

**The 11th Asian Conference on Asian Studies (ACAS2021)
The 11th Asian Conference on Cultural Studies (ACCS2021)**

Online from Tokyo
June 3-5, 2021

Final Draft Schedule

Please Check & Confirm.

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

Please notify us of any corrections by **Sunday, May 9** 09:00 AM (UTC+9).

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

Final Schedule

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

The final schedule will contain session information and a detailed day-to-day presentation schedule. This, along with details on how to access the online sessions, will be available on **Wednesday, May 19**.

Thursday at a Glance
June 3, 2021

- 10:00-10:10 Announcements, Recognition of IAFOR Scholarship Winners, & Welcome Address
Joseph Haldane, IAFOR, Japan
- 10:10-10:55 **Keynote Presentation**
**Intercultural Strategies in High-Performance Environments: Observations
from the Rugby World Cup 2019**
Sean O'Connell, Nanzan University, Japan
- 11:05-12:05 Panel Presentation
- 12:05-12:15 Break
- 12:15-13:55 Live-Stream Presentation 1: Asian & South-East Asian Studies
- 13:55-14:05 Break
- 14:05-15:45 Live-Stream Presentation 2: Interdisciplinary: Cultural Studies
- 15:45-15:55 Break
- 15:55-17:10 Live-Stream Presentation 3: Interdisciplinary: Cultural Studies

Friday at a Glance
June 4, 2021

- 10:00-10:50 Live-Stream Presentation 1: Comparative Studies of Asian & East Asian Studies
- 10:50-11:00 Break
- 11:00-13:05 Live-Stream Presentation 2: Chinese Studies
- 13:05-13:15 Break
- 13:15-14:55 Live-Stream Presentation 3: Education/Pedagogy
- 14:55-15:05 Break
- 15:05-16:20 Live-Stream Presentation 4: Literary Studies
- 16:20-16:30 Break
- 16:30-17:20 Live-Stream Presentation 5: Interdisciplinary: Cultural Studies

Saturday at a Glance
June 5, 2021

- 10:00-11:15 Live-Stream Presentation 1: Education
- 11:15-11:25 Break
- 11:25-12:40 Live-Stream Presentation 2: Interdisciplinary: Cultural Studies
- 12:40-12:50 Break
- 12:50-14:05 Live-Stream Presentation 3: Interdisciplinary: Cultural Studies
- 14:05-14:15 Break
- 14:15-15:30 Live-Stream Presentation 4: Identity, Race, and Queer Theories
- 15:30-15:40 Break
- 15:40-17:20 Live-Stream Presentation 5: East Asian Studies (Japanese / Korean)
- 17:20-17:30 Conference Closing Address
Joseph Haldane, IAFOR, Japan

Thursday Live Stream Session 1: 12:15-13:55
 Session Topic: Asian & South-East Asian Studies
 Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

59925 12:15-12:40

Photovoice in the Age of Social Media: Helping to Build Participation Needed for Urban Climate Resilience?

Yanjun Cai, Sun Yat-sen University, China
 Danny A. Marks, Dublin City University, Ireland

Nontraditional participation is increasingly called for to emphasize inclusiveness and potential transformation from the perspectives of affected populations for climate resilience. Photovoice, a participatory action research method, has been utilized in various fields for revealing critical matters through the local lens of participating populations. Meanwhile, social network sites (SNSs) such as Facebook act as an interactive platform to raise awareness and facilitate collective activism among diverse stakeholders beyond geographical boundaries through new communication forms and structures. Building on a conceptual review of participatory resilience, we examine the methodology of photovoice and its value in the context of nontraditional participation for climate resilience. Through visual narratives, unstructured observations, and semi-structured interviews, we investigate the ways in which photovoice integrates with social media to transform participatory resilience building. We do so through a case study of the Philippines, with an emphasis on disadvantaged populations. Specifically, this work substituted traditional and digital cameras with smartphones and established a social media group on Facebook. The integrated action-oriented approach showcases the network of participation as a mosaic, discovering nuances of engagement from local perspectives. Our article seeks to contribute to the growing literature on contemporary public participation, advocating nontraditional participation for inclusive climate resilience in the era of social media.

59922 12:40-13:05

The Reflection and Violence in Kashmir: Redirecting from Radical Nationalism to “Radical Passivity” in Basharat Peer’s Curfewed Night

Yao-hung Huang, Fo Guang University, Taiwan

Born in Kashmir, India, Basharat Peer has written a memoir on the conflict in Kashmir, which depicts how Kashmir changes from a land of peace to an area of violence. As Peer grows up, he decides to become a journalist for an Indian newspaper. While he works hard to gather news in Delhi, he does not report what happens in Kashmir. To do this, he quits his much-needed job and returns to his hometown, a small village near Anantnag, which is also one of the most militant areas in Kashmir. Back at home, he interviews and records the life of victims of the massacre, victims’ relatives, and former guerrillas. This paper will analyze how radical Indian nationalism corrodes Kashmiri autonomy, arrests and tortures its protestors, and kill the innocent through implicit and explicit coercive measures. It will also cover the corresponding rise of radical Kashmiri nationalism that leaves civilians no place to hide. I will go through the novel through the lens of Timothy Snyder’s interpretation of how “holocaust” begins. Based on Daniel Chirot’s study of genocide, I will describe the psychological development of the hatred towards others. In the end, I will employ Slavoj Žižek’s discussion of “radical evil and nationalism” and Thomas Carl Wall’s analysis of “radical passivity” to explain how the narrator withdraws from nationalism and discovers his own solution. The study of Peer’s book would help state rethink the concept of nationalism.

59884 13:05-13:30

South-South Migration: Social Escalating and Geoarbitrage among Chinese Migrants in Chiangmai, Thailand

Sivarin Lertpusit, Thammasat University, Thailand

Current migratory flows from China are increasing worldwide, particularly, throughout BRI routes. Migrants from China, south country, to other south countries represent a global transforming political economy in many dimensions. This article aims to illustrate the settlement perspectives on transborder mobility among new Chinese migrants in Chiang Mai, Thailand. The finding draws on research results from mix-method tools; collecting questionnaires, conducting in-depth interviews and observing. The research finds two

specific characters of new Chinese in Chiang Mai. The first group immigrates in pursuit of social escalating, both for economic attractive and lifestyle advantages. Most new Chinese sojourners in Chiangmai are categorized in this set such as language teacher, interpreter, semi to high-skilled worker, investor and interestingly parents who accommodate their international school's students. The second group is to be called geoarbitrage or those who gain advantages from the lower cost of living in a smaller town like Chiang Mai. Their status is retirement, digital workforce and freelancer who earn their income abroad. Both groups of Chinese migrants decide Chiang Mai as their destination from geography proximity, cultural linkage, social perception and low cost of living. These rationales and behaviors affirm the differences of South-North and South-South migration that the latter pattern is more associated with social factors than economic factors.

59791 13:30-13:55

Effect of Singapore's Language Education Policy on Chinese Singaporeans' Identity – From a Survey of New University Graduates

Yuki Yokohama, Kanto Gakuin University, Japan

In Singapore bilingual education is being promoted due to the influence of globalization, English driven lifestyle and culture have become widespread, especially among young people. On the other hand, some are concerned about the situation in which the younger generation is gradually moving away from their ethnic language, culture, and traditions. Therefore, I conducted a survey with the aim of considering how the current language education in Singapore is affecting the younger generation of Chinese Singaporeans. The survey was conducted on five National University of Singapore graduates in 2019. I conducted a semi-structured interview survey on (1) the status of the language being used, (2) the activities of Chinese clan association, and (3) their own identity. The survey revealed that young Chinese Singaporeans have an English-driven lifestyle. As a symbol of that, few young Chinese Singaporeans knew the existence and activities of the Chinese clan association, which had been the emotional supports of Chinese Singaporeans. On the other hand, some people were worried about the current situation in which the Chinese dialect is declining as Mandarin is becoming more widespread due to the influence of the Speak Mandarin campaign. Young Chinese Singaporeans are still interested in dialects, languages of their ancestors. Regarding Singlish, which is used daily in Singaporean society, speaking Singlish seems to be related to their identity. I can clearly say that the identity of young Chinese Singaporeans is being established as a Singaporean from a "Chinese" identity, however the "Chinese" identity is not all gone, nevertheless ambivalent.

Thursday Live Stream Session 2: 14:05-15:45
 Session Topic: Interdisciplinary: Cultural Studies
 Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

59903 14:05-14:30

A Test of the Multiple Modernities Hypothesis Based on a Comparison of Japan With the West

Christian Etzrodt, Osaka University, Japan

The presentation aims to test whether all cultures follow one path to modernity or some cultures, as for example Japan, developed their own path into a unique non-Western modernity. The test relies on two independent dimensions of the individualism-collectivism dichotomy, which were developed in cultural studies in the tradition of Geert Hofstede. The first dimension divides shame and guilt cultures (who is sanctioning norm breaking behavior?). Whereas the second dimension focuses on the question of who's outcome is maximized: one's own outcome (egoism) or the outcome of the group (altruism)? By combining these two dimensions four ideal-types of cultures (based on ethics) can be derived: categorical individualism (guilt/egoism), honorific individualism (shame/egoism), honorific collectivism (shame/altruism), and categorical individualism (guilt/altruism). The GLOBE study collected data for these two dimensions for 62 countries in the mid-1990s, which allows the classification of several national cultures into those four ideal-types. The problem of the GLOBE study is, however, that it does not and cannot address the historical development of those national cultures. In order to fill this gap, I am referring to the historical analysis of Shmuel N. Eisenstadt and others, who have focused on the development of Japan and the West in much more detail. However, I will use for this task the above described four ideal-types of cultures. It can be shown that Japan has developed significantly different in comparison to the West, although it can be classified today as a categorical individualistic culture similar to the Scandinavian cultures.

