The 12th Asian Conference on Asian Studies (ACAS2022)
The 12th Asian Conference on Cultural Studies (ACCS2022)

Online from Tokyo, Japan
June 06-09, 2022

Draft Schedule

Please Check & Confirm
Please check that all information pertaining to you is correct
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Please notify us of any corrections by **Sunday, May 15, 17:00 (UTC+9)**.

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

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

The final schedule will contain session information and a detailed day-to-day presentation
schedule. This, along with details on how to access the online sessions, will be available on **Thursday, May 26.**

The International Academic Forum

Monday at a Glance
June 6, 2022

All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)
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13:00-16:00   Pre-Conference Workshop Session

Tuesday at a Glance
June 7, 2022

All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)
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10:45-11:00: Announcements, Recognition of IAFOR Scholarship Winners, & Welcome Address

11:00-12:00: Panel Discussion
Indigenous Ways of Knowing, Precarity and Resilience

12:00-12:10: Break

12:10-12:55: Keynote Presentation
The Agony of Limbo and the Imprisonment of the Innocent: Tales from the Frontline, The Ongoing Saga of Australia's 'Pacific Solution
Arnold Zable, Writer, Australia

12:55-13:05: Break

13:05-13:50: Keynote Presentation

13:50-14:00: Break

14:00-15:00: Panel Discussion
Digital Journeys: Refugees, Migration, Media

Wednesday at a Glance
June 8, 2022

All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)
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10:00-11:40: Live-Stream Presentation Session 1
Room A: Transcending the Cold War Paradigm: Revisiting the Economic Diplomacy in Late 20th Century Asia
63640 | Entrepreneurs, Cadets, and Compradors: The Making of Beijing's Regional Trading Network in Southeast Asia, 1950-1959
63662 | Japan's Development Assistance to Southeast Asia: Focusing on the Agricultural Development Fund 1965-1968
63671 | The Gulf Crisis and War: Japanese's Threat Perception of Being Involved in a War
63653 | Trading with the Enemy: The COCOM and the U.S. Computer Export to China, 1977-1980

Room B: South-East Asian Studies
63873 | Tabuan: Its Resilience in the Context of Marginalized Sectors
63829 | COVID-19 Vaccine Booster Decision-making Factors in Vietnam: A Qualitative Research
63859 | An Indonesian Model? Civil Society and Refugee Protection in Indonesia
62628 | Inclusivity and Equity for Whom? Sustainable Development Goal 4's Enactment for Ethnic Minorities in Laos

11:40-11:50: Break

11:50-13:30: Live-Stream Presentation Session 2
Room A: Education
63795 | Management Strategies of Universities on the Utilization of Sports Facilities: A Multiple Case Study
62197 | Mapping the Musical Resources in Ilocano Language into the Grade 1 Curriculum for Ilokano Schools
63774 | Student Mobility in Internationalization Initiatives of Selected HEIs: Experiences
63664 | Thoughts on Social Responsibility Teaching and Learning in the Context of Middle Eastern University

Room B: Politics & International Relations
63608 | Japan's and South Korea's Democracy Promotion: Asian Responses to the February Coup in Myanmar
62528 | Founding Father or Traitor to the Nation? Contested Memories of Syngman Rhee in Mid-1990s South Korea
63875 | Beyond Reclaiming Space: Resilience to Ethnic Recentering in South Korea
63879 | Thailand as Another Stage of Modern Sino-Japanese Relations

Thursday at a Glance
June 9, 2022

All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)
Use our [time converter tool](#) to show times in your timezone.

16:00-17:40: Live-Stream Presentation Session 1
Room A: Interdisciplinary Asian Studies
63256 | From Strangers to Participants: Hui Intellectuals' Involvement With the Transnational Muslim Network in the Early Twentieth Century
64123 | Indigenizing Order and Agency: A Southeast Asian Perspective on the 'Free and Open Indo-Pacific' and the Rising China
62843 | Thomas Cook & Son, Burma and Colonialism, 1886-1948
63826 | Power and COVID-19: How the Pandemic Benefitted India's Position in Kashmir

Room B: Interdisciplinary Cultural Studies
62746 | Chinese Language Teacher Identity Development Through Rapid Digitalization of Language Preparatory Courses
63820 | Narrating Modern Chinese Women's Lives
62596 | In a Search to Belong: "The Lived Experience of Being a Refugee"
61776 | More than a Costume: Hanfu Fever and the Discourses on Chinese Cultural Nationalism and Identity

17:40-17:50: Break

17:50-19:05: Live-Stream Presentation Session 2
Room A: Chinese Studies
62846 | The Piano in a Chinese New Zealand Diaspora Setting: Musical Biography and Cultural Identity
62744 | Between Law and Justice: Self-defense Principle in Late Qing China Penal Cases
62838 | Exploring How Academic Performance Influences Female's Choice of STEM Field in China: A Mediating Effect at Psychological and Cultural Levels

Room B: Cultural & Areas Studies
63878 | Challenges and Opportunities: Musicals in China in the Era of Covid-19 Pandemic
63884 | Transitional Community under COVID-19: University as the Actor of Regional Revitalization
63128 | Creating Brand Identity in Museums: The Troy Museum

19:05-19:15: Break

19:15-20:30: Live-Stream Presentation Session 3
Room A: Japanese Studies
61906 | Persevering With Intercultural Performing Arts During a Pandemic: Semiotic Clusters and an Online Noh Performance
62842 | Traditional Folk Textile Dyeing in Japan: Diversity and Continuity of the Craftspeople's Ateliers (kōbō)
62638 | National Trauma and Resilience in the Works of Murakami Haruki

Room B: Interdisciplinary Cultural Studies
63630 | Fantazied Romanticity: Rethinking the Roles of Curtained Motel in Thai Contemporary Culture
62854 | Understanding Wabi and Sabi in the Context of Japanese Aesthetics
63822 | A Study of Subject's Plight in David Henry Hwang's M.Butterfly

20:30-20:40: Break

20:40-21:55: Live-Stream Presentation Session 4
Room A: Indian and South Asian Studies
63069 | Tapedn, Floods and the (Endless) Pandemic: Reemergence of Indigenous Beliefs among Kensiu in Baling, Kedah
61938 | The Multifarious Temple Art of Jayavarman VII and the French Orientalist Interest in Cambodia
63863 | Symbolization, Self-Symbolization and De-symbolization – Exploring the Indigenous Totems in Taiwan

Room B: Interdisciplinary Cultural Studies
63876 | Mass Ignorance of the Human in Web 2.0: Virtual Celebrities and the Emancipation of/ from Idolatory
62858 | Mental Stress in The Streaming World: Decision Fatigue in Leisure Time Among Young Adults in Dubai
63897 | "Out-of-Factory" Activities in Public Spaces: Filipino Male Migrant Workers in Seoul

21:55-22:05: Conference Closing Session

Wednesday Live-Stream Presentation Session 1: 10:00-11:40
Room A

Symposium: Transcending the Cold War Paradigm: Revisiting the Economic Diplomacy in Late 20th Century Asia
Session Chair: Yanfen Fan

In the last decade, a growing amount of scholarship begins to look beyond geopolitical confrontation in the Cold War and examine the economic interactions that often transcended the ideological barriers. From the technology transfer in the green revolution to China's trade with Western Europe at the height of the global Cold War, historians note how such economic initiative between states had facilitated social changes in corresponding countries, and in turn, shaped the regional political landscape. Through the lens of economic diplomacy, historians may well see the multilayered nature of the Cold War as, simultaneously, a process of acute military standoff and a period of cross-bloc cooperation. Following this line of inquiry, the four papers in this panel present a chronological examination of the various initiatives – both governmental and non-governmental – in late 20th century Asia. Bohao Wu and Yanfen Fan's papers together show that China and Japan's economic diplomacy in Southeast Asia were multilaterally formed. The latter's paper explores Japan's agricultural investment in the region, and how it was achieved through close coordination between Japanese technocrats and politicians from the regional countries. The former, on the other hand, investigates China's trade network in Southeast Asia during the 1950s, contending that a collection of governmental and non-governmental initiatives was woven together by Beijing to shape the regional trade practices. Investigating the export of computers to China under the shadow of COCOM, Bingyi Gong explains how the coordination and competition among western countries had contributed to the ease of Sino-U.S economic relations. Yuansheng Li's article investigates the divergence between social and governmental responses to the Gulf War, signaling the tenacity of the long-lasting neutralist tendency in Japanese society in the post-Cold War period.

63640   10:00-10:25
Entrepreneurs, Cadets, and Compradors: The Making of Beijing's Regional Trading Network in Southeast Asia, 1950-1959
Bohao Wu, Harvard University, United States

This paper explores China's trade with Southeast Asia during the 1950s and demonstrates how this process shaped the trade practices in the region. The rapid expansion of China's industrial capacity in the 1950s enabled its leadership to seek markets beyond Chinese borders. During this period, China's commercial connection with Southeast Asia shaped China's trade practices in two ways. On the one hand, Chinese traders learned from their capitalist counterparts and actively solicited overseas Chinese, foreign shipping companies, and local entrepreneurs to help their cause. On the other hand, the recognition that foreign trade should serve "revolutionary ends", as well as the trade embargo led by the United States, also forced Chinese representatives to invent unconventional ways to protect Beijing's commercial interests overseas. PRC's efforts at expanding trade with Southeast Asia, I argue, had informed the economic landscape in the region. From the competition for local compradors' support to a struggle for resources, overseas Chinese merchants enjoyed, to a price war with Japanese exporters in Southeast Asian markets in the late 1950s, Beijing and her competitors in Tokyo and Washington had developed respective mechanisms to mobilize the regional trading network to their advantage, and shaped the network in the due process. By breaking down the often-intricate processes of bargaining and negotiating between governmental and non-governmental agencies during this period, the paper attests to the multilateral, transnational nature of economic life in Asia under the shadow of the Cold War.

63662   10:25-10:50
Japan's Development Assistance to Southeast Asia: Focusing on the Agricultural Development Fund 1965-1968
Yanfen Fan, Kyoto University, Japan

This study traces the development of Southeast Asia, which became more politicized as the Vietnam War unfolded, and how the Japanese government dealt with the expectations of the United States.

In April 1966, Japan held the First Ministerial Conference on Southeast Asian Development and announced promoting economic cooperation and regional cooperation. Unlike the Southeast Asian countries that emphasized their industrial development at the conference, Japan made agricultural development a supreme priority. Eventually, at the advocacy of the Japanese government, a Southeast Asian Agricultural Development Fund was established within the ADB. However, the investment in the fund was not smooth sailing. It went through complicated diplomatic negotiations not only within the Japanese government but also with Western countries. The fund was the most extensive and only appreciable achievement of the Council of Ministers for Development. To date, there is no research on the fund and its activities. This research shed light on the whole picture of Japan's economic diplomacy toward Southeast Asia by elucidating the decision-making process within the Japanese government and the negotiation process with the United States and other developed countries regarding the investment in the fund. The value of this study is to reexamine Japan-Southeast Asian relations during the Vietnam War from an economic perspective rather than the widely studied political philosophy.

