

22nd Biennial Conference of the ASAA

The University of Sydney

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Area Studies and Beyond – Abstracts

22nd Biennial Conference of the Asian Studies Association of Australia (ASAA)

3 – 5 July 2018



Contents

Welcome from the ASAA President	ii
Welcome from the Conference Convenor	iii
Sub-Regional Keynote Abstracts	1
Roundtable Abstracts	3

Speaker Abstracts (alphabetical by last name)

<u>Abdullah – Asad</u>	4
<u>Bacon – Bytheway</u>	12
<u>Campbell – Curato</u>	21
<u>Da-Anoy – Dutta</u>	37
<u>Edwards – Erlina</u>	44
<u>Fabrizio – Fushiki</u>	46
<u>Galang – Gupta</u>	53
<u>Hack – Hyslop</u>	62
<u>Inwald – I-Ying</u>	73
<u>Jacka – Jung</u>	74
<u>Kam – Kwek</u>	77
<u>Lahiri-Dutt - Luzzu</u>	86
<u>Ma – Myutel</u>	98
<u>Nagesh – Nur</u>	112
<u>O'Brien – Oshiro</u>	120
<u>Pak – Putra</u>	121
<u>Rahim – Rungmanee</u>	132
<u>Saito – Swinbank</u>	139
<u>Tadem – Twomey</u>	155
<u>Uabumrungjit – Utama</u>	164
<u>Vanderstaay – Vu</u>	164
<u>Wahyuningrum – Wu</u>	167
<u>Xiaoxuan – Xu</u>	179
<u>Yadav – Yusuke</u>	179
<u>Zabrovskaia – Zhou</u>	186

Welcome from the ASAA President

Welcome to the 22nd biennial Asian Studies Association of Australia Conference



Since 1976, ASAA and its conferences have been at the centre of Asian engagement in Australia.

Over these 42 years, Asian Studies and Asian engagement have moved from the periphery of the Australian academy and public discourse to the very heart.

We stand on the shoulders of those who have presented before us and brought their insight to the attention of policy makers and the next generation of students.

This year's conference is marked by the largest number of attendees, presenters and graduate students we have ever hosted.

In years to come, subsequent presidents and members will be able to discuss the insights and highlights learned at Sydney in 2018.

This is a time more than ever when we need insight from knowledgeable commentators on Asia.

At a time when leaders advocate a fake news and post-truth world, we have a responsibility to continue to present richly researched, critically scrutinised and evidence-based opinions.

Moreover, we need to continue to demand all voices are heard and provide a forum and support particularly for the voices of the Asian region.

In that vein, we acknowledge the Indigenous people of the place where we meet and where we study, and we pay our respects to all elders past, present and future.

Have a fantastic conference.

Kent Anderson

President, Asian Studies Association of Australia

Welcome from the Conference Convenor

Welcome to the 22nd biennial Asian Studies Association of Australia conference, hosted by the Sydney Southeast Asia Centre, the China Studies Centre, and the School of Languages and Cultures at The University of Sydney.

It is my great pleasure to welcome you to The University of Sydney for this largest-ever ASAA conference.

It is exciting to have so many scholars from Australia, Asia and beyond gathered at the University. I trust that you will enjoy this opportunity for intellectual exchange in and beyond the conference sessions, but also to renew old academic friendships and make new ones.

I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the work of the organising committee and the disciplinary/thematic champions, who have played such an important role in taking this conference beyond traditional area studies to disciplines as diverse as architecture, international business and public health.

Heartfelt thanks are also due to my team at the Sydney Southeast Asia Centre, who have—as always—risen to the challenge of organising this enormous event.

Finally, the conference would not have been possible without the financial support of our major sponsors. Alongside the Sydney Southeast Asia Centre, these include the China Studies Centre, the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, the School of Languages and Cultures and the Power Institute.

Funding from these and other sources have enabled us to support postgraduate students and scholars from the region, as well as ensuring that we can present the best program possible.

Professor Michele Ford

Director, Sydney Southeast Asia Centre



Sub-Regional Keynote Abstracts

Daniel Botsman (JSAA)

Emperors, Outcastes and the Politics of Commemoration in Modern Japan: 1868/1968/2018

In 1968, at the time of the Japanese government's official Meiji Centennial celebration, the historian Suzuki Ryō (1934-2015) published an article about the plight of a *Hisabetsu Buraku* community, which had been "forcibly relocated" in the 1910s because its presence was considered an insult to the nearby tomb of the Emperor Jinmu, mythical progenitor of Japan's Imperial line. The tomb itself was a modern creation and for Suzuki the treatment suffered by this community provided a concrete example of the evils of the pre-war "Emperor system". Fifty years later, as Japan's current Emperor prepares to abdicate, and the Abe administration pushes once again to celebrate "the spirit of Meiji", scholars such as Takagi Hiroshi have challenged key aspects of Suzuki's work, but this talk aims to show that the issues it raised remain deeply relevant for our understanding of modern Japanese history.

Tuesday 4 July, 17:00 - 17:45 Room: 2150

Katherine Bowie (AMSEAS)

Beyond Nations and Areas: Monsoon Asia as a Geoenvironmental Region and Sociospatial Grouping

Kruba Srivichai (1878-1939) is the most famous monk of northern Thailand. Born on a stormy night, northerners came to believe that he was a tonbun, a saintly precursor of Maitreya. Able to mobilize popular support on an unprecedented scale, Srivichai was involved in the building or restoration of over 100 temples throughout the northern region. By contrast the Bangkok court viewed him as a rebel leading a millenarian revolt against central Thai authority. During his lifetime he was detained under temple arrest multiple times. He was sent to Bangkok for investigation in 1920 and again in 1935-36, the latter arrest leading to the forcible disrobing of some 400 monks and novices. Prevailing scholarship has attributed his temple arrests to his failure to abide by the Sangha Act of 1902; however the Sangha Act did not apply to the northern region until 1924. My research suggests that the implementation of the Military Conscription Act and the Education Act, each important elements in the process of modern nation-state formation, underlay Srivichai's arrests. My discussion places Srivichai's controversial biography in the context of the pressures of Thai nation-state formation.

Tuesday 4 July, 17:00 - 17:45 Room: 2080

Kevin Carrico (CSAA)

Seeing Sansha: The Political Aesthetics of a South China Sea Settlement

On 24 July 2012, the Sansha People's Government was established on an anthropogenic island in the South China Sea, more than 350 kilometers from the southernmost point of Hainan Province. The city of Sansha, occupying roughly ten square kilometers on Woody Island, has since grown to a population of over a thousand, and now serves as a symbolic cornerstone in the construction of PRC sovereignty in the South China Sea. Alongside the ambitious logistical and military projects to make Sansha "part of China", a corresponding aesthetic project has consolidated in citizens' minds a distant island which most will never see. In these cultural products, a new addition of territory is portrayed as an eternal part of China, while a remote island is constructed as an integral and intimately familiar part of the nation-state. This paper analyses a number of aesthetic portrayals of the island, including in film, poetry, and painting, thinking through their implications for state and popular nationalism in China today.

Tuesday 4 July, 17:00 - 17:45 Room: 2090

Anis Hidayah (Indonesia Council)

Protecting Indonesia's Migrant Workers

In mid-March 2018, another Indonesian migrant worker, Zaini Misrin, was executed in Saudi Arabia. Zaini's case exposes the reality that Indonesians working abroad remain vulnerable because the framework of protections is still weak. The vulnerability of Indonesian migrant workers is the result of a non-protective migration policy. The adoption of Law No. 18/2017 on the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers late last year, after a process that began almost seven years earlier, marks an important milestone. It substantially reduces the dominant role of private agents that causes migrant workers to experience debt bondage due to the high costs of migration and is expected to improve future protections. Civil society groups, including Migrant CARE have played a significant role in encouraging the protection for migrant workers for several decades. This paper will describe the work of Desa Peduli Buruh Migran, a Migrant CARE program working in cooperation with local government, to facilitate better access to protection for migrant workers.

Tuesday 4 July, 17:00 - 17:45 Room: 2140

Niraja Gopal Jayal (SASAA)

Reconfiguring Citizenship in India

This lecture will revisit the themes explored in my book *Citizenship and Its Discontents*, to take stock of recent developments and reconfigurations of citizenship that have occurred since its publication. How does the landscape of citizenship in India look today, when viewed through the prism of the three components of citizenship – status, rights and identity – that structured that work? The legal status of equal citizenship is under challenge by the Citizenship Amendment Bill 2016 that smuggles religious difference into a religion-neutral law; the rights of social citizenship are being compromised by the official requirement of a digital identity; and the inclusionary provisions of the constitution, recognizing equal citizenship for members of diverse social and religious groups, are being undermined by acts of routinized violence against minorities and lower castes that are executed with impunity. The paper will explore the constitutional and political implications of these trends, as well as their discursive significance, for the Indian idea of citizenship.

Tuesday 4 July, 17:00 - 17:45 Room: 2060

Lia Kent (TLSA)

Geographies of Memory, Geographies of Power: Social Memory Activism in Timor-Leste and Aceh

In the aftermath of conflict and national liberation struggles, political elites utilise commemorations, monuments and memorials to promote the selective remembrance (and forgetting) of the past and the imagining of new collective identities. Yet, the construction of social memory is dynamic, conflictual, fluid and can be disrupted by the assertion of alternative narratives (Misztal 2003: 63). In this paper I consider the spatiality of social memory construction and what that reveals about the politics of memory. This paper examines the spatial strategies adopted by NGO social memory activists in 'post-conflict' Timor-Leste and Aceh. I consider how these strategies intersect with, and seek to transform or dislodge, official narratives that mask the roles of the Indonesian military in committing past human rights abuses. I argue that social memory activists are seeking to create alternative 'places of memory' (Robinson 2017: 114) that make concealed narratives visible and imagine more just forms of social relations. The difficulties they encounter reveal the pervasiveness of state-sanctioned narratives and the degree to which access to economic and symbolic capital is critical to the 'emplacing' of particular memories in the public imaginary.

Tuesday 4 July, 17:00 - 17:45 Room: 2240

Andrew Eungi Kim (KSAA)

Rethinking Culture in the Era of Globalization and Multiculturalism: 5 Keywords to Understand Korean Culture

Talk of 'culture' has become rife among journalists, politicians, business people, advertisers and entertainers. Everyday conversation now includes frequent references to "pop culture," "consumer culture," "leisure culture," "Western culture," "Asian culture," "media culture," "culture wars," etc. In fact, Merriam-Webster selected 'culture' as the 2014 Word of the Year, citing that the word experienced the biggest spike in lookups that year. The editors of the dictionary determined that it must be a reflection of the people's "desperate" desire to know what "culture" meant. The question is: What is culture? Why has culture become a trendy keyword in recent years? Why is a "proper understanding" of culture important in the era of globalization and multicultural reality? And what are the five keywords in understanding culture? This paper attempts to answer these questions by first briefly discussing the factors that made culture a key concept in recent years. The paper then shows how we need to renew our understanding of, and appreciation of, culture as a key component of "21st century skills" or "global competence" in the globalized era. Lastly, the paper discusses the five most important cultural elements in understanding culture in general, and Korean culture in particular.

Tuesday 4 July, 17:00 - 17:45 Room: 2020

Jomo Kwame Sundaram (MASSA, James C. Jackson Memorial Lecture)

Api dalam sekam: May 9 and the New Dispensation in Malaysia

Najib Razak's conjugal kleptocracy lost the 9 May 2018 14th Malaysian general elections for his ruling Barisan Nasional coalition. The electoral outcome was not predicted by all pollsters and other analysts, including myself. Humility, not hubris, will be important for understanding the significance of the electoral results, and in navigating the undoubtedly challenging times ahead. The lecture will also consider some of the major economic, cultural and political challenges ahead for the transition in both the short and medium term.

Tuesday 4 July, 17:00 - 17:45 Room: 2050

Roundtable Abstracts

Asia's Cities

What's in an urban lifestyle? The process of urbanising Asia is taking substantially different forms in each country. Yet, in each one the result has been a polarisation of wealth and poverty, and a substantial change in the ways of life of individuals and families. The coexistence of wealth and poverty is a global urban phenomenon and this panel intends to discuss the different elements that are characterising approaches to governing the Asian city, from an environmental, health and artistic perspective.

Wednesday 4 July, 11:00 - 12:00 Room: 1070

Asia's Heritage Challenges

Heritage is at the centre of local, national and global cultural linkages, politics and economics in Asia. Governed by both internal concerns and international institutions, heritage is entangled in the dynamics of tourism, communities and markets, making it also an area of contestation. By looking at the way heritage is governed, supported, funded in museums and other institutions, and reshaped by different forces, this roundtable will examine the changing nature of heritage in Asia, and the ways that it is studied.

Wednesday 4 July, 11:00 - 12:00 Room: 2080

Asia's Democracies

There has been a gradual decline in preference for democracy across Asia in the last decade. Even countries like Japan and the Philippines, we are witnessing a serious drop of confidence in the democratic system. What is happening to democracy in the region? This panel brings experts on contemporary politics of various countries across the region to critically discuss signs of concern and hope over democratic politics in Asia.

Wednesday 4 July, 11:00 - 12:00 Room: 2090

Climate Change

No part of the planet will escape the impacts of climate change – not only the physical impacts, but the related impacts on knowledge, power, and governance. This roundtable will explore the implications of climate change for Asia, with a particular focus on the meaning of such change, how it impacts both livelihoods and knowledge systems, and the range of potential public responses – from elite and top-down to more bottom-up designs for 'solidaristic flourishing'.

Wednesday 4 July, 11:00 - 12:00 Room: 2140

Reining in Asia's Tobacco

Tobacco kills 7 million people a year around the world, with over 87 per cent of premature deaths from tobacco-related disease occurring in low and middle-income countries. Asia remains a market stronghold for the tobacco industry, with over half of the world's smokers living in the Asia-Pacific and over 121 million smokers in Southeast Asia alone. The entry into force of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) in 2005 has accelerated countries' efforts to combat the tobacco epidemic in the region, in the face of the tobacco industry's aggressive campaign to undermine tobacco control policies. This roundtable will discuss the key challenges facing tobacco control in the region, current economic and social barriers, and the relevance of the FCTC in addressing health and development challenges in the era of the sustainable development goals.

Wednesday 4 July, 11:00 - 12:00 Room: 2150

Speaker Abstracts

Najwa Abdullah

Religion, Citizenship and Neoliberal Governance in Indonesia

This paper discusses how neoliberal governmentality impacts the political status of indigenous minorities in Indonesia by focusing on the conversion of Suku Anak Dalam in Jambi province to Islam. Using Aihwa Ong's "Neoliberalism and Exceptions", this paper argues that since the late 1960s, a neoliberal logic has dictated the government's policies on economy and citizenship, and contends that economic liberalization is intimately linked to Islamization. This is an exclusionary practice defined by a narrow vision of citizenship and the creation of a Muslim super majority, with Islamic subjectivity being the idealized form of citizenship. In Indonesia, the elements which constitute citizenship – territoriality, capital, religion, ideology, ethnicity — are continuously articulated and disarticulated by changing global neoliberal forces. This results in a precarious sense of belonging for the indigenous, as the notion of being Indonesian becomes increasingly configured by the twin-forces of economic progress and state management of religion.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 3003

Andrea Acri

Beyond Nations and Areas: Monsoon Asia as a Geoenvironmental Region and Sociospatial Grouping

This paper seeks to reconceptualise (reimagine) the geopolitical configurations of Asia as framed by the current Area Studies paradigm by widening the geo-historical framework through which the complex mosaic of cultural phenomena is linked. Shared histories going back to a remote past are to be investigated, while a disciplinary de-parochialization is also needed. In offering some historiographical and historical reflections on novel research trajectories, it advocates a borderless history and geography of South, Southeast, and East Asia in the *longue durée*, and explores the long-distance connections and dynamics of interaction among societies throughout the swathe of territory covering the region of Monsoon Asia. In so doing, it proposes to transcend the artificial spatial demarcation and imagined boundaries of macro-regions and nation-states, as well as to bridge the arbitrary divide between (inherently cosmopolitan) "high" cultures or "civilizations" (e.g. Sanskrit, Sinitic, and Islamicate) and (inherently embedded) "local" or "indigenous" cultures.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2130

Jasmin Ado

Intimacy, Symbolic Capital, and Self-Validation: Technosexual Experiences of Filipino Millennials

In our technosexual era, dating becomes gamified by means of swiping and is sexualized to become much more than a means to an end; it is an end in itself in hook-up applications such as Tinder. 'Send Nudes' is a popular text request sent by either sex to their prospective sexual encounters online; it is up to the receiver to oblige to the subject's request but men are often the ones who are proactively sending pictures of their genitalia, with or without consent to their prospects. These intimacy-seeking images tend to be mocked by the receivers. The concept of online 'nudes' is a visual narrative of its own closure. Desire and pleasure circulate around shared texts and images, the codified and highly fetishistic display that addresses the receiver to gaze at the parts of his or her body. This study looks at Filipinos dating by means of such exchanges.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2240

Maria Adriani

Commodify Fundamentalism: Muslim-Only Real Estate Complexes in Greater Jakarta

This paper reflects upon an initial project to comprehend the interplay of fundamentalism, architecture, and urbanism in Indonesia. This paper specifically investigates the growing phenomenon of Moslem-only real estate in Depok, Tangerang, Bogor, and Bekasi: urban areas that, it is argued, are home to thousands of Jakarta 212 rally protestors. Through this investigation, I propose that fundamentalism in the context of Greater Jakarta is a kind of commodity. This specific project uses regular methodology in urban development studies such as mapping, visual research, and observations to be analyzed from the perspective of cultural-economic anthropology.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2110

Dina Afrianty

Faith in the Law? Women's Responses to Domestic Violence in Indonesia

In Indonesia, marriage is subject to approval from the couples' immediate family. The same applies when a couple decides to end their marriage. Women who divorce their husbands in particular have to deal with negative stigma as their decisions are perceived to have caused embarrassment and shame to the family. This includes women who experience domestic violence, as societal and cultural perception largely normalises violence in the family. Reports from individual Religious Courts across Indonesia suggest that despite this, women are making decision to leave their marriage and in large numbers. Some women who had been victims of domestic violence have also pursued criminal justice procedure against their violent husband. A number of questions arise from this trend including how women deal with their post-divorce life, how society and family treats women who leave and put their violent husbands in prison, and what are the reasons behind women's decision making.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2130

Juhi Ahuja

Hindu Nationalism vs Islamic Reformism in post-9/11 India

Scholars have argued that the recent rise of public displays of Hindu nationalism and fundamentalism is a consequence of the politicisation of Islam and its violent expressions in the post 9/11 era. However, strands of Hindu fundamentalism have existed prior to India's independence, and others have argued that Islamic reformism in India, characterised by strengthening Islamic organisations and a demand for greater rights for Muslims, is a defensive reciprocal reaction to perceived rising Hindu nationalism. This paper examines Hindu nationalist groups such as the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) and the popularity of personalities such as Yogi Adityanath, and Islamic reformist groups and individuals such as the Kerala Nadvathul Mujahideen and Zakir Naik, respectfully. Hindu nationalism and Islamic reformism as political movements are essentially reflections of each other in post-9/11 India, as each phenomenon justifies itself against the other in terms of its majority or minority status in seemingly religious rhetoric.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 3003

Peyman Akhgar

Between Beaux-Arts and Modernism: the architecture of the University of Tehran, 1934-1941

During the reign of Reza Shah (1925-1941), when Iran was in its speedy process of modernization, four architects graduated from the Paris Ecole des Beaux-Arts travelled to Iran. They soon became the main architects of the state. Among their works was the construction of the central campus of the University of Tehran. Designed mainly from 1934 to 1941, the University was the only collaborative work in which the four architects engaged. On the other hand, the interwar era marked a revolutionary period in French architecture during which Beaux-Arts and modernism experienced their most serious encounters. By referring to first-hand documents collected from Paris and Tehran, as well as secondary sources, this paper will reflect on the connection between the Beaux-Arts and modernism, the way it was transferred to Iran and how it shaped the buildings of the University of Tehran.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2110

Hajime Akiyama

Prevention of Statelessness in 1984 Japanese Nationality Act and Convention on Rights of Child

International law has normatively influenced nationality laws in Japan. For instance, prevention of statelessness in international law has influenced the 1899 Japanese Nationality Act, the first nationality law in Japan. It is also known that the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women triggered enactment of the 1984 Nationality Act. However, the influence of other treaties and international legal principles on nationality laws is not researched well. This paper focuses on the role of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), which provide for a child's right to acquire a nationality and the prevention of statelessness in Japan. It attempts to explore how the CRC triggered a discussion on prevention of statelessness in the Japanese Nationality Act. It examines the Japanese government's interpretation of the compatibility between the Nationality Act and the CRC by referring to administrative documents and deliberations in the Diet.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3180

Hassan Al Imran

The Rights of Boat Refugees of Southeast Asia and International Law

The refugee issue is a critical subject in Southeast Asia. States in the region are non-signatories to basic international refugee laws. There is no refugee law or policy in the region. Refugees have no rights, and there is no difference between illegal immigrants and refugees in Southeast Asia. Rohingya boat refugees are turned back to the Bay of Bengal and the Andaman Sea. As a consequence, thousands of refugees become stranded on the high seas and many of them have been lost and died at sea. Refugee issues are considered on an ad hoc basis without any strategy, even though, in theory, refugees are well protected under international law. The International Law of the Sea and other maritime laws also oblige coastal states and ship-masters to assist persons who are in distress at sea. The paper will analyse the existing legal arrangements of refugee protection mechanisms.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 3020

Ashraful Alam, Michelle D'Almeida, Samreen Khan and Michael Dibley

Evaluation of an M-health Based RCT to Improve Maternal and Child Nutrition in Rural India

This paper explores the methods and preliminary results of the process evaluation of the M-SAKHI (Mobile -Solutions Aiding Knowledge for Health Improvement) project. M-SAKHI is a community-based cluster behaviour change RCT in Maharashtra, which utilizes increased mobile phone use in rural India to deliver maternal and child nutrition improvement interventions. The package of interventions are delivered (i) through mobile phone counselling, (ii) face-to-face by community healthcare workers and through (iii) through voice & text messages. The M-SAKHI process evaluation is a pathways-based analysis of the fidelity, reach, satisfaction, dose response and contextual factors relative to intervention delivery and implementation. This mixed-method evaluation will be conducted using interviews with intervention recipients (mothers & families), and implementers (counsellors, CHWs and project managers); and evaluation and monitoring quantitative data. The process evaluation results are proposed to have both summative (to accumulate findings) and formative (to keep the project on track) use.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2200

Robert Aldrich and Cindy McCreery

European Colonialism and Asian Monarchies

In the late nineteenth century, monarchs reigned over most of the countries of Asia. Some were indigenous monarchs; others, the British, Dutch, Spanish and Portuguese sovereigns who presided over colonial empires. In 'protectorates', local feudatory rulers jostled with paramount European monarchs (or the officials of republican France). The Brooke dynasty in Sarawak and sub-national hereditary rulers provided further variations on royal rule. European colonialism had profoundly transformed the exercise of monarchy. Europeans had abolished several dynasties, replaced rulers who resisted conquest, and severely limited the powers and prerogatives of those who kept their thrones. Contact between European and Asian monarchies introduced new institutions, court ceremonial, honours systems and styles of performing and representing monarchy; new palaces embodied adoption and adaptation of Western royal norms by Asian emperors, kings, maharajahs and sultans. This paper introduces a new comparative research project and examines the recent historiography of monarchies and colonialism in Asia.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2070

Joseph Edward Alegado

Persist and Resist? Agrarian Movements and Authoritarian Populism in Duterte's Philippines

The rising authoritarian populism, characterized by racist, misogynist, and exclusionary tendencies, that has slowly been capturing the world, merits an understanding especially in different contexts and places. Each authoritarian regime is characterized by its own local dynamics with far-reaching implications to the rural people in varied scales. The task for social movements is to continue persisting and resisting despite the seemingly shrinking spaces to maneuver and mobilize support in order to push for reforms. This paper specifically situates the pivotal role of peasant movements in balancing the local narratives of resistance from the ground vis-à-vis its links to the transnational frames of contention and global initiatives against authoritarian populism. Further, the paper also poses relevant questions to Philippine Leftist leaders on continued persistence and resistance, mass mobilization, creating alternatives, reconfiguring tactics in order to seize political opportunity structures to ensure agrarian justice in time of authoritarian populism.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 3310

Mark Allon

The Kuthodaw Pagoda in Mandalay and its Marble-stelae Recension of the Pali Buddhist Canon

Between 1860-1868 King Mindon (1853-1878), the penultimate king of Myanmar, had the Pali Buddhist canon carved on 729 marble stelae at the Kuthodaw Pagoda in Mandalay, the first instance of the carving of the entire Pali canon on stone in South and Southeast Asia. In doing this, Mindon fulfilled one of the religious duties of Myanmar kings to preserve the Buddha's teachings, an action which was, in all likelihood, also prompted by the annexation of lower Myanmar by the British in 1852. The importance of the site was recognized in 2013 by the granting of UNESCO "Memory of the World" status. In this paper I will discuss the Kuthodaw Pagoda site, the reasons for its creation, its historical importance, and its function as a significant Buddhist religious site in Myanmar. I also present preliminary findings of research into the status and influence of the Kuthodaw recension of the Pali canon.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2170

Yannis-Adam Allouache

Migrant Workers and the Geographies of Civil Society, Labor and Activism in Taiwan

Taiwan relies heavily on the cyclical migration of migrant domestic workers from Southeast Asia to perform reproductive labor and care work. However, the exclusion of migrant women in relation to the proud democracy and vibrant civil society that Taiwan has become makes their involvement an interesting problematic. What has brought hope in the past few decades is an increasingly organized local network of societal actors and NGOs who advocate and support migrants. In this paper, I draw from a broad range of geography literature on migration, labor and activism to discuss and reanimate 'civil society' as a concept. Building on interactions and interviews with NGOs in Taiwan, I aim to delimit the contours of civil society, provide a more focused framing of what civil society is and discuss what kind of possibility for social and political change lies within it.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3020

Ariana Almeida

How the Social Enterprise Empreza Diak is Reviving Cultural Traditions for Women in Timor-Leste

This paper highlights the importance of women's economic empowerment in Timor-Leste, a small developing island state in Southeast Asia. It is one of the newest and youngest nations in the world, rebuilding from the ashes of colonisation and violent occupation that killed one third of its population and devastated the country. I present a case study, the social enterprise Empreza Di'ak, on the contribution of the cultural and creative industries to the economic empowerment of individuals and the development of communities, to the benefit of the nation's progress and stability. This paper adopts the framework developed by the International Center for Research on Women in order to demonstrate that empowering women and their communities, building capacity for better lives, innovating and using micro-businesses to fight poverty has the potential to revolutionise the way women see themselves and their role in their communities.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2290

Sirma Altun

Spaces of Urban Poverty and Social Welfare in China

Looking at social welfare and urban poverty in China through a socio-spatial perspective, this paper aims to develop a comprehensive understanding of the relations between social welfare and the socio-spatiality of the Chinese state. To this end, I critically engage with the literature developed by Chinese scholars on urban poverty and poverty alleviation programs. Simultaneously, I read the theories of critical geography through questioning what they offer for understanding the uniqueness of Chinese socio-spatiality. The originality of this paper lies in the investigation of how socio-spatiality of the Chinese Party-state relates to the historical transformations of social welfare and urban poverty in China.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2110

Timothy Amos

Horses and Status in Late Tokugawa Japan: Foreigner Sociality and Subaltern Labour, Yokohama, 1853-1874

Yokohama, one of Japan's most important 19th century treaty ports, has been examined from various angles: as a site of transmission of goods, practices, and ideas; as a site of international connections between Japanese and Westerners; as an instance of western imperialism, the site for the implementation and reinforcement of legally sanctioned inequality; and as a place of resistance, where indigenous efforts to resist this imperialism were carried out. This paper focuses on the sociality and materiality of the treaty port through an examination of horses during the years 1853-1874. Horses, this paper argues, brought diverse groups of subaltern Japanese such as farriers and grooms into contact with the foreign community in interesting ways that challenged the late Tokugawa social order at multiple levels. These groups both contributed to social life in the Yokohama treaty port as well as to the rapid decline of the late Tokugawa status order.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2040

Barbara Watson Andaya

Christian Networks and Male Privilege

This paper highlights the gender imbalance in documentary material in tracking the lives of Asian Christian women prior to the mid-20th century. In 1845 a girl known simply as 'Aisha', a pupil in the Hong Kong school for Chinese girls, was taken to England with three male students, one of whom was Song Hoot Kiam. While Song's life as a founder of Singapore's Protestant Chinese Community is well-documented, Aisha is virtually absent from the sources. Another Christian woman, Leentje Jacomina Tehupeiori, a product of Dutch schooling in Ambon, is similarly ignored. Although she left for the Netherlands in 1907 with her medical student brothers to study pharmacy, her career prospects were set aside with marriage. The 2001 discovery of a cache of his personal papers have ensured that it is her brother, Dr. Willem Karel Tehupeiori, who will be remembered in Indonesian history.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2070

Leonard Andaya

A Nineteenth Century Biography of the Kapuas River in Borneo

The Kapuas River with its extensive system of rivers, tributaries, and lakes may appear to be an inhospitable environment for habitation. Yet in the nineteenth century when the Dutch colonial regime first began to undertake expeditions to the Kapuas, they found many Malays and Dayaks in settlements stretching from the coast to the upper reaches of the river. These Dutch expeditionary and missionary reports from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries offer a glimpse of the manner in which the people learned to adjust and adapt to the many personalities of the river. This presentation explores the dynamic relationship between the river and the human communities, and how this produced a water domain that was meaningfully connected, much like the "sea of islands" described by Epeli Hau'ofa for Oceania.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2040

Amanda Anderson

Campaigning for Peace in Korea: the WIDF and the Korean Democratic Women's Union, 1945-70

In 1951, the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF), which was intensely involved in Communist-led peace campaigns within and outside the Soviet Bloc, sent an investigation commission to Korea. Twenty-one WIDF delegates visited towns in northern Korea and were chaperoned by Korean communist women of the Korean Democratic Women's Union (KDWU). The KDWU had requested that the WIDF visit Korea and report to the international community on what was happening within the country. At the end of the WIDF's visit, delegates released the report "We Accuse", a searing indictment of American atrocities against Korean civilians, especially women and children. Through these documents the WIDF appealed to the world for a peaceful settlement in Korea and the recognition for the self-determination of the Korean people. This paper explores the first journey of the WIDF to northern Korea and highlights the neglected history of communist women's peace movements within the Asian region.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2060

Dewi Andriani

Pursuing Intersectionality: Indonesian Women Students' Experiences and Subjectivity

International higher education systems have produced a global higher education market largely framed by South-North flows. As a result, the number of students leaving their home country has risen including women students who are increasingly become part of these flows. Indonesian women students are seeking to globalise as well. Each woman student has a unique academic journey with challenges and struggles they face until they arrive in the Australian Higher Education. In this paper, I will introduce a postcolonial feminist framework to capture the dynamics of intersectionality as experienced by the participants in my study. Using some parts of the interviews, I will analyse the intersectionality on gender and class by exploring the structural issues including New Order ideology, cultural diversity within Indonesia, and social stratification that shaped the women students' subjective experiences.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2003

Deldan Angmo

Relevant Futures for Timber-Craft Traditions in Western Himalayan Region of Ladakh, India

Timber-craft traditions in the making of vernacular architecture in the Western Himalayan Region of Ladakh (India) are fast disappearing due to rapid changes taking place under modernisation, global climate change and other influences. The paper will discuss the physical, cultural, social, economic and environmental attributes of Ladakhi timber craftsmanship, and investigate the nature of influences and transformations that are taking place in the hands of the craftsmen in the making of vernacular architecture. It will illustrate the manner in which timber construction and architectural ornamentation are intertwined, how their relation with the landscape is comprehended and how the social practice is invested in the making of vernacular architecture. The paper argues the manner in which all these components come together to define the 'identity' of the people of Ladakh and the process whereby craftsmen create building forms, spaces, and artefacts, contributes to the 'authenticity' in Ladakhi vernacular architecture.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2110

Chaula Rininta Anindya

The Indonesian Armed Forces' Role in Counterterrorism: An Evaluation of Military Reform

This paper seeks to point out the fundamental flaws of military reform in Indonesia by observing the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI)'s desire and opportunities for a greater involvement in counterterrorism. First, although active officers are no longer able to secure political positions, current and retired military generals remain influential in the political realm, particularly in the defence and security sectors. Their opinions about the importance of the TNI's role are significant in shaping popular public perception. Second, the TNI's doctrine of "Total People Defence" remains unchanged. The TNI seeks an active role in counterterrorism because this is perceived as the right thing to do. Finally, there are legal loopholes and civilian authorities who do not understand the complexities of civil-military relations in Indonesia. These create opportunities for the TNI to be granted a greater role in counterterrorism.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 3003

Bhirawa Anoraga

Inclusive Socio-Economic Development through Crowdfunding Platforms in Contemporary Indonesia

This research will examine the role of crowd-funding platforms as the means to provide welfare services to needy people in Indonesia. Many scholars have shown the active participation of Indonesian civil society in providing welfare services against the limitations of the state. One main mechanism for Indonesian civil society providing social protection during periods of hardship is through gotong-royong or community-based collective action. This mechanism is what Indonesian crowd-funding platforms promote to facilitate social programs, by expanding community-based gotong-royong to virtually anyone connected by the Internet. Under the framework of citizenship in welfare provision, this study examines to what extent crowd-funding platforms can foster civil society in providing welfare services to the needy. By taking the case of Kitabisa, the biggest Indonesian crowd-funding platform, this study argues that crowd-funding platforms have become the new means of welfare service delivery by civil society, subject to certain conditions.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2290

Umberto Ansaldo

Zomia and Linguistic Minorities of Southwest China

The Southwest corner of Mainland China is home to several minority hill peoples, primarily Zhuang, Miao and Yi. Despite being officially recognized linguistic minorities, they live at the periphery of educational and economic benefits normally extended to the dominant Han population. Culturally they are objectified by mainstream culture, joining other 'hill tribes' across the Southeast Asian region primarily as a tourist attraction and an opportune showcase of tolerance and diversity. However there is hardly any space in the primary curriculum for their heritage languages, and younger generations are not often encouraged to speak their mother-tongue. This contributes to the rapid decrease of diversity observed in the region, and suggests that the survival of linguistic minorities of this area depends on increasing assimilation into mainstream culture. This, together with the continuous marginalization of the less compliant groups, is likely to lead to the disappearance of Zomia into Han Communist China.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2110

Michelle Antoinette

But is it Art? New Art Publics and Shifting Artworlds in Southeast Asia

What happens when everyday citizens are invited to engage in the often rarefied domain of art worlds, and when artists and art institutions seek to blur the boundaries between art worlds and the everyday public sphere? This paper seeks to consider such questions in the light of recent art projects in Southeast Asia that are premised on civil society and community participation in forms of co-creative activity at the intersection of art and everyday worlds. I will discuss relevant case studies from Southeast Asia - in Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore - that provoke a rethinking of the meaning and role of art and artists within this expanded creative milieu and also consider the contributions of diverse publics within this.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2190

Christoph Antons and Rosy Antons-Sutanto

Legal Pluralism and Minority Rights: The Example of the Peranakan Chinese in Indonesia

Democratisation and decentralisation have opened up debates in Indonesia about ethnic and religious pluralism, as is visible in the strengthened position of masyarakat adat (customary society) in the revised Indonesian Constitution. Immigrant minorities such as the ethnic Chinese, on the other hand, are expected to assimilate and not usually considered in this context, even though their roots in Indonesia go back several centuries. This paper explains how the Dutch colonial power constructed the population group of the ethnic Chinese as part of their intergentiel recht (interethnic law). Indonesia inherited this interethnic law and the ethnic classification system now known as hukum antargolongan. It concentrates on the Peranakan Chinese and illustrates that, different from popular perception, they have a long history on Java and have developed their own Peranakan adat. The colonial origins of legal pluralism in Indonesia must be recognised and decolonisation debate must consider the rights of all minorities.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3180

Tomoko Aoyama

Menopausal Humour Crosses Boundaries

Humour often works within geo-cultural, linguistic and historical boundaries and incorporates dimensions of gender, age, race, class. This paper examines subversive and empowering humour in contemporary Japanese women's texts, with a particular focus on issues surrounding ageing. The texts for discussion are: Ito Hiromi's *Heikeiki* (*The Book of Menopause*, 2013), Kanai Mieko's *Kasutoro no shiri* (*The Ass of Castro*, 2017, in playful reference to Stendhal's *The Abbess of Castro*) and Ogino Anna's *Kashisugawa* (*The River Cassis*, 2017, a title from Rimbaud's poem). While dealing with serious issues such as disability, caring for the aged, solitude, illness and death, each text is replete with comic and subversive scenes, often involving issues of gender and generational as well as cultural border-crossings. The analysis in this paper draws on studies on parody and intertextuality with Tsurumi Shunsuke's theory of *Ame no Uzume* as a prototype of the carnivalesque trickster.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2010

Rhino Ariefiansyah and Sophie Webber

Creative Farmers and Climate Politics in Indonesian Lowland Rice Production

Providing climate information to farmers is expected to optimise agricultural outputs. Consequently, the Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture and the Bureau of Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics provide an integrated planting calendar system and climate field school intended to guide rice farmers to improve productivity and secure national food security. However, the information and method is narrowly prescriptive, reflecting the common state assumption that farmers' understanding of agroecological conditions is insufficient. In response, a collective of university, extension workers, and civil society agrometeorologists have initiated Science Field Shops focused on mutual learning to build resilience. In this paper, we analyse how lowland rice farmers collectively engage with both these projects. We find that farmers "play" with and between the two projects, manipulating them in order to subsidise their livelihoods and assert their collective power. The farmers demonstrate their creativity in reproducing and reformulating the intentions of scientific and bureaucratic regimes.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 3310

Diah Ariani Arimbi, Nur Wulan and Freek Colombijn

The Contradictions of Globalization in Behaviour Consumption of Urban Middle Class in Surabaya

The aim of this project is to study the human-environment interactions in Surabaya, the second largest city in Indonesia. We will focus on middle-class behaviour, because the middle-class is most susceptible to globalising impacts on the environment. This study uses a qualitative method: observation and purposive sampling (in-depth, open-ended interviews) in Surabaya and the data are taken from 2017 to 2018. The targeted findings of this research are the consumption behaviours of urban-middle class in Surabaya and how this class negotiates between environmentalism and consumerism. Important findings include models of consumption and environmental awareness of the middle class in Surabaya. One most important finding indicates that the higher the social class individual is, the less s/he is concerned with environmental issues. The choice of middle-class consumptive lifestyles functions a strong influence for its members to neglect their environmental consciousness for the sake of prestige and consumption.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 3270

William Armour and Sumiko Iida

The Politics of Choosing Texts: Power/knowledge in a Tertiary Japanese Language Classroom

When the assumption that any text is 'interesting' is made, then the choice of the text for use (or 'consumption') in the classroom by either teacher or student (or other stakeholders) can be construed as a political act. This presentation reflects on the political acts we have taken in choosing the 'manga' and anime texts for use in a course designed for Japanese language learning. What motivates a text choice? What happens when students reject the choices made? What choices cannot be made and why? What happens when students choose the texts they want to read or watch, and these choices confront the classroom teacher? Answers to these questions are based on our own observations and experiences. When text choice is viewed as a political act and there are choice clashes between teacher and students, issues of how effective meaning making can be achieved in the classroom can be raised.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2240

Peter Armstrong

The Influence of the Ideal Chinese Capital Plan

The development of the first two Japanese capitals on the Chinese model occurred in a tumultuous period of East Asian history which saw the re-unification of China and the political unification of the Korean Peninsula for the first time. From a tardy and hesitant renewed contact with China in 630, the Japanese proceeded to mould their new system of national government on the new dynasty and built Naniwa-kyo following the precepts set out in Chang-an. For the plan of the new city, the Japanese returned, not to the Tang model, but to the precepts set out in the Five Classics, remembered as a purer form of Chinese culture. The paper shows that the change of paradigm from Chang-an to the Kaokungchi model of the Wangchen also occurred under the guidance of later Korean refugees and native engineers, eschewing the rejected Tang prototype for the classical model.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2110

Maria Sharon Arriola

Landscape [ReFramed]: Reading the Narratives of the Colonizer and the Colonized

Landscape as a subject in visual art expression can be perceived as a physical manifestation of one's memory of places and displaced spaces. A visual narrative, painted and/or crafted images about land and people can reveal such deep longing for territory and identity. Because these stories are articulated within the context of society and history, it can also serve as a take-off point in the discussion of the country's colonial history. The paper examines the concepts of land, how they are intertwined into one's identity through the works of indigenous textiles, colonial paintings, and contemporary site specific installations. These landscapes may emit some sense of grandeur and wonder to the spectator. They can also symbolize power and domination. The paper presents some of these shared and common strands in the Philippines and the U.S colonial history as the artists from the two regions speak about land, space, territory, and identity.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2190

Hafiz Al Asad

Cyber Sectarianism in Indonesia: Religion, Politics and Business

The objective of this research is to identify the dynamics of cyber sectarianism in Indonesia. What are the motives behind the emergence of cyber sectarianism? And why is it that sectarianism, something exclusive and rigid, has emerged in the cyber world, that is inclusive and flexible in the way that it enables users to connect and communicate to each other? This paper argues that the sectarian movement's use of new media has increased significantly, and is more pro-active than non-sectarian uses of new media to promote tolerance and intercultural dialogue. Despite a clear religious and political agenda, this movement has also been motivated by business interest. Further, this issue demonstrates the fading of popular trust towards the mainstream media.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2240

Luke Bacon

'Hacking' and 'Futuring' Cultural Exchanges between Indonesia and Australia: C2O and Frontyard

This paper proposes 'hacking' and 'futuring' as possible frameworks for understanding the significance of the role of informal exchanges between cultural activists in Indonesia and Australia. These exchanges are of increased importance because of reduced arts funding in Australia at national, state and local levels, and weakly funded public arts institutions in Indonesia. Drawing on the experience of working between a Sydney based community space (Frontyard) and the Surabaya-based independent library and co-working community (C2O), this paper explores possible futures for authentic exchange between precarious workers in the creative industries in Indonesia and Australia.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2040

Ayusha Bajracharya

Political Economy of Mobility and Agrarian Change in Nepal

This paper analyses a historical trend of migration from Nepal across national borders. It will examine the migration prior to 1950, and a recent form of contract labor migration to Gulf countries. The state-induced migration occurred prior to 1950 was resulted from Nepal's state formation process and negotiations with the British-India government to maintain a sovereign state. However, the recent form of migration has been resulted from globalisation and also political change within Nepal. Currently, about 3 million Nepalese, mainly adult males, work outside the country sending remittances that is equivalent to about one-third of the GDP. Remittances have been useful to diversify the livelihoods and accelerate the pace of change but often with adverse social consequences. The paper concludes by highlighting that migration is a major but neglected factor to Nepal's agrarian change, and this needs critical attention in development policy and practice.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2280

Jacqui Baker

Patterns of Police Shootings in Indonesia

Human rights organisations have long accused the Indonesian police of torture and human rights abuses, including extrajudicial killings. In the absence of systematic national reporting by the Indonesian police, interview data has been one of the few ways in which police violence has been studied, however such a methodology lends itself to theoretical explanations that focus on individual or institutionalist explanations for violence. Here I outline the findings of the most comprehensive database on Indonesian police shootings we have to date, comprised of over 1,500 media articles detailing police shootings from 2010-2013. I present preliminary findings and illustrate how quantitative approaches to police shootings reveal the underlying structural dynamics of state violence. Rather than understanding shootings and extrajudicial killings as episodic or the work of “bad” eggs within the security apparatus, I argue that we should consider their relationship to processes of economic and political development in Southeast Asia.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2050

Sally Bamford

Guardians of the Kingdom

In 1817, Myanmar’s King Bodawpaya issued a poignant Royal Order, calling on Thakyaamin (Sakka) and other guardian spirits (nats) to note that despite his correct observance of a king’s obligations, the English “appeared like clouds to sun and moon, curtailing the exuberance of [Buddhism].” Bodawpaya called upon the nats to punish them, declaring they “shall be chased away until they get right back to their own island.” Forty years later, Mindon Min would again call on a veritable army of nats to protect his new royal city and palace at Mandalay from the English, defined as meissa deitthi- non-Buddhists holding false and heretical views. This paper discusses how the nats were co-opted by Mindon Min to play a vital role in the protection of Mandalay. In doing so, Mindon Min drew on traditional practices reaching back to the construction of the Shwezigon stupa at Bagan in the early 11th century.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2130

Anindita Banerjee

How can Contemporary Art Channel Senses of Home and Authentic Identity in a Diaspora?

In this paper, I ask how contemporary art can challenge the complexities of spaces in between displacement and finding home; memory paving a way for rediscovery; and the legitimacy of reconstruction. I scrutinise whether the application of ceremonial rituals is capable of channelling the diasporic experience and to challenge the ‘cultural other’ to find a sense of home and authentic identity in a diaspora. I am a twice-uprooted Indian in search of a new home in the suburbs of Melbourne. In this paper, I position my practice-led research through the lens of an immigrant, ‘displaced’ from her country of origin and finding a new ‘home’. She is ‘rediscovering’ her existence through cultural experiences provoked by her ‘memory’. But in every step, she questions the ‘legitimacy’ of her ‘reconstruction’ and whether it translates as an authentic sense of identity.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 3180

Tom Barnes

Labour Market Intermediation as the Missing Link: The Case of Indian Auto Manufacturing

Despite calls for greater emphasis on the role of intermediaries in global production networks, there remain few studies on the role of labour market intermediaries in capital-intensive manufacturing. This stands in contrast to numerous studies based on more labour-intensive activities like food processing or garments. One reason for this gap, this paper argues, is the assumption that capital-intensive industry should lead to ‘high road’ labour relations. Using data from a study of India’s automotive manufacturing industry, this paper argues that the role of labour market intermediation weakens this assumption. It shows how the operation of a ‘contract labour system’ means that most workers cannot join or form unions and that protective laws are unenforced. The paper asks what steps can be taken to address regulatory gaps in a union-hostile environment where collective bargaining is constrained and where more innovative forms of labour organising are yet to make inroads.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2250

Keith Barney, Sango Mahanty, Sarah Milne and Wolfram Dressler

Conceptualising Rupture in Mainland Southeast Asia's Resource Frontiers

This paper will explore and elaborate on the concept of nature-society rupture. Lund's 2016 paper in *Development and Change* defines rupture as an 'open moment' of dramatic disruption, as may arise from colonisation or conflict. His purpose is to examine the nexus between rupture and state formation. Here we explore whether an enriched concept of rupture can also address nature-society disruption, such as the synergistic transformations wrought by extractives, infrastructure development and agrarian market intensification in mainland Southeast Asia. The paper will bring the concept of 'rupture' into conversation with related literature that attends to nature-society dynamics, including Marx's 'metabolic rift', Jason Moore's 'capitalocene', the concept of 'co-production' from Science and Technology Studies, and cumulative impact studies, among others. The paper will develop an expanded definition of rupture that encompasses nature-society disruption, and will identify key analytical themes for further attention.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2280

Michael Barr

Ethno-nationalism Travels Incognito in Singapore

After independence, Singaporean multiculturalism was primarily an exercise in sidestepping the potentially divisive impulses that came with ethnic identification and as such it eschewed, and indeed ruthlessly repressed, any impulses in any community (including the majority Chinese community) that it deemed to be 'chauvinistic', since the government regarded such impulses as existential threats to both the nation and its continued rule. Since the 1980s, however, the government has made being Chinese a central element of national identity - in the sense that Singaporean national identity now builds overtly on Chinese identity - even as the state maintains the trappings of both multicultural and civic nationalism. This paper explores the tensions inherent in this approach to national identity. It considers the Singapore's elite's quest to balance the logic of a 'modern', civic national identity and its ethno-national approach to identity, with a view to identifying the challenges that lie ahead.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 3003

Rachel Mary Anne Arca Basas

Lessons from the Conditional Cash Transfer Programs in Philippines and Indonesia

This paper compares the experiences of the Philippines and Indonesia in implementing Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) programs, and identifies the lessons learned and ways forward after more than five years of implementing the program. It fills a gap in the literature on the subject, as only a handful of studies compare the experiences of countries in implementing CCT programs. While there is a plethora of literature on the CCT experience of Latin America, surprisingly there is no existing academic literature outlining the experience of individual Southeast Asian (SEA) states in implementing CCT. This gap is even more apparent on the subject of comparing the experiences of the SEA states in CCT implementation. Through this paper, it is hoped that this gap will be bridged through contributing to the existing literature on Conditional Cash Transfers by featuring the Southeast Asian experience through a comparative lens.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2290

Abdul Basit

The Sacred and the Profane: The Dehumanisation of the Ahmadiyya in Pakistan and Indonesia

This paper argues that in the construction of relations between religious majorities and minorities, the orthodox-majority subjugates the heterodox-minority for challenging society's mainstream religious doctrine. The majority perceives the minority's quest for religious reform as a challenge to the doctrinal legitimacy of its traditional religious practices. Consequently, the majority frames the minority as heretics. In this regard, the persecution of the Ahmadiyya community in Pakistan and Indonesia serves as instructive case studies. This paper will draw on Durkheim's concept of the "Sacred and the Profane," which maintains that the notion of 'sacred' in every religion is inviolable to analyse the persecution of Ahmadis in Sunni-majority Indonesia and Pakistan. In doing so, it will establish how the orthodoxy in the two countries frames the Ahmadis as "profane" (evil) for questioning the "sacred" (the orthodox Islamic doctrine), a perception that is used to justify social and political discrimination against them.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 3003

Vivienne Bath

Legal Governance under the Belt and Road Initiative

Chinese officials have been careful to emphasise that the Belt and Road is an initiative, rather than a fully formulated policy. This is reflected in the fact that although references to the Belt and Road appear in numerous legal documents, at neither a local nor international level is there a cohesive Chinese legal structure supporting the initiative. At the international level, for example, China's disparate bilateral investment treaties with countries along the Belt and Road provide for varying levels of investment protection for Chinese and foreign investors. At the same time, China's policies on the encouragement of inbound investment and the control of outbound investment pay no more than lip service to the furtherance of the Belt and Road initiative. This paper will look at the question of legal governance and the Belt and Road, with an emphasis on the approaches of Chinese ministries and institutions towards this difficult question.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2250

Kevin Bathman

Not Light Enough to be Chinese, Not Dark Enough to be Indian

Our identities are often a result of conversations about how we view ourselves and what others ascribe to us. Often, belonging and place is not as clear cut as it seems – especially in a mixed race context, the era of globalisation and the advent of social media. In the melting pots of Singapore and Malaysia, the experience of growing up biracial is not uncommon, particularly in the last five decades. The experience however, has not been an easy one. This is especially so for “Chindians”, a colloquial term that is most commonly used in Malaysia and Singapore where people of mixed Chinese and Indian heritage have co-existed. Despite the existence of historical records on migration of Chinese and Indian people into Malaysia and Singapore, Chindian marriages between Han Chinese women and Tamil Indian men and the experiences of Chindian families are often overlooked and rarely written about.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3180

Thomas Baudinette

Creative Misreading of 'Thai Boys Love' by a Filipino Fan Community

Recent years have seen a growth in popularity of lakorn (TV serials) in Thailand strongly influenced by Boys Love. Consumption of these Thai “BL lakorn” is embedded within broader transnational BL fandoms, particularly in the Philippines, where a large “Thai BL” fandom has developed. Through a “netnography” of Filipino fans of Thai BL, this paper investigates how BL has become dislocated from Japan and reconfigured as a fundamentally Thai phenomenon within the conceptual worlds of this fan community. Building upon earlier scholarly work on the globalisation of Japanese popular culture, this paper argues that transnational circulation ultimately disconnects BL from its historical roots. Central to this argument is these fans' rejection of the narrative and stylistic conventions of Japanese BL in their fan discussions. This paper proposes an alternative model for understanding the transnationalisation of Japanese popular culture by focussing upon these Filipino fans' practices of creative misreading.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2020

Margaret Becker

'It's all about Education': Women's Aspirations of Choice, Freedom and Modernity in Urban Nepal

International development initiatives have brought 'modernity' to Nepal, including the rhetoric of universalist notions of 'progress', 'freedom' and 'empowerment'. Nevertheless, there exists a contradiction between the promises of modernity and social realities, particularly for women, as powerful gender norms remain entrenched. This paper is concerned with the experiences of modernity for young urban women in Nepal. Ethnographic evidence from Kathmandu highlights the ways in which women actively participate in the cultural processes of modernity and the various transformations this engagement brings. Education in particular has afforded young women new aspirations, particularly in contrast to earlier generations. However, these dreams often come up against tightly held values of the women's families, particularly in relation to marriage. Thus, while becoming 'modern' is defined by the standards of 'development', for young urban Nepali women, there is a slippage between desire and reality where these promises of modernity are unable to be fully realised.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2003

Nina Berry, Ashraful Alam and Michelle D’Almeida

The Feasibility of Improving Maternal, Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices in Northern Laos

Malnutrition is endemic amongst children <2years old in Northern Laos. Many mothers’ diets are inadequate during pregnancy. Few infants breastfeed exclusively (EBF) for six months or achieve a minimally acceptable diet (MAD) before their second birthdays. Save the Children Laos commissioned the Sydney School of Public Health to identify opportunities for promoting and supporting changes to maternal, infant, and young child feeding (MIYCF) practices that are achievable and sustainable in two Districts in Northern Laos. We explored MIYCF practices; the drivers of these behaviours; and barriers to achievement of recommended dietary practices. We used this data to inform development of a set of potentially achievable improvements to MIYCF practices. We invited mothers, grandmothers, fathers, and health workers to select and try one or more of these practices for two weeks and describe their experiences. This data will be used to shape the Northern Upland Food and Nutrition Security Improvement Project.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2200

Annisa Ridzkynoor Beta

Women’s Movement or Movement of Women: Analysis of Indonesian Young Muslim Women’s Groups

Despite the mainstream media focus on the male-led ‘radical’ organizations, young Muslim women’s groups from the urban centres of Indonesia were among the most successful in inviting their hundreds of thousands of followers to join the 411 and 212 movements in 2016 using the hashtag #belaquran (defend the Qur’an). Later, in early 2017, the groups successfully campaigned #muslimvotemuslim during the Jakarta gubernatorial election. This paper investigates the role that young Muslim women’s groups play in the changing socio-political landscape of Indonesia. How does the visibility of social-media-based Muslim women’s groups reconfigure the (political) subjectivity of Muslim womanhood? How should we understand the influence of this form of ‘women’s movement’ in the re-invention of Muslim identity? Using the concept of visibility (Mirzoeff, 2011) and visual activism, I argue for the significance of the groups in the shifting dynamics of Muslim political participation in Indonesia.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2050

David Beynon

Production, Legacy and ‘Newness’ in Colonial and Postcolonial Asian Architectures

Ackbar Abbas suggests in his analysis of Hong Kong that it was colonial cities that allowed Europe’s empires to make the transition into globalism, and Asian colonies were where much of what is seen as Western modernity was produced. Consequently, this paper takes an historical approach to the production of architectural modernities in Asia, focusing on how the intersection of social and architectural sensibilities have led, from colonial to postcolonial times, to specific entanglements between historical legacies and new modes of architectural production. Examples include the bahay na bato (stone houses) of the Philippines, the Psar Thmei (New Market) in Phnom Penh, the former Bank of Asia in Bangkok, the Ashwinkumar Crematorium in Surat and contemporary rumah panjai (longhouses) in Sarawak. Each of these examples represent contributions to the multiple modernities that make up contemporary Asia but beyond this, as Homi Bhabha might put it, architectural ‘newness’ entering the world.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2110

Cecilia Bischeri and Silvia Micheli

Leisure Urbanism at Marina Bay

Marina Bay in Singapore is one of the most experimental urban revitalisations of the Asia Pacific region and a crucial case study of soft power for rethinking the image of the 21st century global city. Part of the post-independence reclamation venture, Marina Bay represents an in-vitro experiment documenting the urban trajectory of the city-state. With its succession of glittering bridges, fantasy parks and spectacular pavilions that culminates in Marina Bay Sands, the area is a successful result of the strategy of “leisure urbanism”. Through the case of Marina Bay in Singapore, this paper aims to explore the mechanisms underpinning the instrumentalisation of leisure for urban purposes in the Asia Pacific Region. The paper’s approach is two-fold: while taking into account the political agenda of the local authorities and their aspiration for city-image competitiveness, the paper will consider the controversial repercussions on the local population and urban environment.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2110

Gayatri BJD

Out but Still Invisible: Gender Identification and Sexuality in Java

This paper is based on my longterm research into 'The History of Gender and Sexuality in Java', which I started in 1988 and which continues to the present day. It expands on my basic hypothesis of gender and sexuality in Java through research into the words and terminology used to describe or represent the phenomena. Through its findings, I discuss three different forms of gender and/or sexuality gleaned from the innumerable wayang stories ('lakon') found in Java. One: the phenomenon of a genderless baby. Two: the phenomenon of a f2m transition where Srikandhi becomes Kandhihawa in order to marry Dewi Durniti. Three: the phenomenon of gender role change or cross gender practice, with the need for disguise in the Panji Semirang play. The second and third stories give rise to a broader discussion of issues of gender and sexuality.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2003

Tove Bjoerk

Parables and Illusions: The 'Song of Everlasting Sorrow' on the Japanese Stage

Early modern Japanese theatre often merged several literary "worlds", using a classical world as a parable for a more every-day one, a technique called "mitate". This paper will investigate how Tang dynasty poem "Song of Everlasting Sorrow" and Qing dynasty play "The Palace of Eternal Life", featuring Yang Guifei - or her ghost - were used as "mitate" worlds by creators of Bunraku puppet theatre and Kabuki. This paper will look at historical records of translation, and discuss the matter of literacy in the Chinese classics among theatre producers by looking at the diary of Kabuki actor Ichikawa Danjo II. Further, the paper will look at "mitate" adaptations of Yang Guifei in Kabuki and Chikamatsu Monzaemon's Bunraku play "Coxinga's Battles". Finally, it will discuss how and why "mitate" was used to depict feminine capacities as other-worldly in early modern Japanese theatre.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2003

Michelle Bonati, Gerard Goggin and Analistia Puspa Pertiwi

Communicating about Disability and Inclusive Education Through Social and Online Media

How do we conceptualize and advance social innovation in inclusive education in particular Asian contexts - and what role might communication, especially emerging media technologies, play in how disability is conceptualised? To explore these questions, this paper reflects on a three-day "change laboratory" in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, where twelve school communities deepened their understanding of disability-related communication. Participants learned methods to combat negative community attitudes through online media campaigns. Australian and Indonesian university and DPO representatives facilitated mapping activities designed to support reflection on five elements of communication: message, audience, mode, purpose, and impact of current communication practices. The mapping activities generated a strengths-based Disability Communication Profile for each school community that identified current practices, networks, and an action plan for expanding their communication strategy. This paper analyses the key findings from this process and offers suggestions for future research in communication focused on disability and inclusive education.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2240

Jennifer Bond and Sen Le Thi Hoa

Investigating the Gendered Outcomes of Rice Policy and Climate Adaptation in Central Vietnam

Within Central Vietnam, agrarian change is influenced by human and ecological factors. Drawing on interviews with key informants in Quang Binh province, we revisit a case of lowland rice farmer practice change for flood adaptation. Previously we used a gender frame to view the practice change and adaptation, finding that the adapted ratoon rice system provided income and social benefits through decreased labour requirements and time savings, predominantly for women. These decreased labour requirements also allowed for many households to make use of male migration for off-farm income. We combine this previous study with new insights and a feminist political ecology lens, to highlight the nuances of these benefits for women, where positive wellbeing from the time saved is not universal. We find that the adapted system has differing influences on intra-household relationships, depending on the alternative income-generating and social opportunities available to the women.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2280

Louise Boon-Kuo

Emerging Zones of Confinement in Asia and the Criminalisation of Exit

Although scholars have observed convergences between criminal and immigration laws, attention has largely focused on dynamics within the nation. Yet co-operative border policing arrangements between states, such as those between the Australian and Sri Lanka government, are increasingly common and are characterised by the development of transnational and regional operations, procedures and knowledge. Reflecting on practices including Australian policies of deterrence against unauthorised maritime movement; instances where the Sri Lankan government has prosecuted its nationals for unlawful departure after their interception and return by Australia; and co-operative policing arrangements between the nations from 2009, this paper connects literature on the criminalisation of immigration and regional governance to better understand what is at stake in the emergence of zones of confinement in Asia. It reveals the modes of transnational criminalisation at work in this border policing, in particular through the criminalisation of exit, and its diverse implications for emigration.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 3180

Panida Boonthavevej

Haunting Nation: Supernaturalism and Laoness in Siri Paiboun Crime Series

This is a study of Colin Cotterill's crime series, comprising eleven novels (2004-2016). Classified as postcolonial crime fiction, it features Siri Paiboun, the national coroner of the newly established Lao People's Democratic Republic. In the novels, not only does supernaturalism constitute a sign of repressed guilt, it also plays a crucial role in offering clues to Siri's unsolicited investigative enterprise. Nevertheless, supernaturalism transcends the fulfilment of personal needs by providing an insight into scientific mode of inquiry and its alternative. Deployed as a backdrop for the articulation of one's national identity, it serves as a conceptual metaphor that helps reconfigure a shared consciousness among the Lao people, or Laoness, via history and time. Its haunting property discloses a possible coexistence of multiple temporalities that are not necessarily linear and therefore poses a considerable challenge to official historical narratives by allowing voices of the oppressed to be heard in counter-narratives.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2010

Deepshikha Boro

Siam Made in France

In the historiography of Southeast Asia, many prominent historians have prompted efforts to place Southeast Asia in the historical periodization of the 'early modern period', the period from the fourteenth to the eighteenth century that led to increasing cross-cultural encounters and exchanges of people and ideas. There is evidence of a dynamic relationship between indigenous and European exchanges leading the formation of knowledge production. This paper will study the images, ideas, and identity of Siam (modern day Thailand) in French discourse through their contact in the seventeenth century. This will be introduced by the study of a French Jesuit missionary named Guy Tachard who can be seen as representative of these discourses. The main question to be answered in this paper is whether and to what extent there is a distinct French discourse on Siam and to what extent the discourse is the result of the ways knowledge was produced.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2040

Wendy L. Bowcher

The Portrayal of Chinese in Classic Australian Films

This paper focuses on the portrayal of Chinese people in classic Australian films, and specifically the portrayal of two Chinese cooks in the classic Australian movie "We of the Never Never". The general analytical approach is social semiotics (Hodge 2017), and specifically, the concept of "ideological complexity" (Hodge 2017; Hodge and Kress 1988), which is briefly defined as "a functionally related set of contradictory versions of the world" (Hodge 2017: 169). Clothing, language, lifestyles, gait and interpersonal relations present contradictory versions of the world among the characters. While the indigenous characters are portrayed as both belonging to the land and dispossessed of it, the cooks are portrayed as 'foreign', but also in some ways closer to the dominant European culture of late 19th/early 20th century outback Australia due to such things as their understanding of European culinary and festival customs and their skills in providing appropriate and appreciated cuisine.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2170

Anne Brown

Governance and Citizenship from the Ground Up: State Formation in Timor-Leste

Concepts of governance and citizenship are often strongly tied to particular concepts of the state prevailing in international state-building and state strengthening programs. These approaches draw a strong distinction between the state and society, over which the institutions of the state rule. However, governance and citizenship can be understood more broadly as the exercise of authority and related forms of participation and accountability in a range of different arenas of socio-political order. The patterns of relations between governing and the governed can be understood as central to, or even constitutive of, governance. Questions of legitimacy and accountability are automatically embedded in such an approach. When considered from these perspectives, the processes of state formation in Timor-Leste look different. This paper considers the implications for the state and state formation in Timor-Leste by looking at the complex network of intersecting forms of socio-political order that regulate life in that country.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2020

Trent Brown

Skill India and Rural Development: Challenges and Potentials of Vocational Education in Agriculture

A notable feature of the ambitious 'Skill India' vocational education initiative is its focus on agriculture. India is currently rolling out formal VET programs in agriculture for the first time in its history; until now, India had relied on families and extension services for skill development in the agricultural sector. In this presentation, I analyse the structure of India's policy framework for the development of agricultural vocational education and present the findings of interviews with agricultural VET providers to assess the likely effects of these programs on rural development outcomes and the development of sustainable livelihood options for India's youth. I argue that the business influence over policy development and the structure of existing programs are such that they are likely to facilitate pro-agribusiness forms of rural development, such as contract farming. While possibly improving India's agricultural efficiency, such an approach may serve to exacerbate already substantial rural inequalities.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2240

Laura Bruce and David Sanderson

Can Resilience be Achieved?

