | IAFOR Scholarship Recipient

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?



Conference Highlights: The Past 12 Months

Since 2009, IAFOR has welcomed university presidents, faculty deans, award-winning journalists, national politicians, government ministers, diplomats, charity leaders, think tank directors, documentary makers, movie directors, members of the armed forces, lawyers, doctors, jurists, artists, poets, writers, clergy, scientists, philosophers...



The Asian Conference on Social Sciences 2017 (ACSS2017), The Asian Conference on Sustainability, Energy & the Environment 2017 (ACSEE2017) and The Asian Conference on Aging & Gerontology (AGen2017), were held in Kobe, Japan, June 8–11, 2017.

Above left: Dr Toshiya Hoshino gives a Keynote Presentation as part of an ACSS2017 Plenary Panel entitled “East Meets West”. Dr Hoshino is Professor at Osaka School of International Public Policy (OSIPP). He is a member of IAFOR’s Board of Directors. **Above middle:** Professor Haruko Satoh of Osaka School of International Public Policy (OSIPP), Osaka University, Japan, addresses delegates as part of the same ACSS2017 Plenary Panel. Professor Haruko Satoh is a member of IAFOR’s Academic Governing Board. **Above right:** Professor Michael Anthony C. Vasco, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Letters at the University of Santo Tomas in the Philippines, sits on the same Plenary Panel at ACSS2017.

Below left: Director of the NACDA Program on Aging and Vice-President of IAFOR Dr James W. McNally gives a Featured Presentation on methodologies for the collection of comparative community-level public health data at AGen2017. **Below right:** Dr Hiroshi Ishida, Professor of Sociology at the Institute of Social Sciences, University of Tokyo, Japan, sits on an AGen2017 Plenary Panel entitled “East Meets West – Healthy, Active and Beautiful Aging in Asia”.

Bottom left: ACSS2017 Featured Speaker Dr Philip Sugai of Doshisha Business School, Japan, examines the concept of value in marketing. **Bottom right:** ACSEE2017 Spotlight Speaker Dr Maxime Jaffré, Assistant Professor in Sociology of Culture at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales and a member of IAFOR’s International Academic Advisory Board, questions whether data science can do without the field survey.

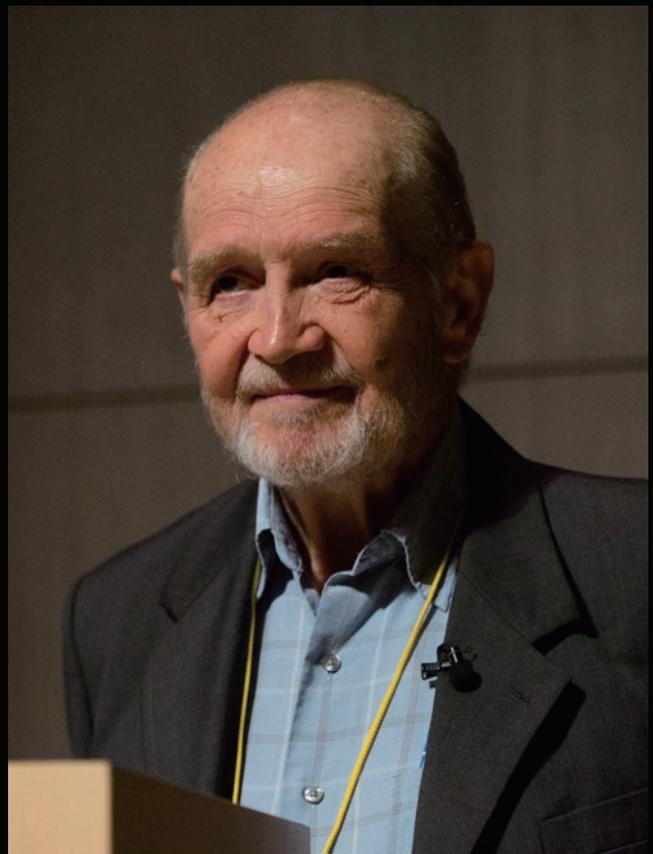




The Asian Conference on Cultural Studies 2017 (ACCS2017), The Asian Conference on Asian Studies 2017 (ACAS2017) and The International Conference on Japan & Japan Studies (IICJ2017), held June 1–4, 2017, brought together delegates from all over the world to explore the theme of "Global Realities: Precarious Survival and Belonging".