63671   10:50-11:15
The Gulf Crisis and War: Japanese's Threat Perception of Being Involved in a War
Yuansheng Li, Osaka University, Japan

This article explores how movements of Japanese anti-war groups resisted the UNPCC bill (the U.N. Peace Cooperation Corps Bill) to clarify how the groups used their influence to sway the government's decision-making during the Gulf tensions. In the 1980s, the U.S.-Japan alliance was still keen to resist the USSR despite growing trade tensions. Washington and Tokyo were considering maintaining their alliance when the Cold War ended, but the Gulf tensions presented the first hurdle to this. This study used declassified documents and relevant resources to examine the role of Japanese anti-war groups amidst the Gulf tensions, which coincided with the ending of the U.S.-Japan trade friction and with the closing phase of the Cold War. Japan increased expenditures by raising taxes to support America instead of giving military assistance, which was Japan's compromise to cater to both America's behest and anti-war group's wishes. This article gives a new lens to interpret the U.S.-Japan relationship during the Gulf war and sheds new light on the economic and political communication between Washington and Tokyo as well as on Japan's social threat perception of the Post-Cold War era, by focusing on Japanese anti-war groups' movements. I argue that those groups acted as supervisors that regulated the government's actions and that they hoped that Washington could understand Tokyo's pacifism and maintain a close relationship with Japan despite having different ideologies on the Gulf Tensions.

63653   11:15-11:40
Trading with the Enemy: The COCOM and the U.S. Computer Export to China, 1977-1980
Bingyi Gong, Osaka University, Japan

This research focuses on the Carter Administration's technology exports to Communist China. Drawing on the declassified government documents in English, Japanese, and Chinese, it explores how the negotiations among the United States and its allies influenced the U.S.-China technology trade in the late 1970s. It studies the case of the U.S. exports of high-performance computers, which posed threats to American national security as China might apply the imported computers to military construction. This research argues that the members of the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls, such as France, Britain, and Japan, adopted cooperative and supportive postures on the U.S. proposal of offering favorable treatment to China in exporting dual-use and military technologies and equipment, which eliminated the barriers for the U.S.-China trade in the late 1970s. This research reexamines the history of the U.S.-China rapprochement through an economic perspective, which has not been fully studied in the literature on U.S.-China relations. It also sheds new light on the transformation of the Cold War by disclosing the disharmony within the Western Bloc in terms of the Western countries' relations with Communist China.

Wednesday Live-Stream Presentation Session 1: 10:00-11:40
Room B

Session Topic: South East Asian Studies
Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

63873   10:00-10:25
Tabuan: Its Resilience in the Context of Marginalized Sectors
Felix Madriñan, Palawan State University, Philippines

Tabuan is a wider known terminology for flea markets in the Philippines. This paper delves into a thought of giving an account to the relevant Tabuan characteristics of resilience focused on the marginalized sectors of Quezon, Palawan, Philippines. These attributes of resilience will stimulate discourses on the trends and movements as well as issues and challenges encountered that allowed Tabuan traders to thrive. Using a qualitative approach in gathering data, fieldnotes, audio and video documentary, key informants interviews as well as gathering of empirical data via semi-structured interviews with the marginalized Tabuan traders, combined with a true piece of information from related literature, the researcher presented a definitive proof of understanding market resilience obtained from the marginalized Tabuan traders. The researcher also showed and conversed in details the concept meaning of Tabuan resilience in the background of the marginalized sectors of Quezon, Palawan, Philippines. How did the pandemic influence their lives and keep going in the face of adversity? Its emergency relief system in the face of epidemics and the stimulating spillover effect to the local economy will be given a deeper and systematic examination for possible recommendations needed in the present need of recuperation.

63829   10:25-10:50
COVID-19 Vaccine Booster Decision-making Factors in Vietnam: A Qualitative Research
Vi Xuan, Renmin University of China, China
Nguyen Long, Foreign Trade University, Vietnam
Pham Mai, Vietnam Center of Research in Economics, Management and Environment, Vietnam
Nguyen Mai, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands

Background
Vaccination policy is the key in the resilient recovery of Vietnam in the Covid-19 pandemic. However, the dissemination of information about new variants is parallel with doubts about the vaccine's power. Vaccination studies have yet to focus on the relationship between individual motivations for vaccine boosters in the emergence of new variants and a sustainable resilient recovery. This study sought to examine the drivers and barriers of vaccination in Vietnam.
Methods
Applying qualitative methods, twenty-four semi-structured interviews among vaccine decision-makers were conducted with vaccine policy documents. The collected data included perceptions and examples of incentives and barriers to vaccination. The socio-ecological model is used to embody and interpret the research results.
Results
Participants demonstrated a positive attitude toward third-dose vaccination and new variant information. Individual-level elements are less relevant than the community and organizational-level factors. The 'new normal' policy succeeded in raising public knowledge about the benefits of vaccination. Vietnam's cultural homogeneity and collectivism play a key role in the explanation. This does not, however, imply that the policy is faultless. The absence of consistency in procedure throughout provinces could lead to further segregation between rural and urban communities.
Conclusion
Infrastructure development and community-based awareness programs are encouraged to ensure equitable access to vaccination and information. Vaccination policies should not only focus on raising national awareness but also on achieving a uniform implementation procedure. Building appropriate infrastructure and reaching consensus on a centralized vaccine implementation are important first steps toward providing universal health care to all citizens.

The International Academic Forum

63859   10:50-11:15
An Indonesian Model? Civil Society and Refugee Protection in Indonesia
Max Walden, University of Melbourne, Australia

Indonesia, Southeast Asia's most populous nation, is home to approximately 13,700 refugees and asylum seekers – around half of whom are from Afghanistan. Because Indonesia is not a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention, refugees face lengthy 'transit' while they await resettlement in third countries, with limited access to basic rights such as healthcare, education and livelihoods. Civil society organisations, particularly those that are refugee-led, play a vital role in service provision and advocacy towards advancing the human rights of refugees, in what is an increasingly illiberal political environment under President Joko Widodo. The difficult conditions created by the COVID-19 pandemic have further illustrated the role of civil society organisations in providing for refugees' basic needs in Indonesia. This paper will summarise the empirical findings of my research to date and interrogate the research question: can civil society help establish an effective 'Indonesian model' of refugee protection, which could set an example for the region?

62628   11:15-11:40
Inclusivity and Equity for Whom? Sustainable Development Goal 4's Enactment for Ethnic Minorities in Laos
Daeul Jeong, University of Queensland, Australia
Ian Hardy, University of Queensland, Australia

Focusing on inclusive and equitable quality education, Sustainable Development Goal 4 (SDG4) started with an ambition of reducing inequalities in education. Using Nancy Fraser's three dimensions of social justice (distribution, recognition, and representation), this paper examines how inclusivity and equity have been conceptualised within the SDG4 framework and was enacted in Laos in relation to ethnic minority students. Laos is one of the few countries which directly embraced SDG4 into its national education policy. Findings show that SDG4 targets were drawing upon only distributive side of social justice; there was no evidence of addressing cultural recognition and political representation within the SDG4 framework. Lao policy document after SDG4 also only drew upon distributive justice. Looking closely through interviews with key policy actors (policy makers, donor agencies, and teachers), even the distributive justice for ethnic minorities (increased access to education) were limited to basic education and technical and vocational training; university scholarships, which were considered as a pathway out of poverty, were based on merits, which required them to compete with majority group students on an equal term despite existing economic, cultural and political inequalities. In the absence of policy support to alleviate inequalities in cultural recognition and political representation, this selective distributive justice may result in further difficulties for ethnic minority students' upward mobility. The findings of this research suggest the need for multi-dimensional theorisation of inequalities facing ethnic minorities if SDG4 is to enable 'inclusive and equitable quality education' for ethnic minorities.

Wednesday Live-Stream Presentation Session 2: 11:50-13:30
Room A

Session Topic: Education
Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

63795 11:50-12:15
Management Strategies of Universities on the Utilization of Sports Facilities: A Multiple Case Study
Jezreel Abarca, University of the Philippines - Mindanao, Philippines

University sports facilities in the Philippines were used in all sports activities: the academic program like the degree programs in Physical Education (PE) and Sports, and Service PE, the non-academic programs such as sports varsity, sports clubs, and community use. The different nature of these set-up involving both internal and external users caused conflicts in scheduling and operations, specifically in sports degree programs and service PE classes as the classes were displaced. The concerns in management, utilization, and provision of sports facilities in the academe are the main reasons for this study. The intention of this paper is to investigate the management strategies of the Universities on the utilization of sports facilities. The researcher utilized a multiple case study approach. Two (2) levels were used: (1) individual case analysis and (2) cross-case analysis. This methodology explored the experiences and narratives of administrators regarding their management strategies, specifically on the utilization of sports facilities. The analysis method used is the thematic analysis guided by Collaizi's Seven-Step Method. The areas investigated were the management strategies which generated several themes: involvement in the university sports facility projects, implementation of guidelines in utilizing sports facilities, and reinforcement in collaboration engagements. This study's output is not a set of recommendations but policy, practice, and a set of doable actions on managing sports facilities.

62197   12:15-12:40
Mapping the Musical Resources in Ilocano Language into the Grade 1 Curriculum for Ilokano Schools
Marlon Fernandez, De La Salle Santiago Zobel School, Philippines

Despite the available multimedia platforms, mother-tongue-based multilingual education teachers in Ilocos province suffer in implementing the subject because of the lack of published books, the abundance of books with culturally erroneous content, and the amusing number of subjects they teach. Although they are encouraged to design an integrated curriculum, it requires having valid resources and a model or framework in designing and helping them teach all these subjects. Interestingly, various studies present that music integration can build a bridge to all of these subjects. By mapping the sourced musical resources to the curriculum of Grade 1, this study sought to produce a model of a validated music-integrated handbook through Research and Development (R&D) design and Delphi method with 22 experts. These methods were used to (a) determine the curriculum standards in Grade 1, (b) find Ilocano songs that fit the standards, (c) analyze the criteria in selecting the standards-based musical resources, (d) test the criteria, and (e) validate the handbook with 3 experts. In the process, a map of musical resources embedded in the grade 1 integrated curriculum was produced which can guide teachers in the setting to see how all of their subjects are interrelated and interconnected which can also be adapted by other languages, not only in the Philippines, but also to other countries, promote music integrated education, and help strengthen localization. Further work is needed to test both the developed criteria in music integration and the implication of the handbook on the students in the region.

63774   12:40-13:05
Student Mobility in Internationalization Initiatives of Selected HEIs: Experiences
Renelee Subsuban, University of Mindanao, Philippines

Internationalization initiatives particularly student mobility has been slowly transforming the academic landscape of selected higher education institutions (HEIs) in Davao region, Philippines. However, as HEIs continuously interact with their foreign partners there are certain environmental constraints and institutional limitations that can be a challenge in the operation of student mobility. Based on experiences of the key respondents, the environmental factors affecting student mobility are the rigid Philippine government policy

and unstable peace and order situation in Mindanao. Meanwhile, institutional limitations include: limited budget, unequal student flow, no international house for exchange students, school administrators lack of experiences and capabilities, student mobility is not a priority, foreign curriculum does not match with Philippine curriculum, and calendar difference between Philippine HEIs and foreign HEIs. Implications of these experiences to theory, policy, and present practices of Philippine HEIs are also discussed.

