

The 13th Asian Conference on Cultural Studies  
The 13th Asian Conference on Asian Studies  
May 19-22, 2023 | TOKYO, JAPAN

A C C S

A C A S

2 0 2 3

## PROGRAMME & ABSTRACT BOOK

Organised by The International Academic Forum (IAFOR) in association with the  
IAFOR Research Centre at Osaka University and IAFOR's Global University Partners

ISSN: 2433-7544 (Online) ISSN: 2433-7587 (Print)

[www.iafor.org/about/partners](http://www.iafor.org/about/partners)

# IAFOR Global Partners



University of Belgrade





**/iaforjapan**



**@iafor.official**



**@iafor (#iafor)**



**www.iafor.org**

# ACCS/ACAS Programme Committee

**Professor Umberto Ansaldo**

Curtin University, Australia

**Professor Yasue Arimitsu**

Doshisha University, Japan

**Dr Sue Ballyn**

University of Barcelona, Spain

**Keiko Bang**

Bang Singapore Pte Ltd., Singapore

**Dr Darlene Machell Espena**

Singapore Management University, Singapore

**Professor Lorna Piatti-Farnell**

Auckland University of Technology, New Zealand

**Professor Gerard Goggin**

Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

**Dr Joseph Haldane**

The International Academic Forum (IAFOR), Japan

**Professor Donald E. Hall**

Binghamton University, United States

**Professor Baden Offord**

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

**Professor Seiko Yasumoto**

University of Sydney, Australia

# Letter of Welcome



Welcome to Tokyo, and to our late spring conference series!

In late May IAFOR will host two twinned events: the Asian Conferences on Cultural Studies (ACCS2023), and Asian Studies (ACAS2023); and then the Asian Conferences on Arts and Humanities (ACAH2023), and the Social Sciences (ACSS2023).

This is a wonderful time of the year to be in Japan, and I am very happy to welcome people back to our conference home after a long and difficult hiatus caused by the coronavirus pandemic. Indeed the last time we were able to host these events was 2019, so having been online since 2020, we are grateful and excited to be able to be back in person this year.

IAFOR is dedicated to encouraging interdisciplinary discussion, facilitating intercultural awareness and promoting international exchange, and we are very pleased to see that ACCS/ACAS has attracted some 150 attendees from more than 30 countries; and ACAH/ACSS some 250 attendees from more than 35 countries!

I would like to thank the Global Programme and Conference Programme Committees for their work in shaping the rich Conference Programme, and to the many reviewers who give their time to help assure academic excellence in the parallel presentations.

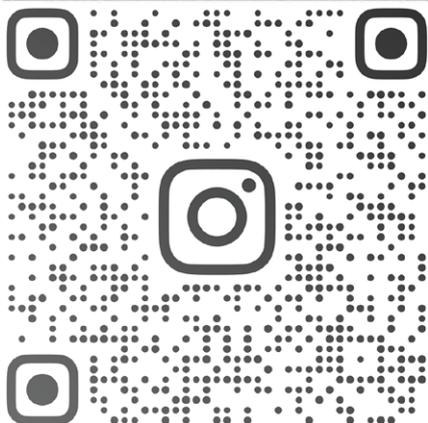
I look forward to a great series of events, and encourage your active participation throughout this hybrid event, and would also remind you to look at the content available online through virtual and livestream options, whether live or on catchup!

Whether onsite, or online, I look forward to meeting you all!

Warmest regards,

**Dr Joseph Haldane**

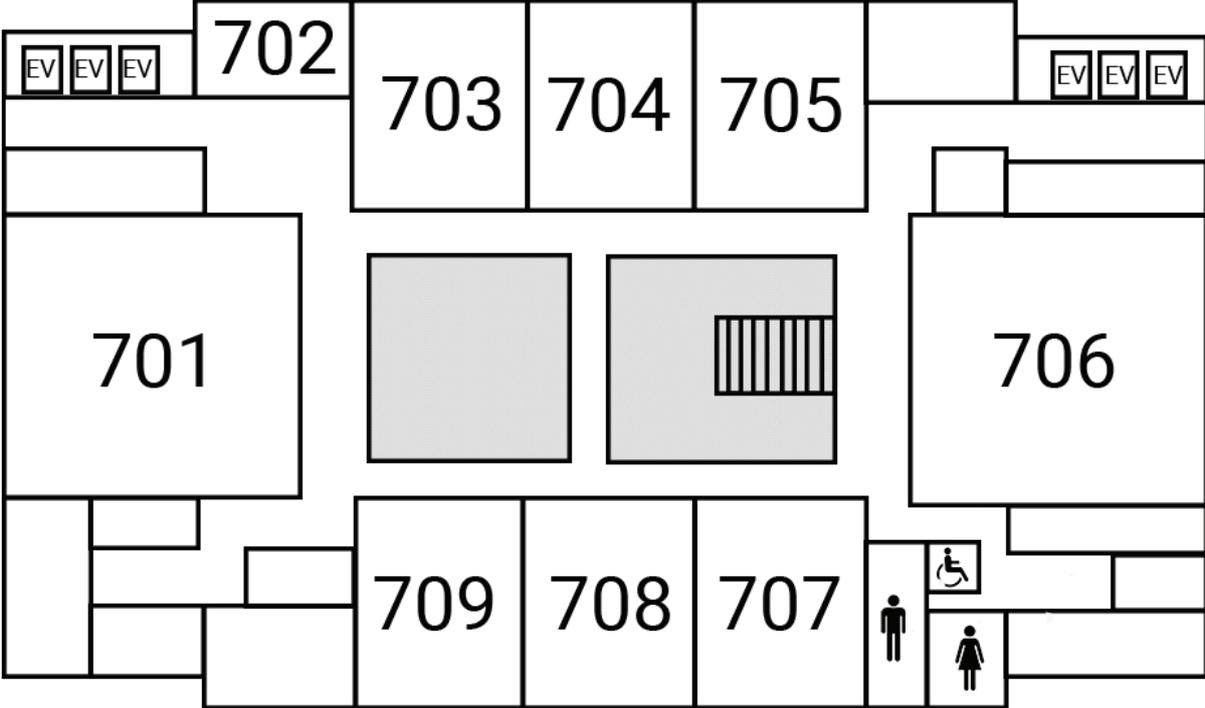
Chairman & C.E.O, The International Academic Forum (IAFOR)  
Professor, European Center for Peace and Development (ECPD), United Nations University for Peace  
Guest Professor, Osaka School of International Public Policy, Osaka University, Japan  
Visiting Professor, Doshisha University, Japan  
Visiting Professor, The University of Belgrade, Serbia  
Honorary Professor, University College London (UCL), United Kingdom  
Member, Expert Network, World Economic Forum



Follow The International Academic Forum on Instagram and join the conversation using the hashtag #IAFOR

# Toshi Center Hotel Floor Guide

## Seventh Floor | 7F





**May 18 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)**

## **Thursday at a Glance**

17:00-19:00 Conference Meet & Greet & Pre-Conference Registration | GARB Central

**May 19 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)**

## **Friday at a Glance**

09:30-10:30 Conference Registration & Coffee | Room 701 (7F)

10:30-10:35 Announcements & Welcome | Room 701 (7F)

10:35-10:45 Welcome Address & Recognition of IAFOR Scholarship Winners  
| Room 701 (7F)

**10:45-11:15 Keynote Presentation | Room 701 (7F)**  
*There is No New Normal*  
Donald E. Hall, Binghamton University, United States

**11:15-12:00 Keynote Presentation | Room 701 (7F)**  
*Democratising Displacement: Paths to Political Inclusion for  
Refugees, Asylum Seekers and Internally Displaced Persons*  
Max Pensky, Binghamton University, United States

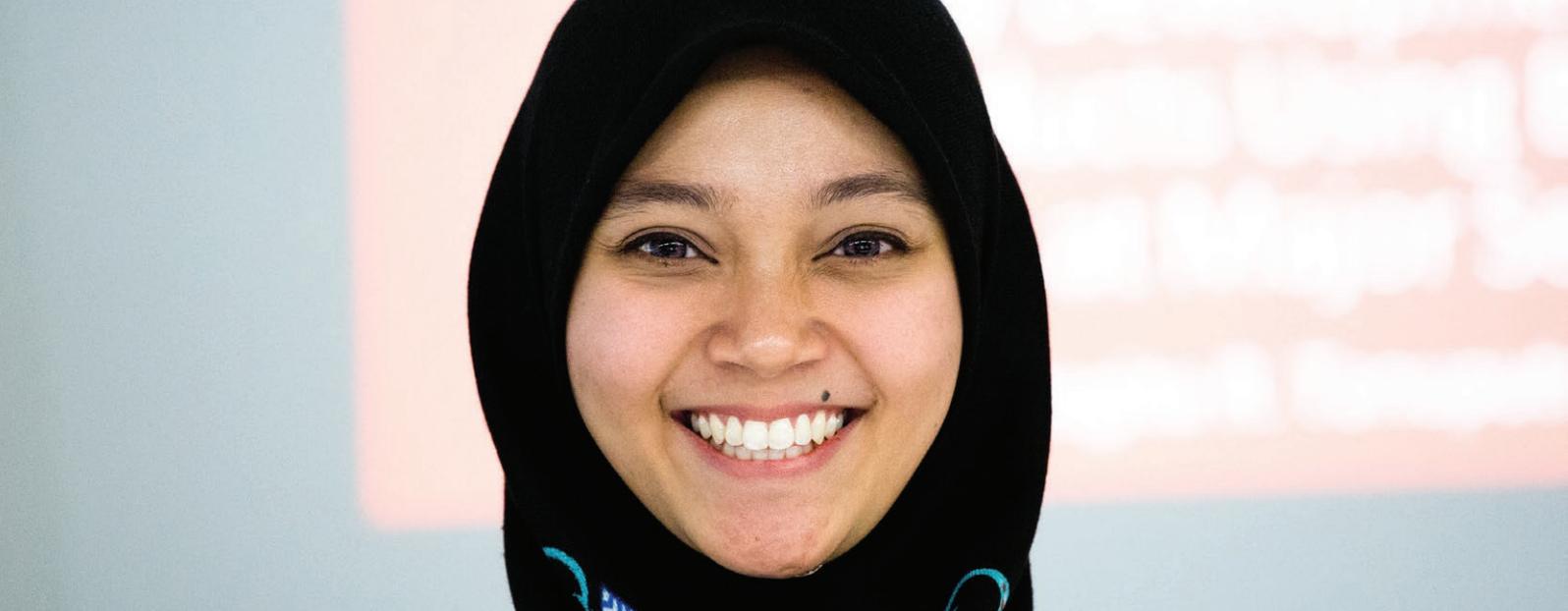
12:00-12:15 Conference Photograph

12:15-13:30 Lunch Break



**May 19 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)**  
**Friday at a Glance (cont'd)**

- 13:30-14:15**      **Keynote Presentation | Room 701 (7F)**  
*Environmental Communication and Public Engagement Through Creative Uses of Satellite Data*  
Grayson Cooke, Southern Cross University, Australia
- 14:15-15:00**      **Keynote Presentation | Room 701 (7F)**  
*Creating New Marine Protected Areas During Indonesia's New Normal*  
Alex del Olmo, Underwater Filmmaker, Spain
- 15:00-16:00**      **Conference Poster Session & Networking Coffee | Room 701 (7F)**
- 16:00-16:10**      Break
- 16:10-16:40**      **Cultural Presentation | Room 701 (7F)**  
*Fusuma: The Art of Japanese Sliding Doors*  
Fusuma Club, University of Tokyo, Japan



**May 20 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)**  
**Saturday at a Glance**

- 09:00-09:30      Registration & Coffee
- 09:30-11:10      Onsite Parallel Presentation Session 1**  
Room 703: Interdisciplinary Gender & Sexuality  
Room 704: Comparative Studies of Asian and East Asian Studies  
Room 705: Cultural Studies  
Room 707: Linguistics, Language and Cultural Studies
- 11:10-11:25      Coffee Break
- 11:25-13:05      Onsite Parallel Presentation Session 2**  
Room 703: Korean Studies  
Room 704: Japanese Studies  
Room 705: Cultural Studies  
Room 707: Architecture and Urban Studies
- 13:05-14:05      Lunch Break
- 14:05-15:20      Onsite Parallel Presentation Session 3**  
Room 703: South-East Asian Studies  
Room 704: Chinese Studies  
Room 705: Cultural Studies & History  
Room 707: Literary Studies / All Genres / Theory
- 15:20-15:45      Short Break



**May 20 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)**  
**Saturday at a Glance (cont'd)**

**15:45-16:15**

**Cultural Presentation | Room 703 (7F)**

*Grace and Tradition: Discovering the Beauty of Nihonbuyo*  
Nihonbuyo Club, Keisen University, Japan



## May 21 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9) **Sunday at a Glance**

- 09:00-09:30      Registration & Coffee
- 09:30-11:10      Onsite Parallel Presentation Session 1**  
Room 703: South-East Asian Studies  
Room 704: Comparative Studies of Asian and East Asian Studies  
Room 705: Cultural Studies  
Room 707: Media & Journalism
- 11:10-11:25      Coffee Break
- 11:25-12:40      Onsite Parallel Presentation Session 2**  
Room 703: South-East Asian Studies  
Room 704: Chinese Studies  
Room 705: Cultural Studies & Sociology  
Room 707: No presentations
- 12:40-13:40      Lunch Break
- 13:40-15:20      Onsite Parallel Presentation Session 3**  
Room 703: Indian and South Asian Studies  
Room 704: Korean Studies  
Room 705: Cultural Studies  
Room 707: Education/Pedagogy
- 15:20-15:45      Coffee Break



**May 21 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)**  
**Sunday at a Glance (cont'd)**

- 15:45-16:15**      **Cultural Presentation | Room 703 (7F)**  
*Okinawa Eisa: The Dance Tradition of the Ryukyu Islands*  
Okinawa Eisa Club, J.F. Oberlin University, Japan
- 16:20-16:30**      **Onsite Closing Session | Room 705 (7F)**



## May 22 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9) Monday at a Glance

- 11:30-11:35      Message from IAFOR
- 11:35-13:15      Online Parallel Presentation Session 1**  
Room A: Japanese Studies  
Room B: Cultural Studies  
Room C: Asian Studies/Cultural Studies
- 13:15-13:30      Break
- 13:30-14:45      Online Parallel Presentation Session 2**  
Room A: Chinese Studies  
Room B: Multilingualism, Multiculturalism, & Cultural Studies  
Room C: Cultural Studies/Chinese Studies
- 14:45-15:00      Break
- 15:00-16:40      Online Parallel Presentation Session 3**  
Room A: Japanese Studies  
Room B: Interdisciplinary Asian Studies  
Room C: Interdisciplinary Gender Studies
- 16:40-16:55      Break
- 16:55-17:40      Online Keynote Presentation | Room A**  
*From "Normal" to the "New Normal" Through to the "Abnormal":  
Where Do We Place the Elderly on this Scale?*  
Sue Ballyn, University of Barcelona, Spain
- 17:40-17:50      Online Closing Session | Room A**

[www.iafor.org/publications](http://www.iafor.org/publications)

# IAFOR Journals

IAFOR publishes several editorially independent, Open Access journals across a variety of disciplines. They conform to the highest academic standards of international peer review, and are published in accordance with IAFOR's commitment to make all of our published materials available online.

## How are papers submitted?

Submissions should be original, previously unpublished papers which are not under consideration for publication in any other journal. All articles are submitted through the submission portal on the journal website and must conform to the journal submission guidelines.

## How does IAFOR ensure academic integrity?

Once appointed by IAFOR's Publications Committee, the Journal Editor is free to appoint his or her own editorial team and advisory members, who help to rework and revise papers as appropriate, according to internationally accepted standards. All papers published in the journal have been subjected to the rigorous and accepted processes of academic peer review. Neither editors nor members of the editorial team are remunerated for their work.

## Where are the journals indexed?

IAFOR Journals are indexed in Scopus, DOAJ, ERIC, MIAR, TROVE, CiteFactor and EBSCO, SHERPA/ROMEO and Google Scholar. DOIs are assigned to each published issue and article via Crossref. Please note that indexing varies from journal to journal.

## What's the reach?

Each of our journal issues is viewed thousands of times a month and the articles are frequently cited by researchers the world over, largely with thanks to our dedicated marketing efforts. Each issue is promoted across our social media platforms and to our tailored email marketing lists. On average, each journal publishes biannually.

## What's the cost?

IAFOR Journals are Open Access publications, available online completely free of charge and without delay or embargo. Authors are not required to pay charges of any sort towards the publication of IAFOR Journals and neither editors nor members of the editorial boards are remunerated for their work.

## How are IAFOR Journals related to IAFOR Conferences and Conference Proceedings?

IAFOR Journals reflect the interdisciplinary and international nature of our conferences and are organised thematically. A presenter can choose to publish either in Conference Proceedings or submit their manuscript to the corresponding IAFOR Journal for review.

## Current IAFOR Journal titles include

*IAFOR Journal of Arts & Humanities*

*IAFOR Journal of Cultural Studies*

*IAFOR Journal of Education*

*IAFOR Journal of Literature & Librarianship*

*IAFOR Journal of Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences*

If you would like more information about any of IAFOR's publications, please contact [publications@iafor.org](mailto:publications@iafor.org)



## Become an IAFOR Member

IAFOR provides an excellent personal and professional environment for academics and scholars of all ages and backgrounds to come together and exchange the latest ideas, and inform each other's perspectives through their own cultural and disciplinary backgrounds and experiences. We are able to do this thanks to the exceptional network of individuals and institutions around the world who support our work and help shape our exceptional events globally. We emphasise the nurturing and supporting of young academics from different backgrounds, providing mutual advice and guidance, and offer more senior academics the chance to forge working relationships outside of their traditional networks.

In a world where division and strife are underlined and played up in national and local contexts, and political posturing frequently seeks to ostracise and demonise, IAFOR is committed to working across cultural and national borders, and to work to bring people together. We believe that mature human interaction and academic and cultural exchange are essential to offering positive versions of the future, where cooperation happens with individuals and institutions who share a commitment to bridge divides, to being good global citizens, and to making the world a better place.

By becoming a member, you will become a stakeholder in the IAFOR mission of facilitating international exchange, encouraging intercultural awareness, and promoting interdisciplinary discussion in the hope and expectation of generating and sharing new knowledge. Join us now in this growing global organisation, and help make a difference today.

To learn more about IAFOR membership, please visit:

[www.iafor.org/membership](http://www.iafor.org/membership)



## Conference Proceedings

IAFOR Conference Proceedings are Open Access research repositories that act as permanent records of the research generated by IAFOR conferences. The Conference Proceedings are published on the IAFOR Research Archive ([papers.iafor.org](http://papers.iafor.org)). All accepted authors who present at the conference may have their full paper published in the online Conference Proceedings.

**Full text submission is due by June 21 2023, through the online system.** The proceedings will be published on July 24, 2023.

### Conference Catch-up

All Keynote Presentations and Monday's live-streamed sessions will be recorded and uploaded to the Conference Catch-up page (video-on-demand) via Vimeo. The catch-up page will be publicly available after the conference.

### Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations & Virtual Poster Presentations

A full list of pre-recorded virtual video presentations and virtual poster presentations will be on the conference website during and after the conference. We encourage you to watch these presentations and provide feedback through the video comments.



 Catch-Up



 Virtuals



# General Information

## Registration Desk

You will be able to pick up your name badge at the Conference Registration Desk at the times listed below.

Thursday, May 18 | 17:00-19:00 - Pre-registration – GARB Central

Friday, May 19 | 09:30-15:00 – Toshi Center Hotel, 7F

Saturday, May 20 | 09:00-15:00 – Toshi Center Hotel, 7F

Sunday, May 21 | 09:00-15:00 – Toshi Center Hotel, 7F

Monday, May 22 | No in-person registration

If you have any questions or concerns, IAFOR staff and volunteers will happily assist you in any way they can.

## Name Badges

Wearing your badge is required for entrance to the sessions. You must wear your badge at all times.

## Online Schedule

The full conference schedule (including abstracts) and conference programme are available on the conference website.

## Conference Survey

Please take a few moments to fill out our conference survey at the end of the conference.





## General Information

### Refreshment Breaks

Complimentary coffee, tea, water, and light snacks will be available during the scheduled coffee breaks.

### Connecting to WiFi

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

### Photo/Recording Waiver

Human interaction through networking, and dissemination of this knowledge, is at the core of what IAFOR does as an academic research organisation, conference organiser and publisher. As part of the archiving of the conference event, IAFOR takes photos in and around the conference venue, and uses the photos to document the event. This also includes the filming of certain sessions. We consider this documentation important and it provides evidence of our activities to members, partners and stakeholders all over the world, as well as to current and potential attendees like you. Some of these photos will therefore appear online and in print, including on social media. The above are the legitimate interests of the organisation that we assert under the European Union law on General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). Under this legislation, you have an absolute right to opt out of any photo. We are committed to protecting and respecting your privacy.

Read our full privacy policy – [www.iafor.org/about/privacy-policy](http://www.iafor.org/about/privacy-policy)

# Inspiring Global Collaborations

One of the greatest strengths of IAFOR's international conferences is their international and intercultural diversity.

**ACCS/ACAS2023**  
**has attracted 150+**  
**delegates from 30+**  
**countries**

**Total Attendees: 150**

**Total Onsite: 95**

**Total Online: 55**

**Total Presentations: 136**

**Total Audience: 8**

**Total Countries: 30**

---

## By Country (Presenter Registrations)

Hong Kong: 16

Japan: 16

United States: 13

Taiwan: 13

South Korea: 12

China: 11

India: 9

United Kingdom: 7

Thailand: 7

Philippines: 6

Singapore: 4

Canada: 4

New Zealand: 3

Australia: 3

Malaysia: 3

Spain: 3

Portugal: 3

Czech Republic: 2

United Arab Emirates: 2

Vietnam: 2

Germany: 2

Ukraine: 1

Netherlands: 1

France: 1

Sri Lanka: 1

Poland: 1

Russia: 1

Indonesia: 1

Algeria: 1

Sweden: 1

---

## By Continent

Asia: 103

Europe: 23

North America: 17

Oceania: 6

Africa: 1

**International,  
intercultural,  
Interdisciplinary,**

**iafor**

# Academic Grant & Scholarship Recipients

IAFOR's grants and scholarships programme provides financial support to PhD students and early career academics, with the aim of helping them pursue research excellence and achieve their academic goals through interdisciplinary study and interaction. Awards are based on the appropriateness of the educational opportunity in relation to the applicant's field of study, financial need, and contributions to their community and to IAFOR's mission of interdisciplinarity. Scholarships are awarded based on availability of funds from IAFOR and vary with each conference.

Find out more about IAFOR grants and scholarships: [www.iafor.org/financial-support](http://www.iafor.org/financial-support)

Our warmest congratulations go to the following scholarship recipients who have been selected to receive grants and scholarships to present their research at the conference.

### **Laila Noor (Virtual Presentation)** **IAFOR SCHOLARSHIP Recipient**

Laila Noor is a doctoral student of Education in TESOL at the University of Central Florida, USA. She has eight years of teaching experience in Bangladesh and the United States. She has five research papers to her credit, all of which are on EFL learning-and-teaching in the context of Bangladesh. Her interests include TESOL and instructional technology in education.

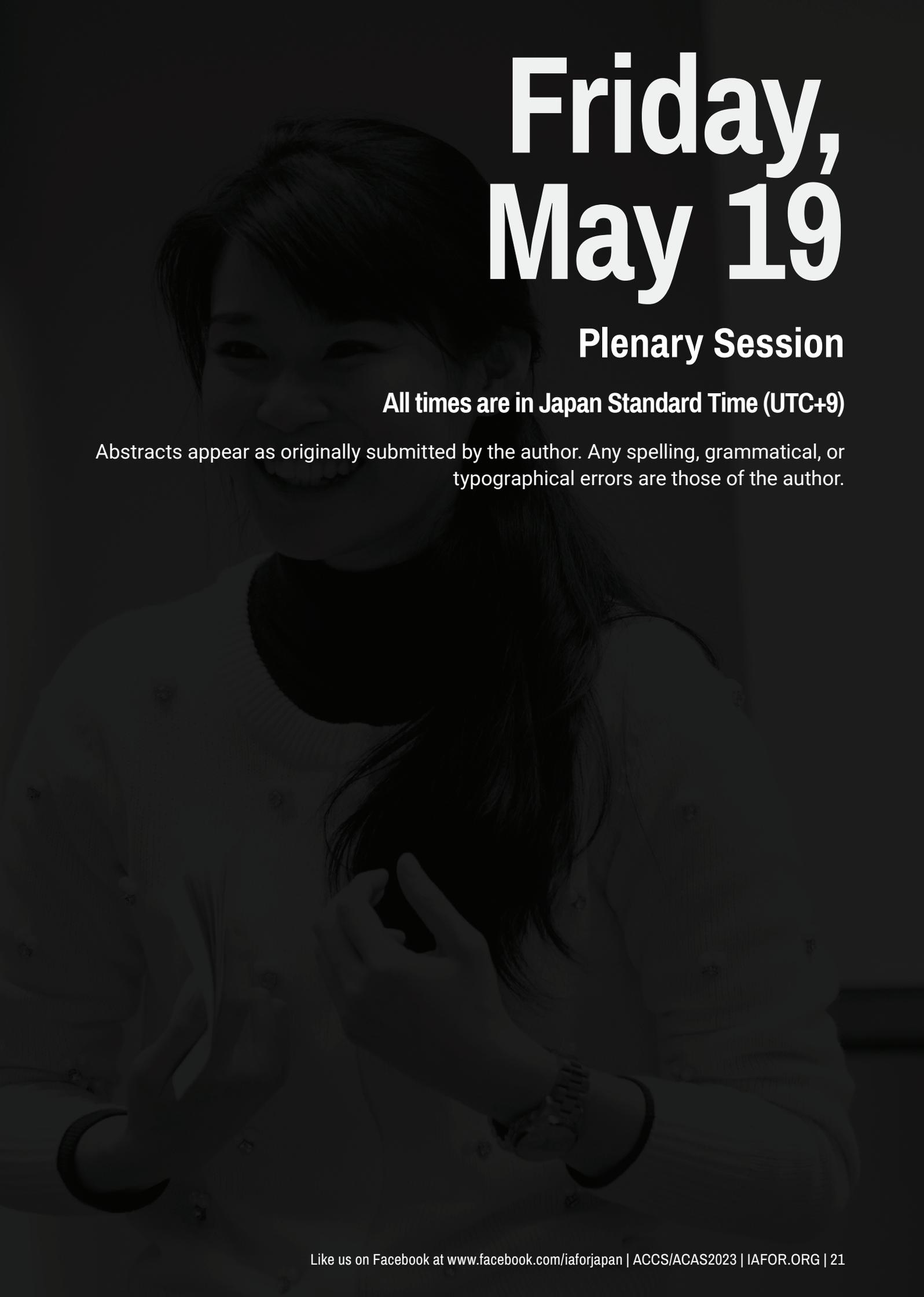
68777 | *The Effects of Gender in Second Language Acquisition: A Study on Bangladeshi Adult EFL Learners*  
Laila Noor, University of Central Florida, United States

### **Kyoung Ae Han (Oral Presentation)** **IAFOR SCHOLARSHIP Recipient**

Kyoung-Ae (Didi) Han was awarded a PhD in December 2021 from Andong National University, South Korea. Dr Han is currently a research fellow at the Folklore Institute in Andong National University. Dr Han's current research is on commons, precarity, work, and home in East Asian cities.

70831 | *Caring for Uncommon Bodies: (Re)building Yoseba as a Space of Indifferent Care for the Drifting Underclass Labourers*  
Didi Kyoung Ae Han, Andong National University, South Korea



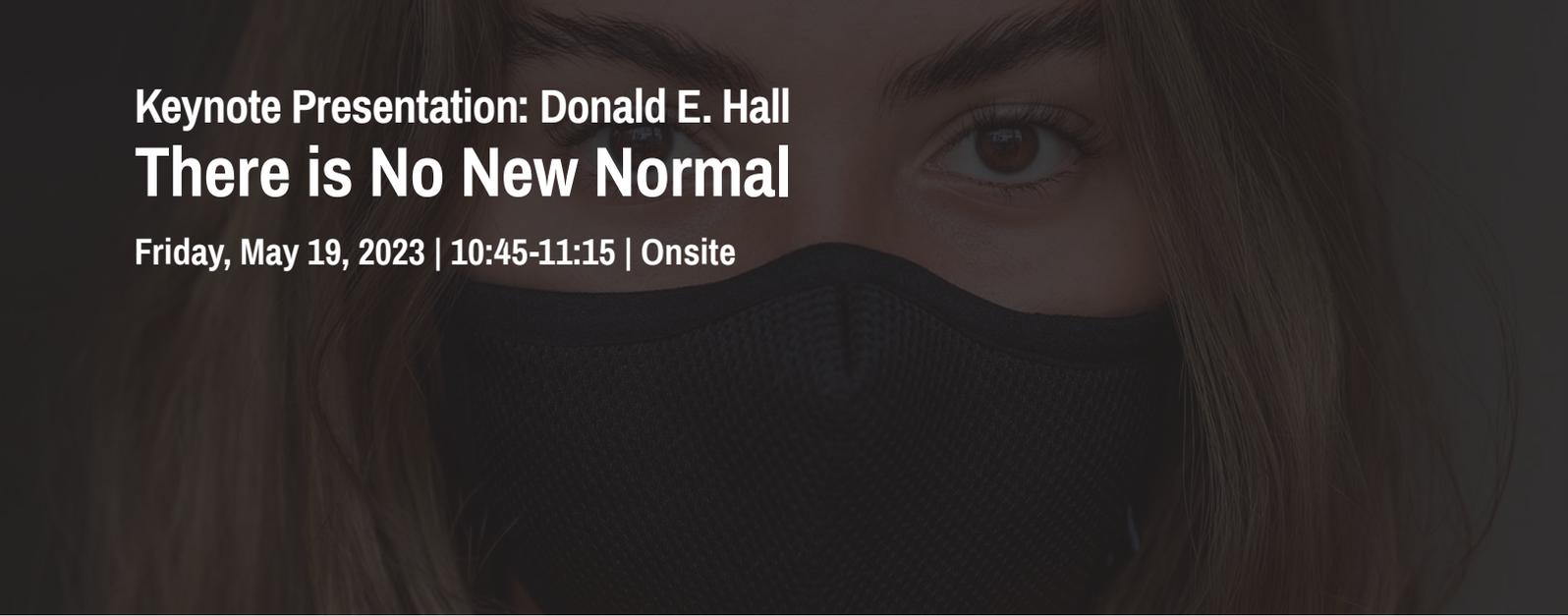


# Friday, May 19

## Plenary Session

**All times are in Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)**

Abstracts appear as originally submitted by the author. Any spelling, grammatical, or typographical errors are those of the author.