Above left: Professor Gaurav Desai of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA, examines the figure of the migrant in recent Anglophone fiction from Africa and South Asia in his ACCS2017 Keynote Presentation entitled "Precarious Futures, Precarious Pasts: Migritude and Planetarity". **Above right:** In a Featured Panel Presentation at ACCS2017, Professor Donald E. Hall, Professor Emerita Sue Ballyn and Professor Emeritus Yasue Arimitsu discuss the challenges of doing Cultural Studies today, exploring the emerging geo-political constraints on their work, as well as their respective national and institutional contexts, and interact with the audience on the topic of strategies for individual and collective response to the challenges that we face.

Below left: In his ACAS2017 Featured Presentation entitled "Buddhist Terrorism?", Dr Brian Victoria of the Oxford Center for Buddhist Studies examines the long history of those calling themselves Buddhists who engaged in warfare, despite Buddhism's long-standing reputation in the West as a religion of peace. **Below right:** The University of Barcelona's Professor Emerita Sue Ballyn gives a Spotlight Presentation at ACCS2017 on the subject of surgeons on eighteenth-and-nineteenth-century female convict transports, often the unsung heroes of hazardous passages to the Antipodes, discussing the importance of their power at sea and on land, their care of their charges and how medical improvisation very often saved a patient's life.





Above: To ensure that delegates have an especially memorable experience, IAFOR conferences include tours to places of historic and cultural interest, led by experienced tour guides.

Fushimi Inari Grand Shrine in Kyoto, Japan, features a pathway lined with orange torii, each donated by a Japanese business, that leads 4 km up the mountain.

Below left: Professor Ted O'Neill of Gakushuin University, Tokyo, Vice-President (at large) of IAFOR, gives a Keynote Presentation entitled "Change in Japanese Tertiary Education: Implementing Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) in Japan" at The Asian Conference on Language Learning 2017 (ACLL2017). **Below centre:** Featured Speaker Professor Mark Pegrum presents on moving beyond web 2.0 when designing authentic mobile learning for everyday contexts in Asia at The Asian Conference on Technology in the Classroom 2017 (ACTC2017). Mark Pegrum is an associate professor in the Graduate School of Education at The University of Western Australia, where he specialises in mobile learning and, more broadly, e-learning. **Below right:** Professor Barbara Lockee, Associate Director of the School of Education and Associate Director of Educational Research and Outreach at Virginia Tech, USA, explores the changing landscape for instructional design professionals in educational contexts and their potential to serve as change agents in the adoption of learning innovations at ACTC2017.





Above left: During the annual haiku workshop at The Asian Conference on Literature 2017 (LibrAsia2017), Hana Fujimoto of the Haiku International Association, Japan, gives a background and history to haiku and invites participants to write their own poems. **Above right:** Also at the LibrAsia2017 haiku workshop, Emiko Miyashita, a prominent haiku poet who is also a councillor for the Haiku International Association, reads world-famous haiku before inviting audience members to compose haiku of their own. In addition to the yearly haiku workshop, LibrAsia2017 features the IAFOR Vladimir Devidé Haiku Award Ceremony, at which all award-winning entries are read out. The IAFOR Vladimir Devidé Haiku Award is an open competition for previously unpublished haiku written in the English language. The award is for haiku regardless of whether in the traditional or modern style; it transcends haiku divisions and is based only on literary merit.