63664   13:05-13:30
Thoughts on Social Responsibility Teaching and Learning in the Context of Middle Eastern University
Zainab Albalushi, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman

Most recent interdisciplinary initiatives and research projects in the context of Middle Eastern universities have given special importance to a new perspective on English teaching and learning that involves a change from a primary emphasis on language skills to focusing on the positive personality traits that strengthen confidence, openness and perseverance, and fostering a sense of social responsibility. One of such projects aimed at examining social responsibility as an ethical framework and how it is incorporated to support students' development and enhancement of their skills in the learning space of the ESP courses in the higher education institutions in the Sultanate of Oman. The qualitative research paradigm was used to map out the paths to teaching social responsibility, provide detailed descriptions, discuss experiences, achievements, challenges, and inform future decisions. Particular attention was given to teacher provided considerations of socially responsible pedagogy illustrated by projects-related strategies and methods, including collaborative, constructive, and self-directed learning, that motivate and further develop students' aptitudes and competencies, respond to their needs, improve their ethical and sensitive behavior, and contribute to their linguistic and socio-cultural advancement, and social responsibility.

Wednesday Live-Stream Presentation Session 2: 11:50-13:30
Room B

Session Topic: Politics & International Relations
Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

63608   11:50-12:15
Japan's and South Korea's Democracy Promotion: Asian Responses to the February Coup in Myanmar
David Potter, Nanzan University, Japan
Hyo-sook Kim, Kansai Gaidai University, Japan

The decline of democracy over the world is remarkable. Asia, in which many countries succeeded democratization around 1990, is not an exception to the phenomena. Demonstrations opposing authoritarian rule and corruption occurred recently in Hong Kong, Indonesia, and South Korea. Myanmar, where the transition from the military regime to democratic government began in 2011, has experienced limited political and economic reforms and the violation of ethnic minorities' human rights. On 1 February 2021, the military launched a coup and has continued oppression of Myanmar's people and democratization movement. The international community immediately criticized the coup and imposed economic sanctions on the military junta. This study compares Japan's and South Korea's assistance to Myanmar's democratization and responses to the military coup in 2021. Democracy promotion evolved into an international norm in the 1990s and has been one piece of the international development regime led by the Western developed countries. Since the 2000s, however, the rise of democratic emerging aid donors has been remarkable. It is unclear, however, whether they provide an alternative to promoting democracy led by Western nations and encourage the reconceptualization of this idea in the world of declining democracies. By comparing governmental and civil society's responses to and support for democratization and the coup in Myanmar, this study not only presents the promotion of democracy by Japan and South Korea, but also provides valuable insights to deepen our understanding of the possibilities and limits of the Asian countries in democracy promotion led by the western countries.

62528   12:15-12:40
Founding Father or Traitor to the Nation? Contested Memories of Syngman Rhee in Mid-1990s South Korea
Patrick Vierthaler, Kyoto University, Japan

To date, disputes over the memory of Syngman Rhee (1875-1965) are dividing South Koreans. To one side, Rhee is the "father of the nation", the president who defended South Korea as a bulwark against communism, who laid the foundation for its later economic development. To the other side, Rhee is a "traitor to the Korean ethnicity", responsible for the on-going North-South division and un-successful de-colonialisation, who paved the way for decades of autocratic rule. These contested memories are at the core of South Korea's disputes over its Cultural memory. Mnemonic struggles have significantly intensified since the mid-2000s, being labelled as "history wars" or a "psycho-historical fragmentation" by some scholars. In the present research, the author focuses on how such struggles over Cultural memory first openly emerged in society in the mid-1990s, amidst years that both mark the age of post-Cold War triumphalism, and an era of hope towards further institutional democratization and transitional justice for former democratization activists. Through the case study of discussions surrounding a 1995 exhibition on Syngman Rhee, the author traces how a nexus of historians, journalists and activists was involved in attempts to re-shape South Korean Cultural memory. A particular focus is on the two major dailies Chosun ilbo and Hankyoreh.
The present research provides insights not only into the origins and ideological institutionalization of South Korea's present-day mnemonic polarization, but also sheds light on continuities between the mid-1990s and the following decades. This is crucial to understand the intensification into "history wars" since the mid-2000s.

63875   12:40-13:05
Beyond Reclaiming Space: Resilience to Ethnic Recentering in South Korea
Robert Hamilton, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, South Korea

In South Korea, nation-building projects have often entailed media-driven narratives that discipline bodies and desires. Transnational flows, however, are increasingly challenging these narratives as the country intensifies its efforts to market its image abroad. The K-wave is no longer flowing in one direction. The commoditization that works often requires broadening national conceptions of "Koreanness" both in conflict with and along racial and alternative sexual lines. Shows such as Itaewon Class and Squid Game, for instance, have shed light on this dynamic. However, these imagined inclusions of Others often fail to translate into cultural transformations that bolster change in the practice of everyday life despite the historical existence of these groups in the country. This exploratory research draws on spatial theory and cinematic suture theory to expand on interpretations of liminal placemaking as a means of connecting and transgressing imagined boundaries of physical space in real-time. Namely, it investigates how non-Koreans reacted to two COVID-related events that moved them from cultural observers to online activists: the outbreak of COVID-19 at a nightclub in Itaewon (a hub for the celebration of non-Korean ethnicity and a controversial transcultural space) and the government's demand for foreign COVID testing. It argues that short format and digital live-streaming media spaces have not only become a new transcultural space for 'foreign' protest but also a crucial liminal space to reframe and expose society's distorted views of 'foreigners' in South Korea.

63879   13:05-13:30
Thailand as Another Stage of Modern Sino-Japanese Relations
Norihito Mizuno, Akita International University, Japan

This presentation will discuss one aspect of Sino-Japanese relations during the first three decades of the 20th century, a period of less than a century from the late 19th century to the end of World War II, which is considered the modern era of Sino-Japanese relations that has lasted about 2000 years until today. He calls the period from the end of the 19th century to the end of that century "the era of unhappiness" and attributes that misfortune to Japan's imperialist or militarist oppression and exploitation of China. Indeed, many events between China and Japan in the modern era can be placed in the context of "aggression and its victims". However, not all can be reduced to this dichotomous composition. Wen Jiabao acknowledges this point by mentioning such examples as cultural and academic exchanges and Japanese assistance to the Chinese revolutionary movement. Similarly, not all events in modern Sino-Japanese relations occurred within the traditional geographical conception of East Asia, including Japan and the Chinese mainland, including Manchuria. In other words, "modern Sino-Japanese relations" existed beyond East Asia. This study will focus on Thailand as another theater of modern Sino-Japanese relations and discuss events between China and Japan in the Southeast Asian country from the beginning of the 20th century to the end of the 1930s and their characteristics.

Thursday Live-Stream Presentation Session 1: 16:00-17:40
Room A

Session Topic: Interdisciplinary Asian Studies
Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

63256   16:00-16:25
From Strangers to Participants: Hui Intellectuals' Involvement With the Transnational Muslim Network in the Early Twentieth Century
Hsiu-Ping Bao, National Chi Nan University, Taiwan

After the First World War, Muslim elites from Muslim-majority societies gradually formed a loose transnational Muslim network, united by their common experience of European imperial racism and inspired by the principles of self-determination. Three periods are of crucial importance for the transnational Muslim network: the Turkish War of Independence (1919-1923), the Abolition of the Caliphate (1924), and Jewish immigration to Palestine (1930s). Several studies have examined how Muslim intellectuals engaged with these historical events, yet little is known about Muslim minorities in East Asia, who were also part of the transnational network. Between the 1920s and 1930s, Sino-Muslim intellectuals, also known as Hui, were committed to the transnational Muslim network. Before the 1920s, Hui intellectuals were not well connected to the Muslim-majority societies. Apart from the annual pilgrimage (Hajj), Hui intellectuals had few dealings with the Middle East and did not learn about local political and social development in the region; Middle Eastern Muslims likewise had little knowledge of the Hui community. However, after the First World War, Hui intellectuals reached out to the transnational Muslim network through travel, study and public diplomacy. The paper explores how Hui intellectuals participated in the transnational Muslim network in the early twentieth century.

64123   16:25-16:50
Indigenizing Order and Agency: A Southeast Asian Perspective on the 'Free and Open Indo-Pacific' and the Rising China
M.L.Pinitbhand Paribatra, Thammasat University, Thailand

The idea of the 'free and open Indo-Pacific' (FOIP) widely promoted by a number of major powers represents the evolving, yet competing, order of global politics. In light of these developments, this paper surveys an indigenous thinking of Southeast Asian International Relations (IR) in the context of the FOIP strategies. The main task is to make preliminary inquiries into three broad sets of the 'local' Southeast Asian scholarships, undertaken by scholars academically domiciled within the region. First, what kinds of regional order have been conceivably established, replaced, or re-instituted amidst contesting power transformations shaped by major powers? Second, against this backdrop, how has the social identity of agency of ASEAN been formed, shared, and endured? Third, how has Southeast Asia actualized its agency to be able to cultivate their strategic positions, despite weaker/smaller actors, in this context? This paper argues that these broad understandings of Southeast Asian IR are enriching a 'Global IR' research program by incorporating the study of regions, regionalism, and agency into the pluralism of IR.

62843   16:50-17:15
Thomas Cook & Son, Burma and Colonialism, 1886-1948
Antonio Eduardo Hawthorne Barrento, School of Arts and Humanities of the University of Lisbon, Portugal

Thomas Cook & Son (TCS) was an active contributor to the travel boom that occurred to and within Burma after the British occupation of Upper Burma in 1886. By 1887, it announced that a direct railway line to Mandalay would soon be opening, and, by 1890, it organized nine different types of tours within the country and opened an office in Rangoon. Established in Bombay since 1881, it came to extend some of the material that it issued about India to Burma as well (together with Ceylon), beginning with a booklet in 1890. Burma was to soon became a significant destination for TCA. Against this background, this paper aims to examine the various intricacies of the relationship between TCS and colonialism in Burma. It was a complex one. While TCS came to be given the sobriquet 'Booking Clerk to the Empire' by the turn of the century, it was not simply an official agent in Burma but acted mostly as a private independent entity. At the same time, TCS indirectly contributed to the greater colonial project by, on the one hand, facilitating imperial knowledge of

Burma and, on the other, promoting the achievements of the Empire in the territory. In doing so, TCS served as an indirect promoter of the Empire. This was not the only way in which the Empire and TCS were interlinked. Much as was the case in Egypt, TCS benefitted in Burma from all the colonial travel improvements in the territory and the region.

63826   17:15-17:40
Power and COVID-19: How the Pandemic Benefitted India's Position in Kashmir
Leoni Connah, University of Manchester, United Kingdom

This conference paper will consider if the Covid-19 pandemic gave India an opportunity to extend its control over Kashmir's disputed territory. During a period of lockdown and curfews, we will explore the ways in which Narendra Modi's administration used this time to redefine domicile law in Kashmir, extend its influence, and quell any dissent. Using interviews with local Kashmiris, the notion of 'settler colonialism' will be explored to understand the impact that the pandemic has had on the autonomy of Kashmiris. The extent of the impact will be considered by looking at the ways in which human rights abuses have increased since the start of the pandemic. Issues that were prevalent before, including the banning of communication and internet, have worsened both since the start of the pandemic and since India increased their control in the region. However, the paper will also consider if Modi's extended control has actually benefitted Kashmir's infrastructure and has reduced the levels of violence on the ground. Kashmir's story is riddled with complexity and it is the purpose of this paper to unpack this in more detail. Finally, the paper will consider what the future of Kashmir might look like if Indian control continues to increase, whether that be a positive one, or a future fraught with uncertainty.