Poor urban communities in South Asia are particularly vulnerable to naturally triggered disasters such as earthquakes and flooding. Better community-based resilience is needed. How can this be achieved? The Built Environment, UNSW is working in a consortium in Bangladesh on a new project focusing on urban disasters, health and innovation. The project is located in four low-income settlements in Dhaka, Bangladesh, including Korail, one of Dhaka's densest low-income settlements. The project will provide grants to support neighbourhood-level innovations that improve health and living conditions. Innovation in recent years has become a key area of focus in humanitarian action. This paper will present progress to date and ask, 'can resilience be achieved?' The project consortium comprises Dhaka Community Health Trust, the Indian NGO, SEEDS, the Asia Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN), the Centre for the Research of the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) at the University of Louvain, and UNSW.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2290

Katherine Bruhn

Ethnic Identity and Local Art Worlds: Minangkabau Artists in Indonesia's Contemporary Art World

This presentation focuses on a specific ethnic group's position within Indonesian contemporary art history as a means to examine both the nature of Indonesian regional art worlds (i.e. those that exist outside of the nation's centre Java) and the effect ethnicity has on the production of "local" art worlds. The group in question – the Minangkabau of West Sumatra – has gained attention throughout history due to the influence of artists like Nashar and Oesman Effendi active in Jakarta in the mid-20th century and more recently, groups including Jendela and the Sakato Art Community. By looking at the relationship of these groups based in Yogyakarta to their counterparts in West Sumatra, this paper will argue for the possibility of ethnicity as a vehicle through which a multi-sited local art world can be constructed, traversing geographic boundaries and complicating the continued hegemony of Java as Indonesia's centre of contemporary art production.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2190

Donna Brunero

Holiday Retreats and Old China Hands

This paper examines the leisure pursuits and locales frequented by foreigners and their families in treaty ports in China. By examining popular culture descriptions of Weihaiwei and Beidaihe among other places, we can explore the role of coastal resorts and retreats as part of family life and leisure for 'Old China Hands'. The Chinese Maritime Customs Service, for example, had a number of holiday bungalows at Weihaiwei for its staff. This paper will ask, what aspects of material culture did these long-term China coast families come to associate with these 'retreats' from urban life and the ills of summer heat? This presentation draws on personal memoirs and popular culture (such as cartoons and postcards) alongside official accounts and medical reports (on health and the environment) to address ideas of leisure, and holiday destinations for foreigners and their families on the China coast.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2040

Arum Budiastuti

The Emergence and (Re)definition of Halal in Indonesian Food Law

Halal, an Islamic proscription of a proper way of life, has existed for more than 1400 years. As it relates to food, Halal has been debated widely across different disciplines, but very few discussions focus on how halal has been institutionalised within modern legal systems. This paper focuses on the recent attempts by the Indonesian government to (re)define and regulate halal as stipulated in the Halal Product Assurance Law (2016). By analysing Indonesian food laws and publication materials from the MUI (the provider of Indonesian halal certification in the past 20 years), I demonstrate how knowledge politics in halal food policy-making has shaped 'what/who is important' in the discussion of halal and 'what/who should be regulated' in order to protect the ummah/ Islamic society from consuming un-halal food. I argue that 'halal' as stipulated in the food law is a modern invention and has (un) intentionally constructed a monolithic Islam and Muslim identity, despite diversity within the Islamic community itself.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 3180

Hannah Bulloch

Personifying Progress: Young Women and Intergenerational Conflict in the Philippines

On the Philippine island of Siquijor, progress (*kalamboan*) denotes not only society-wide transformation, but also familial socio-economic ascent within local communities. Young adults are assigned a pivotal role in promoting *kalamboan*: parents from small-scale fishing and farming backgrounds invest considerably in their children's tertiary educations, hoping they will gain 'professional' employment and send money home. Despite the pressures on young people this entails, Siquijodnon characterise the period of pre-marital education and employment in terms of freedom and modernity, contrasting it to the restrictions and obligations that soon come with marriage and child-rearing. This paper explores the fine balance of expectations that befall young women as 'agents of progress', highlighted by prevalent intergenerational conflict over young women's life paths and, in particular, relationship choices. It critically investigates what such conflicts tell us about the tensions between individualism and relationality in an increasingly globalised world.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2003

Susan Burns

From Materia Medica to Spice: The Curious History of Saffron in Japan

In the early decades of the nineteenth century, doctors and pharmacists around Japan developed medicines using saffron. The enthusiasm for saffron was the culmination of a long and slow process of "transfer." An important part of early modern European medicine, saffron was introduced to Japan in the early seventeenth century by Dutch traders based at Nagasaki. The medicinal use of saffron in Japan survived not only the state supported project of medical modernization but also the drugs' disappearance from European pharmacology during the late nineteenth century. Cultivation of *Crocus sativus* flourished in Japan in the early 20th century: at one point, Japan was producing more than 1000 kilograms of high quality saffron per year. The medicinal use of saffron declined only in the 1970s. This paper will explore the process of saffron's incorporation into Japanese medical culture and the reasons for its remarkable longevity and subsequent steep decline.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2060

Denis Byrne

19th/20th Century Pearl River Delta Remittance Houses: Crystallisation of Labour and Affect Sources

As in the case of numerous other migration experiences, the migration of Pearl River Delta Chinese to Australia between the mid-nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries was a matter of circulatory flows of people, goods, ideas and money between the origin and destination locales. The houses built in the origin villages in China using remittances sent from Australia exemplify these flows. These houses, which are the subject of current research, represent the skills and labour of builders in the home village/county but are also a crystallisation of the labour of those in Australia. This paper examines the houses as non-human actors with a capacity to transmit affects of both pride and embarrassment across the transnational social field of migration - pride when the houses were new and accrued status for their inhabitants and their relatives abroad and embarrassment and shame as they aged, decayed and were overshadowed by newer, more glamorous houses.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2010

Simon James Bytheway

Images and Imaginations of Treaty Port Yokohama, 1859-1899

Almost 160 years since the opening of Japan's first treaty ports, awareness of the important contribution made by these ports to Japan's modernization is still sadly lacking. This paper examines the images and visual constructs of Yokohama and its surrounds, with their unprecedented details of interactions and cooperation, as they raise many important questions, central to our conceptual understanding of Japan's modern history. The photographs and Yokohama-e (that is a genre of ukiyo-e woodblock prints with Yokohama as its subject) of the period will be focused on to consider the historical presentation, representation, and re-presentation of modernization, or Westernization, in the treaty port of Yokohama. These previously neglected and under-utilized images (and imaginations) of Yokohama are re-visited to provide unique insights into a new and changing Japan, at times both fascinated and repelled, but ultimately deeply enamoured with the form and substance of the 'modern' West.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2040

Siobhan Campbell

Portraits of the Nation: Indonesian Art on the International Stage

Following the international recognition of Indonesia's nationhood, the Republic's art-loving leader Sukarno ensured that visual art, and particularly his own growing collection of art, had a prominent place in diplomacy. When Sukarno included his 1958 portrait of a young woman in the New York Worlds Fair of 1964-65, a bemused American reviewer wondered why the President had put his achievements as an artist above his credentials as a political figure. While this reveals a disjuncture between the ways that Indonesian and international audiences understood the concept of power and political culture, in fact, the inclusion of portraiture was common to many of the exhibitions that government and cultural organisations organised overseas. This paper explores Indonesian art shown internationally in the period 1950 to 1965, with a focus on the portraits selected to represent the young nation.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2190

Ian Campbell

Literary Reflections through 'Tak ada Peringatan' (2013)

Missbach and Purdey (2015) and Sobocinska (2014) have offered historical perspectives on linkages between Australians and Asian regions, including through cultural exchanges, people-to-people contacts and literary works. Within the parameters of these studies, the presenter reflects upon the historical and cultural contexts of poems written in Indonesian in his 2013 publication, 'Tak ada Peringatan', a selection of his Indonesian language poems written in 1992-2011, including those also published in Indonesian mass media and literary journals in Jakarta and Bandung (2002-2016). Although written by a non-native Indonesian language speaker, through their publication in Indonesia they could be regarded as offering certain 'outside perspectives', whilst at the same time, through their being listed on AUSLIT, the main Australian literature database, they can also be regarded as contributions to expanding definitions of 'Australian' literature.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2040

Kaira Zoe Canete

Socio-Spatial Reconfigurations of a 'Post'-disaster Community in the Aftermath of Typhoon Haiyan

The 21st century has seen an increase in the rate and scale of disasters across Asia. Situated in an increasingly complex terrain where issues of climate change, urbanisation, and rising inequalities are imbricated, Asia continues to face threats and insecurities of current and future disasters. This panel examines the uneven consequences of disasters, the ways people are responding to increased risks, the appropriateness (or not) of government/non-government responses, and the 'winners' and 'losers' in processes of recovery. Drawing on experiences from Asia, the panel critically engages these issues in the context of (post-colonial) development, highlighting the diverse and often conflicting narratives of vulnerabilities, risk, resilience, and justice, embedded in epistemically and politically charged social relations. It draws attention to how current organized practices of governing populations 'at risk' produce both opportunities and vulnerabilities for different stakeholders, and how people respond to, navigate, and even challenge existing risk governance regimes.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2290

Michelle Carnegie

Gender Metrics beyond 'Smart Economics'

Various scholars have critiqued the 2012 World Development Report Gender Equality and Development as being capitalocentric in its vision. Corporations are the new partners joining mainstream development actors to 'invest' in women and girls, because this is 'smart economics'. Under this paradigm, interventions to address gender equality and empowerment and likewise the indicators developed to monitor and evaluate their success, tend to focus on the rights of women at the individual level. For societies where the individualised norms of the capitalist economy are not yet dominant, the focus on individuals risks devaluing interrelationships across communities that are often very important for sustaining cultural, social and material wellbeing. This paper draws on lessons learned from an empirical study in the Pacific that has since been adapted and applied in Asia.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2250

Jonathan Rante Carreon

When the Website Engenders Trust: Multimodal Analysis of an Asian Hospital Website

The advent of medical tourism challenges medical providers to develop their websites to become convenient sources of initial information about their services. This raises the issue of the nature of relationships being established on hospital websites. This paper examines how social relations between one Asian hospital and its potential patients are construed on the hospital's website and whether these relationships entice the readers to trust the hospital. Informed by Kress and van Leeuwen's (2006 [1996]) visual grammar and Bateman's (2008) model of genre, four English versions of the Bumrungrad International (BI) hospital website homepages are analyzed employing the lens of Critical Discourse Analysis. The findings indicate how visual and verbal cues on a hospital website establish social relations, whereby trust is likely (or unlikely) to emerge, along with attitudes regarding the trustworthiness of the hospital. The results are interpreted against the meaning of trust as provided in the medical literature.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2280

Sam Carroll-Bell

Sociopolitical Relations of Help: Motivations of International Development Workers in Timor-Leste

Development is a multifaceted activity involving a variety of actors and interests. Underlying its practice is an equally complex collection of individual attitudes and impulses. Reflecting upon the broader shifts within Aidland literature since the early 2000s, and drawing on primary research data, this paper examines the personal motivations of International Development Workers operating in a particular locale, the post-conflict state of Timor-Leste. These workers are genuinely concerned with, if not firmly committed to, improving the material well-being of individuals and communities in Timor-Leste, but these concerns frequently intersect and are underpinned by a range of highly personal interests that broadly seek to establish, extend or reassert a sense of meaning to the workers' life world. The paper argues that these are representative of a particular set of socio-political relations which, left unexamined, may not always be helpful to the practice of development.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2020

Victoria Cayton and Karl Ian Uy Cheng Chua

De-mystifying the 'Stupid Voters': Multimedia Literacies in Philippine Politics

Recent major global election results have been greeted with either elation or shock. The victories of 'liberal' leaders such as Trudeau, Macron and Merkel have been greeted with elation. This has been a counterbalance to the shock of Brexit and the election of Trump in the US. 'Fake news' and 'mainstream media' now dominate discussions concerning politics. The Philippines is part of this discussion after the election of Rodrigo Duterte. Scholars and public intellectuals began to label the sixteen million voters as 'bobo-botantes', referring to the idea that voters and supporters are stupid. Recently, a small group has been trying to dispel this label. This study will look at campaign and political ads in the form of popular culture which pushed the agenda of the current president. Nevertheless, the consumption of such media requires a certain form of literacy implying a perspective that these people are not stupid.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2240

Nobparat Chaichana

Process of Mon Ethnic Identity Construction: Ban Wangka, Nong Lu Sub-district, Thailand

This qualitative study investigates the process of Mon ethnic identity construction in Ban Wangka, Nong Lu Sub-district, Sangkhlaburi District, Kanchanaburi Province, Thailand. Data was collected from related literature, and through in-depth interviews, and participant and non-participant observations in "personal" and "public" spaces. The data was validated and analyzed at every stage. The study found that the "Mon", who immigrated to Ban Wangka in 1948, are viewed as model teachers in Southeast Asia. The process of Mon identity construction resulted from economic, social and political interactions; the ethnic boundary has been built through a selection of cultural differences as symbols and making the past serve the present. They dress in the Mon style, invented the Mon National Day as a cultural self-identity, and define a Mon as "a Mon Body with a Thai Heart" to be accepted by the Thai government.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2020

Emir Chairullah

Elites and the Negotiation of Special Autonomy Policy in Papua, Indonesia

Many studies reveal that Special Autonomy policy could minimise separatist conflict. However, this situation is not the case in Papua Province, Indonesia where the introduction of special autonomy has failed to reduce secessionist violence. The paper investigates factors leading to the ineffectiveness of special autonomy policy as a conflict reduction strategy via analysis of policy documents, and interviews with political elites at the local and national level who were involved in the original process of policy consultation and formulation. It argues that the forces informing special autonomy between Papuan and Jakartan elites have shaped the implementation of this policy. The paper concludes by suggesting that inasmuch as these processes have directly contributed to continuing conflict in Papua, any attempt at conflict reduction must address the transfer of authority and the perpetuation of elite power that, ironically, the implementation of special autonomy has contributed to.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2050

Rungrawee Chalernsripinyorat

Islam and Malay Ethno-Nationalism in Thailand's 'Deep South' Conflict

This research investigates how the concepts of ethno-nationalism and Islam interact and how they shape the thinking, strategies and end goals of secessionist movements. I argue that the phenomenon in southern Thailand is a religiously-informed ethno-nationalist conflict. Islam is an important basis of the conflict, though non-religious issues also contribute. Religion has been central in framing the insurgents' narrative and motivating thousands of Malay Muslims to join the struggle. The Islamic legal concept of jihad has been used as their primary code of conduct in waging "war". Islam has also provided the blueprint for creating their nation. While it has always been part of their thinking, Islam has become more prominent since the 1980s against the backdrop of the global collapse of socialism and rise of international Islamism. The interpretation of Islam by the BRN-Coordinate- the most militarily active group since 2004- has become more radical compared to its predecessors.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3310

Abdul Chalik

Democratic Change, Political Rationality and the Future of Santri Politics in Modern Indonesia

Is santri (devoted Muslim scholar) politics already over? The question arose when Islamic politics declined in Indonesia. Over three general elections, the results of santri-based political parties have not progressed significantly, even stagnated. Meanwhile, the nationalist parties, on the other side, have actually made significant progress. The political behavior of santri is no different to the nationalists. Both equally engaged in unfavorable behaviour, such as corruption, nepotism, and immoral acts that are far from santri behaviour. Many challenges are faced by santri politics. The inclusion of some nationalists, even non-Muslims, in the elite of Indonesia's political parties shows these changes; it is intended to encompass the masses as much as possible without any sectarian restrictions. This is a new chapter of santri politics and democracy in Indonesia.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3310

Justine Chambers

Coming of Age in Hpa-an: In Search of Development and a Future Moral Self

This paper analyses the aspirations of young Karen people in connection to the promises of technological, personal and social transformation made possible by the transition in Myanmar. Exploring how access to new educational sites influences young people's 'ethical imagination' (Moore 2011) and visions of what it is to live a 'good' life, this paper examines how young people understand and conceptualise development and the future. It demonstrates that within the context of a Theravada Buddhist 'moral universe' (Walton 2016), understandings of development and morality continue to be moderated by enduring social and cultural customs, largely driven by reciprocity rather than self-interest.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2003

Lai Ha Chan

Economic Statecraft and Conflict: China's Impact on Regional Peace and Security

Commercial liberalism argues that there is often an inverse relationship between trade and conflict: increased economic interdependence likely reduces inter-state conflict or at least the incentive for conflict. In spite of being the largest trading partner for many countries in the Asian region, China's relations with these countries tends to defy this liberal proposition. China's political ties with its neighbouring countries worsen while their economic interdependence increases. There are signs that regional conflicts in East Asia (between China and Japan, and between China and South Korea) and in South Asia (between China and India, and between India and Pakistan) are intensifying. This paper examines how and why China uses the tool of economic statecraft, the logic behind this approach and its goals.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2250

Pin-Pin Debbie Chan

Desiring the Modern Boy: Beauty, Modernity and Masculinity in 1920s Japan

This paper problematises the visual representation of the Modern Boy (mobo) in 1920s Japanese popular media as a form of desirable masculinity in modern Japanese society. In popular mass culture, the circulation of the mobo's image as a beautiful commodified male points to a renegotiation of masculinity according to a new gender-blurring beauty aesthetic and a subversive contestation of other competing masculinities such as the salaryman and soldier. However, under the disapproving gaze of the state and social critics, the mobo was also constructed as a parodic, emasculated form of masculinity that reinforced a normative masculine ideal by providing its masculine "Other". Interrogating the tensions involved in viewing and desiring the mobo therefore contributes to our understanding of how beauty practices feature in the project of creating the new modern man and the concurrent representational strategies that work to diffuse threats to dominant notions of masculinity.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2003

Xin Ying Chan

Internationalisation of Rohingya Refugee Crisis: The Cases of Malaysia, Turkey and China

Although the Rohingya refugee crisis is an old phenomenon, it has recently gained increased international attention as more countries publicly expressed their concern and sent aid to Bangladesh to support the Rohingya refugee community. In probing the complex conceptual relationship between human rights and political interest, this paper argues that the internationalisation of Rohingya crisis was the result of shifting domestic political parameters and dynamics between Myanmar, China and ASEAN. It indicates the political environments and interests of leaders in Malaysia and Turkey, as well as China's increasing economic interest in Myanmar and role in global governance rather than humanitarian motives, led to the countries' current stance. The consequences and relevance of internationalising humanitarian issues related to refugee flows will also be examined at the end of the presentation.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 3200

Kar Yue Chan

Sexuality and Gender Variations in Traditional Chinese Folk Literature

Being popular in the minor literary stream as compared to serious literature, folk literature in premodern China was also seen as a vital heritage in the literary history, as it contains rich treasure troves of cultural bearings and boiled-down wisdom of the brilliant past. Most folk stories appeared in a mythical sequence, and some served allegorical functions for the populace. Not to anyone's surprise, some of these anecdotes were hidden behind the veil of various representations of sexuality and gender issues, including homosexuality, gender segregation, and sexual identity reversal. How, then, could the represented gender issues in Chinese folklore be in reasonable perception by Western readers? Though with translation, the conceptual implications must suggest a degree of difference between that of traditional Chinese and Western ideas. The variations may be realized by referring to different interpretations of such conceptual ideas in three folk stories as examples.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2010

Yim Fong Chan

The Problem of Intuition in the Early Thought of Liang Shuming

Zhijue (intuition) is one of the key concepts in Liang Shuming's *Dongxi wenhua ji qi zhexue* (Eastern and Western Cultures and their Philosophies). This paper investigates how Liang created his own concept of zhijue and used it to replace feiliang (mistaken perception or cognition), a Yogācāra term in Buddhist epistemology. While xianliang (direct perception) and biliang (inference) are two orthodox modes of knowledge in Yogācāra Buddhism, Liang introduced feiliang as the third mode of perception or cognition in his modified epistemology, associating this trio with his model of cultural development - the West (biliang), China (zhijue) and India (xianliang). I argue that he modified Yogācāra epistemology to solve the epistemological controversies between rationalism and empiricism, against the background of the new culture movement of the 1910-1920s. Inspired by French philosopher, Henri Bergson, Liang adapted the concept of zhijue to connect xianliang (experience) and biliang (reasoning).

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2170

Chyi-Herng Chang and Santanu Sarkar

Changing Patterns in Labour Governance: Evidence from Greater China and South Asia

Since the world's factories began expanding their operations, workplace conditions in global supply chains have become a concern for countries in the global north, leading to development of a variety of new public governance and private regulatory models, such as the Bangladesh Accord, which was developed in the aftermath of Rana Plaza disaster, and which is seen as one of the best models of recent times. In this paper, we analyse different forms of labour governance in greater China and South Asia with a view to assessing the practicality of global labour governance against the background of the challenges posed by local circumstances in the global south. Through a comparative examination of the cases of Foxconn and Apple, Pou Chen and Nike, and the Bangladesh Accord, we explore how actors from the global north and south are actively building different forms of labour governance for different transnational corporations.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2250

Tien-Yi Chao

BL on ICE: Border-crossing Features of 'Yuri!!! on ICE' Fandom in Taiwan

Since its 2016 release, 'Yuri!!! on ICE' (YOI), a Japanese animation featuring multinational male figure skaters, has inspired a huge blossom of fan works around the globe. Many of these works manifest the theme of cross-cultural Boys Love, creating the phenomenon of 'gloBLization' (in D Pagliassotti's words) in the past year. Drawing from the theoretical framework of globalisation and glocalisation, this paper examines the extent to which YOI fandom in Taiwan responds to the long-term influence of Japanese otaku culture and ACG (animation, comics, and games) products. My study of Taiwan-based YOI fandom is divided into three aspects, namely the unusual engagement of Taiwanese commercial manga artists and writers with fan activities, YOI fanbooks featuring Taiwanese culture, and Taiwanese YOI cosplayers' localisation of characterisation and settings. The findings reveal significant features of 'border crossing' and cross-cultural communication, which are also the core values celebrated by the official YOI animation.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2020

Sophie Chao

There Are No Straight Lines in Nature: Maps as Cultural Resource and Tool for Advocacy in West Papua

Debates over the compatibility of traditional knowledge and modern cartographic technologies have so far paid limited attention to indigenous peoples' own understandings of maps' cultural and strategic value. Indigenous Marind in West Papua criticise government maps and their 'straight lines' because they represent the totalising control of the state over the landscape. In contrast, Marind produce 'living maps' that are guided by the sounds and movements of human and non-human beings in the forest. Producing maps that won't sit still is a way in which Marind resist the hegemonic gaze of the state over the landscape and its inhabitants. However, these maps have limited legitimacy in the context of negotiations with the government. Marind communities themselves face conundrums over how maps should be produced, by whom, and of what. Maps as cultural resources and advocacy tools thus constitute critical entry points into the politics of space and its visual representation.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 3310

Christopher Chaplin and Nava Nuraniyah

A Sustained Conservative Alliance? Examining the Continued Political Strength of the Aksi Bela Islam

In 2017, the Christian governor of Jakarta, Basuki Tjahaja Purnama, was defeated in gubernatorial elections after conservative Islamic intellectuals held a series of protests. Demonstrating under the banner of Aksi Bela Islam (Islamic Defence Action) they argued that Purnama had committed blasphemy, and that the Muslim population was religiously obliged to elect a Muslim. These efforts proved effective, as religion dwarfed all other issues during the election. Yet, how does this success tie into the ability of conservative Islamic intellectuals to frame national political debate? We aim to address this question by analysing the continued political influence of these Islamic intellectuals. Briefly put, I argue that their social and political networks - which proved effective against Purnama - remain in place, and so they maintain a degree of political capital. Yet, internal schisms, ideological fractures and police investigations have hampered their efforts to turn themselves into a cohesive movement.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2050

Andrea Chareunsky

Lao Hydropower Future and the Sustainability of the Mekong Shared Water Space

There is a push to re-balance financing away from foreign aid, towards private sector financing of growth (and the push by trade partners on Laos' comparative advantage in hydroelectricity). This push, coupled with the generalised movement of governments to embrace the concept of sustainability within every facet of their governance, makes hydropower the answer for Laos. The quandary of this answer is whether simultaneous aims of economic, environmental and social sustainability can be reconciled, at least to the degree that would permit regional approval of the large hydropower dam constructions necessary to slake the insatiable thirst for energy of Laos' rapidly growing neighbouring economies. Using agency theory and games network analysis, we analyse the interaction between stakeholders (as principal and agent in negotiating a shared water space) to understand how this push will impact on the countries of the Greater Mekong Subregion and their rights to this shared water space.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3200

Thomas Chase

Nationalism and the Korean 'Other' Within a Chinese News Translation Community

LTAAA.com is an online community that facilitates the collaborative translation of news articles sourced from around the world for a predominantly Mainland Chinese audience. This paper investigates the relationship between Chinese national identity and this community's translation activities by focusing on a group of translators that work on the translation into Chinese of Korean-language news. Through its analysis of the translations that this sub-community of translators produces, and supported by fieldwork interviews with the translators themselves, this paper seeks to answer two broad, inter-related questions: firstly, while breaking down linguistic barriers and drawing Chinese readers into closer contact with the views of Koreans, how do these translators simultaneously inflame difference and stoke enmity toward the non-national, Korean 'Other'? Secondly, how do these news translations activities help inform community members' collective sense of national identity?

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2110

Nick Cheesman

Looking towards 'Burma' through the Memoirs of Cocos Islands Inmates

In January 1959, a newly formed military-led government set up a camp in the Cocos Islands, the remotest archipelago within Burma's territory, to confine detainees cast as threats to law and order. In this talk, I offer a preliminary political theoretical reading of ex-inmates' memoirs. Viewed through the prism of these memoirs, what can be made of the political community "Burma"? What might be inferred from the memoirs about the political order of which their authors were a part, and from which they were thrust to an outermost periphery? And, in what ways do these records of island confinement anticipate and speak to the persistent use of islands as sites of detention in our day?

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2060

Hsing-Jung Chen

Self-identity, Emotional Autonomy and Taiwanese University Students' Psychological Wellbeing

In Taiwan, about 70 per cent of people aged between 20-24 attend university. Unfortunately, key factors associated with their psychological well-being are neglected while young people often face stressful transitions into adulthood. Using an integrative theoretical framework, this paper examines the extent to which role transitions, personal development (i.e. autonomy and identity) and family poverty (i.e. early and current disadvantaged circumstances) affected university students' psychosocial well-being (measured by WHO-5, CESD-R). Using a nationwide university student sample (N = 1,485), the research findings suggest that identity achievement had the strongest relationship to students' well-being (Beta = .26 for WHO-5 and .16 for CESD-R). Current family poverty, rather than early disadvantaged status, was negatively associated with well-being. Emotional autonomy significantly predicted well-being in both the WHO-5 and CESD-R. This suggests that efforts to build emotional autonomy and self-identity, as well as to improve family poverty might contribute to the psychological well-being of young Taiwanese adults.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2290

Minglu Chen

Being An 'Innocent Young Girl': Career mobility of Female Provincial Leaders in China

Current scholarship on China's local political elites and their career trajectory largely ignores women. However, women's poor representation in local political leadership does not mean that a study of this group is unnecessary. Instead, precisely because women are disadvantaged in so many aspects of social, economic and political life, an analysis of the rise of female leadership will shed much light on gender empowerment in China. This paper will bring the missing gender perspective to local elite study in China, by examining female provincial leaders and their accumulation of political power, with the purpose of illustrating what attributes make women successful in the political arena in China.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2240

Yukai Chen

Here to Represent, Constructing Transgender Subjectivity in Chinese Television

Topics related to transgender issues in China have raised significant scholarly interests. However, few scholars have paid attention to the media representations of transgender populations in television. The third season of *I, Supermodel*, a Chinese reality series and modeling competition, encompassed a diverse group of competitors, which includes their first transgender participants. Through a textual analysis of the third season of *I, Supermodel*, this paper offers a critical analysis of how transgender identity is discussed within the show. Utilizing queer theory as the theoretical framework for the study, this paper argues that even though *I, Supermodel* creates progressive space to accommodate non-normative gender identities, transgender subjectivities in television are still constructed and negotiated within the Chinese gender and social norm. Kinship, as the foundation of social relations in Chinese society, and heteronormative gender binary remain central to the monitoring of transgender subjectivities in the Chinese public sphere.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2003

Yu Chen

Sino-Anglo Land Transactions in China's Treaty Ports: A Case Study of Xiamen

Through examining the deeds used in Sino-Anglo land transactions in Xiamen, this paper reveals that the British set up two registration systems for documenting their nationals' land transactions in Xiamen. Crown deeds were issued for land lots inside the British Concession, and title deeds for those outside the Concession. While the crown deeds generally had a 99-year tenure, the title deeds were perpetual leases due to the establishment of a "Rent-in-Perpetuity" system after the First Opium War. This paper further demonstrates the role of Huaqi (a particular Chinese-language deed) in legalizing foreigner's land rights and safeguarding Chinese lessors' interests. It concludes that complex local contexts led to diverse ways of managing and supervising Sino-foreign land transactions in China's treaty ports, mixing traditional Chinese ideology alongside western practices.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2040

Wu-Wei Chen

Digital Narrative for World Heritage Site: Dazu Rock Carvings as Example

"Body As Echoes: Cyber Archiving of Dazu Rock Carvings (BAE)" explores the dynamic narratives for digital heritage conservation. Aiming at the Dazu Rock Carvings – a World Heritage Site of Sichuan Province—the BAE project utilizes cyber-archiving technology to investigate the digital narrative of cultural heritage conservation. It collaborates to conduct the high-resolution site survey for scholars and institutions with limited infrastructure. Heritage conservation in the Sichuan area faces various challenges: disfigurement by acid rain, deterioration of the weather, earth movements, human activity, etc. Buckling, cracking, demolishing, and vandalizing profoundly affect the sustainability of heritage sites. For preserving and making sustainable the tangible cultural heritage at Dazu, the BAE project has since early 2016 cyber-archived the Esoteric deities in selected niches and caves, transforming them into high-resolution, three-dimensional models. By the joint effort of global institutions and local authorities, the BAE project will help to foster mutual understanding through intercultural collaboration.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2070

Juan Chen

Understanding China's Energy Security Strategy in the Age of Unconventional Oil and Gas Revolution

China has surpassed the US to become the world's largest energy consumer and the largest net importer of crude oil, with its foreign oil dependency rate reaching 64.4 per cent in 2016. Even though the world energy market has been transformed into an age of abundance thanks to the unconventional oil and gas revolution, challenges remain for China to ensure its energy security. In addition to increasing energy imports and investments and strengthening ties with resources rich countries, China has been building large networks of transnational energy pipelines, overseas ports and harbours, with naval capabilities growing to protect its Sea Lines of Communication. This paper proposes to identify drivers behind China's global search for energy resources and examines three dimensions of its energy security strategy: availability, transit and finance. It will then reflect on possible implications of these developments on geopolitical changes and international power transition.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 3200

Nien Yuan Cheng

The Storytelling State: Oral History as Performance in Singapore

Oral history is a performative historiographical method, as argued by many of its practitioners (Pollock 2005; Friedman 2008; Abrams 2011; Beard 2017): the stories performed in oral history interviews allow for people to have their voices heard, and to act as embodied, empowered agents. This idea, however, emerged predominantly in an Anglo-American context. How does this idea of oral history as performance translate in the context of the soft-authoritarian Singapore state, which treats their oral history practice as part of a top-down nation-building project designed to carefully calibrate heterogeneity in order to weave a singular historical narrative, The Singapore Story? Using the ongoing Singapore Memory Project as a case study, I show how Singaporean oral history can turn towards performance in a way which allows for different perspectives and voices, without compromising on the state's idea of national belonging.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2070

Ta-Wei Chi

The Sinophone Patient: 'Crippling' Leslie Cheung in Hong Kong

This paper, as a cultural analysis, adds to the discussion on "cripistemologies" by focusing on Leslie Cheung (1956-2003), a Hong Kong film star known for his homoerotic films, such as *Farewell My Concubine* (1993) and *Happy Together* (1997). During the 1990s, with the rising awareness of homosexuality in East Asia, Cheung gained popularity as a gay/queer icon across Sinophone communities. In 2003, Cheung killed himself at the height of the SARS plague. Inspired by Robert McRuer, this presentation attempts to "crip" Cheung (in the way he is "queered") by recognizing his associations with various disabilities. In films, Cheung is often portrayed as gay as well as a patient in need of therapies (for opium addiction and the once pathologized homosexuality). In life, Cheung was known for his flamboyant gayness and suicidal depression. Cheung teaches his Sinophone fans not only how to be gay but also how to be disabled.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2170

Yeow-Tong Chia and Hoe Yeong Loke

Hybridity, the Developmental State and Globalization in Singapore's Universities

This paper revisits Gopinathan's and Lee's arguments about the relationship and role of the developmental state and education in the era of globalisation. Drawing upon documentary evidence and interviews with key academic staff at the National University of Singapore and Nanyang Technological University, the paper discusses the issues of East-West hybridity in Singapore's higher education. The central contradiction in the Singapore case is that while Singapore has been known for being the progenitor of the Asian Values debate of the 1990s, which drew much from Confucian ideas, Singapore's universities have never drawn inspiration from Confucianism and Asian Values in the same way other Asian universities have. The explanation is that the Asian Values debate was really a political project, rather than a deep-seated cultural identity. In any case, how one reconciles an understanding of this apparent contradiction lies at the root of understanding hybridity in Singapore's universities.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2240

Caroline Chia

Revitalizing Gaojia Opera within a 'Silent Minority': The Tsinoy in Manila

Once known to have hosted the earliest and largest group of Chinese to settle in the sixteenth century, the Philippines was the most popular destination for Chinese migrants partly due to its geographical proximity to southern Fujian. At this time, Manila had already experienced an early form of globalization due to its connection to global trade networks. Manila was made the first American Chinatown, due to its relationship with Mexico. Until the mid-twentieth century, Philippines was one of the major nodes besides Taiwan and Hong Kong in what was termed the "Hokkien Quadrangle". However, to date, there is little documentation on the theatrical practices of the Tsinoy community. This paper offers a preliminary study of Kao Ka (Gaojia opera), a cultural import from southern Fujian during the late nineteenth century, and seeks to understand its continued existence in Manila, despite its disappearance in other parts of Southeast Asia.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2170

Ting-Fang Chin

In the Name of Tradition: Making Sense of Familial Appellations in the Same-Sex Marriage

On 24 May 2017, justices in Taiwan delivered Interpretation no. 748, which indicates that the legal regulation in the Civil Code that does not allow two persons of the same sex to marry is unconstitutional and that the law should be amended within two years. While the legal arguments seem to have settled down, discussions regarding sexuality, family and tradition triggered by the debate about same-sex marriage still linger on. It is the latter that this paper aims to address. Adopting the theoretical perspective of ethnomethodology and feminism, this paper focuses on the quotidian aspect in the event. It examines the discourse on a specific and controversial subject emerging in the debate: familial appellations. Using transcripts from public hearings and forums as research data, I discuss how the practice of employing gendered familial appellations based on the idea of the heterosexual family is traditionalized as well as contested.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2003

Mya Ching

Indigenous People, Citizenship and Development in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bangladesh.

This paper seeks to examine how minority people claim citizenship in Bangladesh. The citizenship literature has largely been dominated by accounts of agency which position citizenship as being enacted in the political space. Scholars have challenged this approach by setting out to find politics grounded in the mundane and emphasizing the relational, constitutive reading of politics and the political. Adopting the second approach, this paper examines the other ways of being political through an empirical study with particular reference to claiming citizenship rights in relation to education. By drawing on the particular context of the CHT, Bangladesh, this paper explores political agency as grounded in daily life, and how it affects both the constitution and enactment of agency.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3003

Tuen Yi Chiu

Gender Dynamics in Cross-Border Marriages between Mainland China and Hong Kong

While existing studies on cross-border marriages have predominately focused on the experiences of women, little is known about the experiences of men. This may obscure the ways in which gender is structured and restructured through marriage migration. This study aims at revealing the gender dynamics in cross-border marriages by comparing the experiences of men and women in two types of cross-border marriages: (1) marriages between a Hong Kong man and a mainland Chinese woman, and (2) marriages between a Hong Kong woman and a mainland Chinese man. Interview data with eighty five men and women in these marriages shows that men and women have different rationales and strategies to manage complications and enjoy advantages brought by marriage migration. However, being a marriage migrant is a more significant factor than gender in determining post-marital circumstances. These findings help clarify how marriage migration can be understood as a gendered phenomenon.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2200

Hyaeweol Choi

Beyond Domestic Borders: Gender and Global Christian Network in Colonial Korea

This paper examines the crucial role that the global missionary network played in shaping gender politics in colonial-era Korea (1910-1945). It specifically focuses on the ways in which the global Christian network served as a channel through which young Korean women could experience the world beyond the metropole and the colony. Examining the travel of these women through Asia, North America, Europe, and Australia, this paper demonstrates how their experiences abroad vaulted them into a new sense of selfhood and racial and national identity, and created the context for the growth of a women's movement. The paper highlights the life story of Pakh Induk (1896-1980) as a case in point, arguing that the direct exposure to Western and Japanese modernity that she and other women had sharpened their sense of locality, which in turn shaped their vision for social reform.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2070

Wu Ling Chong

Coverage of the Ahok Verdict: Evidence from Indonesian-language and Chinese-language Newspapers

This study examines and compares the coverage on the websites of Kompas and Guoji Ribao media organisations of the verdict in Jakarta's former governor Basuki Tjahaja Purnama a.k.a. Ahok's blasphemy case. Kompas and Guoji Ribao are respectively the largest Indonesian-language and Chinese-language newspapers in Indonesia. Both papers also have well-established websites. Ahok was the first Chinese Indonesian Christian governor of Jakarta. He was charged with blasphemy against Islam and sentenced to two years in prison on 9 May 2017 over his earlier controversial speech in which he referenced a Quranic verse. The verdict shocked the public and many people considered it a threat to Indonesia's pluralism and diversity. This study shows that both outlets showed sympathy to Ahok, with the coverage in Kompas being more extensive. Guoji Ribao also published poems on Ahok written by its readers.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2240

Virien Chopra

Utterly Butterly Iconic: A Study of an Indian Milk Brand Mascot

With Indian culture, one of the most firmly entrenched icons is the Amul Girl. Created as a brand mascot for Amul Milk Cooperative, a grassroots movement that helped India become the largest dairy producer in the world, Amul Girl advertisements have established a unique place in the collective cultural consciousness of both urban and rural India. What sets these advertisements apart is their visual representations of contemporary issues in politics, culture, sports, and world events. Since her appearance in the 1970s, the Amul Girl has appeared on 4,000-plus distinct hoardings and advertisements across the country, and has become an archival repository that allows us to trace the social and cultural changes occurring in the subcontinent. Using these objects as signposts, this paper will analyse the symbiotic relationship between the visual advertisement and social and popular culture in India.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2020

Morseda Chowdhury, Camille Raynes-Greenow, Michael Dibley and Ashrafal Alam

Designing and Implementing an Antenatal Nutrition Behaviour Change Communication in Rural Bangladesh

Poor maternal diet during pregnancy in Bangladesh has been linked to the high prevalence of low birthweight infants. This cluster randomised controlled trial of 900 pregnant women included designing a nutrition intervention to educate pregnant women on eating a balanced diet using a practical demonstration aside from the main study objective to assess its impact on infant birthweight. Interviews conducted with women, families, local health workers and stakeholders as part of a formative study informed the intervention design – such that it was culturally appropriate and feasible within the existing health system. Community health workers provided the intervention to pregnant women in the treatment group from the first trimester of pregnancy until delivery. The results of the study - mean birthweight was 127g higher and prevalence of LBW was 12.7 per cent lower in the intervention infants ($P < 0.001$) – can be attributed to using formative research in designing the “balanced plate demonstration”.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2200

Kiu-wai Chu

Mediating Culture in the Anthropocene: Animals in Contemporary Chinese Art Installations

Animals are often used in contemporary art performances and installations. As Berger suggests, “Everywhere animals offered explanations (to human society).” This paper begins with the recent controversy where three Chinese art works have been pulled out of the Guggenheim Museum's latest art exhibition due to accusation of animal and insect abuses. How do animal art works function as a tool of cross-cultural mediation, particularly in the Anthropocene age? Does turning animal into a cosmopolitan construct blur the boundaries between East and West, or does it intensify the ideological differences among different cultures? Focusing on art installations such as Huang Yongping's Theatre of the World and Cai Guoqiang's The Ninth Wave, this paper argues “animal art works” in contemporary Chinese art do not merely shape our perceptions towards the animal world, these cross-cultural works also use animals as a tool for bridging cultural gaps between China and the world.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 3270

Lawrence Chua

Modelling Failure: The Miniature Democratic City of Dusit Thani

This paper examines King Vajiravudh's experiment in urban democracy, Dusit Thani: Muang Prachatiptai. Built in 1918, this highly-detailed miniature city occupied a little under an acre and was composed of over 300 miniature structures including fully electrified private houses, cinemas, banks, palaces, a bi-cameral parliament, as well as a constitution, a police force, fire department, a tax system, and three newspapers. As urban model, mediated landscape, and theatrical stage, it became the centre of an aesthetic regime that linked the king's prolific endeavors in design, literature, and the visual arts with the training of a modern ruling class. The scale model was both a political tool and a speculative play toy for King Vajiravudh, who sought to experiment with not only a parliamentary system of government, but with new social arrangements. Although Vajiravudh failed at fashioning a democratic polis, Dusit Thani has had a lasting impact on Thai nationalism.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2110

Luke Chua

Religion and National Identity in the Works of Norberto Roldan

This paper offers an analysis of the works of Filipino artist Norberto Roldan, focusing on his use of religious images and objects to refer to Philippine religious practices as negotiations between pre-Hispanic spiritual beliefs and Catholicism. It will examine how, in Roldan's works and in the Philippines, religion remains a potent force in the conceptualisation and legitimisation of the nation and of Philippine identity.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2190

Nurchayati Chudori Muksam

Male Villagers, Social Change and Transnational Labour Migration: Cases from East Java

Although men have constituted roughly 40 per cent of all Indonesian transnational migrant workers since 2011, they have figured minimally in the scholarly literature. To fill this gap, my paper examines the cases of three male migrant workers from rural Kediri in East Java, highlighting the interplay of individual agency and social forces in their migration trajectories. I aim to explain why these men have worked overseas, while examining their ambivalent interactions with society, the cultural frameworks they use to interpret the world, and the structuration that shapes their lives and community over time and across space. Drawing on fieldwork in rural Kediri, this study of three male migrant workers investigates how gender modulates the act and experience of transnational labour migration that arise from the dialectic of self and society.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 3020

Harison Citrawan

The Impact of Amnesty Law towards Reconciliation in Post-Conflict Aceh

This research attempts to depict the contribution of amnesty law towards the promotion of reconciliation in post-conflict Aceh. Amnesty law has been long considered to be able to help peacefully resolve protracted internal conflict. Such a measure was also chosen by the Indonesian government and the Free Aceh Movement under the '2015 Helsinki Memorandum of Understanding'. Nonetheless, as the MoU has been executed for more than a decade, Aceh is still considered one Indonesia's most conflict prone provinces, especially during the local political election. Arguably, the current local election-based conflict and violence in Aceh is evidence of a kind of class division amongst amnesty beneficiaries during the post-conflict peace building. This study concludes that the 'surrender and amnesty' mode fails to effectively promote long-term reconciliation. As the amnesty is yet to be accompanied by a comprehensive transitional justice mechanism, this might cause conflict to reoccur in the future.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 3180

Yasuko Claremont

Civil Resistance in Hiroshima: Cultural Activism through Images

Artists first collaborated to transmit their experiences of the atomic bomb for anti-war and anti-nuclear weapons campaigns in Hiroshima. The paintings by Maruki Iri and Toshi are classic examples of artists' condemnation of the bomb even when the GHQ's press code, 1945-1949, was in force. The artist Shikoku Goro (1924-2014) and the poet Toge Sankichi (1917-1953), joined together to produce tsuji-shi street poem posters from 1950 to 1953, of which only eight have survived. Each one includes a painting by Shikoku and a poem by Toge condemning the war. By displaying tsuji-shi in the street both of them risked prosecution. Art became a tool for peace campaigns. Shikoku openly admits that his art is not for art's sake but for peace movements. The poet Kurihara Sadako (1913-2005) goes further to criticize strongly the deceptive nature of politics by using images of the black colour e.g. 'black cranes' and 'black eggs'.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2020

Laura Clark

Masculinities, Homosociality and Intimacies in Murakami's 'The Wind-Up Bird Chronicle'

Murakami Haruki's revolutionary novel *The Wind-up Bird Chronicle* (1995) had been the target of significant scholarship for a number of years, with special attention to its portrayal of Japan's war-time actions and intergenerational memory. However, what is less explored is the representation of male intimacy and homosociality within the novel's war-time sequences. This paper will argue that through critical reading of the relationships amongst these men we can see complex, and at times contradictory, performances of masculinity within the bounds of homosociality and permissible intimacies. Through the lens of Hammaren and Johansson's (2014) re-conception of homosociality, these relationships are seen as sustaining hegemonic masculinity and institutional power structures, as well as engaging in homosocial bonds that encourage intimacy and the crafting of alternative masculinities. Though a fictional account, these male-centric sequences offer the opportunity to consider how soldiers and civilians relate in the extreme instances of war and institutionalised violence.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2010

Michael Clarke

Uyghur Militancy and Terrorism: The Evolution of a 'Glocal' Jihad?

This paper explores the development of Uyghur militancy and terrorism since the end of the Cold War, focusing on the ideological and operational development of militant organizations such as the East Turkestan Islamic Movement (ETIM) and Turkestan Islamic Party (TIP). Since 9/11, the Chinese government has consistently claimed that political violence in its far north-western province of Xinjiang is the result of ETIM and TIP, aided and abetted by international and regional jihadist groups like Al Qaeda, the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU), the Taliban and, more recently, the Islamic State (IS). This paper argues, however, that the evolution of ETIM and TIP demonstrates an increasingly 'glocal' conception of jihad that is simultaneously motivated and sustained by perceptions of declining local conditions for Uyghurs within Xinjiang and connected to transnational narratives of jihadism that link the local struggles of ETIM and TIP to globally-oriented jihadist groups such as Al Qaeda.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 3200

Adam Clulow

The Great Asian Deerskin Boom: Trade and Violence across Early Modern Asia

During the early modern period, the deerskin trade stretched across Asia, binding hunters, shippers, artisans and consumers together in sprawling networks. Propelled by voracious demand for soft and pliable leather, hundreds of thousands of skins were shipped out each year, first, from hunting grounds across Southeast Asia and later from Ezo (Hokkaido) to Japan's booming ports and cities. Although scholars have long noted the scale of the early modern deerskin trade, past analysis has focused almost exclusively on one hub, Taiwan, without examining the Japanese consumer revolution that fuelled it or the broader scale of the trade itself. This paper presents an initial overview of the great deerskin boom and of a collaborative project that aims to examine how the purchasing choices of Asian consumers for the most quotidian of items, deerskin socks and purses, created a powerful, trans-regional engine that connected and transformed early modern Asia.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2060

Sacha Cody

Materiality and Myth-making amongst Chinese White-collar Expatriates

The growth of global Chinese brands such as Alibaba and Huawei compels us to rethink how China engages with the world and learns about other cultures. Manufacturing, state-financed infrastructure and corporate acquisitions have typically characterised Chinese Overseas Direct Investment; these require low cost manufacturing, labor mobilisation and deal-making aptitudes. Brands, it is argued, are built on “enduring and shared perceptions” created through mass marketing; they require an understanding of the Other. Drawing on interviews and ethnographic data collected while consulting for global Chinese brands, this paper discusses how Chinese white-collar expatriates take brand success at home, built on a shared nationalistic sentiment and a quality and innovation agenda (materiality), and implement these lessons overseas, where a different marketing story (myth-making) is required. It also explores how Chinese white-collar expatriates view their roles and responsibilities, and suggests new insights into Chinese identity and worldviews.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3200

Giorgio Fabio Colombo

The Japanese Law School System at a Turning Point: Current Criticalities and Future Outlook

In 2004, Japan implemented a seminal reform regarding access to the legal professions. The new system created a Law School system broadly modelled on the United States' equivalent institution, and had the dual purpose of increasing the number of legal professionals in the country and creating a class of jurists as “problem solvers” rather than just “law experts”. After initial optimism, it is now possible to say that this reform has been a failure. The passing rate collapsed, as it did the number of applicants to Law Schools, while about half of these schools have announced their upcoming shut down. This paper assesses the reasons behind this situation and formulates some predictions about further developments. It will discuss the reform, using the tools of institutional and cultural comparison, tracing the history of the system and highlighting the discrepancies between a strongly “European” tradition and the present American-inspired model.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 3180

Lisa Colquhoun

Masculinities and Early Fatherhood in a Rural Indonesian Context: Young Fathers in North Lombok

This paper presents preliminary findings from a longitudinal, ethnographic study of young men's transitions to and experiences of early fatherhood in a rural, impoverished area of Lombok, east Indonesia. The paper focusses on one aspect of that study: how young men construct and enact masculine identities in the context of becoming and being a young father. Taking a critical perspective on masculinities, this paper explores the ways young fathers negotiate the tensions between the pursuit of a locally-specific hegemonic masculinity, with its clearly defined expectations of men as “breadwinning” fathers, and the hyper-masculine discourses which other poor, young Indonesian men (non-fathers) are seen to draw on. The presented findings are derived from the first of four waves of data collection involving participant observation and in-depth interviews with young fathers, complemented by a survey of local young men.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2200

Susan Connelly

Scapegoating on the Australian Doorstep

As a case study of the relationship between Australia and East Timor, this paper analyses interactions in the early 1980s between ex-Prime Minister Whitlam and the Apostolic Administrator of the Diocese of Dili, Monsignor da Costa Lopes. It draws on René Girard's insights into victimisation and scapegoating as ways through which humans have typically sought to restore harmony in the face of fear or threat. Scapegoating resolves the generalised violence within a group by means of focussing blame onto a single entity. Girard identifies four “stereotypes of persecution” of the scapegoat in the Whitlam/Lopes events: crises, crime, criteria for the choice of a scapegoat, and finally the violence done to the victim. Whitlam's treatment of Lopes was associated with the famines in Timor in the early years of the Indonesian occupation. The Lopes affair is seen to exemplify the scapegoating of East Timor.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2050

Diana Contreras Suarez and Lisa Cameron

Disability in Indonesia: What can We Learn from the Available Data?