Below left: Celebrated international pianist and former Fulbright scholar Marusya Nainggolan of the University of Indonesia, Indonesia, gives a resounding performance at The Asian Conference on Arts & Humanities 2017 (ACAH2017). Marusya Nainggolan performs music nationally and internationally, as well as teaching European Studies at the University of Indonesia and serving as a music counsellor for studies on music and health in the Indonesian National Health Department. **Below right:** At The Asian Conference on Arts & Humanities 2017 (ACAH2017) Dr Yutaka Mino, Director of the Hyogo Prefectural Museum of Art and the Yokoo Tadanori Museum of Contemporary Art, and Honorary Director of the Abeno Harukas Museum of Art, Japan, speaks on "Art and Narrative in the Public Sphere", examining art as a medium for telling stories and creating narrative, and how curation can be used to contextualise and situate works of art.

Bottom left: Professor Georges Depeyrot is a monetary historian at the French National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS) in Paris. As part of a Featured Panel Presentation on "Constructing History" at The Asian Conference on Literature 2017 (LibrAsia2017), he discusses the importance of the construction of national history in the creation of personal and national identity. **Bottom right:** In the same Featured Panel Presentation at The Asian Conference on Literature 2017 (LibrAsia2017), Professor Myles Chilton, a member of the Department of English Language and Literature at Japan's Nihon University, explores how history shapes our political decisions today, and how we go about building, revising and deconstructing history.





Above left: In a Featured Panel Presentation on the right to education at The Asian Conference on Education & International Development (ACEID2017), Osaka University's Professor Haruko Satoh, Chair of the Politics, Law & International Relations section of IAFOR's International Academic Advisory Board, examines the conference theme, "Educating for Change", in the context of the conference screening of *Among the Believers*, and the friction between preserving culture and challenging culture in areas of the world where education is highly politicised. **Above right:** At the same conference, Professor Adrian Ziderman, Sir Isaac Wolfson Professor in Economics and Business Administration at Bar-Ilan University, Israel, gives an interactive Spotlight Workshop on publication ethics as part of his role as Research Chair and Trustee at the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE).

Below left: Also at ACEID2017 Featured Speaker Jessica Loh gives an engaging presentation entitled "Values for Global Citizenship: Fostering Innovation and Access with the Higher Education Context". Jessica Loh is Director of Outreach at the Institute of International Education, Thailand. **Below middle:** Professor Hiroshi Nittono, Full Professor of Experimental Psychology at the Graduate School of Human Sciences, Osaka University, Japan, gives a Keynote Presentation on the psychology of Japanese "kawaii" culture at The Asian Conference on Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences 2017 (ACP2017). **Below right:** ACP2017 Featured Speaker Professor Ronald Mellado Miller of Brigham Young University – Hawaii, USA, presents on "A Poverty of Hope: Towards a Psychology of Humanitarian Success", discussing how programmes and implementations can meet both physical and psychological needs and how taking into account psychology can enhance humanitarian success and achieve far more than simply extending life.

Bottom left: In a Featured Panel Presentation at The Asian Conference on Ethics, Religion & Philosophy 2017 (ACERP2017), Professor Koji Higashikawa of Kanazawa University, Japan, engages the audience on the subject of free speech and hate speech in the context of the conference theme, "History, Story, Narrative". **Bottom middle:** In the same ACERP2017 Featured Panel Presentation, Shiki Tomimasu discusses the important ethical issues surrounding Japan's recent Hate Speech legislation, drawing on his experience at Kanagawa Law Office, Japan. **Bottom right:** In a Featured Panel Presentation entitled "Perspectives on Natural Religion" Professor Thomas Brian Mooney of Charles Darwin University, Australia, discusses key commonalities in the theory and practice of Natural Religion at ACERP2017.





The IAFOR Dubai Conference Series was held in February 2017 at the The InterContinental Festival City Event Centre in Dubai, UAE. This interdisciplinary event considered the joint themes of “Educating for Change” and “East Meets West: Innovation and Discovery”.