Thursday Live-Stream Presentation Session 1: 16:00-17:40
Room B

Session Topic: Interdisciplinary Cultural Studies
Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

62746   16:00-16:25
Chinese Language Teacher Identity Development Through Rapid Digitalization of Language Preparatory Courses
Stuart Perrin, Xian Jiaotong-Liverpool University, China
Yipu Wang, Capital Normal University, China

The learning of modern standard Chinese is currently undergoing a rapid expansion, with Wang, Moloney and Li (2013) describing it as the new 'must-have'. Within China, language students make up the majority of international students at university. International students are usually required to undertake a Chinese preparatory course, covering areas such as how to; learn and master Chinese, better understand the Chinese national education system, and enable intercultural communication competence. Under the backdrop of the global COVID-19 pandemic, change in teaching methodologies has been accelerated, with an increase in the number of online Chinese language preparatory courses. These changes often mean a change in the role of language teachers.
This paper describes a case study which focuses on the identity and language transformation process of two preparatory Chinese teachers moving from onsite to online teaching. It describes the transformation journey from being a teacher to becoming an allocator of educational resources, from being a housekeeper to becoming a personalized learning consultant, from being a researcher to a guide of effective teaching and learning interaction, and from being a "judge" to becoming a "catalyst". It describes how the language used with the change in role influences how identity is transformed, and how this transformation itself influences how teachers describe themselves and their teaching. The paper concludes with a number of suggestions on how this transformation of Chinese language teachers' identity in course delivery can be positively enabled within the university setting, enhancing both their professional and personal development.

63820   16:25-16:50
Narrating Modern Chinese Women's Lives
Lisa Yinghong Li, J. F. Oberlin University, Japan

This paper expands current research on life narratives of modern Chinese women. Through reading Xinran's The Good Women of China: Hidden Voices this paper intends to bring new understandings of postsocialist Chinese women focusing on social suffering as a major theme. This is one of a few books dedicated to giving voices to ordinary Chinese women. Published in English in 2003 the book is a hybrid text based on interviews, dialogues, monologues, and letters from women of diverse background in terms of education, vocation, age, geographical location and sexual orientation. Much content was broadcast on a radio program Xinran hosted in early reform-era China. Some content had never passed the Chinese government censor for the radio program and is made public for the first time. Other content would have put Xinran in danger had is been published in China. Personal narratives of Xinran and her mother add an autobiographical element to the book. As such, it offers invaluable insight into realities facing Chinese women, especially those not dealt with by official Chinese narratives in history or literature. The book will be treated as a literary text but also discussed with the intention of illuminating cruel issues addressed in current research on women's oral history such as memory, trauma, identity and agency. This research will update current research on Chinese women's narratives that has focused more on traditional writings by bringing contemporary Chinese women's life narratives to the center.

62596   16:50-17:15
In a Search to Belong: "The Lived Experience of Being a Refugee"
Shaden Sabouni, Fulda University of Applied Sciences, Germany

Most of the academic discussions about Syrian refugees in Germany have focused on the difficulties of integration from an external perspective and have measured such difficulties using traditional academic methods of implanting interviews and consequently reaching conclusions based on the impressions of an

outside observer. This research is to be considered as a new outlook because the spiritual side of integration is examined and exposed from an insider perspective. Through self-examination, reflective writing, and retelling specific incidents, I will gather the whole picture of my new life as a refugee in Germany and focus on incidents that urged me to reposition myself in my surroundings and to reconsider the meaning of identity and what influences or hinders me from involving my full capacity to develop a sense of belonging. To achieve this result, I use self-reflective writing throughout the whole research process, to assist me to uncover where I am now on the path towards self-acceptance. An ignored side in academic research is how refugees are struggling in their daily lives in their host country, going through cultural ascription in everyday life and the social and individual results with which they might end up. I address this knowledge gap by reflecting on my own everyday life experiences of racial assignation as a Syrian refugee. Knowing little outside of the experience of refugees, and less about refugees as individuals, I have been motivated by the lively pictures and my personal reflections to write about my own experience.

61776   17:15-17:40
More than a Costume: Hanfu Fever and the Discourses on Chinese Cultural Nationalism and Identity
Tom Harper, University of Surrey, United Kingdom

The rise of 'Hanfu Fever' has been one of the recurring trends on Chinese social media, with the number of Hanfu enthusiasts exceeding two million in 2018, which in turn has created an industry worth $156 million. This coincides with a wider discussion over the shape of China's identity, which has been marked by an emphasis on the uniqueness of Chinese identity as well as presenting China as a civilizational entity rather than simply being a nation-state, as codified by Liu Mingfu's The China Dream and Zhang Weiwei's China Wave. All of these indicate a more exceptionalist tone as well as presenting a cultural rather than a political form of Chinese identity. The purpose of this paper is to explore the rise of the Hanfu movement in China and the wider trends it has been expressive of. This was examined through the framework of cultural transmission to explore the political, social, and demographic trends that have underpinned the movement. As a result, it was found that the growth of 'Hanfu Fever' has been driven by Chinese millennials who grew up in the period of China's economic development. This has bestowed them with confidence in expressing their unique identity. These have been expressive of a growing discussion over the future of China's global identity as well as the influence of China's millennials in shaping political and social trends in China and beyond.

Thursday Live-Stream Presentation Session 2: 17:50-19:05
Room A

Session Topic: Chinese Studies
Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

62846   17:50-18:15
The Piano in a Chinese New Zealand Diaspora Setting: Musical Biography and Cultural Identity
Henry Johnson, University of Otago, New Zealand

The study of music among the Chinese diaspora in New Zealand has usually focused on artefacts that have a distinct Chinese quality. This might include musical instruments and musical styles that have a recognised cultural home in China, and then transmitted overseas as emblems of identity within disparate social flows. However, diaspora studies in music might also examine music that was adopted by settlers, which offers a different perspective for comprehending cultural identity in a setting of early Chinese settlement. This paper studies the musical life of Matilda (Tilly) Lo Keong (Low) (1875-1940), who was a piano teacher in Dunedin in the south of New Zealand. A biographical approach is used as a way of interpreting how music played a part in the life of New Zealand's first piano teacher of Chinese ethnicity. Tilly's music was distinctly western in origin and style, and it seems there was no Chinese traditional music linked with her cultural identity. As well as portraying Tilly's musical life in a setting of Chinese migration, this paper asks questions relating to music adoption and identity: Can we comprehend Tilly's cultural identity through a study of her musical activities? Was the adoption of western music an important part of Chinese settler identity? How did western music support Chinese cultural identity in New Zealand in the early twentieth century? These questions and others will form the basis of studying this small yet significant sphere of music making among Chinese New Zealanders in the early twentieth century.

62744   18:15-18:40
Between Law and Justice: Self-defense Principle in Late Qing China Penal Cases
Anna Chiara Trapani, University of Naples the Orientale, Italy

This article, through the analysis of selected judicial cases of the late Qing dynasty, explores the existence of the self-defense principle and the limits within it was considered valid or not. In the first part, through the study and the analysis of some articles contained in the Great Qing Code, it will be shown how the written law considered a murder specifically derived from the need to defend oneself or a relative from an external attack, how the magistrate must judge this particular cases and what were the judicial organs of the legal system involved. In the second part, different and selected penal cases, included in a late Qing legal cases compendium, are presented. Through the examination of these historical documents, that concern both men and women that belong to the same social class, it will be clear how the previously presented law, reported in the official code of the dynasty, was effectively applied and, in particular, what were the promulgated sentences. The final aim is to show the limits of the Qing code in self-defense matter. Bearing in mind that "the great Qing code" thanks to the strong continuity with the previous codes (of Tang and Ming dynasties) represent the final result of more than a thousand years of complex legal culture.

62838   18:40-19:05
Exploring How Academic Performance Influences Female's Choice of STEM Field in China: A Mediating Effect at Psychological and Cultural Levels
Ye Tao, BNU-HKBU United International College, China

The underrepresentation of women in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) fields is an important challenge in many countries. The particularity of Chinese culture has led to a low proportion of women choosing STEM in higher education. This study aims to explore why women choose STEM and how to encourage women to enter these fields. According to Hofstede's theory, using self-efficacy, family and social expectations, and Occupational rate of return as the mediator. Combining Questionnaires and focus group interviews. Structural equation modeling was used to analyze data of 800 first-to Fourth-grade college female students in STEM, this study finds the three mediators are all positively related to STEM fields choice. In Chinese culture, due to the low level of equality between men and women, there is a phenomenon that women are instilled in STEM that only men are more suitable. Because of the low development of social

welfare in China's employment environment, women will choose higher-paying STEM fields because they value salary and job stability. STEM's employment requirements in China are less affected by family and class than in fields such as art and literature, making it easier for women from ordinary families to find jobs. Influenced by the culture of engineers advocating in Chinese culture, many Chinese elders believed that, compared with majors such as art and literature, studying science and engineering and becoming an engineer is practical and stable. In future research, factors such as individual strengths should be considered.

Thursday Live-Stream Presentation Session 2: 17:50-19:05
Room B

Session Topic: Cultural & Areas Studies
Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

63878   17:50-18:15
Challenges and Opportunities: Musicals in China in the Era of Covid-19 Pandemic
Zhitong Chen, Sichuan University, China

The emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic undoubtedly affected every single aspect of human life, resulting in devastating socio-economic challenges across the world. After the Covid-19 pandemic outbreak, China's performing arts market has shrunk as a whole, the performance market has repeatedly stopped, and the musical industry in China has been in trouble. This paper, however, discusses not only the challenges but also the opportunities of musicals in China in the era of the Covid-19 pandemic. The pandemic provides opportunities for the development of Chinese musicals. Before the Covid-19 pandemic, the lion's share of China's musicals market is dominated by imported Western musicals such as The Phantom of the Opera, Chicago, Cat, and Mozart L'Opéra Rock. During the normalization stage of prevention and control of the pandemic, there has been a window of opportunity for Chinese original musicals and Chinese adapted musicals with the rapid recovery of the domestic performance market and the lack of competitive foreign musicals. The strong momentum of producing popular Chinese original musicals like The Orphan of Zhao and Chinese adapted musicals like Apollonia has brought great confidence to the musical industry in China. Through historical research, data analysis, and interviews, this paper will comb the history of musicals in China, analyze the resilience of Chinese musicals during the pandemic, and provide possible solutions for Chinese musicals' further development.