There are more than 10 million people with a disability in Indonesia, about 4.3 per cent of the population, living in 13 per cent of Indonesian households. Using multiple datasets with variations in the way disability is measured, we find similar patterns. Almost half of those who have a disability have multiple disabilities. The most common disabilities are difficulties with vision, hearing and walking. Assistive devices can be used to improve the ability of individuals to function; however, most people with a disability do not use them. Diseases and accidents cause most disabilities (76 per cent), compared to 17 per cent caused by congenital factors. People with disabilities have lower educational attainment, worse health, fewer economic opportunities and limited access to public services than people without disabilities. Households with at least one disabled person have lower monthly expenditure per-capita, with female-headed households being particularly vulnerable. Efforts towards disability prevention and family support would widely benefit the Indonesian population.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2240

Nola Cooke

Sex, Lies and Catastrophe: Pierre Poivre's Excursions into the Cochinchina Mission, 1742-1750

Drawn from unpublished archival sources of the Paris Society for Foreign Missions (MEP), this paper discusses how one unscrupulous Frenchman, exploiting vulnerabilities in the fragile MEP communications network in Asia, was able to join the semi-moribund French mission to Cochinchina (central-southern Vietnam) in 1742. Claiming a bogus vocation, Poivre briefly sojourned there until being quietly expelled for dishonesty in late 1743. Undeterred, he later parlayed his self-proclaimed local knowledge into the leadership of an official French commercial mission to Cochinchina (1749-1750). On his departure, Poivre's kidnapping of a young royal servant (most likely his former lover) enraged the king, who responded by violently persecuting local Christians and expelling foreign missionaries, most of whom were actively barred from re-entry for decades. Yet Poivre himself flourished, again in part by exploiting the flaws in information flow that characterized early Asian transnational Christian networks.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2070

Rob Cramb and Ken Sothorn

The Cassava Boom and Agrarian Differentiation In Cambodia

This paper evaluates the impact of commercial cassava production on farmers' livelihoods and traces the livelihood trajectories of different types of rural households. Two contrasting sites were selected—one where farming populations were more settled and one a site of rapid in-migration. The cassava boom had contributed to a transformation of farming systems and agrarian structures in both sites. For most households, participation in the boom resulted in increased income and assets. The commercialisation of production boosted demand for family and hired labour, providing additional employment for smallholders and landless households. However, the positive outcomes were skewed to large and medium landholders while many smallholders and landless households have not improved their circumstances or have gone backwards. Losing or gaining farmland was the main factor influencing these contrasting livelihood trajectories and the associated rise or fall in household well-being.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2280

Simon Creak

Creating the Golden Peninsula Region: The Idea of Mainland Southeast Asia in Cold War Thailand

In 1950s Thailand, Cold War dynamics helped shape a new regional idea of peninsular Southeast Asia. This idea – reflected in Thai efforts to establish groupings of its non-communist neighbours – drew on an older vernacular of Suwannaphum/laem thong (golden peninsula), popularized in pre-war Siamese/Thai irredentism. Likewise, its anti-communist features bore obvious similarities to the contemporary emergence of "Southeast Asia". But this postwar notion of the mainland was also distinctive. This paper considers several peninsular initiatives of the Thai government, including the Group of Buddhist Countries against Communism, Golden Peninsular Group, and the South East Asia Peninsular Games. These forgotten precursors to the GMS and contemporary Thai-led mainland initiatives remind us of the recent and contingent history of "the region". Despite being based on a coherent cultural area, moreover, the anti-communist roots of these solidarities and Thailand's self-perception as leader reinforce the political basis of this and all regional ideas.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 3200

Helen Creese

The Destruction of the World: Indigenous Perspectives on the Dutch Colonial Conquest of Bali

The violent Dutch military conquest of southern Bali in 1906-1908 sounded the death knell for “traditional” Bali. In official colonial records, military reports and other accounts published in newspapers and journals, the conquest was lauded as both a heroic and a moral victory. For local Balinese, the social, economic and political impacts were profound. In 1917, a leading high-caste intellectual and poet, Pedanda Ngurah from Tabanan composed a gaguritan poem of 400 verses tellingly entitled “The Destruction of the World” (Bhuwanawinasa). His account provides a distinctive Balinese perspective on these cataclysmic events. One of the few surviving contemporaneous Balinese accounts of this period, the poem provides insights into indigenous understandings of the political and historical transformation engendered by the overthrow of the Balinese world order and of the ways in which pre-colonial indigenous forms of knowledge, power and politics were subsumed under colonial administrative practices and reforms.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2070

Robert Cribb

Twenty Months of Exile: The Diary of a Life in Boven Digoel, 1936-1937

In 1926, the Netherlands Indies Governor-General established a prison camp in remote southeastern New Guinea to isolate radical Indonesian nationalists. Men (and a few women) identified with the abortive revolts of the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) in 1926 and 1927 initially populated the camp, but they were later joined by other alleged radicals. Although carefully isolated from the world, the camp was set up on the model of a Javanese village, with shops, a market, a police station and village heads. Most surviving camp residents were evacuated to Australia in 1943, to avoid the risk that they would fall into the hands of Japanese forces. In processing this transfer, a Dutch intelligence official encountered and confiscated the diary of a village head. Written between May 1936 and December 1937, the diary offers a fascinating semi-official view of life in exile, especially the problem of maintaining law and order.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2060

Alexandra Crosby and Ilaria Vanni

Plants and the City: Food Security in Singapore

As food security becomes an increasingly prioritized political issue in Southeast Asia, governments across the region are considering alternatives to rural agriculture. This paper considers a number of urban farming initiatives in Singapore as sites of social innovation that are both top-down and bottom up (Manzini 2013). It draws on ethnographic fieldwork conducted in Singapore in 2017 that explores a range of permaculture initiatives (Carboniq; Centre for Nature Literacy; Artground; Edible Garden City; Citizen Farm) which focus on the relationships between plants and people. The paper contrasts these with larger scale projects, such as those initiated by the Urban Redevelopment Authority, which focus on strategy rather than tactics (de Certeau 1984). It argues that the importance of these initiatives goes beyond the production of local food, and that instead they provide a foundation for the provision of public pedagogies to inhabit more resilient cities.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2290

Melissa Crouch

The Struggle for Constitutionalism and Change in Myanmar

Calls for constitutional reform persist across many parts of the globe. In Southeast Asia, this has manifested in President Duterte's calls for federalism in the Philippines; the military-drafted Constitution of 2016 in Thailand after the death of the King; and calls for wholesale reform of the military drafted 2008 Constitution in Myanmar. Demands for constitutional change are often perceived as an unwanted critique of the current political regime and for this reason are highly controversial, even deadly. This is so in transitional Myanmar, where in January 2017, the most prominent lawyer and advocate for constitutional reform, U Ko Ni, was brutally assassinated. My paper considers whether Myanmar's 2008 Constitution enables or limits the potential shift to constitutionalism. I question the presumption that constitutional endurance is inherently good, and illustrate the potential dark side to constitutional endurance in authoritarian regimes that entrench undemocratic forms of power.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 3180

Gian Cruz

Between Decolonial Gestures Nestled in Tropicalities and the Philippines Link with Latin America

My new work, *Libidinal Tropicalities*, explores how to mutate the incomprehensibility and the queerness of the tropics. It actively looks for sites of resistance nestled within the geographic boundaries widened by peculiar historical contexts. It invests in tropicality as a crucial site of resistance. It consciously creates this decolonial gesture of linking and de-linking as it re-connects the Philippines to a specific aspect of its colonial past and the directive of a new geopolitical space, Latin America. *Libidinal Tropicalities* explores the human-nature link at large while specifically delving into identities and sexualities alongside the currents in the contemporary art world, linking us to the anthropocene, issues of sustainability and re-establishing new ecologies. This also posits a more clear-cut manner as to how to look into the position of the Philippines in Asia or, more specifically, in Southeast Asia, and enables a more dynamic understanding of its positions and contexts.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2190

Nicole Curato

A Nation in Crisis, A Necessary Evil: Illiberal Storylines in Duterte's Philippines

Democratic scholars have long recognized the value of stories in moving people to action. Narratives of hope, solidarity, and freedom provide a creative force by which the relationship between the state and society are defined. The same logic applies to illiberal projects. This paper critically examines two storylines that legitimize the emerging illiberal project unfolding in Duterte's Philippines: a nation in crisis, and a necessary evil. These storylines are based on critical discourse analysis of official government pronouncements, fieldnotes from my three-year ethnography in the Philippines, and interview data with Duterte supporters. I examine the rhetorical devices used to construct these narratives, as well as the various articulations of populist performances among the publics that underpin Duterte's popularity. Overall, this paper argues that narratives of illiberalism provide the discursive infrastructure that lends legitimacy to a controversial regime.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2050

Mary Angeline Da-Anoy and Masaaki Satake

The Wellbeing of Filipino-Australian Seniors and First Generation Expatriates

This paper will present part of an on-going research project focusing on Filipino-Australian seniors aged 60 and above. Their lives have been significantly changed since their immigration to multicultural Australia over the past three decades. This paper aims to explicate the subjects' diverse definitions of wellbeing and how these definitions are concretized in daily life practices as seniors as well as women. The paper will establish a connection between these practices and the subjects' imaginaries of home and community. A redefinition of home and sense of belonging correlates with and is influenced by the changing demographic and non-demographic variables over two or three decades of stay in Australia. This paper shows how home is reconstituted by the subjects' diverse experiences, changes and challenges within the family structure in Australia and those left behind in the Philippines, as well as socio-economic mobility experiences over time.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2200

Justin Dabner

Should Australia introduce a Japanese-style Joint Crediting Mechanism?

The Paris Agreement reinvigorated the use of carbon markets to confront climate change. With carbon market measures now increasingly likely to take centre stage, Japan's joint crediting mechanism (JCM) is of particular interest. Japanese concerns can generate carbon credits from foreign emissions reduction projects. This borrows from the CDM but seeks to address its inadequacies. The opportunity for Australian entities to instigate cheaper emissions reductions in foreign jurisdictions which might count towards their, and the country's, reduction obligations might see a policy of replicating Japan's JCM. This paper explores the development of the JCM and seeks to assess the suitability, or otherwise, of such a measure in an Australian context. It concludes that if the Australian Government wished to recognize credits from foreign emission reduction projects then it might be able to adapt its Emissions Reduction Fund along the lines of the JCM.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 3180

Laura Dales

Romance is a Poor Deal: Marriage, Intimacy and the Unmarried in Contemporary Japan

Recent surveys and academic analyses suggests that Japanese youth are less likely to have engaged, or currently be engaged, in heterosexual romantic relationships than previous generations. Some scholars have suggested that this indicates a causal link to the delay and decline in marriage (Kobayashi 2017; Yamada 2017), arguing that “young people don’t do romance” (Ushikubo 2015). The confluent effects of low fertility and extremely low extramarital fertility reflect one element of concern around marriage decline. But how do young unmarried women and men reflect on their singlehood, and/or the absence of romantic partners? Does an absence of romance mean an absence of intimacy? Does singlehood offer intimate possibilities that are obscured by a lack of (demographic) functionality? I address these questions by drawing on interviews from a research project on intimacy beyond the family, focused on urban middle-class Japanese women and men.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2200

Toni Darbas

The Feminisation of Agriculture: Methodological Conundrums

The literature pointing to a feminisation of agriculture in the developing world has successfully influenced development programs and project design. Aid agencies have responded to this ‘new imperative’ by adopting gender mainstreaming and women’s economic empowerment as important design principles. However, several interrelated methodological issues confront researchers attempting to implement these recommendations in-country. These include: 1) available data is not designed to capture women’s role in agriculture; 2) Western notions of gender relations do not travel well; 3) What constitutes a female headed household is highly ambiguous; 4) the intersection between class and gender is often glossed; 5) sex-disaggregated data obscures joint decision-making; and; 6) systemic barriers reproducing marginalisation are not targeted. This paper unpacks these pitfalls and possible ways to avoid them by drawing upon a decade’s experience working on agricultural projects in South and Southeast Asia, a period that witnessed the imperative towards the feminisation of agriculture.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2280

Usha Das

Balinese Visual Symbols & National Identity: A Study of the Practice of the Sanggar Dewata Indonesia

Modern and contemporary art histories in Indonesia have tended to adopt a Java-centric approach, where the articulation and analysis of key events in the development of such art, has been linked to socio-political circumstances within Java. With a specific focus on the practice of the Sanggar Dewata Indonesia (SDI), a Balinese art collective formed in 1970, this paper seeks to consider the extent to which a collective “national” Indonesian art history may be asserted, given the plurality of experiences within the political construct of the nation state. Specifically, this paper will compare two key exhibitions of the SDI, (i) the Millennium Art Exhibition of 1999 and; (ii) the Reinventing Bali exhibition of 2008, considering the interplay between Balinese and Indonesian national identities, with a particular focus on the SDI’s use of Balinese visual symbols in its art.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2190

Romit Dasgupta

The Salaryman and Ambivalent Embodiments of Modernity in 1920s-1930s Japan

This paper focuses on the body of the male urban white-collar “salaryman” as a site for contestations surrounding modernity in 1920s/1930s Japan. On the one hand, the emergent discourse of the salaryman became a referent for the growing urban middle class culture of these years, counterposed against older “backward” tropes of masculinity like the farmer or the shop-owner/artisan. However, the salaryman also became a site for the ambivalences with regards to the same urban modernity. This found expression in spaces of contemporary popular culture. Accordingly, drawing upon specific print and visual culture texts including magazines, manga, and film, the paper explores the ways these tensions were played out through everyday embodied practices of dress, deportment, work, leisure, family, and sexuality. In particular, the paper seeks to explore how the salaryman body was simultaneously the site for both inscription and reinforcement of dominant socio-cultural ideologies and resistance to these same ideologies.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2003

Sharyn Davies

Performing Morality: Policing Women's Borders in Indonesia

Indonesia's policewomen were rarely in public consciousness prior to 2013. Yet the succeeding five years saw an explosion in visibility. Public furor concerning forced virginity testing, national debate over permitting policewomen to veil, and social media sites consumed with beauty propelled policewomen into the limelight. I draw on these examples to illustrate how forms of power are levelled at the borders of a woman's bio-borders. I focus on three bio-borders: hymens, veils, and beauty. I analyse bio-borders as sites where Indonesia's neoliberal moral authority is asserted and contested. As enforcers of state law, a policewoman's virginity, purity and appearance signifies Indonesia's moral standing. Policewomen undergo moral labour to conform to expectations. As good moral citizens, policewomen feel unable to contest virginity testing, empowered to demand the right to wear the veil and are complicit in accepting (and enjoying) beauty as a recruitment requirement.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2003

Mathew Davies

Regionalism and Southeast Asia

Perhaps no other regional organization is as much debated as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Founded in 1967, ASEAN has been acclaimed by some as a vehicle for securing regional peace and security, and by others as almost completely irrelevant, characterized by meaningless commitments that are ignored by its members. This paper examines the nature and value of ASEAN in Southeast Asia. It begins from the position that to engage in criticism or praise of ASEAN requires an appreciation of the context in which decision-makers found themselves, and an analysis of why those decisions were thought to be appropriate solutions at the time. In taking this approach, I hope to distinguish between criticizing ASEAN on the basis of what it can do, what it was designed to do and what we may wish it to do.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3003

Febe De Geest

Affective Relationships in Participative Housing Development

This paper explores how long-lasting affective relationships between NGO workers and slum dwellers contribute to dealing with the inconsistency of community participation during the implementation of large-scale public housing projects in India. Within the last few decades, along with changing policies of governance, various large-scale urban projects have been implemented in order to redevelop Indian cities. Although the emphasis in these projects is on community participation, these large-scale housing projects often clash with social realities on the ground. By using three case studies in Nagpur under the Basic Service to the Urban Poor, an overarching, nation-wide slum upgrading scheme, I will look at how long-lasting affective relationships between NGO workers and slum dwellers are essential to address (to some extent) the needs and wishes of local beneficiaries in standardized housing projects. I will also discuss how these affective relationships can have negative outcomes, such as deepening socio-economic, caste, religious and gender inequalities.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2290

Saul Deane and Ian Perlman

Social Nested Spatial Relationships in Traditional Japanese Representations of Space

Japanese historical cityscapes tend to be represented in 'elevation oblique', a method that dates back to the Qingming scroll of 12th-century China. The modern persistence of this representation suggests its deep utility, a utility not available in historical Western 3-D representations, which were shunned in Japan in favour of the 'one point perspective'. What accounts for this difference? I propose that the 'elevated oblique,' or 'parallel projection' is particularly useful for reflecting ideographs, nested space, modularity and group focus, thus underpinning its longevity. The mode, I argue, stands in contrast to the alphabetical, Cartesian and individualistic cosmology of the West. The intersection of: kanji to scroll, Gunter's nested space (especially evident in Kyoto), Tange's veneration of Katsura's methodical modularity combined and Hajime's Japanese universality allows us to test how fast this axonometric anchor is set within the Japanese psyche as a mode that continues assert itself within Japanese urban representation.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2110

Santalia Deane-Johns

Saya Anak Bangsa Malaysia's 'Logic of Connective Action'

Malaysia is a pluralist society. Despite this, the ruling coalition, which is led by the longstanding United Malay National Organisation, has been imposing and advancing its own brand of ethnic nationalism; one that is heavily influenced by Malay/Islamist values. Thus far, research on nationalism in Malaysia has mainly focused on the role of elites and neglected mass-led movements. My research aims to rectify this oversight. I argue that subjects are not passively constructed by State policies, and it is important to analyse voices of counter-power and resistance from the position of the citizen, especially when they are located in an oppressive authoritarian state where public dissent is subject to serious penalties. However, information communication technologies, in particular social media, has provided a much needed space for a particular civil society organisation, Saya Anak Bangsa Malaysia, to advance its notion of Malaysian civic nationalism through a personalised form of political engagement.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 3310

Cassie Defillipo

Same Social Structures, New Social Pressures: The Influence of Technology on Performed Masculinities

This paper will discuss the many ways that technology affects the lived experiences of gender norms in a localized northern Thai setting. This presentation argues that exposure to technology is transforming Thai ideologies of masculinity, including the adoption of beliefs and practices from other parts of Asia and the West. With the theory of multiple masculinities as its conceptual framework, this paper draws on one year of ethnographic fieldwork in Chiang Mai, Thailand, and argues that using technology regularly has shifted sexual behaviors and gender norms, especially in urban areas. This shift has diversified performances of hegemonic and non-hegemonic masculinities. Finally, this paper analyses how technology has shifted patterns of purchasing sex, one of the means men use to perform their masculinity, and argues that technological influences have inter-meshed with more historic gender norms to create new social performances of masculinities.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2003

Anita Dewi

'Understanding thy Neighbour': Indonesian Muslim Student Short Visit in Australian Colleges

A short visit program of Indonesian Muslim university students at three secondary colleges in Victoria has been run for the past twelve years. While the program has been found to be highly beneficial for the Indonesian students in understanding Australia and Australians (Dewi, 2008), its impact on Australian students, teachers and host families involved has only been individually expressed based on anecdotes. This paper reflects on how the program has facilitated the Australian students, teachers, and host families in understanding people from their neighbouring country, particularly young Indonesian Muslims. Participants in this study include teachers and students from the secondary colleges, as well as the Australian host families. The data has been collected through a questionnaire and interviews. Findings of the questionnaire are expected to reveal the perceived benefits, while follow up interviews are aimed at critically exploring and analysing participants' perceptions of these benefits.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2020

Thushara Dibley

A Questionable Success: Disability Politics in Indonesia

Over the last decade, the Indonesian disability movement has contributed to significant changes in disability policy. These successes have happened as the political space for other movements has been constrained by conservative counter movements and decreasing public support. This paper examines why disability activism has achieved this relative success, arguing that the intersection of rising global awareness of disability rights with the changing socio-economic context in Indonesia has made this period fertile for disability activism. Another aspect of its success is that it has generated broad appeal by aligning its goals with the mainstream international discourse about disability, which demands changes to social structures and attitudes towards disability. However, as critical disability scholars have indicated, substantive change for people with disabilities in places outside the global North requires a radical form of disability activism that challenges the global power dynamics that contribute to disability and engages with redistributive justice.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 3310

Wulan Dirgantoro

The Image and the Witness: Trauma, Collective Memory and Exhibitions of Indonesian Contemporary Art

Over the last decade Indonesian contemporary art has risen to be one of the key players in Southeast Asia's regional art scene and, more recently, the global scene. Yet, despite the current positive atmosphere around Indonesian contemporary art, some issues remain sensitive to the Indonesian state and art world, and none is more sensitive than the anti-communist mass killings of 1965-66. The paper will examine exhibition strategies from a gendered perspective by Indonesian artists who represented this subject matter in their solo exhibitions, namely Dadang Christanto's 1965 (Queensland University of Technology Gallery, 2015) and Tintin Wulia's Untold Movements (4A Gallery Sydney, 2015). Comparisons from Indonesia-based exhibitions such as OK Video's Orde Baru (Jakarta, 2015) and Patriot Mukmin's KUP (Lawangwangi, 2015) will also be discussed to provide a new perspective on representing trauma, collective memory and ethical imperative of art-making framed from the artist's local and diasporic positions.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2190

Dwi Noverini Djenar

Young Women Writers in Interviews: Self-positioning and Professional Identity

This paper discusses the ways in which young Indonesian women writers talk about their work, peers and the industry in which they operate. The women write within a genre of teen romance known as 'Teenlit', a genre introduced to the Indonesian audience initially through translation. Teenlit novels mainly revolve around the daily preoccupations of urban adolescent girls. The readers are mostly young females, as are the writers. How do writers writing within a gender-specific genre position themselves in relation to peers, audience and industry? Based on interviews conducted with four writers, overt concerns about gender issues - either in relation to the characters in their novels or their own position as female fiction writers - were largely absent. This paper argues that this absence can be understood within the context of these writers operating within an industry that flourished in an environment that promoted social mobility in Indonesia's post-reform era.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2130

Stephen Dobbs

Singapore's Early Industrialisation and Myths of Openness (and Borderedness)

This paper discusses aspects of Singapore's early industrialisation (1970s and 80s) and myths around notions of openness (and borderedness) with respects to migrant labour. The paper examines the often contradictory policies the Singapore state pursued in its efforts to rapidly industrialise its economy which required far greater numbers of people than Singapore could supply. Thus, the state found itself heavily reliant on a flow of both skilled and unskilled labour to meet the demands of its industrialisation policies whilst publically advocating for fewer foreign workers - even as the numbers continued to increase. As a result, the 1970s and 80s were decades in which the contradictions of its industrialisation agenda intersected with all manner of state border controls and immigration policies (work permits, levies and so on) aimed at regulating and controlling flows of people into the city state.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 3003

Steven Dodds

Sniper Perspectives: The 2010 Wat Pathum Massacre and the Thai King-image Spectacle

On 19 May 2010, during the crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrations in Bangkok, six unarmed Thai civilians were shot dead and dozens injured by gunfire while inside the Wat Pathum temple complex. Camouflaged sharpshooters of the Royal Thai Army were responsible. As an erasure of unharmonious elements within the composition of the spectacle of the image of the king, the Wat Pathum massacre functions as part of the routine self-maintenance of the spectacle, resetting the control to the "image of smooth calm." This sniper aesthetic is a conflation of aesthetics, politics, violence and disappearance that demonstrates the regulation of the enforced performance of state-sanctioned Thainess. The symbiotic collusion between the language of images and the logistics of weaponry is still the final arbiter of power in contemporary Thailand.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2190

Kelly Dombroski, Ririn Haryani, Anmeng Liu and Sonam Pem

Dissent from Within: Women's Care-work and Economies in Bhutan, China and Indonesia

We critique because we care. We care and therefore we try to change the world around us. Our care work as scholars is caught up in our care-work as women and feminists. In this paper, I examine the ways in which each of us are working to dissent from within (Puig de Bellacasa, 2017) and start where we are (Gibson-Graham 2006) to rethink and thus perform within the economy differently in our own contexts. In beginning with the work that women do in the economies of Bhutan, China and Indonesia, I argue that the goal of feminism in our contexts is not to make women work 'more like men', but to recognise and value the important economic and care work that women do in both formal and informal economies. Furthermore, women's care-work holds the possibility of challenging capitalocentric and Eurocentric practices of development, in different ways and in different contexts.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2250

Emily Donald

Trouble in 'Gay Paradise': The Denial of Lesbian Subjecthood in Thai History

Despite being overwhelmingly muted in Thai historiography, Thai women's same-sex sexuality has been shaped by complex and contradictory historical forces. To examine these forces is to attempt to dislodge the prevailing myth that modern Thailand constitutes a 'gay paradise.' Thailand's reputation as a kind of homosexual oasis amidst a conservative Asian region has become entrenched partly through a popular fetishizing of Thai sexuality by foreign visitors, and partly as the result of the predominance of Western theories in gender and sexuality studies. I seek to challenge the idea of Thailand as a 'gay paradise,' and the related assumption that matters of sexuality and gender have not been sights of contestation, debate, and anxiety in Thai history.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2003

Saroja Dorairajoo

Religion and Food on the Silk Road: The Islamic Concept of Toyyiban and Food Safety in China

The One Belt One Road policy provides much scope for not just the expansion of economic ties amongst the various countries on the ancient Silk Road but also provides opportunities for the vastly different systems of government, cultures and religions to learn from one another. Based on my ongoing research amongst the Hui Chinese-Muslims of Ningxia province in north-central China, I offer the proposition that Islamic ways of food production, based on the principle of toyyiban, represents not only the next wave in the Islamic food revolution but also offers solutions for creating better and safe foods for the world. Toyyiban addressed concerns of food safety in China and provides a key to Hui-Han intercultural interaction and common interests. It also has the potential to create more international transactions between the Middle East and other Muslims and China connected through China's new venture into the "One Belt, One Road" initiative.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2170

Meghan Downes

Polluted Rivers, Polluted Moralities: Environmental Problems and Solutions in Indonesian Pop Culture

This paper takes the mega-city of Jakarta in Indonesia as a case study for tracing changing relationships between young people and the natural environment, as mediated in popular cultural representations. A microcosm of the diverse archipelago, Jakarta faces enormous environmental problems, particularly around flooding, traffic and pollution, but also fosters innovative local solutions to such challenges. In this context, this paper examines how young people's understandings of environmental problems and solutions are mediated through film, fiction, social media, and other popular cultural representations. I highlight the role of social identities such as class, gender and religion in determining people's relationship to the environment, and show how this specific case can illuminate broader global power-structures that shape people's interactions with both built and natural environments.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 3270

Greg Doyle

The Yogyakarta Contemporary Art World: A Social Network Perspective

Indonesian contemporary art is achieving global recognition. However, traditional explanations of its success emphasise the individual creative brilliance of artists at the expense of the influential social relations in which those artists are embedded. I examine Indonesian contemporary artistic production using an innovative combination of social network analysis and ethnography. In doing so, I map the relationships that construct the Yogyakarta contemporary art world and examine where and how ideas about artistic value emerge and diffuse across an international network that includes not only artists, but gallerists, curators, critics, academics and artisans. I argue that the contemporary art world is a distinct group within the larger Yogya art scene containing a limited number of influential tastemakers able to consecrate art as genuinely contemporary and worthy of the global contemporary art world. I conclude that contemporary art is inspired, constructed and consecrated according to particular conventions laid down by these tastemakers.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2190

Jianhua Duan

A Replication Study of the Role of Intermediaries in Facilitating Trade: Evidence from China

According to Melitz, only high-productivity firms export to foreign countries. A shortcoming of his theory is that it ignores the important role that intermediaries play in international trade. To address this shortcoming, Ahn, Khandelwal, and Wei developed a model of firm heterogeneity that incorporates an intermediary sector. They provide empirical support for their model using firm-level data from China. Using their programming code and some of their original data, we are able to reproduce their key findings. However, when we examine their hypotheses further, by using data from earlier years, by updating key variables, by using alternative measures of key variables, and by examining subsamples of firms by geographic regions, we find that their results are not generally robust. Our findings suggest that further research needs to be done to better understand the role of intermediaries in international trade markets.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2250

Ryan Dunch

Late Qing Missionaries and the Chinese Classics

It is commonplace to contrast the tolerant Jesuits of earlier centuries with the intolerant attitudes toward Chinese civilization of the late Qing Protestant missionaries. When we examine what Protestant missionaries published in Chinese, however, the picture becomes more complicated. This paper will examine how missionaries drew on the Classics in their Chinese publications, focusing on the 1810s, the 1850s and the 1890s. I argue that their use of the Classics reflected the place of Greek and Latin works in their own nineteenth-century education. Moreover, their use of the Chinese Classics in print suggests a distinctively evangelical textual hermeneutic, in which ancient texts were a repository to be culled for wisdom and moral maxims, but without the fixity or authority of canon. In global comparative terms, the paper raises questions about the broader modern process of dissolution of canonical authority in favour of the autonomous individual subject.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2070

Jessica Lea Dunn and Enrico Aditjondro

The Wicked Problem of Tobacco in Indonesia

The increase in tobacco use in Indonesia is well documented, causing hundreds of thousands of deaths annually. While policy changes are essential to addressing this public health issue, the use of tobacco in Indonesia can also be considered from a participatory design perspective that includes a broader range of stakeholders. If considered as a 'wicked problem' (Rittel and Webber 1973; Buchanan 1992; Julier 2013) and approached using design research methods, there is a potential to reframe the issue and develop more robust solutions than those that have been attempted thus far. This paper presents a collaborative project between design students from the University of Technology and Vital Strategies over two years to develop site-specific design interventions in some of the most tobacco-affected communities in Indonesia.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2200

Kim Dunphy and Holly Schauble

Using the OMEKA Platform to Share Cultural Heritage

The people of Timor-Leste have faced enormous challenges after centuries of punitive colonisation. This includes deliberate destruction of their vital cultural heritage by colonisers, as well as loss occurring from lack of skills and resources, including infrastructures to record, preserve and protect it. In Timor, there are currently no operating government cultural facilities, except one community cultural centre run in partnership with the NGO Many Hands International. This paper discusses an initiative to address these issues. It shares the progress of a project to support the Fatakulu people of far eastern Timor-Leste to record, store and digitally share critically endangered cultural elements. This is achieved by the establishment of a Fataluku-specific collection on web-publishing platform OMEKA using material collected in a community-based research project. The use of OMEKA has improved the quality and accessibility of the displayed material to Fataluku communities in Timor-Leste and their diaspora.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2020

Dilip Dutta

Political Governance and the Belt and Road Initiative: National and International Perspectives

The political governance of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is rudimentary. It currently relies on Chinese diplomatic tradition in dealing with smaller neighbouring countries and domestic traditions of how central Chinese governments institutions deal with local jurisdictions. Under globalisation, this central government focused approach is overly top-down and leaves relatively little space for consultation. In particular, political and diplomatic concerns can overshadow an underlying economic rationale and thereby put projects at risk. The international perspective of the BRI is promoting multi-polar global governance, which is in line with China's 'pluralist' rather than 'liberal' vision for the future of the international order. An important element of this perspective seems to be 'the rejection of prioritising democratic norms or providing external foundations from which to challenge state sovereignty.'

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2250

Louise Edwards

Women in the Man's World of War-Visual Propaganda

War and violent conflict are commonly accompanied by propaganda that promotes a hardening of gender norms between men and women through displays of hyper-femininity or hyper-masculinity. Scholarship on war has argued that promoting rigid gender norms during war enhances male troop bonding through the marking of the warzone as a men's-only zone. On this logic, women need to be signifiers of the 'home front' to enhance hyper-masculine feeling among soldiers or would-be soldiers. However, in China during the 20th century left-wing propagandists regularly used images of women soldiers in visual media. They also depicted a host of civilian women active in the warzones. This paper examines the ideological significance of wartime propagandists' deployment of 'women in a man's (war) world' through an analysis of posters, woodblock prints and ink-drawings.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2003

Mina Elfira

Indonesianness in the Daily Lives of Diasporic Indonesian Women

This paper will explore the contributions Indonesian women in international marriages make to knitting Indonesian norms and values within diasporic Indonesian households. It is based on the argument of Nira Yuval-Davis, who states the importance of home, and women as homemakers, in the process of ethnicity building. The paper investigates how far these members of the diaspora negotiate their position and identity within their two 'homes' (the origin and the host country). It argues that, by utilising their ambivalent roles of agents of change and defenders of 'Indonesianness', these women have knitted a 'new identity' of Indonesia into their daily lives. It is also argued that regulations from both 'homes' have influenced the way these members of the diaspora position themselves and are positioned by the Other within the two 'homes'.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 3180

Joanna Elfving-Hwang

The Body and the Shifting Male Beauty Discourses in 1980s and 1990s Korean Men's Fashion Magazines

This paper uses a gendered lens to examine the cultural and social significance of shifting representations of ideal masculinity in South Korean men's fashion magazines during the 1980s and early 1990s. During the early 1990s, representations of idealised images of powerful salarymen from the 1980s gave way to training the readers to assume a fashion-conscious male consumer gaze who desires to be 'looked at'. Fashion, beauty and grooming took on social meanings, and were presented as evidence of 'men's liberation'. Through analysing changes in the representational regimes of the increasingly muscular and exposed male body as an object to be gazed at, and the ways in which they intersect with the emergent narrative of 'liberating' consumerism of the 1990s, this paper will outline and interrogate some key emergent discursive shifts in the social meanings and practices attached to the body as central to contemporary social interactions.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2003

Bradon Ellem

States and Labour in Global Production Networks: The Liquefied Natural Gas Sector in Southeast Asia

For all its insights, global production network (GPN) theory has attracted criticism for understating the importance of states and labour. In examining the liquefied natural gas (LNG) sector in Southeast Asia and Australasia, the role of state ownership, as well as the multinational lead firms upon which GPN theory usually focuses, is vital. This paper sets out a framework for examining employment relations in LNG, premised on the central role of the state and labour's agency in this spatially complex sector. Three inter-related sites are particularly significant: the north-west of Australia, Timor-Leste and Papua-New Guinea. In these places, the question of how labour is supplied in geographically complex workspaces is critical for lead firms, states and unions. Understanding disputes in LNG sites as locally-specific and inter-connected is central to analysing how organised labour might defend workers and pressure from governments.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2250

Nick Enfield

Dynamics of Language in Zomia

At the heart of the controversy around "Zomia" is the following question: Is "Zomia" a "negative space", in which the only thing shared by the many groups is that they are not ethnolinguistic majority people, or is there something that positively puts Zomian people in a single shared category? I will pose this question with specific reference to the hundreds of languages spoken in Zomia. Do the languages have common distinguishing properties? Are they merely alike in differing from national standard languages? Or is language diversity in the area orthogonal to political status? I will address these questions in light of what is known about the diversity of Zomia's languages, and I will outline some implications of different answers in light of state of the art theoretical work on language diversification and convergence, as these processes relate to social contact and influence between human groups.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2110

Aua aree Engchanil

Tobacco Packaging in Thailand

Thailand has attempted to implement the FCTC by regulating the size of the Pictorial Health Warning on cigarette packaging. Unlike in Australia, Thai law requires tobacco companies to expand the size of textual and graphic health warning on cigarette packaging from 55 per cent to 85 per cent. However, before this regulation could come into effect, International Tobacco Companies referred the Ministry of Public Health to the administrative court and argued for the administrative court to invalidate this regulation. Although this is not the first regulation enlarging the PHW on cigarette packaging in Thailand, this is the first time that the Thai Ministry of Public Health was sued by the ITCs. We are currently facing an era of challenge between the efforts of the State, which is determined to protect the people's health and the trade liberalization of multinational enterprises, which aim to protect their own commercial interests.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2200

Erlin Erlina

Bodily Impairment and Social Inequalities in Java

This paper is an attempt to demonstrate biopower in shaping and reshaping social inequality in Java. Focusing on bodily impairment due to chronic illnesses and traumatic injury, I look at the disfigured body as an arena of biopower that is contested through various structures such as the state, socio/cultural norms and the non-state. The non-state in particular creates alternate communities of support but without permanent identity and support. Increasingly, questions are being asked as to whether life might be lived in a better way. I argue that an alternative approach is required to emphasise how difficult the transition to a preferred future for underclass people is as they confront the combination of poverty, poor social capital and the prejudices of civil and state institutions, and secondly to recognise the strength of the individual body in searching for and reshaping their circumstances.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2200

Erica Fabrizio

A Longing for Nothingness: Female Subjectivity in Can Xue's Fiction

In the lyrical description of her inner world, Can Xue challenges every preconceived notion about female subjectivity. Her language succeeds in discarding any iron-strong logic, the discussion of which had always been a specifically gendered prerogative, realm of male subjectivity. This paper is going to discuss how her writings shatter consequential logic and destroy the conceptions of female identity of that time: the figures of mother and wife become nightmarish, verging on the nonsense, and lacking any sympathy. It will then show how in her works the only viable identity for woman is one where every definition is left aside when not negated tout court. What in Can Xue's stories appears as an outpouring of her emotional world is in fact the only way the author has to express something which is still lacking a definition and indeed avoiding it.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2010

Muhammad Fajar Fajar

Learning from the Best: Why Liberals Must Learn From Vigilantes

Seen as a marginal group in the early Reformasi period, the Islamic Defenders Front (FPI) has risen to be one of the most influential social movements in Indonesia. From an organization that has involved from condemning and patrolling non-Islamic practices, FPI has become a group that was able to exert political power to mobilize hundred thousands of Indonesian Moslems to influence the outcome of the 2017 Jakarta's governor election. This paper investigates the evolution of the FPI as an influential political player in Jakarta. In doing so, this study offers an alternative explanation to existing studies on the rise of FPI, namely the Islam-democracy approach, the political economy approach, and the state-society approach. This paper argues that instead of focusing on these three approaches, one should pay more attention to the role of political competition as a factor that gives rise to a populist-religious group like FPI.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 3003

Xing Fan

Solidifying the Path for 'Revolutionizing' Jingju? The Mystifying 'Three Raids at the Zhu's Village'

"Three Raids at the Zhu's Village" was created in the Communist base Yan'an in 1945 and was praised by Mao Zedong as "a success after 'Driven to Join the Liang Mountain Rebels,' solidified the path for revolutionizing pingju" (pingju was the name for jingju at that time). These two productions have been the exemplars of both the innovative spirit and repertory of jingju at Yan'an, and therefore are often referenced as the epoch-making of jingju's revolution under the CCP. This paper argues that revolution in jingju during the Yan'an period conveyed a muddled and vague vision for jingju's future, because revolutionary efforts in this production lingered only on peripheral issues, with the core plotting and characters- set in the original source in the classical novel "The Water Margin" and revisited in the later shortened version staged by the China Jingju Company- remaining perfectly self-sustaining, artistically, practically, and dramaturgically.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2170

Qin Fang

Negotiating New Genres of Tiehua (Iron Painting) in Socialist China, 1956-1979

The traditional tiehua genre of “Four Gentlemen” in plum blossoms, lotus flowers, chrysanthemum, and orchid was criticized as failing to embody the spirit of new China. Between the 1950s and 1970s, new socialist genres of “one pine tree, two horses, and four grasses” were developed to engage new machines, transform newly recruited artisans and workers, and adapt to socialist economy and culture. In this paper, I examine three entities: producers such as artisans, elite painters, and factory workers; marketing proxies in the light industry bureau; and policy makers in local culture bureaus and local history offices, involved in developing and negotiating new sets of tiehua genres during socialist China. Scrutinizing the process of how new genres were designed, produced, and revised among these entities, this paper analyzes the complex relationship between handicraft folk art and industrial arts in relation to politics and economy in socialist China.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2190

Robert Farnan

Infrastructural Violence and Practices of Transparency in the Mae Sot-Myawaddy Special Economic Zone

SEZs constitute a dominant technology of regionalization in the GMS, and it is critical to understand the socioeconomic relationships that they foster. This paper focuses on the infrastructural violence and public controversies underlying regional connectivity, and highlights how practices of transparency connected with the transnational Asian Highway reconfigure civil society struggles around development on both sides of the Thai-Burma border. In investigating the logistical circulations and chokepoints underlying Southeast Asia’s rapid economic transformations, the paper avoids viewing the transnational infrastructure of regionalization solely through the conceptual lens of neoliberalism. Instead it draws from ethnographic research into the Mae Sot-Myawaddy SEZ to explore the role of transparency in the governance of the GMS as a logistics space. Ultimately, it shows how practices of transparency are implicated in the legitimation and contestation of SEZ infrastructures; both driving and restricting the public controversies and political struggles that are emerging across this capitalist frontier.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3200

Paul Farrelly

Visualising Authority: Ideal Young Citizens in Taiwan’s Chinese Cultural Renaissance Movement

This paper analyses visual representations of the moral and spiritual aspects of Taiwan’s Chinese Cultural Renaissance Movement (CCRM) as found in newspaper comics drawn by three artists and published in 1968. Launched in late 1966, during martial law, the CCRM was built on Sun Yat Sen’s The Three Principles of the People and was broadly conceived as a counter-movement to the Cultural Revolution in China. More specifically, it was designed to Sinicise the population of Taiwan, assert the political authority of the ruling Kuomintang party (KMT) and emphasise the Republic of China (ROC) internationally as the rightful custodian of Chinese culture. In depicting the ideal young ROC citizen—respectful of authority, engaged with Chinese culture, filial and socially aware—these comics demonstrate how the KMT sought to project its authority in a rapidly developing island where the wider population did not always enthusiastically adopt state-directed cultural projects.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2190

Nicholas Farrelly

Experimental Naypyitaw

Since its formal establishment in 2005, Naypyitaw has proved the primary location for experiments in Myanmar’s recent phase of political and institutional reform. As the home to legislative, judicial and executive decision-making, it has earned a reputation as an unfashionable and unlovable place. It struggles, acutely, with the twin burdens of its authoritarian origins and an idiosyncratic urban layout. Naypyitaw is important, however, as a key site for cultural change, policy imagination and political re-negotiation. Since Aung San Suu Kyi’s government took power after the 2015 election, Naypyitaw has become the central site for the management of a coalition between democratic and militarist interests. This paper examines the consequences of this grand experimentation made possible by the new city, including the re-entrenchment of chauvinistic and exclusionist sentiments. The paper offers a critical appreciation of Asia’s newest capital city and some of Myanmar’s most difficult political terrain.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2050

Mst Kanij Fatima

Human Trafficking in Bangladesh: Is the Government's Response Consistent with International Law?

Bangladesh is categorized as a source and transit country for human trafficking. Despite not having signed the Trafficking Protocol to the Convention against Transnational Organised Crime, as a member of the international community, Bangladesh is obliged to adopt a range of measures to deal with human trafficking. Bangladesh does have some domestic laws addressing trafficking, but these laws are often ineffective. Scholarly research into the issue of human trafficking mainly focuses on different causes and forms of human trafficking. Only a handful of researchers have pointed out the responsibility of governments while existing research has not scrutinised whether official activities are effective or compliant with international law applicable to human trafficking. This paper analyses the position of Bangladesh by addressing the following questions: To what degree is Bangladeshi Law compliant with applicable international law regarding human trafficking? Why are current government measures ineffective?

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 3020

Greg Fealy

Framing 'Radical' and 'Moderate' Contention: Transnational Islam versus Nahdlatul Ulama in Indonesia

For the past decade, Indonesia's largest Muslim organisation, Nahdlatul Ulama (NU), has been locked in an increasingly acrimonious battle with 'transnational' Islamist movements, such as Hizbut Tahrir and Salafist groups, over matters of Islamic authority and socio-cultural legitimacy. NU has portrayed such transnational groups as doctrinally unsound and dangerous to Indonesia's internal security and religious harmony due to their radical disposition. It recently played a leading role in the successful campaign to ban Hizbut Tahrir and is also prominent in calling for restrictions upon Salafists. Transnational groups cast NU as Islamically compromised and incapable of addressing contemporary problems. This paper will analyse the framing used by the contending sides and explore how shifting political conditions can lead to state intervention to control Islamist discourses and movements.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3310

Lyle Fearnley

The Way of the Facemask

In 2015, haze blanketed Singapore for over a month, caused by burning palm oil plantations in Indonesia. En masse, Singaporeans resorted to N95 facemasks (technically, 'facepiece respirators') for protection against airborne microparticles. These are, of course, the same masks seen around Asia during SARS, on an everyday basis in smog-polluted Chinese cities, and across Asia for seasonal colds. This paper traces the origin of this technique of self-protection to the Manchurian plague epidemics of the early 20th century and the work of Malaysian Dr. Wu Lien-teh, who promoted the use of face masks as part of his struggle to prove that the plague was airborne (pneumonic). Drawing on contemporary research in China and Singapore, it examines whether these masks give a distinctive form to relations between self, collective, and atmosphere in the Asian history of modern medicine.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2200

Ana Felicio

The Mekong River Commission: Using the Mekong Spirit to Enhance the Law?

In 1995, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam signed the Mekong Agreement that created a framework for cooperation to promote the sustainable management and development of the Mekong river. Two decades later, the MRC is a functioning organisation: an established knowledge hub and a dedicated water diplomacy platform for its Member Countries, upstream Dialogue Partners and various stakeholders. However, some legal weaknesses have suggested the need to amend the Agreement: MRC has no power to impose binding rules and some clauses of the Agreement are less stringent when compared, for instance, with the UN Watercourses Convention. This paper assesses the legal status of MRC, the weaknesses, the non legal means of cooperation in place, and the impact of the recent institutional reforms in the overall capacity of the organisation. It argues that amending the Agreement is not timely and MRC may obtain similar results by enhancing its non binding framework.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 3180

Marnie Feneley

Conveyance and Imitation: The Early Stages of Buddhist Transmission along the Maritime Sea Route

This talk includes recent analysis of artifacts and sites along the earliest routes of maritime trade from India to China from the 2nd-9th centuries. With an emphasis on how Buddhist cultural material was transported and copied. It will highlight sculptures and epigraphy, which show clear evidence of the transmission of religious thought through imitation. These examples indicate transmission of language, culture and religious affiliations along the Asian littorals of the Maritime Sea Route, where possible photogrammetry has been made of these important works. This talk will look in depth at some of the most important sites of Buddhist maritime transmission including Anuradhapura in Sri Lanka and Bujang Valley in Malaysia. This research derives from the UNSW Linkage Grant sponsored project The Atlas of Maritime Buddhism. The Atlas is an archive collating the history of the spread Buddhism throughout Asia from the early centuries BCE.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2170

Xin Feng

Planning Traditions and the Floor Area Ratio in Transitional China

Over the last few decades, decentralization, economic reform and globalization have brought great changes to Chinese cities. The contemporary Chinese planning system must cope with a country in transition. In this context, how can planning tradition influence the Floor Area Ratio (FAR) for building in the process of urban planning? Examples of planners' practice in FAR will illustrate how sometimes planners are able to make a difference in FAR to improve the built environment. However, in other situations, they have to compromise under pressure from local government officials. The paper reveals that the dynamic Chinese urban context has changed planning knowledge, on one hand, but old planning traditions nevertheless persist and continue to wield power, on the other. The paper concludes that knowledge generated and validated through planning traditions had become embedded in the taken-for-granted assumptions and practice of planners.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2110

Dorothy Ferary

How University has Changed Me: Stories of Indonesian Women

Human Capital Theory suggests that education is an investment. This view suggests that the higher the level of the education, the higher the rate-of-return. The potential economic benefits of having a degree have often been highlighted: governments and multi-lateral corporations hope for economic growth through skilful workers, members of the public such as parents and students themselves aim for personal welfare. Various empirical studies have shown the links between higher education and income (Asghar and Zahra 2012; Azam 2012). Acknowledging the potential economic advantages of higher education, this paper, however, will look in a more holistic way at its benefits. Using the Capability Approach (Sen, 1992; Robeyns, 2006), this paper will explore the stories of three women: a current university student, a working graduate and an unemployed graduate. This paper aims to explore how higher education has an influence on one's life.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2003

Robert Fisher and Surin Onprom

The Thai Community Forestry Bill Reincarnated: Empowering or Disempowering Communities?