60258 14:30-14:55

Cultural Formation of the Expo in Japan: The Case of Producer Shinya Izumi

Mitsunori Eto, University of Tsukuba, Japan

The Japan World Exposition Osaka 1970 was the first Expo to be held in Japan and in Asia. The planners of the Osaka Expo not only struggled to express the uniqueness of the first expo in Asia, but also revised and reinterpreted its significance and format so that it would be accepted by Japanese society. It famously established a model that subsequent Expos, large-scale expositions, and even theme parks followed. However, little attention has been paid to producer and designer Shinya Izumi (1930-), who was involved in conceiving the idea of the Osaka Expo and went on to participate in all Bureau International des Expositions (BIE)-certified events held in Japan, thereby shaping the direction of expos in Japan. This paper seeks to examine the kinds of expos Izumi created through an analysis of his writings and activities, personal connections, and the influence of preceding expos. Specifically, I focus on two key concepts: matsuri (festival) and kankyō (circumstance/surrounding/environment), which I suggest played a crucial role in Izumi's (and by extension, Japan's) formation of expo images. Additionally, this paper suggests that the understanding and idea of the expo, originating in Osaka, eventually spread internationally until the 1994 BIE resolution.

59981 14:55-15:20

Institutional Levels Shaping the Professional Agency of Minority Teachers in Post-Soviet Estonia

Liudmila Zaichenko, Tallinn University, Estonia

In the study, the author reports on how professional agency of minority schools teachers in Estonia can be constrained by certain institutional barriers, including barriers which occur on a cultural-cognitive level and may be grounded in dispositions and beliefs of the society. This is significant because minority teachers in many countries may face dramatic obstacles in the course of building their 'integration projects' inside the host nation state. The case of post-soviet Estonia may evidence how these teachers professional agency as a potential tool for transformation and integration may be 'mediated ideationally' and constrained by the path-dependent institutional mechanisms. I believe that this study is appropriate for the chosen stream because it addresses the problems of integration and inequalities inside national education context. The case of Estonia seems to be of a particular interest as this country has shown outstanding progress in

development and integration in the European space during the recent 30 years, however it still is distinct in its highest segregation in all societal domains. Education system is one of the examples of this institutional disequilibrium (where the children from Estonian and Russian schools perform differently in PISA representing two opposite cultural elaborations inside the society on its path to integration). I dare to hope the researchers may find valuable insights from this qualitative study about the path-dependency of institutional cultural-cognitive levels, which shape agentic orientations of ethnic minorities.

59812 15:20-15:45

Between Global and Local-traditional Kashubian Birth Rites and Cultural Universalization

Agnieszka Małek, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, Poland

Kashubia is an ethnocultural region in northern Poland, Europe. In the 20th century, Kashubia as a community underwent huge changes in the political, socio-economic and cultural spheres. The processes of globalization resulted in the emergence of new, sometimes mutually contradictory phenomena functioning in various areas of life, also family rituals. Child's birth is recognized in culture as one of the breakthrough moments in the human life cycle, hence the accompanying rituals were and are governed by specific behaviors and symbols. The aim of this paper is an attempt to show the changes that have taken place in the traditional Kashubian child's birth rituals under the influence of mutual interactions and flows of people and ideas. Material and methods. Due to the specificity of research, the study applied characteristic methods of historical sciences (from cultural perspective). Results and conclusions. Unification of elements of culture, referring to practices toward pregnant women and unborn child, customs related to birth, giving name etc., are indicated as the most important consequences of cultural globalization. Rituals and ceremonies ceased to be perceived as a means of initiation, passage and exclusion. However, they still contain discernible traces of tradition, which belong to the legacy of the past generations, regardless of the label they are given.

Thursday Live Stream Session 3: 15:55-17:10
 Session Topic: Interdisciplinary: Cultural Studies
 Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

59865 15:55-16:20

“Intimacy” and Individuality: The Representation of Refugees in a World Not Ours

Yuka Ito, University of Tsukuba, Japan

Refugees have often been represented as powerless and unable to manage themselves without receiving care and asylum. As Malkki notes in “Speechless Emissaries: Refugees, Humanitarianism, and Dehistoricization” (1996) that the representation of refugees consists of several conventionalized images, the standardized discourses and representational forms tend to depict refugees as anonymous and unidentifiable people. However, there have been some attempts to resist this tendency. For example, in “Public and Private Photographs of Refugees” (2012), Mannik speaks of photographs taken by refugees themselves that could become counterparts to these stereotypical representations. In this paper I will focus on *A World Not Ours*, the documentary film directed by Mahdi Fleifel, premiered at the Toronto International Film Festival in 2012, and explore how the “intimacy” emerging in this film goes beyond the uniformity of images of refugees and represents them as individuals. The term “intimacy” means a certain proximity which allows us to have a private, non-stereotypical view of the person. Fleifel, who was born in Dubai, raised in a refugee camp in Lebanon, and had moved to Denmark at the age of nine, paints an intimate portrait of Palestinian refugees by assembling home videos and press coverage; the film is, one may then argue, shot by a marginal man who can be considered both a refugee and a European citizen. By analyzing the composition of this film as well as interviews of Fleifel, I show how this film enables a representation of refugees as complex individuals instead of people who are stereotypically labeled.

60120 16:20-16:45

Morphological Integration of Malay Words in the Baba and Nyonya Cuisine

Ong Shyi Nian, University of Malaya, Malaysia

Komalata Manokaran, University of Malaya, Malaysia

The study examines the Baba and Nyonya (Baba Malay) lexicon relationships with the Malay language. According to modern linguistics principles and procedures, the subject of Malay language inspiration on Baba and Nyonya has not been investigated systematically. Hence, this study contributes to an understanding of the nature of that contact. This qualitative study aims to examine the linguistic processes, namely morphological processes. Malay has influenced the linguistic expansions of the Baba Malay, and this study investigates the morphological integration of Malay words and its impact on the structure of the language. Samples are taken from secondary sources (e.g., cookbooks, journals, and Peranakan magazines) related to Nyonya cuisine in the Malaysian context. Nyonya cuisine is a blend of Malay and Chinese cooking styles established with the migration and globalisation of people in the country. The study proved the institution and expansion of Nyonya cuisine by integrating the Malay language via the exiting cooking terms. Nyonya cuisines are compound words with double-level modifications with the integration of the Malay words. The study is to grasp morphological integration in Nyonya cuisine, which results in cultural crossbreeding by the movement of the Peranakans into the Malay language, geographical propinquity, and political aspects (Oh et al., 2019).

59924 16:45-17:10

Reinforcing the Ideology of Official Memorials Through Personal Social Media Posts: Instagram Posts About the MLK Memorial in D.C.

Larissa Hugentobler, University of Zurich, Switzerland

The Martin Luther King Junior (MLK) Memorial in Washington, D.C. is the only stand-alone memorial to a member of a marginalized community along the National Mall, the capital’s prime location for monuments. Aside from short quotes from 14 of his speeches, the memorial includes no information about MLK or the Civil Rights Movement. While memorials mainly serve as markers of public memory and thereby national identity, an argument can still be made that memorials need more educational information and historical context. Social media can be powerful tools to challenge official narratives by publishing small stories which,

in their collectivity can challenge grand narratives such as by contextualizing struggles of the commemorated. This study shows that relying on individuals to create a more inclusive narrative about public memory is not productive, largely owed to the logic of social media platforms. I conducted a qualitative content analysis of 242 images and videos posted on 132 public profiles on Instagram in the fall of 2020 which were tagged the location “MLK National Memorial.” I furthermore interviewed 16 users and, to create a holistic picture of their posting behavior, also analyzed their profiles for posts about other D.C. memorials. The results show that while the interviewees lamented not enough information on site and wanted to contribute to the knowledge about MLK in society, the majority of posts (which most often visually focus on the statue) in fact reconstructed the existing ideology without adding any information, thereby supporting the call for more informative memorial sites.

Friday Live Stream Session 1: 10:00-10:50

Session Topic: Comparative Studies of Asian and East Asian Studies

Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

59898 10:00-10:25

Criminalization of the Dispossessed: Primitive Accumulation, the Collective Hamlet, and the Bandit Problem in Japan-occupied Manchuria

Yuanfang Zhang, University of Toronto, Canada

This paper examines the criminalization of the dispossessed Chinese peasants by Japanese colonial agents accompanying the Japanese agrarian immigration between 1933 and 1939 to Manchuria, and their relocation into the collective hamlet as a specific colonial apparatus by the Japanese Kwantung Army. The specific way of coping with the dispossessed Chinese peasants was rooted in the impossibility of integrating the dispossessed, landless peasants into the rationalized capitalist economy. Hence, the relocation indicated the necessity of colonial power to mediate, not dismantle, the relationship between finance capital and the landless Chinese peasants within the existing limits of political and social structure. This paper aims to revisit the concept of capital's primitive accumulation in a historical context. It argues that our understanding of primitive accumulation should not be simply restricted to a specific period. Rather, primitive accumulation is characterized by a specific mechanism of capture that restructures the social hierarchy and recodes the dispossessed peasants. It functions in association with the expansion of finance capital whose accumulation relies on the exploitation and expropriation of the colonized people.

59992 10:25-10:50

Won Key: A Historico-biographical Study of Creativity, Inter-cultural Intervention, and Discrimination in a Nineteenth-century Goldmining Setting in Aotearoa New Zealand

Henry Johnson, University of Otago, New Zealand

During the latter part of the nineteenth-century gold-mining era in Central Otago, New Zealand, Won Key was a well-known Chinese merchant living in Cromwell. His activities centred on offering a base for supplying Chinese miners, yet at the same time he provided a link between the disparate cultures that made up this migrant setting. While little is known of Won Key's roots, he was active in bringing the Chinese and European populations together, holding regular cultural celebrations and being effective in charitable activities that benefited all in the local community. While contributing to the re-thinking of music in the making of New Zealand, this discussion examines Won Key's creative community activities that offered a setting for inter-cultural understanding in colonial context. This paper is a historico-biographical discussion of Won Key in a setting of creativity, inter-cultural intervention, and discrimination. Including a short biography of what is known about Won Key's background, the study focuses on several distinct case studies as a way of analysing discrete examples of Chinese creativity that contributed to the musical making of New Zealand in the late nineteenth century, yet is so often void in discourse on New Zealand's music history. The aim of the paper is to add a new perspective to music in New Zealand, and offer insight on the importance of understanding this sphere of the nation's musical creativity in a nineteenth-century goldmining setting.