63884   18:15-18:40
Transitional Community under COVID-19: University as the Actor of Regional Revitalization
Weilih Yeh, National Sun Yat-sen University, Taiwan

This study analyzes the relationship between the university and local community through the concept of value co-creation. Commencing from the starting point of the domain characteristics in Zuoying, a transitional community in Kaohsiung City. Due to migrant settlement, regional planning by the colonial government, the city of Kaohsiung attracted a large number of settlers. Following the shift in economic emphasis inland, Kaohsiung shifted from an emphasis on the manufacture industry to the service industry. In terms of regional revitalization, Kaoshiung boasts high potential. The study probes into the questions of how National Sun Yat-Sen University perceives the concept of domain characteristic while practicing regional revitalization, how respective action strategies for entering communities are established. Hence in Japan, criticisms center on the lack of vision of the policies and argue that regional revitalization is merely old wine in new bottle. In particular, with the severe COVID-19 outbreak in Tawian last year, has "Regional Revitalization" succeeded in becoming a local support system? Through field research, in depth interviews and analysis of existing literature, the author attempts to carry out a study of Taiwan with the aim of shedding light on the domain characteristics of this region, and the relationship between the university and local community. Correspondingly, this study examines the feasibility for value co-creation of the two parties.

63128   18:40-19:05
Creating Brand Identity in Museums: The Troy Museum
Tugba Batuhan, Mardin Artuklu University, Turkey

The Troy Museum was founded in the ancient city of Troy, which is on the UNESCO world heritage list. For the establishment of the museum, the National Architectural Project Competition was held in 2011 and the foundations of the museum were laid with the project of the winning team in 2013. 2018 was declared the Year of Troy by the Çanakkale Governorship and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, thus the Troy Museum was opened in the same year. The purpose of the museum is to exhibit and protect the archaeological artifacts unearthed as a result of excavations at the Troy Ruins. TheTroy Museum, which was constituted with a contemporary museum understanding, it has become a successful museum by increasing its recognition throughout Turkey. The Troy Museum has carried its national recognition to the international

arena as well. The Troy Museum for its innovative exhibition approach and its structure combining the past and the present by addressing contemporary issues received the 2020/2021 European Museum Academy (EMA) Special Mention Award and won the European Museum of the Year Awards (EMYA) special commendation in 2020. Despite the emergence of the coronavirus in 2020, the Troy Museum has become known by crossing the border and showing cultural resistance. The museum was founded in the recent past and has become a brand by achieving a lot in a short time. This study will focus on how the Troy Museum increased its prestige in all circumstances by applications and policies before and during the coronavirus.

Thursday Live-Stream Presentation Session 3: 19:15-20:30
Room A

Session Topic: Japanese Studies
Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

61906   19:15-19:40
Persevering With Intercultural Performing Arts During a Pandemic: Semiotic Clusters and an Online Noh Performance
Kim Rockell, Komazawa University, Japan

The practice and transmission of traditional performing arts frequently involves visceral engagement, drawing on physically mediated musicality (Rockell, 2009). This has also been the case with the 700-year-old combination of poetry, music, dance, and drama now known as Noh. However, during the recent global pandemic, performing arts and educational activity have been required to move increasingly online. Within this context, this study explored intercultural perspectives on the performing arts from the viewpoint of semiotic clusters (visual, kinesthetic, linguistic, and purely aural processes), looking particularly at an online performance of the Noh play Takasago 高砂. The adaptability and perseverance demonstrated by project collaborators and participants at sites outside Japan, in Taiwan and the Philippines, in evidenced by their contribution to the current presentation. And the journey from online to 'hybrid' and back on stage testifies to their resilience.

62842   19:40-20:05
Traditional Folk Textile Dyeing in Japan: Diversity and Continuity of the Craftspeople's Ateliers (kōbō)
Maria Santamaria Hergueta, International Christian University, Tokyo, Japan

This ethnographic study explores the kōbō, the atelier where professional and amateur dyers produce traditional folk textile dyeing or katazome. It analyses three layers of meaning critical to understanding the importance of these kōbōin Japan: the physical space where katazome production processes happen; the social environment where its members forge relations; and the symbolic construction that contributes to cultural tradition, lineage, and heritage.

A kōbōe evolves through time and social changes. It will thrive, survive, or disappear depending on its ability to cope with challenges. Some of these affect the production of katazome (materials' availability, new technologies, finding a successor to a retiring craftsperson). Others impact the demand of katazome (modern lifestyles, fashion, imports of cheaply mass-produced dyeing). The twilight of kōbōillustrates the concept of tradition in crafts, questioning the consumers` understanding of authenticity, uniqueness, or "craftlessness".

Recent initiatives try to palliate the situation and preserve this tradition.

62638   20:05-20:30
National Trauma and Resilience in the Works of Murakami Haruki
Junko Agnew, Northern Kentucky University, United States

In 1995 Japan faced two major national tragedies: The Kobe earthquake and the Tokyo subway sarin attack. The novelist Murakami Haruki calls these events "nightmarish eruptions beneath our feet" [1] which he features in his works Underground and After The Quake.Underground is a collection of his interviews with the victims of the sarin attack. After The Quake is a collection of short stories, all of which are related to the Kobe earthquake. Despite the author's intention to find out "what happened" in these events, I would argue that "what happened" is in fact not the main concern in both works, especially because the physical experience of the Kobe earthquake is missing in After The Quake. This "displacement of the event"[2] in these two works enables people to move forward to the recovery from a national tragedy since it shifts our focus from the events themselves to the meaning of each victim's experience. While the victim's experiences in Underground suggest the need for a reform of the Japanese government and social system, our understanding of the impact of the Kobe earthquake through After The Quake helps to create a "community of melancholy" among the people who were affected by the quake. Through the unidentifiable yet profound

connections forged by this "community of melancholy," the nation can mourn the loss collectively and prepare for future adversities.

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Thursday Live-Stream Presentation Session 3: 19:15-20:30
Room B

Session Topic: Interdisciplinary Cultural Studies
Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

63630   19:15-19:40
Fantazied Romanticity: Rethinking the Roles of Curtained Motel in Thai Contemporary Culture
Sant Suwatcharapinun, Chiang Mai University, Thailand
Jakkit Mancha, Chiang Mai University, Thailand

Examining through the lens of a social-sexual production, this paper focuses on the curtained motel, known amongst Thais as "Rong Raem Man Rud", in Thai contemporary culture which has long been constituted by Thai sex-gender discourses or the so-called "Hetero-normality". In general, this is an enjoyable place for anonymous sexual activities or having sex without any string attached. For many, this place is condemn and tainted while for some it is partially legitimated and culturally tolerant. This paradoxical meaning of curtained motel becomes our focusing point. It is important for us to explore curtained motels before they close down due to the rapid change of the mobile culture which allows people to meet virtually and to initiate sexual interaction elsewhere not limited to the hotel facilities. This paper aims to analyze curtained motel in terms of social-sexual production of the space through the question of what and under which conditions curtained motel has been constituted; and to argue for an alternative value and meaning that differ from those given and imposed by mainstream sex-gender discourses. Methodologically, this paper embraces Michel Foucault's Other Spaces as the theoretical framework for collecting and analyzing data of a field survey based on 6 curtained motels, built during 1977-1991, in Chiang Mai Municipality. This paper also aims to use curtained motel as a reflecting point, opening up for the discussion on the dominant cultural value and perhaps leading to an alternative meaning in Thai contemporary culture.

62854   19:40-20:05
Understanding Wabi and Sabi in the Context of Japanese Aesthetics
Alexandre Avdulov, Saint Mary's University, Canada

Whether consciously or not, aesthetics in Japan often takes precedence over other cultural elements. In fact, the whole idea of "Japanese beauty" is the very foundation of Japanese culture and the unifying medium of national identity. Though Japanese aesthetic concepts are deeply rooted in the country's cultural fabric, it doesn't mean that they cannot appeal to the tastes of non-Japanese. Moreover, they are well-known and appreciated abroad and have become part of the non-Japanese cultural and artistic fabric, especially in recent decades. The aesthetic concept of Wabi is probably the most well-known one outside Japan. However, it is almost always used as a part of the "Wabi-Sabi tandem". This paper will challenge the validity of using both concepts only as a tandem. While an object most often possesses qualities attributed to more than just one aesthetic concept, and there are times when applying Wabi and Sabi together works, most of the time it seems inaccurate to blend them as one. This paper will discuss the challenges of cultural borrowing and possibly wider applications of these borrowed aesthetic concepts beyond art, in such areas as education, for example, as well as a phenomenon of cultural "borrowing back" where "well-travelled" aesthetic concepts may possibly reinforce their place in their culture of origin.

63822   20:05-20:30
A Study of Subject's Plight in David Henry Hwang's M.Butterfly
Luming Zhang, Washington University in St. Louis, United States

According to Foucault, the philosophy is an ethical philosophy concerning individual existence; individuals under the influence from historical knowledge and power relations tend to constrain their true self by the external normalization in respects of power, sexuality and ethics. In this way, they constitute standardized subjects in case of being marginalized but forget who they really are. As a result, they will easily fall into the plight where the standardized subject confronts the true self. Thereby, Foucault advocates that individuals live aesthetically as who they really are by taking care of the true self and resisting the subjectivation external normalization causes. Bases on this theory, this paper attempts to explore Foucault's aesthetics of existence in M. Butterfly. First, it begins with how the historical knowledge and power relations Gallimard and Song

learn separately in their background cause the constitution of their standardized subjects. Then, it analyzes how they manage to be the standardized subject by internalizing the external normalization in their sexual relationship, during which they fall into the plight where subject is in conflict with their true self. Lastly, the different endings of two protagonists are discusses in details. Gallimard, conceited and stubborn, ends up his life while Song, intelligent and flexible, chooses to come back to his true self. Through such a creative ending, Hwang makes a powerful response to the issues of how to deal with gender, identity and the relationship between east and west.

Thursday Live-Stream Presentation Session 4: 20:40-21:55
Room A

Session Topic: Indian and South Asian Studies
Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

63069   20:40-21:05
Tapedn, Floods and the (Endless) Pandemic: Reemergence of Indigenous Beliefs among Kensiu in Baling, Kedah
Said Effendy Bin Said Iziddin, National University of Singapore, Singapore

Having settled in Kampung Lubuk Legong since 1941 (estimated) – before the Japanese occupation, the indigenous belief – Tapedn (thunder god) and Takebah (messenger) – have since slowly eroded from practice. The Kensiu people are a group of indigenous people living in the borders of present-day Kedah, Malaysia and Yala, Thailand. With the reduced dependency in the forest (Bukit Tiak, Gunung Bayu) as a source of food, indigenous beliefs play a less potent role in ensuring their survival. In addition, since the adoption of the village by Malaysia's Jabatan Kemajuan Orang Asli (JAKOA) in 1967, the rapid Islamization process has led to a further strain in the authorities of the indigenous belief. However, since 2019, the endless misfortunes that Malaysia struggled with – both the Covid-19 pandemic and massive floods – have caused some elders in the village to rethink and revisit their ancestral norms. This research is an ethnographic paper on two village elders of Kampung Orang Asli Lubuk Legong which follows their worldview of the endless challenges facing Malaysia and how the salvation of this village in particular, had been with the aid of the Cenoys (dwarf guardians). It seeks to shed light on the uncanny resilience of indigenous beliefs in challenging times while at the same time probe into the academe of "memory studies".