Between 1992 and 2007, a number of versions of a Community Forestry Bill were promoted in Thailand. These alternated between 'community friendly' versions (recognising community rights to live inside forests and utilise forest products) and versions that restricted forest access and use. The Bill passed through Parliament in 2007, but effectively lapsed following a constitutional appeal. In 2016, a working group was appointed to work on a new Bill. All nineteen members were state officials. There were no representatives from civil society. The Bill has been promoted as providing benefits to forest dwelling people, but has been criticised as being effectively about controlling community access to forests and disempowering communities. The present version ignores the rights of communities who live inside protected areas and states that they have no right to register community forests. This paper focuses on the potential effects of the Bill on these communities.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2280

Achmad Room Fitrianto

SWOT Analysis of Five Strategies in Shrimp Culture in Sidoarjo

The shrimp industry has positive and negative social, economic and environmental impacts on local communities. In the case of the Sidoarjo shrimp industry, the massive death of shrimp in mid-1990 and the mud volcano eruption in Porong in May 2006 created pressure for farmers to adapt to environmental changes. Successes of sustainable agriculture development depend on people's ability to optimise assets and existing potentials. Further, adequate strategies are needed in order to deal with shrimp culture vulnerability issues. In order to develop comprehensive strategies, knowledge of economic opportunities is required, as well as of the social, political and physiological vulnerabilities of a given community. This paper analyses the five strategies of shrimp culture in creating a sustainable agricultural system to fill domestic and global demand. The SWOT analyses outlines strategies of the Sidoarjo shrimp culture industry to provide a holistic analysis of shrimp culture development in Porong.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2280

Yen Ne Foo

Politicized Humanitarian Assistance: The Voluntary Repatriation of Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh

The current proposal to repatriate Rohingyas from Bangladesh to Myanmar is inadequate and lacks the necessary qualities for a safe, humane and rights-based repatriation mechanism. This paper will consider precedents and evaluate the response of state and non-state actors to the humanitarian crisis. In particular, it will interrogate the motivations behind the preference for voluntary repatriation of Rohingya refugees to Myanmar by the governments of Myanmar and Bangladesh and questions its viability as a "durable solution". It argues that political expediency rather than humanitarian priorities has led to the preference for mass repatriation of Rohingya refugees. The underlying socio-economic and political conflicts will also be examined against the backdrop of the repatriation agreement.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 3200

Michele Ford, Michael Gillan and Htwe-Htwe Thein

The ILO as a Development Actor in Southeast Asia

Typically, the International Labour Organization (ILO) is discussed in reference to its role in setting labour standards and the success or otherwise of its attempts to convince governments and employers to respect these standards. Yet over the last several decades it has sought to engage in other aspects of the world of work including knowledge production and employment generation through projects more readily associated with international development organizations or even grassroots non-governmental organizations. In this paper, we discuss the ILO's important and sometimes controversial role in reshaping the legal and institutional framework of labour regulation and its less well-recognised efforts to create opportunities for employment through large-scale development projects, entrepreneurship initiatives and deeper integration into global production networks. The latter, we argue, have been driven by its quest to reposition itself as a development intermediary for other international institutions, national and international businesses, as well as state agencies and policy-makers.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2250

Diego Fossati

Political Islam and Democratic Consolidation in Indonesia

A key ideological dimension in Indonesian politics concerns the role of Islam in public affairs. While some Indonesians favour a clear distinction between religion and the state, others support a larger role for Islam in politics. This paper studies secularism and political Islam in Indonesia from a public opinion perspective, leveraging on a national survey implemented on a randomly selected sample of 1,600 Indonesian citizens. It presents a new index of political Islam that measures public attitudes on various aspects of Islam-state relations, such as the role of Islamic leaders in politics, the legal status of Islam vis-à-vis other religions, and the implementation of sharia law. It then proceeds to analyse how the index varies across sociodemographic, political and ideological factors. The paper discusses the implications of the findings for scholarship on Indonesian politics and pluralism in Muslim-majority countries.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2050

Juliet Fox

Voice as Agency: Communication for Social Change at Community Radio Lospalos (RCL)

Internationally, community radio exists to address issues of inequality and to strive for improved community access and participation within the media. It remains a unique communication platform under digital capitalism, arguably capable of expanding the project of media democratisation across distinct cultural and geographic settings. This paper draws on the findings at Radio Comunidade Lospalos (RCL) in Timor-Leste to explore the ways in which community radio contributes to communication for social change. RCL is one of the first community radio stations in Timor-Leste, and currently exists alongside approximately sixteen stations nationwide. The findings are part of a larger doctoral thesis that combines the theoretical positions of critical Political Economy of Communication and a citizen's media perspective in order to interrogate community radio's democratic and regenerative potential. The project reveals RCL's amplification of media participation, communication rights, media power, communicative democracy and the emergence of a regenerative voice.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2020

Jack Frawley

Finding The Rising Sun: Contrafactum And Cambodian Pop Music

The 1960-70s pop scene in Cambodia thrived with musicians performing at Phnom Penh nightclubs and across the country, with many recording their songs on vinyl. In addition to Sinn Sisamouth, other well-known musicians included Ros Sereysothea singing Komlos Srey Chaom, Yol Aularong and his song Yuvajon Kouge Jet, and Pan Ron with Snaeha. These songs are contrafactum, in which the lyrics changed while the melody remained the same. In his book *Chasing the Rising Sun*, author Ted Anthony asks questions about House of the Rising Sun: "Where had this song come from? Where had it gone? Who carried it there?" The same could be asked of Cambodian 1960-70s pop songs. This paper focuses on how a song travels from place to place, with the lyrics adjusting and changing through the journey, but with the melody remaining constant. It also examines the role popular songs have in maintaining and building culture.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2020

Brigid Freeman

India's Aspirational Skills Agenda for Employment and Development

India's aspirations for skills development are ambitious, both in providing employment and entrepreneurship solutions for the country's youth and other unemployed cohorts, and establishing India as the global capital for the production of skilled workers. This panel contribution explores India's expanding skills ecosystem and increasingly vocationally-oriented higher education system. Particular attention will be given to systemic and individual challenges associated with recruiting students, addressing parity of esteem issues, building the system through public and private models, and providing both skills development and pathways to sustainable employment. This presentation will discuss the internationalisation of India's skills system through both development and cooperative engagement models, and explore the implications of this internationalisation agenda.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2240

Becky Freeman

Tobacco Industry Interference in Asia

The tobacco industry has a long history of influencing, blocking, and stalling effective tobacco control reforms in the Asian region. 30 per cent of the world's smokers live in the Asian-Pacific region. Over 1.5 million deaths were due to tobacco use in the WHO SEARO region in 2012. This paper presents examples of tobacco industry interference in public health within the Asian region, which will be highlighted and discussed. Tactics include leveraging trade agreements, drafting legislation, threatening legal action, funding philanthropy, and undertaking self-described corporate social responsibility actions. Recent developments in tobacco product technology and global public relations campaigns are a potential threat to strengthening tobacco control reforms. A discussion of solutions will include the importance of a united and skilled tobacco control workforce and a firm commitment to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2200

Tim Frewer and Sopheak Chan

Commodity Frontiers in the Cardamom Mountains

This paper explores rupture in the context of small-scale rice farmers on a forest frontier in the Cardamom mountains, Cambodia. It considers how smallholder rice cultivation and forest based livelihoods have been made increasingly precarious as rice, timber, land and labour have been progressively commoditised and connected to large market networks. As commodity frontiers 'rip through' this formerly isolated area, smallholders are left with forests depleted of valuable timber. Simultaneously the presence of large-scale agro-industrial sugar concessions, as well as investment into land for mango production, has placed increasing pressure on smallholder land. It is in the context of this rupture between the demands of new markets and the inability of the environment to continually provide cheap inputs to commodity production that smallholders find themselves in an increasingly precarious position. This paper will explore how smallholders have responded to this precariousness.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2280

Kazuo Fukuura

Resurrecting Lan Na Religiosity: Spirit Possession in Chiang Mai

In Chiang Mai spirit worship, mediumship and Theravada Buddhism has historically formed a loosely configured religious system and the city's traditional religiosity still persists among local people today. I explore two recent developments. First, I consider the resurgence of matrilineal spirit cults and spirit mediumship. While these two cults were previously practised independently, recent observations indicate that these possession rituals are merging into one totality. More and more mediums consider these two cults to be indispensable elements representing the religious tradition of Chiang Mai. Second, there are indications that the traditional religiosity of the city has become more important for religious practitioners. Recent observations indicate that not only mediums but also some Buddhist monks recognize the historical importance of spirit belief in Chiang Mai. Examining these two developments, I explore the heterogeneous and multifaceted relationships among practitioners of spirit worship, spirit mediumship and Theravada Buddhism in contemporary Northern Thailand.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2130

Ka Shing Kalvin Fung

"United We Stand": Why Southeast Asian States Stayed in ASEAN after the Cold War

This article explains the importance of "One Southeast Asia" norms in maintaining the unity of Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) despite the deepening and widening disparities among its member-states after the end of Cold War. This study examines three cases in the post-Cold War era, namely the democratization of Myanmar; Thailand-Cambodia conflicts over the Preah Vihear Temple; and Philippines-ASEAN disagreements related to the management of disputes in the South China Sea. These disagreements about security interests could have possibly resulted in withdrawal from ASEAN membership, but they didn't. This article analyzes discourses from leaders and foreign ministers of ASEAN member-states in order to study the norms embedded in their narratives. Through comparison with the material capacities of individual member-states, combined with concerns about the limited material strength of ASEAN as a collective, this paper argues that ideational factors have prevented the regional organization from falling apart.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 3200

Kaori Fushiki

Indonesian Wayang Potehi and its Changes in the New Order

Wayang Potehi is a form of puppet theatre that had been brought and continued in Chinese / Hokkien diaspora societies in Southeast Asia. Because of its "Chinese" characters, however, it became a target of suppression during the New Order era in Indonesia. Wayang Potehi lost all "Chinese" written materials, such as play notes, music notation and also some of its ritualistic aspects. In addition, because of this suppression, practitioners have had to change some customs of its performance. Due to this suppression, disassociation with "Chinese" things and a mixture of local people and behavior, it has come to possess a very unique style. This paper will examine the performance of Wayang Potehi in Indonesia to outline how its practice was affected during the New Order era.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2010

Jely Galang

'Dangerous' Chinese Labourers in the Nineteenth-century Philippines

During the nineteenth century, Chinese labourers played an important role in the Philippines' economy. They were employed by the Spanish colonial government, foreign commercial firms, and private businessmen in various industries and projects, usually in menial jobs in different parts of the islands. Many labourers could not pay their taxes, hence, possessed no documents of identification. From the colonial administration's view, these labourers formed part of the 'dangerous classes' imperilling the colony's financial stability and challenging the state's authority to regulate its subjects' activities. I examine the lives and circumstances of Chinese labourers who were arrested and punished for being indigent and undocumented. A collective biography of these 'criminals', reconstructed from police reports and court proceedings, demonstrates how colonial policies affected the ordinary labouring Chinese, and how these individuals from the lower strata of society devised ways to evade harsh policies in order to live and survive.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2070

Ruth Gamble

From Fortified Passes to 'Choke Points': A Brief History of Access to Lhasa and Thimphu

Most urban cities in the Himalaya and Tibet were built for protection rather than connection. They developed in broad, river valleys, with timber, sand, stones, and, most importantly, narrow entrance points that could be easily defended. For pre-modern urban migrants, centres with these attributes offered protection and a higher-standard of living. In the contemporary world, however, as urban populations grow and city dwellers seek to connect to the outside world, the blessings of fortified passes have become the curse of "choke points". This paper will examine the transformation in the perception of mountain cities by focusing on the history of access routes to Lhasa, the capital of the Tibetan Autonomous Region, and Thimphu, the capital of Bhutan. It will examine the changing influence of these paths on local and regional politics, comparing early efforts to narrow them with recent attempts to widen them.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 3270

Liam Gammon

International Media in Indonesia's Domestic Politics

Ample attention has been given to how new media technologies are disrupting long-established patterns of media consumption in Indonesia, and the corresponding changes in the role media plays in influencing citizens' political and religious attitudes. So far, the main subjects of research have been emergent domestic digital media- either mainstream or aligned to fringe religious or political groups. But one under-investigated topic is the effect of Indonesians' ever-easier access to news sources from abroad. Through qualitative analysis of contemporary online discourse, this paper will reflect on how international sources of news and information on Indonesian and world affairs are interpreted by different groups of Indonesians. It will explore how narratives from abroad are repackaged, critiqued and instrumentalised by domestic politico-media intermediaries amid rising nationalist sentiment in today's Indonesia, and make historical comparisons with the public reception of international perspectives during the New Order era.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2240

Pauline Gan

Photography, Race and the Shaping of a Malaysian National Identity

Race has played an important role in the journey that Malaysia has taken, from colonial outpost to nation, and continues to play a crucial role in the Malaysian national narrative today. This paper begins by considering the role of photography in entrenching theories regarding race and racial difference and the manner in which these theories supported and justified the wave of European colonization up till the early 19th century. The paper submits that, in the case of Malaysia, British colonial institutions, policies, and practices served to segregate the different races and discouraged the formation of shared interests, a common identity, or any idea of nationhood. It concludes by examining how Malaysian contemporary artists Yee I-Lann and Vincent Leong have subverted photography's traditional role in reinforcing notions of racial difference and contributed to a more nuanced and deeper understanding of race and its place in the evolving nation that is Malaysia.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2190

Facundo Garasino

Transcending Areas: Migratory and Intellectual Connections between Japan and Latin America

Historian and sociologist Willem van Schendel argues that Area Studies divided the world according to imperial boundaries, thus making invisible the preexisting socio-cultural realities which crossed the newly conceived areas. This paper challenges the current boundaries of Area Studies by highlighting the transversal relationships between Japan and Latin America during the first half of the twentieth century. By focusing on the endeavors of Nihon Rikkokai, a private organization for supporting Japanese overseas migration, and the research and scholarship produced within the ministries of Foreign Affairs and Colonial Affairs, this paper traces how ideas and activities regarding Latin America became entangled with the expansion of the Japanese Empire in Asia and the Pacific. Attention towards the ideological, institutional and political continuities between Japanese migration and economic activities in Asia and Latin America will reveal a transpacific and transhemispheric space which problematizes the predominant divisions in areas of knowledge.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2060

Diego Garcia Rodriguez

Queering Islam: LGBT empowerment through Muslim faith in Indonesia

Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) Muslims the world over struggle to find ways to reconcile their sexual orientation, gender identity and Islamic faith. Using the case study of Indonesia, while considering broader implications for LGBT Muslims worldwide, this paper seeks to explore how these conflicts can be mediated. The reality of LGBT emancipation through the practice of Islamic faith takes on relevance in Indonesia, where, among other activities, LGBT prayer groups, interfaith queer camps for young people and the opening of an Islamic boarding school for transgender Muslims have emerged as evidence of the possibilities of reconciling Islam with homosexuality.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2003

John Garzoli

The Curious Case of Chui Chai Benjakai

The 1999 Album World Jazz Jam 2 involved a collaboration between musicians from the Thai 'classical' tradition and European jazz musicians. It contains a recording of 'Chui Chai Benjakai' from khon theatre which is recognised as the highest of the Thai dramatic arts. This version combines the tuning system, instruments, and stylistic practices associated with traditional piphat performance with instruments, musical structures, performance practices, and ideas about improvisation associated with jazz. The recording illuminates aesthetic, structural, and other theoretical complexities involved in musical interculturalism and poses questions about musical fusion that have not previously been addressed. This research clarifies processes of intercultural musical synthesis by considering the relationship between sounding and non-sounding elements of music to show that performers confront significant obstacles when combining musical systems which share no common notes, are underpinned by different stylistic and aesthetic ideals, and play different cultural roles in the societies where they circulate.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2020

Alisa Gaunder

Cracking the Glass Ceiling in Japan: The Constraints posed by Party Organization

Female representation in the Japanese Diet has increased since electoral reform in 1994. Women also have taken on important cabinet and party-level positions. Given these developments, why hasn't there been a female prime minister in Japan? More generally, how does Japan compare to other countries in terms of female political leadership positions? This paper explores these questions through case studies of Murata Renho, former Democratic Party head, Inada Tomomi, former LDP Defense Minister, and Koike Yuriko, Tokyo governor. These case studies shed light on the resources, opportunities and constraints posed by the current institutional landscape. The paper maintains that party organization is a large constraint on female representation generally and female ascendance to leadership positions more specifically.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2050

Lia Genovese

From Landlocked Laos to Insular Malaysia: Stone Cults and Spirits

The Plain of Jars was installed centuries ago in Laos. Illness or even death can befall anyone who removes a jar, while the sky grows dark and menacing and a snake emerges from the soil. Water drawn from a particular jar can cure sick children but cutting wood awakens the jars' spirits, which must be appeased by sacrificing pigs and chickens accompanied by chants, candles and incense. In Malaysia's Sabah, villagers select and install new menhirs for specific purposes: domestic, ritual or the administration of customary law. The 'living stones' of Sabah can act as boundary stones, tombstones, 'oath stones', 'peace stones' or even 'memoir stones'. In the presence of a 'tamu stone', violators admit wrongdoing and pledge not to re-offend. This presentation will compare and contrast the landlocked Plain of Jars with coastal Sabah's menhirs, for the analysis of cults among the communities of two markedly diverse megalithic cultures.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2130

Ken George

Craft, Cult, and Ethos in India: When Work is Worship

Although Vishwakarma worship in India has been associated with hereditary artisan castes and their tools, his presence has moved beyond crafts workshops and into workplaces associated with the country's infrastructural systems and networks: factories, engineering schools, design studios, IT firms, public works departments, and industrial parks. "Work is worship," declares Vishwakarma, the annual online magazine of Birla Vishwakarma Mahavidyalaya Engineering College in Gujarat. The unprecedented growth and visibility of Vishwakarma worship across India show unmistakable ties to the building of contemporary infrastructure projects, to promulgating an ethos of technological skill and craftsmanship among the broad workforce, and to the mobilization of a "creative class" of professionals. This paper reports on recent (2017-2018) ethnographic fieldwork on Vishwakarma worship in workplace settings in Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, and West Bengal, regarding such worship as an ethical armature for contemporary techno-economic systems.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2130

Nikolaus Gerold

The Challenge of Atmospheres

This paper analyzes the debut album tour of a self-described "Tribal Punk Band" from Northeast India, through the lens of New Phenomenology and Gernot Böhme's philosophy of atmospheres. The latter offers an innovative perspective on collective emotions, their transmissibility, and effects on individual feelings and behaviour. It will explore how political actors develop and constantly readapt atmospherological practices and knowledge to challenge norms, communicate with their audiences, and bring about political change. While scholarship on atmospheres has often suggested a Eurocentric bias and a certain forgetfulness of structural factors like class and gender, this paper will emphasize the significant challenges of atmospheric communication. It therefore discusses how the musicians of the radical punk band regularly experienced unexpected complications and challenges during their political "musicking", and how, after all, an Anthropology of Atmospheres can cope with the challenges of investigating the production, perception, and ontologies of social atmospheres in different cultural contexts.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2290

Katherine Gibson

Community Economies in Monsoon Asia

'Community' is a politically loaded term. In Asia it is associated with self-sufficiency, subsistence economy, and local knowledge. But practices associated with the term 'community' are often positioned as suspicious, unfounded, romantic and beholden to manipulation by political ideologies. This paper critically examines the discursive positioning of 'community' economic practices in Asia. As part of an attempt to produce a radically different map of Monsoon Asia's economic geography, I take up post-development thinker Boaventura de Sousa Santos' urging for scholars to produce a 'sociology of absence' as a prelude to generating a 'sociology of emergence'. I introduce a method of reading for difference that brings to light words and phrases of a language of community economic practice, opening up the space to 'learn to be affected' by 'other' rationalities and potentialities.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2280

Peter Gibson

Chinese-Australian Furniture Factory Strikes, 1885-1908

There were at least five strikes by Chinese-Australian furniture factory workers over the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, involving several hundred workers in each instance. Next to agriculture, furniture manufacturing was the most important economic activity for Chinese people in Australia – engaging approximately 2,000 Australia-wide at peak in 1912 – meaning that these strikes are highly significant to the history of Chinese overseas labour. Historians including Andrew Markus and Marilyn Lake have highlighted the hostility of the ‘white’ labour movement toward these strikes, as well as the movement’s successful efforts to see racialised labour legislation enacted against Chinese furniture factories. In this paper, though, I explore the extent to which the activities of ‘European’, or ‘white’, labour agitators, despite their anti-Chinese objectives, inspired and even enhanced industrial action by Chinese factory workers. The resultant picture, I contend, disrupts current understandings of historical encounters between Chinese and non-Chinese workers.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2040

Rebecca Gidley

Bokor National Park: A Microcosm of Cambodian History

Located in the Domrei (Elephant) Mountains and known as the mountain where clouds turn, Bokor’s climate meant that the French colonialists regarded it as an escape from the rest of the country. Bokor Hill Station hosted glamorous parties for the elite, after local Cambodians had been taxed to finance its construction, and worked in brutal conditions to construct the road up the mountain if they could not afford to pay said tax. After Cambodia’s independence it passed hands between major political players before hosting French troops during the UN’s mission in 1992-3. Now, part of the land designated as Preah Monivong National Park it has been leased by the government to a private company for 99 years. Having paid US\$1 billion for the land, the company has constructed a hotel and casino. This paper explores the history of Bokor as a reflection of the history of Cambodia more broadly.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2040

Michael Gillan and Michele Ford

Wage Initiatives in the Garment Industry in Southeast Asia

The status of Southeast Asian nations as labour intensive manufacturing hubs within global supply chains has drawn international attention to their varying labour standards and employment conditions. In particular, international concern over weak social protection and wages for workers in the garment industry has also been amplified by consumer, union and NGO activism that targets high-profile global brands sourcing from the region. This paper provides an assessment of various global and regional initiatives (union, multi-stakeholder, corporate) to improve wages and conditions for workers in the garment industry. Each of these initiatives have limitations in scope and effectiveness and – as multi-scalar and multi-constituent organisations – face serious challenges in translating their goals and aspiration to practical outcomes for workers and sustained engagement with local trade unions and worker organisations.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2250

Josephine Gillespie, Nicola Perry and Dan Penny

Wetland Fires and Conservation: A Challenge for the Protected Area Approach

Cambodia is part of the Indo-Burmese biodiversity hotspot and now approximately 7 million hectares is classified as a Protected Area (PA). PAs are spatially defined places given protection through law and remain an essential tool of biodiversity conservation. Yet, there are constant human-induced pressures on PAs. This paper considers the impacts of environmental change on a fragile protected wetland area in Cambodia. The Tonle Sap in central Cambodia is the largest freshwater lake in mainland Southeast Asia and parts of the lake are protected under international law through the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (<http://www.ramsar.org/>). Using one community, Prek Toal, as a case study, I consider problems with current protected area policy. In particular, I draw attention to the adverse impacts of recent devastating fires on the people and environment of the Prek Toal protected wetlands.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2280

Alexander Ginnan

The Ebbs and Flows of Uranihon: Beyond the Dichotomies of the Nation

The conception of rural regions in binary opposition to urban areas is premised on the overarching category of the nation. Throughout most of the twentieth century, the main island of Japan was divided between the rapidly modernizing Tokyo area along the Pacific coast, and a less developed rural region along the coast of the Sea of Japan known at the time as Uranihon. The continual migration of people from Uranihon to Tokyo is often cited as a reason for the region's present low population density. This paper aims to reconsider this region through the work of interdisciplinary artist Cindy Mochizuki, which engages the history of migration from Tottori Prefecture (a region within Uranihon), to the west coast of Canada at the beginning of the twentieth century. My analysis of Mochizuki's work will demonstrate both the possibility and necessity of envisioning this region outside a rural-urban dichotomy.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2060

Keshab Giri

Female Combatants in Nepal's Maoist Insurgency: Two Steps Forward, One Step Backward

The Maoist insurgency in Nepal (1996-2006) remains a puzzle in many senses. Despite being a patriarchal society, the Maoists in Nepal managed to draw a significant proportion of women from domesticity into the public domain. During the Maoist insurgency, women were highly represented in non-traditional masculine roles. However, most of the women who associated themselves with Maoists during the insurgency have since withdrawn back to the domestic sphere. This paper asks, why did the Maoists recruit women into both military and political roles? It also explores whether this recruitment was the result of a carefully thought out gender policy. Finally, the paper asks whether the Maoist insurgency was just a momentary blip for gender equality and women's empowerment, or a long-term trend for the equal rights of women. The paper uses qualitative methodology (semi-structured interviews) of female ex-combatants and elites during the Maoist insurgency in Nepal.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 3003

Bryan Goh

Cultural Contacts: Teochew-Catholic Communities in 20th Century Singapore

This paper examines the dialectic discourse of cultures that were transmitted along missionary networks. It analyses the agency of individuals negotiating the often-problematic connections between Chinese traditions and Western Catholicism, and the subsequent amalgamation of cultures. It is this amalgamation of cultures that later forms the heritage of a localized interpretation of Catholicism in Singapore. The paper focuses on Maria Lee Ah Kin, a Chinese refugee who arrived in Singapore in 1939 through French missionary connections, and highlights her role within a culturally different community of Shantou Teochew migrants. Lee's simultaneous embodiment of various identities and ability to transcend cultural barriers allowed her to contribute significantly to the development of a distinct brand of Teochew-Catholicism in Singapore. The paper thus argues that the acculturation and dialectic discourse fostered new distinct communal identities arising from the inter-connectivity of Catholicism in Asia.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2070

Teck Fann Goh

Film Festivals and Cultural Diplomacy in the Asia-Pacific: The Role of Japanese Film Festivals

This paper examines the recent development of cultural diplomacy film festivals by focusing on the expansion of Japanese Film Festivals in the Asia-Pacific. Cultural diplomacy film festivals are designed to facilitate cultural exchange by showcasing a nation's culture and images abroad through the lens of cinema. An analysis of the festivals' aims, institutional workings and programming can help to provide a conceptual understanding of the role of cultural diplomacy film festivals and their impact across borders. This paper draws on empirical findings and case studies of the Japanese Film Festivals in Australia, Malaysia and Thailand to explore the connections that occur at the level of culture, politics, and economy. It is hoped that discussions can reveal new insights into the cultural diplomacy film festival format that has been developing and contributing in distinctive ways but has yet to be accounted for or closely documented in Film Festival Studies.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2060

Lina Gong

Comparing the Role of Non-State Actors in Disaster Response in China and ASEAN

East and Southeast Asia are prone to natural disasters and climate change further increases risks. Regional countries have developed their own approach to disaster response based on their respective national conditions and experience. Developing Southeast Asian countries like Indonesia and the Philippines have dynamic civil societies that form a strong force for disaster response, but their national governments face the challenge of lack of resources. China has a strong government that has good capacities in disaster response and the space for non-state actors (NSAs) to contribute is smaller. Nevertheless, a general trend has been seen across the region that NSAs are playing a greater role. This paper seeks to examine how NSAs engage in disaster response in different contexts and the factors that shape the role of NSAs. Based on these findings, the paper also identifies opportunities for enhancing China-ASEAN cooperation in disaster response at the level of society.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3270

Xue Gong

CSR Entanglement in Southeast Asia: China's state-driven investment in infrastructure

The majority of developing Southeast Asian countries face the common challenge of sourcing for sufficient investment to build infrastructure. Embedded in its Belt and Road Initiative, the infrastructure sector is a key destination for China's growing investment in Southeast Asia. However, China's growing presence in this sector in Southeast Asia has resulted in mixed responses as its state-driven capitals are believed to undermine international efforts in improving governance. Nonetheless, this paper finds China has been promoting corporate social responsibility (CSR) in its overseas investments and the evolving institutional settings on China's CSR have impacted Chinese investment behavior. By comparing China's infrastructure investments in Vietnam, Myanmar and Indonesia, this paper finds variations among Chinese capitals are critical to facilitate or hinder effective implementation of CSR. It also examines how Chinese CSR engage in different investment contexts and the factors that shape the impacts of Chinese investments.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3270

Susan Goodwin and Archana Voola

Social Inclusion Versus Randomised Control Trial Assessments: How is Program Success Represented?

Program success in anti-poverty programs is often measured using financial and economic indicators. However, such assessments tend to overlook analyses of social structures, relationships, and norms detrimental to the life of program participants. We contend that evaluations that capture participants' own representations of transformation provide alternative indicators of program success. We demonstrate how this can be achieved by contrasting the results of a Randomised Control Trials (RCT) based evaluation with the results of our study exploring social inclusion outcomes of the same ultra-poor program. Whilst offering a useful riposte to the burgeoning trend in international development policy to employ RCT en masse, this paper also posits a broader conceptualisation of program success, based on social inclusion outcomes.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2250

Jesse Grayman

Discourses of Shame in an Indonesian Community-Driven Development Program

Generasi, an Indonesian community-driven development (CDD) program, aims to stimulate demand for improved basic social services from local government health and education providers in poor rural villages. An inter-village forum convenes at the end of the annual program cycle with village volunteers, village leaders, and local government stakeholders attending. Each village's achievements are publicly presented and ranked; the highest performers earn rewards through an incentive scheme. Development technocrats in government and donor agencies frame these events in normative neoliberal terms: CDD supports Indonesia's decentralisation, improves local governance through incentives and rewards, and achieves discrete development targets subject to public audit and accountability. In interviews with Generasi stakeholders in Jakarta and diverse rural communities across Indonesia, a consistent contrast with the program's logic emerges: CDD actors describe their motivation to achieve targets not based on incentive and reward schemes, but rather through more familiar Indonesian discourses of shame (*malu*).

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2290

Veronica Gregorio

Contemporary Gender Ideologies of Rural Families: Intra-household Relationships in the Philippines

Smallholdings or family farms have always been present in the Philippine economy. Fluidity in the gender division of labor within rural families are becoming visible due to the increasing global demand for non-traditional agricultural exports and growing migration patterns which involve both men and women household heads. This paper seeks to examine contemporary gender ideologies and intra-household relationships surrounding family headship and management of family farms. Through key interviews and focused group discussions in three areas of the Philippines – Ilocos Norte, Cebu, and Davao – the paper will explore the role of family farms and their changing function in the existing relationship between parents and children, husbands and wives, and among siblings.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2200

Chris Gregory

A Stone is a Stone, but Give it Respect and it Becomes a God: Reflections on a Halbi Proverb

Political theology on the Bastar plateau of central India is a classic illustration of Mus's paradigm: a territorial cult defined by the presence of an aniconic stone image of Mother Earth (mati) located in a sacred grove; a local spirit (dev) cult whose material presence takes the form of carved stone and bronze images of deified ancestors housed in temples; and a royal state-wide cult that celebrates the king's benevolence through his genealogical relationship to the great gods (bhagwan) of the Hindu pantheon. Each cult has its own male priest-gainta, siraha and brahman-but, if we listen carefully, we can hear the domestic voices of priestesses (gurumai) who sing oral epics about the bhagwan in a classic subaltern counterpoint. Their songs celebrate Shiva's role as First Farmer, not Ram's as Warrior, and pose the question of why rice farming is at the bottom of the pen/sword/purse/plough hierarchy in India.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2130

Damian Grenfell

Three Modernities in Timor-Leste: Key Dimensions of Social Change in Constituting the New Republic

Since formal independence in 2002, the territory once known as Portuguese Timor and then as 'Tim-Tim' – a short hand demarcating it as the 27th province of the occupying Indonesia – has seen enormous efforts concentrated on modernising social relations and institutions. State-building, peace-building, human rights, transitional justice and nation-building have been driven variously by a global network of NGOs, state agencies and donors with the aim of changing the social fabric of Timorese life. While the exogenous drivers to modernity are vital to understanding Timor-Leste today, two other vitally important dimensions are anchored in the pre-independence period. First, foreign concentrations of power including the Portuguese colonial state, the Catholic Church, and the Indonesian State in different ways re-gear social relations, and second, a largely elite-led endogenous effort, particularly manifest in an emergent nationalist leadership, has continued to shape the experience of modernity in Timor-Leste to this day.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2020

Michael Griffiths

Parahita and Democratization: The Political Economy of Self-help

Although traditions of reciprocity have long existed in rural Myanmar, the more recent emergence of more structured organizations of self-help, self-identifying with the concept of parahita, presents both challenges and opportunities to State actors seeking to establish a broader social contract. Parahita organizations increasingly occupy a space between formal administration, religious institutions and established traditional obligations, formalizing elements of these into new iterations which appeal to the notion of parahita for legitimacy. Recent evidence points to a significant level of both operational effectiveness and organizational efficiency, ultimately representing significant localized, and more horizontal expressions of social contract. Religious underpinnings, in most cases linked to Buddhism, are frequently expressed in broader ethical frameworks, but also linked strongly to Burmese/Buddhist identity. This raises a wider question of whether this emergent social welfare movement is likely to lead to more inclusive forms of belonging, or a more fragmented society.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 3310

Nathan Grills

Measuring Poverty and Barriers to Access for People with Disability in India

Recent disability estimates in India vary between 25 million (Ministry of Home Affairs, 2016) and 100 million people (World Health Organisation, 2011). Estimates of poverty are similarly high at around 270 million (World Bank). People with disability are far more likely to be living in poverty. This paper looks at various factors associated with disability that might contribute to poverty such as social exclusion, physical access and level of education. A cross-sectional population-based survey was conducted on a sample of 2,431 adults, selected from Uttarakhand State (North India) using a two-stage cluster randomised sampling technique. The results reinforced the understanding that disability is strongly associated with economic status (OR=4); while various social determinants (poor access to health, education and employment, community exclusion, ability to take advantage of various rights) were associated with disability.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2240

Gerry Groot

The CCPs United Front Work Department today: Contradictions of Xi Jinping's New Era

This paper outlines the scope of united front work under Xi Jinping and explains its expansion to account for new social groups within China such as social media, and the increased importance to the CCP of the growing numbers of Chinese students studying abroad in places such as Australia. The dramatic rise of the United Front Work Department under Xi is related to the Party's increased emphasis on ideology domestically, and the promotion of Xi's visions externally. The new push to again attempt to assimilate hitherto distinct groups, like ethnic minorities and religious believers, is related to the Party's analysis of the collapse of the Soviet Union, the student movements of 1987 and 1989 and an apparent faith that the UFWD and the Party will be able to manage this New Era of transition using social media and Artificial Intelligence as well as coercion when necessary.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2010

Tristan Grunow

Engineering Networks of Empire in Colonial Taiwan and Korea

This paper traces the pan-imperial networks that constructed Japanese colonial rule. Trained in Tokyo and employed on colonial worksites in Taipei and Seoul, Japanese civil engineers applied metropolitan archives of engineering knowledge, techniques, and plans to reshape colonial landscapes in the name of justifying Japanese colonial rule. Under the rubric of "development," massive amounts of earth was dynamited and removed to lay railways and rural roads; scores of stone and gravel quarried for railbed ballast and street surface pavements; vast stores of timber, granite, and brick harvested to erect new buildings. Yet these public works projects were designed as much to solidify claims to territory, reify discourses of colonial modernization, and project cultural superiority, as they were for practical purposes. Thus, a close reading of these projects, the civil engineers who planned and implemented them, and the materials they mobilized, delineates the networks that engineered Japanese colonial power.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2060

Luise Guest

(In)visible Ink: Performing Female Bodies in Chinese Contemporary Art

Ink is embedded with political and cultural significance in Chinese art: historically it constructed a material and aesthetic form of encoded, performative national identity. Painting with ink is inevitably an embodied act, but the female body as active agent in its production has been almost entirely absent to date. This paper considers three performance artists who challenge this gendering. Ma Yanling applies the invented characters of a female syllabary, Nūshu, writing its script on her own body and those of other women. Xiao Lu pours ink and water over her body in rituals of baptism and endurance. Xie Rong writes 'calligraphy' with her own hair, and paints her naked body with blue-and-white porcelain patterns, challenging a western gaze that positions Chinese women as the oriental 'other'. This paper argues that by inserting their female bodies into a canon that excluded them, these artists challenge gendered norms of the ink tradition.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2190

David Guest

Constraints to Agricultural Development: Smallholder Cocoa farmers in Sulawesi and Bougainville

Labour contributes about 50 per cent to the cost of cocoa production. Adoption of new technologies by cocoa farmers, leading to higher incomes and living standards, requires healthy, trained workers. Our surveys of several thousand farmers and their families in Bougainville and Sulawesi confirmed that productivity is constrained by poor health and nutrition and the lack of a clear price incentive. Market volatility creates uncertainty, disincentivising investment. Young, relatively healthy labourers migrate to towns and cities in search of better living conditions and higher incomes, leaving an aging farming population with increasing health problems and poor access to services. This paper proposes that effective programs to improve cocoa production and quality require interdisciplinary teams with expertise in agriculture, health, environment, marketing and social sciences that focus on intensification of cocoa farming, improvement of cocoa quality and market access, diversification of family incomes, gender equity and One-Health/Eco-Health programs aiming to improve community health.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2280

Francisco Jayme Paolo Guiang

History as Social Criticism: the Marxist Tradition in the Selected Works of Renato Constantino

Renato Constantino, a historian and public intellectual, was one of the pioneers in the Marxist interpretation of Philippine history. Constantino's works, especially his two-volume history book entitled *The Philippines: A Past Revisited* (1975) and *The Philippines: A Continuing Past* (1979), are collectively identified by local academics as essential to the leftist tradition in Philippine historical scholarship. This study argues that by tracing the development of Constantino's Marxist thought through a close examination of selected works on Philippine history and society from 1940 to 1992, one can prove that the historian considers historical discipline not only as a way of studying the past but also as a tool for social criticism. Although Constantino does not directly mention or define the concept of "history as social criticism," analyzing his works in terms of social criticism could elicit a deeper comprehension about the historian's Marxist views on Philippine society and history.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2070

James Guild

WALHI, Development and the Dynamism of Indonesian Democracy

In 2014 Indonesia launched a massive five-year national infrastructure investment plan. Under the old authoritarian New Order, development often over-rode environmental and sustainability concerns in the interest of economic growth. As a young decentralized democracy grassroots stakeholders now find themselves more empowered to challenge this national development narrative and oppose projects with adverse social or environmental impacts. The Indonesian Forum for the Environment (WALHI) is one of these stakeholders. They are an activist network that frequently protests big development projects, advocating for environmental protections and indigenous rights. This paper analyzes WALHI's impact during the last three years on major airport and power plant projects. Although the projects tend to proceed even in the face of local resistance, WALHI has been effective at pressuring developers (often state-owned) and investors to moderate their approaches by improving transparency, offering more equitable compensation to impacted populations, and respecting due process.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 3310

Yingjie Guo

Selective Memory: Why Only the Sino-Japanese Wars are Commemorated in China?

It is widely known that only the wars with Japan are commemorated in the People's Republic, but it is rarely asked why this is the case. Answers can be found in the role of memory in nation-building, particularly in fostering national identity and national unity. Nation-building invariably entails the creation of a mode of national communication and socialization in which myths and memories become the basis of the national community. The PRC's wars with countries other than Japan do not fit the bill. However, representations of China's national memories as inevitable, natural or stable are misleading as the memories are shaped by the politics of remembering and forgetting, which are, in turn, tied to fluctuating Sino-Japan relations and to the PRC state's legitimation. Which wars are to be remembered or forgotten depends on the imperatives for nation-building and regime legitimation.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2060

Shivani Gupta

Women and the City: Everyday Encounters in Banaras

The everyday life is the unseen, unnoticed necessity which subsumes within it the structures that operate and produce inequalities. It is within the domain of the everyday, protected by its routineness, that patriarchy manifests and operates. This paper critically examines the everyday lived-experiences of women in one of the most religious cities in the world - Banaras - a place that, from time immemorial, has been characterised as the most scared city for Hindus in the world. This narrative of the city has discounted all other experiences of being in the city especially for women - who are oppressed by religion as well as by the way city and its spaces are designed, structured, organised and produced. This is because both are entrenched in patriarchy. The paper uses an ethnographic mode of inquiry to explore women's lives in a predominantly Hindu city and their day-to-day encounters and experiences.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2130

Avijit Gupta

Rivers and People in Southeast Asia

Plate tectonics and people have created Southeast Asia. Its structural outlines were formed by the collision of the Indian Plate with the Eurasian one, raising the Himalaya Mountains. As a result, a series of alternate highlands and valleys came into existence, stretching northwest – southeast. Southeast Asia is a subcontinent of surplus water. Four large rivers – the Irrawaddy, Salween, Mekong and Chao Phraya - flow through these structure-guided valleys. The upland slopes are drained by a large number of tributaries, and short, wide estuaries wind through coastal plains. The river valleys are related to migration routes, settlements, political occupation and management of water from historical times to current large-scale impoundments. Economic development and environmental degradation of Southeast Asia, both related to landforms and hydrology, are largely determined by regional rivers.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2040

Maria Hach

Tracing the Past, Uncovering the Present: Cambodian-Australian Women and Historical Trauma

Using the concept of 'intergenerational hauntings' (Cho 2008; Gordon 2008; Abraham and Torok 1994) as the basis for further exploration, my research investigates the affective force of the Cambodian genocide- a period marked by extreme suffering, death, loss, fear, and dislocation- as it is experienced across time and space; incubated, transmitted and embodied by the generation following. In particular, I explore the ways in which 1.5 and second-generation Cambodian-Australian women experience, understand, and negotiate historical trauma within particular geographical and temporal contexts. Drawing from my theoretical and empirical research, this paper will discuss the ways in which Cambodian-Australian women recover 'invisible' histories, their experiences of silence, and their embodied experiences of inherited trauma at different moments in time. I argue that the affective force of the 'Killing Fields' is relational, contextually driven, cultural, discursive, and a site of continual negotiation.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2020

Teresa Hall

People-centred Mental Health Care in Timor-Leste

Timor-Leste is in the process of developing its mental health system to address the population burden of mental health problems resulting from such factors as war, poverty and unemployment. The National Mental Health Strategy of Timor-Leste 2016-2020 (awaiting approval) aims to integrate mental health into primary health care, relying upon intersectoral collaboration. This reflects a people-centred approach to health care, in which health care consumers, families and communities are active participants in designing, planning, delivering, monitoring and evaluating the health system; 'nothing about us without us'. Given that people-centred health care has emerged from the Global North, it is not known whether this concept should be applied in Timor-Leste and other countries in Asia. This paper outlines mixed-method research conducted from September 2017 to January 2018 that critically assesses the current state, acceptability and feasibility of people-centredness at the national (Dili), municipality (Baucau) and administrative post levels (Venilale).

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2290

Amber Hammad

Localizing Globalization: Gender Ideologies of Pakistani Urban Citizens

There is a gap in research exploring various aspects of Pakistan's hybridizing urban social culture with its existing underlying debates about tradition and religion, versus modernity. In a conservative dichotomous gender culture where strict boundaries between men and women are accepted, what is the western female attire in the contemporary Pakistani print media (where women's attire is not bound to the conservative expectations of the society and/or religion) reflective of? Does it reflect changing gender ideologies of urban Pakistani people, from being conservative to liberal? This paper is neither an exhaustive survey of the images in the Pakistani print media, nor a quantitative analysis of the urban middle-class families of Pakistan. It is a personal and qualitative research analysis and an effort to examine a lacuna in research studies on Pakistani social anthropology.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2003

Nguyen Hanh

Gendering the Future: Sex Selection among the Educated Middle Class in Vietnam

Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB), has risen above the natural level of 105 males per 100 females in several Asian countries over last 20 years, to between 110 and 120 males per 100 female births. A major factor in SRB imbalance is son preference, implemented through prenatal gender selection in sex-selective abortions. This leads to serious demographic, socio-economic and many policy implications. It also reflects and reinforces the current gender inequality in society and causes adverse impacts on women including harm to mental and physical health, reproductive health, women's rights and increase in gender-based violence. Vietnam data show that the highest rates of sex-selected abortion are among educated and/or rich women. This presentation provides available data on SRB imbalance, discusses possible causes and effects of this of this phenomenon in Vietnam and asks the question: how can we contribute to the reduction of sex selection and improve gender equality?

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2003

Lena Hanifah

Advancing Gender Justice in Indonesian Religious Courts after Supreme Court Regulation 3/2017

The 2016 Annual Report of the Indonesian Supreme Court determined women and children's access to justice as its renewing enhancement program, followed by the issuance of the new Indonesian Supreme Court Regulation 3/2017. The regulation is supposed to guide judges in court cases or lawsuits involving women. But, no religious court was selected in the gender-sensitive court model program. Will the new policy help to advance women's rights in accessing justice in religious courts? This paper analyses the policy-making process behind this regulation by concentrating on the issue of gender equality. It also draws attention to the issue of women's access to justice through religious courts. My fieldwork findings reveal that women feel reluctant to settle disputes in religious courts. I uncover various reasons for this, including anxiety about the trial process, breaking the family bond, community's accusation, and the fear of being punished by God.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 3180

Devon Hanna

New Zealand Humanitarian Responses to the 2015 Nepal Earthquakes

Nepal and New Zealand (NZ) are imagined as sharing a special relationship, forged largely by Sir Edmund Hillary's ascent of Mt Everest in 1953, and continued today through aid scholarships, charitable foundations, and tourism. Through this paper, I engage with this imaginary, drawing upon interviews with New Zealanders who responded to the 2015 Nepal earthquakes, as well as Nepali individuals that worked closely with them. Whilst much of the global humanitarian response to disasters is professionalised, many NZ participants spoke of an emotional attachment to Nepal and its people as the catalyst for their response. In contrast, interviews with Nepali New Zealanders and Nepali expatriates highlighted critiques of post-disaster offerings by NZ humanitarians. This research reveals discourses of the 'worthy other' or 'deserving poor', and points to the personal rather than political connections the two countries share.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2290

Gitte Marianne Hansen

Women in the World of Murakami Haruki

Literary analyses of gender representations in Murakami Haruki's work have generally led to two critical conclusions about his character construction: first, that his fiction mirrors Japanese patriarchy; and second, that he positions female characters as objects for male subjectivities and sexualities. While some of Murakami's stories do fit such generalizations, these criticisms appear incomplete. Murakami's works are not just 'boku-stories' (male-narrated-I-stories) that reproduce established gender roles and exploit the female through the lonesome male narrative. His works also portray female main characters, protagonists and narrators that act as subjects in their own worlds, using their own language and first-person pronoun ('watashi') to convey stories of their own, as evident in 'Sleep' (1989), 'The Ice Man' (1991) and 'The Little Green Monster' (1991). In this paper I will discuss Murakami's female characters beyond the 'mysterious young girl' and 'disappeared woman' that his readers know so well.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2010

Annisa Hartoto

Under the Dark Shade of Palm Oil Trees: The Politics of Indigenous Dayak Movement and Human Rights

In this paper, I seek to visit the juncture between politics, human rights discourse, and indigenous peoples movements. I examine the village border disputes between two Dayak Benuaq tribespeople in East Kalimantan in responding to pressures from the state and corporations through palm oil concessions. I argue that while human rights discourse is facilitative bringing indigenous issues to international fora, the principles of equal liberty and universality remain detrimental to indigenous welfare. Injustice and inequality prevail, due to power imbalances in the structure of society between indigenous peoples, the state, and transnational corporations. I conclude that in reality, there is still a large gap between the standards of liberal human rights project and the recognition of indigenous rights to development and self-determination, more specifically of indigenous collective rights to land and resources. The political will of the state is imperative for the full realisation of indigenous rights.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 3310

Victoria Haskins

'Her Only Real Intimate': British Colonialism, Loyalty and the Visual Iconography of the Indian Ayah

Throughout British rule in India, images of female Indian servants proliferated, standing as virtual icons for the social dynamics of the Raj. From high art to family snapshots, to the ubiquitous colonial postcard, the ayahs were part of a wider visual economy of images of "native" servitude. These depictions bore the weight of quite specific and gendered inflections of meanings of affect and intimacies across the borders of race, class, and culture. In this paper, I explore a series of visual representations of ayahs created between the late 18th to the early 20th centuries. Gathered from archives in Australia, the UK, and the USA, and reflecting the transcolonial/transnational commodification of the sentimental trope of the loyal and devoted Indian nurse maid, these familiar stagings of domestic affect may be read as potent rhetorical devices to neutralize the threatening bodily intimacies posed by native woman located in the colonial family.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2190

Jonathan Hassid

Comparing Subnational Identity in China and the USA

Although studies of country-level patriotism are common, few scholars have examined how subnational (state, province, autonomous region) identity is constructed and maintained. Using a series of survey experiments in China and the United States, I demonstrate just how common and powerful this subnational identity can be. Even in a unitary state like the People's Republic of China, where provinces are officially merely units of administrative convenience, ordinary citizens often maintain strong attachments to their province of origin or residence. In this paper I first provide evidence of the surprising strength and ubiquity of subnational attachment, then discuss how it is built and maintained, and finally discuss larger implications for China. In particular, I argue that these subnational ties suggest that patriotism in China (and elsewhere) should be further disaggregated, and might not be as powerful a force as it appears to be.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2050

Michael Hatherell

Rethinking Representation in Indonesia: Innovative Local and Regional Leaders

Broadly speaking, Western analysis of Indonesian politics in the years after democratisation began was buoyed by the emergence of new institutions and competitive elections, while more recent analysis has become increasingly pessimistic. In particular, academics have rightly been critical of threats to the rights of minorities, the reemergence of oligarchic power and the politicisation of identity and ethnicity. Yet there is more to the story than this analysis would suggest. Indeed, one recent important development has received very little attention: the emergence of innovative leaders at the local and regional level. Drawing on detailed empirical research, this paper will argue that these leaders have developed creative new ways of engaging with Indonesian citizens, and that the implications for our understanding of political representation – in Indonesia and beyond – deserve significantly greater attention.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3003

Rebecca Hausler

Dreams of Ghosts: Contemporary Playwrights' Depictions of Japanese Wartime Internment in Australia

Contributing to a growing transcultural dialogue between Australia and Japan, this paper explores the ways in which Japanese and Australian authors have explored Japanese internment's place in Australian history through re-imaginings of civilian and military internment camps set across Australia in World War II. The historical events depicted in these fictional literary works are skilfully set against contemporary political issues, and have arisen as part of an authorial trend with a significant number of literary and filmic works on Japanese internment in Australia being published/released in recent years. Using a transcultural framework, this paper will analyse three plays: Yoji Sakate's "Honcho's meeting in Cowra" (2014), Mayu Kanamori's "Through a Distant Lens" (2016), and Sandra Thibodeaux's "Mr Takahashi and other falling secrets" (2017), focusing on the transcultural blurring of borders between fact, fiction, identity, time, and space.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2060

Vannessa Hearman

Timorese 'Boat People' and Asylum Seekers as Transnational Political Actors

In May 1995, a group of seventeen young men and women and a six month old baby departed from the western outskirts of Dili in a wooden boat called the Tasi Diak (the Good Sea), bound for Australia. Drawing on the Tasi Diak case, the only boat from East Timor to have successfully reached Australia, this paper discusses the political dimensions of Timorese asylum seeking, based on in-depth life history interviews conducted in Australia and Timor-Leste. The paper investigates the extent to which asylum seeking in the mid-1990s was a form of political action, not only as a means to seek safety from Indonesian military persecution.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2050

Wai Siam Hee

Singapore Story, Hollywood-style: US Government Anti-Communist Films Produced in Singapore and Malaya

This article examines anti-Communist films made in Cantonese and Malay in Singapore and Malaya in the Cold War context of the "Campaign of Truth." In the early 1950s, the United States Central Information Agency secretly commissioned New York Sound Masters Inc. to produce such films. In 1953, cinemas across Malaya and Singapore screened Singapore Story and Kampong Sentosa, two Cold War products of the "Campaign of Truth". Analysing the ideology of these films, this article combines declassified archive material from the US and Singapore with primary materials from UK, US, Singaporean, and Malayan periodicals from the Cold War period. As these two films have been largely passed over in scholarship and the films and archives have not been regularly accessible, records of these films are absent from histories of film and television in the US, Singapore, and Malaya. This article aims to remedy this absence.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2010

Benjamin Hegarty

Young Men, Sexuality and the Desire for Middle Class Status in Post-authoritarian Indonesia

Young men's participation in sex work has consistently drawn popular interest in recent years in Indonesia in films and mass media scandals. Despite this interest, the everyday lives of young male sex workers has received scant scholarly attention. In this paper I introduce the findings of ethnographic research conducted in Jakarta in 2017-2018. I have found that sex work among young men is somewhat paradoxically shaped by the desire to become middle class Indonesian subjects. Drawing on recent theoretical perspectives informed by the anthropology of the middle classes, I reflect on the mall as a pivotal site for the production of masculinity. I focus on the importance of consumption to young male sex workers in their pursuit of the good life. Diverting interest in morality away from religious and state institutions, and towards economic questions of labour and consumption, enables an alternate perspective on gender and class in Indonesia.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2003

Robert Hellyer

Tea for Australia: Japanese Plans to Expand Tea Exports, 1873-1890

Beginning in 1860, Japan created an export trade that saw large volumes of green tea shipped to Europe and especially North America. In 1873, Japan's central government commenced an effort to expand exports to include black tea, with Australia as the focus market. This paper will explore the development of that production, which included dispatching Japanese officials to China and India to learn black tea production techniques. It will also examine the efforts to promote Japanese black teas at the Sydney (1879) and Melbourne (1880) International Exhibitions. In addition, it will explore the factors on the Australian and world markets that foiled the central government's plans to sell teas in Australia and thus expand the reach of Japanese tea exports into the southern hemisphere.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2060

Adrianus Hendrawan

Do Incumbent Mayors Perform Better than Newcomers in Elections and Fiscal Policies?

Since the advent of direct mayoral elections in 2005, almost all incumbent mayors who were not term-limited ran for re-elections. In theory, incumbents should have a greater chance to be elected and their experience from the first term should enable them to improve the fiscal policies and service delivery access. Analysing all mayoral election data since 2005, the paper examines the electoral performance of incumbents under different scenarios. The paper also assesses whether reelected incumbents spend more on education, health and infrastructure and if they manage to improve people's access to health and education services.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3003

Jan-Maree Herivel

From Kelso to the Coromandel: James Scott, Country Trader in the East Indies

The dominant historiography of Penang has portrayed the country trader James Scott as corrupt, ruthless, unscrupulous, and a swindler who verged on the sinister. Described as being dour, eccentric because of his life among the Malays and adoption of local dress and customs, or dishonest and degenerate, Scott's refusal to conform to European conventions may explain the divergent views on his activities in the East Indies. Scott served in the Royal Navy and aboard East Indiamen with Scott family members before settling in the East Indies. An examination of his life, particularly in Penang, reveals a savvy operator who took advantage of any opportunity to enlarge his business interests. This paper will examine Scott's life in the East Indies, highlighting his successes and failures, and his tempestuous relationship with some East India Company officials.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2040

Heike Hermanns

Falling out of Love with Nuclear Power: Changing Energy Policies in South Korea and Taiwan

In the last two years, nuclear energy production suffered a major setback when the governments of both Taiwan and South Korea announced the end to the construction of new nuclear power plants and a gradual phasing-out of nuclear power in the future. This marks a major change in the energy policies of both countries, prompted by presidential election campaigns, where the end of nuclear power was part of the campaign promises for the first time. The paper explores the background to such a fundamental policy change, looking at two factors: (1) the role of domestic actors and the effect of external influences and (2) norm transfers. The 2011 Fukushima nuclear reactor melt-down left a strong impact on the Taiwanese anti-nuclear movement while in South Korea, the change occurred more recently in the context of pollution. The paper also explores how international anti-nuclear norms are affecting local activists and policy-makers.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2050

Nicholas Herriman and Monika Winarnita

The Paradox of Development: Aspirations for Change and Stasis in a Malay Community

In many Asian societies, older generations hold high hopes for socio-economic mobility in younger generations to travel further and achieve greater wealth than previous generations. The Cocos Malays of Australia's Cocos (Keeling) Islands share this hope. But, they also hold paradoxical desires that their children will stay 'on island' looking after older generation, maintaining traditions, and possibly just holding tenure of their islands. The implications of this paradox flow through to shaping subjectivity and sociality. Does one migrate to the mainland, speak English as a daily language, meet potential spouses from outside the community? Secondly, it shapes family relations. Does one return to look after elderly kin? Does one send remittances or gifts? Lastly, shaping livelihood; returning to the island effectively means relying on social security for income. Future desires contradict, but the redemptory hope of a future tourist economy or defense force developments promises to reconcile this paradox.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2200

Wai Weng Hew

Diasporic Foodways: Hui and Chinese Muslim Restaurants in Malaysia and Indonesia Today

Over the last ten years, the number of Chinese halal restaurants in Malaysia and Indonesia has mushroomed. Followed by the increase in Hui migration in both countries, Hui restaurants play a significant role as sites for identity maintenance and the means to make a livelihood. Many of these restaurants claim to serve 'Authentic Chinese Muslim cuisine'; by looking at the menus, this paper explores how culinary norms travel and are refashioned to project a unique Muslim identity from China and to meet the needs of local customers. Based on interviews and ethnographic fieldwork, it examines how and under what conditions such restaurants function as sites of culinary dakwah, cultural interaction, and social intersection (between mobility, business and religion). By comparing both overseas Hui and local Chinese Muslim restaurants, it explores the possibility and the limitation of the 'Chinese Muslim diaspora' as reflected in their culinary and cultural practices.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2010

Holly High

Stone Masters: Power, Place and Hospitality in Laos and Beyond

In Laos, it is customary for outsiders to be greeted with a hospitable welcome that may seem extravagant and beyond the means of the host. This paper places this practice in the context of "Monsoon Asia" that encompasses both lowlanders and highlanders, the country and city, Zomians and non-Zomians across a diverse region. This paper examines the immaterial power of places, often made material in the form of stones. These powers are concerned with the fertility of the soil, women and domestic animals, and with the return of the rain. The Lao state – with a different understanding of power – has tried to harness and, at times, compete with the powers of places. This paper attempts to study the familiar rituals of hospitality that are played out as a part of village level state-formation and on-going encounters of power.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2130

Ann Hill and Darlene Occena-Gutierrez

Community Economic and Survival Practices amidst Climate Uncertainty in Batanes, the Philippines

Climatic uncertainty is increasingly a feature of everyday life around the world. A key question is, how are people negotiating survival in the face of growing uncertainties? This paper looks backwards to Ivatan survival practices in community economies in Batanes that were largely cut off from the rest of the Philippines until recent decades. It looks forwards to assess the future for the Batanes region where there are increasing pressures to commercialise industries for export and to identify with mainland 'Manila' and the capitalist growth and development trajectory it represents. Looking back and forward simultaneously reveals various productive tensions within present-day living, tensions that we argue are part of a postdevelopment approach to negotiating survival.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2280

Jessica Hinchy and Sophie Loy-Wilson

Memsahib, Mistress or Prostitute? Maud Lipshut's Life between Singapore and Australia

This paper explores the transnational life of an Australian piano player, Maud Lipshut, whose sexual behaviour and public presence became the subject of multiple scandals in Singapore and Western Australia in the early 1900s. The story of Maud's brief life connects to several broader histories: the linkages between Australia and Asia; British colonial anxieties about 'poor whites'; the criminalisation of 'immoral' women; and the politics of inter-racial intimacies. In 1905, Maud left Western Australia for Singapore, where she began working as a piano player in hotels. After a pub fight one night in July 1905, Maud became embroiled in an investigation into the murder of a British soldier. The case came to rest on Maud's sexual relationships and the question of whether she was a prostitute. As the case progressed, it exposed the sexual, gendered, racial and class tensions of the colonial port city of Singapore.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2070

Philip Hirsch

Agrarian Dimensions of Authoritarian Populism in Thailand

This paper considers the role of rural populism in Thailand, a country that has seen a return to military rule since 2014. The current regime rose to power through confrontation with a parliamentary regime that was tarred with the populist brush, to the extent that 'prachaniyom' has become a dirty word in Thai politics. Yet the authoritarian hyper-royalist/nationalist regime that has succeeded the Shinawatra-dominated politics of the previous thirteen years is every bit as populist as its predecessor. Further, strands of rural-oriented populism precede the Thaksin government, including in elements of civil society, which in part helps explain accommodations between some NGOs and the military regime. These competing populisms are enacted in the context of Thailand's rapidly changing agrarian structure and a dislocation between persistent rural/agrarian identities, on the one hand, and livelihood realities on the other.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2280

Selina Ho

The Two-Level Game: Subnational Politics in the China-India Water Dispute

Based on a case study of how China and India manage their shared river resource, the Brahmaputra, this paper aims to test the link between interest alignment among different levels of governments within China and India, and the level of cooperation between the two countries. In which aspects and to what extent do interests between the Tibetan local government and the Chinese central government converge on the one hand, and between the Assam state government and the Indian central government on the other? How is such alignment or misalignment driving the attitudes and behaviors of the two countries in managing the Brahmaputra? Based on opinion surveys of local and central governments in both China and India, this paper uses the Q methodology to test the relationship between interest alignment and river cooperation.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 3270

Kin Chung Louis Ho

Navigating Precarity: A Case Study of Hong Kong Working Holidaymakers

As everything from commuting, travelling, road tolling, to immigration becomes significant in people's everyday life, mobilities have 'become a new code word for grasping the global.' This paper draws on the case of Hong Kong working holidaymakers. Since 2001, the Hong Kong SAR Government has signed bilateral agreements with other governments, such as New Zealand, Australia, and Japan, allowing applicants aged 18–30 to apply for working holiday visas for the purpose of short-term stay and employment. Studies on the Working Holiday scheme from economic and labour perspectives are about explorations of the relationship between the scheme and local labour markets, and analyses of the economic value of working holidaymakers. However, with an emphasis on the quality of subjective experiences on the questions of precarity and mobility, this paper asks: to what extent is it possible to navigate precarity in working holidays?

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3020

Petula Sik Ying Ho, Stevi Jackson, Shirley and Sui Ting Kong

Hong Kong's 'Intimate Comrades': The First Generation of Young Political Prisoners

Since the Umbrella Movement in 2014, we have been following the lives of a group of young women activists and exploring the consequences of their activism on their personal relationships. As increasing numbers of young participants in Hong Kong's struggle for democracy are facing prison sentences in 2017, these young women have become the core of 'Intimate Comrades' - the friends, partners and families of political detainees. We draw on our interviews and ongoing discussions with them including their dialogues with the Sunflower women activists during our trip to Taiwan in October 2017 to explore how they have dealt with the impact of their activism on their personal lives, relationships and political participation. We identify how their experiences have helped them redefine themselves and engage in connective actions as they constitute a new political subjectivity that serves as an alternative to the "Old seafood (old butts) politics" of the pan-democrats.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 3310

Sarah Homan

Tension Comes: Emotional Landscapes of Gender Violence in Nepal

This paper argues that emotions are imbricated with development. Drawing on fieldwork undertaken in Nepal, I explore the anthropology of development, as 'an analysis of development as a cultural process'. My premise is that development as it is practiced often ignores emotional/cultural processes. Whilst conducting fieldwork with women's rights NGOs, I participated in gender violence interventions with female community members. In these spaces, gender violence was explained according to Human Rights and development frameworks. However, outside the demarcated spaces of such a development setting, informants articulated violence more readily as 'tension', 'difficulty' and 'suffering' and were quick to discuss how these felt emotionally and in the body. They did not correlate them to broader more theoretical understandings of what actually constitutes violence as set out in development discourse. I argue that seeking to reconcile the disjuncture between development and articulated emotional landscapes of participants could lead to better-targeted violence interventions.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2290

Syeda Zakia Hossain, Lei Wang and Lynette Mackenzie

What Factors Affect Breast Cancer Screening Practices among Chinese-Australian Women?