# Keynote Presentation: Donald E. Hall

## There is No New Normal

Friday, May 19, 2023 | 10:45-11:15 | Onsite

As we emerge from COVID and the requirements we all endured for masking, distancing, and curtailed travel, we have heard regularly that we have now entered a post-COVID "new normal." That term begs the question, of course, of what "old normal" is being referred to and how precisely we have deviated from it. It further obscures the fact that the queer theorist Michael Warner, in *The Trouble with Normal* from a quarter-century ago, rejected the whole notion of "normality," arguing that as a term, it has been used primarily as a means to assert control by dominant powers - normalising their interests - rather than to capture a widely common or desirable way of being.

So, was there in the years immediately pre-COVID a static and definable "normal" that then evolved radically into a "new" state over just 24 months or so? To put it bluntly, "no." The U.S.-based Pew Research Center has joined others in addressing this topic directly, concluding that our supposed "new normal" is really only an intensification of trends already present well before the pandemic: worsening social inequality, deepening mistrust of authority, science, and fact, and a turn toward authoritarianism as populations reject diversity, inclusion, and demands for social justice. Yes, we may have seen an appreciable uptick in remote work and online delivery of education, but even those simply meant more isolation and less immediate interaction with those unlike ourselves, and therefore worsened all of the social threats just mentioned.

To proclaim a "new normal" is at best a form of wishful thinking that a definitive break has occurred with a past that is viewed most often with nostalgia but at other times with distaste or condescension. It absolves us from reckoning with long-standing injustice and our own culpability in entrenched patterns of violence against the disenfranchised. It allows us to see ourselves and our quotidian lives as having endured something cataclysmic, emerging then phoenix-like, changed irrevocably. If we are living in the "new," then we no longer have to reckon with the "old," including long-standing and continuing crimes against others' selfhoods. The concept of a "new normal," in effect, absolves us of responsibility.

Instead of wasting time by celebrating or reviling a "new normal," we should work instead to document the trends that the pandemic magnified and trace down the intensified threats to civil society and economic security that have arisen because of or in response to the pandemic. This does not hinge on the concept of anything radically "new," rather it posits an incrementalist model of deepening fears of difference and desperate reassertions of old ideologies—a toxic, continuing normalisation of intolerance and indifference. As U.S. politicians wage renewed war on transgender youth and what they deride as "critical race theory" and "woke" culture, the old norms seem very much alive and all too present.



## Donald E. Hall

Donald E. Hall is Provost and Executive Vice President for Academic Affairs at Binghamton University (SUNY), USA. He was formerly Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Sciences, and Engineering at the University of Rochester, USA, and held a previous position as Dean of Arts and Sciences at Lehigh University, USA. Provost Hall has published widely in the fields of British Studies, Gender Theory, Cultural Studies, and Professional Studies. Over the course of his career, he served as Jackson Distinguished Professor of English and Chair of the Department of English (and previously Chair of the Department of Foreign Languages) at West Virginia University.

Before that, he was Professor of English and Chair of the Department of English at California State University, Northridge, where he taught for 13 years. He is a recipient of the University Distinguished Teaching Award at CSUN, was a visiting professor at the National University of Rwanda, was Lansdowne Distinguished Visiting Scholar at the University of Victoria (Canada), was Fulbright Distinguished Chair in Cultural Studies at Karl Franzens University in Graz, Austria, and was Fulbright Specialist at the University of Helsinki. He has also taught in Sweden, Romania, Hungary, and China. He served on numerous panels and committees for the Modern Language Association (MLA), including the Task Force on Evaluating Scholarship for Tenure and Promotion, and the Convention Program Committee. In 2012, he served as national President of the Association of Departments of English. From 2013-2017, he served on the Executive Council of the MLA.

His current and forthcoming work examines issues such as professional responsibility and academic community-building, the dialogics of social change and activist intellectualism, and the Victorian (and our continuing) interest in the deployment of instrumental agency over our social, vocational, and sexual selves. Among his many books and editions are the influential faculty development guides, *The Academic Self* and *The Academic Community*, both published by Ohio State University Press. *Subjectivity and Reading Sexualities: Hermeneutic Theory and the Future of Queer Studies* were both published by Routledge Press. Most recently he and Annamarie Jagose, of the University of Auckland, co-edited a volume titled *The Routledge Queer Studies Reader*. Though he is a full-time administrator, he continues to lecture worldwide on the value of a liberal arts education and the need for nurturing global competencies in students and interdisciplinary dialogue in and beyond the classroom.

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

Keynote Presentation: Max Pensky

# Democratising Displacement: Paths to Political Inclusion for Refugees, Asylum Seekers and Internally Displaced Persons

Friday, May 19, 2023 | 11:15-12:00 | Onsite

The world is experiencing a crisis of forced displacement. The global population of persons displaced from their communities by armed conflict, persecution, atrocity risk, natural disasters, economic desperation, climate change, or some combination of all these factors, has doubled over the last ten years to a record of over 100 million in 2022 – equivalent to the sixth most populous nation on earth.

A routinely overlooked factor unites this enormous and diverse populace – even when fleeing from authoritarian or failed states and arriving at democratic ones, displaced persons experience a comprehensive exclusion from democratic politics. Even in cases where the host country is relatively welcoming, it frequently regards its population of displaced persons as passive, needy recipients that require aid and government services. Translated into refugee policy, this view of displaced persons contributes to the loss of individual and collective political agency that the displaced have already experienced. Often greeted with fear and suspicion, displaced groups' own initiatives for self-organisation and agency frequently fail.

Displaced persons need access to democracy. But what paths are open to more inclusion? What novel political and policy experiments might identify these paths? What could help build host countries' political will to accept more democratic inclusion of their refugee populations?



## Max Pensky

Max Pensky is Co-Director of the Institute for Genocide and Mass Atrocity Prevention (I-GMAP) at Binghamton University, the State University of New York, United States, where he is also a Professor of Philosophy. He oversees multiple research initiatives at I-GMAP, including projects on forced displacement and international refugee law. His published research focuses on international criminal law, transitional justice, and political theory. His books include *Authoritarianism: Three Inquiries in Critical Theory* (University of Chicago Press, 2018) (with Wendy Brown and Peter Gordon), *The Ends of Solidarity* (State University of New York Press, 2009), and *Melancholy Dialectics: Walter Benjamin and the Play of Mourning* (University of Massachusetts Pr, 1993). He has held fellowships at Johann-Wolfgang Goethe University Frankfurt, Cornell University, and Oxford University.

# Keynote Presentation: Grayson Cooke

## Environmental Communication and Public Engagement Through Creative Uses of Satellite Data

Friday, May 19, 2023 | 13:30-14:15 | Onsite

I am an interdisciplinary scholar and media artist, with a focus on how art and science can work together to develop new figurations of environmental change, its causes and its impacts. In particular, I focus on how Earth Observation satellite data can be used towards this end. While satellite imaging is used extensively and primarily within scientific, governmental and private sector contexts, there is enormous potential when it is taken up across disciplinary boundaries and when aesthetic and affective dimensions are added to scientific frameworks. Responding to the “vulnerabilities” sub-theme of this conference, in this talk I will explore what satellite imaging can show us of the fragility, resilience and remarkable formal beauty of human and non-human environments. I will outline some of my projects and methods, demonstrating how critical and creative uses of satellite data can engage the public and bring new insights into environmental phenomena.



### Grayson Cooke

Born in New Zealand and based in Australia, Grayson Cooke is an interdisciplinary scholar, media artist and Associate Professor of Media at Southern Cross University. Grayson has presented media art and live audio-visual performance works in Australia and internationally, having exhibited and performed in major international festivals such as the Japan Media Arts Festival, the WRO Media Art Biennale and the Imagine Science Film Festival in New York. He works regularly with scientific tools and materials to explore new ways of understanding and exploring the environment and human impacts upon it. As a scholar he has

published widely in academic journals on topics including art-science collaboration and creative research methods. He holds an interdisciplinary PhD from Concordia University in Montreal.

An underwater scene featuring a large, vibrant coral reef structure on the right side, with various colorful fish swimming around it. The water is clear and blue, with some light rays visible. The overall atmosphere is serene and natural.

**Keynote Presentation: Alex del Olmo**

# **Creating New Marine Protected Areas During Indonesia's New Normal**

**Friday, May 19, 2023 | 14:15-15:00 | Onsite**

During the COVID-19 pandemic, societies all over the world were facing not only a health problem but also an economic crisis, and Indonesia was no exception. The Indonesian government, led by President Joko Widodo, tried to implement self-contained regulations to control the spread of the virus while simultaneously closing Indonesian borders to everyone except nationals and foreign workers returning to the country. As tourism came to a halt, scuba diving activities dropped nearly to zero.

In this context, something truly unique happened. For the first time in over 25 years, there were almost no divers, and only a handful of liveaboards were taking trips where they used to bring thousands of guests to the most remote areas in Indonesia. However, this left some Marine Protected Areas unguarded, and locals were trying to survive with no income as their jobs in the tourism industry vanished.

In November 2020 and later in November 2021, during Indonesia's "New Normal," one of those liveaboards - The Seven Seas - partnered with a conservation team from the Coral Triangle Centre (CTC) and Yayasan Konservasi Alam Nusantara (YKAN) to create a community-based program that could protect some of the most vulnerable coral reefs in the Forgotten Islands and the Banda Sea, as well as document the fish life.

Accessible only during the short seasonal gap of calm winds between the Southeast and Northwest monsoon, the Forgotten Islands (also known as the Southeast Moluccas) comprise an arc of islands stretching 1,000 kilometres from Timor to West Papua. Their relative isolation and the often stormy seas throughout the year mean that they are some of the least visited and explored islands in all of Indonesia, making them the ideal place to create new Marine Protected Areas (MPAs).



## Alex del Olmo

With an interest in underwater life from a very young age, Alex became a certified diver at the age of 18.

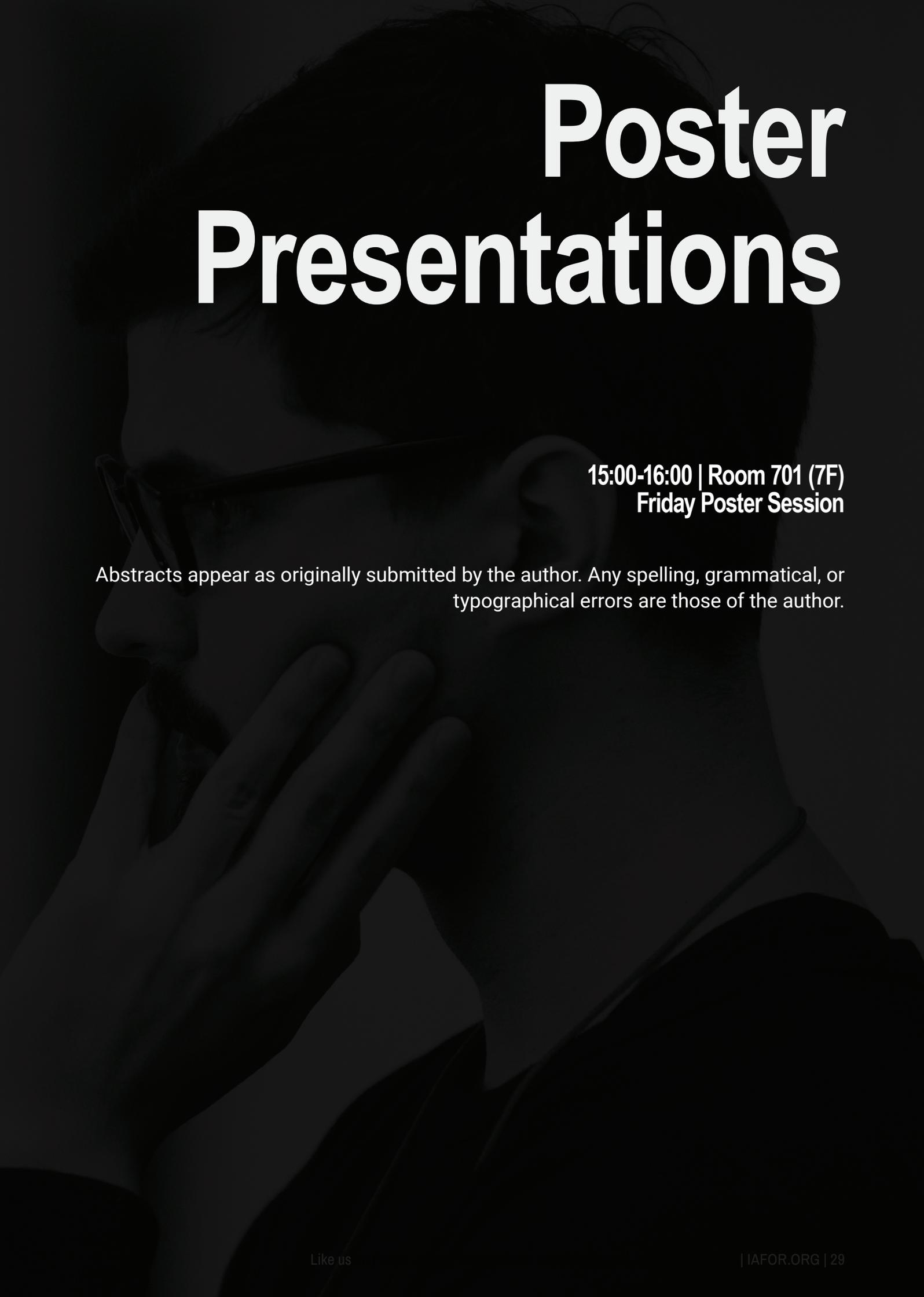
Having earned a degree in Audiovisual Communication, two master's degrees in Creative Documentary and Production & Directing in Audiovisual Fiction, as well as a PhD in Cinema and Audiovisuals, Alex's academic background provided a solid foundation to work in the realm of television, film and documentary-making for over 25 years.

Alex secured full-time tenure as a PhD Professor at the Tecnocampus-Universitat Pompeu Fabra, but ultimately decided to pursue his dream of travelling and filming in the Indo-Pacific, where he became the cruise director for the renowned Seven Seas liveaboard. This proved to be a perfect fit, allowing him to combine his passion with his work as an underwater cameraman for production companies, television and documentaries.

Alex has been filming underwater for over 15 years, logged over 8,000 dives, and has a theoretical background that is unique in the underwater profession. As such, he has mastered the audiovisual arts to create compelling stories specialising in filming all kinds of marine life in the most challenging underwater environments worldwide.

Alex's work earned him awards from prestigious underwater image festivals all over the world, and his films have been broadcast on a variety of national and international television networks worldwide.





# Poster Presentations

**15:00-16:00 | Room 701 (7F)  
Friday Poster Session**

Abstracts appear as originally submitted by the author. Any spelling, grammatical, or typographical errors are those of the author.

# 15:00-16:00 | Room 701 (7F)

## Friday Poster Session

### Chinese Studies

#### 69773 | *Research on Establishing Business Continuity Management Plan of Disaster in Hotel Industry – Taking Taiwan as an Example*

Chung-Hung Tsai, National Pingtung University, Taiwan

The Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) severely affects the tourism industry and caused many hotel business interruption and even announcement closure in Taiwan. How to reduce losses when disasters happen by understanding the business continuity management (BCM) methods in the hotel industry are important and urgent. It is also a core of business continuity management strategy for hotel industry. Currently, there is no research relative to business continuity management in the hotel industry. Therefore, this study will aim to adopt qualitative and quantitative methods to understand the key factors and actions for the hotel industry to their business continuity management. The main research objectives are: (1) exploring the key factors affecting the disaster business continuity management of hotel industry in Taiwan; (2) building a disaster business continuity management plan used for the hotel industry in Taiwan; (3) suggesting a series strategy. This study will be expected to consider risk identification and assessment, financial planning and preparation, key operations and support, organization and drill, adaptation and recovery, continuous review and improvement to discuss the key influencing factors of disaster business continuity management for hotel. In the meanwhile, tourist hotels in Kaohsiung and Pingtung are selected as research objects to demonstrate the empirical investigation. Finally, it is expected that the results of this study could enhance the ability of disaster business continuity management, and then improve the sustainability of hotel industry in Taiwan. It also can be the reference for Taiwanese government agencies and hotel industry to formulating relevant guidelines and strategies of business continuity management after disaster.

#### 70210 | *Field Application of Photovoltaic Technology and O&M Strategy in Taiwan*

Shiue-Der Lu, National Chin-Yi University of Technology, Taiwan

Meng-Hui Wang, National Chin-Yi University of Technology, Taiwan

Chia-Chun Wu, National Chin-Yi University of Technology, Taiwan

Chien-Kuo Chang, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Taiwan is currently promoting energy transformation and has set "promote green energy, increase natural gas, reduce coal-fired, achieve nuclear-free" as the principle for clean energy development. Solar photovoltaic (PV) is one of the renewable energy sources currently supported and promoted by the government. The Bureau of Energy, Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEBOE) has planned a target for renewable energy to reach 27 GW (with a 20% share of renewable energy in electricity generation) by 2025. The goal for the installation of solar PV systems has been set at 20GW. Taiwan's installed capacity of solar PV systems was 9.157 GW by the end of October 2022. However, with the continuous growth and expansion of solar PV system installations, and the overall system must be exposed to the outdoors for a long time, the probability of component aging and failure is relatively higher, making the operation and maintenance (O&M) of PV systems increasingly important. Therefore, to promote Taiwan's energy transformation and address PV O&M issues, this paper combined artificial intelligence (AI) algorithms, internet of things (IoT), human-machine interfaces (HMI), and smartphone Apps to carry out fault diagnosis research on PV modules and develop related PV (O&M) strategies to promote the development of Taiwan's solar PV industry.

#### 70271 | *Assessment of Taiwan's Net Zero Emission Power Development Scenario*

Chang Chien-Kuo, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Lu Shiue-Der, National Chin-Yi University of Technology, Taiwan

Liu Yu-chi, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Wu Bo-Wei, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Lin Yu-Hsiang, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Wu Chia-Chun, National Chin-Yi University of Technology, Taiwan

In 2022, Taiwan (R.O.C.) announced a green energy policy to increase the renewable energy penetration ratio to 30% by 2030 and 50% and 20% generations by gas and coal, respectively. In the meantime, the problem of the high ratio of imported energy (98%) might improve. The simulation of power system operation is important and can assist in the deployment of the energy policy.

This study roughly simulated the operation of the power system under this policy target. The result shows that the capacities of renewable energy plants and fire plants, including gas and coal, would be 43 GW and 40 GW, respectively, making a total of 83 GW. However, the peak load is only 50 GW, such that the spinning reserve will be up to 66%, while the regulation is only 15%. This is because Taiwan's power grid is an isolated system with no connection to other grids; hence, to balance and stabilize intermittent fluctuations of renewable energy, increased fire generation is necessary. This will require a considerable amount of spinning reserve, especially for fire generation, limiting even renewable energy generation. This study proposes reconfiguring the operation of renewable energy units from operating at their maximum potential to a lower point. The subsequent difference in power could be treated as the spinning reserve for renewable energy to respond to the sudden frequency change. Future research can focus on the effects of electric vehicles and economic growth.

### Japanese Studies

#### 67607 | *The Establishment of Shinto Funerals in Edo: Negotiating With Confucianism and Buddhism*

Tiantian Tan, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

During Early modern Japan, all Japanese people were under the Tera-uke system or temple-membership system, and the Buddhist monopoly on death-related rituals triggered the Shinto funeral movement in the late Edo also haibutsu kishaku 廃仏毀釈 in early Meiji. Based on textual analysis of funeral texts of Yoshida Shinto, Yoshikawa Shinto, Suika Shinto, and Kokugaku Shinto, this study investigates how the Shinto group adopted and localized Confucian rituals in establishing Shinto funerals during the Edo period. There was a Buddhist overtone in Yoshida Shinto funerals, however, starting from Yoshikawa Koretari, Shinto clergies from Suika Shinto, Kokugaku Shinto all borrowed Confucian rituals to build a Shinto-style funeral. To revive the ancient Japanese way of funerals, the Confucian-style spirit tablet was modified to Shinto reiji 靈璽, and Confucian rituals were explained by invoking the practices of the Japanese ancient gods. This is a pioneering study of the Shintoization of Confucianism through the lens of funeral rites, and it also helps to deepen our understanding of the development of Shinto, and its relationship to Buddhism and Confucianism in Edo Japan.

# 15:00-16:00 | Room 701 (7F)

## Friday Poster Session

### Architecture and Urban Studies/Design

70299 | *The Architectural Art of the City of Oran in Algeria, Between the Arab and Spanish, Period 18th Century*  
Amira Zatir, Ecole Polytechniques d'Architecture et d'Urbanisme, Algeria

The old city of Oran in Algeria, of Arab-Andalusian creation in 902, underwent several modifications of architectural, artistic, constructive and structural styles, consequence of the various changes of occupations and consequently urban that touched the city of Oran, and on the other hand, the damage to the building during the earthquake of 1790, were not taken into consideration and rare are the buildings which could benefit from a possible restoration. The following analysis will be based essentially on a comparative study of the old town of Oran before and after the earthquake of 1790. This key date accelerated the final departure of the Spaniards from Oran in 1792, also following the battle led by the Bey Mohamed ELkebir against them. Prospecting in situ on the old buildings was not easy because of this ambiguity, since it is a question of carrying out a judicious classification of all the constructions dating from before the earthquake, to distinguish them from those built after the earthquake. Spanish era of 1792; it should be noted that even the constructions having resisted the earthquake underwent modifications, moreover, which made the study more complicated, was the absence of archives such as plans of the various statements specific to the old city and the forts and neighboring castles. This study focuses on an analysis on an urban scale, and is based on testimonies, descriptions and studies made and quoted in works by researchers dating back to Spanish times, as well as plans of the old nucleus.

### Education / Pedagogy

70417 | *Cultural Intelligence, Creativity, and Creative Teaching: A Study of Teachers with Multi-cultural Experiences*  
Chuang Hsueh-Hua, National Sun Yat-sen University, Taiwan

Situated in the integrated creativity framework of Csikszentmihalyi's (2004) interrelations of three systems of domain, field, and person in determining the occurrence of a creative idea, object, or an action, this proposed three-year study intends to examine the relationships between teachers' multi-cultural experiences (MCEs), cultural intelligence (CQ), and creativity of teachers as well as their creative teaching. To meet the research purposes, researchers will adopt a two-stage mixed method design. At the first stage, we collect responses from about 300 STEM K-12 teachers in Taiwan to the instruments of MCEs, CQ, creativity, and creative teaching. We will analyze the impact of teachers' MCEs on their creativity teaching and further investigate the mediating effects of teachers' CQ and creativity. In the second year, researchers adopt a qualitative research design to reveal how K-12 STEM teachers' MCEs, CQ, and creativity shape their creative teaching, as well as how and why K-12 STEM teachers' CQ and creativity mediate the relationship between their MCEs and creative teaching. About 15-30 K-12 STEM teachers will be recruited for the second year's qualitative study. In the third year, the second stage of the mixed method convergent parallel design, researchers will collect quantitative data from K-12 German STEM teachers to compare the results with those obtained from the first year's study in Taiwan. We then explore the moderating effect of country cultures on the relationships of MCEs, CQ, creativity, and creative teaching of K-12 STEM teachers. We will reveal the contributions of cultural dimensions in this moderating effect.

70655 | *How Do Victims Respond to School Bullying?*

Li Chun Wang, National Sun Yat-sen University, Taiwan

The aim of the present study is to investigate and understand the coping strategies that victims of bullying frequently use and perceive to be effective, and to examine whether there are significant differences between strategies perceived to be effective, frequently used strategies and their background variables (gender and education). A total of 593 valid questionnaires were collected from students in primary, lower secondary and upper secondary schools. This study adopted Kristensen and Smith's (2003) Self-Report Coping Measure (SRCM) as the instrument to investigate coping strategies. Rasch model and MANOVA were used as methods of analysis. The results of this study showed that the strategies of "seeking social support" and "self-reliance/problem solving" were most frequently used and perceived as more effective. On the contrary, the coping strategies of 'internalising' and 'externalising' were perceived as less effective and were rarely used. In addition, female students used 'internalising' significantly more often than male students. "Externalising was perceived as more effective by male students. High school students were significantly more likely to use 'problem solving', 'internalisation' and 'externalisation'. However, there were no significant differences in the perceived effectiveness of the five strategies across educational levels. Based on the results of this study, the researcher hopes that schools can increase students' knowledge of coping strategies in bullying situations in order to reduce and prevent bullying.

### Gender studies / Feminist Theory

68999 | *Medical Education and Learning Culture: An Interpretation of Female Medical Students*

Hsing-Chen Yang, Kaohsiung Medical University, Taiwan

Even though the number of female medical students in Taiwan

has increased year by year in the past decade, the medical department is still dominated by men. Numerous medical education studies continue to point out that female students experience many gender disadvantages and treatment in medical education and school life, such as gender bias, sex discrimination and or sexual harassment, etc. Women who choose to study medicine still have to overcome many gender barriers. As the subject of school and education, students' understanding and interpretation of school education have a great impact on curriculum, teaching and learning effects. Therefore, the reform and innovation of school education cannot ignore the voice of students. The same is true for the reform of medical education. Furthermore, students' interpretation and feelings about curricula are an important part of student culture. In particular, if the perspective of hidden curriculum is included, it will be better to understand what obstacles, challenges and opportunities female medical students face, and what structural changes and creative influences are needed to support their gender-equal learning and career development. Therefore, this study uses ethnography as the research method, takes a medical university as the research field, collects data through participant observation and semi-structured in-depth interviews, and explores female medical students' experience and interpretation of medical education, as well as learning culture.

15:00-16:00 | Room 701 (7F)  
**Friday Poster Session**

**Linguistics, Language and Cultural Studies**

70704 | *Instant Enemy and Ally in Taiwan and the U.S.*

Wen Cheng, National Sun Yat-sen University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan

Yuyun Agus Riani, Communication Science Department, Brawijaya University, Indonesia

The study used an online survey to collect retrospective accounts of encounters with an instant enemy and an instant ally among American and Taiwanese respondents. The study analyzed the relative use of various word categories to examine ingroup/outgroup differences and cultural differences in the experience and perception of these encounters. The results showed that inclusive and positive emotion words were used more frequently to describe the instant ally encounters, while exclusive and negative emotion words were used more frequently in reports of the instant enemy encounters. Respondents' descriptions of instant ally encounters were more likely to be put into a context defined by words related to leisure, work, and space, whereas their descriptions of instant enemy encounters were more likely to ignore the context and focus instead on the type of person the instant enemy was, as defined by more personal pronouns and words denoting specific categories of humans. The study also replicated previous findings indicating that Asian respondents tend to have thoughts and perceptions that are more holistic and integrated than those of Western respondents, as indicated by more words related to cognitive and affective processes, insight, and awareness of causation. Overall, the study provides evidence that word-category usage can reveal both established and novel findings in comparisons of individuals from different cultures.



# Saturday, May 20

## Parallel Sessions

All times are in Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

Abstracts appear as originally submitted by the author. Any spelling, grammatical, or typographical errors are those of the author.

09:55-11:10 | Room 703

# Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 1

Interdisciplinary Gender & Sexuality

Session Chair: Yuan Zhu

09:55-10:20

69520 | *Challenging the Normative Paradigm of Gender and Sexuality: A Critical Literature Review of 'T' Experience and Embodiment in China*

Xiaoqi Sun, Lancaster University, United Kingdom

Mainland China's queer culture has seen interesting developments since the early 2000s. Between 2000 and 2010, a group of Chinese pop-stars embodying 'T' – an abbreviation and collective metaphor for 'tomboy' that generally refers to female masculinity and potential lesbianism in Chinese queer culture – emerged in Chinese pop culture. This introduced a new kind of queer sensibility composed of androgynous aesthetics and ambiguous desire to the Chinese national imagination. However, the queer masculinity that T expressed has been problematized. T was either pathologically trivialised as 'gender inverted' by pathological discourse in academia or criticized as a sloppy imitation of heteronormative masculinity by the appropriation of parts of western discursive queer knowledge and feminist theories seen in the Chinese lesbian community. These conflicts reminded a necessity to scrutinize the ambivalent interplay between unconventional gender expressions and homosexuality that have not yet been evaluated by previous queer studies in China. This paper aims to critically examine the existing scholarship of lesbian studies in China and propose an alternative theoretical lens to theorise and contextualise the experience and embodiment of T. In contrary to the studies that characterise T as merely a label for gendered personalities, which assumes a stale lesbian/female identity, the main argumentation of this paper is T should be considered as a cultural resistance to challenge the institutionalised gender and sexuality paradigm and to undermine compulsory heterosexuality.

10:20-10:45

70413 | *Sculpting the Desire: Chinese Women Re-imagining Gender Subjectivities by Participating Nisu Fandom*

Yuan Zhu, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong

The paper explores the newly-emerged danmei fandom phenomenon Nisu (泥塑) in Mainland China's cybersphere. Nisu in the internet fandom community designates the action of fantasizing idols/characters as in their non-biologically assigned gender, for instance, imagining a male character performing as a female. Upon such fantasy, fans produce creative content, including fan art, fan fiction, and re-edited video clips to fulfill communities' homo-erotic desires. Together, fans generate an active and interactive online community. Among all the mediums of fan expression, the literary text is the most dominant form of communication. Such texts could serve as a lens to understand Nisu culture as a site of subjectivity negotiation under censorship and heteronormative hegemony. In this paper, I offer a close reading of these texts derived from popular fan-fiction, online fan forums, survey results, and semi-structured interviews of Nisu fans. Although Nisu fans' behavior is usually solely derived from their affection and sexual projection instead of a clear intention of contestation, the study reveals that they managed to offer a queer reading to non-binary intimacy and sexuality. The paper, therefore, argues that Nisu culture reinforces a tactical power to confront the state oppression of queerness and homosexuality. In this case, it manifests a counter-public potential. Through Nisu culture, we could observe a non-normative narrative of female desires, while the Nisu culture itself operates as a safe, participatory space for individuals to re-imagine the fluidity of gender and sexuality.