61938   21:05-21:30
The Multifarious Temple Art of Jayavarman VII and the French Orientalist Interest in Cambodia
Punam Madhok, East Carolina University, United States

Dating between ninth and thirteenth centuries CE, the temples of Angkor are remains of the acclaimed Khmer Empire. Some of the most impressive among them were constructed during the reign of Jayavarman VII (reigned c. 1181-1218 CE), a devout Buddhist. He was emulating Ashoka (reigned 272-231 BCE), who had mounds called 'stupas' erected all over India. Jayavarman's Bayon is the magnum opus of Khmer sacred architecture. Carved into its towers are large faces, that have defied easy interpretation. Are they Shiva, Brahma, Lokeshvara, Vajrasattva or Hevajra? Jayavarman dedicated temples to deified family-members - Preah Khan to his father, Ta Prohm to his mother, and Banteay Chhmar to his chosen protégé. The mythical eagle, Garuda, and multi-headed serpent, naga, feature prominently on these temples. A project with remedial power that has survived is Neak Pean, built in reverence of Buddha Bhaisajyaguru. Dancing maidens, Apsaras or Yoginis, are carved on many temple walls. Jayavarman had halls attached to temples where living damsels would perform ritual dances. They have inspired the creation of classical Cambodian ballet of today. After Cambodia became a French protectorate in 1863, Louis Delaporte (1842-1925), a young French naval officer, made fanciful watercolors of Angkor temples and usurped statues that are now housed in Paris' Guimet museum. Drawing upon my field trip of December 2019, I wish to explore further the amalgamation of Buddhist and Hindu imagery on these temples as well as the French orientalist interest in this region.

63863   21:30-21:55
Symbolization, Self-Symbolization and De-symbolization – Exploring the Indigenous Totems in Taiwan
Yuan Hsun Chuang, China University of Technology, Taiwan
E Leng Ladholoa, China University of Technology, Taiwan

Indigenous totems are cultural heritages that traditionally represent the relationships between and within tribal groups, distinguish the families, and convey certain supernatural power. However, the symbolic meaning of totems, to both indigenous people and the outsiders, is changing over time. It forms indigenous self-identity and, at the same time, a cultural spectacle. There are three sections in this paper. Firstly, indigenous totems are surveyed and discovered on "social-class symbolization" and "religious

symbolization". Two aborigines, one in his twenties and another in his fifties, are interviewed and revealed the difference in totems-symbolization between these two generations. In the second part, it is argued that when the "characteristic of aboriginal" is over-expected by society, it might become a demonstration which could be called a sort of "self-symbolization". Aboriginal literary works are taken for example in this section. At last, indigenous artists are introduced and illustrated how they deliberately remove most typical totems in their creations to break the restrictions of symbolization. By reviewing these approaches, intention, and attitude of symbolic presentation, the profound comprehension and appreciation of indigenous totems are allowed to be reinforced with full respect.

Thursday Live-Stream Presentation Session 4: 20:40-21:55
Room B

Session Topic: Interdisciplinary Cultural Studies
Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

63876   20:40-21:05
Mass Ignorance of the Human in Web 2.0: Virtual Celebrities and the Emancipation of/ from Idolatory
Ho Man Tang, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong
Wanhui Zhou, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong

The multifaceted contradictions between the individuality of celebrities, the exploitative star system of the capitalistic entertainment industry, and diversified fans expectations and demands, build the discontent with how (human) celebrities are becoming mass-produced commodities (Aoyagi, 2005). Concerns of manipulation of the 'human' could be even more significant in Web 2.0, when the personal and public images of celebrities are increasingly blurred. This study discusses how the rise of A-Soul, China's first virtual girl group, offers a post-human perspective to the cultural practices of star-worshiping. While the initial launch of the animated virtual idol group faced boycott and criticism for its 'fakeness' and 'capital manipulation', A-soul was able to quickly draw a large fanbase and achieved commercial success. One major succeeding factor is that, compared to earlier generations of virtual idols, A-Soul is better embracing the cultural dynamics of social media enhanced interactivity between the idol and fans, and among the fans themselves on web 2.0 platforms (e.g. video live-streaming). This is achieved not just by technology advancement, but more importantly the (ignorance of) actual human performers (Zhongzhiren) performing as the virtual idols behind the animated skin, interacting 'humanly' with fans. The mass ignorance of the 'human nature' of Zhongzhiren allows the performativity of the artist to transcended from their social origins, bodily and performatively human constraints, and personal lives off the 'green screen'. Such transcendence of virtuality also offers cultural freedom for diversified audiences to construct more accepting cultural communities through sharing and creating localized gags, expressions, and fan-mades.

62858   21:05-21:30
Mental Stress in The Streaming World: Decision Fatigue in Leisure Time Among Young Adults in Dubai
Pedro Sellos, American University in Dubai, United Arab Emirates
Khadija El Rabti, American University in Dubai, United Arab Emirates
Mila Beyrouti, American University in Dubai, United Arab Emirates
Ibrahim Reem, American University in Dubai, United Arab Emirates
Marwah Al Khaja, American University in Dubai, United Arab Emirates

The phenomenon of decision fatigue has been long explored in workplace and other task-related domains of human life. However, the studies of mental stress and negative emotions related to decision-making in leisure time are relatively recent and can provide insight on the impact of the overabundance of digital content that we experience nowadays.

The current pandemic caused by Covid-19 has accelerated habits such as at-home consumption of content offered by streaming platforms and has occupied a significant part of people's lives . With so much time in our hands, we couldn't help but turn to streaming platforms like Netflix and Amazon Prime amongst many others. The researchers were able to observe that a pattern arose: an increase in mental stress in the decision-making process due to the increase of streaming content supply.

This study aims to investigate the relationship between streaming services content offering and the mental stress users experience during the decision-making process. To do so, the study presents an overview of the current state of the streaming landscape in the GCC region, including both global as well as local streaming services, followed by an analysis of data collected by administering a questionnaire among 350 young adults in Dubai during the months of October and November of 2021. Significant correlations between variables such as the number of subscriptions, content catalog size and the platforms' automated recommendations are expected to increase the probability of users experiencing negative emotion and mental stress during the decision-making process.

63897   21:30-21:55
"Out-of-Factory" Activities in Public Spaces: Filipino Male Migrant Workers in Seoul
Yeong-Hyun Kim, Ohio University, United States

Much academic attention has been paid to the everyday experiences and practices of female migrant workers in host cities, but comparatively little research has been done on those of male migrants. This paper examines the spatial exclusion and marginalization of young male migrant workers in Seoul, South Korea. The government-run Employment Permit System (EPS) brings in mostly male migrants (over 90 percent), on three-year contracts, to relive labor shortages in declining heavy industries and houses them on-site in factory dormitories to ensure tight control over their lives. Employers, vying for higher EPS quotas, actively participate in spatially confining their migrant employees in the factory lot and not being seen in public space. Through the narratives and experiences of Filipino migrants, the paper demonstrates that the imposed spatial confinement is central to their everyday experiences of living as low-skilled migrant workers in the outer areas of Seoul during the week. However, on weekends, these migrants explore and engage in "out-of-factory" activities and claim public places like churches, markets, beer pubs, and other oft-visited sites Filipino places. The findings of this paper highlight both the spatial confinement effect state control has on the daily lives of temporary migrant workers and how migrants confront the confinement by gathering and claiming their places in the host city.

Virtual Poster Presentation

ACAS2022 Virtual Poster Presentation
Topic: Japanese Studies

62533
Promoting Food and Sustainable Agriculture Traditions of Japan through Study Abroad Opportunities
Gregory Hunt, Universidad de Alcala de Henares, Spain

With the building pressure on global food systems, sustainable and organic agriculture is becoming increasingly pertinent for the future of food security and justice. Institutions of higher education have realized this booming need for new approaches to agriculture by implementing academic programs in sustainable agriculture, food studies, etc. There has even been an increase in study abroad programs focused on these areas. However, the majority of these programs are based in the growing and food preparation traditions of Western Europe, mostly Italy and France. My project will have two primary objectives: 1) outline a study abroad opportunity for students interested specifically in agriculture and Japan. This program will feature coursework in the sociology and economics surrounding the production of food in Japan, as well as hands-on experience on a farm. Furthermore, my project will also 2) explore the history of sustainable, community-supported agriculture in Japan through literature such as Masanobu Fukuoka's book The One Straw Revolution. This background knowledge will serve as inspiration for the study abroad program, parallel to how the Slow Food Movement has influenced other programs from Europe. This project argues for more representation of Japanese traditions in the current practical and academic adoption of sustainable agriculture in higher education.

ACAS2022 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

ACAS2022 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations
Topic: Chinese Studies

62767
The Chinese Interior during the Han Dynasty (202 B.C.-220 A.D.)
Min-chia Young, Shu-te University, Taiwan

This article explores and examines the Chinese interior during the Han dynasty (202 B.C.-220 A.D.), that is, the depiction of the interior styles from the ruling class to the ruled. It focuses on the process of how the Han Chinese perceived, constructed and maintained their inner space. Through textual and linguistic enquiry in combination with historical and archaeological studies, the article aims to demonstrate that the Chinese concept of a space was first developed according to the cosmogonic order, regulated and maintained through human actions as stated in some early Chinese texts. These mandates and regularities were later changed and transformed into different formations to meet with the various needs of the succeeding dynastic rulers to claim and reconcile their authority. That is to say, the definition of a space was mainly served to legalize the succession of a ruling class and could be easily manipulated, altered and implemented.

63273
Practical Exploration: A Research About the Strategies, Core Content, and Implement of the Palace Museum Transmedia Narrative Communication
Xiaolong LI, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

This research focuses on the strategies and practices of the Palace Museum on transmedia narrative (2013-2021). Precisely, the most remarkable actions and activities, mainly after Mr Shan Jixiao was at the position of the chief curator (1.2012-4.2019 on the job). In 2014, the Palace Museum published a post on its WeChat account named "Yongzheng: I feel myself cute" (an emperor in the Qing dynasty). The poster altered a portrait of the emperor in an amusing manner. The Museum Palace tries to imbue historical characters with new personalities in several storylines and transmedia channels to make them more attractive and acceptable, especially for young audiences. After that famous event, refer to my calculation. The Palace Museum has launched more than 25 projects/channels to create and enhance its transmedia media mothership, such as mobile apps, social media platform official accounts, e-commercial stores, and online streaming media programs, documentaries, etc. The outcomes and achievements are evident. The Palace Museum and its transmedia narrative practices have created a powerful connection between now and the past, individuals and grand history, traditional aesthetics and modern design, reality, and fiction, and even offline and online. This article will take the case of The Palace Museum as an example to demonstrate how it created a sufficient universe mothership. Then I will outline its transmedia ecosystem, analyze how it strategically customised different storylines according to variable distributed channels, present those aspects that allow audiences to react/interact, emphasize its achievements, and finally put forward recommendations for its future development.

63422
Real Men Fantasy: Explore The Media Representation of Effeminate Males in China
Yanjun He, BNU-HKBU United International College, China
Liming Liu, BNU-HKBU United International College, China

"Men should not shed tears" has been a deep-rooted motto for Chinese males. In Chinese culture, masculine men are honorable while effeminate males are abnormal. With the release of reality shows, like Idol Producer, exquisite and effeminate male images gain attention in public, challenging the conventional images of men of steel. Those exquisite male idols are criticized as effeminate and being lack of masculinity by Chinese mainstream media. This study investigates how mainstream media in China portrays effeminate males and how the media representation of effeminate males influences the self-understanding of this group of people. This study will employ discourse analysis as the research method. Interviews will be conducted to investigate how effeminate males constitute a self-understanding under the media representation constructed by mainstream media. In this article, the researcher contends that the mainstream media tends

to create a narrow identity for men with effeminate quality and such identity imposes a negative influence on effeminate males'lives.