Friday Live Stream Session 2: 11:00-13:05

Session Topic: Chinese Studies

Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

59764 11:00-11:25

Media Diplomacy: Zeng Jize's Strategic Engagement of Western Newspapers

Jinniu Zhang, Tsinghua University, China

For decades, scholarship on late 19th century Sino-west interaction has been greatly influenced by the impact-response paradigm while little is known about how the Chinese proactively influenced the western world. Focusing on Zeng Jize (1839-1890), the Chinese ambassador to the Britain, France and Russia from 1878 to 1886, and especially his strategic engagement in western newspapers, this paper explores how a Chinese diplomat resisted the hegemonic narrative of western media and reshaped western public opinions about China's political and cultural image. Throughout his career, Zeng Jize perceived western media differently for various purposes. In the early days of his mission, Zeng took a conservative approach to intervening in the public opinion by dispelling rumors in western newspapers. His 1880 revisit to the Treaty of Saint Petersburg marked a turning point of his understanding of western media from a knowledge pool to a diplomatic tool. In the early 1880s Sino-French negotiations, Zeng took advantage of the relatively open press environment in France and publicly expressed his opinions to influence French public opinion on Vietnam issues. Such attempts paid off as French foreign ministry eventually resumed the suspended Sino-French diplomatic relationship due to the pressure of public opinion and the risk of being overthrown for parliamentary doubts. In 1887, Zeng's media diplomacy culminated in the publication of *China, the Sleep and the Awakening* in which he responded to and corrected the negative stereotypes of Chinese civilization in the Western world. This paper argues that Zeng Jize's media diplomacy showcased a successful dialogue with the western public and played a positive role in reshaping the image of China in the eyes of the West.

59906 11:25-11:50

Symbolic Expression in Ethnic Architecture of Hohhot

Yifeng Zhang, Beijing University of Civil Engineering and Architecture, China

Public buildings are an important part of urban cultural material. Behind the image of public buildings created by means of architectural symbols, there are the grand representations of the city image and even the national image, which is particularly obvious in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region; although the architectural image created by national symbols have got People's favor, but nationality comes more from the symbol rather than the building ontology. This paper takes Hohhot Railway Station and Hohhot East Railway Station as examples, in the Metropolis of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, from the perspective of semiotics, combined with the historical background and public buildings development of the autonomous region, carding the phenomenon of separation between architectural symbols and building ontology, and analyzing its reasons; to explore the new balance among ethnic symbols, architectural images and building ontology in the media age, in the hope of contributing to the design of public buildings in ethnic minority areas.

59911 11:50-12:15

Distinction Between "Being or Not" in China — The Unmanned Space in Super Populous Country

Yu Aokun, Beijing University of Civil Engineering and Architecture, China

Li Jingnan, Beijing University of Civil Engineering and Architecture, China

Xu Yuejia, Beijing University of Civil Engineering and Architecture, China

China has the largest population in the world, so it's common and reasonable to see people everywhere. However, since 1980s, places in China have been in a dynamic state switching between "with people" and "without people". "Places without people" have gradually become places that cannot be ignored. On the macro level, due to the rapid economic development in certain regions, key cities, with unique advantages, keep attracting the population from surrounding towns, resulting in the phenomenon of "empty towns", which are "places without people" in the traditional understanding. But with the development of Internet of things, 5G technology, artificial intelligence and other technologies, a series of new places without people has emerged quietly. This new type of "places without people" can be divided into two categories based on the

causes of "with human involvement" and "without human involvement". This study will, focusing on the "new places without people" generated with the development of science and technology, probe into the status quo of places without people in China and the possible spatial changes they will bring to the cities in China in the future by analyzing their causes, types and morphological characteristics. On this basis, this study attempts to explore the possibilities of integration and complementarity of "traditional" and "new" types of "places without people" in the future development of cities in China.

59294 12:15-12:40

Challenges and Strategies for Developing Community Sports in Neoliberal Hong Kong

Wai Man Tang, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

According to the health standard stipulated by the World Health Organization, each adult should exercise for at least 75-150 minutes each week. However, less than half of the local adults in Hong Kong could meet this guideline, far below the global figure of 73%. Meanwhile, the Hong Kong government has been increasing its budget on community sports development by 50.0% over the last eight years but attains an undesirable result. This paper discusses how the neoliberal policy in Hong Kong has limited community sports development from coach training to its implementation in the community. Furthermore, drawing on data from interviews and participant observation, it presents four case studies that have successfully evaded the sports governmentality in Hong Kong to provide physical activities for four different groups of social minorities, namely people with disabilities, children with autism, ex-convicts, and ethnic minorities. This paper argues that the bottom-up approach, mutual trust between organizers and participants, and flexibility are key elements to develop community sports in Hong Kong.

60354 12:40-13:05

Facts, Fiction, Propaganda? An Analysis of Chinese Belt and Road Discourses

Carsten Schäfer, University of Cologne, Germany

At the Second Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) Forum in Beijing, Xi Jinping described the "new silk road" as a model for international win-win progress through cooperation. Official China claims that the concept is neither "a geopolitical strategy" nor "a China-dominated geo-economic scheme". A closer look, however, reveals that China's BRI discourses differ immensely depending on the audience. In multilateral arenas, China proclaims the establishment of a "human community with a shared future" as the sacred purpose of its initiative; yet on bilateral occasions, Beijing chooses narratives in line with the expectations of the respective listeners, thus offering each country and region a different version of the silk road. In sharp contrast to Beijing's external communication, within China commentators lay the focus primarily on China's - and not other countries' - national interests, including economic, geopolitical, and even military and hegemonic ambitions. Against this background - and based on the "strategic narrative theory" - the paper systematically compares existing Chinese BRI narratives and asks: What different BRI narratives exist within China - and why? What are, thus, the aims of China's initiative? How does China's external propaganda work in this context? And what actors exert influence on these processes? This study is based on a qualitative content analysis and a critical interpretation of Chinese state media articles, official Chinese documents, official statements by Chinese politicians, official publications on BRI, as well as of Chinese language research conducted in China.

Friday Live Stream Session 3: 13:15-14:55

Session Topic: Education/Pedagogy

Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

59894 13:15-13:40

A Transitioning Point: Identifying the Needs on Student Discipline Services in an Online Platform

Diana Genevieve Layag, De La Salle University Manila, Philippines

Ma. Dinah Espartero-Asiatico, De La Salle University Manila, Philippines

Janice Panganiban, De La Salle University Manila, Philippines

Joelyn Alerta, De La Salle University Manila, Philippines

With the recent migration of classes and student programs to the online platform brought about by Covid-19 virus, new ways of providing services to students have been explored. However, not all are equipped and have the basic resources to move away from the traditional setting of classroom learning, more so extending such services in the technological space. With the goal of improving its offerings for the online format, this research study aimed to meet the following objectives: (1) explore the student discipline office's programs and services that are relevant to students in the online platform; (2) identify the gaps and resolutions in the online programs and services; and (3) establish online educator roles and competencies for the office's personnel. This action research has two parts: (1) an online focus group discussion with the student leaders from the office's two volunteer groups as key informants; and (2) a survey adapted from Donlon, E., Trevaskis, S., Eccles, S. (2019) administered online to 109 students. Findings from the FGD shed light to the underlying themes on the students' perceptions of the programs and services in the online platform, challenges, and the student discipline office's role in addressing these perceived challenges and in helping students cope with these. The results of the survey showed the online educator roles as well as the competencies or skills sets of online educators that students deem relevant.

60283 13:40-14:05

The Topsy-Turvy World of the University Classroom

Kayo Ozawa, Kyoritsu Women's College, Japan

This paper will review how the Global Pandemic starting in 2020 has affected classes at a typical Japanese university. Initially, the university students at an all women's college were considered to be passive and not willing to take risks. However, as the instructor was forced to switch from face-to-face to online classes using the university's platform Kyonet, it has become evident that this was not the case. The instructor used "World English", an all-English textbook published by National Geographic in her freshman class, and "AFP World News Report 5" in her sophomore and junior class. In both classes, due to the flip classroom, there was an increase in accuracy in student-written output, and students created PowerPoint presentations on the topics of SDGs, endangered languages and COVID, and innovations in Africa using smartphones. The presentations were shared via GoogleMeet using breakout sessions, which has increased interaction among peers not usually seen in face-to-face classrooms. The online classes have also made interaction between exchange students (one from China and the other from Benin Africa) and the Japanese students possible. This is extremely important as borders close during the lockdown and there is little opportunity to study abroad.

59820 14:05-14:30

Research Capability and Its Impact on the School Performance of Private Higher Education Institutions (HEIs)

Janet Valdez, La Consolacion University Philippines, Philippines

The main concern of this study was the assessment of the significant impact of research capability on the performance of the HEIs. This study used the descriptive correlational method of research that utilized standard questionnaires as primary data-gathering tools, substantiated by extensive documentary analysis. The respondents of the study were 247 full-time faculty members from eight (8) HEIs. The results were processed using the Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS), and the data were presented using appropriate tables and texts. The results were analyzed and interpreted using statistical tests such as regression analysis in assessing the significant impact of research capability on the school performance.

Using the aforementioned procedures, the findings of the study revealed that the higher educational institutions (HEIs) were, more or less, capable in research as manifested by their great extent of researchers' capacity, training, support and assistance, and environment. The null hypotheses which stated that research capability does not exert significant impact on school performance was rejected.

60335 14:30-14:55

Planting Seeds for Success: International Cultural Transition and Study Abroad Achievement in Pre-college Adolescence

Qianhui Hub, DePaul University, United States

Caitlin Meyer, DePaul University, United States

Studying abroad to pursue a post-secondary education in English-speaking countries is becoming a prevalent educational approach among Chinese families in recent decades. Correspondingly, pre-college education and cultural transition have attracted increasing attention from parents and educators. While parents chose to send their students abroad, others chose to enroll their children in international schools in China - with a lens on mental and emotional health. These schools in China, known as Bilingual Schools or Experimental Schools, offer bilingual learning and internationally-recognized qualifications. Though the COVID-19 pandemic has slanderously interrupted study abroad activities, online learning has been recognized as a way to facilitate cultural transition. Thus, with a focus on high school Chinese students who have the agenda to pursue a bachelor's degree in the United States, this conceptual paper aims to explore ways of pre-college educational strategy which could lead to a smooth transition to study abroad experiences. With the aim of getting an overview of existing work and up-to-date reports to understand cultural transition and international student success, a theoretical analysis is conducted in this library-based study. The findings will add to our understanding of adolescent cultural transition, offer a comparison of studying abroad during high school versus attending international schools, as well as discourse the possibilities and perils of online education. This research not only provides insight for Chinese parents and students regarding study-abroad preparation, but also has implications for administrators, educators, and counselors in secondary schools who work with international students in terms of understanding adolescence cultural transition.