10:45-11:10

69798 | *Sexual Politics in YouTube: Shifting Values in Femininities and Women's Empowerment*

Porranee Singpliam, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

There had been an increase in public adornment towards celebrity mothers in Thai society nowadays. The Thai netizens have shown overt appreciation towards celebrity families, particularly mother figures on the new media platform. YouTube as a new media platform has garnered massive attention from the netizens in such a way that it could be said to be a domain that reflects a distinct value of the Thai society. This research examines the way in which Thai women YouTubers perform their gender "roles" differently in comparison to other media platforms (i.e., the traditional ones). The fact that these carefully selected women YouTubers receive attention from their fans speak volume about the shifts in gender modalities and sexual politics endemic in Thai society. These women YouTubers all share in common the notion of "modern women," which is palpable and yearned for by the Thai netizens today. This research is conducted through computer assisted textual analysis and content analysis method. The conceptual tools follow Butler's (1988; 2001) seminal notion of performativity, citationality, and resignification (Inda 2000), coupled with Connell's (2002; 2009) fundamental ideas on structured gender order of the society and its emphasis on the tendencies for change and historical character. This research wishes to argue that contemporary women's self-representations are increasingly tied to material possessions. Women images are widely accepted due to the changing nature sexual politics of the Thai society that enables women to succeed for individualistic gains yet remain viable in the traditional expectations.

11:25-12:40 | Room 703

# Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 2

Symposium (Korean Studies)

11:25-11:50

70566 | *Distribution and Formation of Christian Terms in East Asia through the Tracts: Focusing on F. Ohlinger's Korean Translations during 1880-1890s*

Hyewon Lee, Yonsei University, South Korea

After Protestantism was introduced to East Asia in the 19th century, Christian thoughts began to be widely translated and distributed in East-Asian languages. At that time, terms were firstly translated into Chinese in China and then distributed to Japan and Korea. In the case of Korea, Christianity was mainly introduced through tracts which were translated from Chinese books for about 20 years before the Bible translation was completed, and those terms even affected the Bible-translating work. Unlike preceding researches which are mostly focused on the Bible translation, this study focuses on Franklin Olinger(1845-1919), who came to Korea in 1887 as a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church and made great contributions to the translation and publication of the early Korean Protestant tracts until 1893, and his six tracts. Through a comparative study with the original Chinese versions, this study examines the transformation of terms. Olinger was the only missionary who used to work in China before coming to Korea among those missionaries who were in charge of translation in Korea at the time. Compared to others, he often brought Chinese terms directly. Considering that Korean Christians now use Chinese terms more commonly than Korean vernacular terms created at the time, it assumes that some of Olinger's bestsellers, such as *Leading the Family in the Right Way* had a considerable impact on Korean believers, and terminologies he suggested, having experience in translation and missionary work in China, had a great influence on the formation of Korean Christian terminology.

11:50-12:15

70663 | *Japan in the Letters of Protestant Missionaries in Korea (1880-1942)*

Sung-On Kim, Yonsei University, South Korea

Previous studies on the relationship between Japan and missionaries in Korea mainly dealt with missionaries' responses to Japanese policy toward Korean Christians and political events. For example, those studies focused on finding out what position missionaries in Korea took and how they responded to the 105-Man Incident, the March 1st Movement, and Shinto shrine worship. This study investigates 560 letters mentioning Japan among the letters sent by major missionaries in Korea from 1884 to 1942. These letters are part of a collection of 2750 letters from a total of 53 missionaries from eight denominations. This study shows missionaries' diverse views on Japan, including (1) Japanese culture and civilization, (2) Japan's international relations, (3) Japan's rule of Korea, and (4) Japanese residents in Korea. This study does not completely deny the results of previous studies. Instead, this study will pay attention to the various voices of missionaries that have been overlooked in previous studies. It appears that missionaries in Korea have a much more complex perception of Japan. For example, contrary to previous research that suggests that missionaries from the Southern Presbyterian Church did not take a stance against Japanese rule of Korea before Japan forced Koreans to visit the Shinto shrine, the letters left by Eugene Bell and Cornelia Rankin show that anti-Japanese sentiment had already arisen even before the Japanese annexation of Korea. Therefore, the tendency to categorize missionaries as pro- or anti-Japanese should be revised as it does not reflect the complex views of missionaries.

12:15-12:40

70333 | *No Text Is Taken for Granted: The Role of Critical Digital Humanities in Digital Transformational Era*

Jong Woo Kim, Yonsei University, South Korea

Riding the wave of digital transformation that is taking place around the world today, Korea is beginning to build digital archives of various cultural contents around the 21st century. In recent years, digitization of humanities texts has been carried out in a wide range of fields, and this research team's "Building a Digital Archive of Protestant Missionary Letters from Korea (1880-1942)" is also attempted in the same context. Through the process of conducting research, the research team realized the advantages and limitations of building a digital archive, which is in line with the ambivalence of 'cognitive automation' that all digital archives eventually aim for. As OpenAI's ChatGPT demonstrates, the digitization of humanities texts may eventually relieve us of the drudgery of passive thinking and spur us on to greater creativity. However, alongside these positive aspects, there is a risk of loss of text personality in unauthenticity and blind following of cognitive automation driven by scientism. If we overlook these issues, we could end up causing a great deal of social disruption and unnecessary expense in the future. Therefore, based on Bernard Lonergan's cognitive theory, this paper aims to redefine scientism in cognitive terms, and to suggest the pursuit of authenticity and the recovery of text personality as the role of critical digital humanities in the era of digital transformation. This can be a way to be vigilant against the craving for scientism that exists in all digital archive construction that is being attempted in the wave of digital transformation.

14:05-15:20 | Room 703

# Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 3

South-East Asian Studies

Session Chair: Argie Guijarno

14:05-14:30

69492 | *Spanning Boundaries in Southeast Asia: Exploring Cross-border Issues of the East-west Economic Corridor in the Time of COVID-19*

Yuko Shirai, Kyoto Seika University, Japan

Stephen Leisz, Colorado State University, United States

Suchint Simaraks, Institute of E-SSAN Research for Local Development Foundation, Thailand

Bounheuang Ninchaleune, Savannakhet University, Laos

Cross-border transportation networks have expanded throughout Southeast Asia over the past two decades. One of these, The East West Economic Corridor (EWEC) resulted in the economic and cultural integration of communities across borders. During the COVID-19 pandemic movement was disrupted with potentially grave consequences for the welfare of the cross-border community's inhabitants. This presentation discusses the results of the project, "Sustainable Cross-Border Community Development and Management in the East-West Economic Corridor in the time of COVID-19", which was supported by the Toyota International Grant Program 2020. The project worked with cross-border communities located at the two international EWEC border crossings of Savannakhet, Laos/Mukdahan, Thailand, and Mae Sot, Thailand/Myawaddy, Myanmar. The project examined the changes occurring to people's livelihoods and within the cross-border communities and assessed the impacts of COVID-19. Co-learning, participatory approaches were used in the project to support development of cross-border management capacity so that border communities can better collaborate to share issues and work together on solutions, and develop long-term peaceful integration. Key findings include: (1) identification of cross-border networks; local people cross borders through both permanent and traditional/natural checkpoints; (2) impacts of the EWEC; positive impact such as new employment opportunities were found, while negative impacts such as loss of land, less solidarity and drug addiction were pointed out; (3) impacts of COVID-19, negative impacts including loss of income from: trading, fishing, sand mining, tourists, agricultural labour, and new social crime, were recorded; and (4) cross-border issues related to agriculture, commerce and environment were identified.

14:30-14:55

67635 | *Chinese Language Teacher's Competencies in the Eastern Economics Corridor of Thailand*

Phattharamanat Srirakul, Burapha University, Thailand

This is aimed to 1) determine the problematic issues regarding competencies development of Chinese language teachers, 2) determine the competencies of Chinese language teachers, and 3) proposes guidelines for competencies development for Chinese language teachers in secondary schools in the Eastern Economics Corridor (EEC) Area. The study involved 102 Chinese language teachers teaching 7th to 12th Grade in schools under the Secondary Educational Service Area Office in Chonburi, Rayong, and Chachoengsao for the first semester of academic year 2022. The experts in competencies development for Chinese language teachers were interviewed in a focus group discussion. Statistic data used in analyses include percentage, mean, standard deviation, and overall content analysis. The findings of the study are the following. 1) The problematic issues in competencies development for Chinese language teachers is considered moderately challenging. The challenges include their English language skills, skills needed in the 21st Century such as applying technologies in their classes, building a learning community, taking their students to real workplaces, lack of innovations in solving problems regarding their students, and having to work too many irrelevant tasks in addition to teaching. 2) Competencies of Chinese language teachers regarding the codes of ethics of teachers, student development, psychology, arts of teaching, linguistics, and research methodologies for student development are at a high level. Competencies regarding community relations to conduct a learning environment and their general competencies are in the middle level. 3) Guidelines to improve the competencies of Chinese language teachers are suggested as follows. 3.1) Enhance the awareness.

14:55-15:20

68359 | *Barriers in Teaching-Learning Mathematics in Rural Senior High Schools: Bases for Instructional Improvement Plan*

Argie Guijarno, Bingawan National High School, Philippines

Rosemarie Felimon, West Visayas State University, Philippines

This mixed-method study examined the barriers in teaching-learning mathematics in rural senior high schools. Results were made as the bases in the development of an Instructional Improvement Plan (IIP) to address the perceived pedagogical, societal, and systemic barriers for countryside development. Validated survey-questionnaire and phenomenological interviews were the sources of data. Adapted evaluation tool was used to evaluate the IIP. Statistical tools such as frequency, rank, mean, and standard deviation were used to treat and analyze the data. Results revealed that students' prevalent pedagogical barrier was lack of classroom management; societal barrier was geographical location; and systemic barrier was the class size. Mathematics teachers' prevalent pedagogical barrier was lack of knowledge of teaching methods; societal barrier was lack of family support for students; and systemic barrier was hygiene facilities. All these barriers lead to the declining of the quality of mathematics learning in rural senior high schools and the improvement of the current situation is a must need for the betterment of the teaching-learning process of mathematics. The study also revealed that both students and mathematics teachers established coping mechanisms which implied that they have the capacity to adapt, to change, and to face barriers. IIP anchored in the Enhanced School Improvement Planning Process (DepEd, 2015) was given a "very good" rating by the evaluators. It is therefore recommended that the plan be fully implemented in the rural schools or in similar context in order to serve its purpose.



09:30-11:10 | Room 704

# Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 1

Comparative Studies of Asian and East Asian Studies

Session Chair: Shuqi Wang

09:30-09:55

70001 | *The Role of China's Local Governments in Pan-Yellow Sea Cooperation*

Jing Xie, Waseda University, Japan

This research examines the role of local governments in China's foreign affairs. It depicts how local governments build frameworks at the local level to maintain and promote economic cooperation, even when bilateral relations at the national level become strained. This is demonstrated through an analysis of the efforts of Shandong and Liaoning provinces in the Pan Yellow Sea cooperation, despite ups and downs in Sino-Japanese relations, and their further impact on the initiation of the China-Japan-Korea FTA negotiation. The research challenges previous assumptions that local governments in China play a purely subordinate role in foreign affairs and argues that their role has been underestimated. Driven by their local interests, local governments in China may act independently from the central government's policy or strategy, shaping facts on the ground and influencing the central in a bottom-up manner. The study contributes to the understanding of China's complex and evolving foreign policy landscape by highlighting the critical role of local governments in shaping China's relations with foreign countries.

09:55-10:20

67183 | *Examining the South China Sea Dispute With Morphological Analysis*

Zachary Lavengood, Charles University, Czech Republic

The South China Sea is among the most volatile flashpoints in contemporary international relations as littoral claimants dispute ownership over a number of small islands and geographic features spread across more than three million square kilometers. This study examines the dispute using the general morphological analysis (GMA) methodology employing eight factors of analysis: Chinese political stability, cross-strait relations, Chinese economic stability, ASEAN cohesion, extra-regional actor involvement (diplomacy & power projection capabilities), ASEAN sentiment towards China, and island building programs. These produced 65,536 distinct outcomes in a cross-consistency matrix (CCM) which exist on a spectrum of possibility from incompatible with reality to plausible. Three plausible scenarios were chosen for foresight analysis which project contemporary trends into the near-to-mid term future envisioning Chinese dominion over the South China Sea, the effect of political unrest in China on the dispute, and dispute stagnation. After the analysis of hundreds of different combinations from the CCM which remained after auditing for analytical noise and plausibility, this research found that much of the foresight produced scenarios which were similar to the 'dispute stagnation' scenario. This highlights the present realities of the dispute wherein all parties have entrenched into their political and physical positions with little alternative outside of direct confrontation, an outcome which though possible is unappealing to claimants due to the secondary effects which it would bring.

10:20-10:45

68490 | *China's Global Maritime Expansion: Between Its Grand Dream and External Trends*

Najla Alzarooni, Trends Research and Advisory, United Arab Emirates

China's dream to become a global maritime power is a controversial element of China's global growth. Its expansion of maritime lines has been influenced by internal needs and external trends. The expansion has alarmed the world and raised the uncertainty about China's potential to become the world maritime power in mid- 21st century. Despite the continuous debates on the risks associated with China's global maritime expansion, little attention was paid to the Chinese literature, culture, and understanding of being a global maritime power.

This presentation analyzes China's thinking, planning, and constructing of its maritime power. It looks at the geopolitical, commercial, and military application of China's maritime strategy to become a world power with its celebration of 100 anniversary of the PRC. Internal needs, such as sovereignty threats, energy security, and growing population have pushed China to expand its maritime lines and achieve its grand dream. However, external trends such as destabilized commercial lines, great power competition and external perceptions hindered the process of achieving its dream. An eclectic realist-constructivist assessment of Chinese global maritime accounts is adopted. Whether China has been categorized as a No. 2 or a No. 1 Sea Power, it has been focused on achieving a speedy maritime power's growth. It aims to construct a new modality of increasing involvement overseas, expanding deterrence lines, and securing wider oceanic checkpoints. Whether it is re-imposing the traditional unipolarity or co-shouldering the international maritime responsibility is looked at.

10:45-11:10

67636 | *Role Conception in Foreign Policy: Comparing Japan and South Korea on the South China Sea Issue in Mid-2010*

Shuqi Wang, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Despite being non-claimants in the South China Sea, Japan and South Korea have deep interests in the region. ASEAN-led frameworks empower them to be players in the South China Sea dispute. The two countries responded differently to this issue in the mid-2010s, however. Japan has been actively involved in the South China Sea dispute and taken positions on many subject matters; whereas South Korea has remained ambiguous and silent despite pressure from the United States. In the context of great power competition, the divergence in the two countries' South China Sea policy is more clearly demonstrated by Japan's link with the United States and South Korea's delink with the United States. Adopting the theoretical approach of role theory, this paper analyzes Japan and South Korea's role in the South China Sea and explores how role conceptions of policy fields shape their behavior in this area. The comparative study suggests that Japan and South Korea adopt different roles in the South China Sea: Japan is an active agent, seeking to demonstrate its presence in the region; and South Korea is an inactive agent whose motivation lies in keeping a distance from the issue. This finding contributes to the role theory literature on how role conception can affect a state's behavior in specific situations, and provides a different perspective to understand regional countries' behavior in the face of power transitions.

11:25-13:05 | Room 704

# Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 2

Japanese Studies

Session Chair: Changzoo Song

11:25-11:50

70737 | *Re-conceptualizing Cross-Border Tourism: Tourist Cities in Japan and Dynamics of Nationalism*  
Jihyuk Park, Syracuse University, United States

As an attempt to explore the international relationship between South Korea and Japan from the lens of performative landscape of nationalism, my ongoing doctoral project focuses on the cross-border tourism between two countries. This presentation discusses the theoretical framework for my thesis centered on two novel contributions to the cross-border studies. Firstly, it broadens the geographic focus of border studies beyond physical line of state borders and their immediate surroundings to encompass wider range of tourist cities. The rapidly growing tourism industry across the Korea-Japan border over the past few decades has been accompanied by the expanded transportation options such as aviation and shipping that connected different local cities directly. Since those tourist destinations are the places where dynamics of nationalism is made by direct face-to-face interactions, these local regions can be recognized as border spaces. Secondly, the project seeks to shift the focus of tourism research from a traditional perspective of political economy to one that incorporates cultural considerations. The Korea-Japan cross-border tourism industry is not solely driven by political and economic factors but also involves cultural aspects such as identity, emotions, and memory. Therefore, to pursue more nuanced research of cross-border tourism, diverse contexts of nationalism should be considered. This process of exploring new approaches and perspectives can help to shed light on the complex interplay between various factors that shape cross-border tourism. Also, based on this establishment of theoretical foundations, the one-year fieldwork scheduled to begin from this fall is expected to be clearer and more organized.

11:50-12:15

68510 | *Article 9 and Ontological Origins of Japan's Security: Case Studies from the 1990s*  
Anastasiya Polishchuk, Waseda University, Japan

With the existing security issues aggravating and new security challenges emerging in the post-Cold War era, the Japanese security posture has had to change. Yet, despite the incremental alterations undertaken by the Japanese government over the last three decades and continuous debates around constitutional revision, Article 9 of the Japanese constitution stands untouched. The existing realist and constructivist approaches have succeeded in explaining either the transformations of Tokyo's security policies or the sturdiness of Japanese security identity, omitting to account for the fluctuations in Japanese security measures. This research examines what prevented Japan from amending Article 9 in the 1990s while still allowing the state to alter its legislation and strengthen its defense capabilities. The study intends to illustrate through qualitative content analysis of the Diet deliberations that, although threat perception appears as a significant stimulus for policy alterations, variation in Japanese national security policy has its roots in Japan's pursuit of ontological security. This work contributes to a better understanding of Japanese security policymaking, assisting in fathoming out the current reforms and making predictions about Japan's security metamorphosis in the future. Moreover, this paper enhances the theoretical foundation for operationalizing ontological security in international relations.

12:15-12:40

68493 | *Shining Under the Glass Ceiling: How Japan's Liberal Democratic Party's "Women's Affairs Division" Keeps Women in Their Place*  
Antonija Cavcic, Toyo University, Japan

With consistently poor results in annual gender equality reports as well as within the context of raising awareness of SDGs in Japan, it is reasonable to suggest that gender equality goals should be one of Japan's top priorities. Data has shown that economies and companies which best harness female talent are the most productive, innovative and prosperous, but in 2018, women in Japan held only about 15% of management-level roles, while in the U.S. and U.K., the share exceeded 35%. This is even after former prime minister Abe and the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) introduced "Womonomics" in 2013, which intended to create an environment in which women find it comfortable to work and enhance opportunities for women to work and to be active. Perhaps in an attempt to appeal as a party which is trying to improve or embrace diversity, the LDP recently bolstered the "Liberal Democratic Women's Affairs Division". However, to what extent does the division genuinely embrace diversity and encourage women's participation in the workplace and politics? In this presentation, I reveal the findings of a critical discourse analysis of the Women's Affairs Division's official website and PR activities to demonstrate how the division's efforts in actuality reinforce conservative, pro-natalist ideology, and ironically "keep women in their place."

12:40-13:05

68509 | *Goodwill Beyond the Shades of Nationalism and Racism: The Pacifist Wishes of Japanese Wives Left in Post-colonial Korea*  
Changzoo Song, University of Auckland, New Zealand

Though socially avoided, marriages between Japanese and Koreans were not unusual in the 1930s and 1940s. It was even ideologically supported by the Japanese Empire to assimilate its Korean colonial subjects. Interracial marriages between Korean men and Japanese women were also facilitated by the socio-demographic realities in Japan after the Second Sino-Japanese War: as more Japanese men left for battlefields, more Korean men were brought to Japan to work for factories, mines, and other wartime industries. In this deficit of Japanese males, some Japanese women chose to marry Korean men who were around. With the end of the Pacific War, most Korean husbands returned to Korea, and many Japanese wives followed them to Korea. Though the great majority returned to Japan after the 1965 diplomatic normalization between Japan and Korea, over a thousand stayed in Korea for various reasons including being refused by their Japanese family members in Japan. Though most of them have passed away by now, some of their life histories can be retrieved from numerous media reports and documentaries. Typically, having lived in poverty, family violence, and racial hostilities, most of these old women show their 'internationalist' goodwill to contribute to the welfare of their adopted home and promote peace between the two peoples of Japan and Korea. Focusing on the turning points in their life histories, this paper explores the process of their developing such 'internationalist' wishes.

14:05-15:20 | Room 704

# Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 3

Chinese Studies

Session Chair: Nim Yan Wong

14:05-14:30

67426 | *Hanfu and the Reenactment of the Mid-autumn Festival: Becoming Han Through Affective Memory*  
Zheng Ying, Utrecht University, Netherlands

This study focuses on the embodiment of Han in historical reenactments. I will show my ethnography of an event I joined in China in 2021 that reenacted the traditional celebrations of the mid-autumn festival. The re-enactors were primarily women who like wearing hanfu (汉服), allegedly the ethnic costume of Han Chinese. Poetically celebrating autumn, they reenacted the scenes of the elegant daily life of the scholar-gentries in the Ming dynasty, including kunqu (昆曲) performance and a crab feast. The feast was reenacted based on the records in classic literature, such as *The Dream of the Red Chamber*. Using the theories of assemblage and affect (Puar, 2005), I shift away from the state's top-down construction of Han identity. My analysis explores the mnemonic practice of modern Han women that, through bodily gestures, senses (sound/taste/tactility), and yijing (意境 poetic space), produces the memory/imagination of ancient Han women. I argue that the reenactors became the assemblage of Han in "the rhizomatic networks of temporality and cultural reference that exceed attempts at territorialization (whether at the local or national level) and identitarian reduction" (Rothberg, 2010). The affective memory was reproduced from diverse pasts that transcend regional borders, historical periods, and even realities. It disturbed the unified linear history that serves the nationalist construction of Han identity.

14:30-14:55

70756 | *War and Peace: Guan Shanyue's Art and Journey in the 1930s and 1940s*  
Bianca Yin-ki Cheung, Lingnan University, Hong Kong

Guan Shanyue 關山月, one of the leading figures in the Lingnan School of Painting, initiated his artistic journey during the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression (1937-1945). The War not only devastated his life when Gaungzhou was occupied by Japanese troops in 1938, it also let him committed to modernise Chinese painting to reflect suffering in wartime. Guan experienced war firsthand, and the suffering of refugees touched him deeply. Guan finally reached Macau to join his teacher Gao Jianfu 高劍父. Besides learning painting from Gao, Guan spent most of his time sketching old fish boats, fishermen, children, labourers etc. He debuted his exhibition in Macau in 1938, with paintings exposing the brutality of Japanese troops and the grievances of the people. Dedicated to contribute to the War of Resistance by painting, Guan set off to Southwest and Northwest China, drawing many landscape sketches from scenic sites, held exhibitions, and funded his journey from income from selling his works. Other than learning from nature, Guan also absorbed a lot of traditional painting elements from his visit to Mogao caves in Dunhuang. His wartime artistic journey was concluded in his exhibition in August 1945 to showcase his paintings created in the Southwest, the Northwest, and Dunhuang. Guan's wartime artistic adventures left a wonderful legacy for his lifetime artistic creation and effort to modernise Chinese painting with elements from nature and life.

14:55-15:20

70785 | *Tales of a Pan-Asian Dandy: Chua Lam and the Making of Hong Kong Middlebrow Culture*  
Nim Yan Wong, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Chua Lam (1941–), a prominent Hong Kong film producer and writer, has authored more than two hundred bestselling books in Chinese, and has recently ventured into the realm of English publication with his latest work, "Tales of a Hong Kong Dandy". In this book, Chua provides a compelling exploration of the life of a Hong Kong dandy, with a Pan-Asian vision that encompasses a broad spectrum of experiences, from a Japanese monk to a Korean Kisaeng, from a Taipei cabaret to the luxurious Aman hotel group in Bhutan, and from indulging in Wagyu beef to savoring single malt whiskey. The book's emphasis on materiality underscores the power of middlebrow culture, which the dandy embodies as an anarchist who flouts conventions with playfulness, stoicism, and a non-occupational status. The dandy's life-form and aesthetics transcend the confines of the traditional Bourdieuan literary field, thereby making the Hong Kong Dandy a captivating embodiment of an anarchist who does not claim anarchy.



09:30-11:10 | Room 705

# Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 1

Cultural Studies

Session Chair: Nilobon Vongpattaranon

09:30-09:55

70639 | *Consumption Habitus in the Comic Fan Community and Fans' Devotion to Professional in China*  
Lok Fai Pun, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

The prosperity of animation, comic and game (ACG) industry in China is attributed to the passionate ACG fandom culture, which provide significant consumption demand and supply in creative labor force. To be more specific, the series of comic convention in China provides proactive fans opportunity to explore the industry from their proactive involvement in creating doujinshi (fan derivative arts) and nourish their dreams of being creative labor in the industry. To understand what kind of and how Chinese comic fans use conventions to enhance their professionalism, this paper attempts to measure the habitus of Chinese doujinshi artists. The paper is based on the research conducted by survey (In the Chinese biggest comic convention ComicUp23 held in Shanghai) and participant observation inside the field, and then outlines a general overview of doujins artists from captured statistical data, specifically in terms of their devotion to professional, social capital (the connection with other member inside the field), and cultural capital (the knowledge and taste on Chinese ACG fans community). This approach enables a clearer distinguishment between fans dreaming to be creative labor in industry and normal fans, and how they develop specific tastes and knowledge from their experience. The conclusions drawn about three characteristics of these proactive fans, and how fan action may significantly influence the consumption/production culture of fandom in Chinese ACG industry.

09:55-10:20

70654 | *Conceptualizing Taiwanese Cultural Values in Souvenir Packaging Design for Foreign Tourists: How Japanese Tourists Purchasing for Casual Gift-giving*

Taiichi Shimamura, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan  
Tseng-Ping Chiu, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan  
Shynan Liou, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

Souvenir packaging design is the primary visual information that tourists interact with. Thus, for foreign tourists the appearance design should present a country's distinct cultural characteristics to trigger purchase. The purpose of this study is to examine the influence of Taiwanese souvenir packaging design on Japanese tourist purchases with a perspective of how cultural values perceived by Japanese tourists in Taiwanese packaging design. Taiwan has long been one of the most popular tourist destinations among Japanese tourists. The target audience of the research is the millennial generations of Japanese tourists who prioritize travels in their lives. As for Taiwanese souvenirs, a pineapple cake is selected in order to explore the cultural meanings of package designs.

The research is developed following four sections along with the objectives.

- (1) Understanding Japanese millennial tourists' purchasing behavior for casual gift-giving by focused group interview.
- (2) Exploring the cultural values in packaging design of pineapple cake by conducting a small brainstorming workshop with Taiwanese designs.
- (3) Examining Japanese tourists' preferences on Taiwanese souvenir packaging design for gift-giving by using eye-tracking and interviews.
- (4) Conceptualizing cultural values which Japanese tourists prefer in Taiwanese souvenir packaging design as a guideline.

All findings and results during studies are documented and developed as a branding and design guideline to support Taiwanese designers with future souvenir packaging design use.

10:20-10:45

69701 | *Agricultural Extension Strategies of Transforming Thai Desserts for Global Markets*  
Nilobon Vongpattaranon, Kasetsart University, Thailand

This qualitative research aimed to study the transformation and agricultural extension strategies of Thai desserts for global markets in Thailand by collecting documents and observations at tourist attractions. The content analysis showed that there were 3 strategies as follows: 1) Marketing strategy for tourists to buy Thai desserts for a cultural souvenir. 2) Physical Transformation as the design of Thai desserts has changed to be more authentic and delicate to attract the consumers. The transformation referred to the cultural hybridization of Thai and Western desserts. 3) Thai desserts as cultural experiences of each part of Thailand where local ingredients can be value-added with story-telling of each location so that local recipes can be preserved. These agricultural extension strategies are beneficial for Thai farmers who wish to earn more income from tourism and processing Thai desserts as cultural souvenirs.

10:45-11:10

70634 | *Learning Culture from Playing: The Cultural Influence on Students from Playing Edutainment Under the Steam Education Programme*

Lok Fai Pun, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

STEAM (the abbreviation of Science, Technology, Engineering, Art and Mathematics) is the major pedagogical approaches in Hong Kong education. Nourishing talented students on science-related knowledge majorly, this approach seldom links to the aesthetic, ethical and abstract concept as those are out of the scope of Science. This year, the Hong Kong government initiates the promotion of Chinese traditional culture and national identity to the new generation, so as to neutralize the cultural conflict and rebuild the sense of ethics in the society, STEAM is therefore considered as the major pedagogical tools for this purpose. While many relevant teaching programs have been launched, little research has been done in the past literature to explore the potential cultural learning outcome of STEAM education in ethics and cultural heritage, highlighting the significance of this research to supplement the missing discussion in education and cultural studies literature. Therefore, this research attempts to explore the possibility, both theoretically and practically, of education from gaming experience in promoting ethics and cultural heritage among the adolescence in Hong Kong. This research conducted an online survey and focus group interview with targeted schools' students, after the interviewees played a designed STEAM related "edutainment" mobile app, namely "smart learning Tai Chi". How play/game could be aligned with education in the issues of cultural/national identity and cultural heritage (the philosophy of Taichi) are highlighted. This research is also to evaluate the cultural acceptance/influence of the audience from consuming cultural product with a specific political agenda.

11:25-13:05 | Room 705

# Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 2

Cultural Studies

Session Chair: Brian Haas

11:25-11:50

70565 | *Navigating the Complexity of Multicultural Societies: A Pilot Workshop*

Jesvin Puay-Hwa Yeo, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Hedren Wai Yuan Sum, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

When we examine “complexity” in multicultural societies, we can relate to the intricacies and convolutions represented by the intersections of identity, privilege and marginalization that define the cultural, social, historical and political dimensions of different populations and communities. This complexity increases in the face of immigration and economic globalization.