What affects breast cancer screening practices among Chinese-Australian women? This study aimed to investigate breast cancer screening practices among Chinese-Australian women and explore the factors associated with their screening participation. This study used a cross-sectional and quantitative method. Convenience and snowball sampling were used to recruit 115 Chinese-Australian women living in Sydney (aged 35 years and older). Significant associations between knowledge of breast cancer, cancer-related beliefs, and screening participation were also found. The length of residence was the strongest predictor of having a clinical breast examination and a mammogram. The most common barrier to mammography screening was that doctors did not recommend it to participants. This study highlights the breast cancer screening status of Chinese-Australian women and the factors related to their screening behaviours. The study findings can be used to develop tailored programs for Chinese-Australian women to promote their early detection of breast cancer.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2200

David Howell

Waste Not, Want Not: Excrement as a Commodity in Early Modern Japan

Night soil – human excrement used as a fertilizer – was an important commodity in Japan from the eighteenth to twentieth centuries. Transported by land and river from Edo, Osaka, Kyoto, and other major cities to the surrounding countryside, night soil enriched the land on which farmers grew vegetables for the urban market. Two aspects of excrement trade stand out in the history of commodities. First, the trade was part of a nearly perfect resource cycle – excrement nourished crops, which nourished people, whose excrement then nourished more crops, and so on. Second, for nearly its entire existence, the night-soil trade existed simultaneously as a barter economy – farmers brought radishes and other vegetables to exchange for urban dwellers' excrement – and as a monetized commercial economy – farmers and brokers entered into multiyear contracts with landlords to exchange cash for excrement.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2060

Weijie Hu

Public Rental Housing in Chongqing: Perspectives from Rural Migrants

The paper examines the effects of public rental housing in Chongqing from the perspective of rural migrants. The city of Chongqing in southwest China has adopted a systematic set of urban and social development policies, which represents an alternative approach to urbanisation. Public rental housing, one of its key programs, has attracted a lot of attention due to its large scale and wide coverage. Yet few studies have examined the reception of the program from the perspectives of peasants. Based on 120 interviews with rural migrants living in three selected public rental housing communities in Chongqing, this paper aims to fill the gap by focusing on peasants' public rental housing experience. It shows that rural migrants generally adapted well to the urban flats, but consider transport connections to their work place and the city centre could be improved.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2110

Tingting Hu and Tianru Guan

Reviving Patriotic Masculinity: The Representation of Nationalism in Wu Jing's Wolf Warriors II

Glorified as a box office champion in the history of Chinese cinema, *Wolf Warriors II* (dir. Wu Jing, 2017)- a cross-genre film that combines action thriller and military story- subverts the stereotypical image of Chinese masculinity and presents a powerful masculine subjectivity. The film offers a new perspective on the Chinese sense of pride, nationalism, and patriotism. Contributing to an interdisciplinary articulation of political communication and cinema studies, this paper will interrogate the ways in which Chinese nationalism and patriotism are constructed and negotiated in fictional narratives by examining the representation of men in *Wolf Warriors II*. Drawing on the existing framework of masculinity (Louie, 2002), this analysis introduces a revitalized cinematic signification of 'man-as-nation' and couples masculinity with patriotic pride to explore the representation of China on screen as a strong state, a responsible power and a globalized, outward-looking and culturally appealing nation.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2170

Yunjie Hu

Theatre as Business: A Study of Theatrical Performance in Shanxi Merchant Guild-halls

Shanxi merchants were one of the most powerful regional merchant groups in Ming (1368-1644) and Qing (1644-1911) times. They established guild-halls (huiguan) all over China as a venue for social gatherings, business meetings and ritual performances. This paper examines Shanxi clapper opera (bangzi) performance in Shanxi merchant guild-halls. It argues that theatrical performances in Shanxi merchant guild-halls was presented not only as a sacrificial offering to the gods but also as a means for business management. The paper draws on three types of data, namely, Shanxi merchant guild-hall stele inscriptions, local gazetteers, and anecdotal and fictional accounts of Shanxi merchants and Shanxi merchant guild-halls. While data analysis is conducted chiefly from a business perspective, this paper also discuss theatre-related issues such as staging, actors, spectators, patrons, troupes and repertoires. Finally, it concludes with a summary of dynamic relationships between theatrical entertainment and business management as seen in Shanxi merchant guild-halls.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2170

Roger Huang and Aimé Saba

The Rakhine Crisis in Myanmar: Any Lessons from the Great Lakes Region of Africa?

Despite the growing literature and popular media's coverage of the ongoing crisis in Myanmar's Rakhine State, there has not been any comparative analysis on the case of the Rohingya with past cases of ethnic cleansing and genocide. The paper proposes a comparative analysis with the case of cyclical genocidal killings and ethnic cleansing in Africa's Great Lakes, in particular focusing on the Tutsi Banyamulenge people trapped in the borders between Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Using Daniel Feierstein's analytical framework, this paper revisits the various mechanisms the Myanmar state has employed as "social practices" against the Rohingya. Drawing lessons from mass atrocities and ethnic cleansing in Africa's Great Lakes Region, this paper argues that the international community needs to rethink its role in responding to both physical and structural violence in order to prevent genocide from occurring in Myanmar.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2050

Bob Hudson

Applying for UNESCO World Heritage Status for Mrauk-U, Rakhine State, Myanmar

Mrauk-U was the capital of the kingdom of Arakan, on the west coast of what is now Myanmar, from the 15th to 18th centuries. It was tagged "the Venice of the East" by European visitors, impressed by golden Buddhas, sparkling towers and waterways filled with ten thousand boats. Myanmar Ministry of Culture officials have announced that they are seeking UNESCO World Heritage status for Mrauk-U and its more than 400 Buddhist monuments. This presentation examines the claim of the city to have Outstanding Universal Value in the context of World Heritage guidelines. It considers the political context of the nomination: submission will take place amid world criticism of Myanmar's government over the Rohingya issue. The paper will conclude that yes, the picturesque walled city of Mrauk-U with its hills, jungle, villages, monuments, canals, farmland and water management system meets the criteria for World Heritage Nomination. But will that be enough?

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2070

David Hundt

Looking for a Voice? The Choices of Second Generation Koreans in Australia

Koreans have become a significant migrant community during the rise and decline of Australia's official policy of multiculturalism. I use Albert Hirschmann's tripartite schema of 'exit, loyalty and voice' to understand the possible responses of migrants to a new host society. Here, 'exit' refers to new migrants deciding to leave what they perceive to be an intolerable or highly uncomfortable society. 'Loyalty' refers to the propensity for migrants to adopt the norms of the host society, possibly at the expense of their own customs and practices. And 'voice' refers to the actions that people take to seek to change what they perceive to be an intolerable set of conditions in their host society. I seek to identify which of these strategies best depicts the experience of Koreans in Australia. In this way, the study also seeks to shed new light on the larger migrant experience in Australia.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 3020

Aliza Hunt

Between the Mental Hospital and Community: The Role of Residential Mental Healthcare in Java

The physical restraint of mentally ill persons, in particular those suffering from schizophrenia, is still practiced in many Asian countries. Although Indonesia outlawed pasung [physical restraint] in 2014, low mental health literacy and an under-resourced mental health system continues to create situations in which families see no alternative than to restrain relatives or place them in seclusion. In this paper, I highlight the difficulties encountered by mental health advocates who seek to address this state of affairs and the various ways in which they can realise actual improvements. I illustrate my argument with a case study of a private residential mental health care facility run by a traditional healer in Central Java, where patients are routinely placed in pasung. After a long period of advocacy, the local government initiated initiatives towards patient care, discharge, family support, and psychoeducation. It also started to build a residential care facility.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2200

Kim Hunter Gordon

Video Streaming and the Kunqu Tradition

Dedicated digitising projects and the increasing availability of both amateur and professional recordings of traditional performances online or on mobile platforms have brought about a profound change in not just the marketing and consumption patterns of the traditional performing arts, but also in how individual performances are perceived, experienced and interpreted. Through detailed analysis of digital materials, this paper explores some of the practical and theoretical consequences of the digital revolution on the traditional Kunqu repertoire, including audience education, expectation and the transfer of embodied knowledge through digital resources rather than teacher-pupil relationships.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2170

Rachael Hutchinson

The Body Political: Kantai Collection Media and World War II Enactment

Kantai Collection is a media-mix phenomenon that has taken Japan by storm since the online video game was released by DMM.com in 2013. Encompassing anime, manga, game spin-offs, figurines and the usual gamut of related merchandise, Kantai Collection attracts a wide consumer audience. Kantai Collection is highly political in its theme, representation of women, and enactment of war memories. This paper examines the manga, anime and game as part of a popular politicization of WWII by Japanese artists, also seen in the recent spate of blockbuster revisionist films, as well as (more disturbingly) Nazi imagery and narratives in anime and manga like *Moe Moe Third Reich* and *Goepfels-chan*. In Kantai Collection, warships are anthropomorphized as highly sexualized women. I argue that the hyper-sexualization of women contributes to the exoticization of war as distant and unreal, in a context of controversial war memories in Japan vis-à-vis the Asian mainland.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2020

Su-Kyoung Hwang

Literatures on Korean War Bombing

This paper examines a selection of literatures on Korean War bombing. The three-year (1950-53) US air campaign resulted in millions of civilian deaths on both sides of the Korean border. Despite the massive destruction, many renowned Western writers of the Cold War era have failed to address the issue in their works. With the exception of a handful of critical scholars, those who tried to historicize the bombing were often air force historians writing from non-civilian perspectives. This paper revisits the 1950s air campaign from the civilian point of view by analysing the works of South and North Korean novelists and poets. In doing so, the paper addresses the question of uneven historical representation and consciousness concerning the bombing across DMZ.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2060

Jung Hwang

Engendering the Migration Policy of the Developmental State in South Korea, 1962–1987

More than seven million ethnic Koreans live overseas. They have emerged as a group of people receiving policy attention from the South Korean government. In recent years, the government has introduced a number of policies to build ties with them. However, the policies are partly or predominantly gender biased, and not very different from those offered by the so-called 'developmental state' of Korea between 1962 and 1987. The developmental state maintained a strong view of Korean migrants as human capital who could be utilised for Korea's economic growth. This study argues that it is important to examine the developmental state's policy discourse to trace a set of ideas, such as gender norms and nationalism, incorporated into both past and current policies. In addition, this study also shows the gendered nature of migration flows and policy impacts on migration.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 3020

Gwendolyn Hyslop

Zomians in the Bhutanese Context

According to Scott (2009), one can distinguish between hill tribes and plains people, with the former being groups of people who have fled from plains-based states. Linguistic correlates of 'hill peoples' might be comparatively more complex grammar than the simpler creoloid grammar found in many plains languages. However, not all nation states exist along a plains/hill dichotomy. Bhutan is a modern nation state that exists purely in the Himalayas, with the country alternating between hills and valleys; it is impossible to identify areas of plains as opposed to hills. Nonetheless, we can find evidence of different 'types' of languages; Dzongkha and Tshangla are relatively "simple" languages with large numbers of non-native speakers, while Lhokpu and Gongduk are relatively "complex" languages with very few non-native speakers. In Bhutan, "simple" and "complex" grammatical systems can be explained through percentage of non-native speakers rather than through relationship to the state per se.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2110

Minerva Inwald

The Dustbin of History: Life Cycles of Cultural Revolution Objects

One tangible feature of the Cultural Revolution's legacy is the masses of printed material produced during the era, now available for purchase in antique markets and through online second-hand booksellers. Historians have recognised the value of these materials, particularly discarded archival documents, as textual records of the Mao era. In this paper, I propose that the material dimension of these objects also offers valuable historical evidence about the Cultural Revolution. Unlike documents found in a library or an archive, these materials are marked by later interventions—newspaper clippings have been rearranged in scrapbooks and images have been scribbled on to obscure the faces of disgraced political leaders. This paper suggests that these markings are indicative of the different meanings invested in these objects as political circumstances radically shifted over the period, and thus the objects themselves document the dynamics of political mobilisation during the Cultural Revolution.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2190

Benjamin Ireland

The Japanese of New Caledonia: Mixed Race Histories of Ethnocide in the French Pacific and Australia

This paper will examine the role that mixed race children of both Japanese and indigenous New Caledonian or "Kanak" heritage played in the French colonial empire of the Asia-Pacific beginning from 1941 to 1945. Offering a transnational and comparatist perspective to an unexplored area of Asian Studies and Critical Diaspora Studies, this talk will retrace the diaspora of the Japanese to New Caledonia, shedding light on the histories of ethnocide of Japanese culture on the Francophone archipelago. Subsequent considerations of Japanese migrants' incarceration in Australian internment camps will be offered. This paper articulates how a reconfigured Japanese culture and memory, beset with cultural traumas, was gendered and transmitted to mixed race Japanese New Caledonian children. These perspectives can lead to reappraisals of paradigms on mixed raceness and childhood, thus reshaping the category of "Eurasian" in French, Asian, and Pacific Islander contexts.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 3003

Saori Ishida

Identity Formation in Fujoshi's Community: Interaction with Dominant Gender Norms

Fujoshi are a type of female fans of media which features homosexual male relationships. They enjoy transforming homosocial bonds between male characters featured in male media into homosexual ones. Previous studies suggest that fujoshi are free from conventional norms such as dominant gender norms and heteronormativity and are expected to resist those norms (Ueno 2007; Kitada 2017). This paper focuses on the presentation of self and the interaction (Goffman 1961) in fujoshi's external/internal community and examines how/what dominant gender norms affect the fujoshi's gender identity formation, through semi-structured interviews with thirteen fujoshi women and a qualitative analysis of the interview data. The findings show that, contrary to analyses in previous research, fujoshi construct their gender identities by emphasizing differences between dominant gender norms, strengthening conventional norms. The paper contributes to elucidating the process of gender identity formation in the intersection between the mainstream and subculture communities in Japan.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2003

Milda Istiqomah

Sentencing Laws in Indonesian Terrorism Prosecutions

This article describes and analyses sentencing system in the Indonesia's Anti-Terrorism Law (ATL) of 2002. First, it sets out the historical background as well as legal foundations of sentencing laws stipulated in the Indonesian Penal Code (KUHP) and explores the legal development of sentencing practices in the ATL. This article aims to review the formulation of a new sentencing system in terrorism law as well as to assess the extent to which the ATL alters or improves the existing sentencing laws. This chapter uses normative studies and relevant legislation to analyse interrelated issues. The results indicate that the sentencing system in the ATL does, in fact, affect a change in approaches to sentencing which is mainly designed to impose punitive goals rather than retributive ones as responses to the acts of terrorism.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 3180

Dr Stephen Ives and Professor Robyn Eversole

Beef Cattle Intensification and Changing Livelihoods in the Highlands of North West Vietnam

The ethnic minorities of highland North West Vietnam are traditionally cattle-keepers, but policies are encouraging a shift toward supplying urban markets. Recent rural research for development projects has brought national and international experts in animal science to work with farmers to identify and trial options for forages and shelters to minimize risks of cattle loss in winter while facilitating more intensive production for market. A project funded by the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) seeks to support intensification of beef cattle production through better integration of crop-livestock systems and links to urban beef markets; the project also seeks to understand the household-level implications of intensification. The process of co-developing livelihood indicators for farming households has revealed a number of key local logics about cattle, livelihoods, and the risks and opportunities involved in new practices. These in turn reveal local views of what would be a successful change process.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2280

Chan I-Ying

The Image of Female in Chinese and Japanese Nihilist Fictions

This paper examines how Japanese and Chinese translators recognized and portrayed women in early Republican China, focusing on the images of women in three Chinese nihilist fictions-Yang Xinyi's *The revenge of Nihilist*, Ni Haosen's *Black Door*, Xiong Chang and Wan Chu's *The Secret of the Door*, and one Japanese nihilist fiction *The Secret Woman*. Interestingly, these fictions were all translated from the same English original which recounts the mystery of a front door by William Le Queux. This paper will first compare the Japanese and Chinese translations, figuring out how the translators describe the images of women. It will then discuss the connection between these images and society. Through close reading, this paper will argue that the Chinese feminist movement during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was obviously connected with the image of nihilist women in those fictions, and was related to Japanese translation.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2003

Tamara Jacka

Weaving Lives: Theorising the Economic Practices of Chinese Villagers

This paper draws on life-history research in rural China, and is motivated by frustration at the limitations of mainstream social theory for understanding the quotidian practices through which Chinese village families weave their lives. These practices include farming and waged labour, commonly studied by economists, rituals and gift exchanges, more usually seen as the domain of cultural anthropologists, and other practices, such as care work, that are marginalised in all the disciplines. In this paper, I critique recent feminist scholarship, which reconceptualises 'the economy' in terms of 'social reproduction' and 'social provisioning.' This scholarship suggests a more fruitful way of thinking about the weaving of lives in a modern, rural economy such as China's. It is valuable because it challenges many of the binary categorisations underpinning mainstream social theory. In doing so, however, it raises fundamental theoretical questions.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2250

Peter Jackson

A World Ever More Enchanted: Modernity Makes Magic in 21st Century Thailand

The failure of Weberian sociology of religion to predict the rise of diverse new forms of religious expression has been a major theme in the anthropology of religion in recent decades. Many critiques have focused on the failure of the “secularisation thesis” to explain the rise of fundamentalist movements. Less attention has been paid to the ways that new supernatural cults in Thailand, and across Southeast Asia, also challenge Weber’s account of the “disenchantment” of the world. Rather than producing disenchanted, rationalised social imaginaries, Thai modernity needs to be viewed as actively producing “magical” or enchanted social, cultural and political worldviews. Drawing on analyses of the impacts of neoliberal capitalism, visual media, the Internet, and conservative political trends, I describe early 21st century Thai modernity as a convergence of processes that are inciting new forms of enchantment and novel ritual practices.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2130

Tanya Jakimow

Emotional and Affective Configurations of Municipal Elections in Dehradun, India

Research in Dehradun, India (2015-2016) revealed the importance of the experience of being elected for the way women municipal councillors (WMCs) relate to constituents and perform their role throughout their five-year term. The ‘affective force of the vote’ – the emotions and energies that resonate long after election day – is one element that shapes WMCs’ differential response to constituents’ demands, and thereby citizens’ access to state resources. This paper will present findings from ethnographic research conducted during Urban Local Body (ULB) elections in 2018, answering questions such as: How do women experience key moments of the election, including party selection, campaigning and the announcement of the winners? How are emotions and affective intensities generated and circulated during elections? And how does the experience of the election (including the moment of victory or loss) shape the self-imaginaries of candidates, and their relationship to constituents?

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2290

Nursyazwani Jamaludin

NGO as Text: (Re)production of “Refugee-ness”

This paper explores the dynamics of crafting narratives to move beyond a mono-dimensional process of refugee management. Instead of focusing on the State’s role in actively (re)defining refugee identity, I will attempt to shift the attention to show how a NGO can serve as a text in the (re)production of ‘refugee-ness’. I hope to extend the ideas of production of space and discursive spaces as entities that help to understand the construction of ‘refugee-ness’ at the level of effects. I will also look at how beneficiaries use this discursive space to exercise agency in the (re)production of identity. The research for this paper was carried out using Participatory Action Research (PAR), which entailed volunteering with an NGO that works with Rohingyas in Kuala Lumpur. As well as studying the practices and rhetoric of the NGO, I locate the Rohingyas’ desire and hope as a means of subject formation.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2290

Nerida Jarkey

Literacy Embraced or Abandoned: The Case of Two Hmong Orthographies

In Chapter 6 of *The Art of Not Being Governed*, Scott (2009) proposes that the ‘nonliteracy/orality’ of many Zomians may be attributable to strategic choices in their quest to evade state power, rather than simply to historical and social circumstances. This paper examines Scott’s arguments with reference to two orthographies developed for the Hmong language in the mid-twentieth century: the Romanized Popular Alphabet, created by missionaries in Thailand and Laos, and the Pahawh semi-syllabic script, received in the visions of a Hmong messianic figure in the borderlands between Laos and Vietnam. The paper argues that, in these cases, whether literacy in the script of a surrounding state has been embraced, abandoned, or never acquired has little relevance to whether literacy in Hmong has been taken up and maintained. Instead, crucial factors include the linguistic suitability of the script, ease of learning, sociolinguistic and political factors, and access to enabling technologies.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2110

Thaneerat Jatuthasri

Depiction of Javanese in the Thai Panji Dance Drama: Adaptation, Hybridity and Dynamics

Inao, one of the most popular tales in Thailand, was derived and composed from Javanese Panji stories in the eighteenth century and has been mainly presented in dance drama since. A distinctive feature of Inao dance drama is the depiction of Javanese, the culture of the original source, some of which is typical of the Panji story while other aspects have been added by Thai artists. This paper examines how Javanese culture has been adapted and merged in the Inao dance drama and how its presentation has been developed. This paper proposes that many Javanese cultural aspects, such as language, weapons, costumes, beliefs, music, and dance styles, were creatively adapted and presented in the dance drama to suit a Thai artistic style which reflects the concept of hybridity. Such presentation is dynamic, related to social change and can be divided into three main periods: traditional, transitional and modern.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2190

Nan Jiang

Enhancing Transnational Enforcement Cooperation against Wildlife Crime in China and Southeast Asia

The boundary area between China and Southeast Asian countries is considered a hot spot of transnational wildlife crimes. Based on wildlife seizure analysis, a significant proportion of wildlife illegally traded to China is from a small number of 'hot' sourcing countries in Southeast Asia, which include Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam. Influenced by traditional wildlife-consuming culture and the economic development and regional integration, transnational wildlife crime between Southeast Asia and China threatens the survival of endangered wildlife, regional stability and national security. This paper analyses the advantages and disadvantages of the current mechanism for combating transnational wildlife crime in the region. Though China and Southeast Asian countries have strived to combat transnational wildlife crime for decades, the level of transnational wildlife crime still remains severe in the region.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 3270

Hui-Han Jin

Stone Altars at the Tombs of Chinese Emperors in the Late Imperial Era

This paper examines the symbolic interactions between the deceased emperor and his descendants through a stone altar erected at the imperial mausoleum in Ming China (1368-1644). The stone altar is a gigantic marble table upon which stand the five marble utensils used for sacrificial occasions. The stone altar may serve as a symbolic way of performing sacrifices on behalf of the living to the deceased emperor because the size made it unsuitable for practical use. Through sacrificial rites, Chinese families maintained a connection with the dead and received blessings from them. Ancestors who did not receive sacrifices might become "hungry ghosts" and wreak havoc on society. The symbolic sacrifices may serve as a compensation that real sacrifices were not offered as frequently as what the deceased needed. By erecting the stone altar at the realm of the dead, I argue, the living claimed the opportunities to promote mutual welfares.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2130

Peter Job

The Evolving Narrative of Denial: The Fraser Government and the Occupation of East Timor

During its tenure, the Fraser Government sought to simultaneously present itself as a supporter of liberal democratic ideals while prioritising good relations with the Suharto regime, which it saw as key to its policy position in Southeast Asia. These priorities came into conflict due to the Indonesian invasion of East Timor, which undermined the rights of the Timorese people to self-determination and involved large scale human rights abuses. This paper will examine how the Fraser Government attempted to reconcile these contradictory positions by working to deny and cover up the growing evidence of a humanitarian crisis in the territory and deflect blame from the Suharto regime. It interrogates the discrepancy between Australia's public policy stance and its policy as actually implemented, including policy responses during the famine and the position taken by Australia in response to United Nations initiatives.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2050

Patrick Jory

Thailand in Decline: The Fall and Rise of Prostration

Outside of religious ritual, few countries in the world retain the practice of prostration. Thailand is one of them. The recent controversy surrounding Chulalongkorn University student activist Netiwit Chotiphathaisal's refusal to take part in a recently-created ritual of respect to King Chulalongkorn has brought the practice of prostration to public attention. In his defence Netiwit and others have cited a famous 1873 edict by King Chulalongkorn that seemingly abolished the practice of prostration. Yet the history of the practice of prostration is not that simple. Prostration is one of those ritual practices that Gray (1986) has usefully described as an "antinomy issue", something that, due to the conflicting pressures of long-standing Thai custom and powerful Western norms of modernity, the monarchy has simultaneously attempted to both retain and reject. In the latter part of the late king Bhumibol's reign the practice has become more openly accepted.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2040

Ji Hee Jung

Grassroots Right-Wing Social Movements and the Politics of the Ordinary in Contemporary Japan

The ordinary has been the major source of liberal democratic political imaginations in postwar Japan's grassroots social movements. Yet the ordinary seems to serve as a primary rhetoric for post-postwar grassroots right-wing social movements to propagate their cause. Even though the participants in the so-called action conservative movement are supposed to be social misfits who take their frustration out on Koreans, Chinese, and other minorities residing in Japan, recent studies based on interviews reveal that the reality is much more complicated and, more importantly, that they identify themselves as ordinary people and decent law-binding citizens. This paper attempts to critically unpack their claim to ordinariness in relation to "the end of the social." In so doing, it illuminates the underlying logic and ethical grounds of the seemingly irrational attack on targeted victims, thereby clarifying the nature of social exclusion in the neo-liberal era.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2060

Yong Moon Jung

The Pursuit of Inclusion? Education Fever amongst Korean-Australian Parents

Education in South Korea is viewed as being crucial for obtaining better life chances. Koreans' education fever has its cultural roots in social hierarchy, combined with government policy supports for the development of human capital. While South Korea has achieved impressive results in international educational standards, education fever has also created its own dark side, and many Korean parents choose to leave to escape from intense educational pressure on children. Nevertheless, anecdotal observations indicate that Korean parents in Australia maintain the Korean way of educating their children, and there is a lack of parent commitment to achieve the ostensible purpose of providing a better educational environment. This paper will explore educational experiences by Korean Australians, asking why the education fever of Koreans is maintained even in the migration context, despite a different educational system, institutions, and environment.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 3020

Wing Hin Kam

The Development of Rubber Footwear Industry in Hong Kong and Malaysia in 1950s

On 9 August 1950, Hong Kong Fung Keung Rubber Factory, one of the biggest rubber footwear factories in the Colony, suddenly shut down and more than 1,500 workers were dismissed. Management explained that the price of rubber had soared due to the outbreak of the Korean War; the factory had lost the British market which was critical for its survival. Was Fung Keung's dilemma an individual case? It seems not. In fact, the entire rubber footwear industry in Hong Kong fell on hard times during the early 1950s. Many rubber footwear factories ceased operations because of market reduction. A different story is found in Malaysia, although her enterprises also faced soaring rubber prices. There, the footwear industry not only survived but thrived. The reasons for this difference derives from differences in the development of the rubber footwear industry in Hong Kong and Malaysia during and after the Korean War.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2040

Stefanie Kam

China's Counter-Insurgency in the Xinjiang Province

This paper explores the links between legitimation and repression in the case of China's northwest frontier, the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. Although the research depicts state repression as the opposite of legitimation, I argue that discursive justifications by the Chinese government have been used to legitimate the use of repression in Xinjiang particularly since the increase in and routinization of violence in Xinjiang in the 1990s. I do this by showing how China legalizes, moralizes and justifies its securitizing moves in Xinjiang through two primary master frames of "stability and security" and "progress". Consequently, this discourse was followed by repressive and coercive measures that limited the political opportunity for large-scale resistance movements to emerge. Contrary to conventional wisdom that popular resistance tends to destabilize authoritarian regimes, this paper suggests that China has been able to use justified coercion in Xinjiang to generate legitimacy and thereby strengthen its regime.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 3200

Rieko Kamei-Dyche

Music and Cultural Capital Networks in the Medieval Japanese Court

Medieval courtier society in Japan was characterized by a variety of overlapping and interlocking networks of economic, social, and cultural capital. Regarding the last of these, while the links between poetry and authority have been well-researched, far less attention has been paid to the role of music. Yet musical skills represented a valuable asset that was part of a shrewd courtier family's cultural investment strategy. Ensuring musical education for children, patronage efforts, and cultivating marriage alliances with families known for musical traditions were all routes to prestige as well as a means to access and/or influence sources of authority. This paper examines how courtier families made use of networks based on music as a way to generate cultural capital and thereby expand their influence. In so doing, it helps elucidate the complex web of meaning accrued cultural activities in the medieval court.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2060

Nadia Kanagawa

What's in a Name? Eighth Century Immigrants and Networks of Status in the Japanese Court

Immigrants from the Korean peninsula and continent who arrived in Japan during the seventh and eighth centuries had to contend with a set of interlocking systems of status and rank, including uji, or royally-recognized lineages, and kabane, or royally-granted titles. Possession of uji names and kabane marked membership in powerful social and political networks that had long been critical to achieving high status and rank at court. This paper examines the strategies employed by immigrants and their descendants as they sought entry into these networks through the acquisition of new names and titles. Analyzing the hundreds of name and title changes recorded in the official histories of the early court allows us to consider how the networks of status that defined the early court were constantly revised and restructured.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2060

Preeyaporn Kantala

The Relationship between House of Champassak and Siamese Government in the Mid-19th Century

This paper discusses the transition of the inter-state relations under the Mandala system in mainland Southeast Asia in the mid-19th century. It highlights the relationship between the Siamese Government and the House of Champassak, one of the principalities in nowadays Laos PDR. From the House of Champassak's perspective, and through their territorial disputes, the interaction between both entities is discussed. The reconstruction of the existing historical narratives on this issue leads to a better understanding of Lao and Thailand's geo-body makings. In doing so, it opens a new discussion on the historiographical problem of new nation-state formation in post-war Southeast Asia.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2040

Chenlin Kao

Building Utopia: Fiction and Reality in the Works of Female Playwrights of the Ming/Qing Dynasties

The female playwrights of the Ming and Qing dynasties derived much of their source material from legends and their own life experience. Making use of the narrative form inherent to a drama, they ingeniously tread the ambiguous space of fiction and reality. Whether using elements of their own lives as source material, or adapting the work of their male counterparts, they developed roles and plots which reflected their true feelings and aspirations, at times using their literary skills to depict a kind of Utopia according with their own inner yearnings. This paper discusses how the female playwrights of the Ming and Qing dynasties used drama to express their inner ideals and emotional world. While making a comparative analysis of the relevant texts, the paper demonstrates the significance to literary history of the way in which these talented Chinese writers progressed from mere imitation to genuine innovation.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2170

Klemens Karlsson

Local Spirits and the Sense of Place and Belonging in the Eastern Shan State of Myanmar

This paper highlights local spirits and the sense of place and belonging in the imagined Khun nation of Chiang Tung in the Eastern Shan State of Myanmar. Local spirits play an important part in the Songkran festival, as described in this paper. Prominent in the festival is a twenty-four-hour drumming session by the Tai Loi minority group, who are the original inhabitants of the place and a remnant of the Lawa (Wa) ethnic group. The relationship between Tai Khun, the majority Tai group, and Tai Loi, resembles one of domination and subordination and was established through symbolic actions connected to the local royal court and rights to the land. This paper will also discuss a possible resemblance between the festival with water, drums and frogs, and ancient bronze drums (Dongson culture), one of the oldest continuous art traditions in Southeast Asia.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2130

Sony Karsono

The Urban Experience in Late New Order Indonesia through Poetry, Sculptures and Plays

What did it mean to live in urban Indonesia in the late New Order era? Emotional, intellectual and bodily history may hold the key to this question. Practising such a synthetic history, this paper examines Afrizal Malna's poems in *Architecture of Rain* (1995), Dolorosa Sinaga's sculptures (the late 1990s-early 2000s), and Teater Payung Hitam's experiments with Peter Handke's play *Kaspar* (1994-2003), seeing these works as "tools" for people to manage life in a fast-changing metropolis. I look at the (dis)connections between the works' objective contents, the artists' intentions, and the audiences' receptions for clues about the nature and meaning of the late New Order urban experience and the social change of which it was a part. I also use this research to address two "extrinsic" questions: Can this way of doing the humanities spark new insights into Southeast Asia? What are the implications for the training of new Southeast Asianists?

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2190

Etsuko Kato

Asianisms in Motion: Japanese Migrants (Re-) encountering Asian Selves in the West and East Pacific

'Asia' is a fluid and hypothetical concept which refers to different practices or sites in different contexts. Especially for migrants from an Asian country to the West or to the other parts of Asia, 'Asia' can be a platform of multiple, sometimes contradictory, self-views including of 'inferiority' or 'superiority' in relation to the surrounding milieu. Based on fieldwork on Japanese migrants aged between their 20s and 40s in Canada, Australia and Singapore, this paper elucidates how various Asianisms function, practically and discursively, for the migrants to come to terms with disappointments they experience in host countries. Special attention is paid to originally West-bound migrants who came to Singapore after experiencing difficulties in the West. Overall, this paper examines how Asianisms, Anglo/West-centrism and ethnocentrism work together in the migrants' compromise with less-than-ideal realities on both sides of the Pacific Ocean.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3020

Sachiko Kawai

Blinds, Cushions, and Robes: Networking and Empowerment of Medieval Japanese Royal Women

Examining networks of acquisition and the circulation of material objects is an important historical method that helps us better understand female power. During Japan's early medieval age (c.1050-1300), the effective distribution of commodity items was a crucial tactic used by royal wives and daughters to obtain wealth, assert influence, and exercise power. Kenshunmon-in (1142-1176), for example, used clothing, sweets, and games to cultivate her salon culture and maintain order within her household. SenyÅ mon-in (1181-1252) implemented an estate due-collection plan for furnishing articles and used them to support her economic well being and attract more followers. By comparing the ways in which royal women employed their household materials to strengthen their networks, this paper explores how their strategies to wield power were shaped by different socio-political factors such as familial background, age, and gender.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2060

Kenko Kawasaki

The Significance of Overseas Experiences to Ariyoshi Sawako's Literature

Ariyoshi Sawako (1931-1984) is an acclaimed novelist particularly well-known for her storytelling skills. She was awarded a Rockefeller Foundation fellowship to study in the United States from 1959-1960. The most famous Japanese scholar to receive this grant was Eto Jun (1932-1999). It is well known that as a result of studying abroad Eto became a critic of the postwar democracy introduced to Japan by the United States. In contrast, the fellowship experience opened Ariyoshi's eyes to post-colonial issues and border crossing, resulting in a series of works such as *Hisyoku* (Non Racism, 1964) dealing with racial discrimination, *Puerutoriko nikki* " (Puerto Rico Diary, 1964), illuminating the issue of poverty in regions adjacent to the United States, and *Onna futari no New Guinea* (Two Women Go to New Guinea, 1969). This paper examines the transformation that her overseas experience brought to Ariyoshi, modern Japanese literature, and women's literature in Japan.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2010

Sarah Kennedy Bates

The Middle Class and White Collar Labour Market Transitions, 1986-2014

The emergence of a new middle class in Indonesia under Suharto's 32-year dictatorship (1965-98) was taken by the international economic community as proof of increasing prosperity under a successful capitalist transition. Whilst critical scholarship has provided us with a rich understanding of this economic transformation at a national level, and changing cultures of consumption and aspiration amongst its newly 'middle class' citizenry, less is known about the material foundations on which this prosperity was supposed to stand, and thus the translation of economic growth into the everyday experiences of ordinary people. Using annual household labour force surveys, this paper furthers our understanding of the quotidian impacts of national economic growth by examining transformations in the labour market, particularly amongst middle-income and white-collar workers. Looking to a range of job quality indicators between 1986-2014, the paper explores the insecurity of comparative prosperity, even amongst the purported success stories of economic growth.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2040

Elly Kent

Persistent Transnationalism: Peranakan Culture in Contemporary Indonesian Art

In Indonesia, Peranakan culture – culture preserved by the descendants of migrant Chinese – runs deep and scarred. Although Chinese migrants first arrived in Indonesia centuries ago, their civic status has remained tenuous across governmental regimes, especially during the New Order of the second half of the 20th century. After the fall of the New Order, and through to the current tensions, the role of Peranakan culture and the status of Chinese Indonesians has been an increasing preoccupation for Indonesian artists—both those of Chinese descent and others. This paper will outline some of the creative explorations that have emerged in response to political, historical and cultural contexts of Peranakan in Indonesia, situating them in larger global and local discourses of transnational identities.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2190

Bernard Keo

The Contrarian State: Rejection and Resistance in Penang, 1948-1957

From 1948 to 1951 and 1953 to 1957, the Malaysian island-state of Penang resisted its inclusion in the Federation of Malaya, a new centralised administrative structure introduced by the British colonial government, by organising two attempts to secede from the Federation. In doing so, the secessionists rejected the character of the new Malayan state on the basis that Penang was different from the rest of the Federation politically, economically and demographically. My work focuses on placing these political movements in a broader discussion about Penang's development into a hub of opposition to the status quo imposed by the Malaysian state. Although these events posed a significant threat to the fledgling Malayan state, few works have examined Penang's attempts to secede in great detail. In examining the secession movements, my work problematises the traditional narrative of Malaysia's uncomplicated path towards independence and contributes to a more nuanced understanding of Malaysian history.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3003

Thor Kerr, Kuskridho Ambardi and Susan Leong

Controversies around Island and Waterfront Reclamation Projects

This paper discusses research into media representation around island and waterfront reclamation projects in Perth and Jakarta. Methodological lessons and findings from these investigations are discussed and compared with a focus on furthering understandings of media practices and community imaginings around island and waterfront reclamation projects. The paper proposes an agenda of mobilizing researchers across borders in investigating how community frontiers emerge in controversies over environmental change and spatial reorganization. That is, an agenda directed at research collaboration that transcends nation states in furthering understandings of the impacts of environmental change and mobility in the discursive production of communities. This paper describes the development of this agenda in investigating controversies around island and waterfront reclamation projects in Western Australia and Java and its possible trajectory in studying discursive nodes referencing reclamation projects at other sites in Indonesia and Australia as well as Singapore and Malaysia.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 3270

Gaik Cheng Khoo

Golf-Playing Koreans in Malaysia

Golf tourism is the most lucrative form of tourism and several countries in the Asia Pacific region compete for South Korean tourists. What edge does Malaysia have over its neighbours? Centring on a Korean professional golfer (businessman-migrant) who heads a golf academy in a Malaysian golf resort and whose main clientele is South Korean, this paper explores the social relationships and economic network formed between him, the Korean tourists and other employees at the resort to ask questions about Korean migrant adaptation and integration to a multicultural environment. Here the golf resort acts both as a conceptual and physical site for me to analyse multiscalar economies and everyday inter-Asian encounters, some (as tourists) more fleeting than others (the migrant). Along the way, I hope to answer the question about the meaning of golf and its relationship to happiness for South Korean migrants and tourists in Malaysia.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 3020

Patrick Kilby

The Impact of the Second Green Revolution: Poverty and Women's Access to Agricultural Innovations

The first Green Revolution, which dates to the 1950s development of crop breeding labs for wheat in Mexico, and rice in the Philippines, revolutionised crop production, particularly in these key staples, thus enabling countries like India to become self-sufficient in food grains. However, this came at a cost, as these new varieties increased demand for fertiliser, pesticides and water, and favoured wealthier more capital-intensive farms and farmers. The dry land agricultural areas of Africa and parts of Asia largely missed out. What became known as the second Green Revolution from the early 2000s, was aimed at overcoming these shortcomings to reach poorer farmers, particularly women, in more marginal areas. This paper will review the progress to date of the second Green Revolution. It is based on a Fulbright research Fellowship with the USAID-supported Feed the Future Innovation labs at Kansas State University.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2280

Sarina Kilham

Re-imagining Farmer's Livelihoods through the Lens of Autonomy: Or Why Farmers Do What They Do

Smallholder farmers are recognised as being central to the success or failure of biofuel schemes - but little is known about the ways in which farmers negotiate their participation as part of wider livelihood strategies. This paper is based on interviews with farmers participating in the government led biofuel pilot project in Timor-Leste. The farmers' narratives were at times contradictory, messy and as the biodiesel pilot project seemed economically implausible, their support for the pilot project initially appeared naive. Yet, the farmer's actions 'make sense' when interpreted through the notion of negotiating for autonomy. Farmers do not simply respond and react to biofuel schemes as external economic and agricultural policies: they actively manage their participation through resisting, rebelling, repurposing and breaking the rules. This paper is part of an emerging body of scholarship that is applying the concept of autonomy to rural livelihoods.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2280

Pantri Muthriana Erza Killian

Understanding Southeast Asia's Trade Negotiations Through ASEAN: Prospects, Problems and Limitations

During the last decade, ASEAN member states have used ASEAN to negotiate trade agreements with third parties such as the ASEAN-China FTA, ASEAN-Korea FTA and ASEAN-India FTA. This negotiation strategy poses questions as to what role does ASEAN play in this negotiation and whether this is beneficial in terms of negotiation outcomes. The main purpose of this paper is to explain Southeast Asia's growing practice of trade diplomacy via ASEAN by elaborating its benefits, problems and limitations. Using negotiation and economic diplomacy approach, it is argued that despite strengthening ASEAN's negotiating power vis-a-vis third parties, negotiating via ASEAN will limit state's win-sets and thus limit the possibilities of reaching an agreement. Furthermore, ASEAN's current institutional arrangement is not equipped to function as a negotiator, resulting in a complicated negotiation with 10-member states, rather than a unified ASEAN actor.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2250

Sam Kim

Historical Development Process of Labour Policy in South Korea: the Acts for Workers' Combination

In South Korea, the workers' right to strike was first sanctioned by the Labor Union Act which was enacted in 1953 during the Korean War. However, fundamental revisions of the Act have been repeated almost once in a decade in the process of capitalist development of Korean economy. In particular, during the period from 1971 to 1987 when high economic growth was achieved by the benefit of the so-called heavy and chemical industrialisation, fundamental functions of labour unions were totally disapproved by the retrogressive revision of labour policy. This paper investigates characteristic features of the complicated development of South Korean labour policy. It will compare the case of South Korea with developments in advanced countries such as the United Kingdom, and further draws some socioeconomic implications for developing countries.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2040

Jiye Kim

Sustainable Stability in an Era of China and India: An Empirical Approach to Dispute Management

This paper investigates the patterns of diplomacy China and India observed throughout their disputes with neighbouring states. It will address the different factors that affect diplomatic patterns in China and India, the two most populous and fast-growing economies in the Asia-Pacific, particularly in disputes with their respective neighbours. The paper analyses cases of regional disputes involving China and India, and assess their different preferences in rules and norms in dispute management reflected in their diplomacy. The paper will compare two states with variables including size of diplomacy (bilateral, trilateral, multilateral), responsiveness in diplomacy, specificity of negotiation and compliance of agreement. By collecting data on non-violent and diplomatic methods of dispute management, the paper intends to contribute to predicting sustainable stability in the Asia-Pacific under the rising of China and India.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 3200

Esther Klein

A Lost Cosmogony: Translating 'Heng Xian'

In November 2010, a group of early China scholars – some quite eminent – met in order to puzzle over an ancient Chinese text. Written on bamboo slips in an obscure regional script form, unprovenanced but probably dating from around the fourth century BCE, this text gives an account of the origins of the universe. Certain passages seem to connect with classics like the Daodejing or the Zhuangzi, while others hint at philosophical ideas previously unattested in ancient China, such as original sin. The scholars' goal was to produce a translation and a collection of studies. In terms of "research outputs," they accomplished those aims. Yet, a profound sense of failure permeated the gathering. Surely, texts are neither translatable nor untranslatable: they exist on a spectrum of relative (un)translatability. If so, the text described above – of which even the title is relatively untranslatable – may serve as an example of a worst-case scenario.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2020

Yasuko Hassall Kobayashi

The Role of Japanese Language in Australia during World War II

The primary aim of the Pacific War for the Allied forces was to conquer the Empire of Japan. This required the gathering of information regarding the Japanese Imperial Army, a difficult task taken on by Australian military intelligence. Australian military intelligence was forced to scavenge for personnel with a sufficient command of the Japanese language and the value of the enemy's language saw its height during WWII. Whereas wartime state relations portray Japan and Australia as enemies, a closer look at what Japanese language meant in Australia during this time will reveal a more complex relationship between the two nations. Although Australia is often left out of the narrative of WWII in Japan, the two nations were in fact connected through flows of knowledge and people beyond Asia. This presentation will focus on this overlooked history to reconsider the space of Asia and the Pacific during WWII.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2060

Patrick Koellner, Xufeng Zhu and Pascal Abb

Understanding the Trajectories and Traits of Think Tanks in East Asia

Many new think tanks have emerged in East Asia in recent decades. This paper explores the driving forces of as well as the challenges to think tank development in a number of East Asian settings. While there is no single political master variable that can explain the diversity of think tank trajectories and the traits of think tank landscapes in all East Asian settings, what matters everywhere is whether policymakers are open to policy advice from institutions external to the government or ruling party. Where permanent civil services dominate and jealously guard policy-making processes, think tanks will find it difficult to impact agenda setting and policy deliberation. But where there is openness to policy advice, think tanks will rise to meet this demand, regardless of whether they operate in an authoritarian or democratic environments.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3003

Kyoko Koma

Normative Femininity of Japanese Women and 'Kawaii' Constructed through Japanese Fashion Magazines

This paper presents a case study of 'an an', an archetype of contemporary Japanese women's magazines, by analyzing its discourse and construction of images of ideal women in issues published from 1970 to 2016, which I compared to ELLE France, an offshoot of an an. Discourse is considered as "the trace of an act of communication socio-historically determined," which legitimizes the frame of what is (Maingueneau 2002), in this case, Japanese women's normative femininity. The term "kawaii" (meaning "cute" in English) has been used as an expression representing Japanese normative femininity, despite changes in significance over time. Examining why and how kawaii could continue to be used for the construction of femininity and whether it is used to symbolize liberty or order (Giet 2005) could contribute a new aspect to the field of research regarding Japanese women's media representation (Frith, Shaz & Cheng 2005; Iino, Isaji, & Takeuchi 1998).

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2003

Sarah Kovner

The POWs Next Door: Allied Prisoners in Wartime Fukuoka

POW camps in Fukuoka are infamous for Japanese brutality. Yet in 1945, some US authorities judged that most prisoners were treated much like Japan's own servicemen. Even when describing the same camps, former prisoners presented starkly different views. Recent scholarship has begun to reveal the full complexity of the POW experience and challenge popular misconceptions. But what happened in Fukuoka is particularly important in establishing the nature and extent of Tokyo's culpability for the abuses that did occur, since these camps were directly under the War Minister's purview. What factors dictated conditions? How did POWs compare their experiences? What role did their labor play in Japan's war economy? And how did their situation change over the course of the conflict? This paper focuses on a particular camp and analyzes it with multiple archives, including high-level policy documents, war crimes trials, and prisoners' own accounts from several countries.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2060

Souichirou Kozuka

The Selective Reception of Uniform Law in Japan and Asia

This paper explains how "uniform law" has been received in Japan and Asia. On the global level, some of the uniform law instruments, such as the CISG and Cape Town Convention, have achieved remarkable success. However, Japan joined CISG only as late as 2008 and has not ratified the Cape Town Convention yet. More careful examination about which of these uniform law instruments have enjoyed wider reception globally (in particular in Europe) and which are more popular in Asia reveals the fact that Asian states, including Japan, are more selective about reception of uniform law and that they are more focused on the actual benefits expected from the uniform law. Based on such findings, this paper will also consider such implications as which type of uniform law instruments have better prospects of success, in particular among Asian states, and what can be done with future unification/harmonisation projects.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3180

Thammachat Krairit

'Why Oh Y': The Adaptation of Boys Love/Yaoi Manga in Thailand

Over the last two decades, Thailand has witnessed Boys Love appear across various media platforms, including TV series and films. Despite this, there has been a dearth of critical studies regarding the phenomenon in Thailand. Although the movement and development of BL/yaoi manga in Thailand has been traced, they are not properly explored. Research is needed on how local audiences read BL/yaoi manga. I employ two popular BL series, Love Mode by Shimizu Yuki and Ten Count by Takarai Rihito, to reveal the movement of BL/yaoi manga as a transnational, globalised and translated cultural product in Thailand. By analysing the translation of BL in Thailand, this paper discusses how Japanese BL/yaoi is adapted in the nation under the influence of globalisation and transnational flows. Observing BL/yaoi manga adaptation, this paper also considers two other reciprocally connected topics: the practice of consuming manga, and the audience of manga in Thailand.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2020

Elisabeth Kramer

Challenging the 'War on Drugs' in Indonesia

In February 2015, Indonesian President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) opened the National Coordination Meeting on Drugs by promising a renewed commitment to fighting the ongoing 'war on drugs'. Jokowi's declaration that drugs represented a social 'emergency' fit neatly within the pre-existing discourses of morality and drug-use. Shortly after, Jokowi ended the stay of execution put in place by his predecessor, Yudhoyono, effectively re-instating the death penalty for drug traffickers. This paper traces activist efforts against the war on drugs since 2015, mapping the involvement of academics and civil society and the oppositional discourses they have developed. As human-rights based arguments have had little impact on the government, they have had to find other ways to challenge existing policies. In particular, it highlights the use of 'evidence' in challenging the effectiveness of the death penalty both as a form of punishment and as a deterrent to others.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3310

Deepak Kumar

Logic of Production Systems in Rural India

This paper examines the social and economic logic of different production systems in contemporary Indian villages. Rural India is characterised by great inequality in socio-economic development across regions, castes, classes, and sexes. These inequalities have conditioned India's development trajectory and, in turn, been exacerbated by them. Rapid economic growth and changes in the post-reform period have diminished the significance of agriculture in terms of value creation. Nevertheless, agriculture remains central to the rural economy. Differences in type and scale of production in agriculture represent and reproduce existent social hierarchies. This paper will investigate concrete forms of production across classes and regions to understand their underlying social and economic logic, and how these contribute to the formation and reproduction of social and regional hierarchies. I will do so through case studies of villages located in different agro-ecological regions, and at different levels of development.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2280

Alexandra Kurmann

Transdiasporic Historiography in Contemporary Vietnamese Francophone and American Literature

Deploying the triple meaning of 'trans' in transdiasporic to facilitate new readings across the global Vietnamese diaspora, through an interdisciplinary lens, and eventually beyond the cultural borders of the Vietnamese community (Kurmann 2018), I analyze two works written by overseas Vietnamese in France and the United States. Prize-winning authors, Vietnamese-French Anna Moï (Prix Littérature-monde, 2017) in *Le venom du papillon* [The Butterfly's Venom], and Vietnamese-American Viet Thanh Nguyen (Pulitzer Prize, 2016) in *The Sympathizer* (2015) both conjure the intense self-reflexivity of Linda Hutcheon's notion of "historiographical metafiction" (1988). Published within a year of one another, these texts differentiate themselves from peers in that their self-referentiality extends beyond the fiction that constitutes the text to refer to their place in a chain of fictionalizations of the History being narrativised. Here, I analyze the narrative techniques that Moï and Nguyen deploy in 'repeating history' from a pointedly Vietnamese subject position.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2010

Johannes Kurz Kurz

Another Case of 'Using the Past to Serve the Present': Route Books (genglubu)

Since the discovery of the first genglubu (route book) in 1974, after the occupation of the Paracel Islands by China, route books have been used increasingly and alongside pre-modern sources to confirm Chinese claims on the island groups and reefs in the South China Sea. After the Scarborough Standoff in 2012 as well as in the aftermath of the South China Sea arbitration in 2016, Chinese government agencies and scholars have emphasized continued Chinese occupation and exploitation based on interpretations of route books which at that time were said to date back to Ming times. I would like to argue that while the existing route books are perhaps genuine, as written texts they do not go back further than the early twentieth century, and that their most prominent characteristic, the naming of features in the South China Sea, may therefore not warrant territorial claims.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2040

Santi Kusumaningrum, Sharyn Davis and Putri Amanda

Juvenile Courts and Access to Justice for Children in Indonesia

In Indonesia, over three thousand children end up in prison on average annually. The country ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child and has institutionalized child protection through several laws and regulations, including transforming its 1997 Juvenile Court Law into Juvenile Criminal Justice System Law in 2012. The Court decides criminal cases involving children, using imprisonment only as a last resort, preferring instead restorative justice principles, which should keep children out of prison through diversion mechanisms and prioritizing rehabilitation. Yet data suggests that children are still routinely imprisoned and the system lacks specialised law enforcers, judges, lawyers, and social workers to handle child cases. This paper reviews existing evidence, policies and regulations, and discusses the challenges in implementing the Juvenile Justice Law. It seeks to identify the underlying potential to improve the juvenile justice system, which may contribute to broader court reform and access to justice in Indonesia.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 3180

Theophilus Kwek

(Trans)National Service: Conscripting Second-Generation Migrants in Neoliberal Singapore

Second-generation Permanent Residents (PRs) are liable for National Service (NS) in Singapore, making it one of the only countries to effectively conscript non-nationals. How does conscription structure migrants' pathways to social and political membership in real and perceived ways? How does conscription fit in a broader framework of assimilation and integration? Can conscription play an exclusive as well as an inclusive role in defining the nation, and how effectively does it do so? Following a model developed by Teo Youyenn in her study of Singapore's family policies, this paper first analyses some of the policy mechanisms that structure (and restrict) migrants' choices, reading them both for their coercive potential, as well as their side-effects of 'rooting' some migrants while 'uprooting' others. It presents ethnographic data from second-generation PRs currently rendering their NS, examining their motivations for doing so, and unpicking meta-narratives about loyalty and obligation.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 3020

Kuntala Lahiri-Dutt

The Dust that Doesn't Settle: Gender Relations in the Stone Quarries and Crushers

Inexorable agrarian change in the global economy has been sucking the poor into 'global circuits of production', often as cheap labour. As part of this process, there has been a rapid expansion of informal mining practices in South Asia and elsewhere, characterised by significant and ever-growing numbers of women labouring as wage workers, diggers, panners, processors, and traders of mineral commodities. Women's rising involvement within the informal mining economy has been noted by scholars and practitioners. In this paper, I ask whether (and how) gender relations at home change in response to women's increased burdens of labour as well as cash incomes. To address this question, I draw on fieldwork data generated through ethnographic methods in the dusty stone quarries and crushers that surround the sophisticated IT-city of Pune in Western India.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2250

Chieh-Ming Lai

Modeling Thainess: Landmarks in the Thailand Tourism Festival

The annual Thailand Tourism Festival, focused on the vivid campaign 'Discover Thainess', is the largest event to promote Thai tourism. During its five-day run, the festival showcased diverse local foods, customs, beliefs, handicrafts, and artistic performances from across the country, and the festival venue became a veritable ethnographic museum. The festival also used landmark models to highlight the distinctive features of the five regions of Thailand. This paper analyzes the selection of landmark sources of each of the five regions, along with the descriptions and spatial arrangement of the models, to interpret how 'Thainess' is constructed at the festival. I argue that the historical accounts and geographical images created by the architectural representations go beyond both their cultural sources and touristic aims. Instead, this model-scape embodies a state-led didactic effort to consolidate the kingdom which, in turn, helps to shape the workings of the tourist gaze.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2280

Anthony Langlois

Contested Rights: ASEAN and Sexuality Politics

Sexual minorities around the world have used the increasingly institutionalised discourse of human rights as a component in their political and activist struggles for recognition and emancipation. In Southeast Asia, ASEAN has implemented a regional human rights regime, albeit one which declined to incorporate standard global protections around discrimination in relation to sexuality and gender. In the context of ASEAN's human rights regime, this paper examines advocacy for the rights of sexual minorities by civil society organisations in ASEAN, focusing on their utilization of regional and global human rights regimes. In doing so, it explores the themes of identity, visibility politics and rights claiming across a diverse range of ASEAN member states. In particular, it considers the utility of forms of activism linked to rights in an environment in which rights protection and realisation in the region is nascent.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 3310

Pasoot Lasuka

Traveling Routes, Literary Narrative, and Modernity in King Chulalongkorn's 'Far From Home'

Far from Home (Klai Ban, 1907), the compilation of the letters written by King Chulalongkorn while on his second voyage to Europe, has been viewed as a historical and literary master piece which shows the wit and wisdom of the king. However, little attention has been paid to his intention to record his journey so poetically while on the journey. This paper re-examines Far From Home through the frameworks of travel writing and the historical development of Asian-European transport routes. It focuses on the relationship between the physical elements that materialise the routes and the narrative styles used in the book to narrate the king's traveling experiences. Drawing on the ontological theories of literary narrative, in this paper, I show that Far From Home was the king's attempt to map and contain the development of modern Siam within the already established network of global modernisation.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2040

Lisa Law and Mercy Rampengan

Surviving Well with Karangetang Volcano: Nutmeg Etiquette and Community Economies in Siau Island

On Siau Island, North Sulawesi, smallholder farmers rely on a unique system for harvesting nutmeg that has enabled them to survive well together in their island ecosystem. Nutmeg trees are particularly well suited to Siau's ecology, where an active volcano produces rich soils for tree growth and gaseous emissions form a natural pesticide. This paper outlines harvesting arrangements which simultaneously stimulate a good harvest and redistribute wealth in the community. In the absence of an official land titling system, mudalolose involves the rotation of tree harvesting rights between different families over time. Mandusi is a practice of ground fruit gleaning which enables non-harvesting family members to collect fallen nutmeg. This paper positions the nutmeg tree and its harvest in diverse economic transactions, illustrating different ways the tree is enmeshed with social and environmental care. It also positions mudalolose and mandusi as practices of surviving well under Karangetang volcano.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2280

Stephane Le Queux and Anne Cox

Labour Politics in East and Southeast Asia

In East and Southeast Asia, trade unions find themselves in very different relationships with the state, from full incorporation (Singapore) to pluralist competition (Indonesia), marginalisation and exclusion (Malaysia and Thailand). In this paper we will outline the political role organised labour has taken on a range of policy issues including the minimum wage (Indonesia); migrant workers and productivity (Malaysia, Singapore); precarious employment (The Philippines); labour struggles and social movements (Thailand); industrial disputes and the role of unofficial worker representatives in challenging established communist institutions (Vietnam); and claims for distributive justice (Taiwan). We argue that this cross-examination confirms that industrial democracy and development remain a useful heuristic for the study of labour in the region and supports the view that states play a dominant role of 'pacification', with capitalist 'accumulation' being the primary motive and labour conditions subordinated to that agenda.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2250

Michael Leadbetter

Disruptive Materiality: Testing Southeast Asian Historical Narrative and Cultural Assumption with Archaeology