Friday Live Stream Session 4: 15:05-16:20

Session Topic: Literary Studies

Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

60257 15:05-15:30

International Circulation of Newspaper Novels: British Empire, Japan, and the Yubin Hochi Shimbun
Mika Baba, University of Tsukuba, Japan

Japanese newspaper novels emerged as a genre in the latter half of the 19th century. In 1886, the Yubin Hochi Shimbun (YHS), a hitherto primarily political newspaper, declared that it would print novels in order to internationalize its readers. The editor Morita Shiken had visited Europe and America to learn how to run and edit newspapers and translated popular Western novels, including works by Jules Verne and Wilkie Collins, for the YHS readership. The YHS ran many novels whose origins were—and still are—unknown. Through extensive archival research I found that they were translated from English newspaper novels, mostly unsigned miscellaneous pieces and curious stories. Despite their obscure or anonymous authorship, they had widely been reprinted in newspapers in England, Australia, New Zealand, and the United States. I would argue that the YHS took part in the international circulation of newspaper novels in the British Empire and beyond, thereby contributing to fashioning newspaper novels as an international genre. This paper examines the two characteristics that distinguish Shiken's translation for the YHS readers: first, *shu-mitsu* style, verbatim translation traditionally used in translating Chinese works, which he applied to English, and second, his deliberate selection of first-person novels. Shiken sometimes turned some third-person novels into first-person works through his translations. As he later explained, Japanese literature did not have the genre of first-person novels, so "we needed it." In the end, through translation, Shiken also invented a new genre in modern Japanese literature.

60346 15:30-15:55

Reading Kenji Miyazawa after 3.11: Region, Utopia, and Resilience

Michael Larson, Keio University, Japan

Interpretations of Miyazawa Kenji's work have gone through several iterations since his death: from virtual obscurity he was recovered as an author of children's literature and poetry, and, in the postwar, his writing was appreciated for its incorporation of Buddhist themes and Miyazawa himself became synonymous with provincial Japan. After the 3.11 earthquake, tsunami, and resulting nuclear accident devastated northeastern Japan, Miyazawa's work took on renewed importance, and his fiction and poetry were taken up in new readings both in and outside Japan. These included popular appreciations of the poem "Strong in the Rain," scholarly investigations of his work's relation to place, and examinations of his anti-modern and utopian themes. A decade after the tsunami, with the reconstruction effort in the disaster-affected region in various stages of progress, it is worth asking which readings of Miyazawa's works have endured in the culture and which readings have dissipated or proven inert in the intervening years. We might also question which readings of his work we might privilege in order to better envision a resilient future for a region still on the road toward recovery. This presentation will briefly discuss Miyazawa's standing in Japanese literature before taking up several of the most prominent interpretations of his works that appeared after 3.11. In a final turn, these different approaches will be evaluated and new readings will be proposed, with special attention paid to Miyazawa's lesser-known short fiction, such as "The Night of Taneyamagahara" and "Matasaburo of the Wind".

59912 15:55-16:20

A Tale of Social Conflict, Concord, and the Paucity of Water in Prayaag Akbar's Leila (2017)

Trina Bose, IIT Bhubaneswar, India

Punyashree Panda, IIT Bhubaneswar, India

India, a land known for her diversity of ethnic and religious groups than most other countries on earth, is marked by conflicts between freedom of expression and religious intolerance. Indian journalist and novelist Prayaag Akbar's novel *Leila* (2017) embarks on a socio-ecologically critical exploratory voyage into the dystopian Indian future of drinking water and fresh air crises. It also realistically depicts the hierarchical segmentation of the Indian society based on religious, cultural, and linguistic disparities to name a few and

the predominance of hegemony, ideology, violence, and totalitarianism. In contrast, cultural unification manifests itself in the form of the intercultural conjugal bond between the protagonist Shalini, an elite yet socially illiterate Hindu and Riz, an educated and rich Muslim, and many other unconventional couples from varied socioeconomic, religious, and cultural backgrounds. Moreover, the scarcity of freshwater determines the lives of millions, including both the resilient poor and the rich who initially tackle the water crisis by paying preposterous bribes to the water officials but are unable to continue that in the long run due to increasing water stress. The present paper undertakes to focus on cultural amalgamation despite the ruptures of many sorts in the environmentally degraded post-climate change era of a near-future Indian society portrayed in the novel under discussion, with the theories of Marxism, Ecocriticism, and Postcolonialism with a special reference to the looming water crisis.

Friday Live Stream Session 5: 16:30-17:20

Session Topic: Interdisciplinary: Cultural Studies

Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

59932 16:30-16:55

Women of the “Chinese Dream”: Examining All-china Women’s Federation’s Representation of Chinese Women

Xiaomeng Li, Shanghai International Studies University, China

The People’s Republic of China has introduced the concept of the “Chinese Dream” to help strengthen the Communist party-state’s hegemonic power over society and hail citizens’ enthusiasm to achieve this goal together. However, this ideological strategy fails to address the heterogeneity of “citizens.” More specifically, where women are situated in China’s all-out construction of nationalism is largely ignored by the official discourses. This article thus explores the positionality of Chinese women by deciphering the multimodal signs on the website of the 12th National Women’s Congress, as it is hosted by the All-China Women’s Federation, the most influential organization representing Chinese women from all walks of life. The article reveals how the party-state organs have envisioned women’s roles in nation-building, and pinpoints that while the ACWF has presented women’s achievements and contributions, it neglects the structural causes of existing difficulties and problems which many women still face.

59921 16:55-17:20

Thai Military Women and Their Representation: Where Are These Women in the News?

Chanapang Pongpiboonkiat, University of Leeds, United Kingdom

Thailand has long been known for its patriarchal society and culture. Legacy of such beliefs has been passed on through Thai media where women are portrayed with inferiority, innocence and subject to objectification. In this study, media representations of Thai military women are specifically explored. These women usually experience gender hierarchy in the military that puts them in supporting roles. Thai media also normalise their underrepresentation with the glorification of masculinity. A method of content analysis was conducted to examine 400 news reports of Thai mainstream news media from 2015 when the Royal Thai Air Force began its first recruitment of female pilots. Five newspapers were selected considering their level of military-media relations, government involvement, ownership and readership, which are The Nation, The Bangkok Post, DailyNews, Matichon and Thairath. The codebook was prepared to consider the research questions of (1) how Thai news media represent military women in the news and (2) to what extent these women are stereotypically referred to or defined. Methodologically, I looked for repetitions, stereotypes, presence and absence of their representation that media have produced. Early results from the ongoing methodological analysis show a concept of media framing where media exercise the role of agenda-setting to silence, exclude and underrepresent military women. These media also dramatise military women who accomplish general military tasks. For women in combatant or essential roles, i.e, medical officer or pilot, the rhetoric of femininity is amplified to shift the focus onto their gender and sexuality underneath the uniform.

Saturday Live Stream Session 1: 10:00-11:15

Session Topic: Education

Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

59589 10:00-10:25

Advancing Civilian and Military Education: The Integration of ADDIE and the Joint Planning Process in Curriculum Design

Zachary Unger, United States Special Operations School, United States

Jennifer Phillips, University of Southern California, United States

The military and education sectors' knowledge developmental goals are often similar. Literature notes it can be advantageous to integrate civilian and military design (Cai, F., Zhang, P., & Ling, Y., 2020). Civilian sector education benefits from academic and culturally-derived models for curriculum design. The military often uses its own culturally-derived models of design and implementation. However, the end goals are often the same, providing knowledge to close gaps, inspire growth, or prepare for future challenges. Each group benefits from proven methods tailored to their specific requirements. How can each sector pursue evidence-based methods of curriculum design while still finding efficiencies in efforts with precision in creation? Perhaps an answer exists in the blending of the military planning processes with proven academic curriculum design models. The ADDIE model provides educators a five-step model for curriculum development that has been utilized by civilian educators since the 1970s. The Joint Planning Process provides United States military planners a set of steps and guidelines for accomplishing tasks that require choosing courses of action and forecasting success and failure of implementation. The integration of the ADDIE model's considerations while moving through the steps of the Joint Planning Process is synchronization of each sectors' models proposed in this study that provides both sectors with a series of best practices when engaging in future curriculum design. Furthermore, it presents an opportunity for these two sectors to examine and flourish through the use of multiple-combined best practices through a new and unique lens of understanding.

59876 10:25-10:50

Building Resilience and Connection During the Pandemic: Using Trauma-informed Pedagogy in the Teaching of Chinese and Italian Cultures Through Noodles

Hong Li, Emory University, United States

Christine Ristaino, Emory University, United States

The experience of trauma, both national and personal, may inhibit learning and decrease learner motivation. As the pandemic raged globally, professors investigated new pedagogies in order to interact effectively with students in an unpredictable world. Our students had experienced a myriad of hardship, isolation, uncertainty, and fear by the time they enrolled in our summer online course, Noodle Narratives on the Silk Road: A Cultural Exploration of China and Italy through the Noodles. While redesigning our course, we implemented trauma-informed pedagogy to create a safe environment and meaningful activities, allowing our students to reexamine their relationships with food, themselves and their families. The pedagogy we drew from helped our students empower each other by sharing culinary experiences, developing new insights about food and cultures in the process. We argue that teachers can overcome the challenges of trauma and inspire learning by showing care and empathy and building empowerment and resilience into their teaching. In this paper, we will introduce the principles of trauma-informed pedagogy and share our course design and activities to illustrate how these principles were implemented. One example we utilize to describe our approach involves our midterm project and a website that allowed students to share from a multitude of perspectives what it means to make and cook noodles during a pandemic. Overwhelmingly, students affirmed that making and writing about food forged important connections. The enjoyable, hands-on, and reflective learning experience enhanced student agency and allowed them to become more resilient in the midst of a global crisis.