Complexity in societies today can be seen in the way people interact and the number of variables that need to be considered when trying to understand social systems. This complexity manifests itself in economic, political and social interactions. These interactivity and interconnectivity make it difficult to isolate any one factor to understand how or why a system works the way it does. Making changes to complex systems can be difficult and even challenging to predict the impact of those changes. Today, in addition to the complexities of society, the scale of wicked problems is also expanding, linking with global supply chains and having global social, economic and environmental impacts on larger timescales. Addressing these complexities places increasing demands on academia across fields. A single discipline cannot resolve conversations around current economic models to address more critical systemic problems alone. The proposed paper will discuss in detail the process and initial findings of a brainstorming workshop aimed at uncovering rich and diverse perspectives on current topics. The workshop brought together an interdisciplinary group of 11 scholars to discuss the challenges and opportunities in understanding and responding to the complexities of a multicultural society.

11:50-12:15

70555 | *Game, Interactivity, and Narrative of Love: A Case Study of It Takes Two, 2021*

Xin Yao, Sichuan Fine Arts Institute, China

This presentation approaches the ideas of interactivity and game narrative through the lens of a participatory culture (Jenkins, 2006). It focuses on how players engage with the narrative of love, by using *It Takes Two*, a popular creative co-op game, as a case study. In 2021, arriving one year after social distancing protocols were introduced, a creative co-op video game, *It Takes Two*, created by Swedish developer Hazelight Studios and published by American gaming giant Electronic Arts, gained huge popularity on a global scale, including unexpected success in the Chinese market. The game is based on a divorce-themed story but by integrating cooperative gameplay mechanism, it enabled players to engage in constructing a narrative of “love”. Although game narratives are argued to impose restraints on how the player can interact with the virtual world, as they are not given the agency to change the game’s structure and design. Still for this game, it attempts to establish a narrative of how couples drift apart and the powers that can hold people together, and arriving after a year of pandemic social distancing, at this challenging time, *It Takes Two* raises awareness and questions on how games can connect us emotionally in real life rather than how we fall apart in a relationship.

12:15-12:40

70296 | *Women and Ethnicity in the Tea Production Processes of Thailand*

Siya Uthai, Chiang Mai University, Thailand

In northern Thailand, tea is in the food culture for a long time, commonly known as ‘Miang’. This means fermented tea leaves by bringing the local tea found in many highland-forest of northern Thailand as a part of local food. However, fermented tea leave-making as local food is not as popular as in the past. In Chiang Rai Province, local communities transformed their tea gardens to produce tea as a beverage. Many large tea gardens gained incentive incomes from the trend of tea drinking in Thailand. Nowadays, Chiang Rai has the largest tea plantation area in Thailand, covering approximately 13,600 hectares, becoming a large-scale tea industry cultivation. Therefore, Chiang Rai Province has been selected as the case study to examine the relations of gender roles and ethnic identities in the tea production of both small-scale and large-scale industries in Thailand. The study aims at exploring worker management and working models of tea enterprises in reducing conflict issues by gender and different ethnic groups. Qualitative research methods by observation technique and key informant interview were applied in data collection. Twelve female workers from four tea enterprises are selected for in-depth interviews. The study found that women become the main workforce in the tea garden and many ethnic groups in Chiang Rai play significant roles in tea production processes.

12:40-13:05

69514 | *Understanding Personality and Dynamic Life Stories Through a Cultural Lens*

Brian Haas, University of Georgia, United States

Kazufumi Omura, Yamagata University, Japan

The way people think about themselves as individuals and their lives in general seems to have a lot to do with several contextual factors. Personality and culture have been shown to be linked to one another in several important ways. However, personality and identity are factors that change throughout one’s life. In this research we sought to better understand how culture is linked to the way people perceive changes to their identity throughout their lives. Do people who live in different cultures tend to think differently about how they have changed? We investigated this question in two different cultural contexts, Japan and the United States. We asked 794 Japanese and 815 Americans about their personality and life satisfaction now, 10 years in the past, and to predict their personality and life satisfaction 10 years in the future. We found that Japanese looked back at their lives (10 years in the past) in a more positive light than those from the United States. We also found that the tendency for Americans to derogate their past selves was linked to greater self-reported self-esteem. These findings support the idea that culture plays an important role in painting people’s life story. While Japanese may espouse nostalgia and harmony when thinking about their life story, Americans espouse life stories depicting growth from a previously negative place.

14:05-15:20 | Room 705

# Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 3

Cultural Studies & History

Session Chair: Nairita Ghosh

14:05-14:30

69623 | *Narratives of the Coconut in Our Memory: The Coconut Industry in Philippine Literature and History, 1940-2018*

Romeo Peña, Polytechnic University of the Philippines, Philippines

The main purpose of this study is to contribute in the history of the coconut industry in the Philippines. It employed historical (historiography) and literary methods (textual, contextual, subtextual, and intertextual) in the analysis of texts to understand the recollections about the coconut industry in historical and literary narratives and to determine their use in shaping the essence, dignity, and identity of coconut farmers in the Philippines. Then, from the analysis conducted on the recollections of the coconut in the historical and literary narratives from 1940 to 2018, this study discovered the ideas and knowledge that can be the foundation for the strengthening of the coconut industry in the future. Likewise, this study investigated and highlighted the value of coconut farmers in the Philippines, particularly, their major role in the cultivation of the coconut as the tree of life and their role in the development of the coconut industry which is the source of the country's wealth.

14:30-14:55

68254 | *Treatment of History in F. Scott Fitzgerald's The Great Gatsby*

Mukesh Yadav, University of Engineering and Management, India

F.Scott Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby* carry on to hold our sensibilities till date. While going through the novel *The Great Gatsby* one can realize that the people and the quandary they face echoes even today. Though the novel displays the 'roaring twenties' but it seems its roar continues to be heard forever. F.Scott Fitzgerald created multi-layered characters holding both the sparkle and the matte. The characters displayed that though the human existence is eternal, but everyone has to face distinct tests of time and situation. The novel highlighted the hollowness and false pride carried during post-modern times. 'The American Dream' was shattered in this decade by the hollow presumptions of the past; 'Fraternity' lost its meaning; 'liberty' was misinterpreted and 'pursuit of happiness' converted to 'pursuit of pleasure'. The brightness of "Jazz Age" blinded people and dark shadows remained unnoticed for quite a long time. The paper addresses the aspect of how the transitory moments of history crystallize into an enduring world of fiction, signaling the triumph of the imaginative powers of the novelist and at the same time delivering an ageless vision for humanity.

14:55-15:20

70699 | *Idea, Images, and Agency: The Yakshis in Textual Traditions and Iconographies*

Nairita Ghosh, Jamia Millia Islamia University, India

This paper intends to focus on the idea of Yakshis in both literary traditions and iconographies in the Indian subcontinent. The constant appearances of the Yakshis, in both benevolent and malevolent forms, are extant in the Brahmanical, as well as Buddhist and Jaina traditions. The Yakshis, initially understood as spirits of nature, such as lakes, rivers, trees, hills, and so on, existing in fluid forms, started to calcify in figurines adorning temples and Stupas, being worshipped as mother goddess to consorts of Gods and as enchantresses, from 3rd century BCE onwards, acting primarily as guardians of wealth, whether intellectual or physical. This paper raises questions as to how the depictions of Yakshis changed over time, their iconographic forms evolved, and whether their agencies and functions point to the processes of social changes being taken place, thereby transforming their initial identities. With a close examination of the sites of Chandraketugarh in West Bengal, Sanchi and Bharhut in Madhya Pradesh, Karle and Ellora in Maharashtra, and Badami in Karnataka, as well as Puranic texts, the Mahabharata, the Buddhist and Jaina literatures, and a detective novel written in 1974, this paper attempts to study the many nuances of the elusive phenomenon of Yakshi in the subcontinent.



09:30-11:10 | Room 707

# Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 1

Linguistics, Language and Cultural Studies

Session Chair: Gregory Glasgow

09:30-09:55

70525 | *"Change in L2 Motivation, Change in Worldview": Being a Chinese International Student in Australia*

Dennis Lam, Western Sydney University, Australia

Ping Yang, Western Sydney University, Australia

Adrian Hale, Western Sydney University, Australia

In China, where English is taught as a foreign language, the learners' exposure to English-speaking cultures is very limited. Moreover, they view English language learning as an instrument to attain their aspirational goals, whether it is to enhance their future social standing or improve their career prospects. This purpose-driven ambition would drive them to focus on either instrumental or required motivation to meet their L2 goals. However, when these Chinese students enter an English-speaking culture, such as Australia, the realities of language and cultural immersion are frequently more challenging than many students expect, hence the need for these students to experience shifts in motivation and adaptation strategies. This change in motivation would necessitate a move towards integrative motivation for effective L2 acquisition in their language learning, which could ultimately entail a shift in their worldview. This paper explores the types of language motivation orientation international Chinese students use during their study sojourn in Australia. A mixed methods analytical approach was applied in two parts; first, through an online survey of Chinese international students studying at an Australian university, then followed by a separate 3-month longitudinal study to determine participants' L2 motivation response. Findings suggest that there was a complex interplay between both integrative and instrumental motivation, which may facilitate a change in their self-identity. Implications from this study presents challenges to Australian universities to incorporate an environment of effective intercultural communication competency for all students, including Chinese students, to have a stronger intercultural outlook.

09:55-10:20

69927 | *Effects of Cultural Studies on Language Learning Motivation and Transformative Learning in an Introductory Language Course*

Mizuki Mazzotta, Emory University, United States

Despite the growing interest in cultural studies based on critical analysis and reflections in foreign language (FL) curriculum, deep cultural learning is absent in most introductory level courses in the US resulting from students' limited proficiency in the target language and teachers' reluctance to use English in a FL course (Garrett-Rucks, 2016). The purpose of this study was to explore the outcomes of deep cultural learning activities based on student presentations and discussions in English in an introductory language course. Nineteen introductory Japanese students from an urban private university in the US participated. The course included seven student presentations on Japanese culture followed by class discussions throughout the semester. At the end of the semester, students wrote a learning reflection essay on Japanese culture, which was used as the main data source. Student essays were qualitatively analyzed with a discovery-oriented approach using NVivo, qualitative analysis software, for consistency. The analysis revealed that deep cultural learning activities increased language learning motivation. It also made the language course feel more relevant to student lives and their educational goals. Furthermore, findings suggest that cultural learning activities engendered transformational learning by facilitating students' development as global citizens. Student transformations include recognition of interconnectedness of all people despite cultural differences, the wisdom to respect and learn from people of different cultural backgrounds, and a global citizen awareness that they share a responsibility in protecting the Earth. A detailed description of the course design and activities will also be shared.

10:20-10:45

70725 | *The Invisibility of Translator's Presence*

Jyotika Elhance, University of Delhi, India

"I see translation as the attempt to produce a text so transparent that it does not seem to be translated. A good translation is like a pane of glass. You only notice that it's there when there are little imperfections— scratches, bubbles. Ideally, there shouldn't be any. It should never call attention to itself." Norman Shapiro When a translated text, be it fiction or non-fiction, verse or prose is free of regional, stylistic or linguistic peculiarities, it attains fluency and transparency and gets readily accepted by publishers, reviewers, and readers alike. It reflects the original author's style, personality and intention in the target language with complete ease, and no longer reads as a translation. This illusory effect of the original that is created by the translator paves way for her own invisibility. The greater the fluency, the greater the invisibility of the translator, and, presumably, the greater the visibility for the original author. Despite being faithful to the original and rendering themselves invisible, translations and translators do not get their due as they are treated as a second order representation, a derivative, a copy. The copyright laws and contractual arrangements between the publisher and translator or author and translator also remain largely unfavourable and ambiguous. In this paper, I would like to focus upon the travails and dilemmas faced by translators, the tight-rope walk that they have to undertake to make the translation seem "natural" and the consequent feeling of being let down/short-changed by the system.

10:45-11:10

70304 | *Reimagining English Education in Japan in an Age of Cultural and Racial Reckoning*

Gregory Paul Glasgow, Kanda University of International Studies, Japan

English language teaching (ELT) in Japan is often positioned in governmental discourse as a tool to develop intercultural and communicative competence, global citizens who can function successfully on the international stage. But to what degree is the ELT industry and English education policy promoting messages of diversity and internationalization? To what extent are Japanese students aware of more complex issues surrounding ethnoracial and cultural identity that are essential to a deeper understanding of our social world? Do personnel, curriculum, and materials policies in English education truly incorporate and expose students to a variety of cultural perspectives that represent the entire world, rather than the English-speaking Global North? Lastly, to what degree do intolerance and discrimination in the system (e.g., native-speakerism as a raciolinguistic ideology) preclude teachers from realizing their potential in ELT practice? This presentation will highlight pedagogical practices that adopt a critical multicultural approach (Glasgow, 2023) and provide examples of how educators around Japan are reimagining English education in an age of cultural and racial reckoning. The audience will be provided with tangible examples of pedagogical efforts, and implications regarding how English education policy and practice can be further refashioned to promote equity and inclusion in these uncertain times will be discussed."

11:25-13:05 | Room 707

# Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 2

Architecture and Urban Studies

Session Chair: Sofia Quiroga Fernandez

11:25-11:50

70783 | *The Appropriation of the History of Photography on Vinyl Record Covers*

José Carneiro, University of Porto, Portugal

By identifying the presence of a substantial number of appropriated images from the History of Photography on record covers of Pop Music (which exceeds 1000 units), in this research I propose to look closely the principles of photographic circulation that have been left out of common distribution networks, namely in museums, archives or publications. From this uncovered relationship, I'll argue that this thinking intersects with the reproducibility theory proposed by Walter Benjamin (1892-1940), but also with the dissemination of the artistic object announced by André Malraux (1901-1976) in the formulation of his "Le Musée Imaginaire". This subject has been the focus of my academic work, which has expanded to a collection accessible through this website: [www.recordsandphotographs.com](http://www.recordsandphotographs.com) The criterion of this collection is to gather photographs that belong to widely recognized authors, but admitting alternative and complementary narratives that encourage the construction of more plural discourses, for example, the discovery of photographers from more peripheral geographic locations. As the collection expands, it becomes equally challenging to identify correspondences between photographic typologies and musical genres. The most obvious example of this intersection is the reproduction, on the covers of Blues records, photographs taken by the Farm Security Administration. Finally, this collection does not only aim to identify the primordial photographs, it is intended, from an object not designed for this specific purpose, to activate the relationship with photographic practice, admitting variations in the level of uncertainty of how to read, interpret and construct the history of photography.

11:50-12:15

70684 | *Analysis of Festival Spaces in Taipei – A Case Study of Bangka Qingshan Festival*

SzuYin Liu, Tsinghua University, China

The urban space is given a different meaning from the daily life due to festivals, and the combination of the two creates a festival space that provides visitors with a special urban memory. This study conducted on-site investigation and research on the three-day pilgrimage activity of the traditional Taipei festival, the "Bangka Qingshan Festival". The study analyzed the crowd flow and festival nodes of the pilgrimage during a specific time period as the pattern of urban festival space. The study also used the perspective of urban and architectural design to analyze the plan and facade of the urban space, and explored the street scene and traffic relationship between pedestrians and vehicles at that time. Furthermore, the study conducted a comparative analysis of the daily urban space and non-daily festival space. Through the research on festival space, feedback is provided to the festival planning unit, hoping to incorporate the urban space texture and festival behavior into future urban festival planning to ensure smooth traffic flow and successful activities.

12:15-12:40

70761 | *Urban Governance for Cultural Space of Ancient Capitals: The Challenges of Experience, Imagination, and Ideology in Xi'an*

Xiaokang Lei, Northwest University, China

Jeffrey Guo, National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University, Taiwan

"Ancient Capitals" were once the core of governance systems, although with the passage of time and growth, still represented the development of different human civilization; in contemporary urban studies, they contain more meanings of cultural space. In this paper, with perspectives of spatial theories from French Sociologist, Henri Lefebvre, the author tries to look for continuation of the new governance model from construction of the old civilization, to figure out the ways of practice and representation in culture to describe this world ancient city in East Asia, Xi'an. Social policies, living styles and cultural beliefs derived from this ancient city help us to analyze the urban governance methods under one party dominated nation. The value and significance of this study are mainly based on the three relevant levels of structure to describe residents' everyday life with being voluntary dominated and controlled by space. From experience, imagination, and ideology; this city represents the hegemonic model of the Chinese cultural center, affecting its citizens with the daily life of coercion and adaptation; social relations constituted by discourses with metaphorical and metonymic functions; and consumption, advertising, fashion and travelling. Social policies, living styles and cultural beliefs derived from this ancient city help us to analyze the urban governance methods under one party-dominated nation, different from other East and Southeast Asian regimes, such as Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, and the Philippines. From the influence of global diversification and democratization, Xi'an in urban space also faces the challenges of cultural continuity and governance transformation.

12:40-13:05

69889 | *An Ethnographic Urban Approach to Kowloon Walled City*

Sofia Quiroga Fernandez, Xi'an Jiaotong-liverpool University, China

The proposal analyses the space of Kowloon's disappeared walled city through photographs and drawings. The pictures from G. Lambord and I. Girard's and the illustrations of Terasawa Kazumi have the ability to demonstrate a messy urban configuration from a social and ethnographic point of view, highlighting the idea of community as a fundamental and indispensable element in the development of this labyrinthine vertical slum narrative. Lambot and Girard, fascinated by this urban space, portray a place that, despite its deficiencies, manages to understand the city as a mega-organic structure that adapts spatially and socially to the changing requirements of users. Their photographs collect the daily life of this place during his last years, becoming an urban and social public document that facilitates the recreation and understanding of a disappeared place. Additionally, Terasawa Kazumi's drawings reflect the private and public spatial disposal. The illustrations note the living and working areas and the activities developed in the tiny spaces that made up each block, including the relationship between them. The general section and details depicted evidence for concepts related to high density and the dissolution of the limits between public and private. The depictions offer a narrative that explores new uses and forms of occupation that help the viewer understand the space's performance. Both approaches investigate social and architectural aspects that serve as the basis for Kowloon's spatial recreation, illustrating concepts and reflections on the development of the place and allowing observation and analysis to understand this disappeared city.

14:05-14:55 | Room 707

# Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 3

Literary Studies / All Genres / Theory

Session Chair: Kenneth Toah Nsah

14:05-14:30

68095 | *Intermedial Elements: Building Identity and Selfhood*

Mykyta Isagulov, University of Exeter, United Kingdom

The given paper is a case study of intermedial elements used to build distinct cultural identities and the image of selfhood in W.S. Maugham's novel *The Moon and Sixpence* (1919) set in England, France and Polynesia. The peculiarities of intermedial language used by the writer to enlarge the contextual field of his literary artefact are demonstrated through specific examples, primarily the analysis of available ekphratic depictions. These ekphratic fragmentation-type enlargements of the context of the novel serve the purpose of building, justifying, and showcasing the conflicts between cultures, mentalities, and arts. Thus, through the depiction of pictorial arts and the turbulent life of a self-made painter at the turn of the centuries, as seen through the eyes of a fictional popular writer, Maugham collides painting and writing as arts, English and French/Polynesian cultures, Apollonian and Dionysian as creative processes, modern and primaeva as the origins of art, as well as sets success and creative search for self-expression as artistic drivers. Altogether, these conflicts, binaries and oppositions set on the pages of the novel question the selfhoods of key characters, a painter and a writer, and serve the purpose of building two diverse cultural identities and mentalities – Englishness and non-Englishness, own and strange, acceptable and weird, accomplished commercially and accomplished spiritually. The paper concludes that intermedial elements are actively used by the writer to deepen the conflicts and enlarge the contextual field of the novel so that to reflect on the English mentality and French/Polynesian as a different and alien element.

14:30-14:55

69797 | *Literary Perspective on Foresight and Futures Studies in the Face of Climate Change and Ecological Breakdown in the Congo Basin*

Kenneth Toah Nsah, Université de Lille, France

In the age of a global climate and ecological crisis, how can literature in the broadest sense help us? And how can literature combine with foresight and futures studies to help us in these times of a climate emergency? In this paper, I will take a place-based, interdisciplinary literary approach to discuss how literature can contribute in addressing climate change and ecological breakdown, including biodiversity loss, in the Congo Basin in particular and in the world in general. The paper intends to highlight how literary studies can be connected to foresight and futures studies in ways that help us to anticipate, preempt and address the twin climate and ecological emergency facing the Earth today. The place at its centre is the Congo Basin in central Africa which is the second largest tropical rainforest in the world (after the Amazon in Latin America) with a significant potential for climate mitigation and biodiversity preservation. In this regard, I will suggest ways in which literature, in all genres (poetry, drama and prose), does not only contribute to narrative foresight studies, but also helps in raising ecological awareness, amplifying and inspiring youth climate activism, dismantling harmful metaphors, and imaging climate utopias and dystopias in ways that lead to more impactful climate action. The paper will draw on a range of theoretical and methodological approaches, notably postcolonial ecocriticism, environmental literary activism, foresight and futures studies, and interdisciplinary environmental humanities.



# Sunday, May 21

## Parallel Sessions

**All times are in Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)**

Abstracts appear as originally submitted by the author. Any spelling, grammatical, or typographical errors are those of the author.

09:30-10:45 | Room 703

# Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 1

South-East Asian Studies

Session Chair: Ho Keat Leng

09:30-09:55

70644 | *A Look into the Historical Background of Manga Publication in Vietnam*

Tran Thi Nguyet Anh, Doshisha University, Japan

The stormy history of Vietnam in the modern age had lasting impacts upon the way of the current Vietnamese government in dealing with cultural products, especially foreign media products in order to protect to national security as well as enhance national identity in the new era of globalization. Thus, the focus on the censorship upon media products, in the case of Japanese manga, can shed more light upon the prohibited topics and the mechanism of shaping the public's perception of the authority. Moreover, the transformation of Vietnamese publishers from pirated production to licensed publication implicated the ability to adapt of local market to the process of globalization. Yet the role of Vietnamese fans had been underrated much to the age and social discrimination of Japanese manga since the beginning due to the lack of knowledge when come in touch with new forms of media after decades of disconnection to global culture in Vietnam. Thus, in this study, I argue that the role of local publishers and manga fans were equally significant in the development of manga market in Vietnam while confronting the tight censorship of the local authority.

09:55-10:20

68955 | *The Poem "Ordinary Days" by Y Nhi and the Picture of the "Imagined Community" in Modern Vietnamese Literature*

Hong Anh Nguyen, Ho Chi Minh City University of Education, Vietnam

Community discourse often dominates in modern Vietnamese literature, expressing the idea that community is associated with tradition, history, and culture, especially in the war and post-war period. Amidst that general trend, Y Nhi's poetry is a breakthrough and creative poetic style. Although Y Nhi (1944 - ) belongs to the Vietnam-American war poets, she soon follows her own path, innovating the form of poetry and renovating the content of her writings. Until now, Y Nhi's poetry is not only one of the most famous representatives of modern Vietnamese poetry but also internationally recognized with the 2015 Cikada Prize. One of her poetic innovations is the construction of the community image. We find the cultural theory of "imagined community" in "Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism" by Benedict Anderson (1936-2015) as a theoretical tool that is worthwhile to help us analyse the image of the community in the poem "Ordinary Days" by Y Nhi. Applying this theory, the article proves that the poem builds a new community image, not connected by tradition, history, or causal time, but by the "imagined" with simultaneity and empty time. The change in the concept of community in the poem preceded the Vietnamese literary movements at that time, partly supporting the evolution of Vietnamese literary style in the later period.

10:20-10:45

71098 | *Social Media Marketing: A Comparison of Informative and Normative Influence on Instagram*

Jun Jie Calvin Quek, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Ho Keat Leng, Aston Institute, Hong Kong

Social media marketing is effective as consumption behaviours can be affected through social influence on social media. Social influence can be in the form of informative influence where consumers are influenced by credible sources of information or normative influence where influence is achieved through the desire to conform to expectations of others. The aim of this study is to examine the effectiveness of the two main types of social influence in social media marketing in Singapore. 154 respondents were recruited for this study. They were assigned to one of three groups. Respondents in all the groups viewed an Instagram post of a fictitious brand of sports shoes and were tasked to indicate the perceived quality and purchase intention of the sports shoes. In the second (n=52) and third group (n=52), respondents were provided with additional information in the form of informative and normative comments to the post respectively. A one-way analysis of variance showed that there was a significant difference between the groups in the perception of quality of the shoes ( $F(2,151)=17.09, p<.01$ ) with respondents in the informative group reporting significantly higher scores. In addition, a one-way analysis of variance showed that there was a significant difference between the groups in the purchase intention of the shoes ( $F(2,151)=11.90, p<.01$ ). Respondents in the informative group again had a significantly higher score compared to other groups. This suggests that only informational social influence is effective in influencing consumer behaviour in social media marketing.

11:25-12:40 | Room 703

# Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 2

South-East Asian Studies

Session Chair: Kim-Lan Cao

11:25-11:50

67174 | *Comparison of ASEAN Quality Standards and UNICEF's Minimum Standards on Childcare Services for Children Aged 0-4 Years Old*

Jitjuta Nicol, British Embassy in Beijing, China

The Framework Agreement for Cooperation between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) which was signed in 2014 states that areas of collaboration include information sharing and technical support on Early Childhood Care and Development. This bilateral agreement is categorized as ASEAN Socio-Cultural Cooperation. The ASEAN Early Childhood Care, Development and Education Quality Standards document covering childcare services for children aged 0-4 years old was published in 2017 while the UNICEF's minimum standards document related to childcare services of similar age group children was published since 2008. Both ASEAN and UNICEF agreeably acknowledge that the ASEAN standards would be "a blueprint" of early childhood development plan for ASEAN member states. The first finding of the research is that the ASEAN standards require actions from states, service providers as well as families while the UNICEF standards require actions toward states' legal support such as having labor law and regulations which entitle parental leave. Whilst the ASEAN standards depend on families and communities, the UNICEF standards aims to change social structure such as reducing child poverty rate for a long-term quality child development. Functionalism theory is applicable well in this research because as seen that ASEAN states alone will not be able to achieve such good quality of childcare services. UNICEF shares information and technical support to some extent. The future research might focus on possibility of creating ASEAN standards on parental leave and benefits which should be paralleled with the ASEAN Economic blueprints 2025.

11:50-12:15

68193 | *Nationalism: A Core Factor in the Compromise of the Antagonistic Relationship Between Confucianism and Feminism in Vietnam (a Survey of the Female Newspapers in the Early 20th Century)*

Kim Lan Cao, Institute of Literature - Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences, Vietnam

Vietnam was colorful and complex in the Europeanization "whirlwind" of the early 20th century since it followed the footsteps of the French colonists, forming smoldering contradictions in society when it contained both the shortcomings of the previous ideology as well as the advances and disadvantages of the new idea, in which emerges the antagonistic relationship between feminism and Confucian ethical standards for women. During this time, Vietnamese intellectuals criticized Confucianism in many aspects, bringing it to a crisis. The Confucian ethical practices expose problems that are directly incompatible with feminism's emancipatory and equal thinking. In reality, there was reconciliation, but this compromise also concealed underlying issues that were not associated with the nature of either new or old thoughts but rather with nationalism and the colonial issue. This, in specific, helps in our understanding of the cultural resistance and assimilation phenomena. Based on the survey of this antagonistic relationship in the female newspapers of the early 20th century, from both the situation and the solution, the paper focuses on explaining the reasons for reconciliation between these two opposing ideas. From there, to answer a more profound question, how were cultural resistance and assimilation dealt with in Vietnam during the French colonial period? The rapid reconciliation, on the one hand, distinguishes Vietnamese feminism; on the other hand, it refers to a nation's internal strength and identity, which are the controlling factors of acculturation phenomena.

12:15-12:40

70541 | *Decision-Making Reasons of Thai People to Put Elderly Parent in Nursing Home*

Sauwaluck Koojaroenprasit, Kasetsart University, Thailand

Sumaree Pumpinyo, Kasetsart University, Thailand

The purposes of this study were to examine the reasons to put parents in the nursing home in Bangkok, Thailand and to examine the differences in gender and age on the reasons to put parents in the nursing homes. A questionnaire survey was used. The sample was 200. It was found that the respondents were female and male of 70 percent and 30 percent, respectively. The majority respondents were in age group more than 50 years old, with income more than 47,000 baht per month. The results indicated that the most important reasons to put their parents in the nursing home are; safer to stay in the nursing homes than stay at home, there are medical specialists in charge, and 24-hour care, respectively. Person influencing decision making to choose the nursing homes for their parents is themselves, parents, relatives, and friends, respectively. The results showed that gender difference affected only one reason to put parents in the nursing home; the nursing home is near their residences. The age group differences affected the two reasons to put parents in the nursing homes; well-known nursing homes and want their parents to have friends at the same age.

13:40-15:20 | Room 703

# Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 3

Indian and South Asian Studies

Session Chair: Wing-Cheuk Chan

13:40-14:05

70805 | *On the Sidelines: The Bystander in the 2002 Gujarat Riots*

Suyesha Dutta, Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada, Canada

Communal violence informs post-independent India's socio-political history in a way that master narratives surrounding any violent event focus mainly on perpetrators and victims. Then, how must one tackle the challenge of discerning microhistories from within these master narratives? I examine the role of bystanders as an analytical category to reconstruct the memory of communal riots in India. For this, I look to the 2002 Gujarat Riots as a case study as they represented collective forms of violence and victimization, and raised complex questions about the links between individual responsibility, collective behaviour, and state-sanctioned violence. The memory of political violence in India has been shaped by the people and groups who are at the helm and possess the power to establish the truth. With this hierarchical characterization of society and resulting national histories, I have utilized local and alternative testimonies that provide a lens to view human experiences ostensibly different from our own and create a historical understanding of violent political events as they have unfolded in India. As the research was mainly undertaken during the pandemic, much of my sources look at the testimonies presented in the Times of India, the Human Rights Watch Report on 2002 Gujarat, monthly journal Communalism Combat, and the book Gujarat Files by journalist Rana Ayyub. This paper aims to place the bystander in its geographical, historical, and to an extent its sociological setting, to understand bystander behaviour and their socio-historical role in the making of the 2002 Gujarat Riots.