ACAS2022 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations
Topic: Comparative Studies of Asian and East Asian Studies

63639
Health Impact Perceived by University Students at Three Sites in Asia: Two Years into the Pandemic
HoangNam Tran, Tokushima University, Japan
Kanchana Piboon, Burapha University, Thailand
Kieu Linh Do, Hanoi National University of Education, Vietnam
Younus Ahmed Khan, University of Rajshahi, Bangladesh

Two years since the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, the education in universities is still being disrupted. Prolonged exposure to the pandemic situation may result in health-related problems university students . In January 2022, we conducted an online survey in three universities in Bangladesh, Thailand and Vietnam for rapid assessment of students' perceived impacts on health condition. We collected 160 responses from the three sites. Data were analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively. A third of the respondents reported that their health condition was impacted, while female students perceived more impact on health than male (p<.001). Over a half of the respondents reported experiencing some stress, while students living in dormitory had higher tendency to perceive stress (p=.040). Moreover, students in higher grade tent more to perceive stress (p=.003) and to perceive more worry for future (p=.001). There were also significant differences in the level of perceived health impact, stress and worry for future among the students from three sites, probably due the characteristics of respondents in each site. These findings imply the needs to address not only the quality of education but also to improve health support services for students in the campus.

ACAS2022 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations
Topic: Indian and South Asian Studies

61802
Copper Workers and Their Technology – A Survey of Chotanagpur Region
Rimjhim Sharma, Delhi University, India

This paper explores the ethnographic profile of copper workers and the technology they are using presently in the Chotanagpur Plateau which was rich in copper metal, specially the Singbhum belt where many ancient copper mines have been discovered. By studying the present communities involved in making copper artefacts, the paper tries to trace a connect with the past copper making communities and their technology. A vast number of chalcolithic artifacts of various shapes and sizes have been excavated from different sites which belong to the Chalcolithic Period, approximately c. 1500 BCE from this region which makes it an interesting study. In middle and lower Gangetic Valley which surrounds Chotanagpur Region also are some important excavated Chalcolithic sites. Old copper workings occur in Chotanagpur Plateau even outside the Singhbhum-Hazaribagh belt and some of them are found well outside the known copper-bearing area. The exclusive occurrence of bar-celts in the eastern region may indicate their use for crowbar-like operations in mining in the Jharkhand region that supplied the raw materials for copper. This paper also investigates the metallurgical processes involved in copper manufacturing along with the typology of copper artefacts found in the Region. There are large numbers of places in Jharkhand, Bengal and Orissa which are associated with the word tama (copper or bronze). Most of these sites are situated in the copper belt where ancient copper workings were located. The study also focuses on Jaria village which is still involved in making copper artefacts.

ACAS2022 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations
Topic: Japanese Studies

62569
Punica Granatum (Zakuro in Japanese) – Basis for a Reflection on Cultural History
Martinell Emma, University of Barcelona, Spain

Punica Granatum is at least 4,000 years old, in the wild or cultivated state. Some researchers put the figure as high as 8,000. From its probable origin in Central Asia it spread to the Near East, the Mediterranean basin and North Africa. It also reached South Asia, especially India, and the Far East (China, Korea, Vietnam, the Philippines, and Japan –Heian Period, 923--). In the second part of my presentation, I will explain that the evocative power of Punica Granatum has manifestations in the world of colours, and in the naming of a precious stone, such as garnet (zakuro-ishi). It has also been widely used to describe a weapon such as the hand grenade shuryūdan 手榴弾. I will end my presentation with a reference to the revival of this fruit in Japan. There it has been very popular in floral decorations, as a garden tree, and in the form of bonsai for several centuries. Through this presentation of the Punica Granatum, we wish to contribute to the knowledge of the processes that have turned the geographical expansion by land and sea of plant products and their names into a globalisation of foodstuffs and a certain cultural uniformity.

The work of the team to which I belong aims to demonstrate the richness of the Japanese archipelago in terms of both the assimilation of foreign products and the export of its own products, which are now appreciated and used all over the world.

62840
Shindo Jujo's Island of Treasures: A Rebel Myth for Okinawa
Stephen Filler, Oakland University, United States

In his novel Island of Treasures (Takarajima) (2017), Shindo Junjo creates a mythical world of youthful Robin-Hood heroes, the "senka agya" who raided American military bases for food and supplies, resisting both the United States occupying forces and the hegemony of the Japanese mainland authorities who collaborated with them. The non-Okinawan Shindo makes extensive use of Okinawan dialect and other literary devices to recreate this world, while structuring it as a mystery revolving around finding a missing person. Shindo's construction of Okinawa as a contested space enables him to draw on themes used by previous writers while grappling with present-day concerns about Japanese and Okinawan identity.

63686
Japanese Characteristics as Seen in Iroha Karuta
Aneesah Nishaat, Soka University, Japan

Iroha Karuta is a card game that originated in the mid-Edo period in Japan. It is played especially in new year and contains a variety of didactic expressions and humor. Through this game, one can learn life lessons while having fun playing it. In this study, researcher will try to clarify the characteristics of the Japanese people through Iroha Karuta. Expressions or short poems used in this game such as, "Chirimo tsumoreba yama to naru" which means "Pile of dust makes a big mountain", and "Raku areba ku ari" which means "There is no pleasure without pain" teach the importance of tireless effort, and perseverance in the face of difficulties. Other expressions like "Gei ha mi wo tasukeru" which means "Art brings bread" contains the lesson that it is better to learn some art or skill because it will be useful at some point and sometimes even earn you a living. Also "Tabi wa michidure yo wa nasake", which means "No road is long with good company", expresses importance of having someone as companion and to support each other on the journey. These and many other expressions used in the Iroha Karuta describe Japanese way of thinking, their values, and perception of life. It is a good way to understand characteristics of Japanese people and outlook on life that Japanese people consider important.
Expressions or poems used in this game can be categorized as expressions on "View of life", "Relationships", "Values", and "Sense of satire".

ACAS2022 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations
Topic: Korean Studies

62173
Family Caregiving as a Spiritual Experience: Experience of Spirituality of Korean Family Caregivers in Elder Caregiving
Jung Hee Lee, Fort Hays State University, United States

This study explored the nature of spirituality of Korean family caregivers who cared for older adults at home and its impacts on their caring experience. A qualitative design guided by natural inquiry approach was adopted and involved semi-structured in-depth interviews. Eighteen family caregivers, who cared for older adults with frailty at home, were recruited by using purposive sampling in South Korea. The family caregivers were asked to respond to a series of open ended questions about their home-based caregiving experience in relation to their spirituality. The constant comparative method of qualitative data analysis was employed. Three major spiritual streams were found in the spirituality of Korean family caregivers of older adults in this study: filial piety, religiosity and compassion. Despite the differences of their religious affiliations, Korean family caregivers showed one or the combinations of those three spiritual themes in relation to their elder caregiving experience. These three spiritual streams were deeply interwoven in shaping Korean family caregivers' caregiving experience.

ACAS2022 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations
Topic: Philosophy - Philosophy and Public Policy

62924
Crisis, and the Importance of Traditional Wisdom in the Folklore of the Bengal Delta, in the Age of the Anthropocene
Koushik Ghosh, Central Washington University, United States

This paper focuses on the Sundarbans, which is one of the largest mangrove forests in the world (https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/798/). The Sundarbans stretches through the Bengal delta shared by both India and Bangladesh. Over the past few years, the Sundarbans has experienced severe climactic conditions. A collective solution to the climate crisis, despite the Paris agreement and COP-26 remains inadequate to address the crisis at hand. It is in this context, that it becomes germane to interrogate the decision-making apparatus in the public policy process. The paper crafts a narrative about the folkloric traditions of the people of the Sundarbans who have lived with natural calamity for centuries. This paper explores the traditional wisdom, and knowledge that is embedded in folklore. The paper suggests that the stories we tell are essential to managing through crisis and uncertainty is a type of resiliency that is essential to the crafting of public policy. International and regional collective public-policy solutions are complex undertakings. This paper investigates the folklore of this region, to learn how the folkloric traditions have informed the people of this delta to not only accept natural calamities but to also adapt to the nature and pursue sustainable means of livelihood. The paper explores why the stories about resiliency that people in the delta have been telling each other for centuries, and who through appeal to folklore, rituals and management practices informed by folklore have been managing in an environment subject to natural calamities, are essential for policy discourse in the Anthropocene.

ACAS2022 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations
Topic: South-East Asian Studies (including Thailand/Vietnam/Cambodia/Laos)

63562
Historical Study of Chinese Clan Associations in Singapore
Yuki Yokohama, Kanto Gakuin University, Japan

Singapore joined the ranks of developed countries in the 21st century, and is a multi-ethnic nation with attention in many ways, including its national policies and educational activities. In Singapore, people of Chinese descent account for a large part of the population, attracting attention for their cultural activities as well as for their economic activities. This study applied literature review on the history, activities, and future issues of Chinese clan associations, which are the center of cultural activities of the Chinese community in Singapore. The results revealed the following. Most of Chinese clan associations have formed communities for each hometown since the middle of the 19th century, and have provided many mutual aid activities including local cultural events, religious, social welfare, and educational activities. Chinese clan associations have continued to provide livelihood assistance to many Chinese immigrants and have developed into various networks with China. In one example, the Fujian Clan Association founded a school famous in Singapore and influenced political activities as well as educational activities. However, many of the youth of Chinese descent are becoming less interested in activities of Chinese clan associations as the result of the government's promotion of the Speak Mandarin Campaign. This study discusses how people of Chinese descent, accounting for a large part of population in Singapore, can maintain the activities of the Chinese clan associations and find the significance of its existence as one of the social resources.

63756
Significance of a King in the South-east Section of the Silk Road in the Period Between Ancient and Medieval Times
Natálie Gottvaldová, Masaryk University, Czech Republic

Along the Silk Road, there were different nations that differed not only ethnically, politically, culturally, but also religiously. Southeast Asia was a very important, both commercial and cultural artery. The route network was connected between countries in the eastern world along the coast of the Asian continental mainland and many associated archipelagos, thus connecting this southeastern part to the west on a wider scale. At first glance, however, quite different worlds were connected culturally - by the religious sphere, by the position of the king, which eliminated differences after both the geographical and ethnic origins of the cultures.

The Sacred King combined both material power and spiritual power, and was a guarantee of certainty for that particular society. This position of ruler appears in both Eastern and Western societies, across history. The purpose is to characterize this type of king in the Southeast Asian region. Furthermore, through primary ancient and medieval sources, I argue the common features of a sacred king, which I locate and connect with other cultures along the Silk Road.