How did the first cities and settlements in Southeast Asia form? Since the 1970s, the go-to explanation has been that maritime trade between China and India led to the emergence of cities and a flourishing of social complexity across Southeast Asia. This paper uses material culture to critique, rethink and ultimately subvert historical narratives on Asia's early development. This paper reports three critical findings from a material-driven approach. First, sites of pan-Asian trade in early Southeast Asia do not necessarily correspond to archaeological settlement sites. Second, communities marginalised as minor and peripheral such as hill tribes and sea nomads must be re-centred and placed at the heart of historical causality in Southeast Asia. Finally, ritual and exchange are far more significant as connective factors across Southeast Asia than commerce. The research presented here will demonstrate how new sources and critical approaches change our understanding of Asia and historical causality.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2070

Hee-Seung Irene Lee

In Search of a Slow Korean Dream: Reading the Cinema of Inaction by Korean Chinese director Zhang Lu

This paper will discuss the ways in which Zhang Lu's cinema of inaction attentively draws on his poignantly blank canvas, the nature of the Korean dream, which simultaneously allures and thwarts not only ethnic, national and cultural others but also socio-economically marginalised Koreans. The paper will attempt to analyse the director's distinctive aesthetic and thematic features as his gesture to counterbalance the dynamism of Korean blockbusters embodying the nationalist yearning for action, progress and prosperity. In doing so, the fundamental aim of the paper is to identify new directions within Korean cinema, which may face and embrace the increasingly multiethnic and multicultural Korean society in the milieu of transnational fusion of the world cinemas.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2170

Tracy Lee

Lifestyle Magazines and Consumerist Masculinities in Hong Kong

Engaging with recent theorization of the relationship between magazines and gender identities in a consumerist society, this paper aims to revise understandings of men and masculinities in contemporary Hong Kong society through the lens of local and international lifestyle magazines, both paper and online editions, consumed in Hong Kong. Despite increasing scholarly attention paid to Chinese masculinities in the recent decade or so, masculinities in Hong Kong remains largely understudied. The validation of masculinity through consumption bespeaks the crisis of and anxious search for identity in today's Hong Kong. The paper combines textual analysis and quantitative content analysis of a selected sample of international and local men's lifestyle magazines that are consumed in Hong Kong with in-depth and open-ended interviews and focus group discussions with magazine editors and readers.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2003

Sung-Ae Lee

'When You're Americanized You Don't Have Any Culture': Glocal Subjectivities in Grace Lin's Novels

Taiwanese American author of children literature, Grace Lin, focuses her narratives around movement and migration between the United States and Taiwan. Lin explores diasporic tensions between embracing an ethnic identity and the desire to belong to mainstream society. The protagonist of *The Year of the Dog* (2007) strives to blend multiple cultural perspectives into a subject position within American society, while in *Dumpling Days* (2012), in a visit to the site of her ethnic origins, the character struggles against her own cultural prejudices as she engages with Taiwanese society. Underpinning these narratives is an understanding that subjectivity is fluid and, being properly intersubjective, can blend transcultural experiences into different glocal forms as social contexts change. In a different genre, the folktales retold in *Where the Mountain Meets the Moon* (2009) present an idealised conception of traditional Chinese values as a basis for glocal subjectivity.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2010

Jane Gyung Sook Lee

A Study on the Impact of Social Capital through Generations—A Focus on Korean-Australians

This paper examines of the way the first and second generations of Korean-Australians developed and utilised social capital within Australian society. Korean migrants have come from diverse social, cultural and educational backgrounds, and all established social networks and social relations which constituted social capital in Korea would have been broken by migration. This paper investigates how the first generation developed and utilised cultural and social capital in order to settle into their new country to integrate into Australian society. Either directly or indirectly, the efforts of the first generation in building and establishing social capital have consequently been transmitted to their children. Social capital from the first generation may or may not lead to constructive outcomes for the second generation, which illustrates how social capital may be thought of as a continuous process of development throughout generations and as a useful tool to explain the distinctive experiences of Korean-Australians.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 3020

Terence Lee

The Myth of Singapore as a Media City and Creative Hub

Singapore has long presented itself as a global media hub, which in common parlance speaks of the city-state as a thriving centre of media production/consumption. More recently, Singapore has promoted itself as a creative (and innovation) hub. Yet the narratives that accompany these declarations are rarely critiqued nor unpacked, in part because they do not show up much in reality. This paper argues that they are best understood as myths in the Barthesian sense in that they are ideological positions purposefully naturalised into Singapore society to serve a broader economic and political function. The paper undertakes a chronological review of Singapore's 'media hub' plans and policies from the 1970s, and considers how it has since been subsumed under the discourse of creativity and innovation, thereby extending the myth into the future.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 3003

Terence Lee

Retired Military Officers and Politics: Indonesia's Military Academy Graduates, 1948-1980

What do military officers do after retirement? What aspects of politics do they engage in? Do they run as candidates for national or local elections? Or do ex-military officers remain in the civil service, stay in the background as party operatives, or become part of the business elite? How do aspects of an officer's military career shape the type of political activities they engage in after retirement? These are the key research questions of this project that examines the extent of political participation of retired military officers in Indonesia. Based on an original dataset of military officers who graduated from the Indonesian Armed Forces Military Academy (classes 1948 to 1980), this study empirically tests how key factors like military education and command postings impact post-retirement careers, in particular, the likelihood of retired military officers' involvement in politics.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2050

Lorraine Leung

A Scientific Approach to Chinese Tradeware Porcelain from Southeast Asia

Despite the vast amount of archaeological organic residue analysis research into ceramics, little is known about its application to glazed ceramics. This paper focuses on the potential of using residue analysis on glazed ceramics with chemical analysis techniques. The example will be a study of 11th-16th century Chinese tradeware porcelain unearthed at Angkor Wat in Cambodia. The study will present how the relatively new application of 'scientific tools' in archaeology lend themselves to investigators to reveal new avenues of inquiry and contribute to our understanding of the behaviour of past peoples in Asia.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2070

Ye Li

A Cross-cultural Enquiry into the Changing Urban Form in China: A Case Study of Nanjing

This paper reflects on an urban landscape characterization assessment that has been conducted using methods from the integrated morphological research tradition – cartographic analysis and patch recognition of built forms. It embraces distinctive local cultures to reveal the changes to China's urban landscape. Nanjing, a city that represents both the Chinese culture in urban construction and Western influence from the late 19th century onwards, makes a valuable case for research on urban forms in southern China. This paper focuses on garden suburbs, a special urban tissue type spread around the residential community that aligns with socio-economic conditions in the early 20th century. The study identifies both the continuity and change in the evolution of built forms— structural permanencies, which are essential contributors to the local architectural and cultural identity of a city.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2110

Sihan Li, Fanrong Meng and Zitao Chen

Disclosure, Participation and Atmospheric Environment Governance: Evidence from the PITI Report

In recent years, haze pollution has raised more and more anxiety in the government and society in China. With the establishment and improvement of environmental information disclosure (EID), public participant (PP) has become an important focus of environmental governance. Based on the data of 104 cities in 2014, this paper takes industrial sulfur dioxide and PM2.5 as examples to explore the influence of EID and PP on atmospheric environmental governance. The findings are as below. First, EID has a negative impact on industrial pollutants, but the influence on the atmospheric environment is limited. Second, PP has both a positive and negative influence on air pollution, which show negative as a whole. Third, PP can positively moderate the influence of EID. Practical implications of these findings will be discussed.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 3270

Yi Li

Conformity and Subversion: Adaptation under Socialist Realism in China

Under socialist regimes, the issue of inter-genre adaptation is inseparable from political and ideological guidance, and is framed by the dominant doctrine of Socialist Realism. Scholars have noted that Russian cinema enabled Stalinist culture to appropriate the Russian classics for ideological purposes. In the German Democratic Republic, adaptations evolved alongside changing political stakes and reinterpretations of the tenets of Socialist Realism from 1956 to 1989. Drawing on scholarship on practice elsewhere, this study takes a comparative approach to examine the intertwined relationship between adaptation and Socialist Realism in the Chinese context, arguing that the adaption of literary texts into performance forms, such as film and opera, enabled adapters to show both their conformity to and subversion of dominant discourses. By situating Xia Yan and Zhao Shuli's adaptation practice and principles within their specific historical period, this paper sheds light how artists adapted to and manouvered within Socialist Realism.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2170

Tana Li

Locating the Red River of the last 500 years: A GIS and Historical Undertaking

This paper examines the Greater Red River region from various angles, including historical geography and environmental history. Historians working with GIS experts have reconstructed the major channels of the Red River over the last 500 years. Over 600 historical place names (hamlets, villages, temples, bridges, roads and dikes) of the mid-lower Red River delta, all canals (besides the main river arms) and hundreds of water bodies have been cross-referenced and digitized. By 1680 the main course of the Red River had shifted to the west from its easterly direction in previous centuries. The gradual change of the main direction caused the decline of the townships of the Eastern Red River delta and gave rise to the town of Nam Dinh and to the population surge of the western delta in the last 300 years.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2040

Xiaoyang Li

Goodness Similar to Water: Marginalised Female Characters in Geling Yan's Novels

This paper analyses two novels by Chinese-American author, Geling Yan: *The Lost Daughter of Happiness* (1996) and *Little Aunt Crane* (2006). The female protagonists in the novels, Fusang and Tatsuru Takeuch respectively. Fusang is sold as a Chinese prostitute in San Francisco in 1870; and Tatsuru, a Japanese girl, was sold to a Chinese man in Manchuria in 1945. In both novels, the main female characters live away from their motherland. Despite being sexually enslaved, they do not appear to be badly affected by the torments they experienced. When encountering the most unlikely of circumstances, these characters learn to accept any difficulties and continue to live their lives as well as they can. Both find strength by embracing the Confucian idea of goodness. This paper analyses how this point is developed in the novels.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2010

Meng Li

Women as Trespassers: Female Ghosts in Medieval Chinese Ghost Tales

The paper presents a hauntological reading of the ghost tales selected mainly from Tales from the Records of Taiping Era and Sou Shen Ji. The highlight of my study is how in these medieval Chinese ghost narratives, female subjectivity as well as male voyeurism of the female bodies is framed via performances of transgressions. The frame of the subject "ghost" or "gui" is the original Chinese meaning of 'what a person returns to' (Zeitlin, 2007:4). Female ghosts in these tales are treated as trespassers whose hauntings signify lasting performance of the revenant. Agencies of the female revenants are embodied by the transcendence of space, time, ethics and other sorts of boundaries and disciplines. The paper will also associate these female ghosts with their knowledge. Possessing certain knowledge and capabilities that mortals don't have, the female ghosts witness phallic grabbing panic in their heterosexual relationships with the male mortals.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2010

Shinan Li

'Life-Sacrifice' (Shashen) and 'Self-Cultivation' (Xiushen): On Liang Qichao's Body Thoughts

This paper examines the intellectual formation of Liang's far-reaching thoughts on body in his *On the New Citizen* (Xinmin shuo) and other works. Through a close reading against the late Qing context, this paper analyses the two focal points of Liang's body thoughts-the "life-sacrifice" (shashen) idea, which emphasizes martial prowess and synthesizes the Chinese chivalrous (xiayi) tradition and Japanese way of the warriors (bushido), as well as the Confucian notion of "self-cultivation"(xiushen), an antithesis of "life-sacrifice". I argue that Liang's purpose was to provide a new perception and set of body practices in response to the new nation-state world governed by social Darwinism in late Qing. In his re-fashioning of body thoughts, Liang substituted the sacredness of human body from Heaven (tian) to Nation, highlighting "life-sacrifice" as the manifestation of "self-cultivation" under extreme circumstances. Liang's reform as such informed late Qing's revolutionary activism and paved the way for modern Chinese nationalist body discourse.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2010

Xiaoxuan Li

When Migrant Workers Encounter an Uncertain Future: Transnational Labour Migration in Rural China

The motivation for transnational labour migration in China as explained by migrants themselves is very simple- it is to save up and live a good life. The reason why migration can be imagined that way is that its economic benefits are certain. It's a shortcut to the accumulation of a large amount of capital. But what if the certainty of the benefits of migration is lost? Most migrant workers go overseas for a few years before returning home. Are migrant workers aware of the future uncertainties when they leave for overseas work? If so, how do they balance the promises of the future against its uncertainties? If not, what happens when they return and realize that their dreams are not achievable? Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork in a county city in central China, this paper asks: how do migrants pursue a good life when migration cannot promise certainties?

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3200

Pau Sian Lian

Participation of Women in Community Development Activities in Tedim Township, Chin state, Myanmar

This paper investigates the participation of women in economic, political and socio-cultural activities that contribute to community development in Tedim Township, Chin state, Myanmar. The study used interviews and focus group discussions as the principal means of data gathering. The women in Tedim Town are not given enough opportunity to participate in the economic and political affairs of the community but are given adequate freedom to participate in socio-cultural activities. Community development programs and activities may be initiated by NGOs and other organizations to increase the people's awareness of the rights and opportunities accorded to women by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Local government and concerned private organizations can set up livelihood programs and activities to provide skills women can use to help in meeting the financial needs of their families. The outcome of the study may serve as a guide for enhancing women's participation in community development activities.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2290

Yushu Liang

The Transformation of Desert Settlements in Inner Mongolia: The Case of Gonghuduge

This study explores the transformation of desert settlements in Inner Mongolia in the context of China's urbanisation. Gonghuduge Gacha, whose current residents are all immigrants of the Han nationality, is a semi-agricultural and semi-animal husbandry group located on the edge of the Tengger desert in Alxa, Inner Mongolia. It is the only rammed earth settlement that has survived after the government's "Ten Full Coverage" policy of 2014–2016. According to the policy, the region will build 550,000 affordable houses by 2017, with an investment of 101.8 billion yuan (\$15.98 billion), 88.63 billion of which will be earmarked for renovating shanty areas involving 455,000 households. This paper examines the process of redeveloping 19 dilapidated adobe houses and a large amount of new affordable houses under the policy. It shows the project is a failed one, with many deficiencies. The paper concludes by offering four lessons for future practice.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2110

Anita Lie and Juliana Wijaya

Cultural Identity Formation of Second Generation of Indonesian American Youths in the United States

This paper investigates second-generation immigrants and focuses on their cultural identity formation as Indonesian-Americans. This study also discusses how Indonesian American youths are situated among the bigger Southeast Asian diasporas in California. Participants in this study were nine pairs of parent-and-child. The parents migrated to the US for various reasons. Like other immigrant children who grew up in the US, these children have adopted American culture. The question remains whether Indonesian culture becomes a big part of their identity and whether family support and community engagement play a role in their identity formation. Data was drawn from in-depth interviews with the participants. Results indicate that second generation Indonesian Americans maintain their strong attachment toward Indonesia while espousing their American identity. A few identity markers have shown that stronger home and community factors have affected the formation of their Indonesian cultural identity.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 3180

Chen-Yu Lien

Return to the Daily Democracy: A Case Study of Traditional Public Sphere in ChiaYi, Taiwan

After Taiwan lifted martial law and democratized in 1987, the country adopted a system of direct election from 1996. The Taiwanese government implemented the "Community Empowerment" policy in 1994 and increased its participatory budgets since 2014. Based on field research conducted in Chiayi County in Taiwan, this paper examines the ways in which public affairs happen in everyday life. In Chiayi County, members of different communities gather together and draw social network diagrams of their own community. It is known that the people are accustomed to talking about public affairs in "informal" settings, such as under the trees, in temple squares, traditional markets, grocery stores or over a cup of tea. Community organizations preferred traditional types of "public sphere" – used as a place for serious discussions – over the standard system of deliberative democracy, such as voting. This paper examines the power of democratic practices in everyday settings.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 3003

Samson Lim

Moral Failure and Financial Crisis in Early Twentieth Century Bangkok

In December 1913, the Chino-Siam Bank, one of the first 'local' banks in Bangkok, was shuttered and its assets frozen. The closure sent shockwaves through the merchant community and brought the kingdom's critical rice export economy to a standstill. In the wake of the crisis, European bankers and, to a lesser extent, the Thai elite filled the papers with moralizing tracts on the undisciplined Oriental, their Byzantine financial practices, and the urgent need to modernize. This paper examines Chino-Siam's failure and the response of the Thai state and its European advisors through a reading of court records, newspaper reports, and other archival materials to show how capitalism's introduction into Siam was tied to and made possible by a disciplinary project with clear moral dimensions; semi-colonial capitalism is based on a set of fictions about race and progress as on double-entry bookkeeping.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2040

Chia Hui Lin

Reversing Representations of Asian Urbanism

Asia's everyday built environment has been represented in Western discourse through an imagery of disorder arising from the unexpected nature of urbanism, and this imagery persists despite better public understandings of Asia. This paper argues that Asia is in the midst of an identity transition, and the construction of Asia's unexpected urbanism is about to be reversed. Asian urbanism is presented in the study as a form of display, integrating different cultural politics that are articulated with localities. These new constructions are congruent with a variety of ideas that engage space and subjectivity, such as Kenneth Frampton's notion of critical regionalism and Michel Foucault's insight into the author function. This paper questions how quotidian Asian built environments mediate gaps between discourse making and the physical reality. The analysis is theorised in terms of the representation of everyday spaces; comparative cases have been selected from Malaysia and Japan.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2110

Chia Tsun Lin

Between Transnational Diasporic Chinese Organizations' Network and the State

Since the 1980s, observers have witnessed the growing globalization of Chinese diaspora organizations coupled with intensified efforts by the Chinese government to engage with the Chinese Diaspora. This has resulted in a growing institutionalization of social relationships between different associations which are coordinated by a multitude of state and diaspora actors to mobilize members who share the same primordial identity on the global level. Existing research into sending states and their diaspora initiatives have largely overlooked how organizational relations between diaspora actors influence state engagement. Therefore, in this paper, I perceive these organizational networks as an "arena of contestation", with state actors embedded within the fabric of organization relationships. Using a comparative case study of The World Zhang's Association and Lin's Associations, the paper examines how mechanisms of communication and "centrality" of actors, shapes the expression of "Chineseness" embedded within this transnational diaspora community.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 3180

Shiwang Lin

On the Study of Nanxi (Southern Drama) in the English-language World

Nanxi is the earliest mature genre of Chinese drama, and as such is an important part of Chinese Drama History. After the recovery of the three earliest nanxi drama texts from an incomplete copy of the Yongle Encyclopedia, Nanxi Drama research worldwide entered a new period. The contributions of English-language Nanxi Scholars have their own features and advantages. By comparing their work with that of Chinese scholars, this paper proposes three key differences: different opinions regarding the origins of this genre of drama; differing performance study methodologies; and different ideas about the nature of Nanxi as a cultural phenomenon.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2170

Pei-Yin Lin

Progressive or Immoral: Representations of the Modern Girl in Print Media of 1930s Taiwan

Print media in 1930s Taiwan played an important mediating role in representing womanhood. This paper analyses the diverse representations of the modern girl in selected literary works from three print media: the women's magazine *Taiwan Women's World*, the *Taiwan New People's News*' literary column, and the modern Taiwanese writers' coterie journal *Taiwan bungei*. It will first examine "modern girl" as a discursive term during early 20th century East Asia. It then discusses the glamorous high-heel wearers and pitiful streetwalkers in *Taiwan Women's World*, the refashioning of the concept "xianqi liangmu" (wise wife and good mother) in *Taiwan New People's News*, and how the term "modern girl" is appropriated as an object of the bourgeois male's gaze in *Taiwan bungei*. It argues "modern girl" is cast recurrently between artificial progress and immoral antagonism, and this storyline makes the modern girl a trope of the male authors' self-portraiture or ambivalence towards modernity.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2003

Zhihui Lin

Moralizing and Enjoying Beautification: Women's Self-adornment as An Everyday Practice in Qing China

Using Qing women's poetry as main sources, this paper explores women's subjectivity in self-adornment, the most gendered and typical everyday practice. Practiced and celebrated exclusively by females in their domain, self-adornment provided insights to an important facet of women's quotidian life. On the one hand, it is associated with undesirable femininity and eroticism, on the other hand, it was a crucial aspect of *furong* (female appearance), one of the four female virtues defined by Confucian values. This paper delves into how women wittily presented themselves as virtuous females via delicate makeup and through intentional abandon of self-adornment, a way that seemingly violating gender expectations. Moreover, in visualizing their aesthetic preference and externalizing personality, women also turned self-adornment into an expression of their inner reality, and carved out a space for enjoyment of their own sex.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2010

Sarah Jane Lipura

Imaginations and Aspirations Surrounding International Student Mobility in the 'Periphery'

This paper explores the rising yet scarcely documented trend in international student mobility characterised by the movement of students away from the West and towards the East (Asia and the Pacific) for international education. By using the case of Korean students in Fiji, India and the Philippines, this research investigates the motivations and desires of these students, taking into account their pre-mobility circumstances, for choosing 'non-traditional' regions as host countries and education providers, and examines whether this impetus constitutes what Phan claims about the 'rise of Asia as making the West and the idea of the West even more desirable in Asia (and for Asians)'.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 3020

Siyuan Liu

The Public Denunciation of the Jingju Actress Zhao Yanxia in the Early 1950s

Apart from content censorship and revision, China's xiqu reform in the 1950s also crusaded against undesirable performance practices, most prominently through the stage image purification campaign of 1951 and the 1954 push to "further reform jingju art". A consistent target of both campaigns was the jingju star Zhao Yanxia (b. 1928), who was repeatedly criticized in the newspapers and magazines of Beijing, Shanghai, and the provinces, ending eventually in mid 1955 with her reluctant self-criticism. Zhao's case is illustrative of the xiqu reform's anti-theatrical nature in several fronts, including the pruning of diverse script and performance versions, the adoption of "formalism" as a critical weapon against xiqu's priority of performance over realistic characterization, the censorship of supposedly suggestive or "yellow" (*huangse*) performance, and the elimination of improvisation and clowning as vulgar and distracting from thematic focus.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2170

I-Hao Ben Liu

The Perceptions of Japan in Post-War Taiwan

After the Nationalists took over Taiwan in 1945, clashes between the Nationalist government and the Taiwanese resulted in great casualties among the Taiwanese. Since that time, many Taiwanese have shifted from accepting the Nationalists and repudiating the Japanese to becoming more receptive towards the Japanese. Not only have Taiwanese become more accustomed to Japanese culture, but they have also become less critical of Japan's past wrongdoing. Why does Taiwan present a different case from China and Korea, which were also occupied by Japan during the war? Despite the fact that Taiwan was exploited largely for the benefit of Japan during the war, there were legacies of Japanese culture in Taiwanese everyday life. It is difficult to comprehend how the Taiwanese shifted from long-possessed Chinese values to embrace Japanese values only after five decades of occupation. This paper considers the perceptions of Japan in Post-War Taiwan.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2060

Bernice Loh

Tween Girls' Dressing in Singapore: Aspirations, Allowances and Affiliations

This paper presents a cultural perspective of tween girls' dressing in Singapore. It is couched in the growing concerns surrounding girls' premature sexualisation in the West. Through the three themes of aspiration, allowance and affiliation, my findings disrupt common narratives of girls, who are often situated as cultural dupes, easily taken advantage of by marketers. Such ideas reify the view that clothing style is something that girls do without critical thought, which was not the case for the girls in my study. In investigating the values and meanings that are embedded in twenty nine Singaporean girls' dress, this paper exemplifies the ways that (adult-like) clothes are an important and conscious deliberation. Clothing styles not only helped these girls understand themselves, but the social world that they exist in.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2003

Hannah Loney

Anatomy of a Prison Island: Life on Atauro Island during the Indonesian Occupation of East Timor

Atauro Island, about 25 kilometres off the coast of Dili, has a long history of being used as a prison island by successive regimes in Timor-Leste. During the Indonesian occupation, the island was used as a holding centre for an estimated 4,000 people from 1980 until late 1984 – most of whom were women, children, and the elderly – as part of a deliberate military strategy of isolating civilians who were considered a possible support base for the resistance forces. Drawing upon material gathered by international human rights and aid organisations, Indonesian military and government documents, eye-witness accounts, as well as personal testimony, this paper will explore experiences of daily life on the island. Despite claims of reasonable treatment and a reported improvement in conditions after a visit by the ICRC, life on the island was generally marked by isolation and deprivation, which brought about immense suffering for detainees.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2060

Justine Mai Nguyen Xuan Long

Beyond Diasporic Trauma: An Intersection between Contemporary Art and Folkloric Practices in Vietnam

This paper draws on research that explores how intersections between contemporary art and present-day folkloric practices in Vietnam open up spaces for dialogue about belonging and Vietnamese identities in Australia. Stemming from my own experience as an artist of Vietnamese Australian heritage and responses to my works from Vietnamese Australian communities, I examine how intra-cultural tensions within migratory communities deter the formation of multi-layered transnational identities. The theoretical framework takes an interdisciplinary approach informed by Griselda Pollock's concept of artworking, Sonya Andermahr's decolonizing trauma studies and Jill Bennett's empathic vision. The creative component is developed through practice-based methodology that involves cycles of making, historical research and theoretical critique. To counter existing set cultural narratives of Vietnamese Australian-ness, my creative process instigates a "return" and "engagement with homeland" by engaging with the recent resurgence of folkloric practices in Vietnam today to respond to different haunting memories of Vietnamese communities.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2190

Helena Lopes

Cosmopolitanism and Contradictions: Refugees in Macau during the Second World War, 1937-1945

The Second World War generated a global refugee crisis of unprecedented proportions. In China alone, the Japanese invasion displaced several million people. This paper focuses on the experience of refugees in the Portuguese-administered South China enclave of Macau. The massive refugee influx there was both a crisis and an opportunity for the enclave's colonial administrators, local elites, and the refugees themselves. Unlike other foreign-ruled territories in China, especially the British colony of Hong Kong, Macau was never formally occupied by Japan and remained one of the few places in China where hundreds of thousands of refugees of different nationalities found relatively safe haven. This paper, based on Portuguese, Chinese, and English language sources, examines refugee communities, the diversity of refugee experiences and the interplay of state and society in refugee management and relief. It argues that the refugees contributed to the emergence of wartime cosmopolitanism in Macau.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2060

Yvonne Low

Colouring the State: Singapore, Contemporary Art and the Making of a Global City of the Arts

With the opening of the Singapore Art Museum (SAM) in 1996, the city-state was reminded of the pragmatic role art was to play, no less to bring 'colour' to the cosmopolitan city. In the words of then Chief Executive of the Singapore Tourist Promotion Board, '[by] their magic, the arts [would] enrapture visitors from all over the world in countless ways... they tantalise visitors to come to Singapore again and again.' As the first facility anywhere in Southeast Asia to collect and exhibit modern and contemporary Southeast Asian art, SAM was part of governmental plans to convert Singapore into a global city for the arts, as first initiated in the 1989 White Paper. This paper examines the multifold strategies conceived by the Singapore state in the twenty years since, as a new patron of Contemporary art, to bring the world to Singapore, and Singapore to the world.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2190

Gwyn Low, Nitin Verma and Daliah Moss

Health Workforce Development since Independence in Timor-Leste

A scoping mission by the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons in 2000 revealed a broken and rattled Timorese health system with abandoned infrastructure and disbanded medical equipment. An insufficient medical workforce of twenty doctors under duress to appropriately serve a population of 700,000, many traumatised from the violence encountered during the struggle for independence. Fifteen years on, since independence, non-government organisations (NGOs) have filled gaps in health service delivery. This paper highlights the current transition towards an effective and sustainable system modelled on both integration and independence. Using in-depth interviews with key stakeholders, this paper will focus primarily on the eye health sector at the tertiary level. It will explore a previously untapped theme of how collaboration and leadership have shaped a clear pathway and a bold vision for handover of the eye health sector to the Ministry of Health, a vision for 2020.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2290

Claire Lowrie

Chinese Indentured Labour in British North Borneo during the 1920s

From the early 20th century, the indentured labour practices which had sustained European colonialism following the end of slavery were subject to increasing humanitarian critique. In response, the colonial administrators of British Malaya banned the use of Indian indentured labour in 1910 and Chinese indentured labour in 1914. Yet, coercive and punitive labour practices continued within British Malaya and in the neighbouring protectorate of North Borneo which was administered by a Chartered Company. The use of Javanese indentured labour by the British North Borneo Company from 1913 has been documented by historians. Far less attention has been directed at analysing the conditions under which Chinese labourers were employed up until 1932 when indenture was formally abolished. By analysing the controversy surrounding Chinese labour in North Borneo, this paper aims to shed new light on the history of indenture and the international campaigns which sought to bring it to an end.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2040

Sophie Loy-Wilson

Labour Rights and the 'Coolie' Question: Chinese Indentured Labourers in New South Wales

This paper explores the treatment of Chinese indentured laborers in the Australian colonies in the period from the late 1840s to the 1850s. It does so through a particular case study of Chinese workers in Goulburn in rural New South Wales. It aims to show that Chinese workers were brought to Australia on misleading contracts, and that they challenged these contracts through an emerging colonial court system. Their cases were tried under the auspices of a series of Master and Servants Acts. Their actions, and the publicity their cases received, shaped debates over labour rights, contributing to an obsession with 'the coolie question' in colonial Australian society,

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2040

Feng Lu

Two Interpretations of 'Ecological Civilization' in Today's Chinese

Within the framework of modernity, ecological civilization is taken as a dimension of modern industrial civilization, which might consist of other dimensions such as "material civilization", "spiritual civilization" and "political civilization". For those who are critical of modernity, ecological civilization will be an entirely new phase of civilization in the history of human kind. From the perspective of ecology and ecological philosophy, modern industrial civilization is unsustainable. If we hope to live safely on the earth, generation after generation, we must try to change the whole of civilization by changing industrial civilization gradually into ecological civilization. Therefore, ecological civilization is not only a dimension of current industrial civilization, but a new civilization which will replace industrial civilization.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2290

Jonathan Ludwig

The EEU, OBOR and the Race to Control Central Asia

Despite his record of causing instability elsewhere, Russian President Putin is seemingly trying to create stability in Central Asia, through the Eurasian Economic Union (EEU). While he should be in a strong position here, this is where he actually faces his greatest challenge: an expansionist China is using OBOR's development plan to increase Chinese influence throughout Eurasia. Thus, OBOR is in direct conflict with the EEU: only one will be able to exist, as their goals are in direct opposition. This paper will discuss the EEU and OBOR, their roles in and goals for Central Asia. Will either provide stability? Will they lead to direct conflict? Can either be successful? What benefit, if any, can they bring to this region? Are they only for the benefit of their sponsors? If so, is it for real economic benefit, or only for power projection?

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2250

Paul-David Lutz

Fresh from the Field – Recent Observations on Power, Place and Spirits in Upland Northern Laos

This paper will share some ethnographic observations from an upland Khmu village in northern Laos. In particular, it will seek to outline how local notions of place and the spirits thereof have been shaped by recent engagements with the (ostensibly rationalizing) Lao state and the globalizing economy. As the paper will be given only a few short weeks after the completion of PhD fieldwork, the observations will necessarily be somewhat undigested and any inferences preliminary. Nevertheless, it is hoped that this "fresh-from-the-field" account may contribute to assessing the usefulness of Paul Mus' (1933) ideas for understanding contemporary upland Laos.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2130

Josto Luzzu

New Logics of Governance and Economic Integration in the Golden Triangle Special Economic Zone

In 2007, the Lao government established the Golden Triangle Special Economic Zone (GTSEZ) as part of a long-term national development strategy. In exchange for the promise of progress and modernization, the Lao administrators devolved parts of the sovereign power over to a Chinese private company, enabling the opening of a casino and granting favourable conditions for investments. This paper argues that the meshing of private and state desires of development in the GTSEZ informs new notions of governance, state formation, identity and border politics in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS). I contend that the institutions in the SEZ continuously restructure to attune with arbitrary market needs. More broadly, by posing conditions on mobility and citizenship, the state exploits the flow of people and goods as tool for calculative economic development. Understanding these complex dynamics sheds new light on different forms of integration and cooperation in the GMS.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 3200

Xiao Ma, Duanfang Lu and Dallas Rogers

Transnational Housing Production in Sydney: The Role of Chinese Developers

Foreign property investment, especially from Asia, is growing rapidly in many global cities. This paper examines transnational housing production in Sydney with a focus on the practices of Country Garden, one of China's largest property developers, and case studies of Chinese development projects, such as Ryde Garden. The focus is on the processes through which Chinese developers amend their practices to suit the local conditions and meet local planning requirements. Based on in-depth interviews, participant observation and content analysis of project documents, this paper demonstrates how developers and designers interact and negotiate with new social, cultural and planning contexts during the four stages of the development, namely: (1) the preparation stage; (2) the design stage; (3) the construction stage; and (4) the sales stage. This empirical data lays a base for developing new conceptual frameworks for theorising the transnational production of urban spaces.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2010

Lynette Mackenzie, Mohamad Jaafar, Maya Sumaiyah and Maw Pin Tan

Malaysian Family Physicians' Perceptions of Falls: Risk Screening, Assessment, and Referral

Despite the high prevalence of falls and serious adverse consequences among older people, prevention receives little attention in primary care practice in Malaysia. This paper identifies factors associated with the successful implementation of falls prevention by general practitioners. A cross-sectional national survey was mailed by the Academy of Family Physicians, Malaysia, to its 1,800 members. A total of 112 family physicians from all states across Malaysia returned the survey. Almost half of those respondents did not routinely ask older people if they had a fall. Most (71 per cent) reported being unfamiliar with any falls guidelines. Half of the respondents (51 per cent) did not know how to access local services for falls prevention assessment or interventions. This study revealed major gaps in the delivery of evidence-based fall prevention in clinical practice by Malaysian family physicians.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2200

Kama Maclean

Coercive Institutions and the Crisis of Collaboration in late Colonial India

In South Asian Studies, the term 'collaborator', first introduced by scholars of the Cambridge School, has long been set aside as too one-dimensional, in favour of models of resistance to colonial rule. The work of James C. Scott in particular has highlighted the ways in which those who seem on the surface to be complicit with colonial regimes frequently nurture complex transcripts of resistance. In this paper, I wish to highlight the ways in which Indian employees of British coercive institutions – the police and prisons – covertly directed their labours towards ways that undermined formal procedures to ameliorate the experiences of revolutionaries under arrest and in prison. I am interested in highlighting some of the ways in which the administration of British India was being actively subverted by employees of the Raj who were collaborating not with the British, but the revolutionaries.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2040

Graeme Macrae and Thomas Reuter

Ethnographic Approaches to Rice Security in Indonesia

Food security has long been a priority of Indonesian state policy. Initially the aim was self-sufficiency through centralised, top-down control of key commodities, especially rice. The Green Revolution increased production at the price of environmental damage, dependence on purchased inputs and loss of traditional agro-ecological knowledge. Since the 1990s, areas under cultivation, production and farmers' livelihoods have gone into decline and the country has been dependent on rice imports ever since. Food security is now back on the agenda, with a mix of the international commercial/industrial model—of maximising production by technological interventions and marketization of cash crops, but with residues of the old model based on rice self-sufficiency. The result is a mix of policies, practices and initiatives at various scales and levels. This paper approaches this shifting rice-scape, from the bottom-up, through ethnographic explorations at various points in the chain between government policy and the ricefields.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3270

Sango Mahanty

After the Boom: Rupture in the Northern Cambodia-Vietnam Borderlands

This paper explores rupture in the northern Cambodia-Vietnam borderland, a region that has seen very rapid market intensification through smallholder crop booms, alongside heavy timber extraction and large-scale plantation development. Focusing on the circumstances of smallholders, the paper explores the development of a post-boom rupture, in which debt, soil exhaustion and land loss expose the social and resource limits associated with market intensification. While some farmers slip into precarity, lose their land and migrate elsewhere in search of land and/or work, others seek new forms of value in the tired landscape by staking claims to new lands, moving on to different crops, and finding niches within illicit economies. The smallholder context differs from the large-scale developments that are often imagined as sites of nature-society rupture. But these too follow synergistic interactions with broader developments in the landscape, such as plantation agriculture, and powerfully reflect rupture's socially differentiated and open-ended outcomes.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2280

Petra Mahy and Naomi Creutzfeldt

Informality and the Media in Consumer Protection in Indonesia

Indonesia has a formal consumer protection system consisting of the Consumer Protection Law (Law no.8/1999) and supporting institutional structures in the form of the National Consumer Protection Body and regional Consumer Dispute Settlement Agencies. The banking and finance industry has additional specialist consumer protections. However, the existing literature suggests key weaknesses in the effectiveness of these systems. This paper presents evidence of alternative regulatory consumer protection spaces in Indonesia, where consumers use print and on-line letters to the editor, and social media (particularly Twitter), to complain and resolve disputes. I argue that these alternative regulatory spaces bypass state-based laws and institutions to draw on and promote the circulation of both international consumer protection principles and local ideas of justice. I reflect on the implications of this research for designing consumer protection systems in emerging economies, as well as for advancing theoretical understandings of the interactions between formal and informal regulation.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 3180

Amrita Malhi

Race and the 'Multi-Racial': Malaysian Opposition Campaigning, 2008-2018

This paper analyses ways in which "multi-racial" Malaysian nationalism has adapted to respond to government narratives framing the nation's racial minorities. It tracks election campaign messages from successive opposition alliances—first in 2008, then in 2013, and, depending on election timing, in 2018. Throughout this period, Malaysia's opposition parties have declined to openly address how they would restructure the nation's racial state, instead deferring such questions until after a potential future election win. As competition for political legitimacy has intensified, this choice has left the opposition parties vulnerable to moral panics around the role of Malaysia's Chinese minority in the nation's politics. More recently, however, these parties have worked to reorder the racial narrative to signal that UMNO and 1MDB have left Malaysia vulnerable to China's growing power in the region. This decision externalises the Chinese threat while accommodating Malaysia's minorities inside the national "people" constructed by the opposition.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 3003

Riza Manalo Eteve

Transitory Encounters: Filipino Domestic Workers in Hong Kong's Downtown Central District

Transitory Encounters investigates spatial and temporal dimensions related to transient labour, mobility and the co-habitation of cultural identities in public space. This research explores liminal experiences through multidisciplinary practice based on sensoriality and sociality that focuses on the engagement of Filipino domestic workers in Hong Kong's downtown Central district on their day-off. In this research, I adopt performance-based methodology extended by my embodied experience from on-site fieldwork to acquire and develop artistic research methods through immersive practice and performative interaction. The research explores space, material and process in relation to memory, lived body and transitional spaces. The emergent models I propose in my research offer insight into performance-based research methods that can be integrated into arts-based practice in social research. In so doing it unveils the importance of performative artistic representation of lived experiences in the understanding of the production of social and cultural identity in public space.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3020

Rouli Manalu and Laila Alfirdaus

Socio-ecological Conflicts in the Case of Cement Manufacturers in Central Java

This paper presents a discursive analysis of socio-ecological conflicts related to the case of cement manufacture in the Kendeng karts region, Central Java, Indonesia. This research examines the ways in which different actors appropriated the discourse of "development". On one hand, development narrative is used to promote the idea of economic growth, opportunity, and prosperity, while on the other hand, the idea of development is linked to environmental destruction, land grabbing, and poverty. This research aims to conduct a reconstruction of each actor's orientation in a spatio-temporal framework. In doing so, it examines news entries in ten local and national media from 2014-2017 that cover the story of Kendeng case to analyze: (1) the amount of news distributed through time; (2) the type of situation narrated, and (3) the ways in which the discourse of development was used. This analysis reveals structural tensions within environmental policies in Indonesia.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2290

Sandra Khor Manickam

'The Japanese ... had Little or no Knowledge of the Disease': Malaria and Colonial Knowledge Claims

In a 1983 textbook on malaria, a prominent malariologist asserted that the Japanese in Malaya during the occupation "had little or no knowledge" of malaria and how to tackle growing infection rates. In the immediate post-war period, the returning British reported that malaria infections had increased drastically because of the war and mismanagement by the Japanese, and that areas that once had been free from malaria were now reportedly malarial. The narratives of malaria above highlight an understanding of British and Japanese roles in maintaining health and fighting malaria, and ways of legitimizing or delegitimizing colonial powers in transition. This presentation will focus on reports on malaria during the Japanese occupation and later reminiscences of health during the Japanese occupation to investigate how narratives of malaria and health in general operated as part of Japanese and British colonial cultures during the occupation and the British Military Administration period directly afterwards.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2200

Noahlyn Maranan

Kinship and Memory Politics in Social Media during the 2016 Philippine Election

"Never again!" and "This nation shall be great again!" are two contrasting campaign calls surrounding the electoral bid of Ferdinand "Bongbong" Marcos, the son and namesake of the late dictator Pres. Ferdinand Marcos. Both of these calls allude to the same past, the older Marcos' regime that spanned two decades from the 1960s to the 1980s. Whilst these calls are about the same past, they offer a different glimpse of that past: one mired with abuses and excesses, and one dubbed a "golden era." By virtue of the kinship relation of Bongbong Marcos to the late president Marcos, his vice presidential bid has been the center of much of the discursive contestations online. This paper specifically asks what the nature and content of these discursive contestations are.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 3003

Francis Maravillas

Economies of Exchange in Socially Engaged and Participatory Art in Asia

Since the 1990s, food has figured prominently - as raw material, subject matter and performative medium - in contemporary Asian art. This has coincided with the emergence onto the global stage of socially engaged and relational art practice predicated on generous and hospitable modes of exchange and participation involving diverse publics. This paper examines the ways in which food-based performance and participatory art practice in Asia engender and transform different social forms and relations. In particular, it examines the capacity of socially engaged and participatory art to leverage relations in the world by partaking in particular economies of exchange, value, excess and expenditure.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2190

Manjula Marella

Disability and Poverty: Evidence from Rapid Assessments of Disability in Asia

Rapid Assessment of Disability (RAD) surveys conducted in different parts of Asia have used wealth indexes based on household characteristics and durable assets owned as a proxy for socio economic status. While significant association between socio-economic status and disability was evident in some contexts, it was not found in others. However, RAD findings showed significant associations with some of the traits considered related to the multidimensional nature of poverty. For example, low education, unemployment, poor health, poor self-perceived well-being, and lack of opportunities for participation in the community. This paper examines insights from the findings from the RAD surveys conducted in Asia on the relationship between disability and indicators for multidimensional poverty.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2240

Daniel Marks

Incomplete Decentralisation in Southeast Asian Secondary Cities

Secondary cities are home to most of the world's urban populations vulnerable to climate change yet researchers and policymakers have devoted less attention to them than large and mega cities. To help address this gap, this paper explores the relationship between incomplete decentralised governance, climate change, and urban resilience. It does so through case studies of secondary cities in Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam. Secondary cities are of importance because they are the fastest growing cities in the Global South but also because they have weaker capacity to address climate risks. Through these case studies, the paper draws comparisons between the different cases to look at the linkages between decentralisation and urban resilience in secondary cities. It argues that incomplete decentralisation, due to the retention of power and resources by central bureaucrats, alongside persistent ministerial and sectoral fragmentation, has undermined resilience and distributed climate risks unevenly.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2110

Shelley Marshall

The Cambodian Union Movement as a Political Actor in Relation to the 2018 Elections

The paper presents an analysis, grounded in political economy, of the development of the Cambodian Union movement as a political actor and the government's reaction to its development. Over the last 20 years, the Cambodian Labour Movement has developed from an apparatus of the state under the state-socialist system before the 1991 Paris Peace process, to an independent political force made up of a number of competing union federations. The independent union movement organized mass rallies before the 2013 election calling for higher wages, and afterwards, in concert with other civil society actors, raising concerns over election fraud. In the lead up to the 2018 election, rules for Trade Union registration were tightened and complicated, making it hard for independent unions to register. Crack downs on union activities have often been harsh, with unionists being shot by the police. Yet, unions continue to flourish. How?

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2250

Julia Martinez

Chinese Indentured Labour in the New Hebrides

In 1927 the debate over the employment of Chinese as indentured labourers was still very much alive. In the Anglo-French condominium of New Hebrides French plantation and mining ventures regarded imported Asian labour as essential, while the British complained about the French competitive advantage. The historical literature on New Hebrides has emphasised the immigration of workers from French Indochina, described as Tonkinese or Annamite workers. Less is known however about the French employment of Chinese workers from Kouang-Tchéou-Wan, the French leased territory in southern China. This territory was administered through French Indochina and on paper it was easy to confuse Chinese with Indochinese. This paper explores the treatment of Chinese in New Hebrides in the period from the late 1920s to the early 1930s. It aims to show that Chinese workers were not only brought to New Hebrides on contract, but that their treatment was less than humane.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2040

Yoshiharu Matsuura

A Multi-culture Analysis of Courts and Civil Litigation in East Asian Jurisdictions

This paper is based upon the experience of a multi-culture graduate seminar on East Asian comparative law. The paper proposes an approach to throw light on the legal and social contexts of civil litigation through the joint efforts of legal experts who join the research in person or online. The approach consists of a presentation of civil litigation process and comparative presentations. Through this multi-layered presentation, the paper argues that we can produce a deeper understanding of civil litigation in East Asian jurisdictions and enlightening annotations on legal culture of different jurisdictions. For example, this multi-cultural analysis of oral arguments will clarify how it is practiced (and not practiced in Japan) and highlight the cultural and semantic context of oral argument.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 3180

Tess Maunder

New Propositions on Curatorial Practice: The 11th Shanghai Biennale

The 11th Shanghai Biennale (SHB11): Why Not Ask Again: Arguments, Counter-arguments, and Stories was an exhibition staged at the Power Station of Art, Shanghai, from November 2016 to March 2017. The exhibition was curated by the artist collective Raqs Media Collective. It featured ninety-two artists from forty countries, with a strong representation of work from the Global South. The title Why Not Ask Again was inspired in two parts by Chinese science fiction writer Liu Cixin's novel *The Three Body Problem* (2006), alongside Bengal filmmaker Ritwik Ghatak's 1971 film *Jukti, Takko aar Gappo* (Reason, Debate and a Story). As a member of the curatorial collegiate that comprised of four curators working alongside Raqs, I would like to further elaborate on the curatorial framework employed within the 11th Shanghai Biennale, and to discuss how curatorial practice, even within a star-curator-biennale context, can be a space of radicalized sharing.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2190

Annie Mccarthy

Present and Future Developments: Trajectories of Development in the Slums of Delhi

This paper proposes that slums – often regarded as warehouses of surplus humanity or mushrooming and sprawling sites of underdevelopment – should be understood as the sites of intense development fuelled by aspiration and desire. In contemporary Delhi, slum settlements that have developed over the last fifty years house more than twenty percent of the urban population. In these communities, forms of aspiration typically transcend individual lifespans with children being regarded as both the beneficiaries and means of achieving their families' goals of 'development'. Yet these children and the familial projects of 'development' they carry with them, increasingly come up against institutionalised and formalised concepts of development, promoted by the innumerable NGOs that saturate urban Delhi. This paper explores what happens when these two 'traditions' of development come together, describing the ways children, their parents, and NGO workers navigate very different histories and forms of aspiration that led them to Delhi's slums.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2003

Gerard Mccarthy

Democracy, Moral Legibility and Entitlement in Contemporary Myanmar

How do contingent notions of entitlement from the state endure despite democratization? Informed by Andrea Muehlebach's notion of 'ethical citizenship' (2012), this paper explores how framing labour and financial contributions to local welfare and development initiatives as 'self-reliance' is paradoxically key to the 'politics of entitlement' (Li 2007) in contemporary Myanmar. Drawing on sixteen months of ethnographic fieldwork and a household survey in central-east Myanmar, it shows how being seen to be 'taking responsibility' for local development through co-production of public goods is perceived as a key 'democratic' value upon which parliamentarians, state officials and local supporters determine communities collectively eligible for state development funding. The paper reflects on how contingent notions of rights requiring performances of moral subjectivity that distinguish between 'deserving' and 'undeserving' poor can come to define notions of democracy and citizenship in ways that perpetuate inequalities and erode notions of 'entitlement' from the state.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 3003

Sunsanee Mcdonnell

Roads, Flows and a 'Will to Integrate': Networks, Aspirations and Livelihoods in the GMS

Roads, bridges, railways and increasingly, Special Economic Zones, have become prominent technical solutions to a broad range of economic, social and political issues in the developing countries of Southeast Asia and China. However, large-scale infrastructural and investment projects often have unintended consequences. Focusing on the Bangkok-Kunming highway, part of the Asian Development Bank's North-South Economic Corridor that traverses Yunnan province in China, northern Laos, Myanmar and Thailand, this paper looks at connection and disconnection and the reconfiguration of human networks across borders that are the result of a reimagining of mainland Southeast Asia as the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS). Based on ethnographic research conducted in the Upper Mekong borderlands, this paper contends that the realisation of regional flows (people, goods and capital) in the GMS simultaneously disrupts and fragments communities at the local scale, emphasising existing power structures and hierarchies, while also creating new spaces for contestation and negotiation.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3200

Katharine Mcgregor and Paula Hendrikx

Comfort Stations and the Forced Detention of Women for Sex in Japanese-occupied Indonesia

To date, research on sexual violence during the Japanese occupation of the Netherlands East Indies has primarily focused on the role of the Japanese military in overseeing the system and on the women's suffering. Further to this, research on forced detention during the war has generally separated out the issue of the forced detention of Dutch people in internment or POW camps, from the forced detention of Dutch and Indonesian women in a diverse array of so called 'comfort stations'. This paper will re-evaluate the history of "comfort stations" by placing them within a broader frame of detention camps in Asia. Using archival and testimonial evidence I will consider the arbitrariness of the women chosen for these stations, the places they were held within, how they were monitored and controlled and by whom and how women negotiated the harsh conditions of both the occupation and this form of forced detention.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2060

Sophie McIntyre

Artists as Agents of Change?: The Rise of Socially Engaged and Activist Art in Taiwan

While art and politics remain interconnected in Taiwan, over the past decade there has been a conspicuous 'social turn' in Taiwan's art field that parallels, but is distinctive from, global art trends. Artists in Taiwan are less preoccupied with issues of national identity and representation, and are re-focusing their attention on grassroots issues, and embracing collaborative, social art practices in their efforts to affect change. While exploring the intersection between art and activism, this paper examines how artists in Taiwan are employing diverse media, strategies and networks to raise community awareness, and to mobilise resistance and reform. The discussion focuses on recent works by artists, Wu Mali and Yao Jui-chung, who have played a leading role in the development of socially engaged art in Taiwan. It will also question the ways and extent to which these works have influenced social change.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2190

Anne McLaren

Social Breakdown and Restoration: Village Nuo Theatricals and Chinese Vernacular Fiction

Exorcism rituals involving processions of statues of temple gods and masked villagers enacting historical or sacred roles have been performed in China for millennia. Remnant and revived traditions can be found in many regions of China in the present day. The role of plays of exorcism (nuo) to expell the demons of pestilence and misfortune have been relatively well studied but less is known about the use of scripts and the general import of these scripts. This paper will explore the use of scripts in twentieth century nuo performances in Anhui, Guizhou and Yunnan with regard to one particular story tradition. Reference will also be made to parallel treatment in Chinese vernacular fiction. It is argued that nuo seeks to send a firm message to the authorities that bad governance leads to social collapse. Restoration thus requires a re-enactment of an idealized political order through ritual performance.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2170

David McRae and Robertus Robet

Academics and Public Opinion in Indonesia

Increasingly, academics are playing a prominent role in direct elections for executive office in Indonesia - typically as expert advisors or informal members of candidates' campaign teams, but also occasionally as candidates. Their role in politics merits separate study to civil society activists, as many academics are public servants, and because academics do not self-evidently possess an agenda to advance. Focusing on the 2014 Indonesian presidential election and 2017 Jakarta gubernatorial election, this paper charts the role of academics in influencing the outcome of these elections and the policies of the resultant governments. It finds that academics effectively have a foot in each of two camps, acting as public intellectuals to shape public opinion in favour of their desired outcomes, while also advising parties and candidates directly.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2240

Wendy Mee

The Value of a Working Life: Social Mobility, Cultural Identity and Motherhood

How do women assess the value of their work? Southeast Asian scholarship reveals a diverse range of criteria, including the financial value of work; effects on women's status; the opportunity for independent mobility; the 'fit' between work and gender norms; benefits to children and other family members, and work's contribution to wider social, cultural and political objectives. Interviews with female Indonesian Malay craft producers on the value of their work reflect many of these measures. In addition, they show how women's assessment of the importance of their work shifts in response to their life-course (particularly, motherhood) and socio-political change. This paper analyses the narratives of two female craft producers, now in their sixties, to show how personal aspirations for social mobility and wider socio-political shifts in Indonesia converged at certain times in their accounts. The paper argues that such convergences significantly shaped the scope and appraisal of their working lives.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2130

Wang Mei-Hsiang

Cultural Propaganda and Ambitions: The Asia Foundation and Union Press of Hong Kong in Malaya, 1955-59

This paper explores the multiple roles of the Asian Foundation in building Malaya's cultural propaganda during the Cold War. Drawing from various archival materials in the U.S., this paper examines the role of cultural intermediaries involved in the making of political propagandas. Asian Foundation and Union Press of Hong Kong were cultural intermediaries that tried to connect the power holders (U.S. and British governments) and their recipients (Malay Chinese). Asian Foundation and the Union Press tried to balance political agendas and cultural beliefs. In this paper, the propaganda process is divided into static propaganda (publications) and dynamic propaganda (Youth Council, Vacation Life Camps), in which cultural intermediaries, have gradually become the main body of action, and even the main force of the power operation. Through this study, we will clarify the relationship between Hong Kong and Malay Chinese culture under the influence of American and British powers.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2070

Jess Melvin

Detention Camps and the Order to Annihilate during the 1965 Indonesian Genocide

Documents produced by the Indonesian military during the time of the 1965 Indonesian genocide reveal new details about the function of detention camps during the time of the killings. The formation of a large prison population by the second week of October 1965 in Aceh, Sumatra, presented a challenge for authorities. The decision to annihilate this prison population can be understood as the start of the genocide-proper. Indeed, the detention camps, sometimes described by survivors as "concentration camps", became a key step in the military's killing process. This paper will examine patterns behind the establishment of detention camps in Aceh and the ways in which they were used to facilitate the military's self-described 'Annihilation Campaign'.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2060

Maki Meyer and Farida Fozdar

Complex but Ordinary: Cultural Negotiations among Mixed-race Families in Australia

This paper investigates cultural negotiation processes within culturally and racially mixed migrant families in Australia. Drawing on interview data, it focuses on cultural negotiations in everyday family practices, including eating, conversation, parenting, and school life. It explores the influence of the host society, and the impact of mixedness on the cultural identity development of the children. For the children, cultural diversity at home and Australian multiculturalism provide a positive environment that generates a cosmopolitan outlook. For most families, culture, rather than 'race' or 'mixed race', seems to have played a key role in daily negotiations. This may be in part a reflection of 'colour blindness' in the Australian context, where 'race' is taboo, and missing from official terminology. Where race is mentioned it is almost always seen positively. This paper demonstrates the intricate relationship between interactions within the family and the social/political environment in which they occur.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3180

Mark Micale

Trauma beyond the Western World: Medical Theories and Popular Ideas in Asia

Across the 20th century, Western psychiatrists proposed theories to explain the mental disorders of individuals who had suffered traumatic experiences. In 1980, the American Psychiatric Association formulated the diagnosis of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder in the third edition of its Diagnostic and Statistical Manual to describe the trauma of individuals who have been exposed to conditions "beyond the range of normal human experience". This diagnostic category was initially used for Vietnam veterans, women who had experienced domestic or sexual abuse, and Holocaust survivors. Since then, historians have analysed past medical reactions to acute human suffering and the extent to which they use these medical concepts to make sense of their suffering. I argue that in order to enrich and advance our understanding of the psychologies of trauma in the early 21st century, it is now imperative to include Asian medical theories and popular ideas on trauma and human suffering.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2200

Jean Michaud

Modernity, Agency and Life Projects in the Trans-Himalayan Region

The consideration of how global pronouncements are invested locally with fresh meaning points to the pivotal notion of agency. Agency is not an entity that exists apart from cultural construction; every culture, every subculture, every historical moment, constructs its own forms of agency. This power to act appears and evolves in context and has to be studied in relation to the circumstances that have formed the acting subjects. In spite of the diversity of discrete local circumstances in a space as large as James C. Scott's Zomia, there are also recurrent themes in the solutions local societies find and implement. 'Life projects' highlight an ability by any population to deal creatively with constraints to sustain social dynamism. This presentation presents evidence of a number of specific signatures to this creative process as it pans out in the trans-Himalayan region.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2200

Tamaki Mihic

The Untranslatability of Kuroda Natsuko's AB Sango

Kuroda Natsuko won the Akutagawa Prize in 2013 for her novel *AB Sango*—an event which attracted much attention due to the fact that, at age 75, she became the oldest recipient of the award. However, what is most remarkable about this choice is not, in fact, the author's age, but the fact that the novel is written in a highly experimental style, which plays with the three writing systems of the Japanese language (hiragana, katakana and kanji). This paper will analyse this novel from a translation perspective and use it as a starting point to explore how existing Western methodologies of translation may not take into account the issues involved in the coexistence of multiple writing systems in languages such as Japanese. This paper will conclude by presenting several of the presenter's own attempts at translating passages from the novel into English.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2020

Joanne Millar, Jennifer Bond, Alex Sarmiento and Jorge Ramos

Agrarian and Landscape Transformation in Timor Leste Resulting from Agroforestry Development

Timor-Leste is one of the poorest countries in Southeast Asia with more than 80 per cent of its population reliant on subsistence agriculture. Centuries of colonial resource exploitation have caused substantial forest degradation. High population growth, estimated at 3.2 per cent per year, has increased demand for agricultural land and wood, leading to annual deforestation rates of 2.18 per cent. This paper examines the agrarian and landscape transformation taking place from agroforestry development using case studies from Laclubar and Soibada subdistricts. Results from a survey of forty-three households in October 2017 show that some farmers are willing to invest labour in planting and managing trees if they can get a short to medium term return from fruit, coffee and management incentive payments. Longer-term income from timber and carbon credits is attractive for investing in children's education. However, households still rely heavily on natural forest resources that need to be sustainably managed in harmony with agroforestry plantations.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2280

Claire Millar

Waiting for Freedom: Perspectives of Timorese Migrants in England on Development and a Good Life

Timor-Leste has a long history of colonial rule and occupation, but only a recent one of development and migration. Alongside state building efforts and nascent development, a budding pattern of migration has emerged since independence, with increasing numbers of Timorese living and working in the United Kingdom. Based on field research in England, this paper explores the impact of migration on these migrants' perspectives. It demonstrates how migration changed their understanding of a 'good life' and perceptions of economic, political and social development priorities for Timor-Leste. This paper suggests a need to rethink the often-unchallenged ways development is conceived in the broader migration and development literature. It advocates for research that creates space for the culturally embedded ways development actors view and value development to emerge, prior to considering migration's impact on it.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 3180

Amanda Miller

The Effect of Tourism on the Lived Experiences on Children and Young People in Siem Reap, Cambodia

This participatory research explores the impact of the growing tourism industry of Siem Reap, Cambodia, on marginalised children, from the children's perspective. The research scrutinises the experiences of two groups of children who regularly interact with tourists: children supported by the patronage of the new 'moral tourist' in non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and orphanages; and street-connected children who sell goods to tourists on the streets and at World Heritage listed Angkor Wat. The research identifies a range of issues related to child exploitation, child protection, and children's rights. The child street-sellers are subject to physical and social exclusion because they are perceived by the State as committing 'transgressive acts' due to their presence on the street. The research reveals, however, that despite their alienation many children have devised strategies to keep selling. These children finance their own schooling, contribute to their family's income, and learn English through their interactions with tourists.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2280

Fiona Miller

Living with the Flood: Revisiting Resilience in the Mekong Delta, Vietnam

Living with the flood, or sang chung va la, is a phrase indigenous to the Vietnamese Mekong Delta that refers to open, adaptive, and diverse livelihood strategies. This ethic of adaptation contradicts the modernist (state-led) development model that has seen the landscape radically re-engineered for the purposes of intensive production and settlement. This paper reflects upon recent fieldwork revisiting sites where research was conducted in 1999-2000. It outlines how resilience has changed over time. Nowadays, people are increasingly reliant on off-farm sources of income and mobility strategies to cope with the vagaries of the weather and markets. Whilst strategies reliant on diversity and access to commons continue, they have been heavily undermined by landscape-scale changes. Yet, the ethic of sang chung va la persists, and recent efforts to de-intensify rice production offer an opportunity to reconsider the value of place-based knowledge systems, commons, and diversity as enduring sources of resilience.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2280

George Miller

How Disreputable Were the Country Traders?