14:05-14:30

70553 | *Drinking Water Supply in Disadvantaged Areas in Bangladesh: Case Study of Salt-Affected Area in the Southwest Coast Region*

Shota Yamada, Rikkyo University, Japan

Government and non-governmental organisations have been installing water supply facilities to solve the drinking water crisis in Bangladesh. However, the facilities are distributed unevenly. Therefore, this study examined the reasons of bias in water supply facility locations. Field surveys were conducted in 2023 in a village comprising four settlements (North, South, West and East) on the southwest coast of Shyamnagar Upazila; these settlements are facing saline intrusion into groundwater and surface water. The survey found that eight water supply facilities have been constructed in the village. Five facilities are located in South Settlement, which has the largest population and borders surrounding villages where there are schools, markets and crab farms (the main industry in the region), although one is under construction and four have been abandoned. North and East Settlements, which are situated along a river and frequently affected by floods, contain three facilities, two of which has been broken because of the cyclone in 2009. West Settlement, which has the fewest inhabitants and is also vulnerable to flooding, has never had a facility. This study suggests that the location and population of settlements and villages are significant factors in the establishment of water supply facilities and those in disadvantaged areas are often left without potable water. Therefore, this study concludes that a universal drinking water supply is required to ensure all people have access to clean drinking water, regardless of location.

14:30-14:55

70052 | *In Search of Institutional Logics Behind the Management Practices of South Asia*

Kumudinei Dissanayake, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka

Historical records claim that South Asian countries had a rich civilization, used advanced technologies (e.g., in irrigation systems, monument construction, etc.), and were self-sufficient with their-own practice-driven knowledge. In recent times, South Asian management practices have proven to be having multiple grounds, thus most of such practices claim a traditional route combined with the adoption or incorporation of Western-bound practices. The co-existence of rich cultural heritages and colonial influences have shaped the practices in the South Asian region. However, the clear ground routes of current organizational management practices in this region are yet to be uncovered. The present study aims to demonstrate the institutional logic behind the formation of contemporary management practices in South Asia. Drawing from the neo-institutional theory, and adopting the institutional logic perspective, this study explains the grounds on which the individual, organizational, and state-level institutions have been derived from both traditional (indigenous) as well as colonial institutional logic. Applying the document search as the method of data collection, and content analysis as the method of analysis, the study explores these logics in five selected South Asian countries, namely, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. The results of this study present a conceptual model of the interactive institutional logic and resultant individual, organizational and state-level actors in the institutional environment.

14:55-15:20

68256 | *Dharmakīrti's Sahopalambhaniyama – A Phenomenological Interpretation*

Wing-cheuk Chan, Brock University, Canada & Academia Sinica, Taiwan

In recent years, Dharmakīrti's Sahopalambhaniyama has become a focus in the research on Buddhist epistemology. However, despite several scholarly investigations on this topic, its proper significance has remained in darkness. The goal of this paper is to clarify the true nature of Dharmakīrti's *sahopalambhaniyama*. This involves two major tasks. First, to argue that Dharmakīrti's *sahopalambhaniyama* is not a "logical" argument. In this context, it will start with a critique of the interpretations of Shiro Matsumoto, Takashi Iwata, Birgit Kellner, and John Taber. Secondly, to develop a phenomenological reading of Dharmakīrti's *sahopalambhaniyama*. Specifically, Dharmakīrti's *sahopalambhaniyama* will be compared to Sartre's axiom in phenomenology. All this will show that it is incorrect to understand Dharmakīrti's *sahopalambhaniyama* as a so-called "Proof for Idealism" (Franco). As a consequence, it will also confirm my general thesis that both Dignāga and Dharmakīrti are neither Sautrantikas nor Yogācāra idealists. Rather, their Buddhist epistemology is basically an "epistemology without ontology."



09:30-11:10 | Room 704

# Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 1

Comparative Studies of Asian and East Asian Studies

Session Chair: Benjamin Wai Ming Ng

09:30-09:55

68514 | *A Comparative Study of Trauma Memory and Cultural Identity between 1990s Chinese and Korean Films*  
Xiaoman Liu, Seoul National University, South Korea

With the disintegration of the Cold War system and the transformation of the social and economic structure, the Chinese and Korean film industries have undergone earth-shaking changes since the early 1990s. The first is the reform of the film production and distribution system, which provides a material basis for the integration of film and capital markets. Secondly, in the process of accelerated globalization, the themes and genres of films have become more diverse, in the process of seizing market quota with Hollywood movies, how to position the national films of the two countries have become the most concerned topic of the filmmakers. Just as China's fifth generation of directors won the attention of the West with the national fables of "Iron House" and "Rural China" in the 1980s, they successively made works such as "The Blue Kite", "Farewell My Concubine" and "Life" that examined historical reality in the early 1990s, to reconstruct the collective memory of "China", and also won the global pinnacle moment of Chinese film. At the same time, Korean films got rid of the shackles of ideological censorship, and reproduced historical memory and national trauma with films such as "To the Starry Island", "A Single Spark" and "A Petal", which opened the new wave of Korean films. Therefore, this article re-explores the historical trauma films of China and South Korea in the 1990s from the perspective of national films, and explores how Chinese and Korean films reconstruct the 'state-nation' cultural identity through historical trauma narratives.

09:55-10:20

67925 | *Representations of the Modern Girl in Uno Chiyo's and Suat Derviş's Literary Works*  
Aslı Kaynar, University of Queensland, Australia

The figure of the modern girl emerged in Turkey and Japan in the 1920s. They drew attention due to their Westernised looks and liberal lifestyle and became a popular subject among authors and the media. However, male authors' and media (newspaper articles, advertisements and so on) portrayals of this figure mostly consist of stereotypes. This paper supports the idea that modern girls were more than the male gaze depicted them to be, and we can get a fuller understanding of the modern girl by examining the theme of desire and self-representation in the literary works of women. There are not enough literary studies done on the modern girl figure. Moreover, Japanese modern girls have been only compared to Korean, Chinese and Western modern girls, whereas Turkish modern girls have not received much attention from scholars around the world. This research explores the representations of modern girls in Japanese author Uno Chiyo's and Turkish novelist Suat Derviş's selected literary works by adopting the feminist desire theories. It aims to demonstrate that the modern girl is a complex figure and carry the discussion beyond the figure's similarities to the Western model.

10:20-10:45

67815 | *Confucianism, Platonism and the Future of the 'Hybrid Regime': Beyond China*  
Mario Maritan, Mahidol University International College, Thailand

My presentation would discuss the future of liberalism and the preservation of Confucian values in East Asian societies and politics. The discussion involves an interdisciplinary analysis of contemporary East Asian politics that draws on classical political philosophy and history, with implications also in the field of global affairs. The presentation argues that whereas Western political life is based on misunderstanding and forsaking its classical past, as Wittfogel and von Hayek had already shown, with very little originating from ancient Greece besides the terminology of political institutions, East Asian societies are steeped in their own classical tradition. And it is not China that may represent Daniel Bell's 'hybrid regime', but the other 'Confucian' societies of East Asia. These societies may offer the key to the future of politics, also for the West, by conflating meritocracy and the Rule of Law, which are aspects that can be found across Confucius', Mencius' and Plato's philosophies. Contrary to Bell, I argue that Confucian principles in China are abused as a tool of legitimization of total power, thus actually jeopardizing Confucian teachings. Contrary to Tongdong Bai, I argue that Plato's and Aristotle's political philosophies are much closer to Confucianism than is generally thought. Drawing on Burckhardt, Strauss, Wittfogel and von Hayek, the discussion argues that Western beliefs about the irreconcilable nature of Asian and European philosophies and politics rest precisely on the West's abandonment of classical political philosophy, which was funnelled into the present through the distortions of the French Revolution.

10:45-11:10

68358 | *The Yijing and the Japanese Creation Myth*  
Benjamin Wai-ming Ng, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

The Japanese creation myth described in the Jindai no maki (Chapters on the Age of the Gods) of the Nihon shoki (Chronicles of Japan, 720) was strongly influenced by early Chinese Daoist texts. Yijing-related concepts such as taiji (Supreme Ultimate), yinyang (the two complementary and contradictory forces in the universe), qiankun (first two trigrams representing heaven and earth), sancai (three powers or realms of the universe: heaven, earth, man), wuxing (five phases or agents), and bagua (eight trigrams) were applied to explain different aspects of the Japanese creation myth. The Japanese creation myth was later Confucianized in the Tokugawa period (1603-1868) when Japanese Confucian and Shinto scholars provided the Neo-Confucian metaphysical underpinning for Shinto mythology. Based on textual analysis of the Jindai no maki, this study aims to investigate how Yijing-related concepts were used to construct the Japanese creation myth and how Tokugawa Confucian and Shinto scholars further elaborated upon it.

11:25-12:40 | Room 704

# Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 2

Chinese Studies

Session Chair: Yalei Zhai

11:25-11:50

68933 | *'Is Human Nature Evil?' – A Critical Analysis of Xunzi's Rebuttal of Mengzi's Appraisal of Human Nature*  
Pawel Zygadlo, Xian Jiaotong-Liverpool University, China

'The stereotyped, simple version of Chinese philosophy portrays Xunzi 荀子 as the opposite to Mencius 孟子. Mencius argues that human nature is good; Xunzi portrays it as evil.' (Kupperman, 2000, 89).

Indeed, Xunzi, criticising Mengzi's position, seems to be advocating that human nature (人之性) is originally evil/wicked. In the chapter On Evil (Human) Nature (性惡篇), he claims that what is natural in humans is evil (人之性惡), and what is good is a result of learning and appropriation (其善者偽). However, the fact that such learning and appropriation is possible begs the question about the 'nature of nature' in Xunzi's thought. Moreover, the explicit claim about evil human nature is nowhere to be found outside the chapter dedicated to it. It makes one doubt the centrality of the notion in Xunzi's philosophy, so readily ascribed to it by Chinese and some western scholars, or on the other hand, put under question the widely accepted perception of Xunzi's position in this regard.

This paper is intended as a detailed, critical analysis of the content of the chapter On Evil (Human) Nature in the Xunzi. It will then first determine the actual point of controversy between Xunzi and Mengzi. Second, it will discuss the method Xunzi applied in his analysis. Third, it will revisit the notion of 'Evil (Human) Nature' and demonstrate what and why the notion of nature means in Xunzi.

11:50-12:15

68620 | *Policy Punctuations and Issue Diversity on the Chinese Government Agenda, 1949-2022*

Xinwei Chen, Monash University, Australia

Robert Thomson, Monash University, Australia

The policy agenda has been recognised as a fundamental feature of public policy in democratic regimes. It is central to both the practice and understanding of policy change and governance. However, systematic analysis of the policy agenda in China is rare. Using a new dataset of all China's five-year plans and National laws between 1949 and 2022, this paper analyses the policy agenda of the Chinese government and test the hypotheses on agenda change and diversity over time. The analysis uses the Comparative Agenda Project (CAP) coding framework to measure total political attention to particular policy issues. I found that the stability has been interrupted by periods of significant changes especially when leadership changeover involved. China, as the largest authoritarian regime, its policy agenda dynamics involved both small changes and big shifts. This indicates that the punctuated equilibrium theory is well suited to the agenda of the Chinese government. I also measure entropy to identify the dispersion of government attention across issues, which shows how the Chinese government agenda become more diverse over time. This can be accounted for by China's rapid economic growth, marketisation and modernisation. Overall, this paper describes and explains stability and change in China's policy agenda over the past 7 decades. It offers empirical insights on Chinese politics and policy making.

12:15-12:40

68670 | *Confucian Family Values and Fertility Intentions: Understanding China's Post-One-Child Declining Birthrates*

Yalei Zhai, Shinshu University, Japan

China has a high-level fertility-preference culture because Confucian family values have long encouraged childbearing among the people. However, the one-child policy has greatly transformed childbearing decisions, resulting in a rapid decline in fertility rates. Despite the one-child policy (1979–2015) being replaced by a universal two-child policy in 2016 and a three-child policy in 2021, births reached a record low in 2019 and continued to decline. This study aims to identify a potential cause for the declining birth rate in the post-one-child policy era, from the perspective of the relationship between fertility intentions and Confucian family values. The data come from a survey regarding the fertility willingness of Tianjin residents (n = 660 women, aged 17–49 years). This survey demonstrates that the Confucian family values that prioritized a high level of fertility are still widely accepted among women of childbearing age. However, empirical results indicate that a stronger endorsement of Confucian family values does not predict greater fertility intentions. Particularly among young women, strong Confucian family values increase the willingness to raise only one child. Overall, as long as China's society is ultra-competitive, without an overall social welfare guarantee, Confucian family values could prevent women from having more children, regardless of any implementable changes to the country's birth policy.

13:40-15:20 | Room 704

# Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 3

Korean Studies

Session Chair: Sangwon Shin

13:40-14:05

68813 | *National Identity of Korea Through the 'Othering' of China*

Jung June Huh, Sungkyunkwan University, South Korea

This article examines the Korean national identity and how China has been viewed by the Blue House petitions that represent the Korean public. I analyze how the Korean public has promoted nationalism through the online petition board and how this reflects public opinion in their disputes against China. Disputes between the two East Asian nations have become more frequent. These disputes are not rare, and in recent years there have been numerous, ranging from a call for a ban on entry, the building of Chinatown, and cultural aspects such as Hanbok and Kimchi. These areas of disagreement represent the growing Sinophobia and nationalism within Korea. By analyzing the frames used in the Blue House petitions, I identify the components of national identity that the citizens are fighting to defend. I argue that despite some changes to the Korean identity and the introduction of multiculturalism, the Korean identity persists in being dominated by ethnic, cultural, and civic nationalism.

14:05-14:30

70659 | *Obstruction or Protection: Restrictive Property Right and Rural Development in South Korea During the Era of Rapid Growth*

Jongryong Park, Seoul National University, South Korea

This paper examines the effects of restrictive property rights on farmland on the 'condensed decline' of rural areas and agriculture in South Korea. It is a well-established thesis in the economic history literature that secured property rights and inclusive institutions are essential in and conducive to long-run economic development. However, determining the nature of a certain institution is not always straightforward, especially if the relevant society is under a historically advanced institutional regime. One example is the farmland institution of modern South Korea. Despite drastic transitions in its political and economic status in the last century, South Korea's farmland institution has hardly changed since 1950 when the renowned land reform was implemented. By limiting tenancy and enlargement of farmland, this institution pursues protecting small-sized family farms which cultivate their own field. On one hand, it has securing and inclusive nature in that it prevents peasants from being extracted by powerful landlords. On the other hand, it is an impingement on property right that restricts the free choices of farmers. Unfortunately, under this farmland institution, South's rural society and agriculture have long suffered from diminishing population and competitiveness for decades, while the county itself was rapidly growing. I analyze how the former institution affected the latter decline from 1960 to 1995. The results show that successful enforcement of the institution drove farmers out of agriculture rather than protecting them. I confirm the causality by introducing historical IV and controlling for regional environmental characteristics.

14:30-14:55

68265 | *Acculturation and Social Identity: A Qualitative Inquiry of Emergence of Ethnic Identity Among 1.5 and 2nd Generation Korean New Zealanders*

Lynne Soon-Chean Park, University of Auckland, New Zealand

This paper explores the process of acculturation and ethnic identity formation among 1.5- and 2nd-generation Koreans living in New Zealand. This study begins with the observation that they tend to show strengthened ethnic identity and co-ethnic preference as they move to higher-level schools. This study employs two social psychological perspectives of social identity theory and acculturation theory to comprehend the emerging ethnic identity among ethnic Korean New Zealanders. Using qualitative research methods, this study is based on in-depth interviews with twenty 1.5-generation and ten 2nd-generation Korean New Zealanders. Our findings highlight the acculturation process of the participants by identifying a particular context for establishing social identity as a 'Korean.' In a specific context, the participants tend to perceive their ethnicity as a visible social stigma that conveys a devalued social identity. Their increased ethnic consciousness drives them in one of two directions: (1) denying or suppressing their ethnicity in response to negative connotations of their social identity in the eyes of local people, especially dominant Pākehā peers; or (2) adhering to their ethnic identity and reinforcing co-ethnic peer relations. However, the enhanced multi-ethnic and multi-cultural climate in New Zealand and the increased awareness of Korean popular culture among local New Zealanders provide the social context for developing a hybrid or hyphenated identity as Kowī, Korean Kiwi, or Kiwi Korean.

14:55-15:20

69933 | *Exhibiting Capitalism: The Chosŏn Expositions and the Construction of Economic Selves*

Sangwon Shin, Inje University, South Korea

Ban Lee, University of St Andrews, United Kingdom

This study presents an account of the exhibitions at the Chosŏn Expositions of 1915 and 1929. We examine the construction of economic agents during the Japanese occupation period (Eckert, 2003) with reference to the growing literature of market studies (Muniesa, Millo, & Callon, 2007). The study traces how these exhibitions can be construed as political and economic apparatuses for economisation (Çalışkan & Callon, 2010) via Foucauldian archaeology (Foucault, 1970) of material and discursive artefacts. The study investigates the construction of modern/semi-modern Koreans as economic agents through the exhibition of 1915 and its preparation. The Exposition of 1915 was where many colonial Koreans –who were yet familiar with modernity– first encountered modern spectacles. The exhibitions presented not only economising devices such as financial products and statistics but also quasi-actants such as capitalistic cultures. The Exposition of 1929 was to legitimise the governmentality of the Japanese empire by exhibiting how colonial Korea had been modernised. We focus on the process of Koreans transforming themselves into economised bodies, through which the process of colonisation was achieved. Theoretically, the study seeks to investigate how the market studies perspective can be converged with the Foucauldian notion of governmentality (Foucault, Burchell, Gordon, & Miller, 1991). We argue that the material and discursive arrangements of the exhibitions exerted positive influences than disciplinary powers on the people of Chosŏn. They were not unilaterally structured by overwhelming forces of modernisation but instead resisted and actively embraced the modernity interacting with economic devices, while governance at a distance was enacted.



09:55-11:10 | Room 705

# Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 1

Cultural Studies

Session Chair: Zhaoxun Song

09:55-10:20

70831 | *Caring for Uncommon Bodies: (Re)building Yoseba as a Space of Indifferent Care for the Drifting Underclass Labourers*

Charmaine Samakande, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan  
Didi Kyoung Ae Han, Andong National University, South Korea

This study explores biopolitical dynamics evolving around care and precarity in Japan by exploring San'ya, a major yoseba (day labour market) in Tokyo. Based on extensive archival research and ethnographic fieldwork in San'ya between 2019 and 2021, this study pursues two aims. First, it conceptualises care as a contested, biopolitical terrain where different conceptions and sensibilities around autonomy, security, and in/dependence clash. Second, this study analyses the strategies of care developed by activists over the past three decades as a concrete example of care as an "ethics of relating to others" (McEwan & Goodman, 2010). The elderly rough sleepers are clearly different from what Negri (in Curcio, 2010) calls the "citizen", the subjectivity "historically integrated in the biopolitical order of welfare". If so, however, how does one care for the older labourers who have lived on their own and resisted being in any bounded relations for their entire lives? In order to effectively engage the historically produced "rebellious bodies that refuse to be beholden", to borrow the words of an activist, has developed practical strategies which I refer to as "indifferent care". This study demonstrates how yoseba activists' practices of indifferent care (re)produce the yoseba as a space for older day labourers to maintain their "way of life" and resonates with how drifting underclass labourers in the Edo and Meiji periods created a loose network of care beyond intimacy.

10:20-10:45

70167 | *Perspectives on Multiculturalism, Migration and Intercultural Communication: The Role of Social Enterprises in Helping Africans Cultivate Cultural Belonging in Taiwan*

Charmaine Samakande, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan  
Hsiao-Ling Chung, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

Media-projections, policies, and public attitudes toward migrants often contribute to multiculturalism practices. African migrants in particular, are a poorly represented minority group, frequently criminalized and mislabeled in global media. In Taiwan, African migrants are underrepresented in local media, making worldwide media outlets the prime available information source. Consequently, these negative and inadequate narratives hinder their capacity to adapt, integrate, and cultivate belongingness in Taiwan. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to help African migrants in Taiwan foster a cultural sense of belonging, by identifying their psychological, cultural, and social concerns. Using both qualitative and quantitative research methodologies, this study addresses the following issues: (I) The role of Taiwanese policies and media in supporting, framing, and assisting African minority migrants. (II) The challenges African minority migrants experience in integrating to their new lives, (III) The need for social enterprises that cater to their social and cultural needs. (IV) The obstacles social enterprises face while trying to support and assist them in establishing belonging-based communities. Therefore, to address these issues, this research looks into active social enterprises in Taiwan dedicated to helping African migrants, yet due to their limitations, struggle to recognize African migrant distinct and diverse needs. Furthermore, this research identifies the significance of cultivating intercultural communication strategies in multicultural enterprises, encouraging communication, respect and understanding of different cultures through cross-cultural dialogue. Ultimately, through looking at their content marketing and storytelling strategies, this study will develop a social belonging-based enterprise model, which intersects multiculturalism ideology with intercultural content marketing strategies.

10:45-11:10

68805 | *Acculturation Strategies and Co-cultural Communication Practices of Hong Kong Drifters*

Zhaoxun Song, the Hang Seng University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Each year, thousands of Mainland Chinese students, dubbed Hong Kong drifters, come to Hong Kong to pursue their studies. According to acculturation theory, they are acculturative groups in Hong Kong society who are placed in a new culture. Because they are minority cultural groups who have to interact with the mainstream cultural groups according to co-cultural communication theory. Both acculturation theory and co-cultural theory propose their own sets of strategies that these acculturative/minority group members adopt in response to the new/mainstream culture. Can we make a theoretic advancement by integrating the two theories into one? If yes, how can we make use of the strengths and avoid the limits of these two theories in the integration? This study is carried out in three phases. Firstly, it compares the similarities and contrast the differences of the two theories. Secondly, it regroups the acculturation strategies into co-cultural strategies and co-cultural strategies into acculturation strategies based on the extant literature on the communication practices of the Hong Kong drifters. Thirdly, it develops an integrated model of acculturation strategies and co-cultural communication practices. This interdisciplinary research makes a meaningful and theoretical contribution by integrating the acculturation strategies in the cross-cultural psychology with the co-cultural approaches in the co-cultural communication. It critiques and extends both acculturation theory and co-cultural theory in ways that extend beyond their initial scopes. The association and integration of the co-cultural theorizing framework with Berry's acculturation model creates a triangulated theoretical approach to the study of such acculturative groups/co-cultural groups as Hong Kong drifters.

11:25-12:40 | Room 705

# Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 2

Cultural Studies & Sociology

Session Chair: Yunjoo Sung

11:25-11:50

68351 | *The Legitimatization of a New Form of Traditional Arts: A Study of Nouvelle Cantonese Opera in Hong Kong Since 2007*

Jackie Yuen, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Victor Shin, Lingnan University, Hong Kong

Cantonese opera, an important stream of Chinese opera originated in Guangdong, is a prominent traditional art in China since the 1920s. In 2009 Cantonese opera has been inscribed onto the UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. This frame of a world-class cultural heritage defined Cantonese opera as a traditional art form. Meanwhile, there has also been a rise of nouvelle Cantonese opera since the 2000s, a stream of Cantonese opera performance that incorporated western and modern elements from other art forms into traditional Cantonese opera in terms of the content and the production model. The number of nouvelle Cantonese opera productions in Hong Kong has increased since the late 2000s and more and more nouvelle Cantonese operas were shown overseas. The rise of nouvelle Cantonese opera in Hong Kong since the late 2000s presents an interesting case to examine the process of artistic legitimization of an alternative form of traditional art. This paper analyzed how macro-, meso-, and micro-level factors affected the opportunity space of pro-nouvelle practitioners in gaining legitimacy in the sector. From archives and in-depth interviews with Cantonese opera practitioners, this study shows that (i) macro factor – the change of Hong Kong's socio-political environment since its retrocession to Mainland China in 1997; (ii) meso factor – the institutionalization of training and funding systems; and (iii) micro factor – the establishment of personal troupes for resource mobilization – gave rise to nouvelle Cantonese opera in Hong Kong despite the challenges of its traditional counterpart.

11:50-12:15

69741 | *Arts-Based Way of Being and Knowing: Music Therapy with Young People from Multicultural Backgrounds in South Korea*

Joon Oh, Queen Margaret University, United Kingdom

The purpose of this research project is to gain an in-depth understanding of the musical experience of young people from multicultural backgrounds and to explore any effects of music therapy on their well-being. It ultimately focuses on giving voices to young people from multicultural backgrounds and sharing experiences through music. A mixed methodology has been employed. Five young people aged 12 to 16 years from multicultural families living in South Korea engaged in 'Mu-Being', a 15-weeks music therapy programme at Migrant Welfare Center. The approaches and contents of the session highlighted collaboration with young people in all processes of planning, doing, sharing, and reflecting. With narratives, musical and creative works were used to gain a holistic and integrated understanding of the experiences. At the same time, quantitative measures based on a multidimensional framework were used to investigate how music might affect the well-being of young people. The whole process of synthesis and interpretation included arts-informed methods. The findings and discussions of this study reveal the dynamic process through which young people experience and share music within a multicultural context, and how musical work authentically captures their lived experiences. It also demonstrates how music contributes to individual well-being and the creation of a 'healthful culture' in a community as a shared experience. This leads us to a fundamental reflection on the notion of 'Multicultural'. Furthermore, it provides an insight into how arts-informed ways like music contribute to the exploration of 'yet to be known' cultural areas.

12:15-12:40

70871 | *The Landscape of Korean Cultural Governance*

Yunjoo Sung, Korea National Open University, South Korea

Cultural governance has been a dominating terminology in the Korean cultural scene since the 2010s. The democratic approach to making a policy decision was regarded as the core asset which cultural governance has nurtured. Several public institutions, cultural spaces, festivals, and government councils have adopted the form of cultural governance in the last several years. Despite abundant case studies on cultural governance, there remains such a shallow academic discussion on this issue. This study asks how Korean cultural governance has emerged, developed, and transformed, by analyzing disparate and representative types of cultural governance - Arts Council of Korea, Seoul Artists Platform, Seogyo, and Seongbuk Artists Round table. This study is aimed to focus on the concept of 'participation'. Though cultural governance might be seen as the organizational form, this study argues that it was a symbolic medium of participation, in particular, the participation of artists and arts intermediaries. This study will answer the reason why cultural governance has dominated the entire art scene by mapping the different levels of participation.

14:05-15:20 | Room 705

# Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 3

Cultural Studies

Session Chair: Ying-Ying Chen

**14:05-14:30**

70676 | *Transnational Thai Boys' Love Drama Fandom Considered from the Gaze of Oriental-orientalism in Japan*  
Sae Shimauchi, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Japan

This study focuses on the interaction, creation, and practical activities of the Thai Boys' Love drama cyber-fandom. Through interviews, it examines how fans accept and consume the culture, and how their gaze and perception of Boys' Love and Thailand changes in the process, and how fans influence each other. In the Thai Boys' Love dramas cyber-fandom in Japan, people with diverse gender identities and sexualities, mainly women, intermingle, learn, and become aware of their changing gaze towards Thai and Japanese culture, queerness, and various related issues. Within a transnational framework, Thailand's culture is contrasted with others, particularly the west, and an oriental gaze has emerged in this context. Boys' Love content does not comprise the monolithic global queerness of Western culture, and fandoms have an attitude of learning. A movement beyond national Thailand-Japan framework has also emerged that explores its multifaceted nature within a single-issue context. Thus, the Thai Boys' Love drama fandom, comprised of diverse subcultures, overcomes the oriental perspective and reflects on the national framework by consuming Boys' Love's queer content.

**14:30-14:55**

67754 | *Hybridizing Nationalism and Entertainment in an Unanticipated Fashion: A Longitudinal Study of Hong Kong's Film Production in China Since 2003*  
Victor Shin, Lingnan University, Hong Kong

How do pop-culture producers survive in a field driven by both the state's political interests and the market forces? To address this question, this study examines how the film production companies from Hong Kong coped with the institutional pressures in China after the People's Republic of China (PRC) government implemented the Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement in 2003. The Chinese film market offers a rich context to pursue this inquiry because it is a field wherein enduring institutional complexity encompassing both a political and a market logic is evident. The Hong Kong film companies' experience also presents an intriguing case: they were once a prominent player in the field, best known for their market-oriented traits that sometimes challenged the officially permissible line in China's censorship regulations. During the early 2010s, however, many of them shifted their focus to producing propaganda-like movies. This study draws on a quantitative dataset and an event-history database on Mainland-Hong Kong film co-productions between 2003 and 2016, and in-depth interviews with industry practitioners in Hong Kong and mainland China. The unanticipated consequences of the Hong Kong film companies' strategic actions and their implications for the development of the cultural industry in mainland China will also be discussed.

**14:55-15:20**

70755 | *Exploring Cultural Imagination for Indian Most Popular Movies*  
Chen Ying-Ying, National United University, Taiwan

In India, south India film industries outperform Bollywood in recent years. For Indian audiences, they experience historically different choices for film appreciation and entertaining styles. This study uses textual analysis to interpret public and social meanings for two kinds of most popular Indian movies: Top 10 movies in India movie markets, and Top 10 most popular India movies in global markets. The latter is influenced by non-Indians and other non-controllable factors. In total, 11 Indian movies are analyzed. From perspectives of cultural studies, texts are analyzed through concepts such as collective subjectivities, imagined communities, feeling structure of social groups and being local, social consciousness of issues. This study finds that Indian most popular movies are often loyal to Indian audiences and offer them ways to explore a possibly better self, not only individually but maybe more collectively.



09:30-11:10 | Room 707

# Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 1

Media & Journalism

Session Chair: Qingning Wang

09:30-09:55

70441 | *Kathoey and Social Media Content Production: (Trans)gendering Creative Labour in Thailand*  
Treenon Kirdnark, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

The past decade has seen an increasing visibility of Thai transgender women (kathoey) in the social media realm. Many kathoey, a Thai colloquial term for transgender woman, ventured out into the platform economy by sharing self-produced content and hoping for monetary gains. Some achieved the status of social media influencers while content creators have become a lucrative career option globally. The emerging opportunity to acquire more capital is of significance especially when studies show that kathoey remain ostracized culturally and economically in Thai society. This paper will examine the growing, yet underexplored, kathoey social media influencers whose daily usage of media became a new form of work. Drawing on Marxist-inspired creative labour theories conceptualized from gender studies perspectives, this study examines the lived experience of kathoey influencers whose content production activities are intertwined with the global platform economy and the local socio-economic structure. In-depth interviews of 12 notable and well-established kathoey social media influencers were conducted. Research questions that this research project poses include: 1) In what way do the Thai gender discourse and emerging form of platform works help define what it means to be kathoey creative labours? 2) To what extent can the kathoey creative labours negotiate with the stigmatized gender tropes through their daily works which involve community, creativity and commerciality?