Top left: Professor Donald E. Hall, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at Lehigh University, USA, gives a compelling Keynote Presentation at The IAFOR International Conference on Education – Dubai 2017 (IICEDubai2017) on “Interdisciplinary Education for Innovation and Change”. Professor Hall is Vice-President of IAFOR. **Top right:** IICEDubai2017 Keynote Speaker Professor Christina Gitsaki of Zayed University, UAE, addresses delegates on the topic of “Education: A Supertanker in an Ocean of Change and Innovation”, discussing change in education from a number of different perspectives, at The IAFOR International Conference on Education – Dubai 2017 (IICEDubai2017).

Below left: In a Featured Presentation at The IAFOR International Conference on Education – Dubai 2017, Dr Fadi Aloul speaks on bringing education to schools and universities to help create future innovators. Dr Fadi Aloul is Professor and Department Head of Computer Science and Engineering and the Director of the HP Institute at the American University of Sharjah (AUS), UAE. **Below right:** As a Featured Speaker at the same conference, Dr Sufian Abu-Rmaileh of UAE University, UAE, presents on “Leadership Skills & Styles for Successful Administrators”. Dr Abu-Rmaileh is President of TA Toastmasters and former President of TESOL Arabia.

Bottom left: In a lively Featured Presentation at The IAFOR International Conference on the Social Sciences – Dubai 2017, Dr Virginia Bodolica, American University of Sharjah, UAE, discusses “Managing for Innovation and Sustainability: Lessons from the Gulf Region”, illustrating the recent accomplishments of several Gulf-based nations in espousing the principles of the knowledge-based economy and delineating strategic priorities for attaining sustainable development goals. **Bottom right:** Dr Christine Coombe of Dubai Men’s College, UAE, gives a Featured Presentation as part of The IAFOR International Conference on Education – Dubai 2017 on educators’ productivity, sharing the results of a research project investigating how the most productive TESOLers “fit it all in” and attain the ever-elusive work-life balance.





In January 2017, The IAFOR Hawaii Conference Series 2017 was held at The Hawai'i Convention Center, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA, as two consecutive events on the themes of "East Meets West: Innovation and Discovery" and "Educating for Change".

Top left: Professor William G. Staples of the University of Kansas, USA, speaks on "Everyday Surveillance: A Case Study of Student Information Systems" at The IAFOR International Conference on the Social Sciences – Hawaii 2017 (IICSSHawaii2017). Professor Staples is well known internationally for his work in the areas of social control and surveillance. **Top right:** In her Keynote Presentation at The IAFOR International Conference on Sustainability, Energy & the Environment – Hawaii 2017 (IICSEEHawaii2017), Dr Jaimey Hamilton Faris of the University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA, introduces the audience to the concept of "liquid archives". Her academic writing focuses on issues of global trade networks and systems, environmentalism and sustainability in contemporary art, especially in the Asia-Pacific context.

Below left: Featured Presenter Donna McIntire-Byrd discusses eco-diplomacy and water conservation at The IAFOR International Conference on Sustainability, Energy & the Environment – Hawaii 2017 (IICSEEHawaii2017). Donna McIntire-Byrd serves as Chief of the Energy & Sustainable Design Unit for the US Department of State Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations. **Below right:** In a Keynote Presentation, Dr Linda Furuto of the University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA, addresses the audience at The IAFOR International Conference on Education – Hawaii 2017 (ICEHawaii2017) on the topic of "Pacific Ethnomathematics: Navigating Ancient Wisdom and Modern Connections".

Bottom left: Professor Curtis Ho of the University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA, sits on a Featured Panel that explored how we educate for positive change, striking a balance between the need to challenge while also respect and preserve local and indigenous cultures and their languages, at The IAFOR International Conference on Education – Hawaii 2017 (ICEHawaii2017). **Bottom right:** In a Featured Presentation at The IAFOR International Conference on Technology in the Classroom – Hawaii 2017 (IICTCHawaii2017), Dr Kristin Palmer discusses the use of open educational resources (OER) and massive open online courses (MOOCs). Dr Kristin Palmer is the Director of Online Learning Programs at the University of Virginia, USA.