ACCS2022 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

ACCS2022 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations
Topic: Cultural Studies

62859
Blaan Lingen: Folk Music as a Depiction of Culture and Expression of Traditional Values
Genevieve Quintero, University of the Philippines, Philippines

Oral traditions such as myths, legends, folktales, riddles, and folk music embody significant information about the culture from which they originate. Several researches have successfully recorded and made these available as pedagogical materials in all levels of education, and appreciated by the general public for their entertainment value. Among these forms of oral tradition, folk music, like dance and theatre, derives its appeal from its performativity. This paper focuses on the recorded folk songs of the Blaan, the lingen, and the cultural significance they exemplify. The Blaan is one of the indigenous communities in the southern island of Mindanao in the Philippines. Like other indigenous cultures in the country, they have oral traditions that need to be recorded, archived, and published before they are lost to oblivion. The paper explores and discusses how each folk song depicts an aspect of the Blaan culture, and reflects the community's traditions, stories, and cultural values. For the Blaan, music is not just for entertainment. It tells about their experiences as a people, their ideals, and the values they deem important in their lives. A Blaan singer can launch on a spontaneous song of welcome for visitors (Lingèn Kasaklê); a song can celebrate a person's life (Sulanay, Ma Jhun, Sangyuk, Tud Bulul, To Ladin, Fû Bayareh, Marilyn), praise nature (Kayo Madah tah Bolul. Luknus), or is simply playful (Lingèn Nga). There is an urgency to record and preserve the folk songs of the cultural communities, like the Blaan, before they are completely forgotten because of the influx of non-Philippine non-indigenous music genres.

63203
Dialogue Between Religion and Technology: Case Study of Fo Guang Go
Hui-mei Hsu, Fo Guang University, Taiwan
Miao-yao Shih, Fo Guang Shan Monastery, Taiwan

The use of technology to recreate and enhance religious experiences has been increasingly present nowadays. Fo Guang Shan, as an important Buddhist organization based in Taiwan, practices Humanistic Buddhism, which emphasizes the importance of keeping up with the times. Its founder, Master Hsing Yun, is famous for his use of technology in Dharma Propagation. The purpose of this study is to investigate the case of Fo Guang Go mobile application sponsored by Fo Guang Shan Monastery and how the religious experiences are recreated and perceived. So far, Fo Guang Go has undergone several iterations. Three major questions guided the design of research, including: (1) What functionalities are included in Fo Guang Go? How do they evolve over the iterations? (2) What are the ideas and intentions of Fo Guang Go and their relation to Dharma propagation? and (3) How do users perceive Buddhism in Fo Guang Go? Qualitative interview was adopted as the major research method. Participants were recruited, including the director of the Monastery, one information officer, and frequents users. In order to gain broader understanding, video clips and presentation notes on Fo Guang Go were also collected for further analysis. The research results indicate: (1) Technology, regarded as a neutral conduit, needs a religious transformation; (2) The drive for functionality iterations evolves from gaming to religious practices; (3) Fo Guang Go is perceived as complementary when users are away from the Monastery.

63853
The Collective Construction of Romantic Narratives among Chinese Real Person Slash Fandom Communities
Dongni Huang, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, China

In the age of digital media, real person slash (RPS) culture has been booming in recent years. Terms such as coupling, the fan economy, danmei, idol industries have been used frequently in Chinese mainstream media and thus attract academic attention from interdisciplinary perspectives. Although Chinese RPS culture shaped by Western slash culture and Japanese danmei culture is regarded as a subculture, its flourishment significantly influences the collective practices performed by online fandom communities. As part of a

seven-month online auto-ethnographic study about an online RPS fan community formed on the Chinese Douban platform, this paper investigated how these fans performed slash practices to collectively construct the romantic narratives of two male stars and consolidate their queer imagination. As an aca-fan in this fandom community, I provided detailed insights about this dynamic transmedia process unfolded across multiple platforms. Unlike traditional real person transformative works in the form of fiction, these fans collectively uncovered evidence-based romantic stories within the community that served as the "original work" for further slash works creation. During this process, these predominantly young straight female fans also deconstructed the heteropatriarchal gender norm through female gaze and destroyed the dominant idol-fans power relation in Chinese entertainment industries. The empirical findings of this paper shed light on the current flourishing fandom culture in the context of convergence media in mainland China.

63872
Culture as Data: Notes on the Ontological and Methodological Implications of the Network Turn
Bartosz Hamarowski, Nicolaus Copernicus University, Poland

After the nine turns in cultural studies as famously described by Doris Bachmann-Medick, here comes another, perhaps among all the most profoundly transformative for the humanities. The network turn – proclaimed in the book of the same title (Ahnert, Coleman and Weingart 2020) – represents a timely reaction to the progressive datafication of the modern world as well as to the privileged status of quantification in contemporary academia. Simultaneously, it creates convenient circumstances for rethinking theoretical and methodological assumptions of cultural research while liberated from the constraints of rigid disciplinary boundaries. The topic of this paper addresses the insufficiently articulated in Network Turn idea of the sameness between data and culture. While adopting such a claim as a methodological framework can, as the authors admirably demonstrate, yield substantial research outcomes, it leaves unaddressed a core ontological problems that has preoccupied philosophers of culture throughout the past. Equating culture with data poses the risk of repeating the mistakes of early cultural theorists, many of whom were criticized as being overly inclusive in their definitions, which led to imprecision and limited explanatory potential of the category itself. To ensure the definition of culture outlined in Network Turn a more sound ontological foundation, I draw on Yadin Dudai's notion of cultural engram (2020), which derives from neuroscientific research on collective memory. I make the case not merely for their complementarity, but also suggest some potential directions for a collaborative research agenda unfolding at the intersection of the (neuro)cognitive and network turn.

ACCS2022 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations
Topic: Education / Pedagogy

63781
Visual Culture Strategies for Right-Brain Learning in the Early Stages of Maltese as a Foreign Language
Jacqueline Zammit, University of Malta, Malta

The left side of the brain has historically been thought to be the centre of language processing during language acquisition. However, current research indicates that the right brain plays an important initial role in assisting learners to identify the fundamental sounds related to a language. Therefore, by merely familiarising a student with the way a language sounds may be incredibly beneficial while they are just beginning to learn a language, besides its advantages at any other level of language acquisition. The focus of this research was to uncover teaching approaches that promote adult student success in learning Maltese as a foreign language by enhancing the learner's right brain. This study included twenty-seven educators who teach Maltese as a foreign language to adults in a qualitative case-study focus group. The educators identified engaging teaching methods that they use with Primary, Secondary and middle school students that could be used with adults to stimulate the right brain through visual culture. These techniques included: using visuals to design flashcards to assist visual learners remember vocabulary words; using the memory palace approach, which draws on visual cues and spatial memory; and watching a Maltese movie or play to expose the student to the language sounds. This study shows that the majority of teachers feel that visual culture is extremely important in the learner's success, particularly during the early stages of Maltese as a foreign language acquisition, and how this could be applicable to any other foreign language learning.

ACCS2022 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations
Topic: Environmental Studies

62435
Preparing Periphery: Climate Infrastructure as National Security in the Greater United States
William Shivers, University of Virginia, United States

The American discourse on climate adaptation remains framed solely on coastal and major cities in the "Lower 48". This framework perpetuates the alienation of the country's peripheral land holdings who are witnessing the effects of the climate crisis disproportionately. Stretching from the Caribbean to the Western Pacific, the United States' territories such as Guam and the US Virgin Islands are witnessing alterations to ocean temperatures and acidification, terrestrial drought, increased hurricane and typhoon strength, and loss of biodiversity. As the US moves towards addressing the issues of the climate crisis, how it prepares and adapts these peripheral lands will be a critical test of national security and cultural resilience. This paper examines one major tool that has become a common strategy for mitigating climate change, mass tree planting programs (MTPP), and how these may be utilized for better or worse in the two Pacific American lands: the Territory of Guam and the State of Hawai'i. Here, MTPP are understood at the species level to see both the cultural and ecological implications they carry for the lands with which they are associated. By arguing for these species utilization, the paper applies the concept of MTPP as a critical strategy for maintaining national security for the United States and as a model for adaptation throughout the Pacific region.

ACCS2022 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations
Topic: Linguistics, Language and Cultural Studies

62799
Unveiling the Pragmatics of Maguindanaon Greetings
Arlyn Traspe, Mindanao State University-Maguindanao, Philippines

Drawing from the theory of Dell Hymes' ethnography of communication(1974), this study examines the pragmatics of Maguindanaon greetings by using the tools of S. P. E. A. K. I. N. G such as situation, participants, ends, speech, acts, key, instrumentality, norms, of communication and the cultural or traditional speech genres. This employs ethnographic methodology tool that seeks to find how greetings as a socio cultural linguistic routine operate among the Maguindanaon. This investigation combines ethno-pragmatics, participant observation, in depth interview and introspection. Findings reveal that the length and content of greetings may depend on the context, setting and interlocoturs. It may be complex, simple, formal and informal. The linguistic routine of Maguindanaon greetings becomes a means of reproducing politics of dominance and social stratification that also ironically bring social cohesion and reciprocity.

62848
The Differences of Online Dating Profiles Between Gay Adults of Younger and Older Age Ranges
Chin-Hui Chen, National Pingtung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan
Ming-Ze Li, National Pingtung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Recently, the use of online dating appears to be an increasingly common and effective means for single gay adults to pursue online dating for the hope to build romantic relationships. Yet, little is known about the strategies of their self-presentations for the purposes of marketing themselves and the intentions underlying the designs of photos and words on their introductory profiles. Age comes into the picture when considering how becoming older than the majority of the users of online dating applications could compromise ones' values in the dating market and how this could be a potential cause to variations in the ways to presenting one's gay identities. This study aimed to investigate the differences in the ways older (above 40 years old) and younger (younger 40 years old) gay adults project their gay identities and also their dating intentions on their online dating profiles. Results revealed that older gay adults seemed to highlight men's desires for physical attractiveness and sexuality, using photos to display their bodies while younger counterparts focused more on promoting their personal nature with photos suggestive of their hobbies or interests to invite

potential romantic partners, rather than addressing sex-oriented intentions. In sum, those gay adults who are relatively older seem to demonstrate more aggressive self-presentation styles while those who are younger show sincerer and more friendship-oriented tones in their self-introductions. The implications and explanations of the results are presented in the conclusion.

ACCS2022 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations
Topic: Visual Culture

62543
The Reimagined Migrant Portrait – Exploring the Lives of Chinese and Taiwanese Minorities Living in South Africa
Tzu Ting (Tina) Hsu, University of Cape Town, South Africa

This multimedia project explores the lives of Chinese and Taiwanese migrants living in South Africa and how language, community, marginalization and xenophobia have come to shape their identities and to visually represent them in a way that is not prevalent in mainstream media. It uses two visual mediums – photography and video interviews – to understand these migrants' experiences, how they perceive themselves and how they think society perceives them. Data analysis consisted of a process of coding the video interviews and structural analysis of the visuals. Rising worldwide migration has simultaneously increased the spread of diasporic communities. China's positionality as an economic powerhouse and the influx of East Asian migrants to South Africa in recent years has shone a light on this minority population group. However, much of what is known about them tends to be through forms of mass media which perpetuates stereotypical representations. This paper draws on various literature including acculturation, diasporic communities, representation, languaging and xenophobia to explore the lives of East Asian migrants living in South Africa and search for more empowered forms of representation.