09:55-10:20

70729 | *Reversed Agenda-setting in the Xuzhou Chained Woman Incident: Dynamics Between Citizen Journalists, Mainstream Media, Netizens, and a Multi-levelled Government*

Ho Man Tang, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong

Li Siyu, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong

Chen Ziyu, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong

Liu Yushan, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong

States with centralized political power often censor journalism content and a softer version involves practices of framing and agenda-setting by newsroom senior editorial. The rise of social media and citizen journalism make censorship more porous. This research analyzes the interactions between official media and citizen journalism in the case of the Xuzhou chained woman incident in China. In January 2022, video of a mother in shabby condition chained in a hut next to a family with eight children went viral on Tiktok. Local officials responded to netizens' concern stating that the woman is legitimately married, but was mentally ill and locked-up to avoid disturbing family members during Chinese New Year celebrations. However, citizen journalists (some are ex-journalists) actively investigated and reported potential evidence of human-trafficking. County-level officials denied. Mainstream media kept endorsing the mental-illness narrative and their reports were shared by national advocacy groups and unofficial government mouthpieces. Further investigations by citizen journalists showed inconsistencies with official statements and heightened public queries and discontent. The authorities arrested some citizen journalists, but ultimately coped with netizens' rage by recognizing the problem of human-trafficking, distancing the responsibility of county-level with higher-level government, and taming social media frenzy by appreciating netizens' concern as 'care for society'. This research illustrates the dynamics between citizen and mainstream journalism, netizens, and a multi-levelled government, and has implications on the power of citizen journalists in reversed agenda-setting, how officials tame netizen discontent, and the negotiation of 'proper' online expression of public concern in social incidents.

10:20-10:45

70060 | *Cancelling Nathan Chen on China's Social Media: Acts of Online Nationalism or Wars Between Fans?*

Qingning Wang, Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University, China

This presentation aims to unfold the controversies surrounding American figure skater Nathan Chen (陈巍) on China's major social media platform Sina Weibo, during the 2022 Beijing Winter Olympic Game. Chen won the golden medal for figure skating men's singles. But after the championship, major US news media, including the New York Times, CNN, Fox News and Bloomberg News reported the athlete was cold shouldered by Chinese social media users, despite he is of Chinese descent. The US media claimed the attitude was political, and were results of the on-going power struggle between the US and China, and increasingly dominate nationalism ideology in China. While this research will argue that such a claim was only partly accurate. In fact, communications surrounding Chen, reflected both politically and culturally contentions in China's online public spaces. By presenting data collected through content analysis and network analysis, this paper will demonstrate that although online nationalism was a source contributed to the unfriendly attitudes towards Chen in online communications; another key reason was conflicts in fan culture. While online nationalists attacked Chen because he had criticised China's human rights issues; some fans of figure skating disliked him since they were unconvinced of championship, and Chen's unfavourable attitudes towards China offered them legitimate weapons to escalate the attacks.

10:45-11:10

69420 | *Battle for the Mediaweight Belt: 'YouTube Boxers' and the Inter-mediatization of Social Media and Boxing Spectacles*

Iain Macpherson, Macewan University, Canada

Jack Skeffington, MacEwan University, Canada

This presentation reports a paper in progress on the recent rise to prominence of 'YouTube influencers' in professional boxing, most famously Logan and Jake Paul, to much outrage among fans and promoters of 'real boxing.' We're examining this trend as the encroachment of one media system – YouTube, vloggers – onto another – more traditional boxing and its media – in terms of what this trend illuminates about relationships between mass/social media, sports, and society. Guided by mediatization theory, we argue this phenomenon takes the spectacle aspect of boxing to its 'logical extreme,' as a byproduct of the shift over decades in boxing (and, to lesser but growing degree, other televised sports) from 'free-to-air' mainstream TV broadcasting, towards ever more niche, and more lucrative, markets, first through pay-to-view and now 'over-the-top' streaming and other internet-based new media. The institutional actors involved thereby amplified the 'media spectacle' of boxing, which has always been integral, so that it's even more constitutive of the sport – and they've therefore summoned from the vlogosphere the Paul Brothers and their influencer ilk. More broadly, we suggest these developments bespeak the growing 'mediatization' of a culture both more engrossed with media events, via new/social media, and more ironically attuned to their artifice than were previous generations. This augurs uncertain though clearly mixed psychological and ideological implications for young fans of the influencer boxers, who espouse and embody a masculinity imbued with both the toxicity of social media and its progressive norms.

13:40-15:20 | Room 707

# Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 3

Education/Pedagogy

Session Chair: Anelyn Montes

13:40-14:05

70112 | *Culture Difference Instruction in Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language*

Yanrong Qi, University of Oklahoma, United States

Learning is seen as socialization, or as a situated process of participation in particular communities of practice learning is "a process of becoming or avoiding becoming a certain person, rather than a simple accumulation of skills and knowledge" (Pavlenko, 2001). Learning a foreign language needs to understand the culture that related to the language. The role of background knowledge in language comprehension is formalized as schema theory (Rumelhart, 1980). The second or foreign language learners' previously acquired background knowledge includes the grapho-phonetic, syntactic, and semantic types. The learners' previously acquired knowledge structures are called schemata cultural knowledge is critical in Chinese as a foreign language learning. Culture-specific values can be significant factors in comprehension if the values expressed by the text differ from the values held by the learners' comprehension. Two types of schemas are critical to language comprehension in this study. The first schema is Chinese culture schema. During Chinese language learning, when the content schema was culturally Chinese specific and not a part of participant's cultural background knowledge, the comprehension of Chinese became difficult. Besides the schema of cultural knowledge, the other type of schema is Chinese language specific. Language proficiency is required for Chinese as learners to activate relevant schemata and gain comprehension. As English-speaking participants in this study, participants had several difficulties activating their Chinese culture and language-related schema in learning process. The study discussed the various cultural instruction methods in Chinese as a foreign language teaching.

14:05-14:30

68590 | *A Comparison of Media Literacy Education in Finland and in Taiwan*

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

This presentation will report on a comparative study that examines media literacy education in Finland and in Taiwan with a focus on their relevant education policies and curricula. The session will discuss the background of the study, describe the method, and share findings and recommendations for future practice. Finland and Taiwan both face longstanding media influence and warfare launched by their neighboring country (i.e., Russia and China, respectively). Finland, which is ranked top on the most recent Media Literacy Index (Lessenski, 2022), has shown its success in addressing prominent issues associated with disinformation and misinformation. Likewise, also as one of the strongest democracies in the world (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2021), Taiwan has taken a variety of measures to combat similar problems concerning media to safeguard its vulnerable democratic lifestyle. The goals of this study are to identify lessons learned and to highlight best practices that are emerged in their promotion of media literacy. The design and implementation of the study followed a systematic qualitative comparative analysis approach. Taking cultural and social settings into consideration, the study analyzed relevant documents (including white papers and scholarly articles), synthesized similarities and differences, and identifies patterns and trends. The preliminary themes obtained from the analysis included (a) historical background, (b) the purpose, scope, and foci of media literacy policies, as well as (c) core competencies, skills, and assessments in the curriculum guides. This presentation will conclude with recommendations for instruction and research, which will be of interest to academic professionals, educators, and policy makers.

14:30-14:55

70675 | *Regional Unified Numeracy Test (RUNT) Results Toward Digital Learning Nuggets Development*

Anelyn Montes, Calinog National Comprehensive High School, Philippines

Chive Gabasa, West Visayas State University, Philippines

This study was conducted to develop and evaluate digital learning nuggets based on the Regional Unified Numeracy Test results of Grade 7 learners. The participants of the study were the Grade 7 learners of Calinog National Comprehensive High School during the school year 2019-2020 who were identified for remediation in numeracy. The instrument used in the study was the evaluation for non-printed instructional materials evaluation form adopted from West Visayas State University which was found reliable with a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.77. The descriptive statistics used were frequency count, percentage, mean, and standard deviation. Moreover, design research using ASSURE model gave birth to the creation of Mathon-An, a digital learning nuggets developed to address the concern for numeracy and was used as a material for the remediation of the non-numerates. It contains exercises, examples, and assessment of the four fundamental mathematical operations. The experiences of the participants during the conduct of the study were also taken on the use of the digital learning nuggets for the qualitative data. The findings revealed that the acceptability of the Digital Learning Nuggets (Mathon-An) was rated by the learners and experts as "very acceptable". Thus, Mathon-An was considered as having the potential for further mathematics remediation by gauging the content knowledge of the students to technology use while doing the basic fundamental operations in mathematics.

14:55-15:20

68366 | *Creating a MOOC To Assist Non-Chinese Speaking (NCS) Undergraduates With the Learning of Spoken Cantonese: Challenges and Solutions*

Yuet Wai Wong, The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Chun Yip Tse, The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

With an increasing number of students of ethnic minority in the Education University of Hong Kong, a new Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) for learning spoken Cantonese was designed in 2020 and was completed in 2022. The platform aimed at providing additional support to Non-Chinese Speaking (NCS) students. The researchers were the principal project leaders. An exploratory study was conducted to examine the challenges encountered and the solutions implemented. It was comprised of three parts: a self-reflective study, a questionnaire survey and an in-depth individual interview. It was found that there were five main challenges: learners' difficulty in learning Cantonese as a tonal language (Chan & Li, 2000), a diversity of their ethnicities, a wide gap of learning differences, a low level of motivation, and finally a limited budget and labour for the creation of the MOOC (Barak et al., 2016). To address those issues, a bundle of solutions was implemented. Topics and learning objects were plotted on a scale of difficulty. After students had practiced pronunciation of items ranging from mono-syllabic words to poly-syllabic words or phrases, they had to practise multi-levelled tasks in different real-life situational contexts. Motivation was enhanced by the use of visuals, audios, learning videos and a scoring mechanism incorporated in the platform. During the production of the learning videos, students also played the roles of characters and hence provided them with more guided and authentic learning experiences. It was concluded that those methods were mostly effective in addressing the challenges.





# Monday, May 22

## Online Parallel Sessions

All times are in Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

Abstracts appear as originally submitted by the author. Any spelling, grammatical, or typographical errors are those of the author.

11:35-13:15 | Room A

# Monday Online Presentation Session 1

Japanese Studies

Session Chair: Marina Sholkova

11:35-12:00

70778 | *The Implications of "Harimao" in the History of Modern Japan-Asia Relations*

Norihiro Mizuno, Akita International University, Japan

"Harimao" is the Japanese proper noun derived from the Malay word "Harimau malaya", meaning "Malayan Tiger (or Tiger of Malay)" and refers to the two specific Japanese. One is the Japanese Muslim who grew up in Terengganu. His name is Tani Yutaka (1911-1942) who led a band of robbers of thousand of Malay youths throughout the 1930s and on the eve of the Second World War in Asia. He also started to be engaged in anti-British activities as an agent of the Japanese military on the eve of the outbreak of the war but died of malaria shortly after the fall of Singapore. The other was the protagonist of a Japanese live-action superhero television series in the very early 1960, modeled on the Tani. The Harimao suggest two implications. First, there was the Japanese public sentiment accumulated prior to the outbreak of the war, perhaps as far back as the 1920s, as the background urging the military to use the young overseas Japanese as a propaganda tool to justify the war. Second, the other Harimao on TV indicated that the wartime Japanese view of the war was inherited or shared as part of the postwar Japanese memories or perceptions of the wartime experience, which has certain implications for understanding the "history dispute" still casting a shadow over Japan's relations with its neighbors.

12:00-12:25

70842 | *Discourses on New Medieval Era in the Postwar Japan*

Noriaki Hoshino, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong

This paper traces the discussion of the "New Medieval Era" in postwar Japanese intellectual discourses and examines the reason why such a subject kept attracting some Japanese intellectuals. During the past few decades, there emerged the discourses on the idea of "New Medieval Era" involving Japanese writers, political scientists, and philosophers. Although the intellectual backgrounds of the authors of these discourses are different, they shared the same concern about the limit of existing political and international regime and possible transition to new order. The most well-known and impactful work was Japanese political scientist Tanaka Akihiko's "The New Middle Ages (Atarashi Chusei)" published in 1996, but other intellectuals such as Yamaguchi Izumi and Okubo Kazushi also wrote about this idea in the 1990s and 2000s and they addressed the question of modernity with this idea. What is uncanny about this trend is that the idea of "New Medieval Era" was once claimed by a Kyoto School philosopher who engaged in the discussion of "Overcoming Modernity." By referring to such a historical context of this idea, my paper examines the implication of this discussion.

12:25-12:50

70733 | *Honoring the Legacy of a Young Life: Okinawan Women's Groups' Response to the 1995 Tragedy*

Yuansheng Li, Osaka University, Japan

On September 4th, 1995, three US Marines abducted and brutally raped a 12-year-old girl in Okinawa, Japan. In response to this heinous crime and other atrocities committed by US troops in Japan, Okinawan women's groups and other organizations launched a series of protests to resist the US military bases in Okinawa, calling for human rights and the reduction of US military presence in the region. This opposition movement spread to the Japanese mainland and had a significant impact on US-Japan relations in the post-Cold War era. This study adopts a historical research approach, drawing on local newspaper articles, official documents from Okinawa Prefecture, materials from the National Diet Library, and the Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan. In addition, interviews were conducted with the chairman and members of women's groups in Okinawa to investigate the role of these groups in the anti-US military movements that emerged after the 1995 rape incident. The findings reveal that women's groups played a crucial role in these protests, bringing greater attention to the human rights of Okinawan women and stimulating diverse opposition activities in Okinawa. In conclusion, the study argues that women's groups in Okinawa played a pivotal role in the anti-US military movements that emerged after the 1995 rape incident. While the US-Japan alliance was ultimately strengthened, the voices of Okinawan women's groups contributed to raising awareness about the human rights of Okinawan women and sparked a more diverse range of opposition activities in the region.

12:50-13:15

70649 | *Japan's Foreign Policy in the Settlement of Territorial Disputes*

Marina Sholkova, Diplomatic Academy, Russia

Territorial disputes are a key element of Japanese security, directly affecting Tokyo's relations with all three of its closest neighbors: China, Russia and South Korea. Because of its complex history of repeated invasions as well as militaristic expansion, Japan has accumulated a tangled legacy of conflicts and disputes with its neighbors over four contiguous territories, namely Senkaku, Dokdo, the Kuril Islands and Okinotorishima Atoll, claiming or disputing sovereignty over them. The first three of the four disputes in which Japan is involved, are a direct result of Japan's participation in World War II and the lack of clear wording in the resulting treaties on ownership of a particular territory. The fourth dispute, over Okinotori Atoll, is special because it relates to a modern interpretation of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea. The article presents Tokyo's position based on Japanese documents and the positions of Beijing, Seoul and Moscow, mainly based on the Cairo and Postdam declarations and the San Francisco Peace Treaty. The author illustrated his arguments with maps. Physiographic and historical approaches were used during the analysis. The author's examination of these disputes provides a clear picture of how the changing security environment has affected the position of Japan and its neighbors over time. During the analysis the author concludes that Japan has successfully applied the principle of "ryodogaiko" – territorial diplomacy to achieve progress in the disputes over Senkaku and Okinotorishima islands, but has not yet had proper results about Dokdo and the Kuril Islands.

13:30-14:45 | Room A

# Monday Online Presentation Session 2

Chinese Studies

Session Chair: Yun Xiong

13:30-13:55

68213 | *Rethinking "China Threat" or "Peaceful Rise of China" in China's Foreign Policy Towards Myanmar*  
Yasmine Yang, The University of Auckland, New Zealand

As China rises, Sino-US competition for influence in East and Southeast Asia has become inevitable. China threat theories allege that the growing Chinese presence in this region poses multidimensional risks. One example is China's expanding presence over Myanmar, its neighbour to the west. Politically and economically, Myanmar is much more affected by China's rise compared to other countries in the Asia-Pacific. The majority of the literature on China's inroads into Myanmar that is currently accessible focuses on China's geopolitical and strategic goals rather than domestic determinants of Chinese foreign policy. Meanwhile, a relatively small body of literature concerns Myanmar's demand for Chinese influence over its internal situation. Therefore, this article explores China's operations in Myanmar to "supply-side" reasons relating to Chinese intentions, but it also reinforces these arguments by examining the "demand-side" factors within Myanmar's internal development. Drawing a general overview of Chinese foreign aid, economic investment, and peace process that relates directly to a rising and substantial Chinese presence in Myanmar, it argues that the China threat theory may have been persistently overstated and that a relatively benign rise is much possible. This article contributes to an analysis of combining existing geostrategic and alternative explanations, which can help to create a more comprehensive understanding of Chinese engagement in developing countries.

13:55-14:20

70616 | *Making Laborers Disposable: Dismissals and Compromises in the Staff Outsourcing System*  
Yun Xiong, Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology/ Peking University, Germany

How the outsourcing companies make more knowledgeable workers give up resistance when unjust dismissals happen in IT staff outsourcing? Utilizing the methods of participant observation and interviews, a case study of the listed Chinese outsourcing company Ruii is examined, which is among the top three human resource service companies in China and has recently undergone a strategic business transformation from outsourcing basic positions to IT staffing. The study reveals that outsourcing companies must conform to clients' demands for flexibility in a fiercely competitive market with an unbalanced supply and demand. As a result, more workers are being returned, which often results in dismissals that must comply with stringent dismissal restrictions under labor law. To mitigate the compensation amount and risks associated with dismissals and overcome resistance and reluctance to flexibility among outsourced laborers, the outsourcing company endeavors to make laborers 'compromise': (1) compromising before resistance, laborers compromise for the sake of maintaining friendly relationships with staff deliverers before resistance; (2) compromising when losing weapons, outsourcing companies show acquiescence to some workers' falsified records during recruitment while utilizing them when discharging; and (3) compromising for living, workers tend to defend their rights while also being fearful of prolonged legal battles, leading them to compromise for survival. Therefore, outsourcing companies have developed a process strategy for managing redundancies to mitigate the amount of compensation and risks linked with dismissals.

14:20-14:45

69060 | *Treaty Rights or Commercial Laws? Chinese Trademark Legislation and Foreign Trademark Protection in the Late Qing and Early Republican China*  
Qing Chen, University of Warwick, United Kingdom

The modern Chinese trademark laws were constructed through the interactions of various Chinese and foreign state and non-state actors. On the one hand, they were largely adapted from the Japanese or British system and the foreign advisors and the Powers' agents participated actively throughout legislation whereby the legal transplantation took place. On the other hand, the legislation caused disputes over twenty years not only between Chinese and foreigners, but also between the interested Powers, and between foreign merchants and their agents in China. From the perspective of the foreign mercantile communities in China, this paper investigates trademark legislation and foreign trademark protection in the late Qing and early Republican China. It aims to reveal the complexities and conflicts caused by legal pluralism within the extraterritorial system in the society of nations. The promulgation of the Law of 1923 came about as a result of the Post-war Washington Conference context and the Chinese Government realized the centralization of administration on trademark matters. The recognition of the first Chinese Trademark Law by the Powers in 1926 implied foreigners' surrender of extraterritorial rights in dealing with all trademark disputes in China while it was not until 1943 that the extraterritoriality was abolished in China. It argued that the principle involved in Chinese trademark legislation savored more of treaty rights than of commercial law. The Chinese trademark legislation, and by extension, modern legal reform, was intertwined with foreign intervention as well as the domestic struggle against the extraterritorial system since the early twentieth century.

15:00-16:40 | Room A

# Monday Online Presentation Session 3

Japanese Studies

Session Chair: Zhouyan Wu

15:00-15:25

68539 | *Developing Students' Intercultural Competence in the EFL Classroom Through Reading English-Language Haiku*

Anna Shershova, Kyoto University of Advanced Science, Japan

It has become a generally accepted standard that learning a foreign language should involve developing linguistic and intercultural competence. Intercultural competence refers to a person's ability to communicate appropriately and effectively across different cultures. This reader-response study has shown that using English-language haiku can be essential for raising Japanese students' cross-cultural awareness in the English as a foreign language (EFL) classroom, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. English-language haiku is a short poetic form that employs relatively simple language, which encourages students to be more actively engaged in discussing it and allows for incorporating this genre as an English language teaching (ELT) medium in higher education. Based on qualitative and quantitative data of the study, Japanese students have shown a willingness to explore English-language haiku further and discover cultural differences and similarities through reading it, thereby improving their intercultural competence in the EFL classroom.

15:25-15:50

68563 | *A Not So Exotic Ideal: Wenceslau de Moraes's Discourse on Religion in Japan*

Antonio Eduardo Hawthorne Barrento, University of Lisbon, Portugal

The Portuguese diplomat and writer Wenceslau de Moraes first went to Japan as a tourist in 1889, subsequently lived in the country from 1897, married a Japanese girl and, after her death in 1912, retired to her native town until passing away in 1929. Deeply touched by Japan, he wrote about the place in several books and other published writings. He engaged with the topic of religion in Japan occasionally, albeit only briefly. Although it was not his focus, it was a matter that impressed him from the beginning. An illustration of this can be found in his earliest book, *Sketches of the Far East – Siam, China and Japan* (1895). His interest in religion deepened with time, and, by the 1920s, he viewed it as a matter of central importance in understanding Japan and its people, an idea which he articulated in *Glimpses of the Japanese Soul* (1926). Notwithstanding the different ways in which Moraes approached the issue of religion in Japan, his trail of thought was, on the one hand, driven by a thread of admiration for Japan which he deemed ideal and superior to other places and, on the other, based on a Western discourse with Christian trappings. Through an analysis of published and archival documents, including his correspondence and diplomatic documents, this paper examines this apparently tense or incongruous combination, and places it in the context of Western views about religion in Japan and of the contacts between Christianity and the phenomenon of religion in Japan.

15:50-16:15

67955 | *Masculinities in Doraemon: A Critical Discourse Analysis*

Zhouyan Wu, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong

Zhaoxun Song, The Hang Seng University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

The study makes a critical discourse analysis of the masculinities of male characters in *Doraemon*, which is a famous Japanese manga series. It aims to explore the masculinities in *Doraemon* from three perspectives: text, process, and society. The content analysis of the male characters in terms of their appearances, characteristics, behaviours and values reveals the major masculine traits such as the maintenance of patriarchy, the pursuit and yearning for fame and fortune, competition, and aggression. The process analysis identifies corresponding masculinities of the creators of *Doraemon* through their life experiences. The social analysis of the *Doraemon* attributes the masculinities in the manga to the Japanese culture, which has been deeply influenced by Confucianism, androcentrism, and Bushido. This study sheds light on the masculine traits rooted in Japanese culture and invites audiences to reflect on the the male characters in the Japanese artworks.

16:15-16:40

69898 | *Constructing Self-conscious in Media: A Textual Study of Media Coverage of Kaoru Mitoma*

Chi Hang Cho, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Traditional theories of Japanese-ness suggest that Japanese people value group relationships and tend to find self-worth in groups or relationships with others and may even become overly aware of what and how others think of them (excessive self-consciousness, or *Jiishiki-kajō*). There has been a great deal of research on this topic through sociological, anthropological, and psychological perspectives. Research often focuses on groups and relationships such as families, communities, schools, and workplaces. However, when the 'self-other relationship' is elevated to a relationship between 'other countries and Japanese', how could this private state of "excessive self-consciousness" be discovered and even be reinforced in Japanese society? Using a textual study on headlines, texts, and readers' reception of Japanese mainstream and web media coverage of Kaoru Mitoma, a Japanese soccer rising star in Premier League, this paper argues that the Japanese media's extensive coverage of Mitoma reflects that Japanese people attach to foreign opinions, especially praises. In a highly competitive and market-driven web news environment, the content of media coverage and the set-up of headline title often follow the interests and values of the public. This paper will therefore also point out that such media coverage, at the same time, reinforces the stereotype that Japanese people are overly self-conscious.



11:35-13:15 | Room B

# Monday Online Presentation Session 1

Cultural Studies

Session Chair: Sanaa Benmessaoud

11:35-12:00

70718 | *OTT and Participatory Cultures- The Case of Netflix's Wednesday*

Nikita Chowdhary, FLAME University, India

The advent of OTT brought about a comfort in viewing, a personal safe space to indulge into, to escape the bitterness of reality, at your own convenience. This witnessed a sharp spike as the pandemic hit, becoming 'The New Television', giving the youth what they want to see, whenever they want to. For some shows more than the others, the feeling goes beyond appreciation to create a deepened sense of association. Netflix's 'Wednesday' surpassed the popular 'Stranger Things season 4' for the most watched hours for an English-language series in the debut week itself, bagging top 1 in 83 countries. Jenna Ortega's choreography on the song 'Goo Goo Muck' recorded more than 400K remakes in less than a month. Reddit forums are seen to be buzzing with fans tattooing Wednesday itself, eagerly awaiting the second season. Wednesday surely took the internet by storm, single-handedly reviving the Gothic subculture. This research engages with the online conversations around 'Wednesday' and their consequent influence on audiences to form participatory cultures. Netnographic research method will be used to understand the reception of the show and its impact via platforms like Reddit forums, Twitter, Quora, Instagram, and others. The aim of this research is to understand the specific elements that foster the creation of participatory cultures around OTT shows like 'Wednesday'. Deciphering these factors will allow content creators in the entertainment industry to design superior content that can gain popularity easily and stand out in the vast content pool available at everybody's fingertips today.

12:00-12:25

70530 | *Scoping Popular Music Heritage of South Korea: Its Cultural Policy and Practice*

Sumi Kim, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, South Korea

There has been burgeoning scholarly research on popular music as heritage in cultural studies over the few decades. It is perplexing because there is no official or fixed definition of popular music heritage as it demands contextual and discursive analysis. Therefore, defining popular music heritage is intrinsically difficult as its scope and content vary according to national heritage policies and practices. Depending on which government administration defines and perceives popular music as heritage as well as how popular music is practiced in the heritage sector characterises the concept of popular music heritage. The aim of this paper and presentation is to scope and frame South Korean (1948–present)'s popular music heritage from the relevant cultural policy and practice approaches. In the first part, the cultural heritage element of popular music will be identified by sketching the ways in which South Korean cultural policy documents such as cultural heritage and cultural industry acts and laws have described popular music. Among the legislative categorization and definitions of South Korean cultural heritage the national policies describe, I will extract popular music parts. The latter part will focus on the popular music heritage practice by connecting cultural institutions' practices such as museum exhibitions and the tourism industry to explore how popular music heritage has been engaging audiences as part of heritage practice. In particular, contemporary K-Pop exhibitions will be discussed as the recent case study. Ultimately, this study seeks to contribute a contextual analysis of popular music heritage as part of cultural studies.

12:25-12:50

70311 | *Silenced Voices: Alienation and Victimization of Women Depicted in Han Kang's 'The Vegetarian' and Kyung-Sook's 'Shin Violets'*

Keziah Priyanka F, Christ (Deemed to Be University), India

Sharon J, Christ (Deemed to Be University), India

Alienation is the most fundamental kind of loneliness and isolation, and it has been the topic of numerous psychological, social, literary, and philosophical research. In both internal and extrinsic meanings, alienation occurs as a natural result of an existential crisis. The issue of alienation has been addressed often and unflinchingly in modern literature. Korean literature could not be unaffected by it because of its socio-cultural reasons. The alienated protagonist frequently appears in twentieth-century Korean fiction. There have been significant attempts to depict modern women's bewilderment, dissatisfaction, alienation, disintegration, and estrangement. It will be summarized with references to the works of notable writers Han Kang and Kyung-Sook Shin. The characters are anomalies in their society, owing to certain flaws in themselves or to societal injustices. The novelist is more concerned with depicting an isolated individual's situation and expressing sympathy for them and disdain for society than in making philosophical judgements. The novelist describes how women are subjected to sexual abuse, pain, and estrangement through their novels *The Vegetarian* and *Violets*. This study attempts to demonstrate how the author, via the lens of these Korean novels, throws crucial light on questions of female identity and sexuality. In this context, the article will seek to analyze the writer's depictions of sexual assault against women, their suffering, and their experience of being alienated from the 'self'-body as a result.

12:50-13:15

70514 | *'Tyranny of Silence': The Uses of the Erotic in Audre Lorde's Poetry*

Swarnika Ahuja, Vivekananda Institute of Professional Studies, India

The idea of passion and pain becomes important to understand the erotic in Lorde's poetry. It is soaked with a fearlessness with which she demands other women to speak. The notion of the erotic which has always been seen in the mainstream as closely aligned to the idea of the sexual act, finds a new freedom in the works of Lorde. For she passionately pleads for precisely this ability to pour out without feeling shame, disgust or fear. We are programmed to hide or to show but never truly be ourselves- free to be seen and heard as we want. The silences that we yearn to break but are forced to keep against our will. It is in these terms she articulates fear which she primarily understands as a fear to be seen, to be visible in a society that has taught us to be anything but our true selves, that has always prescribed only certain ways of existing. My paper will examine how resisting this 'tyranny of silence' is a battle for space, for representation, a battle to be heard and to break the silences within the archive of women's writing. Through this unrestrained capacity to speak, to initiate dialogue with the feminist movements that have remained silent on Black women's rights, the erotic is transformed into an act that no longer allows invisibility but rather the erotic becomes something of a tool at our disposal that brings us freedom from the isolation caused by our silences.

13:30-14:45 | Room B

# Monday Online Presentation Session 2

Multilingualism, Multiculturalism, & Cultural Studies

Session Chair: Robert Hamilton

**13:30-13:55**

69535 | *Nowhere in Her Homeland: On the Cultural Back-Translation of Assia Djébar's Francophone Texts*

Sanaa Benmessaoud, University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates

Nawar Al-Hassan Golley, American University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates

While there is a wealth of research on Assia Djébar's francophone texts, including their translation in other languages, there are very few studies looking into how these texts have fared in Arabic translation. To fill this gap, the present article explores the back-translation of Djébar's works in the Arab world, especially in her home country, Algeria. Drawing on Jiresch and Broomans' (2011) model of cultural transfer, it first investigates the transfer of Djébar's oeuvre in the Arab world. Adopting Klauudy and Heltai's (2020) typology of cultural back-translation, the article then analyzes the Arabic translation of Djébar's last novel, *Nulle part dans la maison de mon père* (2007; *Nowhere in My Father's House*). The findings show that not only has the transfer of Djébar's works back in the Arab world failed, with the majority of these works being held in a prolonged quarantine, but that even when one of these works successfully makes it through the phases of cultural transfer, the discursive choices made during the translation process end up foreignizing the text, further alienating the writer.