Above: Aunty Kehaulani Lum and Uncle Bruce Keaulani of the Living Life Source Foundation, Hawaii, demonstrate a traditional Hawaiian greeting at IICEHawaii2017.

Below left: Distinguished psychologist Professor Michael B. Salzman of the University of Hawaii at Manoa speaks as part of a Featured Panel on “Aloha as a Way of Being: Hawaiian Perspectives on Learning” at The IAFOR International Conference on Education – Hawaii 2017 (IICEHawaii2017). **Below right:** Dr Xu Di, also of the University of Hawaii at Manoa, addresses the audience as part of the same IICEHawaii2017 Featured Panel. Dr Di’s recent publications focus on bridging Eastern and Western philosophy for educational practices.

Bottom left: Professor Ken Urano, Featured Speaker at The IAFOR International Conference on Language Learning – Hawaii 2017 (IICLLHawaii2017), presents on the topic of “Developing and Implementing an English for Specific Purposes Syllabus for Business Majors in Japan”. Professor Urano is a member of the Faculty of Business Administration, Hokkai-Gakuen University, in Sapporo, Japan, where he mainly teaches English to business students. **Bottom right:** In a Featured Presentation on statistics in the cognitive/ risk era, award-winning research scientist and innovator Dr Nathaniel Newlands of the University of Victoria, Canada, discusses the increasingly critical role statistics plays in unravelling the complexity of our world at The IAFOR International Conference on the Social Sciences – Hawaii 2017 (IICSSHawaii2017).





The Asia-Pacific Conference on Security and International Relations 2016 (APSec2016) brought together a range of academics, policymakers and practitioners to discuss the evolving issues in security and international relations in the Asia-Pacific, a volatile region in which states and peoples fight for power, influence, resources and basic human rights.

Above left: Ambassador Yukio Satoh gives his Keynote Presentation entitled “Shifting Strategic Balance and Asian Security” at APSec2016. Former Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations and former ambassador of Japan to Australia and the Netherlands, Yukio Satoh is now based at the Japan Institute of International Affairs, Japan. **Above right:** Current President of the Asian Political and International Studies Association (APISA) and Associate Dean of the Graduate School of International Studies, Ewha Womans University, South Korea, Professor Brendan Howe welcomes delegates to APSec2016, held jointly with APISA’s tenth annual congress in Osaka, Japan.

Below left: In a Keynote Presentation at APSec2016, Professor Jun Arima, based at the Graduate School of Public Policy, University of Tokyo, Japan, speaks on Asia’s energy outlook. Professor Arima was Director General of the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), London, UK, and Special Advisor on Global Environmental Affairs for the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) in Japan from 2011 to 2015. **Below right:** Keynote Speaker Xingzui Wang, Executive Vice-President of the China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation, addresses delegates at the Plenary Session of APSec2016 on fighting poverty in China.





Above left: Did news coverage create the man or did the man create the news coverage? Professor Gary Swanson discusses the rise of Donald Trump at at The Asian Conference on Media & Mass Communication 2016 (MediAsia2016). Professor Swanson has received more than 75 awards for broadcast excellence including three EMMYS. **Above middle:** Grand Prize Winner of the IAFOR Documentary Film Award 2016, *PLACEBO: ALT. RUSSIA* – a documentary which explores the alternative cultures that are present within Russia's major cities, directed by Charlie Targett-Adams and announced at The Asian Conference on Film & Documentary 2016 (FilmAsia2016) in Kobe, Japan. IAFOR is proud to support the IAFOR Documentary Film Award, a global competition celebrating the best in documentary filmmaking. Documentary has a rich history of exposing truths, telling stories, raising awareness and creating discussion – all practices valued at IAFOR. **Above right:** Professor Richard Roth of Northwestern University's Medill School of Journalism, Media, Integrated Marketing Communications delivers his Keynote Presentation on contemporary issues in journalism at MediAsia2016.