59822 10:50-11:15

Designing a Discipline Protocol for Students With Mental Health Concerns: A Pathway to Inclusivity Towards Understanding the Person

Ma. Dinah Espartero-Asiatico, De La Salle University Manila, Philippines

In accordance with the Mental Health Act, the Philippine State "commits itself in the promotion of people's well-being... Mental health conditions should be treated and prevented in a timely, affordable, high quality and culturally-appropriate mental health case" (Republic Act No.11036, February, 2018). One of the objectives of this act is to "integrate strategies promoting mental health in educational institutions, the workplace, and in communities" (Republic Act No.11036, February, 2018). School discipline challenges may come across in between the implementation and strict observance, ensuring inclusivity among its student population and creating school reforms. As such, the role of the school, its administrators and the relationships built among students and the adults are salient. Striving to promote better management in handling students with discipline cases, a positive framework where skills are employed and considered both in the emotional and social level. A Focus Group Discussion (FGD) among the 16 Student Discipline Investigating Discipline Officers (IDOs) regarding their manner of handling students with discipline related cases including those but not limited to students with special needs was conducted. The results of the study list down the factors, gaps, strengths and areas of improvement in the current practice in the processing of case involvement of students with possible mental health issues. It is in this section where both the stakeholder (students) and the service provider (SDFO) come into terms in which a standardized mental health protocol in handling students with discipline related is necessary.

Saturday Live Stream Session 2: 11:25-12:40

Session Topic: Interdisciplinary: Cultural Studies

Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

60289 11:25-11:50

A Maid in the U.S. House: Architecture, Occupied Japan, and Tokyo Joe

Nominerdene Enkhbayar, University of Tsukuba, Japan

This paper aims to shed light on the hitherto understudied relations between Japanese women and architecture in the postwar Hollywood film *Tokyo Joe* (1949), starring Humphrey Bogart. Set in Japan during the postwar U.S. occupation, the film features a well-equipped dependent housing designated as a "U.S. House" and a nursemaid who works there. In historical actuality, U.S. Houses were upper-class residences requisitioned from Japanese owners for SCAP (Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers) officials' residences and were looked after by a retinue of Japanese kimono-clad maids whose salaries were paid for by the Japanese government. In *Tokyo Joe*, SCAP lawyer Mark Landis, his wife, Trina, and a daughter, Anya, live at one of those U.S. Houses. What this paper seeks to examine is not the nuclear family at the center of the U.S. House, but a Japanese nursemaid, a seemingly marginal and dependent character. Specifically, I focus on Nani-San, a sympathetic nanny turned villain who works for the Landis' to spy and kidnap their child. As I demonstrate it, she is a mediator who connects the U.S. House and its exterior world that is occupied Japan, thereby propelling the narrative forward. By situating *Tokyo Joe* at the juncture of two converging histories, the cultural history of architecture and the social history of dependent Japanese women, this paper examines the imbricated relation of the nursemaid and the U.S. House in occupied Japan and argues that this relation significantly complicates the narrative of *Tokyo Joe*.

60001 11:50-12:15

Joseph's Technicolour Psychedelic Renaissance

Michelle Braunstein, Queensland University of Technology, Australia

Located in the context of re-emerging psychedelia, this paper asks, as we continue to run out of the material, and increasingly, humanist subjects turn to the spiritual, can transcendental relations with the text "save" us? How can a new kind of writing support a more immanent relation with the biosphere, rather than separateness? A zine, produced for a psychedelic plant gathering, inadvertently sacralises the disembodied mind. It is reimagined as a dream coat, as part of unmasking hermeneutic lines between the biblical master text, about Joseph's exceptional ketonet passim (Genesis 37:9), and the trajectory of self-transcendentalising psychedelic milieux and industry. The text-to-textile process is an immanent methodological intervention, supported by tikkun olam, pre/post-civilisation plant/human logos and New Materialist theories of immanence. Through consultation with traditional knowledge keepers, the paper finds that the plants in question have "become" through Indigenous custodianship of Country, and of Creation itself. The undoing of the zine and its refashioning and upcycling into a wearable artefact demonstrates an embodied, New Materialist relation with both knowledge (de)construction and the plant beings which energise it. The paper exegetes this "un-writing" process, furnishing it with close readings of cultures within psychedelic milieux and industry.

60332 12:15-12:40

Forest Shamans: The Sacred Tree and Narratives of the Folk History

Aki Tokumaru, University of Tsukuba, Japan

This paper examines the oral narratives of female shamans and people involved in their religious practices in modern Japan. Narratives are told and retold, ultimately becoming traditional oral histories that are closely related to local people's lives. This paper discusses the ways in which such narratives make and can be read as folk history. As a case study, I consider the narratives of female shamans in a village in Yamaguchi Prefecture, where a legendary, 1,000-year-old tree is said to be the burial place of warhorses that fought for the local lords in the 15th century. In the early 1990s, a small hermitage called Chigusu-Ann was built and hundreds of carved wooden dolls were housed in it. Made by female shamans, these wooden dolls were regarded as children, where the souls of dead samurai warriors dwell. I conducted intermittent surveys in the village for 10 years starting in 1990 and collected the narratives of female shamans and other locals who

were involved in the construction of this hermitage. Focusing on the multidimensional structures of the narratives, I will probe into the ways in which the traditional worldview centered on the sacred tree is linked to the people's lived experience and even their "pre-life," that is, the time of their ancestors. I would argue that this linkage creates the practice of concrete actions.

Saturday Live Stream Session 3: 12:50-14:05

Session Topic: Interdisciplinary: Cultural Studies

Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

59926 12:50-13:15

Legal Protection of Indigenous Designs Against Misappropriation and Commercial Exploitation

Shahrina Anis Samsudin, National University of Malaysia, Malaysia

Nazura Abdul Manap, National University of Malaysia, Malaysia

Safinaz Mohd Hussein, National University of Malaysia, Malaysia

The purpose of this study is to explore the challenges of protecting Indigenous designs in Malaysia. Indigenous designs signify spiritual and cultural value and meaning that are important to the communities' existence. Instead of being mere decorative ornaments, currently, such designs have become a source of income for the Indigenous communities. Due to the increased of global demand in Indigenous-based products, local Indigenous designs have been commercially exploited and misappropriated. This study aims to explore the challenges and potentials of the cultural heritage and trademark law in protecting the Indigenous designs. The Iban's designs on Pua Kumbu (hand-woven textiles) and tribal tattoo in Sarawak, Malaysia are used as a case study. This exploratory study analyses the inadequacy of the cultural heritage law and trademark law in Malaysia, referring to some Model Law and the law of other jurisdictions. The result is expected to provide input on probabilities of protecting Indigenous designs through either amended or combined usage of cultural heritage and trademark law.

60367 13:15-13:40

Being Dissident Under the Post 2014 Coup's Illiberal Regime (2014-2018): Thai Activists's Resistance Through "Ordinary" Activities

Yupaporn Tarungsri, Kasetsart University, Thailand

In the aftermath of Thailand's 2014 coup, Thai activists' political activities and aggregations have been significantly restricted and suppressed by the Thai military junta government. Even expressions of political opinions, which were fundamental political rights and guaranteed by the constitution under any typical democratic regimes, have been rendered "illegal" and deemed as destabilising the security of the state. There have been at least 640 arrests of political activists within five years under the National Council for Peace and Order's (NCPO) rule. As a result, Thai activists were inevitably forced by illiberal legal conditions to initiate alternative tactics of dissidence that could allow them to get their intended defiant political messages across while simultaneously avoid being deemed by the authorities as "political". In so doing, very "ordinary" activities such as eating hamburgers in front of McDonald's, reading books on sky trains, handing out sandwiches to the passing people, or even standing still in front of shopping malls were held and represented as an act of resistance itself. This study aims at examining three following questions:

- 1) What were narratives in which the Thai military government portrayed anti-dictatorship movements' activities as threats to the Thai national security?
- 2) What were tactics in which the anti-military government activists adopted to be politically active under very restricted and illiberal conditions?
- 3) What are major potentials and limitations of such dissident tactics that pro-democratic movements could learn in order to propel Thailand's democratization on in the future?

60267 13:40-14:05

The Construction of Dutch East Indies Colonial Memory Through the Lens of Museum Narratives

Desi Prianti, Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia

I Wayan Suyadnya, Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia

Sri Handayani, Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia

The study of colonialism and its legacies left the category of memory unexplored, though for the colonised subject what they experienced in the past inevitably form the discourse of their present and future. While for the coloniser, the narrative they built represent and define their histories. Therefore, this study will focus on how colonial memory articulates through the museum narrative both from the colonised and coloniser perspectives. The history of Dutch East Indies colonisation has always been a polemic. Both Indonesia and

the Netherlands articulate different narrative regarding colonial memory. By looking at the work of representation in this context museum narrative, this study interested to investigate how memory lives on through the circulation of colonial memory that the museum simulates. In order to answer the research question, museums displaying colonial memory as part of its collection located in Indonesia and the Netherlands will be compared. While research on how museums affecting society knowledge has been part of both memory and museum studies, those two studies never touch upon museums' role in translating colonial memory.

Saturday Live Stream Session 4: 14:15-15:30

Session Topic: Identity, Race, and Queer Theories

Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

60340 14:15-14:40

Revisiting Cinematic Representations of Interracial Marriage Through the Lens of Paternalistic and Competitive Race Relations Theory

Mark Beeman, Northern Arizona University, United States

This paper revisits Hollywood's classic attempts to address African American and white interracial marriage as a social issue through two groundbreaking films--D. W. Griffiths Birth of a Nation (1915) and Stanley Kramer's Guess Who's Coming to Dinner (1967). Birth of a Nation has been recognized as the first blockbuster film, and has been praised for its cinematic innovations. Guess Who's Coming to Dinner was nominated for 10 Academy Awards, winning two including the award for best screenplay. Both films have appeared on the American Film Institute's list of the 100 Greatest Films of All Time. Birth of a Nation set the stage for recurring racial stereotypes in Hollywood filmmaking that continue in some form to the present day. It unequivocally promoted anti-miscegenation, anti-Black racism, and white supremacy. For the next half a century the anti-miscegenation norm went unchallenged in mainstream cinema. Guess Who's Coming to Dinner challenged this historical norm, indicating that love, not race, is the important criterion for marriage. These films depict different periods spanning the transition from paternalistic race relations to competitive race relations. Race relations theory provides a critical lens to contextualize both the historical and institutional influences on the racial norms dominating both films' storylines. This critical theoretical reading shows that even the more modern representation of interracial marriage contained problematic messaging about racial equality.