**13:55-14:20**

70807 | *Rearing the Other: A Critical Approach to Multiculturalism in South Korea, 2023*

Robert Hamilton, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, South Korea

This research investigates the use of political silencing in South Korea and its impact on non-Koreans or 'foreigners' living in the country. Drawing on empirical studies and participatory-observation, research illustrates how Korea's philosophical humanism leads to a society where foreigners can be included, but perpetually bound within a conditional status where Koreans must rear them into upstanding humans and, by default, make them more Korean. The findings show that despite diversification in mass media representation (e.g., TV shows, movies, commercials), non-Koreans remain bounded within a perpetual 'child' status due to the country's political and security-driven need to stifle the voices of those who are not ethnically and nationally Korean. However, the research also provides new insights into how certain non-media industries and efforts, such as nation-building projects, civic campaigns, and labor unions, are helping to break through the trend of silence and create new forms of representation and opportunities. These industries include those that focus on strengthening multicultural policies and normalization of foreigner participation in community spaces. The research specifically highlights the need for greater awareness and understanding of how political silencing operates in South Korea and its impact on foreigners living in the country. It also highlights the need of opportunities that can more effectively break the barriers that perpetuate foreigners as 'child' status.

**14:20-14:45**

68180 | *Multilingualism in Zuberoa (Northern Basque Country) at the End of the XIX Century: Uses of the Languages*

Elorri Arcocha, Public University of Navarre, Spain

Mikel Bueno, Public University of Navarre, Spain

At the end of the XIX century the Third French Republic has turned the French language into the main symbol of the nation and was conducting a policy to integrate rural areas into the official and main culture. In the Basque region, the clergy was a fervent defender of the Basque and was using it to confront republican agents. Clergy men were indeed alphabetizing peasants in a "non-regulated" way. Although Zuberoa was a multilingual region (Basque mostly, but French, Béarnais and even Spanish were also spoken), we assume that there existed a context of diglossia, understood as Claude Hagège define the concept of "bilinguisme inégalitaire", in which French and the culture related to it had an increasingly prestige. This paper aims at explaining from the point of view of the "history from below" the strategies used and developed by the lower classes to adapt to the historical context they were getting through. In order to explain that, a sample of 290 letters from different collections of Basque migrants to America as well as letters from soldiers of the First World War have been analysed, resulting in a differentiation of the use of the various languages according to several factors, such as the relation between the sender and the recipient, the subject addressed and the social class. Nevertheless, differentiation does not mean inflexibility, in such a way that the contexts in which languages are used may overlap.

15:00-16:40 | Room B

# Monday Online Presentation Session 3

Interdisciplinary Asian Studies

Session Chair: Michael Lake

15:00-15:25

68377 | *Deoli Days: The Internment of the Ethnic Chinese of India, the Overseas Chinese Identity and Nation-Building in South and Southeast Asia*

Joita Das, National University of Singapore, Singapore

Chinese migration to South Asia was part of the same trade and indentured labour diaspora that brought Chinese to Southeast Asia between the 18th and 20th centuries. While there is considerable scholarship on the overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia, there is less work done on their counterparts in India. This paper attempts a comparative study of the overseas Chinese of South and Southeast Asia between 1949 and 1979 by seeing the persecution of the ethnic Chinese in India during the 1962 China-India War as comparable to the anti-Chinese hostilities that were taking place in other parts of Southeast Asia at about the same time. As a result of the 1962 China-India War, thousands of ethnic Chinese in India were arrested and interned in concentration camps in Deoli by the then Congress-led Indian government on suspicion of having links to Communist China. The internment of the ethnic Chinese is a less widely known fact of India's postcolonial history. What does the persecution of overseas Chinese communities in South and Southeast Asia tell us about nationalism and state-building in twentieth-century Asia? The research method combines existing secondary literature with oral historical accounts of former Deoli internees. Like several Southeast Asian governments at this time, the Indian government also brought into effect draconian measures which, this paper argues, enforced a particular image of the Indian nation-state along ethnic lines. The 1962 China-India War and the exclusion of the overseas Chinese identity from India's national imaginary illustrated an ethnicization of the nation.

15:25-15:50

69527 | *Battling Injustice in India's Genderscape: Unpacking the Discursive Struggle to Criminalize Marital Rape in India*

Salwa Mansuri, London School of Economics, United Kingdom

Exemption 2 in Article 375 of the Indian Penal Code states that a husband can rape his wife without any legal repercussions (Indian Kanoon, 2016). On this ground, the Indian Supreme Court dismissed a petition filed by a marital rape survivor to criminalize marital rape on the grounds that the law cannot be changed for an individual (Sinha, 2015). Women's voices, sexual and bodily autonomy have been marginalized from the scholarly debate as much as they have from the empirical. Contemporary literature fails to account for the voices of Indian women, and characterizes them as helpless and in need of protection. Despite colonial roots of the marital rape exemption (Pande, 2019), a post-colonial feminist response to the criminalization of marital rape in India is lacking. I conduct a post-colonial feminist critical discourse analysis of the issue of marital rape criminalization in India. Theoretically, I evaluate the double and discursive marginalization of resistant discourses sexual and bodily autonomy by powerful neo-colonial and patriarchal discourses. Empirically, I provide a more robust understanding of the resistance to marital rape criminalization despite overwhelming domestic and international pressure. Broadly, I argue that Indian Women are not inherently silent, submissive and subservient but rather their voices, have been doubly and discursively marginalized by patriarchy and colonialism alike. Though my argument is focused on a visible form of direct violence (Tickner, 1994), I hope to encourage discursive exploration of structural violence of Third World women's voices in various oppressive genderscapes in the Global South.

15:50-16:15

68390 | *A Resource Dependence Theory Perspective on the Expansion of ASEAN-EU Security Cooperation*

Cristina de Esperanza Picardo, National University of Singapore, Singapore

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the European Union (EU) have developed the most comprehensive and institutionalized interregional security partnership in the world. This is a puzzling development, given their limited competences in the field, and the modest achievements of their security cooperation. The literature has provided substantial empirical research on how security cooperation has unfolded. However, why the EU and ASEAN started to cooperate in the first place, and why these efforts have been sustained remain unexplored. Drawing from Resource Dependence Theory (RDT), this paper argues that the EU and ASEAN cooperate because they need access to each other's resources, in order to safeguard their autonomy and fulfill their mandates. For the EU, engaging with ASEAN and the ASEAN-led security architecture enhances its legitimacy and recognition in a distant region, where it seeks to project itself as a security actor. ASEAN needs EU funding and expertise, provided through training and capacity-building programs. These interdependencies explain persistent efforts at institutionalizing their security relations, despite limited outcomes and continuous setbacks. Traditionally, actorness has been at the centre of causal explanations in interregionalism research. This paper revisits this tenet by arguing that, while a certain degree of actorness is necessary for security cooperation, it is their limitations, rather than their strengths, that push the EU and ASEAN to find synergies and cooperate in the security field. This paper bridges interorganizational theory and interregionalism research, two debates that are rarely connected, thus setting the ground for further research questions.

16:15-16:40

69541 | *The Taiki, the Bear, the Dragon, and the Eagle: How Mongolia and the US Normalized Relations*

Michael Lake, Quantifiable Entropy, United States

Joseph Lake, Quantifiable Entropy, United States

Despite multiple interactions between the United States and Mongolia over the course of 70 years, a formal relationship was not established until 1987. Much of that delay can be attributed to the fact that US-Mongol relations often took a backseat to other strategic interests including relations with China and the Soviet Union. Shortly after the normalization of relations, a visit by then Secretary of State Baker helped to strengthen the relationship by raising the Third Neighbor concept which provided a strategic framework for continued relations between the two nations. This paper will touch on the strategic impediments that delayed relations, the circumstances that had to come together to enable the establishment of a formal relationship, and development of the Third Neighbor framework. This builds upon the authors' research over the past five years including their chapter in *Socialist and Post-Socialist Mongolia* (Routledge 2021); memories and memoirs of the American, Mongolian, Japanese, and Russian diplomats; and declassified records from the CIA and the State Department. These research paths provide additional insights and perspectives on the winding path that eventually led to diplomatic recognition and additional interactions in the waning days of the Cold War. This presentation reflects the authors' ongoing effort to document the events that led to Mongolia's implementation of a Third Neighbor policy. This shift in Mongolia's strategic thinking unfolded against the backdrop of its changing relationship with the Soviet Union and the ending of 45 years of international bipolar strife.

11:35-13:15 | Room C

# Monday Online Presentation Session 1

Asian Studies/Cultural Studies

Session Chair: Alexandre Avdulov

11:35-12:00

67015 | *Moon Through the Gate: Reflecting on Time/Space in Japanese Aesthetics*

Alexandre Avdulov, Saint Mary's University, Canada

Aesthetics and the sense of beauty in Japan occupy a special place and are at the foundation of the Japanese national identity. In Japanese culture, every aspect of daily life can become an aesthetic experience. Objects and rituals have to be both beautiful and functional at the same time. This duet of beauty and functionality is illuminated by the constellation of a number of aesthetic concepts. Concept of MA which is often translated as "space between", "mindful pause", or as a "negative space" could also be understood as "active silence" or "presence of absence". From architecture to literature, painting, calligraphy and culinary arts, MA is ever-present in performing arts, martial arts, and all "meditation in motion" practices. Japanese character for MA is part of such words as world, humankind, space, time, moment, circle of friends and many others. This paper will focus on MA in Chanoyu, commonly known as the Japanese tea ceremony, in particular, its applications to the contemplative pedagogy, the ways of teaching and learning of this discipline. The research is based on my students' diaries, which is one of the components of the "Japanese Aesthetics" course taught in a Canadian university. 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, I argue that they can be successfully applied as a methodology in various disciplines, pedagogy in particular.

12:00-12:25

70777 | *Window Balusters of the Khmer Architecture*

Shinya Okazaki, Nippon Institute of Technology, Japan

Shinichi Nishimoto, Nippon Institute of Technology, Japan

It is a commonly held notion that the balusters in the windows of Khmer buildings were initially secured with window sills, head jamb square holes, and square tenons at both ends. With the passage of time, the shape of the tenons transformed and became circular, and they eventually ceased to be used on balusters, with an abbreviated building construction method appearing whereby balusters were inserted after the window frames were put together. However, there is no case study scholarship that has concretely examined this development in detail. Even in the article on windows published by P. Pichard in 2001 in the journal *Aséanie*, there remain many unclear points. In this presentation, I will first discuss changes in the form of baluster tenons, based on photographs of balusters at various ruins in the Angkor area. I will then touch upon the notable North Khleang baluster with its large stone dowels, and discuss issues in the architectural method that come to mind. Finally, I will discuss the overall rise and fall of various construction methods in Khmer architectural history.

12:25-12:50

70751 | *Tracing the Evolution of Malaysian Architecture Through Architecture Biennales*

Liyana Hasnan, Universiti Malaya, Malaysia

Nurdiyana Zainal Abidin, Universiti Malaya, Malaysia

Noor Hashimah Hashim Lim, Universiti Malaya, Malaysia

Linda Shafarina Hassan, Universiti Malaya, Malaysia

The architecture industry in Malaysia has undergone significant changes over the past few decades, reflecting the larger shifts that have taken place in architectural movements across the globe. Architecture biennales are platforms for the architectural community to showcase their work and idea, engage in dialogues and debates, and reflect on the changes occurring in architectural discourses. The paper argues that by looking into the context of biennales, one can identify shifts in architectural movements, which vary from a greater emphasis on sustainability, sensitivity to cultural context or anticipation of new technologies. In addition to literature reviews and observation studies, the paper explores these architectural shifts by examining the work of architecture firms in Malaysia and how they compare to themes of international architectural biennales. This approach provides insight into how architects and designers in Malaysia are engaging with the larger shifts in architectural discourse. Furthermore, it highlights the unique approaches and perspectives that Malaysian architects bring to the global architectural scene, expressing ways to preserve cultural identity while embracing innovation and sustainability.

12:50-13:15

70713 | *A Study on the Dragon King Belief, Ritual Activities and Public Spaces of Yangjia Village in Gaochun District, Nanjing, China*

Shuyong Chao, Nanjing University, China

Yangjia Village in Gaochun District is famous for its unique Dragon King belief, and the Xing Long activity has been a grand event in local area for about 500 years. This activity can integrate economy, consanguinity and culture factors in this village, and profoundly affected social structure and physical space of this Village. Many researches have been conducted to explore similar phenomena in other places. For example, through the setting of temples, residents in Foshan can maintain their hierarchical communities in a reasonable size (Lin, 2009). Another study shows the influence of Li-jia institution on folk believes and the development of residential area in Quanzhou (Chen, 2013). These researches gave us a paradigm by analyzing the relevance among folk believes, ritual activities and public spaces. However, there is little researches notice that this connection can be dynamic and multifarious. Secondly, due to rapid changes of settlements in recent decades, studies of this field must show the understanding of historical social and physical context. This article tries to explain how the watery environment affect folk belief and ritual activity in Yangjia Village at different historical periods. Based on field works, this study describes the details of both daily and festival ritual activities, and shows how these events happen in public spaces. Finally, this study analyzes the relevance between ritual activities and historical physical spaces, and put forwards that residents take the "reappearance of historical spatial" as an intangible spatial strategy to express their understanding of social structures in the public space.

13:30-14:45 | Room C

# Monday Online Presentation Session 2

Cultural Studies/Chinese Studies

Session Chair: Meng Li

**13:30-13:55**

70827 | *Semiotic Analysis of the Auspicious Images of Jade Objects from the Han Dynasty, China*

Miao Su, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia

Velu Perumal, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia

Irwan Syah Md. Yusoff, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia

Abdul Rohim Tualeka, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia

The Han Dynasty was a flourishing period in China's jade development history. Han Jade's artistic style and connotation were rich and colorful, profoundly influencing later generations. The extant literature documents Han Dynasty jade as a vehicle for recording the nation's history and religious, cultural, and ideological development. However, it does not provide a theoretical framework for using semiotics to analyze auspicious images of Han dynasty jade. The present study adopted applied semiotic theory to interpret the functional and psychological aspects of auspicious images of Han Dynasty jade. 102 image samples were collected and analyzed using the KJ method. The findings show that Chinese cosmology, philosophical beliefs, federal convictions, and traditions have significantly influenced Han Dynasty jade. The future of sustainable jade design should be based on a traditional cultural understanding of China. These results provide new insights into developing effective design strategies to enhance the auspicious jade design.

**13:55-14:20**

68579 | *The Identity of the Artist, the Acceptance of External Requirements, and the Artistic Creation in Ming and Qing China*

Yuqing Sun, Charles University, Czech Republic

During the Ming and Qing periods in China, the effect of economic forces on artistic creation grew progressively, and artists of varied identities absorbed such forces differently. There was no concept of "the artist" in Chinese art history, and the painter and calligrapher, or more precisely the person who produces paintings and calligraphy, encompasses a wide range of social identities, such as the craftsman, the professional painter who lives on paintings, and the literati with or without the identity of official. As art historian James Cahill has suggested, artists tend to conform to certain social expectations in which they grew up with regard to the choice of creative subject and art style; artists with diverse identities dictated varying acceptances of external requirements in the painting trade. Because traditional China was an identity-oriented society, and artists' behavior would be regulated by some potential norms derived from their long-term life practices.

This article will concentrate on how traditional Chinese artists with various identities accepted the demands for their work that arise from transactions, and whether artists with particular identities-literati- intentionally distance themselves from their identity as painters. My hope is that this study will not only provide a perspective on interpreting the artistic creation through the artist's identity, but will also suggest a direction for further research on the commercial impact on traditional Chinese art.

**14:20-14:45**

69462 | *Chinese Calligraphy Image Symbolism: The Meaning Behind Longmen Twenty Statues Inscriptions*

Li Meng, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia

Velu Perumal, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia

Ng Chwee Fang, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia

Sazrinee Zainal Abidin, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia

Zhang Ling, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia

Abdul Rohim Tualeka, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia

Longmen Twenty Statues Inscriptions are excellent representative works of Chinese Weibei calligraphy. Longmen Twenty Statues Inscriptions are in the Longmen Grottoes Scenic area of Luoyang City, Henan Province, China. However, some visitors today do not fully understand the symbolic meaning of the Longmen Twenty Statues Inscriptions image, thus ignoring this cultural heritage to some extent. Therefore, it is necessary to study the history, social background, and cultural value of Weibei calligraphy, identify the Longmen Twenty Statues Inscriptions image symbolism, and analyze the cultural perception of visitors, to improve the situation. The research through the integrated literature sorted out the evolution process of each section of Weibei calligraphy in history. Based on previous studies, this research summarizes the symbolic meaning of the Longmen Twenty Statues Inscriptions. To sum up, the research analyzes the characteristics of the Weibei calligraphy, summarizes the image symbolism of the Longmen Twenty Statues Inscriptions, and combines the cultural perception of Chinese visitors to focus on the meaning behind Longmen Twenty Statues Inscriptions.

15:00-16:40 | Room C

# Monday Online Presentation Session 3

Interdisciplinary Gender Studies

Session Chair: Kaochen Liao

15:00-15:25

68534 | *Alternative Resistance of "Kali": Voices of Satis Beyond "Heroines" and "Victims"*

Xin Liu, University of Science and Technology Beijing, China

Jing Yin, University of Science and Technology Beijing, China

In the mainstream Indian historical and political discourse, satis (a Hindu widow who immolates herself on the funeral pyre of her husband) are described as either "heroines" or "victims" without a voice of their own. In *Sea of Poppies* and *Rich Like Us*, contemporary Indian novelists Amitav Ghosh and Nayantara Sahgal actively explore the voices of this marginalized group. By depicting the existential predicament of the two satis, Deete and the great-grandmother, these two novels reveal the exploitation and oppression of them by Indian patriarchy, British colonialism and Indian nationalism; by portraying the active and passive resistance of the two 'Kali'-like satis, the novels rediscover their subaltern consciousness and heterogeneous subject experience that are concealed or ignored by mainstream discourse, and present their complex subjectivity.

15:25-15:50

68187 | *A Murder in the West: Pearl Cleage's Flyin' West*

Yi-chin Shih, National Changhua University of Education, Taiwan

Pearl Cleage (1948~), one of contemporary African American female writers, is well-known for her feminist standpoint; in particular, *Flyin' West* (1992) displays a strong sense of sisterhood shared by African American women who explored the West during the history of Westward expansion in the 19th century. *Flyin' West* remains one of Cleage's most admired and popular plays, and this paper intends to argue that the story of crime, especially the device of murder, contributes to the success of the play. The paper starts with an examination of motives for murder. While women are usually considered as victims of violence, *Flyin' West* turns female victims as female perpetrators to focus on the formation of crime. Then the paper takes a step further to complicate the relation between victims and perpetrators by including the issues of gender, race, and class. Without poetic justice, the play ends with no punishment for perpetrators. Therefore, the paper finally explores Cleage's social critique through the device of murder in *Flyin' West*.

15:50-16:15

67583 | *Ageing and Gender in Mom Don't Do That*

Kaochen Liao, Fo Guang University, Taiwan

*Mom Don't Do That*, a Netflix comedy series, is an adaptation from Chen Ming-Ming's novel *My Mom's Cross Cultural Marriage*. The story revolves around the lives of a Taiwanese widow and her daughters, especially on their love and dating. The mother's quest for remarriage after her husband's death is often rebuked by her daughters as whimsical and overdone. Ageing, gender (relations) and generations as major serious topics are coated by hilarious episodes, dirty jokes, and savage attacks. This paper explores this TV series mainly with Ming-Li Chen's studies on ageing and gender in Taiwan. While several female elder characters in this drama gain more agency, as Chen argues, in constructing a vibrant, plentiful lives in comparison to their male counterparts who lose their younger glory and retreat into their inward world, I focus on the complication of femininity that lingers through different generations. I argue that women's concern of relations and intimacies since their young ages may enable a bold adventure in love/life that is both emotionally and economically savvy. Freedom of emotional expression, shown by the protagonist mother's family, is a privilege endowed for Taiwanese women in the 21st century that not only broaden their possibility in life but win the love from men who oftentimes lacks and aspires for such emotional nourishment/direction in their private lives. Therefore, *Mom Don't Do That* shows an elder woman may not be more ignorant than a younger generation, and women's pursuit for love or marriage could be more empowering than weakening.

16:15-16:40

70637 | *A Women Leader and Kyrgyz Nomadic Society: Ethnographic Re-consideration of Life of Kurmanjan-Datka in the 19th-century Silk Road*

Takuya Soma, Kyoto University, Japan

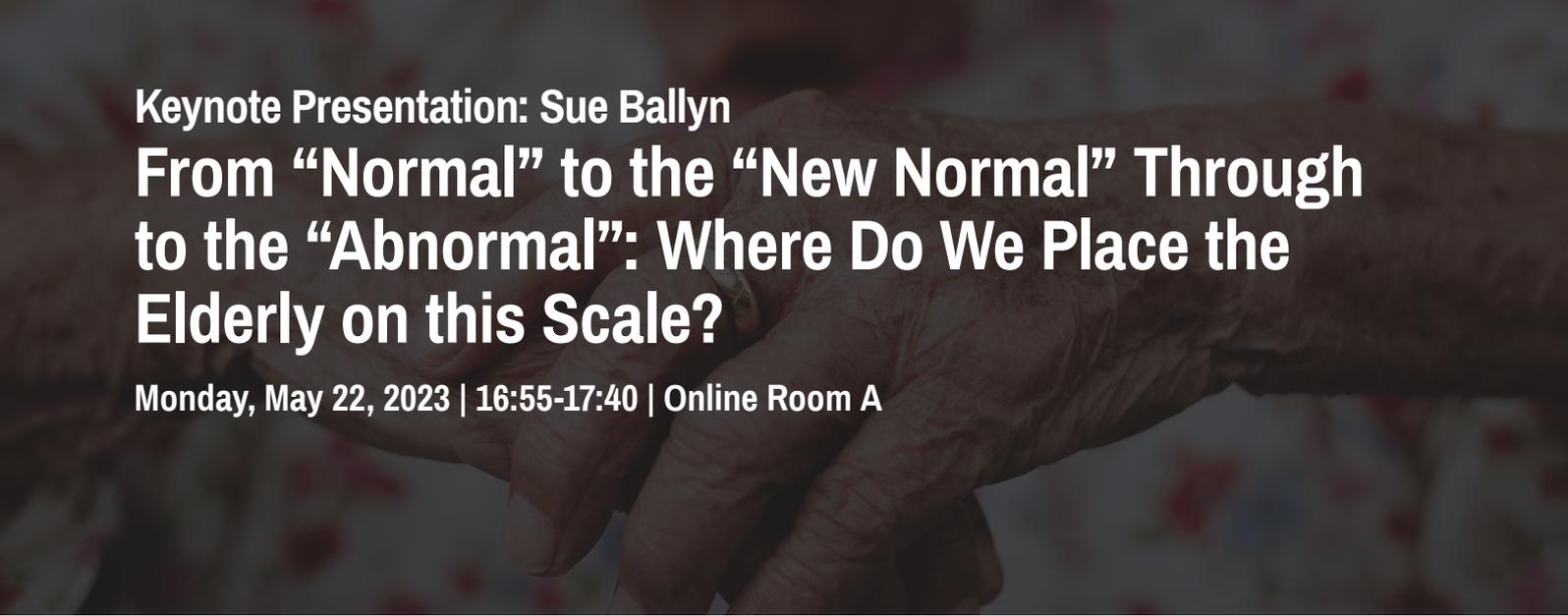
Aizada Tynyeva, American University of Central Asia, Kyrgyzstan

Yumi Takahashi, American University of Central Asia, Kyrgyzstan

Kurmanjan Datka (1811-1907) is the most famous woman leader in Kyrgyz history who was dubbed "the Queen of the Altai Mountains" in 19th century. Kurmanjan Datka was born in 1811 in a nomadic Muslim family in the Altai region, the southern Kyrgyzstan. She left her first husband breaking Kyrgyz traditions and fled back to her family. Afterward, she married with Alymbek Datka (1800-1863), a ruler of the Altai Kyrgyz tribes. After his assassination, she succeeded him as the first women leader of southern Kyrgyz tribes. She played a significant role in building diplomacy to protect her people from Russian Empire's colonization into the Kyrgyz territories. The research explores not only her life history and political career, but also contemporary consciousness about Kurmanjan Datka from three different aspects below;

1. Ethnographic analysis of uniqueness of her socio-political roles from the nomadic context
2. Oral history documentation from her direct descendants and in Osh, and the southern Kyrgyz
3. Youth conscious and influences about her in contemporary Kyrgyz society

Then, the research tries to re-evaluate her strong mind, will, and decision as implications for solution of Today's gender issue and women empowerment in Silk Road societies. The presence of Kurmanjan Datka, the woman leader in the late 19th century, is very implicative as if an inserting light which will potentially bring about a socio-historical turn of the gender minds and old traditions in the Islamic and nomadic society across the Silk Road.



Keynote Presentation: Sue Ballyn

# From “Normal” to the “New Normal” Through to the “Abnormal”: Where Do We Place the Elderly on this Scale?

Monday, May 22, 2023 | 16:55-17:40 | Online Room A

What exactly is the “New Normal”? While it is a post-pandemic term that has come into use across the world, do we really understand it? What is clear is that it means many different things depending on individuals and communities, and possibly no consensus as to its exact meaning can be reached.

My opinion is that the “New Normal” represents a shift away from pre-pandemic norms and towards a future that may look and feel different in many ways. As a term, it is porous and may be assigned a meaning by individuals, institutions etc. or, more dangerously, politicians and governments.

With regard to the elderly, the “new normal” is a term which lies embedded in government policy resulting in a collision between care for the elderly and the limits of budgets assigned to it, thus possibly, or indeed provenly, resulting in discrimination with regards to what kind of treatment may or may not be awarded to an elderly person within the public health system.

As a member of the elderly community, I want to look at some of the “abnormal” things that have been going on before, during and after Covid19. The pandemic has worsened the situation of the elderly and has enabled a much wider generational rift. It is not a case of ageism alone but a much more subtly brutal affair which begins with our governments and trickles down to today’s youth.



## Sue Ballyn

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

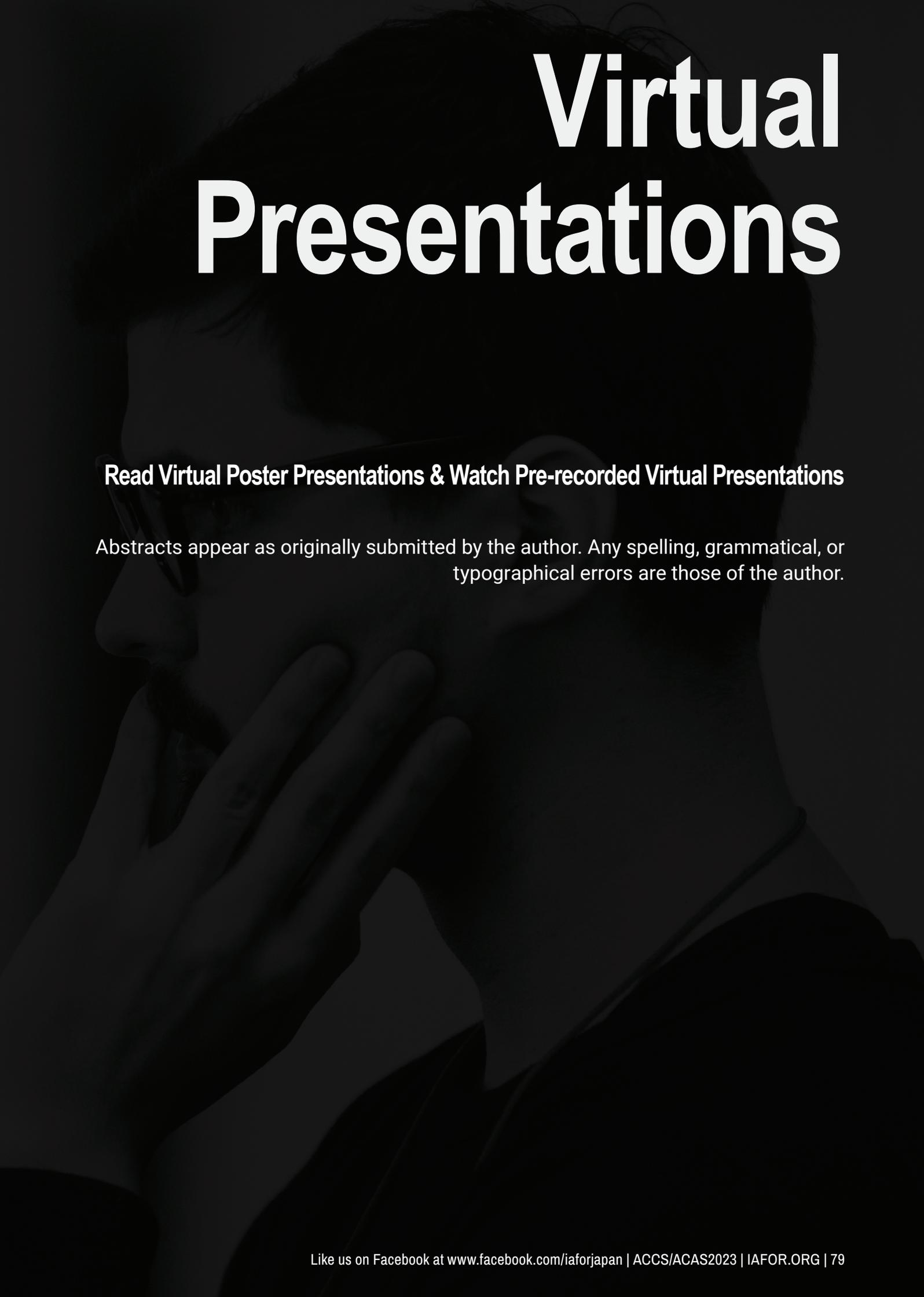
She joined the English and German Philology Department upon graduation in 1982 and has remained at the university ever since. In 1990 she founded the Australian Studies Program which was recognised as an official University of Barcelona Observatory - Studies Centre in 2000, known as CEA, Observatorio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

Over the last twenty-five years, Sue Ballyn's research has been focused on foreign convicts transported to Australia, in particular Spanish, Portuguese, Hispanics and Sephardim, and she works closely with the Female Convicts Research Centre, Tasmania. She has published and lectured widely in the area, very often in collaboration with Professor Lucy Frost, including a book on Adelaide de la Thoreza, a Spanish convict, which was published in 2018.