Below: The International Academic Forum is proud to be based in Japan, and we organise a number of events throughout the year that showcase the best of Japanese culture, ranging from the raw power of the taiko drums to the understated beauty of the tea ceremony, from martial arts demonstrations by world class masters to hands-on calligraphy workshops by university clubs and haiku workshops by leading poets. Built into our conference programmes, this range of activities gives delegates a taste of Japan's rich and unique culture.





Above left: Addressing delegates at The Asian Conference on Education 2016 (ACE2016), Dr Peter McCagg gives a Keynote Presentation entitled "International Liberal Arts: Meeting Japan's Higher Education Needs in the Global and Digital Era". In his talk he identified dimensions of the university experience in Japan that can and need to be strengthened in order to create coherence and integrity in students' intellectual experiences. Dr McCagg is the Vice President for Academic Affairs at Akita International University, Japan. **Above right:** In her Keynote Presentation, Professor Insung Jung of the International Christian University, Japan, examines the ways MOOCs are being used by individual learners and university systems, and their impact on access, quality and cost in higher education, at The Asian Conference on Society, Education and Technology 2016 (ACSET2016).

Below: Professor Grant Black (**below top left**), Vice-President of The International Academic Forum (IAFOR), chairs a Featured Symposium entitled "The Globalisation Process for University Education in Japan" at The Asian Conference on Education 2016 (ACE2016) in Kobe, Japan. Professor Grant Black is an associate professor in the program for Modern Languages and Cultures, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences at the University of Tsukuba, and an adjunct lecturer in the Faculty of Commerce at Chuo University, Japan. The symposium aimed to integrate education theory and research with the context of long-term social processes in order to address policy reform and structural change in Japanese universities, and contributors included Dr Fumiko Kurihara of Chuo University (**below top middle**), Dr Maria Gabriela Schmidt of the University of Tsukuba (**below top right**), Dr Yasuo Nakatani of Hosei University (**below bottom left**), Dr Yukiko Mishina of the University of Tokyo, Japan (**below center middle**) and Dr Reiko Yamada of Doshisha University (**below bottom right**), all based in Japan.