60351 14:40-15:05

Yao Lanbility: Gender/Sexual Disobedience Among Contemporary Chinese Disadvantaged Yaos

Chwen-der Lin, Chinese Culture University, Taiwan

My paper aims to explore the disadvantaged "yao" community-based in the L Park, the S City, Northeastern China, and the so-called "lanbility" community members have constituted. The term "yao" refers to people who make a living by male-to-female cross-dressing prostitution. Local mainstream gay men despise the yaos and call them "lanbi" literally signifying "promiscuous, rotten anus", as they are engaged in cross-dressing and prostitution. Notably, as a form of shame, "lanbi" has been embraced and at the same time transformed by the yaos. Furthermore, they have constituted through their diverse nasty prostitution practices what I term "lanbility" embedded by the intersection of economic disadvantage and gender/sexual disobedience and characterized by the politics of shamelessness. My paper looks into dynamic yet contested interactions between local "lanbility" and Western "queerness" within the contexts of increasingly Westernized/globalized and gentrified contemporary Chinese LGBT activisms. It employs an ethnographic research approach with a combination of in-depth interview and participant observation.

59923 15:05-15:30

Di Mana Bumi Dipijak, Di Situ Pelangi Dijunjung: Migration West and the Spatio-Temporal Configuration of Queer Malaysian Identities in London

Ash Masing, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

This study is concerned with understanding the complex tensions between national and queer identity in the context of migration, especially migration from the periphery towards the colonial West; here, issues of modernity, progress, and futurity become contested when the possibility for a queer way of being is made available within the nations responsible for rendering queerness an impossibility in many non-Western states. Using approaches at the intersection of nationalism, queer theory, and post-colonialism, I specifically focus on queer Malaysians in London, and the ways migration towards a 'liberating' West has informed their relationship to, and articulation of their nationality and sexualities. After conducting five semi-structured interviews with LGBT+ identifying Malaysian migrants, I conclude that moving to London has configured these identities along spatial and temporal lines, where queerness is rendered a new kind of present and potential future, whilst Malaysian identity is conceptualised as a spectre from a 'repressive' past. Given the

underlying assemblages of homonationalism and Western hegemony that subsume queerness under the tent of Western values, progression, modernity, and futurity are made available through the internalisation of a Western queer politics and the formation of new (homo)national affiliations.

Saturday Live Stream Session 5: 15:40-17:20

Session Topic: East Asian Studies (Japanese / Korean)

Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

59913 15:40-16:05

De-orienting East Asia: Racial Exoticism and Racialization of 'heug-in' in South Korea, 2021

Robert Hamilton, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, South Korea

In 2020, the non-Korean population living in South Korea exceeded the 2.5 million mark. Along with the growth of non-Koreans came a growing minority identified and labeled as 'heug-in' (Black people) or people presumed to be descendants of African America or African heritage. This population's presence alone forces a need to rethink the visual ideal of diversity in the country—which seldom includes a desire for brown and dark-brown skinned people and families. The history of US military race relations in South Korea limits how and where these equivocal subjects can actively participate and contribute to society. Heug-in, as an emerging yet loosely construed social class, also increasingly serves as a cultural foil used to heighten Korean ethnonationalism. Informed by participant-observation as a heug-in residing in the country since 1999, I use first-hand observation, empirical data, and historical research to explore how televising racial ideologies in South Korea contribute to silencing and strategic empowering of certain heug-in living in the country. I argue that racialism in South Korea today supplants what Edward Said referred to as Orientalism in the West. Specifically, building upon Nadia Kim's *Imperial Citizens*, I present how South Korean television broadcasts exoticize 'foreigners' and contribute to contemporary racist consumerism. Rather than presenting heug-in as social equals or maintaining an explicit discussion of race and racism in televised programming, broadcasts present heug-in as exceptions to their race, a tokenism that does little to lift the racialized groups they represent from the social peripheries—either visually or imaginatively.

60145 16:05-16:30

Gross Domestic Product and Gross Domestic Happiness: A Review of Asian Economic Development Models

Ogbonna Onyeisi, Enugu State University of Science and Technology, Nigeria

Comparative analysis of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross Domestic Happiness (GDH) is a strategic approach towards adding value to international economic modeling. Over the years, international economics studies have been carried on through the comparative analysis of exchange of goods and services among nations, using GDP as a measurement yardstick. Recently, many economists have started questioning the rationale of GDP measurement since most GDP growth often has not resulted in raising living standard, environmental improvement, and gross happiness of the citizens, especially some developing economies in Africa and Asia. This paper is an innovation in economic thought and will outline economic growth and development models that analyze Gross Domestic Products. It will analyze Flying Geese Model (FGM) of Asian economic development models developed by Japanese scholar, Kaname Akamatsu in 1930s as a key contributor to Asian Economic miracle. The paper will analyze important variables of GDP and GDH, using Unit Root Test, Co-Integration Tests, and Regression analysis with aim to find correlations and impacts of these variables in economic development of Japan. The finding is expected to prove that the Flying Geese Model is one of the sources of East Asian Economic miracle which took off from Japan and spread and still spreading to other Asian countries. Another economic innovative analysis included in the study is Confucian Capitalism which introduced morality as important variable in modern economic development analysis. The paper will conclude that Asian development models are strategic deviation from conventional economic models and that Gross Domestic.

60363 16:30-16:55

Living the Turmoil: The Japanese Living in China in the First Half of the 20th Century

Norihito Mizuno, Akita International University, Japan

The purpose of this presentation is to discuss the Japanese living on the Chinese continent in the first half off the twentieth century, especially by focusing on the case of the Japanese community in Nanjing. When the Second World War was over in the summer of 1945, approximately 1.7 million Japanese, excluding military personnel, lived in China, including Manchuria formed communities all over the continent. The

Japanese community in Nanjing was one of them, and its beginning can be perhaps traced back to the very end of the nineteenth century. The half-century before the Japanese community ceased to exist with Japan's defeat in World War II can be roughly divided into three periods. In the first decade since the end of the 19th century, the Japanese population in Nanjing continued to grow, albeit on a small scale, as Japan's national power expanded. However, with the Xinhai Revolution of 1911, the Japanese community plunged into a long period of hardship. China fell into political disunity and chaos, and the Japanese community in Nanjing was repeatedly tossed about by the local situation. At the same time, with the rise of Chinese nationalism, the Japanese community was exposed to repeated anti-Japanese movements. The Japanese community had to wait for the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese Conflict and the Japanese conquest of Nanjing in 1937 to regain its peace. Under the Japanese occupation, the Japanese community in Nanjing experienced unprecedented expansion and prosperity, although the "golden age" was short-lived.

59957 16:55-17:20

Out of Touch: Aikidō During COVID-19

Lilly Gray, Kyushu University, Japan

Aikidō, developed and named in the early 20th century by Ueshiba Morihei 植芝盛平 (1883–1969), is a non-competitive Japanese martial art that involves close contact practice with a partner, including the hands, wrists, shoulders, and neck. Aikidō has undergone many transformations since its inception, most fundamentally a post-war emphasis on nonviolence and spiritual elements. Practitioners are currently facing yet another major international event in the form of the COVID-19 pandemic that impacts the contemporary practice and understanding of this martial way. This question is explored through a case study of a regional dojo in the Aikikai Foundation system. Through interviews with practitioners and teachers, this work explores the future paradigm of practice and understanding of aikido teachings through non-contact activity. Close attention is paid to how adoption or rejection of technological approaches for instruction and dissemination may impact the dojo, including the very real issue of funding as the dojo faces declining membership. As one of the exemplary budō, or traditional martial practices, of Japan, insight on how a culturally significant practice adapts to extraordinary circumstances provides an opportunity to observe the shift of priority in enshrined tradition, and how a traditional practice reifies its tenets through this change.

Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

Session Topic: Chinese Studies

59893**Quantitative Study on the Street Interface Form of Beijing Historical District — Taking Dashilar as an Example**

Lianting Wang, School of Architecture and Urban Planning, China

Streets are not only the skeleton of a city, but also the label of the quality of a city's public space. Taking Dashilar, a historical district in Beijing, as the research object, this paper makes a quantitative study on the interface shape of Dashilar pedestrian street from three levels and 12 indicators. From the urban level, it mainly analyzes the street texture and accessibility; from the architectural level, it mainly makes quantitative analysis on the building uniformity, interface density, store density, fractal dimension, line sticking rate, transparency and openness on both sides of the street; from its own level, it makes quantitative analysis on the street curvature, aspect ratio and sky exposure. Thus, the morphological characteristics of Dashilar street interface are quantitatively analyzed. It also provides a reference for the future research on street vitality and the quality improvement of urban public space.

59731**Literature Reviewed: Methadone Maintenance Treatment Program in China**

Jiaorui Ouyang, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong

The two literature I have reviewed are both studies of the methadone maintenance treatment program in China, with significant differences in their timing. The two articles are similar in that they both focus on the factors that influence clients retention, but differ in the specific subject matter. The former was undertaken in 2009 when the program was still being explored and the authors were also exploring whether the administration of methadone doses affected client retention. The latter study will be carried out in 2019, which will show how the project has evolved over the years. The subject of the study is not the client, but the staff involved in providing the service. The reason for choosing these two articles, their reasons and conclusions can be mutually reinforcing and give us a more comprehensive view of the methadone maintenance treatment program in China. While both teams understand that the drug problem in China is more of a moral issue, they focus too much on the exact data in their specific analyses, neglecting the possibility of exploring other aspects of data collection such as interviews. The methadone maintenance treatment regimens are still at a rudimentary stage in China and more research is needed on how to use them more effectively to achieve harm reduction.

59833**Behind the Animal Names: The Wild being Category (獸部) and the Animals in Wuti qingwen jian五體清文鑒**

Ning Chia, Central College, United States

Sunja hacin i hergen kamciha manju gisun i buleku bithe or Wuti qingwen jian 《五體清文鑒》(The five language compendium or The Pentaglot Dictionary) reflects the Manchu-deployed comprehensive cognition of the Qing world up to, also beyond, this dictionary's completion in 1794. Chapter 31 of the Dictionary, Shoubu 獸部 or "Section for wild animals" delivers the Qing-time knowledge of the animals and the human relationship with the animals. In the modern concept, the words under the Shou (wild animals) category in this Qing Dictionary belong to two kinds of animals -- the wildlife animals in the natural world and the mythological animals in the human imagination. In our current word categorization, these two kinds of animals are separately placed into the natural science section and the cultural section of the ancient belief. Jumbling them together under the same word category conveys the Qing knowledge of animals without such a division. This knowledge had a strong Chinese influence since many of the mythological animals in this Dictionary were from the Chinese tradition. The word categorization with the Qing concept needs scholarly investigation. This investigation will provide current historians with the Qing perception of human-animal connections. Much more than a multi-language dictionary in the field of linguistics or beyond a reference tool to assist a multi-language reading, Wutiqingwenjian is an inappreciable resource for history and cultural studies through a scholarly word journey.

Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

Session Topic: South-East Asian Studies (including Thailand/Vietnam/Cambodia/Laos)

59887

Work-related learning amongst Economically Marginalized Youth in Singapore

Kiran Mirchandani, University of Toronto, Canada

Alessia Cacciavillani, University of Toronto, Canada

Opportunities for work-related learning are now seen as essential for young people to gain the practical experience so they can successfully transition from education to work. Research has shown that class advantaged youth engage in “experience-based” work while they are studying. These may be volunteer or very poorly paid positions but provide experiences which enhance networks or provide skills which are valuable for their future careers. Economically marginalized youth, by contrast, are more likely to engage in paid work which allows them to generate funds to pay for education or living expenses; many of these positions offer little opportunity for learning and be unrelated to their education. This division in work opportunities deepens rather than lessens systemic social and economic stratification. The focus of this paper is on the experiences of work-related learning amongst economically marginalized youth living in the highly competitive and supposedly meritocratic city-state of Singapore. Their experiences suggest that some young people manage to gain access to meaningful internship and work opportunities despite their class disadvantage while others are forced to engage in jobs that provide little potential to cultivate networks and skills for future meaningful careers. Our results explore four factors which allow economically marginalized young people to leverage work-related learning opportunities effectively (support of mentors or parents, the ability to excel academically, compulsory or built-in internship opportunities and race/gender privilege and three factors which hinder young peoples’ efforts (racism, poor academic performance and the need to economically support family during teen years).

59439

When the Religion Meets the Internet: Focusing on Naga Images Used by Visual Art in Thailand

Ya Liang Chang, Huanggang Normal University, China

Naga, the guardian of Triratna, dominates the waters, and is an important cultural image of Thailand, as well as an auspicious symbol of ordinary life. There is a large and subtle Naga cultural heritage that includes folk literature and festivals in Thailand. Whether it is an old tradition or a new cultural creation, many cultural heritages named the Naga theme are combined with visual art, while spreading the images and beliefs of Naga through the Internet, including sculptures, murals, emoticons, animations, festivals, amulets, fabrics and exhibition artworks, etc. This article aims to use iconography for analyzing Naga images of visual art in Thailand, and to explore the changes that Naga worship has resulted in under the Internet. Research results show two important changes: (a), In cultural context terms, the cultural meaning of Naga images is changed on the internet, making it as a part of the cultural industry, which is different from previous religious connotations. (b), In the spread of Buddhism, the internet has led to changes in the way the Buddhist doctrine is diffused, different interpretations of Buddhist scriptures included, which is challenged by virtual worlds.

Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

Session Topic: Architecture and Urban Studies/Design

60166**Measuring Growing Heritage Ability in the City Competitive Advantage – A Case Study of Pekalongan Creative City, Indonesia**

Eko Nursanty, University of 17 Agustus 1945 (UNTAG) Semarang, Indonesia

Indah Susilowati, Diponegoro University, Indonesia

Measuring the resilience of heritage is related to the value that is often difficult to measure. The tangible side of heritage is often considered unattractive, dull, and challenging to use, and it needs to be built to be able to adjust to the development of the times. On the other hand, the intangible value of heritage becomes very high when we find the uniqueness of incomparable, accumulating the time travel time that the heritage has owned. This study tried to measure both above interests using a Butterfly-Mamoli method based on the human left and right brains' ability to understand each object's power of value in a place. Pekalongan city, a heritage city and gained recognition as a Batik Creative City from UNESCO since 2014, has a heritage that appears in the form of Batik both tangible and intangible need to be done efforts to increase the values in it. This study found that the increase in the value of authenticity in heritage can foster the ability to compete and raise the city's level of resilience, where the factor of place as a container of uniqueness is located. Ultimately, the paper aims to measure the growing heritage ability of the city to find itself through various elements found there and its role, in terms of place, community, and culture, including the process in it.

60368**Exploring the Effect of Pull Factors on Recreational Needs in Heritage Tourism**

Hung-Ming Tu, National Chung Hsing University, Taiwan

Attracting travelers and preserving heritage are important issues in heritage tourism because several heritage sites have failed to attract travelers. Past studies found that heritage architecture, art activity, wide nature, regional attractions, recreational benefits, and long-term values were critical considerations in heritage tourism. Specifically, heritage architecture, art activity, wide nature, and regional attractions were pull factors, while recreational benefits and long-term values were push factors. This study further confirms whether the pull factors of heritage tourism satisfy participants' push needs and recreational benefits. The questionnaire included pull factors of heritage tourism (heritage architecture, art activity, wide nature, and regional attraction), push needs (recreational benefits and long-term values), and recreational benefits (emotions, well-being, perceived pressure, landscape preference, environmental restoration, place attachment, and revisit intention). Data were collected from January 17 to March 14, 2020 at ten heritage sites located in Taiwan. A total of 393 valid questionnaires were collected. The results showed that heritage architecture, art activity, wide nature, and regional attractions positively affected participants' push needs, and resulted in recreational benefits. Heritage architecture, art activity, and wide nature were major factors in promoting positive emotions, landscape restoration, and revisit intention. Wide nature and regional attractions were important factors in producing higher place attachment. In summary, heritage tourism should consider heritage architecture, art activity, wide nature, and regional attractions to achieve sustainable heritage development.

Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

Session Topic: Cultural Studies

60362**The Role of Soft Power Along the Current Silk Road**

Mitrajit Bakshi, Independent Scholar, India

The Silk Routes have long been a passage for exchange of goods and commodities as well as the exchange of religion and culture. One aspect in the exchange of culture, was the soft power that was generated along with it, which in turn facilitated closer ties between states and/or formed unique bonds between people of different cultures. Soft power is the ability of obtaining the desired result through attraction and cooperation and hence, it arises due to the attractiveness of a country's culture, political ideals, and policies. The network of Silk Routes helped with the exchange of various aspects of civilization's culture, like art, religion, technology, language and science, which had been carried along with commercial goods the merchants traded. Hence, cross border trade and cultural exchange helping to build mutual respect and trust between states became the legacy of the Silk Routes. The current Belt and Road initiative seeks to directly build upon this legacy, increasing economic and cultural connectivity to reduce suspicion and promote common prosperity. The purpose of this paper is to analyze the legacy of soft power of the original Silk Road Trade Routes and in relation to that examine how soft power plays a part, along the current 'Silk Route,' in creating bonds between states and people.

59786**The Hygiene Films for Propaganda in Manchukuo: Intermedial Encounters Among Medical Support Activities, Films and Posters**

Le Wang, The University of Tokyo, Japan

This research examines how the hygiene films made by Japanese colonial authority were utilized together with other various media and activities in propaganda activities in rural areas of Manchukuo. The focus is on Manchurian Films, produced by South Manchuria Railway Company and Manchuria Film Association. Many existing studies have discussed the media interactions emerges at the very beginning of film history. While media histories view films as the first intermedial medium. What has received less attention is the historical context where an intermedial reaction happens. This research analyses the data from internal publications of the Manchukuo government, PR magazines as well as video copies made from actual films. This research intends to clarify what kind of hygiene films born because of intermedial encounters between medical support activities and visual media used by that. This study tries to examine how the propaganda activities conveyed the ideological slogans through the combination of media and other activities in rural Manchukuo.

59738**The Hispanic Heritage in the Cebuano Harana**

Hope Yu, University of San Carlos, Philippines

Raphael Dean Polinar, University of San Carlos, Philippines

A study of the harana, a genre of Cebuano folk music, involves reflection on the complexity of cultural phenomenon which has been created and developed in this post-colonial territory. It is a study of historical processes which resulted in the creation of a culture against a differentiated background of Hispanic and indigenous Filipino components. The harana points to the specific nature of musical phenomena and to the intrinsic value of Cebuano music in the processes of communication. The directness of musical messages and their integrational power are especially relevant in the social mobilization in the Philippines. It leads to the discovery of the traditional legacy and to evaluating the social function of Cebuano folk music and its significance as communication, taking into account its aesthetic qualities.

60109**Opportunities and Challenges of Korean Politics With B-class Culture: A Case Study of Pengsoo's Political News**

Wantong Cai, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

For a long time, politics and popular culture have been intertwined and inseparable. In America, this connection has reached an unprecedented height in the Trump era. For this reason, press and social media seized the interest of the audience and published a large amount of content that combined politics and popular culture during the US election and the coronavirus pandemic. In South Korea, the combination of politics and B-class culture has also become mainstream. When politicians want to seek the support of young voters, they will advertise themselves as B-class figures. This trend reached its peak during the 2012 election. The combination of politics and popular culture uses entertainment to disrupt serious politics and attracts new voters, especially the younger generation. It becomes a way to increase the approval ratings of a leader or domestic support for a government, especially during the 2020 legislative election. However, entertaining politics also has side effects. Too much entertainment will be counterproductive and arouse public resentment. In the paper, the author will explain how politics and popular culture work together by analyzing B-class representative character, Pengsoo's political news from 2019 to 2020. Through sentiment analysis, Koreans are increasingly dissatisfied with the combination of Pengsoo and politics. Based on this analysis, this entertaining Korean politics is now facing both opportunities and challenges under the influence of the coronavirus pandemic and the dual contradictions of B-class culture itself.