More recently she has become involved in a project on ageing in literature DEDAL-LIT at Lleida University which in turn formed part of a European project on ageing: SiforAge. As part of this project she is working on Human Rights and the Elderly, an area she started to research in 1992. In 2020 a book of interviews with elderly women, with the working title *Stories of Experience*, will be published as a result of this project. These oral stories are drawn from field work she has carried out in Barcelona.

She was recently involved in a ministry funded Project, run out of the Australian Studies Centre and headed by Dr Bill Phillips, on Postcolonial Crime Fiction (POCRIF). This last project has inevitably intertwined itself with her work on convicts and Australia. Her present work focuses on Sephardi Jews in the Asian diaspora, and the construction of ageing.





# Virtual Presentations

**Read Virtual Poster Presentations & Watch Pre-recorded Virtual Presentations**

Abstracts appear as originally submitted by the author. Any spelling, grammatical, or typographical errors are those of the author.

# ACCS2023 Virtual Poster Presentations

## Cultural Studies

70700 | *Effects of Intercultural Care Training for Japanese Care Workers Based on Actual Work Environment: Building a Culture of Collaboration with Japanese Care Workers*

Kaori Hatanaka, Baika Women's University, Japan

Emiko Yamamoto, Aichi Medical University, Japan

Yoichi Yamano, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Tomoko Tanaka, Okayama University, Japan

**Purpose:** The increasing number of foreign care workers ("foreigners") in Japan necessitates collaboration with Japanese care workers ("Japanese"). However, systematic training on cross-cultural care to Japanese has not developed sufficiently, and building a culture of collaboration between Japanese and foreigners is challenging. This study examined the effectiveness of an intervention for "intercultural care education" conducted on Japanese, based on an understanding of the work environment.

**Methods:** Intercultural care education was conducted to promote such as the understanding of cross-cultural adaptation, acceptance systems, through pamphlets. Thirty-eight participants responded to a web questionnaire, and the survey included the frequency of their interactions with foreigners, the usefulness the contents of the pamphlet, work engagement, social support, work satisfaction, stress.

**Results:** The Japanese understood each of the contents of the pamphlet; the system, adaptation, anxiety, and problems, and had an awareness of providing and implementing support for foreigners. In the correlation analysis, "gaining support from superiors" in the workplace was positively correlated with "understanding the acceptance system" while "gaining support from co-workers" was positively correlated with understanding of "the system", "anxiety", and "problems". Furthermore, "relation with foreigners" increased "adaptation", "work engagement", and "gaining support from coworkers".

**Discussion:** The Japanese got a deep understanding of foreigners through the pamphlet, and that the practice of intercultural education would affirm the understanding of the foreigners and support feasibility in times of need, in an atmosphere that facilitates help from superiors and coworkers.

## Medical Studies / Nursing / Health and Well-being

70701 | *Collaborative Approach to Safety in Nursing Homes: Perspectives of Caregivers and Nurses*

Emiko Yamamoto, Aichi Medical University, Japan

Kaori Hatanaka, Baika Women's University, Japan

Tomoko Tanaka, Okayama University, Japan

**Purpose:** Nursing care safety measures are important in nursing homes where medical and daily living care coexist. The purpose of this study was to identify the elements of safety behavior that allow nurses and caregivers to develop collaboratively, a culture of safety in nursing homes.

**Methods:** Three nurses and four caregivers from four nursing homes were interviewed regarding their professional practice and their collaborative efforts to keep care recipients' safe. Categorical analysis was performed on the data.

**Results:** Seventy-eight codes across six categories for nurses and 83 codes across six categories for caregivers were extracted. The three categories common to both were "work environment in which it is easy to talk", "smooth information dissemination", and "division of roles according to expertise". The other categories for nurses were "explain of medications and other information in an easy-to-understand", "appreciation for individualized care innovations," and "welcome and immediate prompt feedback on findings." The other categories for caregivers were "ability to check and report questions", "questions and consultation with nurses", and "augmenting knowledge of terminology and sharing it with caregivers."

**Discussion:** Safety in nursing homes can arise from a work environment that facilitates easy discussion, and smooth information sharing that allows for expertise-based role-sharing. Additionally, the caregivers' awareness encourages consultation with nurses, and the nurses' prompt responses results in efforts to ensure user safety. We recommend that this mutual consultation creates a virtuous cycle that helps ensure the safety of care field.

# ACAS2023 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

## Indian and South Asian Studies

68777 | *The Effects of Gender in Second Language Acquisition: A Study on Bangladeshi Adult EFL Learners*

Laila Noor, University of Central Florida, United States

Suvrodeb Bepari, University of Liberal Arts Bangladesh (ULAB), Bangladesh

The paper investigated the effects of gender on second language acquisition from a sociolinguistics theoretical framework and a postmodern feminist approach. The data was collected from sixty-nine EFL students at a private university from various departments on their English language skills performance based on four skills: listening, reading, writing, and speaking. The evaluation process of four skills followed the measurement criteria of the IELTS examination. The MNOVA results showed no significant difference between male and female students' English language skills in terms of all skills together and their individual English language skills. This research will contribute to present gender-based studies in Bangladesh as there is no work based on the sociolinguistics and feminist theoretical framework. Moreover, the results call for further research with more participants and research on the pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary skills of EFL learners.

## Japanese Studies

70766 | *Between West and East: Japanese Mangas as World Literature*

Alexandra Goitia, Illinois State University, United States

The following essay proposes intertextuality in Japanese mangas as a bridge between Europe and Asia, it proposes the relationship betwixt texts as an overpass between dichotomies and socio political space borders. In this sense and in virtue of focusing on interculturality and displaying a state of the matter as broad as possible, the following work seeks to part ways from the prevailing Eurocentrism in the academic field and to mention, both bibliographic sources and works and text fragments, from various countries and languages and cultivated by different authors (male and female). Hence, the intention of *Between West and East: Japanese mangas as World Literature* will be to show different examples of intertextuality present in mangas, recognizing this literary device as both a literary strategy and a path towards the understanding between cultures.

## Korean Studies

70242 | *Selected Korean TV Series Depiction of School-themed Dramas: South Korean Educational System Issues*

Raniel Billones, University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines

The main purpose of the study is to explore the South Korean Educational System that represents Korean families, teachers, administrators and students through selected school-themed Korean dramas. It also discusses various factors that affect the educational system in their own culture, tradition, belief, socio-economic status, and society. The researcher chose these TV dramas because they are among the most successful ever made and have had a substantial impact on Korean culture, as seen by appearances in different entertainment news and magazines. Those TV shows are also available through all video streaming service applications available in the Philippines, which are dubbed in Korean, English, and Tagalog. Furthermore, the study investigates the educational system's perception of chosen school-themed Korean TV dramas. The researchers utilize video analysis which offers video analysis as an academic distinct analytical advantage, but it also introduces new conflicts, many of which have yet to be thoroughly explored in the literature. The researcher of this study draw on their varied experiences evaluating a wide range of video datasets to establish theoretical and methodological guidelines and heuristics for the video analysis process. Moreover, the researcher will use a qualitative approach analyzing the drama. This study will certainly add to our vast collection of books and expertise. The outcomes of this analysis will benefit future researcher, particularly those who will undertake studies using the same or comparable framework. The researcher only utilize materials and resources available only in English and excluding the Korean language in outsourcing materials and logistical time framework.

70759 | *War on Marriage: Issues of Married Buddhist Monastics in the Republic of Korea Military*

Hongmin Ahn, Harvard University, United States

Over the decades since the retreat of the Japanese after World War II and the subsequent battle to "purify" Korean Buddhism from Japanese "vestige", the Jogye Order of Korean Buddhism, the largest Buddhist denomination in Korea, has firmly established its identity as a legitimate heir and representative of the Korean Buddhism, supposedly unscratched by the Japanese Empire's attempt to "taint" its body and soul with the influence of "already degenerated" Japanese Buddhism during the colonial occupation. In the eyes of the monks from the Jogye Order, the clerical marriage that was introduced and practiced by Japanese Buddhism was the most prominent sign of decadence and the subject of purification from the Buddhist monastery. Therefore, much of the Purification Movement waged by the Jogye Order after the Korean War centered around the clerical marriage practiced by some Korean monks, and the Order waged a battle against married monastic groups to take control of the Buddhist hegemony. However, oddly enough, in the newly established Buddhist chaplaincy corps in 1969, pressured by the solidifying Christian dominance in the military, the Jogye Order granted its monks who were commissioned as Buddhist chaplains permission to marry. Until the Order rescinded this permission in 2009, this special exception had continued to produce married monastics within the Order whose membership were betwixt and between. This paper seeks to explore the origin and history of this multi-layered, conflicted identity of the monks in the Jogye Order who vowed celibacy yet married later as Buddhist chaplains.

# ACCS2023 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

## Cultural Studies

70231 | *Okakura Tenshin and His Contribution to Japan-India Cultural Exchange*

Aneesah Nishaat, Soka University, Japan

In this study, the author will clarify how the Japanese artist and philosopher Okakura Tenshin contributed to the cultural exchange between India and Japan, which started in the early 20th century. The research is based on secondary data. Desk research was conducted for this study. As an artist and philosopher in the early 20th century, Okakura Tenshin had a significant impact on the cultural exchange between India and Japan. His interest in India and Swami Vivekananda led him to India.

His close relationship with Swami Vivekananda and Rabindranath Tagore and his support for India's Swadeshi Movement for independence at that time show his closeness to India. His friendship with Tagore was particularly deep, and he was inspired by Okakura's philosophy of "Asia is one". Their friendship resulted in the exchange of many students and artists between India and Japan.

His effort to inspire people in Japan to visit India is seen in his first lecture that he gave after he went back to Japan from India. Tenshin Okakura inspired and sent his students Yokoyama Taikan, Shimomura Kanzan, Hishida Shunso, and others to deepen their exploration of Indian culture. He also sent Hori Jitoku to Santiniketan, West Bengal, to study Sanskrit as the first foreign student.

All of these initial exchanges became possible due to Okakura Tenshin's interest in Indian culture and his friendship with Rabindranath Tagore. Okakura Tenshin's work promoting cultural exchange between India and Japan laid the groundwork for the strong relationship that the two countries enjoy today.

## Education / Pedagogy

70706 | *Difficulties in Teaching and Learning Pre-Calculus Using Face-to-Face and Online Instruction: Bases for Self-Learning Module Development*

Leizel Parreno, Leon National High School, Philippines

Roberto Sagge, West Visayas State University, Philippines

The early understanding and identification of the difficulties faced by learners in learning Pre-calculus are critical for any intervention to be developed. Thus, this study aimed to identify the difficulties encountered in teaching and learning the Pre-Calculus subject content, and the competencies which are difficult to teach and learn using face-to-face and online instruction. The result of the investigations served as the bases in developing an instructional material in Pre-Calculus. The research participants were the Grade 11 senior high school Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics learners who took the Pre-Calculus subject, and the Grade 11 teachers teaching Pre-Calculus. The data were gathered using the researcher-made instruments: Pre-Calculus Teaching and Learning Difficulties Questionnaire and Pre-Calculus Learning Competency Checklist with Cronbach alpha reliability value of 0.87 and 0.98, respectively. Results revealed that the common difficulties encountered by teachers and learners are absorbing complex new ideas in a limited time, translating real-world problems into Pre-Calculus formulation, applying knowledge to solve real-world problems, deepen interest in Pre-Calculus, and demonstrate in-depth knowledge of the subject matter. It was also found out that the top 5 most difficult competencies to teach and learn are solving situational problems involving polar coordinates system, solve situational problems involving inverse trigonometric functions, solve situational problems involving trigonometric identities, prove other trigonometric identities, and convert the coordinates of a point from rectangular to polar systems and vice versa. The Self-learning Through Examples in Precalculus (STEP) Module was developed by the researcher considering the difficulties encountered in teaching and learning the subject.

## Linguistics, Language and Cultural Studies

68483 | *Heritage and Non-Heritage Arabic Learners: Towards an Inclusive Arabic Curriculum*

Amer El-Ahraf, Chapman University & Coastline College, United States

Reda Mohammed, Case Western Reserve University, United States

Research on Arabic as a heritage, critical, and foreign language in the US context has enriched the field of language acquisition and other fields (Albirini 2018; Benmamoun 2015). Most of that research studied each group of students (heritage, non-heritage/foreign) in isolation. However, Arabic classrooms in the US are populated by diverse students including those from heritage backgrounds and those who have a mere interest in studying the Arabic language on its own merits. Therefore, to provide a more inclusive account of the types of linguistic practices/needs of those students, this qualitative study surveyed 17 college Arabic (non-)heritage students who attend Arabic classes in the US. The results suggest that these students would like to have Arabic textbooks that linguistic variation within Arabic as reflected in the environments that they live in (i.e., the US setting). Other results showed that the new technologies such as the internet and social media have provided the students with more venues of practice and that their Arabic textbooks should benefit from the students' digital literacies in ways that accommodate their diverse linguistic and digital identities. The results of this study inform an Arabic textbook project that we are currently developing and will have implications for the development of Arabic curricula that serve the needs of diverse Arabic (non-)heritage learners in the US as well as to teachers of Arabic in immigrant and foreign contexts.

# ACCS2023 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

## Literary Studies / All genres/ Theory

68639 | *"Struggling to Translate": Jenn Marie Nunes's Retranslation of Li Qingzhao's "Ru Meng Ling" as Feminist Translation*

Camellia Pham, Dartmouth College, United States

The interplay between gender studies and translation studies has expanded the gender dynamics in translation beyond the plane of textual materiality. The intersectional studies of gender and translation acquire a more symbolic role of representing the gender structure between the source text that occupies a masculine, privileged position and the translated one that inhabits a feminine "wild zone." The feminist translation discourse reimagines the institutionalized power imbalance between the dominant, visible, masculine figure (the author) and the "muted," invisible, feminine figure (the translator). In making translation an act of feminization, the translator works against the preconceived idea that translation is a derivative and secondary counterpart to its original, primary source text.

This article analyzes Jenn Marie Nunes's retranslation (2019) of "Ru Meng Ling" 如夢令 (Like a Dream) by Li Qingzhao 李清照 (1084-1155), based on the three feminist translation techniques devised by Luise von Flotow—prefacing and footnoting, supplementing, and hijacking. From the purview of contemporary feminist translation, Jenn Marie Nunes's retranslation challenges the hierarchical binaries between author and translator, which all the more renders her creative work distinctively different from the preceding scholastic translations by Stephen Owen (1997) and Ronald Egan (2019). Nunes creates a generative system of "double feminization" for co-authorship and moves an extra step to mobilize the readers in her reimagination of the historical poem. The feminist translator brings her retranslation out of translational invisibility and puts it in explicit dialogues with the source text and implicit conversations with preceding translations of that same one.

68991 | *A Comparative Study of Greek and Roman Mythologies with Special Reference to Excerpts from Ovid's 'Metamorphoses' and Riordan's 'Percy Jackson'*

Sanjukta Chakraborty, Amity University, India

Dhritiman Chakraborty, University of Warwick, United Kingdom

Varun Gulati, Dr. Ambedkar International Centre & Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, India

Vineeta Prasad, Amity University, India

Ovid's *Metamorphoses* is a collection of poems chronicling the history of the creation of the world, consisting of fifteen fully constructed Books with over 100 poems. Over the years, *Metamorphoses* has inspired other great writers including Dante, Chaucer and Shakespeare himself. *Percy Jackson and the Olympians* is a mythological fiction series by Rick Riordan and through its modern writing depicts the story of the life of a young Demigod with an intricate inlay of Greek and Roman myths which, while entertaining to most readers, a scholar of Culture and Literature would find most refreshing. This work makes an analysis on the re-popularisation of the old concept of Gods, Goddesses, Deities and Demigods of different ethnicities while staying true to the concepts put forth by Ovid in his *Metamorphoses*. This can be shown by comparing the ideologies and the popular beliefs pertaining to particular characters - both mortal and immortal - from both the texts. In this way, it will be evident that through the passing of the years, the beliefs, traditions and cultures of the people have remained by and large similar to what they were in the olden days and to try to illuminate on some of the parts where they have changed.

70008 | *Time and Elegiac in the Later Poetry of Andrew Young*

Neil Conway, University of the Highlands and Islands, United Kingdom

The poetry of Andrew Young (1885–1971) has most usually been contextualized within the landscapes of his adopted home in the county of Sussex, and the Anglican church to which he turned in later life. While turning points seem to characterize Young's career, his later work is indebted to a long-held commitment to the exploration of a metaphysics drawn from nature and expressed in formal but often surprisingly insightful and subtle poetry. This paper notes Young's interest in the pastoral and in particular, the way that the forms and commitments of the elegiac take root in his later work. In particular, the companion poems of 'Into Hades' and 'A Traveler in Time', often considered to be somewhat anachronistic in terms of his poetic development toward a sparer approach, are viewed against the elegiac formulation developed here. This results in a view of Young as still the "superb minimalist" celebrated by his biographer and champion Leonard Clark, but which allows for some elucidation of the themes of time and loss, and the introduction of William James' concepts of the 'specious present' and the 'obvious past'. Young is then seen as a poet aware to some degree of the mystery of passing time, but who is unable to fully reconcile this with his other metaphysical sureties.

## Media Studies

70668 | *#BoycottBollywood Trend on Social Media: Understanding the Reasons and Impact*

Neerja Vyas, Manipal University Jaipur, India

Rohit Dey, Manipal University Jaipur, India

The Bollywood, one of the world's largest film industries, is a significant contributor to the Indian economy and culture, producing hundreds of films annually that are widely viewed in India and also has a global fan base. In recent years, #BoycottBollywood has been a popular hashtag on social media in India and the movement has gained a significant momentum. Bollywood has faced many violent protests, boycotting of some celebrities and major films due to this trend. The chief concerns for this resistance include allegations of nepotism and favouritism within the industry, sexual harassment and misconduct, and the portrayal of women and minorities in films. The phenomenon throws light on the relationship that Bollywood has with its audience. Fans who go crazy for their favourite celebrity stars can turn equally brutal in trolling them and boycotting them on not just social media platforms but physically by vandalising theatres and burning their posters and effigies. This paper seeks to examine the phenomenon as a major criticism that the industry has faced from the audience in recent years. Tracing the origin and history of this movement, the focus of the paper would be to understand the reasons that have led to such a boycott, the impact that the industry is facing due to it and the possible outcomes. The paper would also attempt to study the audience reception and its significance in the context of Bollywood films.

# ACCS2023 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

## Women's Studies

68504 | *"For the Love of God, For the Love of Country": Memorializing the Crusades of the Beatas*  
Janet Atutubo, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines

This study features the crusades of the three beatas, namely Ignacia del Espritu Santo, Dionesia Talangpaz and Cecilia Rosa Talangpaz. Ignacia and the sisters Dionesia and Cecilia Rosa unintentionally became foundresses of beaterios, a religious community of women. During the Spanish colonization of the Philippines, the native women, the indias, were not accepted to the convents. They were seen as unfit for monastic vows in spite of them living an ideal, Christian life epitomizing virtues of piety, obedience, sacrifice and perseverance. As leaders of the beaterios, Ignacia, Dionesia and Cecilia also faced persecutions by the Catholic Church, the Spanish government and the community. Each life story tells of a female who existed in a male dominated society that followed a rigid framework that oppressed women. As a qualitative research, this study looks into the social processes of the three beatas as they struggled for two hundred years to establish a beaterio that eventually became congregations that exists until today in the Philippines, actively fulfilling social and apostolic missions.

70719 | *Minimalism, Motherhood, and Marie Kondo: The Appeal of a Japanese Aesthetic for American Moms*  
Katie L Peebles, Marymount University, United States

Since the 2014 English translation of Marie Kondo's book "The Life-Changing Magic of Tidying Up: The Japanese Art of Decluttering and Organizing", many Americans have been fascinated by the promise of being able to sort through all their things en masse in a way that "sparks joy" and returns control of their living space to them. This dream is especially appealing to mothers, who frequently carry the heaviest burden of managing household stuff - not only their own things, but also the accumulation of family needs and interests and the avalanche of children's toys, clothes, and everything else. Simultaneously, there is a strong cultural narrative insisting that mothers are responsible for giving children an idyllic childhood and curating photos and mementos for the future. Inspired by Kondo, a household industry of "mompreneurs" focused on decluttering has emerged - mothers who start self-help businesses, advertising through social media. This trend connects in powerful ways to pre-existing American ideas about Japanese aesthetics and Zen Buddhism, and to newer anxieties about consumerism and climate change. Ironically, this movement is consumerist in its own way, by selling self-help products and inviting people to value the things they keep even more. A dynamic tension also exists between the dream of a largely empty white room and the reality of life with active children. Both contradictions will continue to fuel this movement. This paper analyzes these forces and the strength of these appeals.



# ACAS 2023 Review Committee

Professor Sara Abdoh, Benha University, Egypt, Egypt  
Dr Allan Basas, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines  
Professor Naumana Kiran, University of the Punjab, Pakistan  
Dr Zhaoxun Song, The Hang Seng University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong  
Dr D.I Ansusa Putra, State Islamic Institute Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Indonesia  
Dr Medardo Bombita, University of Rizal System, Philippines  
Dr Jung Hee Lee, Fort Hays State University, United States  
Dr Anu Malik, The LNM Institute of Information Technology, India  
Dr Vivek Sharma, Jammu University, India  
Professor Dharmakeerthi Sri Ranjan Sri Ranjan, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka  
Dr Renelee Subsuban, University of Mindanao, Philippines

## ACAS 2023 Senior Reviewers

Dr Samra Afzal, National University of Modern Languages, Pakistan  
Dr Bianca Yin-Ki Cheung, Lingnan University, Hong Kong  
Dr Tiantian Tan, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

## ACAS 2023 Reviewers

Dr Baisakhi Bandyopadhyay, The Asiatic Society Kolkata India, India  
Professor Kim Lan Cao, Institute of Literature, Vietnam Academ of Social Sciences, Vietnam  
Dr Antonija Cavcic, Shiga Prefectural University, Japan  
Professor Kumudinei Dissanayake, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka  
Dr Argie Guijarno, Bingawan National High School, Philippines  
Dr Jong Woo Kim, Yonsei University, South Korea  
Dr Mario Maritan, Mahidol University International College, Thailand  
Dr Kiran Mirchandani, University of Toronto, Canada  
Professor Waiming Ng, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong  
Dr Sangwon Shin, Inje University, South Korea  
Dr Phattharamanat Sritrakul, Burapha University, Thailand  
Professor Chung-Hung Tsai, National Pingtung University, Taiwan  
Professor Xiaohuan Zhao, University of Sydney, Australia

# ACCS 2023 Review Committee

Dr Anand Wadwekar, School of Planning and Architecture Bhopal, India  
Professor William Kunz, University of Washington Tacoma, United States  
Professor Edem Peters, University of Port Harcourt, Nigeria  
Dr Velu Perumal, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia  
Dr Janet Valdez, La Consolacion University Philippines, Philippines  
Dr Sai Chandra Mouli Timiri, Osmania University, India  
Dr Panida Jongsuksomsakul, Naresuan University, Thailand

## ACCS 2023 Senior Reviewers

Dr Gregory Paul Glasgow, Kanda University of International Studies, Japan  
Dr Alla Myzelev, State University of New York At Geneseo, United States  
Dr Sofia Quiroga Fernandez, Xi'An Jiaotong-Liverpool University, China  
Dr Porranee Singpliam, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

## ACCS 2023 Reviewers

Dr Mark Anderson, Carleton University, France  
Professor José Carneiro, University of Porto, Portugal  
Professor Teresa Chen, California State University-Long Beach, United States  
Dr Amer El-Ahraf, Chapman University & Coastline College, United States  
Dr Jyotika Elhance, University of Delhi, India  
Professor José Manuel Estévez-Saá, University of A Coruña, Spain  
Dr Noriaki Hoshino, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong  
Dr Cecilia Ikeguchi, Gakushuin University ISS, Japan  
Dr Treepon Kirdnark, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand  
Professor Kaochen Liao, Fo Guang University, Taiwan  
Dr Iain Macpherson, Macewan University, Canada  
Dr Anelyn Montes, Calinog National Comprehensive High School, Philippines  
Dr Kenneth Toah Nsah, Université De Lille, France  
Dr Leizel Parreno, Leon National High School, Philippines  
Dr Katie L Peebles, Marymount University, United States  
Dr Yanrong Qi, University of Oklahoma, United States  
Dr Carmen Robertson, Carleton University, Canada  
Dr Zhaoxun Song, The Hang Seng University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong  
Professor Yunjoo Sung, Korea National Open University, South Korea  
Dr Nilobon Vongpattaranon, Kasetsart University, Thailand  
Dr Neerja Vyas, Manipal University Jaipur, India  
Dr Qingning Wang, Xi'An Jiaotong - Liverpool University, China  
Dr Mukesh Yadav, University of Engineering And Management, Jaipur, India  
Dr Xin Yao, Sichuan Fine Arts Institute, China  
Dr Amira Zatir, Ecole Polytechniques d'Architecture et d'Urbanisme, Algeria

## Tokyo

**November 22–25, 2023**

The Asian Conference on Education

**March 21–25, 2024**

The Asian Conference on Psychology  
& the Behavioral Sciences

The Asian Conference on Aging & Gerontology

**March 25–29, 2024**

The Asian Conference on Education &  
International Development

**May 23–27, 2024**

The Asian Conference on Cultural Studies  
The Asian Conference on Asian Studies

**May 30–June 2, 2024**

The Asian Conference on Arts & Humanities  
The Asian Conference on the Social Sciences

## Paris

**June 16–19, 2023**

The Paris Conference on Education  
The Paris Conference on Arts & Humanities

## London

**July 13–17, 2023**

The European Conference on Education  
The European Conference on Language Learning  
The European Conference on Arts & Humanities  
The European Conference on Aging & Gerontology

## Barcelona

**September 19-23, 2023**

The Barcelona Conference on Education  
The Barcelona Conference on Arts, Media & Culture

## Kyoto

**October 10–13, 2023**

The Asian Conference on Media, Communication & Film  
The Kyoto Conference on Arts, Media & Culture

## Honolulu

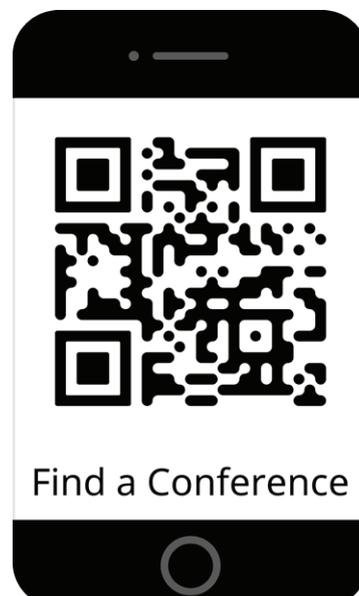
**January 3-7, 2024**

The IAFOR International Conference on Education  
The IAFOR International Conference on Arts &  
Humanities

## Chiang Mai

**February 15-19, 2024**

The Southeast Asian Conference on Education



# Introducing the IAFOR Research Centre at Osaka University, Japan

The IAFOR Research Centre (IRC) is a politically independent, international and interdisciplinary think tank based at the Osaka School of International Public Policy (OSIPP), at Japan's Osaka University, that conducts and facilitates international and interdisciplinary research projects. The main focus is to encourage mutual international and intercultural understanding and cooperation in line with IAFOR's mission of encouraging interdisciplinary discussion, facilitating heightened intercultural awareness, promoting international exchange, and generating and sharing new knowledge.

The IRC helps to nurture and capacity build by encouraging students to take part in international conferences and research projects, in line with the Osaka University's Global 30 commitments from Japan's Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT).

For more information about the IAFOR Research Centre visit:  
[www.osipp.osaka-u.ac.jp/iaforresearchcentre/](http://www.osipp.osaka-u.ac.jp/iaforresearchcentre/)



THE IAFOR RESEARCH CENTRE  
OSAKA SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC POLICY  
OSAKA UNIVERSITY

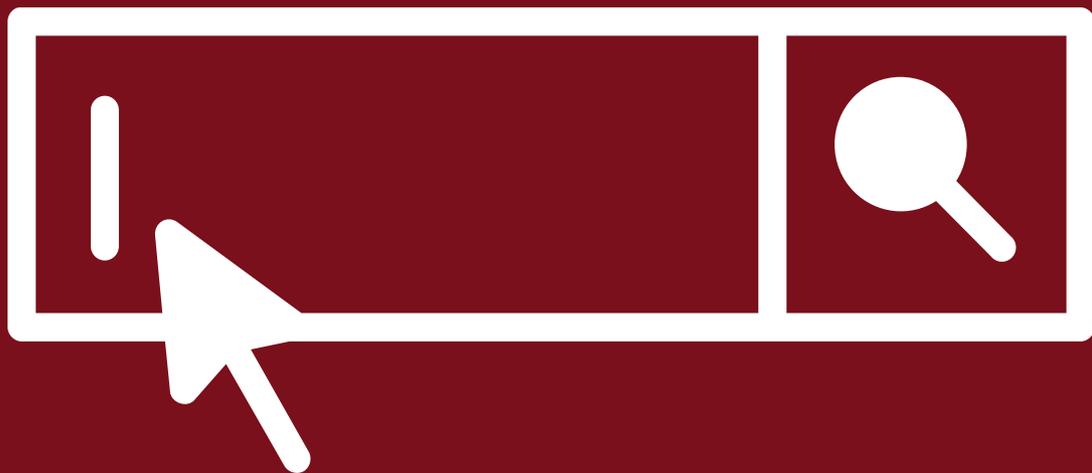
大阪大学大学院国際公共政策研究科OSIPP  
IAFOR研究センター



# iafor

**RESEARCH  
ARCHIVE**

[www.papers.iafor.org](http://www.papers.iafor.org)



Visit the IAFOR Research Archive, where you can search and access the repository of research generated by IAFOR.

You can search by keyword(s), subject area(s), or specific conference proceeding(s) to access abstracts and full papers from past IAFOR conference proceedings, browse and read them online, or download them to your device.