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A-Z Index of Presenters

Afrakhteh, Hassan Kharazmi University, Iran	p. 90	Cross, Robert Doshisha University, Japan	p. 94
AIDabbous, Abdullah Independent Scholar, Kuwait	p. 54	Crowson, Nicola Portsmouth University, UK	p. 86
Alhassan, Ameera Government of Kuwait, Kuwait	p. 83	da Cunha Pasqualin, Vera University of São Paulo, Brazil	p. 73
Antunes, Luiz Guilherme Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil	p. 73	Darwin, Ira Safitri Institute Technology of Bandung, Indonesia	p. 90
Aquil, Mohd Jawaharlal Nehru University, India	p. 96	Derriks, Timo HZ University of Applied Sciences, Netherlands	p. 86
Aydin, Yuzyil Nevin Istanbul Technical University, Turkey	p. 82	Dimanche, Frederic Ryerson University, Canada	p. 88
Banks, Donna University of Barcelona, Spain	p. 76	Dixson, Tina Institute for Social Justice, Australian Catholic University, Australia	p. 96
Barreto Puente, Blanca University of Barcelona, Spain	p. 74	Doh, Jong Yoon Jeju Peace Institution, Republic of Korea	p. 58
Baruah, Pallavi L.O.K.D. College, India	p. 71	Dolamo, Bethabile Lovely University of South Africa, South Africa	p. 92
Ben Avraham, Oren Technion – Israel Institute of Technology, Israel	p. 68	Dolamo, Ramathate University of South Africa, South Africa	p. 66
Bhattacharjee, Archana Kakojan College-Dibrugarh University, India	p. 84	Donovan, Richard Kansai University, Japan	p. 91
Brennan, Martin University of Melbourne, Australia	p. 60	Du Plessis, Engelina North-West University, South Africa	p. 88
Brook, Scott University of Canberra, Australia	p. 63	El-Sheikh, Tarek United Nations, Kuwait	p. 83
Brown, Ceri University of Bath, UK	p. 85	Elmitt, Michelle University of Canberra, Australia	p. 80
Cam, Aydin Cukurova University, Turkey	p. 95	Ewart, Ian University of Reading, UK	p. 67
Cam, Cigdem Aksu Adana Science and Technology University, Turkey	p. 92	Fajri, Muchamad Sholakhuddin Al Lancaster University, UK	p. 62
Charoni, Eugenia Flagler College, USA	p. 80	Gaffney, Harriet Griffith University, Australia	p. 66
Chemali, Ghassan Bahrain Authority for Culture and Heritage, Lebanon	p. 54	Gaffney, Harriet Griffith University, Australia	p. 77
Cheshmehzangi, Ali The University of Nottingham Ningbo China, China	p. 60	Gerçek, Deniz Kocaeli University, Turkey	p. 86
Chiu, Yu-Chan National Taiwan University, Taiwan	p. 54	Grau Perejoan, Maria Universitat de Barcelona, Spain	p. 61
Cho, Hyeongkyu Changwon National University, Republic of Korea	p. 54	Gusevich, Miriam The Catholic University of America, USA	p. 76
Choi, Jinwoo Hanyang University, Republic of Korea	p. 58	Handayani, Marsya Mutmainah Lancaster University, UK	p. 89
Choi, Seoungin Hanyang University, Republic of Korea	p. 75	Hearn, Kay Edith Cowan University, Australia	p. 65
Chuangchai, Phitchakan University of Warwick, UK	p. 83	Holmqvist, Anna Karin Jytte Monash University, Australia	p. 94
Contadini, Didier Alessio University of Milan, Italy	p. 96		

A-Z Index of Presenters

Ibrahim, Ibrahim Monash University, Australia	p. 85	McIntosh, Jacqueline Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand	p. 90
Maxime Jaffré CNRS - Centre Norbert Elias, France	p. 93	Miller, Evonne Queensland University of Technology, Australia	p. 69
Jiarananon, Sanpach Bansomdejchaopraya Rajabhat University, Thailand	p. 91	Mjekula, Somila Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, South Africa	p. 81
Jihene, Jebeniani IHEC of Carthage, Tunisia	p. 87	Mo, Chunheung Hanyang Peace Institute, Republic of Korea	p. 59
Jinadasa, Manoj University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka	p. 94	Moir, James Abertay University, UK	p. 72
Kamiyama, Ran Toyo University, Japan	p. 82	Mudaliar, Sivnit Krisan Kyoto University, Japan	p. 75
Kayhan, Sezen Koç University, Turkey	p. 77	Mustafa-Awad, Zahra University of Jordan, Jordan	p. 62
Kim, Saemee Hanyang Peace Institute, Republic of Korea	p. 59	Mutuwa, Miranda Bembem JNU, India	p. 89
Kim, Soochul Hanyang Peace Institute, Republic of Korea	p. 59	Newalkar, Rucha Iowa State University, USA	p. 96
King, Stewart Monash University, Australia	p. 74	Palakurthi, Radesh University of Memphis, USA	p. 65
Ko, Chun-Jung Tamkang University, Taiwan	p. 93	Park, Sunhee Seoul National University, Republic of Korea	p. 58
Kuang, Lanlan University of Central Florida, USA	p. 94	Pettitt-Schipp, Renee Curtin University, Australia	p. 70
Kwon, Subin Andong National University, Republic of Korea	p. 55	Phillips, Bill University of Barcelona, Spain	p. 61
Labuschagne, Dalene University of Johannesburg, South Africa	p. 84	Pochettino, Diana Municipio de la ciudad de Gálvez, Santa Fe, Argentina	p. 63
Lan, Fan Shenzhen Urban Planning and Land Resource Research Center, China	p. 93	Raganowicz, Krzysztof Maria Curie Skłodowska University, Poland	p. 87
Lee, Heejin Andong National University, Republic of Korea	p. 55	Rahman, Ahmad Ardillah Monash University, Australia	p. 85
Lee, Hyunok Yonsei University, Republic of Korea	p. 59	Raevskikh, Elena French National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS), Centre Norbert Elias, France	p. 86
Lee, Sangwon Hanyang University, Republic of Korea	p. 58	Richardo Bagus Setiadi, Adolf Monash University, Australia	p. 84
Lim, Jeanine University of Auckland, New Zealand	p. 91	Rivadeneira, Lucia The University of Manchester, UK	p. 64
Loor, Ignacio The University of Manchester, UK	p. 68	Rivard, Thomas University of Technology Sydney, Australia	p. 68
Madhav, Natasha Independent Institute of Education, South Africa	p. 64	Rivard, Thomas University of Technology Sydney, Australia	p. 76
Manedam, Chanin Bansomdejchaopraya Rajjaphat University, Thailand	p. 92	Robertson, Christian Balsillie School of International Affairs, Canada	p. 69
McCormick, Maggie RMIT University, Australia	p. 67		