59581

Death Ritual Among Maguindanaon: Its Semiotic Interpretation

Almira Menson, Mindanao State University, Philippines

This paper explores the signs and symbols incorporated in the practice of dulang, a death ritual of the Maguindanaon. The dulang is believed to be a ritual of the Maguindanaon where through the use of kulintang(melodic gong music) the bpedtunong(the medium who performs pag-ipat) enters into a trance and is possessed by a spirit that facilitates healing. Pag-ipat is overlain with symbols comprising a veritable wellspring of folk expression that is at once symbolic and imbued with meaning. Semiotics, the study of meaning-making, explores the study of signs and symbols as a significant part of communication. Semiotic theory provides a vital lens through which to view ritual messages. Chandler (2011) states that signs take the form of words, images, sounds, odours, flavours, acts or objects. Umberto Eco, an Italian semiotician and novelist, claimed that every cultural phenomenon may be studied as communication(Caesar, 1999). Since all forms of ritual are communicative as stated by Dow(1986), pag-ipat is an interesting topic to be explored using semiotic framework and analysis. The data were comprised of the objects used in the ritual and were analyzed through Barthe's semiotic framework of connotation, denotation and myth. The study reveals that pag-ipat communicates certain belief and ideology which can be deciphered through its elements such as form, movement and pattern.

59580

Using Semiotics to Decode Tribal Flag's Sign on Maguindanaon Culture and Traditions

Almira Menson, Mindanao State University, Philippines

Flags are part of ornamental accents in tourist spots, important events and festivities. The need to study their structures is deemed necessary to establish their significant implications to culture. The varieties of Pandala involved in this study were analyzed through the theoretical framework of semiotics. Semiotics is one way of evaluating an image's message to determine what it portrays (Edgar & Rutherford, 2012). Interviews with key informants and gatekeepers were employed, and triangulated with the prominent tribal leaders and councils of elders. Pandal-+a in Maguindanaon term is the flag usually erected in conspicuous places for festivals, burials, wedding, Eidl Fitr and the welcoming of Haj. The major flag is called Pasandakan while the minor sizes of flags are called Pamanay and those finger-like ones are called Sambulayan. These original flags are diagonally cut against their fiber to produce raffled and swaying effect in a combination of Green, Red and Yellow. The modified ones use violet, blue, and pink color. Red flags are decorated and used for ordinary occasions with common tao while royal people use Golden Yellow. Flags, to the Maguindanaon, reveal the happiness and sadness, richness and poorness of one's family and culture. Understanding these culture and traditions are simple yet complicated, but it is the key to peace and harmony. Thus, cultural education this study delved into is very important.

59849

Jagannath as the Icon of Odia Identity & Its Challenge for Hindu Nationalism in Odisha

Shyamanuja Das, GD Goenka University, India

Regional consciousness and provincial nationalism in the 19th and 20th century India, centered around linguistic, ethno-cultural and economic considerations and how they supported, complemented, confronted and co-existed with the pan-Indian nationalism, is well studied. Odisha itself has attracted a lot of interest because of the success of its language movement, leading to the formation of the first state in India to be carved out on a linguistic basis. The movement and how it had come in conflict with the pan-Indian nationalist movement led by the Indian National Congress, has also got some academic attention.

The cult of Jagannath and its influence on the people of Odisha has also attracted considerable scholarship. Lord Jagannath as a rallying point for Odias is a common topic of discourse, in both academic and non-academic literature. Paradoxically, this phenomenon of Jagannath, a Hindu deity, as the icon of Odia identity, has not really resulted in smooth rise of Hindu nationalism in Odisha. If at all, it has unfavorably impacted the latter. The article examines what factors contributed to the establishment of Jagannath as the unofficial state deity of Odisha from 11th century onwards and why and how has this impacted Hindu nationalism in Odisha, mostly in the late 19th and early 20th century. While some of the arguments may have relevance for the present, the paper will not explicitly study today's issues.

Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations
Session Topic: Education / Pedagogy

59655

Enhancing Sociocultural Competence of Second Language Acquisition: Through Multimedia and Films

Lin Tsai, Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center, United States
Ya-Chiu Hsieh, Defense Language Institute, United States

Multimedia and films are a rich source of cultural references and a perfect avenue to engage students in the current student-centered teaching paradigm as well as to build their language proficiency by effectively learning and developing cross-cultural competence. Grounded by that, the presenters will provide examples to illustrate how to incorporate multimedia and/or movies in language classrooms to enhance the understanding of cultural diversity and promote students' sociocultural competence in second language acquisitions is very crucial for their language proficiency. With appropriate guidance and facilitation across all proficiency levels, students are actively involved in the learning process of both linguistic and sociocultural aspects through movies and multimedia in the era of media boom. Students can gain insight into target language cultural phenomena as they internalize the films' implicit messages and ultimately acquire intercultural communicative competence.

60068

Being an International Student in Japan 2020-2021: Impact on Their Career Prospects

Tamami Kita, Waseda Foreign Language College, Japan

Under the coronavirus pandemic, its impact on student life and teaching styles have often been discussed worldwide inside and outside the education industry. However, in Japan, while its impact on economic relations of Japan with Asian countries has often been analyzed and discussed, its impact on Asian students in Japan and their career prospects have not been examined enough. This research discusses what difficulties and changes international college students in Tokyo have had since 2020 taking their points of view in terms of career prospects. The participants of this research are study abroad students from Asian countries in Japan who currently belong to a language college in Tokyo. The questionnaire reveals problems they have faced inside and outside the classroom and how they changed their career prospects referring to their academic background and original plans. The supports which hosting colleges and universities in Japan are expected to provide are also discussed.

Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

Session Topic: Feminism / Black Feminism

60350**Reading Habits, Feminism and Views About Feminism in India**

Sai Shri Ramamurthy, Independent Researcher, India

Manjunatheshwar Prasad Jagadeshwar Rao, Independent Researcher, India

Culture changes from time to time, both men and women are affected by the cultural change in many ways, women empowerment is an integral part of the same. There are different issues faced by men and women in different countries across the world. And in developing countries like India there are many different perspectives about feminism and women empowerment, there are diverse factors that have an effect on the same. The target group is the adolescent and young adults as adolescence is the most important part of one's life when an individual forms an identity for oneself. This paper discusses about the relationship between reading habits of adolescents and young adults and their views on feminism. This paper also discusses about the genres preferred by the target audience. The paper compares the reading habits of people from different specializations, and the relationship between reading non-fiction feminist books, novels, inspirational books, books written by male and female authors and the attitude of men and women towards feminism and feminists. This paper sums up the impact of socially conscious literature mainly focusing on women empowerment on young minds.

Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

Session Topic: Indigeneous Studies – World Wide

60238**Identity of the #Khomani San as Authentic Bushman in the 21st Century: An Ethnographic Study**

Celeste McKenzie, The Independent Institute of Education, South Africa

The small indigenous community of the #Khomani San Bushmen in the Southern Kalahari Desert of South Africa are grappling to maintain their identity in the 21st century. Being authentic Bushman comes with a huge number of challenges for this indigenous community in retaining their cultural links to the land and their San heritage. Their authenticity links closely to being a direct decedent of Regopstaan Kruiper the legendary San leader or relation through blood such as an ancestor. In 2017 the #Khomani Cultural Landscape received UNESCO World Heritage status for being authentic. This criterion includes ethnobotanical knowledge embedded in the old languages in the !Ui-Taa languages, spoken by only a few and the transferal of traditions such as hunting, tracking and storytelling. The purpose of this paper is firstly to explore the persistence of cultural practices theoretically. Secondly, this study used ethnographic approaches such as interviews, photography and video within the community to create an understanding and awareness of such cultural practices and to document this in a book. The #Khomani San regained cultural and symbolic rights to their land in 1999 which includes use of resources and traditional hunting rights in large parts of the Kgalagadi Transfrontier National Park. Through exploring their identity of being authentic, the San are drawing on tourism for meaningful development of their cultural practices to engage the youth to retaining their cultural links

Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

Session Topic: Sociology

60250**Reinventing the Cross Culture of Paddy in Indonesia**

Ahmad Choibar Tridakusumah, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia

Ganjar Kurnia, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia

Gani Jaelani, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia

Iwan Setiawan, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia

Adi Nugraha, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia

The cross-culture of rice is interesting to revisit. After nearly twenty centuries, a clear historiography of West Java's Indonesia rice culture history is needed. This study aims to reinventing the cross-cultural dynamics of rice in Indonesia by taking a case study in West Java province from the inception of records on rice cultivation in Indonesia to the current situation. This study uses a literature study approach and in-depth interviews with experts in rice farming culture in Indonesia which was held from April to December 2020. Research result show that the record of Lombard regarding the development of rice culture which explicitly states that rice developed massively in West Java in the 17-18 centuries. If we trace the history of rice in West Java, until now only folklore has been treated to questionable values and ideals, both absolutely and ecologically. The history of rice in West Java, until now only folklore has been treated to questionable values and ideals, both absolutely and ecologically. Japonica and Indica rice that develop in Asia, then in the West Java inland, various local rice varieties are known, which is the result of a cross or different from the two types of rice that came from China and India. The research results also identified three weaknesses in the development of rice culture in West Java, including the lack of local monographs, unsustainable sources of information; and Javanese agrarian historiography has not been comprehensively accepted.

Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

Session Topic: Visual Culture

59915**Record and Reflection: COVID-19 Pandemic Documentary in Japan, China and Korea**

Sen Ni, Stanford University, United States

Documentary has always been used to characterize nature, history, and social reality. As a medium text with the spirit of realism and authenticity, it diverts our attention to the world in which we live. During the epidemic, Japan, China, and South Korea each produced documentaries on the theme of the epidemic. This paper focused on these documentaries, including "COVID-19.Fighting.a.Pandemic.2020", and "COVID-19 Pandemic: 132 Critical Days" produced by NHK, Japan, "The Frontline: China's fight against COVID-19" and "The lockdown: One month in Wuhan" produced by CCTV, China, along with "PANDEMIC" and "Survive the Corona Era" produced by South Korea. The main body of this paper is divided into four chapters. In the Chapter 1, I define the concept of "Epidemic Documentary" involved in this paper. And I made a general introduction to the research objects in this paper. Chapter 2 analyzes the common points of the documentaries of the three countries. It is mainly reflected in these documentaries that reflect the timeliness, integration, and information quality of the documentary narrative. Chapter 3 focuses on comparing the differences between the three countries' pandemic documentaries from multiple perspectives. Specifically, the paper analyzes the characteristics of the pandemic documentary works of different countries in terms of style, perspective, and subject matter, and looks for the patterned discourse expression in the works. Finally, Chapter 4 analyzes the role of these documentaries in the countries' fighting against the epidemic.