Many country traders had very poor reputations among East India Company officials and officers in the Indian navy. Why was this so? They were often considered excellent seamen, but their actions were not infrequently regarded as unlawful and their behaviour towards the local Malay people as unbecoming. The paper discusses the attitude of officials towards the country traders, as well as the actions of the country traders themselves, in attempting to arrive at an assessment of their reputation.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2040

Julian Millie

'Respectability' and Embodied Publicness in Indonesia

Correspondences exist between the shari'a regimes supported by many Muslims in a number of Indonesian regions, and ethnographic accounts from a number of countries that highlight the characteristically embodied notion of propriety that is nurtured in Islamic communities where public piety is valued. Written formulations that bear titles such as 'Public Order and Morality Regime' seek not so much to inform the letter of Islamic law, as to impose a notion of civil order. "Codes of politeness" (lambek) constrain demeanour and behaviour in public. They suggest an embodied publicness in which individual respectability matters, in contrast to a public ethics based on disembodiment and detachment. What is critical is the ways in which these notions of civil order clash with conceptions of public order, also authoritative for many in Indonesia, based on a disembodied notion resembling the bourgeois public sphere.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2130

Sarah Milne

The Social and Political Consequences of Resistance in Cambodia

This paper explores the disruption to village life caused by the proposed Areng Valley dam in the Cardamom Mountains. From 2012 onwards, the dam became subject to a unique resistance movement, involving local indigenous families, urban Cambodians and international activists. This movement garnered significant attention, prompting an outcry over the anticipated grave social and environmental impacts of the dam. As a result, the ruling party suspended construction of the dam in 2015, for later consideration. This unprecedented move was celebrated by campaigners, but there has been subsequent negative fallout due to the ruling party's less visible strategy of 'divide and conquer' against those who resisted the dam, and its aggressive removal of the campaign leaders through arrest and deportation. For villages around the proposed dam site, life will never be the same again: conflicts have now emerged over local leadership and loyalty to superiors, which are articulated along party lines.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2280

Gyo Miyabara

Polyphony, Descriptions and Literary Governance: Diasporic Literatures in the Philippines.

Literary works created in every corner of the world now provide readers with polyphonic ways of readings, which are completely opposite to authoritarian readings. These readings possibly give an essential critic to the "national literatures" relying on the authenticity of native languages, which are defined phonetically and phonographically. We can find a similar process in the literary circumstances in Southeast Asia, particularly, in various diasporic communities, where the contentions among phonograms, or between a phonogram and an ideograph could be a literary subject. Its focus is "literary governance," which Tsu Jing once discussed between national literatures and minor literatures in Kafka's sense. The latter challenges the nativity of the former. For clarifying the "literary governance" in Southeast Asia, this paper will focus on diasporic literatures in the Philippines, and examine polyphonic features in the contentions among various literary traditions including several colonial descriptions.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2010

Yankee Modi

Human Proper Names and the Reconstruction of Zomian Pre-history

Tibetic and Indic cultures are widely viewed as the prototypical “Himalayan” populations. However, human settlement of the Himalayan plateau and foothills areas dates well before the 2,000-odd years since these cultures have arrived in the region, and the majority of groups now inhabiting the Himalayan hills are not well-characterised in relation to them. In this paper, I will make use of a recently-released database of voter records in the Eastern Himalayan region to analyse the naming practices of tribal groups in this area. I will show that indigenous naming practices are embedded in the morphological structures of these languages, and are demonstrably much older than naming practices found in plateau or plains-based populations. These facts, in general, support a view that the cultures and languages of Eastern Himalayan hill peoples were already in place long before the advent of states in this region, and perhaps also in Zomia more widely.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2110

Mohamed Nawab Mohamed Osman

The Evolving Politics of the Pan-Malaysian Islamic Party between 2008 and 2017

From 2013, the Pan-Malaysian Islamic Party (PAS) has held an uncompromising position in its attempt to implement Islamic criminal laws in the country, signalling a clear departure from the party's moderate stance displayed during the 2008 elections. Drawing on the moderation-inclusion theory, which suggest that political parties may become more ideologically moderate as a result of their inclusion in a pluralist political process, this paper examines the reasons why PAS, contrary to the moderation-inclusion theory, remains entrenched in its ideological position. The paper argues that PAS' political positioning between 2008 and 2013 is a behavioral moderation stemming from the belief that the party could secure the federal government (with its coalition partners) without compromising its ideological goals. The paper claims that the party leadership's decision to cease this moderate behavior from 2013 onwards is due to its conviction that it can achieve its ideological goals by withdrawing from the opposition coalition.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 3003

Masafumi Monden

Salaryman to Shonen: The 1960s Japanese Male Model Revolution

This paper discusses the use of male models in 1960s advertising campaigns in Japan, which were vital to the success of men's cosmetics. Up until that point, Japanese masculinity in the 1960s had been most strongly associated with mature and rather subdued images of the salaryman. Strikingly different, these male models emphasized youth and reflected a developing recognition of the commercial value of the commodified male beauty. These campaigns contributed to the creation and dissemination of a new, slender, sophisticated and highly desirable male aesthetic ideal, which was the precursor to today's youthful paragons. The appreciation (and utilization) of the beauty of the clothed male body in these campaigns also offers an alternative to the focus on the muscularity of the undraped male body in socio-cultural studies of the body and masculinity.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2003

Cathy Monro

Democracy in the Chinese Context: Fundamental Differences between Western and Chinese Understandings

It has been nearly three decades since the 1989 Student Democracy Movement in China. What was the nature of the democracy that was pursued? Are there differences between Western and Chinese understandings? While researchers have acknowledged that students within the movement understood the meaning of democracy differently to prevailing universal theories, locating the fundamental variances has remained an issue that warrants closer attention. Utilizing discourse analysis of material including diaries, memoirs, media interviews of student leaders, Chinese official press and other government discourse, this paper proposes a distinction between the participants' understanding of democracy and Western liberal democracy. It demonstrates that the Chinese concept of democracy exudes a conditional nature. This conditional nature contrasts with Western liberal democracy that is underpinned by equality and individuality, and is without preconditions.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 3003

Kyounghee Moon

Activism of Koreans in Sydney and the Transnational Politics of ‘the Statue of Peace’

This paper focuses on overseas Koreans' campaign for a 'Statue of Peace', representing sex slavery victims of Japan's colonial rule, by examining the activism of the Sydney Statue Establishing Committee (SSEC). Sydney was the first city in Australia to have such a statue in 2016. The statue was funded by the city of Seongnam in South Korea and erected at the Ashfield Uniting Church. In this paper I aim to answer the following questions: who were the members of the SSEC? What was their motivation? How did the Japanese and Australian communities respond to it and what discourse was introduced by each community concerning the establishment of the statue? Did the SSEC gain support from other members of the Sydney Korean community? Why did the location of the statue matter? What does the experience of the SSEC tell us about the political activism of overseas Koreans?

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 3020

Katrina Moore

Caregiving in Buddhist Temples in East Asia

With the ageing of Japan's population, the caregiving needs of its older citizens have increased. Currently various elder care options, including state-provided and privately-run, care facilities exist. Drawing on extended ethnographic fieldwork and interviews conducted in nunneries in Japan, this paper analyses how the caregiving relationships of nuns in Japan reveal wider trends in the state of aged care in Japan. It analyses the emotions that nuns experience when engaging in caregiving practices. It also explores the religious metaphors and symbols that caregivers invoke to give meaning to their experience of care. Special attention will be given to exploring the Buddhist concept of compassion, and the way compassion is enacted in everyday contexts of care. It will analyse how caregivers' cultivation of compassion is implicated in caregivers' own wish to transcend the limits of the ego-self and grow into new states of being in old age.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2200

Stephen Morey

The Tangsa/Tangshang of the Indo-Myanmar Border: A Copy-book Example of Zomians?

This paper will examine linguistic evidence for the claims in Scott's 2009 Zomia thesis as they relate to the Tangsa tribes in India and Myanmar. Around 80 small groups, termed sub-tribes, living in the Patkai ranges, are grouped together as Tangshang in Myanmar, and as Tangsa, Nocte and Tutsa in India. Each subtribe has its own linguistic variety, some mutually intelligible with others, and some completely unintelligible. The traditional stories and songs of these communities tell of their origins in plains areas, and of battles with plains people. They tell of a people united on the plains who moved into mountainous areas where the present linguistic diversity developed, a diversity much valued but yet alongside it there is a desire for a 'common language'. The interplay between language, religious conversion (to Christianity and Buddhism) and the forces pushing towards both diversity and unity will be examined from a linguistic perspective.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2110

Lee Morgenbesser

The Rise of Sophisticated Authoritarianism in Southeast Asia

Against the backdrop of a global democratic recession, this paper introduces the theory of "sophisticated authoritarianism" to account for a fundamental change in the way dictators hold power. The overarching goal of this new breed of dictator is to continuously exemplify the virtues of democracy, be it accountability, contestation, participation and representation, without actually succumbing to democratization. This occurs across five newly conceived domains of operation: institutional configuration, control mechanism, governing model, information management and international engagement. To validate this theory empirically, the paper indexes nine historical and contemporary cases in Southeast Asia on a scale from retrograde dictatorship to sophisticated authoritarianism. The findings are pertinent to ongoing debates within the fields of comparative authoritarianism, comparative democratization and Southeast Asia politics.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2050

Keiko Morita

Twisted Recognition of the Japanese Political Parties: What is 'Liberal'?

The Yomiuri Shimbun on 11 August 2017 reported a public opinion poll about how the population conceived of “conservatives” and “liberals” in Japanese political parties. It shows an interesting twisted recognition towards the political confrontation axis among generations. People over fifty years old follow the conventional ideological structure; the leading Liberal Democratic Party as “conservative” and the Communist Party as “liberal”, but youths under thirty years old recognize the Communist Party as “conservative” and the Liberal Democratic Party as “liberal”. This paper addresses this gap in the recognition of Japanese political parties from the result of this public opinion poll. It will also examine the political realities of “conservatives” and “reformists” in Japan after the World War II. Finally it points out the twisted political attitude of both camps especially after the 2010s, which may help explain the results of the public poll.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 3003

James Mortensen

Dangerous Waters: The Cost of Operation Sovereign Borders on Regional Stability

This paper argues that contemporary Australian immigration policies have had a negative economic and social impact on Southeast Asia, and ultimately, the global economy. While existing research has concentrated on outcomes for Australia-Indonesia relations or on outcomes for refugees themselves, this paper will focus on broader economic and social considerations for the region. Drawing on Australian government, NGO and Indonesian sources, this paper demonstrates that the Australian policy of towbacks coupled with disbursements to smugglers, NGOs and Indonesian authorities leads to an increase in black market labour, slavery and corruption. The article then demonstrates the link between these outcomes to an increase in piracy in the Indonesian archipelago. To conclude, it assesses the resultant effects of this increase in piracy, namely the increased political and social stress placed on the region, increased volatility in East Asian energy markets, and a drop in the reliability and cost effectiveness of shipping.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 3200

Vichhra Mouly

The ILO and Better Factories Cambodia: A Critical Assessment

In 2001, the International Labour Organization (ILO) launched the Better Factories Cambodia (BFC) project in the context of a trade agreement between Cambodia and the United States of America, which provided Cambodia better access to the US market in exchange for improved working conditions for Cambodian workers. With an initial focus on monitoring, BFC now operates monitoring, training and advisory programs involving over 570 export factories. BFC's approach, which is based on the principles of social dialogue, ownership, partnership and sustainability, has become a model for Better Work programs in Bangladesh, Egypt, Haiti, Indonesia, Jordan, Nicaragua and Vietnam. But what precisely has the ILO contributed to the improvement of working conditions in the Cambodian garment industry through its involvement on the BFC program? This paper explores the strengths and weaknesses of the BFC program, its impact on Cambodian garment workers, and its implications for the ILO.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2250

Abdil Mughis Mudhoffir

Islamic Vigilantism in Post-Authoritarian Indonesia

This paper examines why Islamic rhetoric and identity has become appealing for vigilante groups in many regions in post-authoritarian Indonesia. It argues that since non-state violence is endemic within state practices, the use of certain cultural identity in mobilising physical forces relies upon the effectiveness of such identity to be capitalised as a basis of social or political forces. It confirms that the claim that Islamism is on the rise is unfounded. In other Muslim-majority countries, where Islamic forces are more consolidated, Islamic vigilantism is also apparent. It shows that Islamic vigilantism appears as a response not only to the marginalisation of Islamist politics, but also to the fracture of the Islamist political regime. However, the practices of non-state violence are limited within the framework of predatory form of politics that finds embracing Islamic conservatism as a useful means to foster their interests in accumulating power and capital.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2050

Unang Mul Khan and Syarif Makhya

Is Aristotelian Virtue Relevant for Bureaucratic Organisations? Local Government in Lampung

Organisational studies have demonstrated a growing interest in discussing and formulating the idea of virtue at the organisational level. However, researchers have not yet addressed how virtue ethics can be implemented within bureaucratic organisations. In assessing virtue ethics at the organisational level, this paper takes into account three fundamental organisational aspects: structure, processes, and policies, by means of which virtue can potentially be valued, and through which it can be nurtured. These fundamental organisational aspects bring to the fore the issue of the virtuous organisation in bureaucratic organisations. This paper argues that hierarchical decision-making discourages autonomy, let alone risk-taking. In addition, work may be unresponsive to changing circumstances and may not allow for dynamic responses. This fails to respect officers' ability and potential and so fails to meet the ideas of Aristotle on virtue ethics.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2050

Kihong Mun

Theorising Myanmar's Political Regime Type

Hybrid regimes are typically defined as authoritarian states which adopt a competitive political institution. The existing literature on regime categories largely focuses on electoral systems which favour incumbent regimes. Myanmar has been defined as a military-authoritarian regime but has embarked on a regime transition into a more complex form of political regime. This paper engages with the discussion of competitive elections under authoritarianism through an examination of Myanmar. It argues that although the political environment is changing, the fundamental reason for the difficulty in delineating the regime derives from the country's institutional environment. It explores popular participation and competitiveness in the 2015 election and why the election was able to provide an opportunity for more liberalised politics. Particularly, it analyses changes in political orders and dynamics between the military and Aung San Suu Kyi-led National League for Democracy (NLD) throughout the political transition period.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2050

Aris Arif Mundayat

Khilafahism in Indonesia: Rowing in Between Moral Panic and Ideological Emptiness

This paper analyzes khilafah Islamiyah as a political Islam social movement that seeks to play its role to contest liberal democracy in Indonesia. This is an interpretive anthropology to understand khilafahism as ideological Islam that over a caliphate model of government in Indonesia. This study found the conditions of "moral panic" and "ideological emptiness" as socio-political contexts of this social movement. Khilafahism is trying to resolve the moral panic and fulfilling the ideological emptiness that emerges among the new middle-class family living in the changing social environment in suburb and urban areas of Java (Jogjakarta, Bogor and Jakarta) since late 1980s to 2000s. This study also found of what Asef Bayat called 'imagined solidarity' that link between khilafahism that works through education (dakwah) and the one that uses guerilya strategy, although both of them are not connected to each other organizationally.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3310

Hiroshi Muranaka-Vuletich

Particles wa or ga?: What Textbooks Teach You

The Japanese particles wa and ga are introduced early in Japanese language textbooks for non-native speakers. The topic marker particle wa is introduced as early as the first lesson, while ga tends to be introduced later. Despite the fact that both particles are introduced early in a foreign language classroom, these particles are considered to be one of the most difficult pairs to be distinguished and/or mastered even at intermediate or advanced level. This study attempts to investigate why learners of Japanese cannot master the particles wa and ga from the input that learners receive from textbooks. The study outlines which functions of the usages of wa and ga are included in commonly used textbooks, and which are not. This gap explains why learners are unable to access many of the functions that these particles possess, which is often evident in the outputs produced by learners.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2110

Sudarat Musikawong

Working Conditions in Thailand's Agricultural Border Zones

Agricultural work in Thai export crops such as corn, palm oil and rubber has become the province of migrant workers from neighbouring countries. How do migration zones restructure economic border geographies? How does the idea of spatial work-permits force a rethinking of migration zones? Geographic expansion of locations for agricultural migrant workers has contributed to lower-cost production, despite declining agricultural crop prices and rising (albeit inadequate) minimum wages for Thai workers. While the Lao-Thai border has been the site of illicit cross-border labour supply chains – often viewed as a permissible part of kinship economies – workers from Burma and Cambodia are comparatively more regulated and spatially fixed. The paper draws from a larger study conducted in four provinces to understand how agricultural border migrant zones have contributed to new forms of unfree labour and the nature of extractive forms of migrant labour exploitation by small and medium farmers.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2280

Maria Myutel

Sindhi Identity and Indonesian Film and Television Industry

The Indonesian film and television production industry is much more culturally and ethnically diverse than the official ethnonationalistic historiography might suggest. Since the late 1950s, a tiny community of Indonesian Indians (Sindhis) has been one of the major financial and creative drivers of Indonesian media production. Along with the textile trade, involvement in media business became a definitive feature of the Sindhi community in Indonesia. Through film and later television production, Indonesian Sindhis have continued to reproduce themselves as a network of global traders, characterised by translocality and mobility (Falzon 2004:240). I argue that “Sindhiness” had a direct impact on the development of the national film and television industry. The intensive mobilisation of the Sindhi ethnic and kinship networks during the production process has helped Indonesian media products become a significant part of regional and global markets.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2010

Tarun Nagesh

(En)countering Language in South Asian Contemporary Art

While many Western art institutions grapple with how to represent and position the development of contemporary art in the Asia-Pacific, the region has produced some of the most dynamic systems of art production in recent years, informed by a diversity of social structures and cultural practices, alongside shifting power structures and economic re-orientations. This presentation will investigate some of the thematic threads that have been emerging in parts of the Asia-Pacific, including the presence of language in the shifting arts landscape of South Asia, the socially engaged and community directed modes of art production in Southeast Asia, and examples of contemporary evolutions in customary practices in the Pacific and their dialogue with museum contexts. Additionally, this will touch on how histories of migration and Australia's position in the region has placed it uniquely to interact with these art systems, and the implication of their influence and presence in Australian art institutions.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2190

Eri Nakamura

Male Hysteria in Japan: Masculinity, Trauma and Military Psychiatry during the Asia-Pacific War

The Japanese Imperial Army consisted exclusively of male personnel and played a great role in construction of hegemonic masculinity in modern Japan. The First World War significantly affected male bodies and challenged hegemonic masculinity in the West. In this paper, I focus on the psychological wounds of Japanese servicemen during the Asia-Pacific War (1931-1945). Hysteria had been known as a “female malady” since Western psychiatric knowledge was introduced to Japan. Medical officers of KÅ nodai Military Hospital, which was established in 1938 to treat mental and neurological illnesses, confronted large numbers of male hysterical patients. Analysing medical discourse in media and clinical records of KÅ nodai Military Hospital, I discuss how military psychiatrists attempted to treat traumatised patients who were often highly emotional and considered effeminate. Their treatment can be seen as an attempt to reconstruct masculinity after it had been severely damaged in modern industrial warfare.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2200

Kirin Narayan

Family and Relatives: Kinship Alignments and Myths of Vishwakarma

Across India, many hereditary artisan castes view themselves as patrilineal descendents of the deity Vishwakarma, "Universe Maker." As "sons of Vishwakarma" artisans assert Vishwakarma's innate hereditary presence as his cosmic work of world-making continues onward through their actions. Regionally elaborated artisan mythologies align Vishwakarma in various ways to Brahma as the more widely known Hindu creator god; depict his primordial sons' specialization in different raw materials; and celebrate how Vishwakarma's daughters' marriages make connections to other gods. As workers of varied backgrounds have also adopted tools, machines, and Vishwakarma worship, they are viewed as "relatives" touched by the god's grace. In tracing how mythological kinship relations resonate through varied regional cults of Vishwakarma, this paper argues that narrative plays a creative role in giving imaginative order to the tasked work of gods and of contemporary humans at the intersections of cosmic, caste, and class hierarchies.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2130

Katrina Navallo

Of Japayukis, Filipina Wives, and Care Workers: Filipina Migrant Workers in Japan

What does it take to care for strangers? Through an analysis of the caregiving experiences of Filipino elderly-care workers in Japan, this study situates the performance of care work by migrants within Japan's care migration programme. It analyses the cultural conceptions of care and care work in Japan and the Philippines, and asks how bodies of migrant care workers are appropriated in Japanese settings. The study aims to understand the varied caring experiences of Filipino women and analyse whether and how gender, class, and race shape the concepts and performance of care work in Japanese elderly-care homes by non-Japanese (Filipino) care workers. Conversely, it also asks what motivates Filipino women to engage in care work which, despite its nature, low pay, language barrier, and employment insecurity, continues to allow these workers to break the 'Japanese wall' and migrate to perform care work in Japan.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3020

Louie Navarro

On How Once we Consider that the Interior Perspective Render is Art, We can Arrive at a New Interior

In this age where physical realities are slowly superseded by the realities of cyberspace, physical spaces may, in the not-so-distant future, be rendered obsolete. Within the domain of the interior design profession, this poses a grave threat that sees the possibility of the practice's obsolescence alongside 'real' spaces. What can be considered as the final act of representation an interior designer undertakes offers a glimmer of hope. This paper will consider the role the interior perspective rendered as art – by way of Filipino designer Leo Almeria's works – plays in how interior designers can secure the continuity of a practice that with its very physical, tangible quality is challenged by the inescapable reality of virtuality.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2190

Farah Naz

The Changing Dynamics of Media and Terrorism in the US, UK, Australia and Pakistan

In the globalized world, mass media and terrorism are intertwined in a beneficial relationship. Extremists carefully calculate the scale, target, location, and timing of their assaults to stir ample media attention. They also generate advertisements through media for their messages on a global scale. The broader and more extended the media coverage of terrorism turns out to be, the greater the terrorists' feelings of accomplishment, influence, and power. This paper aims to investigate the changing dynamics of media and terrorism closely. It will outline the need for news organizations to balance the public's right to know and the ability of militants to exploit news coverage to promote their beliefs. It asks how the changing dynamics of media changes terrorism and investigates media bias and maps its reporting strategy. It uses content analysis of print media from the US, UK, Australia and Pakistan major newspapers from 2006 to 2016.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 3003

Jeff Neilson

'Fortress' Farming: Sustainable Livelihoods and Agrarian Change in Indonesia

For many years now, agriculture has been a modest contributor to the Indonesian economy. While the total number of households involved in agriculture remains substantial, it is declining in absolute terms and the contribution of agriculture to total income within these households is becoming progressively less important. These transformations raise interesting questions about the future of rural livelihoods and agrarian spaces in Indonesia and elsewhere. They also present significant policy challenges for Indonesia, especially in the context of current debates over land reform and food sovereignty. This paper presents the concept of "fortress farming" as a growing phenomenon in contemporary rural Indonesia, where agriculture provides a fortress against food insecurity and severe poverty, but is rarely considered to provide a viable pathway out of poverty.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2280

Alice Netting

United Front Work and the Sinicization of Christianity under Xi Jinping

While numbers of religious believers in China have increased at significant rates in recent times, the Chinese Communist Party, through the United Front Work Department, has also recently stepped up management and control of the religious activities of Christians. This paper discusses this increased control and the most recent push to "Sinicize" Christianity, particularly the official protestant forms. The purpose and methods used to assert the centrality of the role of the CCP even within theology is explained and its implications pondered.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2010

Ni Na Camellia Ng

Zeigeist of the 19th Century: A Study on Paintings of Shanghai Painters in Japan

Towards the late Qing Dynasty, a group of Chinese painters who resided in Shanghai sojourned in Japan to sell their works. Their literati style painting was well received in Japan. Interestingly, their fame as painters in Japan was much greater than in China, though they were not good enough to be placed in the top rank of artists. One may wonder why some Japanese are still fond of their works? This was due to many factors besides their skills and accomplishment as painters. One reason was their willingness to socialize with Japanese in the art circle, their adjustment to Japanese expectations and the lucidity of their methods of instructions. It was also due to the common cultural heritage of China and Japan. This paper aims to interpret this phenomenon by studying the life and art of these Shanghai painters.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2190

Kenny Kwok Kwan Ng

The Story Paper: Anti-Communist Romance at the Hong Kong-China-Southeast Asia Crossroads

The Story Paper (Xiaoshuo bao), a bi-weekly 12-paged tabloid newspaper financed by the United States Information Services, began publication in 1955 to propagate anti-communist sentiment to Chinese readers in Hong Kong and Southeast Asia. Modeled on the dime novels and story papers that flourished in America and England, The Story Paper featured tales of social outlaws, detectives and spy stories, mysterious woman narratives and romances of overseas Chinese characters in Southeast Asian settings. Its popularity drew on the talent of diaporic Chinese authors, including Liu Yichang, who was known as a modernist writer of experimental fiction in Hong Kong literature. This paper focuses on Liu's The Singapore Story, read against other stories with Malayan Chinese contexts and the anti-communist theme. I argue that the author's localized text with Nanyang flavors has complicated the interplay of romance and politics in transnational Cold War culture.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2010

Lynda Ng

English as a Native Language: Lee Kok Liang and Anglophone Malaysian Literature

The notion of Global English revolves around the assumption that English is a shorthand for globalisation and the universal language of international business and diplomacy. The concept of Global English implies a certain economic power configuration between nations, where the decision of non-native English speaking nations to learn English becomes an act of cultural subordination towards nations that already have English as a native language. This paper seeks to provide a more nuanced analysis of the global spread of English by looking at the works of Lee Kok Liang, one of Malaysia's major Anglophone authors. I argue that Lee's decision to write in English comes as a direct result of his status as a fifth-generation Chinese ethnic minority. Far from being a concession to existing imperial or economic dynamics, the English language grants Lee the freedom to create a Malaysian national space capable of accommodating allophones such as himself.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2010

Diem Hang Ngo Thi

Venerating the Swearing Stone at the Hung Temple

This presentation investigates the assertion of place ownership through the practice of venerating sacred stones in a national heritage site in contemporary Vietnam at the Hung Temple, where national ancestors are worshiped. Exploring the emerging venerating and remembering practices to stones at the site, the discussion draws on the historical record to compare how stones are able to maintain the status of sacred objects, while different stones get different respect at different times. It shows how such venerating practice to stones at the Hung Temple is simultaneously spiritual, political, and social in significance. Engaging with Mus' notion of a spiritual land survey (2011) and John Holt's spirit of places (2009), it argues that the veneration is the practice of people asserting ownership over land, and this relates to alternate claims over land now made by the nation-state, in the practice of nation-state making.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2130

Thi Huyen Linh Nguyen

'Boys Love' Media in Vietnam: National Attitudes toward Sexuality in the Context of Globalization

In recent years, the Japanese manga genre known as yaoi and the Chinese homoerotic online fiction known as danmei have gained popularity among Vietnamese readers. These 'outsider' texts, however, can be perceived by governments to pose threats to morality and national identity. This paper tracks the flows of Boys Love subcultures from Japan to Vietnam in the context of globalisation. It will also discuss the outlawing of certain novel genres including romantic novels and gay novels translated from Chinese to Vietnamese by the Vietnamese government since January 2017, as reported by Vietnamese online newspapers. In addition, this paper will examine the reactions of the public represented in their discussion about this news on social media in order to reveal a gap between the attitudes of the government and the public toward sexuality and the moral values that are being upheld by the Vietnamese government.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2020

Le Hanh Nguyen Nguyen

Transnational Connections between Vietnamese-American Community and Vietnam

Vietnam, a one-party communist state, was territorially unified after the Vietnam War (1945-1975); however, there are still a number of scattered people who fled as anti-communist refugees. Media has played an important role in the Vietnamese diaspora's anti-communist culture from the mid 1970s onwards. The growth of the internet allows these people to connect with Vietnamese dissidents who share the same social, political concerns. This paper describes the relationship among transnational men beyond and between the nations, emphasizes the shift from ideological tension to soft diplomacy in activities of civil society organizations, such as the struggle of Vietnamese refugees in the United States for a more developed, democratic Vietnam, which is currently challenging Vietnam's policy. Clarifying the transnational connection between the two communities helps to strengthen mutual understanding and promote social reconciliation for a more developed, unified Vietnam.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2240

Liem Nguyen, Minh Hoang, Duong Le and Thao Nguyen

Disability and Multidimensional Poverty: Evidence from a Disability Survey in Vietnam

The vicious circle of disability and poverty has been well discussed; however, discussion of this vicious circle in developing countries is still limited. This is likely compounded by the complexity of the relationship and a lack of data on disability in this setting. The most recent Population and Housing Census in Vietnam showed that 7.8 per cent of population, or more than 6 million Vietnamese, live with disabilities. This study uses data from a population-based survey to learn about the relationship between disability and different dimensions of poverty in the context of Vietnam. In this study, disability is measured using the Washington Group short set of questions; poverty is reflected through not only household economic status or lack of income but also poor health, lack of education, poor employment, inadequate living standards, and high level of stigmatisation. Policy implications, limitations of the study and implications for further studies are also discussed.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2240

Thi Nhai Nguyen, Mai Ngo and Xuan Thu Dang

Hybridity in Vietnamese Universities: Vietnamese Traditions and Foreign Influences

Vietnamese history has witnessed the nation's constant effort to learn from the outside world. This effort paradoxically co-exists with the country's aspiration to escape from foreign domination, to protect national independence and to preserve national identity. Nonetheless, hybridity in higher education as phenomenon related to the interactions between Vietnamese traditions and foreign influences has not been adequately explored in empirical research. This paper responds to this paucity in the literature by analysing the dynamic and complex dimensions of hybridity across two Vietnamese universities. The data suggests that hybridity is accompanied with some positive changes and reforms in teaching, learning and university governance. However, hybridity happens in largely ad-hoc, fragmented and inconsistent manners across different areas of university operations. The research also indicates that the dominant force behind hybridity in the Vietnamese Higher Education system is staff and leaders being educated overseas and exposed to foreign practices and values.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2240

Thu Thi Hoai Nguyen and Fiona McDonald

Barriers to Accessibility of Maternal Health Services in Remote Areas of Vietnam

While Vietnam has made a great progress in improving maternal health, the low utilisation of maternal health (MH) services among women in some remote areas has been of great concern. This research examines the factors influencing the utilisation of MH services at the commune level of remote districts in Vietnam. The mixed-method study was conducted in two districts of Lao Cai province, a northern province of Vietnam, where ethnic minority groups accounts for 64.1 per cent of the population. The proportion of deliveries at the commune health centres (CHC) was low in both districts: only 4.5 per cent in Sapa and 18.2 per cent in Bat Xat. The barriers to maternal health utilisation include: facility capability, ethnic culture and language barriers. The findings suggest local health authorities should improve the capability of CHCs and develop communication programs to encourage more women to access MH services in CHCs.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2200

Thi Ha An Nguyen

The Engaged Buddhism of Thich Nhat Hanh and its Influences in Vietnam Contemporary Buddhism

This paper discusses the roots of Engaged Buddhism through the analysis of the large number of books and activities carried out in Plum Village Sangha. The paper maintains that the Buddhist thought of Thich Nhat Hanh is deeply rooted in the established tradition of Vietnamese Buddhism, rather than being influenced by the Chinese school of Humanism Buddhism. Secondly, this paper examines the ways Thich Nhat Hanh combined the thoughts of Zen and Pure Land Buddhism, and introduced them to ordinary people. Thirdly, it explores the practice of Buddhism in Vietnam over the past two decades, thus discussing various political, religious policies, domestic monks and other factors that constrain the practice of Thich Nhat Hanh's sangha in Vietnam. Lastly, this paper examines the impact of the Engaged Buddhist model on Buddhist activities in contemporary Vietnam, where the model is not publicly recognized due to political, sectarian and regional reasons.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2170

Dung Nguyen Quang

Local Knowledge and Environmental Policy in a Northern Thai National Park

This paper highlights the ways the Lahu community in Taksin National Park in Northern Thailand respond to the Thai state's environmental policy. In the context of environmental constraints, these people develop new practices, incorporating traditional and modern ideas about the environment. Their complex responses indicate that, in protected areas, conflicts over environmental discourses cannot be reduced to a simple standoff between two opposing sides - the state and local tradition - but rather can be seen as a process of compromise, combination and negotiation among many discourses. The Thai state's environmental policy has been the catalyst for the emergence of the community's adaptive and innovative environmental practices. This case study offers an opportunity to imagine contests in protected areas in more dynamic terms, attending to the interaction between discourses, the generation of hybrid sites and contexts, and the complex interplay of local, national, regional and international social relations.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2290

Shan Ni

China's Growing Infrastructure Investment and Sustainable Citizenship in the Lower Mekong Sub-region

China has ramped up its infrastructure investment in the Lower Mekong Sub-region over the past decade, resulting in reducing the poverty rates with the drive to modernize. Despite significant economic impacts, prolonged social and environmental harm is now challenging the traditional ways of living. As such, new understandings of rights-based citizenship and environmental responsibility towards sustainability are giving rise to rediscovered forms of local activism and resistance, as well as appealing for new patterns of partnership among the multi-stakeholders. This paper focuses on discussing how social and environmental impacts brought by China's rapid infrastructure investment has led to the evolution of the sustainable citizenship in the Lower Mekong Basin, while applying these findings to an empirical case study of hydropower dam development.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3270

Robert Nield

Beyond the Bund: The Lesser Treaty Ports of China

Much has been written about the larger, more glamorous treaty ports of China, particularly Shanghai. Yet very little attention has been given to the many which were individually insignificant. Looked down upon by Shanghailanders as 'outports', these places, with their clubs and tiny foreign communities trusting in the protection provided by extraterritoriality, nevertheless formed an important part of the semi-colonial network in China. Notwithstanding, it is remarkable that so many of them, often selected as a result of force majeure, failed to meet the expectations placed upon them. As an example, I will present the experience of the little-known treaty port of Wenzhou, and suggest reasons for its failure as a centre of British commercial activity. My presentation will argue that there is much to be learned from studying these smaller, more remote stations in which foreigners lived and worked.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2040

Sonemany Nigole

Farming with Uncertainty: Organic Agriculture in Vientiane, Laos

In Laos, organic agriculture has developed since 2006. Organic agriculture is intended to enhance Laos's image by making it the 'organic garden of Asia'. It is also interesting from an economic point of view: exporting the high-quality products to the neighbouring countries, promoting ecological tourism and giving higher incomes to the farmers engaged in organic agriculture have all been beneficial. Nowadays, the promotion of organic agriculture is still relevant in Laos. However, there are some limiting factors: it is difficult for farmers to change from chemical agriculture to organic; younger generations are not interested in farming; other projects compromise farming, especially through land grabs, and the State requires organic certification, which is a long and difficult process. Based on fieldwork in Vientiane, this paper shows that organic agriculture is based on a complex relationship between development workers, the State and farmers.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2280

Chikako Nihei

The Kitchen in Murakami: Food Preparation and Consumption as a Form of Resistance

Haruki Murakami's novels are replete with depictions of food and his protagonists are almost always good cooks. Eating and cooking constitute important moments in Murakami's stories, in which his commonly reclusive characters often develop their relationship with others through eating out together and cooking for them at home. The kitchen is a creative space where people build subjectivity and develop communication with others. However, the kitchen's productive function is subject to the influence of consumerist culture, which exclusively emphasizes market values and underrates individuality. While Murakami has called attention to the serious impact of materialism on people's daily practices and identity since his debut, his belief equally appears in his illustration of the kitchen. This paper, drawing attention to the author's frequent description of food and cooking, discusses his unique use of the motif of the kitchen to suggest a way to negotiate with the power of social systems.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2010

Kei Nishiyama

When Anger Turns Hip-Hop: The Deliberative Capacity of Teenagers' Festive Protests in Japan

As one of several new forms of teenagers' nonviolent activism, "festive" protests have received considerable attention from teenagers. By employing fun-centric and performance-based actions (e.g. singing Hip-Hop), festive protests allow teenagers to engage in a symbolic challenge against dominant discourses and norms. In understanding the democratic capacity of teenagers' festive protests, this presentation will focus on the case of teenagers' festive protests in Japan in the 2010s by contrasting it with violent protests in the 1960s. Both sets of protests are motivated by the same issue (anti-war). However, the two sets of protests utilised radically different means (violent and festive), thereby leading to different consequences. By means of qualitative content analysis, this presentation shows the analysis of (a) repertoires of contention, (b) the political and social responses, and (c) the social and political impacts. This analysis reveals the "deliberative democratic" capacities of teenagers' festive protests.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 3003

Pradipto Niwandhono

Nationalism and The Root of Polarization In Indonesian Contemporary Politics

This paper aims to expose the historical roots of polarization within contemporary Indonesian politics and society. Since the early period of Joko Widodo's presidency in Indonesia this situation has been accelerated by the use of information technology to influence public opinion. Moreover, the decline of authoritarian power and disintegration of nationalist and secular groups have provided a chance for the rise of political Islamism and more conservative religious sentiments. Many historical studies of Indonesia have reflected on patterns of polarization between different groups within Indonesia, especially within Javanese society since the precolonial era. Key approaches include those advanced by Boeke, Geertz and Feith. These theories more or less exposed basic distinction between traditionalist and modernist approaches within Indonesian political ideologies, both within nationalist and Islamic factions. Although there have been changes over different historical periods, these pattern of polarization remain the same or show similar characteristics.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2050

Hélène Njoto

The Impact of Foreign Communities on Javanese Urban and Architectural History

The impact of foreign communities on Javanese urban and architectural history, still poorly known, is of particular interest. As a privileged crossroad of Southeast Asia, the island of Java showed from early on, in the pre-modern period, unique features such as the disappearance of stilt houses and in the early modern period a gradual shift to constructions in masonry. This last shift occurred in major ports and hinterland polities of Java where foreign powers, primarily Chinese communities and the Dutch VOC slowly settled. This presentation will outline the first construction campaigns in masonry carried out in the two most important sultanates on the island between the 17th century and the early 19th century, Banten and Yogyakarta. Two attitudes, seemingly contradictory towards foreign architectural types and technical innovations, will illustrate how Javanese rulers competed with foreign polities in pursuit of prestige and power through the creation of new visual identities.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2190

Gwooon Noh

Ecogovernmentality: Managing Large-mouth Bass Population as Invasive Species in South Korea

This paper explores the contested ecological politics of morality surrounding “invasive” species in South Korea. Invasive species have been blamed as a primary causal factor in the destruction of the South Korean ecosystem and thus have been targeted in extermination projects. This paper examines how central and local governments, local fishers, and amateur sport fishermen advocate competing strategies for eliminating these animals and thereby occupy varying levels of ethical responsibility toward non-human animal welfare. Despite their nuanced claims of humane treatment, through killing the Large-mouth Bass, both confirm their hierarchical relationship to nonhuman species and to one another within the context of nationalized natural ecologies. This paper proposes that contention over the ethical killing of these animals rather exemplifies the animals’ subordination to humans qua objects of governmentality.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 3270

Haula Noor

Family Context and Jihadism in Indonesia: Dysfunction and Parental Absence

This qualitative study investigates the role of family dysfunction and parental absence in creating individuals vulnerable to jihadist recruitment. This study argues that dysfunction and parental absence impact on the religious socialization of younger family members leading to greater susceptibility to becoming violently jihadist. My research examines participants from eleven families of convicted jihadists from across Java who have parents with no historical background in jihadism. Families with dysfunction failed to create a warm and supportive environment for children. Based on the family narrations, my paper analyses components of the family context (structure, internal relationships and resources) by tracking how parents’ upbringing of their children is harmed by dysfunctional conditions. I identify key problems within the family context, including: (1) divorce and separation; (2) communication problems, conflicts and disengaged parenting styles; and (3) absence of effective religious socialization.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2200

Luke Nottage and Beatrice Jaluzot

Comparative Law in and for Japan

This paper will explore and elaborate on the concept of nature-society rupture. Lund’s 2016 paper in *Development and Change* defines rupture as an ‘open moment’ of dramatic disruption, as may arise from colonisation or conflict. His purpose is to examine the nexus between rupture and state formation. Here we explore whether an enriched concept of rupture can also address nature-society disruption, such as the synergistic transformations wrought by extractives, infrastructure development and agrarian market intensification in mainland Southeast Asia. The paper will bring the concept of ‘rupture’ into conversation with related literature that attends to nature-society dynamics, including Marx’s ‘metabolic rift’, Jason Moore’s ‘capitalocene’, the concept of ‘co-production’ from Science and Technology Studies, and cumulative impact studies, among others. The paper will develop an expanded definition of rupture that encompasses nature-society disruption, and will identify key analytical themes for further attention.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3180

Ismawaty Nur, Krishna K. Shrestha and Tanya Jakimow

The Role of Local Government in Reducing Vulnerability to Floods in the City of Makassar, Indonesia

Studies on disaster risk reduction (DRR) are growing but most have a global or regional focus. Local DRR studies are relatively few, particularly those concerning flood vulnerability of different social groups. This paper examines how flood vulnerability is understood and how the vulnerability of disadvantaged groups has been reduced by the City Government of Makassar. The study explores policies, perceptions about and practices of reducing flood vulnerability. There is a strong belief that flood vulnerability is due to physical factors. The local government provides universal DRR policies and responds to flood vulnerability with technical and financial measures. These fail to distinguish differential social vulnerabilities. Social issues are instead only covered within the government’s poverty alleviation framework. I argue that the local government has failed to recognise the need for understanding and reducing vulnerabilities as a part of disaster response. Better integration is needed between development activities and DRR efforts.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2290

David O'Brien and Melissa Shani Brown

Hetero-photography: Chinese Tourists' Visual Encounters with Xinjiang and Japan

This paper explores how Chinese tourists' practices of creating idealized/idyll-ized pictures of tourist sites – particularly exemplified in their use of role-play in 'traditional costume' – functions to create the imagined geographies of 'other places' within the space of the photographs. It draws together Edward Said's concept of 'imagined geographies', Urry and Larson's concept of the 'Tourist Gaze' and Foucault's concept of 'heterotopias' to explore the ways in which Chinese tourists' photographic practices create particular mediated images of 'other spaces'. These digital images are virtual spaces - virtual not only in their dissemination through the internet but in the abstract image of 'Xinjiang' and 'Japan' created. Focusing on two tourist locations – a Kazakh 'folk village' in the Xinjiang and Kyoto, Japan – allows us to consider the very similar ways in which Chinese tourists interact with these spaces in a way which circumnavigates any potential ethnic and national tensions.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 3270

Baden Offord

Queer Contestations, Collaborations and their Transnational Entanglements Across Southeast Asia

This paper examines sexual minorities contestations and collaborations across Southeast Asia with a specific focus on the ways in which sexual minorities are entangled with global, local and national institutional and discursive forces. A key aim of the paper is to understand how LGBT activism contributes to sexuality justice and human rights education in the contexts of Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia. Through an analysis of online media and civil society organisations, the paper will offer a three-pronged approach. First, to understand how LGBT activism is articulated and represented and by who; second, to contextualise LGBT activism through how human rights claims are framed; and third, to identify and discuss how LGBT human rights are activated by specific concerns arising from transnational entanglements.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 3310

Kaori Okao Okano

Employment and Families: Longitudinal Ethnographic Interviews with Working-class Women, 1989-2016

How do working class women make decisions about their employment in relation to family responsibilities over their life course? How do their decisions guide the process of intra-class differentiation of this group of women, and their children? As part of the Longitudinal Study of Kobe Women 1989-2019, this paper analyses ethnographic interviews and related data collected in Kobe about three women's lives from 1989 to 2016. During this period they underwent a series of life course events (e.g., high school graduation, their first permanent jobs, marriage, motherhood, and divorce) and crafted identities based on their social roles. The paper reveals how these three women navigated paid employment and other external constraints in pursuit of what they considered most desirable and realistically achievable at different points in time.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2130

Yessi Olivia

The Development of Human Rights in Indonesia

Modern human rights, where they are institutionalized in international treaties and organizations, and written in laws and policies, advanced in the aftermath of World War II. Considering that Indonesia as an independent country was established not long after the end of World War II, when and how did human rights dialogue and movements started in Indonesia? These questions are important to address in order to understand the current state of human rights development in Indonesia, be it about its human rights policies, protection of rights, and human rights activism. This paper shows that the lack of a coherent human rights dialogue in its earlier period as an independent country, and the confining of human rights activism by the New Order regime have had a significant impact on Indonesia's human rights policy after the fall of Suharto in 1998.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2050

Hironori Onuki

The Everyday Spaces of the Nikkeijin in Japan: Migrant Workers as Political Actors

Within the context of neoliberal globalization, transnationally escalated migration can have profound effects on the social structures of both the nations of origin and of destination. Yet, the literature that attempts to investigate the reconfigurations of socio-economic and political relations in the field of International Political Economy tends to render migration as only a minor issue. With such ignorance of IPE scholarship in mind, this paper aims to contribute to the integration of global labour migration into the core concerns of IPE. More specifically, I will argue that it is crucial to recognize migrant workers as political actors who contest and negotiate their living and working conditions through their everyday struggles even at the most subaltern level. I will develop this argument by focusing on the everyday spaces of the Nikkeijin (descendants of Japanese emigrants) in Japan.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2250

Shoko Oshiro

Mabuni Peace Project: New and Creative Pedagogy in the Classroom

Art is often used in healing people who have been impacted by traumatic events such as war and militarism. This is the case on Okinawa in which Okinawans have been traumatized by the Battle of Okinawa, and who continue to suffer due to the continuing presence of US military bases. There exists a gap of historical memory and knowledge about the war and occupation between the older and newer generations of Okinawans. Without a creative intervention, Okinawan collective memory might disappear one day. This paper explores a pedagogy that incorporates an Okinawan traditional peace concept, Nuchi du Takara (life is precious), combined with art to offer a new method in peace study in Okinawa to be deployed in the classroom. Mabuni Peace Project employs art to educate, heal, and connect Okinawans across generations in order to sustain a form of Okinawan collective memory that can be passed on.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2240

Soheang Pak and Dinesh Wadiwel

Economic Empowerment of Women and Its Implications for Women's Safety and Autonomy in Cambodia

Recent reports indicate that women living in low-income countries are still facing the challenges of a low level of individual safety and autonomy. In the last 20 years, various responses, including protection, prevention, and empowering women, have been adopted by many countries. Amongst all the responses, the economic empowerment of women has been considered as a remedy for the improvement of women's safety and autonomy. To empower women economically in developing countries, the garment-manufacturing sector has become an agent of change. The emergence of export-oriented factories has changed economic structures in those countries, which in turn also changes gender positions in households and the labour force. This paper reflects on how financial independence before and during working at factories has shaped the sense of autonomy and safety of women.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2290

Chunmei Pan

Ma Yifu: One of 'Three Modern Sages' of New Confucianism

By the early 1990s, a broad consensus had been reached by scholars in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and China that "New Confucianism was a movement that could be traced to the early part of the twentieth century, that it boasted distinct phases of internal development, a cohort of representative thinkers, and clearly defined lineages of intellectual transmission." Ma Yifu (1883-1967) served as a fundamental figure in or forerunner of modern New Confucianism in 20th century China, and was honoured as one of "three modern sages" of Confucianism along with Xiong Shili (1885-1968) and Liang Shuming (1893-1988). However, compared to the latter, Ma Yifu has not received significant academic attention, especially in the West. This paper explains the philosophy of this leading and influential intellectual.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2170

Jin-Kyung Park

Healthy is Beautiful: Exploring Origins of Healthy-body Beauty in Korea

This paper explores a genealogy of “healthy-body beauty” (kongangmi) in Korea. It critically investigates the origins of and the politics surrounding the concept of healthy-body beauty, which serves as one of the key terms in defining ideal feminine beauty in contemporary Korea. The ideas, images, discourses, and social practices of kongangmi, in fact, came into being in Korea under Japanese colonial rule (1910-45). This paper examines the specific historical processes in which healthy-body beauty became emblematic of feminine beauty at the crossroads of colonialism, nationalism, and feminism. Behind the shifts in which health newly became the central criterion of ideal feminine beauty were highly calculated political maneuvers and strategies that sought to amalgamate health with beauty and to manufacture incessant desires for healthy-body beauty in the burgeoning capitalist society of colonial modernity. The concept of “healthy-body beauty” was, indeed, promoted by both Koreans and Japanese.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2020

Jane Park

Promoting Fusion Food, Performing Fusion Identities: Korean American Chefs on Television

This paper explores how Korean Americans are promoting Korean fusion cuisine, focusing on the mediated identities of two Korean Americans in the culinary world: “bad boy” LA celebrity chef, Roy Choi and stylish mixed-race Korean adoptee food show host, Marja Vongerichten. In particular, I want to foreground the role of gender in their promotion of fusion cuisine and culture and consider how it intersects with race and class to make visible – and palatable – certain kinds of cosmopolitan diasporic identities.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2020

Susan Park

Environmental Justice through Asian Development Bank Accountability Mechanisms?

After decades of environmental and social campaigns Multilateral Development Banks created environmental and social safeguard policies. These are backed by policies promoting the creation of independent accountability mechanisms (IAMs). In 1995, the Asian Development Bank created its IAM to enable project-affected people recourse. This paper examines the claims made by project affected people to the ABD's IAM to examine whether environmental justice can be achieved through the IAMs. It takes an expansive understanding of environmental justice to consider if and how the IAMs provide greater recognition, participation, better access to redistribution and, after a claim, improved capabilities compared with prior to a claim. While the IAMs seek to identify whether harm has occurred due to the Bank's acts or omissions from non-compliance with their environmental and social policies, the claims reflect broader concerns with communities achieving environmental justice in international development.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 3270

Chris Parkinson

Video and Collective Authorship: The Experiences of Animatism in Timor-Leste

The video work of the Animatism collectively performs multiple functions simultaneously, operating as both methodology and art. This paper analyses video as a tool for negotiating the impossibility of collective authorship, looking at two of Animatism's videos as case studies: Ita Nudar Ema (<https://vimeo.com/117767404>) and the award winning 2014 Gertrude Street Projection Festival video (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GS-jvK8pjSY&list=UU9rE8Tuy-T2cBWnk0fsKOfw#action=share>). These videos evidence the shifting nature of art in East Timor, demonstrating how different contexts command different approaches to representation and expression. This paper will endeavour to provoke dialogue about video, representation and collective authorship.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2020

Md Saimum Parvez

The Role of the Internet and Social Networks in Violent Extremism: The Case of Bangladesh

This paper examines the role of the Internet and social relationships, such as friends, peers, teachers, family members and influential figures in violent extremism, with a particular focus in Bangladesh. The study asks how Bangladeshi violent extremists use the Internet and to what extent the Internet affects recruitment, planning, propagandizing, mobilization, financing and planning of violent extremism. By collecting data from publicly available sources, such as newspaper reports, which includes information from police interrogation documents, interviews of the friends and family members of the terrorists, and expert opinions, I argue that exposure to online militant materials significantly affects violent extremism. However, unlike many internet-enthusiast scholars, I argue that the Internet is one of multiple factors, and other offline factors, such as social networks still play a crucial role in violent extremism.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 3200

Daniel Pascoe

Su'ud Rusli's Constitutional Challenge: Overhauling Clemency in Indonesian Death Penalty Cases?