A-Z Index of Presenters

Roulier, Scott Lyon College, USA	p. 82	Van Stokkum, Rebecca University of California, USA	p. 60
Ryan, John Southern Cross Distance Education Centre, Australia	p. 74	Vega, Lidya De Lancaster University, UK	p. 87
Sankalia, Tanu University of San Francisco, USA	p. 82	Vitoonpanyakul, Piboon Bansomdejchaopaya Rajabhat University, Thailand	p. 83
Sayer, Rosemary Curtin University, Australia	p. 70	Wallbridge, Tina Portsmouth University, UK	p. 86
Scarpato, Susanna Monash University, Australia	p. 81	Walzem, Allen Southern Taiwan University of Science and Technology, Taiwan	p. 80
Scott, Jamie York University, Canada	p. 72	Wertheimer, Stephanie Florida State University, Panama	p. 71
Seru, Lovie Edwin University of Botswana, Botswana	p. 81	Winarso, Haryo Institute Technology of Bandung, Indonesia	p. 90
Shalom, Efrat Technion Institute of Technology, Israel	p. 67	Winstead, Lisa California State University, USA	p. 80
Shefferman, David Manhattan College, USA	p. 66	Yokohama, Yuki Kanto Gakuin University, Japan	p. 75
Singkhajorn, Singh Bansomdejchaopaya Rajabhat University, Thailand	p. 77	Yoon, Sol Andong National University, Republic of Korea	p. 55
Strickland, Ronald Michigan Technological University, USA	p. 73	Yovantra, Fahrion Indonesia Defense University, Indonesia	p. 69
Tanguay, Georges Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada	p. 60	Zaballero, Aileen The Pennsylvania State University, USA	p. 81
Tella, Oluwaseun University of South Africa, South Africa	p. 83	Zabortseva, Yelena N. University of Sydney, Australia	p. 94
Topcubasi Cilingiroglu, Mine Fatih Sultan Mehmet Vakif University, Turkey	p. 88		

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The Asian Conference on Media, Communication & Film

(mediasia.iafor.org)

Hawaii, USA, 2018

January 4–6

The IAFOR International Conference on Education – Hawaii

(iicehawaii.iafor.org)

The IAFOR International Conference on Sustainability, Energy & the Environment – Hawaii

(iicseehawaii.iafor.org)

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The IAFOR International Conference on Education – Dubai

(iicedubai.iafor.org)

The IAFOR International Conference on Language Learning – Dubai

(iiclldubai.iafor.org)

Kobe, Japan, 2018

March 22–24

The Asian Conference on Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences

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The Asian Conference on Education & International Development

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The Asian Conference on Asian Studies
(acas.iafor.org)

June 6–10

The Asian Conference on the Social Sciences
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The Asian Conference on Sustainability, Energy & the Environment
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