Since modern Indonesian was formed, the President has had constitutional power to grant clemency. This paper summarises the current and potential impact of Indonesian Constitutional Court Decision No. 107/PUU-XII/2015 on the Presidential clemency process in Indonesian death penalty cases. In this case, brought by former naval officer Su'ud Rusli and two others, the one-year deadline to apply for clemency under the 2010 Clemency Law was declared unconstitutional. This might affect all death row and long-term prisoners, particularly those who have not yet applied for clemency. However, this depends on whether Indonesian courts will give this decision prospective effect. I consider present proceedings before the Indonesian Ombudsman relating to the possible unlawful executions of three death row convicts on 29 July 2016: Seck Osmane, Freddy Budiman and Humphrey Ejike. These executions' legality depends largely on the steps the Indonesian Attorney-General's Office took to enforce the previous one-year clemency deadline.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3180

Govinda Prasad Paudel, Krishna K. Shrestha, Anthony Zwi and Ayusha Bajracharya

Rethinking Subsistence Economy in the Himalaya: Lessons from Chaubas Community Forestry in Nepal

Many rural communities in Nepal and the Himalayan region have practiced subsistence agriculture for generations. However, these communities are changing rapidly. Rural mountain villages now have increased accessibility to markets, better access to education, employment and services, and increased environmental resources. A case in point is Nepal's community forestry. While forest conservation has been lauded as a success, community forestry's real livelihoods impacts are limited because policies and practices of community forestry does not effectively allow local people to move beyond subsistence focussed forest management. Yet, there are local innovations. Chaubas community forestry has established a saw mill to harvest and sell forest products and generate community income and employment. This initiative was forced to shut but has recently been revived through a collaboration of local people and external agencies. This paper shares lessons from this community-based enterprise and highlights challenges and opportunities to rethink subsistence economy in the Himalayas.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2290

Natali Pearson

The Largest Museum in the World: Underwater Cultural Heritage in Asia

The ocean is the largest museum in the world—home to millions of shipwrecks and other material remains of the past. In Asia, this heritage is at a critical juncture: more accessible, and more threatened, than ever before. Scholars have focused on how to legally and physically protect Asia's underwater cultural heritage, but have given limited attention to the role that museums can play. My paper addresses this gap by comparing three different museological approaches: the Maritime Experiential Museum (Resorts World Sentosa, Singapore), the Marine Heritage Gallery (Jakarta, Indonesia), and the Maritime Silk Route Museum (Hailing Island, China). I argue that museums have an important role to play in addressing the destruction of underwater cultural heritage through its display and interpretation, but also have responsibilities in how they do so. By foregrounding these different approaches, this paper sheds new light on the way in which museums are meeting these responsibilities.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2070

Robert Peckham

Colonial Medicine and the Empire of Insects

Much has been written about the importance of bacteriology in early twentieth-century colonial medicine. There has been less study of the role of other 'tropical sciences', including entomology. I examine the development of applied entomology in the British Empire in the first three decades of the twentieth century. In 1913, the Imperial Bureau of Entomology was established (from 1933: the Imperial Institute of Entomology). The control of invasive insects and arthropods - including caterpillars, locusts, aphids, and mosquitoes - became central, not only to the management of colonial agriculture, but to the maintenance of colonial health. Concentrating, in particular, on India and British Malaya during a period of rapid environmental transformation, the paper explores the extent to which investigations into the life histories and bionomics of insect pests intersected with developments in colonial parasitology to produce a new awareness of disease ecologies and recognition of the limitations of biological control.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2200

Edgar Santiago Pelaez Mazariegos

Japan for Everyone: Manga/ Anime and the Cultural Relationship between Mexico and Japan

This paper analyses the cultural relationship between Mexico and Japan, aiming to prove that since the late twentieth century, knowledge about Japan in Mexico became accessible for everyone thanks to the arrival of the Japanese pop culture products. This research maintains that this was the moment in which the cultural aspect of the relationship stopped being something exclusive to elites and became available to the masses. Starting from the fifteenth century, it was a common consensus that until the decade of 1960, the relationship between Mexico and Japan was strictly cultural. The following decade has been wrongfully labeled as the turning point in which culture was set aside to open the way for an economic and financial agenda. However, this is the time when Japanese pop culture products arrived in Mexico, influencing young audiences; gaining strength during the 1990s, making Mexican fans the key promoters of Japanese culture.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2020

Lin Peng and Fengshi Wu

The Rise of Paralleled Governance in China: A Case Study of Disaster Response

This paper explores the emergence of a highly networked and capable NGO community in disaster relief in China. It provides a review of the growth of non-governmental actors in the relief field since the 2000s, and examines the most important platforms and networks in the field, focusing on their strategies for maintaining a broad-based partnership, developing self-capacity, and enhancing overall inter-organizational connectivity. By looking at successful joint non-governmental relief operations in Lushan in 2013 and Nepal in 2015, the paper also explicates how NGOs can break down state monopoly over disaster information management, public donations and relief operations. This research finds that during times of crisis, non-governmental actors carry out relief missions effectively in parallel with state agencies. The rise of non-governmental disaster relief sheds light on one of many trajectories of civil society development in China where social autonomy is earned by innovation, public support and improved self-capacity.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2050

Daniel Penny

Past, Present and Future Socio-ecological Dynamics of the Lower Mekong River

The southern region of the Mekong River basin – between the rapids on the border of Cambodia and Laos and the river delta in the South China Sea – is a highly dynamic hydrogeomorphic region covering an area almost 230,000 km² in area. The unusual seasonal hydrology of the Tonle Sap lake dominates this region, influencing everything from nutrient cycling to landscape evolution. This paper will discuss the Holocene evolution of the lower Mekong, the emergence and decline of the region's largest and most powerful historic states, and how modern communities – well-adapted to the regions unique pulsing hydrology and ecosystems – will adapt to climate change and the systemic regulation of the Mekong River.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2040

Maria Alexandra Agostinho Pereira

The Role of Timor-Leste in Facilitating Portuguese Companies' Access to the ASEAN Market

This paper discusses how Timor-Leste acts as a base for Portuguese companies in facilitating access to the neighbouring Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) market, and the strategies businesses adopt and the obstacles that exist for the development of business in the region. Using the theoretical framework of internationalisation, current exporters and companies interested in entering the Timor-Leste market were surveyed and consulted, and interviews held from five focal points in the higher economic level connecting Timor-Leste and Portugal. The results provide insights about the characteristics of the Timorese and ASEAN markets, as well as the Portuguese companies that are active in the Timorese market, how they operate in Timor-Leste and expand, or intend to expand, to other Southeast Asian markets.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2290

Pradytia Pertiwi, Gwynnyth Llewellyn and Michelle Villeneuve

Indonesian DPOs in Local Level Disability-inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction

The Asia-Pacific is the world's most disaster-prone region, with the literature demonstrating the disproportionate impact of disaster on people living with disabilities. The discourse on exclusion of people with disabilities in natural hazard emergencies has been occurring for more than a decade but the debate is largely focused on their victimhood and vulnerability instead of their potential role and contribution. This study fills the gap by investigating current practices of including people with disabilities in disaster risk reduction (DRR), pivoting on the perspective of disability organisations. The paper draws on multiple case study research across three distinct hazard prone areas in Indonesia. It argues that Disabled People's Organisations play a crucial role in DRR, and that multiparty collaboration is key to inclusive disaster resilience building. By providing evidence on the active contribution of people with disabilities and its determining factors, the study sheds new light on disability and disaster literature.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 3310

Robbie Peters

The Political Power of the Revolutionary Dead in Indonesia

This paper takes the violent outbreak of the Indonesian revolution as a starting point to explore the potent power of the dismembered, dispersed and unburied corpse of enemies versus that of the redeemed and commemorated corpse of Indonesian soldier heroes. From this starting point, the paper shows the ways in which the Indonesian state formed through revolutionary violence and upon the symbology of a constructed genealogy of national heroes. The paper argues that those heroes belong to the state and contend with an older and more established genealogy of local ancestors that belong to society. Using the idea that the corpse is an unstable symbol that lends itself more to the possession of society than to the state, the paper shows how it has been an insurgent form of political communication that has kept language open, alive and uncontrolled, even during the most authoritarian phases of Indonesian political life.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2130

Daniel Peterson

Islam, Blasphemy, and Human Rights: The Case of Ahok

This paper asks whether or not Indonesia's national human rights law regime can withstand the rise of political Islam and Islamic populism in that country. If it cannot, using Alfred Stepan's democratic theory of the 'twin tolerations', the paper argues that the ideological ramifications for Indonesia's nascent democracy are inherently undemocratic. The findings of this paper are based on two landmark blasphemy cases: the Indonesian Constitutional Court's 2010 material review of the country's Blasphemy Law, and the May 2017 decision of the North Jakarta State Court to convict the former governor of Jakarta, Basuki 'Ahok' Tjahaja Purnama, of blasphemy. After analysing both Ahok's legal defence, as well as the judgment of the court, what becomes clear is that, as long as the Blasphemy Law is interpreted to uphold religious orthodoxy in contemporary Indonesia, Indonesia's national human rights law regime will remain dormant.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2050

Pierre Petit

Better in Cement! Village Posts in the Present Days among the Tai of Northern Laos

Most Tai villages in Houaphan province have a post “of the village” or “of stability”. It provides protection when facing a collective danger, like a drought. The cult, led by a descendant of the first settlers, does not address an autochthonous presence but the ancestors of the group at large. Despite attempts by the revolutionary regime to eradicate “superstitions” in the late 1970s, village posts have not disappeared and have known a revival recently. Inspired by monuments built by the regime on the “city pillar” model, village authorities have proposed to cement the village posts, originally carved in wood. The paper will discuss how the village posts mediate the villagers’ relations to the territory, to authorities, and to the spirits; how they question the mobility/immobility divide; and how their cementing put at stake the incorporation of the village into the national polity.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2130

Galia Petkova

Yang Guifei’s Reincarnations in Japanese Noh and Kabuki Theatres

Chinese culture has influenced Japanese performance both in terms of dramatic structure – the organisational principle *jo-ha-kyu* (slow beginning, acceleration, swift end) that originates in the *Bugaku* court dances imported in the 7th century – and content through numerous narratives, which have been very important also in terms of gender, contributing to the construction of the ideals of femininity and masculinity on stage and, by extension, in society. This paper will look at the representation of the story and character of Yang Guifei, the most famed Chinese symbol of iconic femaleness, in the all-male Noh and Kabuki theatres, focusing on the eponymous Noh drama *Yokichi*, written by Komparu Zenchiku in the fifteenth century, and adaptations of Yang Guifei’s narrative in pre-modern Kabuki productions. Juxtapositions with representative Japanese symbols of ultimate femininity onstage will be considered, as well as the enactment of *Yokichi* in Noh and Kabuki today.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2003

Lien Pham

Family and Community Networks: Tactics of Everyday Life Practices in the Vietnamese Diaspora

This paper examines the role of family and community networks in Vietnamese communities in Sydney. Interviews with Vietnamese international students and their relations suggest networks of exchange and participation that are predominantly families and close friends in Australia with extended relations in Vietnam. Examinations of cultural artefacts from Vietnamese newspapers in Australia also reveal a proliferation of business relations within the close community of Vietnamese-Australians, juxtaposed with melancholic overtures of Vietnam’s past. The Vietnamese diasporic consciousness thus represents vernacular tactics of everyday life as cultural and political imperatives for wellbeing and agency. The paper argues that Vietnamese sense of ‘self’, home and belonging are constituted within discourse of Vietnamese social and cultural norms of close family and community networks that transcend time, space and place. Their lived-through experiences account for the Vietnamese past and present and construct identities that speak to Stuart Hall’s ideas of being as much as becoming.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2020

Ngoc Pham

Environmental Governance in Cu Lao Cham Marine Protected Area in Vietnam

Cu Lao Cham Marine Protected Area (MPA) has been recognized as representing good environmental governance practice in Vietnam. Since Cu Lao Cham’s MPA establishment, this World Biosphere Reserve has been run based on the co-management protected area approach. This paper will present how multi-stakeholders in the MPA have collaborated and environmental decisions have been made, especially focussing on the levels of contributions of local people. The actors involved in this decision-making system include the state, operating at multiple levels, the tourism sector, scientists and private citizens. The findings presented in this paper are based on participatory observations and interviews collected over the past in six months. The results show that in Cu Lao Cham, the leaders have a high level of consensus and local people have deeply participated in the processes of decision making.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2280

Patporn Phoothong

Confronting Unspeakable Histories: the 6 October 1976 Bangkok Massacre in Documentary Film

Documentary film is a tool to tell unspeakable histories. Today, in Thailand, there is public amnesia around the events of the massacre of students and their supporters in Bangkok on 6 October 1976. It is as if this event has been forgotten by all, but those there on the day. A leading Thai academic and a student leader of the day, Thongchai Winichakul, stated: "we can't forget, but we don't want to remember". Documentary film is a tool to tell new perspectives and generate new questions to seek answers that have never even been sought, while reaching out to new audiences. This paper deals with three documentary films pertaining to people and individuals in the 6 October 1976 massacre, as an attempt to tell the event afresh, from the perspectives of those who were silenced.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2040

Adriana Piccinini Higashino

16th Japanese Tea Architecture According to Society of Jesus Manuscripts

Japanese Tea Architecture appeared during the late Muromachi period (1336-1573), and the four tatamis mat size room Dojinsai of the Togudo Pavilion (1486), constructed by Ashikaga Yoshimasa shogun (1436-1490). Dojinsai would become the model for tearooms. Murata Juko (1423-1502) and Takeno Joo (1502-1555) were responsible for developing the aesthetic concept of the Tearoom, which reaches maturity through the Soan style tearooms of Sen no Rikyu (1522-1591), who developed the concepts of Wabi and Sabi. This paper, through an analysis of Jesuits manuscripts, will reconstruct the images of 16th-century tearooms. The research focuses on the descriptions of tearooms in the texts of Joao Rodrigues Tcuzu (1561-1633) and Alessandro Valignano 1539-1606.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2110

Amy Piedalue

Muslim Women's Leadership in Grassroots Organizing: Lessons from Hyderabad, India

Based on research with women's organizations in Hyderabad, India, this paper explores Muslim women's leadership on issues of inequality and violence. First, I highlight how Muslim women take on leadership roles in familial, community, and neighbourhood spaces as part of their work to address gender-based violence and women's empowerment. This work often crosses over into advocacy not only for gender equality, but also for Muslim communities (in the face of anti-Muslim discrimination and violence) and for poor people more broadly. Second, I question the positioning of this kind of leadership and community-based organizing as only social (not political), and whether this denial of politics rests upon gendered notions of subjecthood and citizenship, and of socially-constructed private/public divides. Finally, I conclude by questioning what it might mean to alter political systems to create greater equity, rather than expecting women (or underrepresented groups) to 'fit into' a masculinist (class-privileged, etc.) political sphere.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2050

Anoma Pieris

Trojan Garden: Aesthetic Exchanges of Dissonant Heritage between Australia and Japan

The Cowra Japanese Garden in New South Wales and the Naoetsu Peace Park in Japan are a curious pairing; although they share a common history of wartime catastrophe, the death of foreign POWs and the desire for their commemoration they have each adopted the landscape tradition of their one time enemy. Using archival records of the Cowra Breakout, interviews with administrators at the respective sites and multiple field visits to Cowra and Naoetsu, this paper examines the histories and processes that underscore the uncanny production of these aesthetically alien landscapes as commemorative spaces. It describes them as "Trojan gardens" that sit incongruously within their host geographies. The paper describes the provocations for creating the gardens as memorial spaces for enemy prisoners of war, the individuals involved, the struggle to cultivate and maintain the gardens and the growing friendship between ex-POW veterans and the citizens of both towns.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2110

Ni Komang Desy Setiawati Arya Pinatih, Yustika Citra Mahendra and Asih Purwanti

Mapping Transnational Crime in Indonesia: Strategies for Reducing Human Trafficking in East Java

In the past decade, there has been a significant increase in transnational criminal activities, especially human trafficking, in Indonesia. Human trafficking is considered as one of the most serious non-traditional threats in the country, along with drug trafficking and illegal fishing. The Indonesian government has already made several attempts to tackle human trafficking within the country, but none of these attempts have had significant impact. This paper focuses on the local government of East Java and its efforts to tackle human trafficking activities from 2014 to 2017. Since the implementation of the decentralisation law in Indonesia, local government has autonomous rights to conduct policy, including in dealing with human trafficking. This presentation will identify patterns of human trafficking activities in East Java and look at the efforts being made by the East Java provincial government in order to assess whether local government policy may reduce human trafficking.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 3020

Visisya Pinthongvijayakul

Tying Kinship with Spirits: Mediumistic Healing and Humanity in Northeast Thailand

This paper attempts to understand illness and healing in Northeast Thai mediumship, offering a new way of looking at this issue through the frames of humanity and kinship. It takes as its point of departure the common belief shared among spirit mediums in Chaiyaphum Province that a person gets sick because an unknown spirit either is offended or wants to stay with him or her. Thinking through Viveiros de Castro's notion of Amerindian personhood, this paper defines "humanity" as a position or quality of the Subject, contrasting with a maximal definition of the Other. Mediumistic healing is the praxis that gives a certain degree of humanity to spirits so they can become kin to humans. Partaking of a modality of transition and relation, it confers an ontological alteration on nonhuman Others. The healing ties them into the person's mutuality of being as a central part of the cure and care.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2130

Dyah Pitaloka

'The World is Ours': Singing as Healing by Survivors of the 1965 Indonesian Mass Killings

After 1965, the Indonesian military and various civil associations conducted widespread massacres of alleged Communists, who had been declared enemies of the state. Survivors continue to be ostracised and are excluded from everyday life. As a consequence, these survivors often live at the edges of society and continue to be stigmatised as communists, which is associated with atheism, perversion, and unspeakable acts of depravity. Against this background, a group of women survivors formed a choir, which became a space of interruption that provides not only comfort, but also support for members. These women have articulated the concept of claiming space as a means for social change, self-expression, empowerment, and resistance to the dominant discourse about 1965. In this paper, I analyse how their activities constitute a counterforce to the traumatising events of 1965 and their continuing traumatising and marginalisation in everyday life.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2200

Anna Plunkett

Conflict and Democracy in Myanmar's Ethnic Borderlands

This paper will look at the importance of sub-national variation in Myanmar's transition to democracy. It focuses on the relationship between conflict and democracy in the ethnic borderlands of Myanmar. Specifically analysing how the continued presence of conflict in Shan and Kachin State has impacted democracy within the region, it will look at state-society relations within these areas and outline the obstacles these regions face in accessing democracy. By focusing on sub-national variation and democracy at the sub-national level it is possible to delineate some of these obstacles and their underlying causes. With Myanmar's recent elections and the continuing rise in hostilities in the area, the presence of democratic and conflict processes continue to co-exist side by side. It will question whether democracy and conflict can exist simultaneously or whether the continued presence of conflict in Myanmar is, in itself, a major challenge to Myanmar's democratic transition.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2050

Annie Pohlman

Torture Centres after the 1965 Coup in Indonesia

Between 1965 and approximately 1970, a system of mass political detention evolved in Indonesia to hold hundreds of thousands of 'suspected Communists'. Those accused of supporting the Indonesian Communist Party were rounded up in waves of mass arrests and detained unlawfully in a vast network of prisons, military facilities, confiscated buildings and other ad hoc detention centres set up to hold the growing political prisoner population. Most detainees were interrogated and tortured, particularly during the early periods of their incarceration. This paper focuses on the places where these interrogations took place. From the testimonies of those who survived, it seems that these places of interrogation were separate from places of detention. This could mean a separate room/s within a larger detention centre or a separate facility to which detainees were brought for interrogation. This paper questions the purpose of separating interrogation and detention spaces within the concentration camp system.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2060

Hans Pols

Physicians in colonial Indonesia: Opposing the Colonial State, Imagining Independent Indonesia

After graduation from one of the two colonial medical colleges in the Dutch East Indies, Indonesian physicians experienced the "dual" nature of medical care in the colony. They received less than a third of the salaries of their European colleagues and were placed in less desirable locations. This motivated them to develop critical perspectives on colonial society and participate in the Indonesian nationalist movement. Physicians participated in social and cultural movements as well as political activities. At times, they criticised traditional culture, advocated public health measures and increases in funding for health, and criticised income disparities between Indonesian and European physicians. At other times, they defended traditional culture and embraced it as a model for an alternate modernity for Indonesia. In formulating their critique of colonial society, they relied on the theoretical perspectives they had acquired in medical school and their everyday experiences in treating their patients.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2200

Chawin Pongpajon and Manasikarn Hengsuwan

Teacher Training on Peacebuilding for In-Service Teachers in Southern Thailand

The southernmost provinces of Thailand have been affected by conflict arising from ethno-religious difference and separatism for decades. The Thai government has made various efforts to resolve these conflicts. One of the methods used is national education planning. According to the latest National Scheme of Education, objectives, indicators, and developmental plans about peacebuilding for this insurgency are proposed under the education for national security strategy. Moreover, there are several studies showing that teachers play an important role in fostering peace in conflict-affected areas. This research aims to develop peacebuilding curriculum for in-service teachers in the conflict-sensitive area of southern Thailand and to study how this curriculum is effective in influencing teachers' attitudes and teaching. The results present the curriculum based on many domains (e.g. literature, linguistic, psychology) and reveal both the positive attitude of teachers towards peacebuilding and the ability to apply concepts and practices to design their teaching units.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2240

Will Pore

The Cosmopolitanism of Ethics and Place in Colonized East Asia: Pak Unsik and Phan Boi Chau

The question of whether there is an ethics attached to place is fascinating and still holds some persuasive power when considering East and Southeast Asia. In a longer and deeper inquiry into the civilizational background of East and Southeast Asia, there has not only been an ethics attached to place that also had cosmopolitan features. The ethics derived from that imagined, but waning, cosmopolitan order in East Asia in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries informed similarities in the thought of Pak Unsik (1859-1925), and Phan Boi Chau (1867-1940). The thought in Pak and Phan's works made it possible to perceive a sensibility derived from the learning of the Chinese cultural sphere that could include, but also supersede, narrower understandings of place by providing a common cosmopolitan source of ethics, besides being a locus of hybridized national experience. In this way, they combined the universal and particular.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 3003

Natanaree Posrithong

Pro-birth Policy and the Politics of Matchmaking in Phibun's Regime: The Impact on Thai Women

The aim of this paper is to study the impact of pro-birth policy on the health and social status of women during the immediate post-war years under Phibun's regime. Influenced by the theory of eugenics and the need for a rapid population growth, General Phibun, the Prime Minister of Thailand from 1938 to 1944 and 1948 to 1957, carried out a number of social reforms that have had a massive impact on women. Following the establishment of the Ministry of Health in 1942, the government placed pro-birth policy as a prime agenda. Health of the mothers of the nation was in particular prioritised. The Marriage Supporting Committee that the ministry sponsored also had a major role in assisting healthy couples from the process of match-making to providing incentives to encourage them to have more babies.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2200

Mark Post

The Role of Language in Scott's Zomia

Language plays a central role in Scott's (2009) construal of "Zomia". Characterising Zomia as a region of "bewildering ethnic and linguistic complexity", Scott emphasises both the sheer number of languages and dialects, and the prevalence of multilingualism and language shift in Zomia. The result is a "baroque complexity" that seems purposefully designed to evade the state. However, if one focuses the lens more narrowly, we find a perhaps surprisingly consistent geographical clustering of linguistic subgroups within "Zomia", evidence of grammatical de-complexification in several of these areas, and a perhaps correlated prevalence of regional lingua francas. These outcomes – a drift toward simplification and convergence at the local scale, and the appearance of complexity only emerging more broadly – are argued to be more suggestive of the interaction of two contextual factors – geo-topographical complexity and significant time-depth – than they are of any "deliberate" strategy for state-evasion.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2110

Santosh Sharma Poudel Poudel

Japan, China and the Senkaku/Diaoyu Islands: Narrowing Power, Widening Identity Gap

Sino-Japanese tensions over Senkaku/Diaoyu have risen significantly since the end of the Cold War. It is now central to Sino-Japanese relations. What is the cause of such a rise in tensions? This paper argues that this new tension is due to the narrowing power gap and widening identity gap along historical, political and behavioral lines between Japan and China. Such gaps create a double tracked anarchy: a competition for both material power and narrative, thereby heightening the tension. This paper uses content analysis of policy documents and written documents to demonstrate the rise in these tensions over three phases in the post-Cold War era.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 3200

Nigel Power

Exploring the Audio-visual Essay as a Tool for Historical Inquiry

Audio-visual essays are a novel form of research based on the re-sampling and re-editing of existing media texts for analytical and interpretive purposes. For the most part, the approach has served to develop understanding of particular movies and, more generally, to extend the critical language of film studies. Through this paper, however, I argue that the audio-visual essay might serve as a means of social and historical inquiry and that the approach has the potential to both compliment conventional textual approaches as well as provide new critical and creative methodologies for producing and presenting knowledge about the past. I discuss these issues in relation to audio-visual essays made in response to a small set of narrative movies made in Thailand in the 1960s.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2040

Ade Prastyani

Negotiating Positions Through Independently-Practicing Nurses: A Case Study of a South Sulawesi

In Indonesia, communities seek independently-practicing nurses as their first point of contact with health care, often disregarding boundaries set by the existing laws. This paper seeks to explore this dynamic between community members who were the willing patients of independent nurse practices in a regency in South Sulawesi province. Interviews were carried out with five nurses who practice independently, sixteen community members who were the clients, and three colleagues of the nurses, as well as participant observation of the clinical encounters, social gatherings, and a drug store. The study found a convergence of experience, where 1) medicines are put at the heart of the encounters and 2) the established notion of health care as a market-based economy molds the community's perception and expectation. The validity of the clients' social posture before the nurses enabled them to present themselves favorably as dignified clients, although this power-play can be pulled in either direction.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2200

Bill Pritchard

Reimagining Rural Myanmar: On the Fast-track to the Global Countryside?

Myanmar has recently emerged from a half century of social and economic isolation under authoritarian rule. Restrictions on land transfers and domestic migration under economic sanctions have meant that the complex social and economic processes of other rural regions were largely absent. Diverse changes are radically altering this situation. Recent evidence indicates that the de-agrarianisation of rural livelihoods is occurring very rapidly, due to high rates of rural-to-urban and international migration, the mechanisation of farming, and an intensified politics of land ownership and control. How can these manifestations of change be seen to be replicating or differing from those experienced in other countries of the region, notably Thailand and Indonesia? Does Myanmar's late-comer status to the dynamics of the global countryside mean that it exhibits processes of change in ways that depart from countries that experienced these similar processes at an earlier, and more gradually-paced stage?

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2280

Ann Proctor

Revolution and Realism: Buddhist Sculpture in 18th Century Vietnam

The 18th century was a time of revolution and civil strife in Vietnam. Yet during this period of feuding Lords and peasant uprisings some of the most dramatic and realistic depictions of Buddhist deities were produced in the Northern part of the country. This paper will discuss examples of large clay and lacquered wooden sculptures from the But Thap, Tay Phuong and Mia Buddhist temples in the context of the political situation, the form of Buddhism practised and the working methods of the artist craftsmen. Special emphasis will be given to some remarkable individualistic depictions that mark a move to realism. Such works set the stage, both politically and artistically, for the onset of modernity in Vietnam.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2170

Jemma Purdey

Camp Galang's Memorials to Victims of Rape: A Commemoration of Suffering in Indonesia

From 1979-1995 the refugee camp on Pulau Galang, Batam Regency, processed over 120,000 mostly Vietnamese refugees who arrived by boat. The camp was established as a temporary transit centre by Indonesian authorities in collaboration with the UNHCR in response to the growing regional refugee emergency. Accounts by camp residents and reports from observers and staff describe violence, sexual assault and serious cases of post-traumatic disorder among asylum seekers particularly women and girls. This paper examines two significant memorial sites within the camp established to remember and mark the suffering and deaths of young women who were raped and sexually abused on their hazardous journeys to Galang and whilst living in the camp. The paper examines the significance of these memorials dedicated to women victims of sexual violence within the context of present day controversies in Indonesia regarding similar cases in its past, which until now go unacknowledged let alone commemorated.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2060

Farah Purwaningrum, Stephanie Short, Carmen Huckel Schneider and James Gillespie

Priority Setting and Scientific Evidence: The Case of the Health Sector in Bantul, Indonesia

Under the decentralisation framework in Indonesia in place since 1999, district governments have the major responsibility for managing health interventions. This has the potential to enable an alignment of policy priorities with local needs and contexts—a recognised goal within the recent knowledge translation framework. Nonetheless, priority setting in policymaking in health is a contentious subject. Power imbalances may very well disadvantage those social groups who need particular attention in nutritional interventions. How is priority setting being practised and scientific evidence being used in the health sector in Bantul, Yogyakarta? In answering this research question, this paper focuses on nutritional health interventions in Bantul. Our empirical research in Yogyakarta is based on in-depth qualitative research, 2009 to 2017. This study highlights and explains how and why priority-setting works and how scientific evidence operates at the district level in Indonesia through a case study of the health sector in Bantul.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2200

Endang Purwasari

From Agricultural to Landless in Bantul

Land crisis in Indonesia is increasing every year. The rapid development of residential, shopping mall, and industrial area resulted land transform. One of the areas in Indonesia which is also experiencing an increasing agricultural land crisis is Bantul regency. Bantul Regency Government supports land conversion by issuing local regulation concerning development of Bantul Kota Mandiri (BKM). BKM is an offering for solutions from Bantul district government to overcome the land crisis. It is stated in the regional regulation that the western part of Bantul is an area designated as an elite housing, recreation, trade, education and other. 32 hectares of community land was prepared for the program. The government has begun paying the land compensation to be used for the establish BKM. It will not only affect reduction of agricultural land, but there will be increasing flow of population and make social and culture shock for the local people.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2110

I Nyoman Darma Putra

The 1963 'Eka Dasa Rudra' Ceremony and the Eruption of Mount Agung in Balinese Literature

When Mount Agung, Bali's highest volcano, threatened to erupt in mid-2017, memories of its previously devastating eruption in 1963 caused panic. This event is remembered not only for its destructive impacts, but also because it occurred during the preparation and implementation of the most important Hindu ritual "Eka Dasar Rudra", held every one hundred years in Besakih Temple on the slopes of Mount Agung. This paper discusses how such overlapping occurrences between natural disaster and religious ceremony are represented in literary works. It analyses two different literary genres set against the 1963 Mount Agung eruption. These include an Indonesian novel, *Di Bawah Letusan Gunung Agung* (2015), and a traditional Balinese poem, *Geguritan Gunung Agung Meletus* (1964). The study shows that, despite their differences, both genres provide significant historical detail on performances of the ritual and how communities escaped from disaster. These texts provide important insights into Balinese perceptions of disaster.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2130

Lily Rahim

Disassembling Democratic Institutions: Singapore's Un/Elected Presidency

In electoral authoritarian regimes, democratic institutions are undermined and the political playing field heavily skewed in favour of the incumbent. Yet despite the institutional facades of representation, electoral authoritarian regimes continue to suffer from electoral uncertainties as their hold on power can never be secure. To minimise these electoral uncertainties and stymie the growth of opposition parties, reforms to the electoral, political and constitutional systems have been incrementally engineered. In Singapore, these reforms include the Group Representation Constituency (GRC) and the Elected Presidency. When these initiatives are placed within a historical context, the 2017 reserved Elected Presidency appears to be another illustration of the 'political footballing' of ethnic Malays. This paper examines the drivers underpinning the reserved Elected Presidency within the context of the racialisation of Singapore's political system despite its divisive nation-building ramifications in a city-state purportedly governed in accordance to the principles of meritocracy and multiracialism.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 3003

Vijaya Ramaswamy

Divinizing Crafts, Divinizing Craftsmen: Reflections on the Vishwakarma of South India

'Vishwakarma' literally means the "Maker of the World." According to the Vishwakarma Puranam, a corpus of legends relating to crafts-persons, it was believed that the earth burst forth from an enormous egg, from which both Brahma and Vishwakarma emerged. While Brahma created all sentient and non-sentient beings, Vishwakarma built their dwellings and created all material things needed for their survival including tools and weapons. The first tool was created from the body of Siva or Rudram, and this was a 'kuradu' akin to tongs. The Vishwakarma craftsmen worship their tools because they believe that their tools are divinely created. On the occasion of Vishwakarma Puja, which usually falls in the months of September-October, usually during the ninth day of the Navarathri festival, all craft tools are worshipped by the diverse craft groups belonging to the Vishwakarma community. This presentation will focus on the relationship between crafts, craft-groups and religion/religiosity.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2130

Ursula Rao

Health and Healing in India: Writing as Approach to Ethnographic Engagement

This paper discusses the investment of trust in mediators and informants in an experimental anthropological project on health and healing in India. The research focusses on the strategies and tactics people living below the poverty line in Delhi adapt to cope with acute and chronic disease. Considering the methodological and ethical challenges of such a project, we decided to adopt a unique approach. The research was designed in collaboration with the Delhi-based NGO Ankur, which trains young people from labour class settlements in critical thinking and narrative writing. During several workshops, the PI together with staff from Ankur discussed the goals of the project with these young people and sought their input on how one might structure the research in an appropriate manner. Together we developed a research design that directly involved these young people from poor neighbourhoods, treating them as experts and asking them to write.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2200

Eva Rapoport

Javanese Spirit Possession Practices as the Means of Interaction with the Local Guardian Spirits

Javanese folk religion still remains rather widespread, despite the official statistics indicating that over 90 per cent of Javanese profess Islam, and mainly revolves around beliefs and practices of interaction with natural and ancestral spirits. One of the most popular art forms (however not so advertised to the outside world as gamelan orchestra or wayang theatre) is so-called 'horse dance' (kuda kepong or jathilan) that combines characteristics of both - ritual and entertainment and includes demonstrations of spirit possession as its distinctive hallmark. Horse dance performances are held to celebrate such rites of passage as marriage and circumcision, but also constitute an essential part of the annual village cleansing rituals (bersih desa) which mean reestablishment of the relationship with the village spirits (dhanyang). The purpose of this presentation is to discuss the place and role of local guardian spirits in the whole body of Javanese spirit possession beliefs and practices.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2130

Asha Rathina Pandi

State Power, Civil Society and Political Mobilization in Malaysia

Civil society flourishes under conditions that include freedoms of speech and assembly. But, what happens when those conditions are absent? Some say civil society cannot or does not exist in countries without constitutional guarantees. Others suggest that people find outlets for social and political interaction regardless of institutional restrictions upon civil society. This paper explores the 2007 Hindu Rights Action Force and 2007-2016 BERSIH protest rallies in Malaysia where freedoms are limited, but where political unrest regularly challenges the state. This research reveals that despite authoritarian power, which limits civil society activism, not only does civil society exist in Malaysia, but it has managed to carve out a space for activism through communication technology networks. This role, however, must be examined within a certain context—the specific circumstances, conditions, histories and actions of the various social actors and social movements.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3310

Greg Raymond and John Blaxland

History, Memory and the United States-Thailand Alliance

Alliances have traditionally been viewed through realist International Relations theory. Some work has also examined the institutionalising of alliances. An emerging area of alliance scholarship considers national identity and historical memory. Historical memory has been an obstacle to the United States building links between South Korea and Japan, two 'spokes' in its 'hub-and-spokes' alliance system. More recently, the Philippines colonial past played into President Duterte's decision to break with the United States. This paper will examine how Thailand's historical memory is shaping relations both with its ally the United States, and its alternative suitor, China. The paper will draw on an analysis of surveys conducted over three years with 1,800 Thai military officers. The paper will argue that China is benefiting from Thailand's selective memory of the Great Powers. Conversely, despite once close relations with the United States, few today recall the extent of American Cold War investment in Thailand.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 3200

David Reeve

The Diasporic Imagination in Recent Indonesian Popular Novels and Films

Since 2000 in Indonesia, some 35 novels and 23 films set in foreign countries have appeared, from 'Akira: Muslim Watashi Wa' (2000), to 'London Love Stories' (2017). Titles include: 'Seoul Lover', 'Jilbab Traveller', 'Love in Sydney', and 'Assalamualaikum Beijing'. These are by 25 authors and 13 publishers, key authors being Hanum Rais, Ilana Tan and Herlina Soleman. The 23 films are made by 12 film companies, from 'Eiffel I'm in Love' in 2004 to 'Winter in Tokyo' in 2016; 12 come from the novels and 11 elsewhere. Most popular films are 'London Love Stories', 'Ayat-Ayat Cinta' and 'Negeri van Oranje'. Comics are starting to address diasporic themes. This goes in parallel with the formation of the global Indonesian Diaspora Network. This paper examines the diaspora popular cultural industry, its producers and its audience; addresses its major themes, strengths and omissions; and attempts a view of its significance.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2010

Anthony Reid

Southeast Asian Studies around the World. Semi-autobiographical Reflections on a Changing Target

Southeast Asian Studies appears to have passed its 'moment' in Australia, and is prone to self-doubt everywhere. Looked at globally, it is in fact more firmly rooted in the region itself than most of the traditional 'areas' of area studies. This paper will review the post-war development of Southeast Asia as a field of study as a process that began in the region itself, but took different forms in the US, Australia, Japan, Taiwan, Korea, Europe, and back to the region again. Since I have been a player or a visitor in parts of this evolution, my own experience and reflections will colour the narrative.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2070

Xiang Ren

Rethinking Digital Literary Sphere: Internet Platforms and Chinese Online Writing and Reading

Chinese digital publishing unlocks creative potential on a population-wide basis. Over 5 million people write actively as registered online writers in literature platforms and 300 million people read digitally only. Internet platforms have replaced traditional publishers and become key intermediaries for public writing and reading, which also integrate with broad digital ecosystems led by Internet giants Baidu, Alibaba and Tencent. Through qualitative research of Chinese online writers and readers, this paper explores the new features of digital publishing platforms and discusses how the emerging models are shaping the ways Chinese people engage with literature. It argues that, while platforms provide an open, connected and inclusive space for writers and readers, they are criticised for commercial exploitation of users' creative labour and usage data and incorporating digital censorship. It concludes by critically rethinking the independence of Chinese literature in the digital literary sphere mediated by large Internet platforms.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2010

Marc Rerceretnam Rerceretnam

Intermarriage in Colonial Malaya's and Singapore's Roman Catholic and Methodist Asian Communities

Colonial race relations are regularly portrayed in light of attempts to divide and rule colonialized Asian communities. While this paper does not challenge this view, it attempts to uncover a hitherto hidden level of interaction and even intermarriage at the grassroots level in colonial Malaya and Singapore. With the exception of the various Peranakan communities that predated British rule, little to no evidence exists to show that interaction and especially intermarriage existed within early first and second generation migrant communities during the British colonial period. The findings show how colonial attempts to encourage a heightened sense of race and its frailties may have fallen short among some sections of the Asian community.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 3180

Craig Reynolds

The Genie of the Soil in Thailand's Mid-south

If Paul Mus's 1933 essay has continued to be influential it is because it was a sketch. Furthermore, the idea that "a certain unity of culture" extends from India through Southeast Asia to China and the Pacific Islands is no longer fashionable. Indianization, which was a preoccupation of Ian Mabbett at the time he and David Chandler translated Mus into English, is a concept that has also fallen into disuse. Nonetheless, Mus's essay continues to be inspiring due to the comments he makes that connect place, ancestor worship, and earth/soil (or stone or land). In defiance of the unfashionableness of "a certain unity of culture," this paper treats the idea of a substratum as a useful concept, especially in understanding the role of a policeman from Thailand's mid-south and his special powers. Deriving from Mus's ideas, this paper also explores the idea that a town has ancestors.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2130

Jim Rheingans

Mind the Gap: Translating Indo-Tibetan Buddhist Terms for Research

Meditation is by now a frequently employed term in the public domain, albeit in often undifferentiated ways. The practice of "mindfulness", in particular, has recently experienced a surge of interest: programs such as MBSR (Mindfulness Based Stress Reduction) have been introduced into health care systems and are employed widely. Despite the fact that these practices are derived from Buddhist traditions of Asia, in both academic and popular literature, they are usually examined from the perspectives of Neuroscience, sometimes completely removed from their Buddhist roots. What is more, only a fraction of the existing techniques and terms are taken into consideration. Simple neglect and the difficulty to translate the variety of emic terms have led to limited renderings out of context. This paper will introduce the multiple historical contexts of mind/meditation terminologies, present selected Indo-Tibetan terms from Abhidharma-scholarship and meditation guidebooks, and discuss their (un-)translatability with the aid of practical examples.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2020

Evita Mariz Ricafort

Policy Challenges in Countering Tobacco Industry Interference in the Philippines

The Philippines is among the first in the world to adopt a national policy to implement Article 5.3 of the FCTC on the protection of tobacco control policies from the commercial and vested interests of the tobacco industry, through a 2010 regulation limiting government officials' unnecessary interactions with the industry and adopting measures towards conflicts of interest and transparency. The policy represents a major shift in tobacco regulation in the country, eliminating partnerships with the industry and strengthening multi-sectoral action with the critical participation of non-health sectors. Seven years later, however, laws on smoke-free environments, graphic health warnings, advertising bans, and tobacco taxation remains largely vulnerable to systematic attempts to delay or block implementation due to the industry's continued representation in the government's inter-agency body in charge of administering the main statute. The paper will examine gaps in legislation and policy and devious industry tactics to subvert tobacco control laws.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2200

Tinitis Rinowati and Tirton Nefianto

Balinese Musicians and the Bali Anti-Reclamation Movement: A Social Network Analysis

In order to boost the number of tourists to Bali, the government began reclaiming Benoa Bay in South Bali. Benoa Bay is a conservation site, which should be protected from reclamation. However, despite the passage of Ministry of Sea and Fishery Regulation No. 17/2013 on the Reclamation of Coastal Areas and Small Islands, reclamation measures at Benoa Bay have continued, prompting civil disobedience and contentious solidarity in an attempt to terminate the construction work. As an act of collective solidarity, Bali musicians established the Bali Tolak Reklamasi (Bali Rejects Reclamation) movement to clearly demonstrate their irreversible opposition to the project. This paper examines the Bali Tolak Reformasi movement using social network analysis of this movement in order to comprehend the network of controls and the potential of this movement to influence public policy.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2280

Amelie Robert

The Defoliation Program of US Army During the Viet-Nam War: The Problem of Sources

During the Viet-Nam war, the US army sprayed herbicides on South Viet-Nam to defeat the enemy by destroying their environment, the forests and crops, which allowed them to hide and eat. This military program was introduced as a defoliation program: the affected trees should only lose their leaves. But this idea was contradicted. This military program is in fact at the heart of controversies. The problem of sources is important and compromises the knowledge of this event: according to the sources, the sprayed quantities vary. Stellman and her staff proposed a new assessment, but it was unavailable for Thua Thien-Hue province. We thus used a spraying map and the database "Herbs tape", which inventorizes some of the spraying missions. We will show the variation of assessments according to the sources. We will then focus the characteristics and consequences in the Thua Thien-Hue province, basing on the sources we could obtain.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2040

Rosemary Roberts

Comedy and Humour in the Yangbanxi

Drawing on the complete corpus of Modern Revolutionary Beijing Operas, this paper will examine the nature and function of comedy and humour in the yangbanxi. It will consider the transformation of the traditional Beijing Opera chou role in the representation of yangbanxi villains well as the use of linguistic, physical, visual and situational humour. Based on established scholarship including Berger's categorization of comedy into comedy as diversion, consolation, game of intellect and weapon, the paper will also investigate changing trends in the deployment of humour in the yangbanxi across the period of the Cultural Revolution and consider the cultural and socio-political drivers of these changes.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2170

Kathryn Robinson

Regulation of Muslim Marriage in Indonesia: Political Challenges across the Public/private Divide

Indonesian women political leaders have been engaged in campaigns to improve the rights of women in marriage since the colonial period. One main thrust was for the colonial and later the independent state to bring marriage into the state orbit. Islamic women's organisations, however would not support these proposals, especially the limiting of men's rights to polygamy. Suharto-era marriage law brought state regulation to the private world of the family, including banning polygamy. A recent request to the Constitutional Court to lift the legal age for marriage to harmonise with the UN Declaration on the rights of the Child was unsuccessful, principally because the court relied on arguments from religious scholars. Islamic feminists are preparing another challenge, based on divergent textual interpretations. The paper addresses this shifting focus from secular to religious institutions and how such arguments engage the public/private divide in regard to the feminist politics of marriage reform.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2130

Dallas Rogers, Jacqueline Nelson and Alex Wong

Geographies of Hyper-Commodified Housing: Foreign Capital, Market Activity and Housing Stress

The latest manifestation of Asian-led foreign real estate investment in global cities is contributing to housing becoming a liquid, global asset. Drawing on empirical data about Sydneysider's reported levels of real estate market activity, housing stress and views about foreign real estate investment, I find those who are financially invested in the local real estate market are generally more supportive of foreign investors and investment than those who are not. This paper investigates whether a degree of commonality is developing around a set of ideological reference points related to housing commodification. As housing in global cities is increasingly commodified and financialised, these ideological reference points could cut across a range of domestic/foreign real estate investor spatio-legal and territorial demarcations, such as nation-state boundaries and citizenship. This is important because media and public discussion in Sydney, as in other global cities, claims strong divisions between domestic and foreign real estate investors.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2010

Abdul Rohman

Looking for emotion: Analysis of Ambonese Peace Movement Frames in Indonesia

Framing analysis has been widely used to study social movements. However, such studies tend to neglect emotions as a fundamental reason for action. This paper addresses such gaps. Informed by diagnosis, prognosis, and motivational frames, it identifies emotions in the frames of discussions amongst the Ambonese peace movement. It does so by analysing ninety-five texts written by Ambonese peace activists, published on Facebook, websites, and in books and periodicals, as well as posts and comments of Facebook pages and in secret Facebook groups used for information sharing during the peak of the region's 2011 conflict. Forms of reactive and affective emotions are then searched out within each frame. More emotions have been identified in motivational frames, thus counterbalancing the tendency of studies to treat frames as a rational strategy for mobilising participation in social movements.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2290

Rizanna Rosemary

Appraising the Silent Voice: Developing a Health Communication Approach Targeting Women

Evidence indicates a steady increase in the number of female smokers where male smoking is predominant in Indonesia. Women, both smokers, and passive smokers are vulnerable to the adverse effect of smoking yet remain under-documented. Meanwhile, the anti-smoking Public Service Announcements (PSAs) aims to address the harms of tobacco use is not well-assessed to understand how the information on the harms of tobacco use become meaningful to the audience. This is the first study to explore women's reading experience of the anti-smoking messages in the low-middle setting. Nineteen smokers and 20 non-smokers aged >18 years old in Banda Aceh and Jakarta were observed and interviewed. Findings reveal two reading positions of the anti-smoking PSAs—moderate and extreme discontentment of the messages' content and context. I argue that women's meaning-making of the messages will provide a better groundwork for developing more effective anti-smoking media campaign aiming this underrepresented voice.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 3003

Roman Rosenbaum

Reimagining the War: The Graphic Art of Kono Fumiyo

Kono Fumiyo's 'In This Corner of the World' (Kono Sekai no Katasumi ni, 2007-9) and 'Town of Evening Calm, Country of Cherry Blossoms' (Yunagi no Machi, Sakura no Kuni, 2003-4), are two recent highly successful graphic interpretations of the atomic bombing of Japan. Both narratives reintroduced the cataclysmic destruction of the Asia Pacific conflict to contemporary audiences, well before the 2011 Tohoku triple catastrophe reawoke the spectre of Japan's nuclear legacy via the manga media at a point in time when Japan's historical amnesia had almost eradicated the A-bomb genre. This paper investigates the context of the reinvigorated A-bomb discourse during a time when the politics of 'overcoming the postwar regime' have become a national prerogative. What is the significance of this reimagined discourse by an author of the postwar generation, born into the era of Japan's accelerated economic growth?

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2020

Stuart Rosewarne

The Struggle to Secure Labour Standards for Asia's Migrant Workers

The governments of two large migrant labour source countries, the Philippines and Indonesia, have responded to criticisms that their labour migration programs have subjected their nationals to a raft of abusive and exploitative practices in offshore employment by implementing various measures designed to secure minimum labour standards. The initiatives, and especially when they have been negotiated in bilateral agreements with the governments of destination countries, may go some way to countering the bases of the abusive and exploitative practices. In the absence of regional or global migration governance, this presentation seeks to evaluate how successful these measures have been in setting minimum employment standards in the context of the globalisation of labour markets and the ever-extending spatial reach of labour sourcing.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 3020

Paul Routledge

Space Invaders: A Spatial Politics of Social Movement Practice

The paper discusses the politics of land occupation by peasant farmers in contemporary Bangladesh in order to suggest a spatial perspective to the study of social movements. For poor farmers in the country, the challenges of climate change fold into ongoing conflicts over access to key resources such as land. In response to these conditions the Bangladesh Krishok (farmer) Federation (BKF) and the Bangladesh Kishani Sabha (women's association, BKS) have emerged as the largest rural-based peasant movement in the country, organising landless people to occupy fallow land across Bangladesh. Drawing upon ethnographic-collaborative engagement over fifteen years with the BKF and BKS, this paper argues that Bangladeshi farmers adopt a strategic and interventionist approach to space across at least four spatial strategies and four sites of activist intervention. Drawing upon the material conditions of work, livelihood and home, farmers shape space intervening in sites of production, social reproduction, assumption, and potential.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2280

Bakti Abdillah Putra Rozali

Identity and Otherness in the Film 'Lion'

The purpose of this paper is to examine the treatment of the main character as "other" in the film 'Lion'. The main character, Saroo, played by Dev Patel, was born and grew up in Northern India and lived in despair with a mother and a brother. One day, he got lost at a train station and was sent to an orphanage. An Australian family based in Tasmania agreed to adopt him. While growing up, Saroo struggled with the questions of his identity and origins, because he had left his biological family in India. Through this paper I will analyse the findings from the film with a multimodal approach, especially in examining scenes and texts. The analysis will address the issues of language, race, mindset, habit, and so on. This study itself will be written in the frameworks of identity and "otherness".

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2170

Robin Ruizendaal

Autumn Rain: A New Lease of Life for Yang Guifei

A modern interpretation of the Yuan drama Autumn Rain was performed at the National Theatre in Taipei in 2003, with emphasis shifting from emperor Tang Minghuang to the female characters of Wu Zetian and Yang Guifei, and the relationship between beauty, motherhood and power in Chinese society. This play was written and directed by Wu Shanshan and Robin Ruizendaal. In this play, both traditional Chinese and western music were combined, and apart from actors, shadow and rod puppet performances were incorporated into the performance. The production was an attempt to demonstrate the relevance of the story of Yang Guifei in a modern Chinese society. On the basis of the play the paper will chart changing and unchanging perspectives on gender roles in Chinese society.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2003

Soimart Rungmanee, Jagannath Adhikari and Krishna K. Shrestha

Return Migrants in Aquaculture: New Opportunities and Disparity in Rural Northeast Thailand

Migration has been described as one of the strategies that contribute to rural development. However, there is very little research questioning how migration affects rural differentiation and resource access. Drawing on an empirical case in a village in Northeast Thailand, this paper explores the connections between Thai migrants returning to agricultural livelihoods and their risk and vulnerability in new income-generating activities. The paper describes factors encouraging return migrants to invest in fish farming to obtain greater income levels. I consider the unequal access to rivers as a means of production, where one group of fish farmers successfully invest, while others become marginalised. Overall, the paper argues that while migration might foster new investment capacities for some households, at the same time it can lead to rural differentiation.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2280

Asako Saito

A Bourdieusian Approach to Three Kingdoms BL Doujinshi in China, Japan and Taiwan

Bourdieu's notion of cultural intermediaries describes those who provide symbolic goods and services in-between the moments of cultural production and consumption. Related literature largely focuses on commercial and professional occupations, and few have attempted to apply this conceptual tool to the subcultural practices of amateur or grassroots intermediaries who work beyond the established spheres of cultural production and consumption. This paper builds on Bourdieu's ideas to examine a niche group of subcultural practitioners who are notable for their interest in the Chinese Three Kingdoms legend and for their involvement in the East Asian Boys Love (BL) Doujinshi (fanzine) market. As cultural qualifiers and tastemakers within their area(s) of interest, this presentation will explore how these participants challenge the notions of creative work and cultural hierarchies.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2020

Minako Sakai

From Housewife to Mompreneur: Changing Expectations of Womanhood in Digital Islamic Indonesia

This paper explores the impact of an Islamising Indonesia on women's role in the economy. Over the last several decades, urban educated Muslims have accommodated Islam as an important way of life. They make efforts to become good Muslims by undertaking religious obligations. While this phenomenon has emphasised a domestic role of women based on patriarchal Islamic gender norms, creative business opportunities suitable for women have emerged. This paper will review state policy changes and analyse case studies of prominent Muslim business women. It highlights a new social trend in which younger educated women start up businesses using IT to accommodate both their domestic roles and social engagement. They also see their roles as business mentors and religious propagators for community empowerment. Their combined roles enable them to convince their families to support their entrepreneurial pursuits in Islamic Indonesia.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2290

Nakamura Saki

Debunking Myths of Women's Images: The Case of the Female Migrant Workers from Okinawa

In the 1930s, many women crossed the borders to migrate to the Philippines from Okinawa. The causes for this migration was two fold: one was to get married to a Filipino husband through an arranged marriage, and the other was to travel labour migrants to work in the textile industry, after obtaining a job through a recruitment agency. While Japanese migration studies has largely focused on marriage migration, this paper will focus on the second group: female labour migrants. These female Japanese labour migrants were often negatively portrayed by Japanese consulate personnel and problematised due to their low literacy. This paper will provide different images of these women by examining the voices of female labour migrants and demonstrating how they struggled to survive in the Philippines as independent female workers.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2070

Ajje Saksono

State-Society Relations in Community Empowerment Policies in Rural Indonesia

This paper will analyse previous community empowerment policies in rural Indonesia to find why they have failed to reduce poverty. Following Kabeer's concept of citizenship, this project examines state-society relations between the government and rural people. By using this citizenship concept, I will critically analyse how the neglect of rights and resources has affected the outcomes of development programs and resulted in subsequent increases in rural poverty rates. This approach is important because previous studies have generally examined development policies, but neglected to look at how factors outside these development policies have affected the implementation of rural development. I argue that flagships of early rural development programs (1970-1998) neglected the existence of landless farmers and low-skilled workers. Moreover, the subsequent three main poverty reduction programs (IDT, PPK and PNPM) (1994-2015), have failed to reduce rural poverty significantly because they have hampered the rural poor in both planning and implementation.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2290

Emerson Sanchez, Emerson Sanchez, Anabelle Ragsag and Jopson Teresa

Progressives in an Authoritarian Government: the Duterte Administration

Observers have almost universally characterized the Rodrigo Duterte administration in the Philippines as increasingly authoritarian if not fascist, and yet some of the most anti-authoritarian elements of civil society have joined his administration at different periods. This paper relates the story of three batches of progressives who joined the Duterte administration: Jun Evasco; Judy Taguiwalo and Gina Lopez; and Harry Roque and Luz Ilagan. Why, how, and with what outcomes did progressives engage authoritarianism within the executive department? Why did Duterte appoint progressives to Cabinet positions? Analysing open-source records, we use Hutchinson et al.'s typology of reformers and non-reformers (Hutchinson et al. 2014) that looks at the distributions of power among and within alliances and their ideological effect. We will explore the interests animating state-progressive engagement, and will reflect on the possibilities, limitations and costs of progressive engagement with an evolving authoritarian administration.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2050

Jakkrit Sangkhamanee

Infrastructure in the Making: The Chao Phraya Dam Development and its Dances of Agency

The paper explores the process behind the construction of the Chao Phraya Dam, the first World Bank-funded water infrastructure in Thailand developed in the 1950s. Employing Andrew Pickering's "dance of agency" concept, I argue that development infrastructure, like the Chao Phraya Dam, provides a space for exploring the dialectic operations-accommodation and resistance-of agency and the unstable associations among diverse actors, expertise, institutions, materials as well as practices. Recounting the history of the Chao Phraya Dam, I explore a series of entanglements through different dances of agency, namely: initiation, assessment, mobilization, negotiation, adjustment, confrontation, and settlement. Such multiplicity of dances reflect the techno-political entanglement encompassing manifold negotiation and adjustment of conflicting goals, interests, recognition and cooperation among different agencies. The dam, often portrayed as an engineering achievement of the state, is in fact the result of unanticipated relations and responses to temporal emerging forms of practices.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 3270

Piyamas Sanpaweerawong

Siam during Colonial Period through the Chinese Eyes

In the late 19th century, Thailand, formerly known as Siam, and China suffered from the pressure of Western colonialism. However, Siam was successful in maintaining its independence. This raised Chinese interest in her previous so-called vassal state. Xue Fucheng, a Chinese diplomat and Zheng Guanying, a Chinese comprador merchant, wrote journals and described Siam from the past to their present time. This study focus on their viewpoints on Siam, which could represent the Chinese Qing's perspective on the outside world. Aspects of the two archives' contribution in Sino-Siamese relation history will also be reviewed.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2040

Kristine Michelle Santos

Localising Transcultural Fan Literacies: 'Yuri on Ice' as Seen in #yoizineph

Contemporary fans of Japanese popular culture function on literacies and practices that operate in transcultural spaces such as the internet. Anglophone fan communities have been pivotal in facilitating transcultural spaces online where fans actively engage in discourse and other participatory literacy and practices related to their favourite series. More often than not, fans engaging in Anglophone communities prioritise their fannish interests so that their nationalities dissipate in these spaces. However, in recent years, fans are reasserting their national cultures through fan works. This presentation examines the emergence of transnational fan works based on 'Yuri on Ice!!!'—an animated series released in 2016. This paper analyses the construction of #yoizineph, a fan illustration zine featuring the characters of Yuri on Ice!! as they travel around the Philippines as imagined by Filipino fan artists. This presentation aims to highlight fans' transnational agency in a deeply transcultural space through this zine.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2020

Indriaswati Saptaningrum

Internet Content Regulations in Indonesia: Actors, Network and Contestation

Rapid penetration of the internet and the social impact it has wrought has attracted considerable attention both scholarly and popular. The disruptive effect of the internet in economic and social fields also raises questions about the role of state-centered law and regulations in governing this emerging field. Inspired by socio-legal study scholarship, this paper aims to critically analyze the development of internet content regulation in Indonesia from the period of 2008 - 2016 by applying Bourdieu's conceptual framework of the field. Findings suggests that the emerging field of content regulation is a contested site where the rules and norms governing the internet are continuously challenged and negotiated among various actors. Two case studies on negative content filtering and blocking show that the re-alignment of non-state entities, which are often aspired by entirely different interests, can challenge the state-centered role in governing the online space.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 3180

Anubha Sarkar

Bollywood's Global Affair: The Cultural Industry and Soft Power

India produces the world's largest number of films and in particular, the Hindi film industry, popularly known as Bollywood, has emerged as a successful 'global' cultural industry. Although the industry is highly localised, Bollywood's producers are increasingly sought after by nations worldwide owing to its engagement with overseas location, economy and audiences. Taking Bollywood's cultural industry as the focal point, this paper endeavours to situate the roles of culture and commerce in soft power generation. First, the historical dimensions of Bollywood as a cultural industry will be interrogated along with the role of Indian national and state cultural policies. The paper will then explore Australia as a case study for distinct economic and socio-cultural benefits sought in Bollywood productions overseas and examine the relationship between Bollywood as a cultural industry and India's wider drive to 'soft power' as a 'great (Hindu?) nation'.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2170

Jayabrata Sarkar

Identity Politics and 'Representative' Public Sphere: The Bahujan Samaj Party in Uttar Pradesh

Within the context of identity politics and its capacity to realise newer forms of political authority and social power in the sphere of democratic politics this paper seeks to explore the relationship between the BSP 'Dalit' leadership's quest for social justice and institutional political/governmental power as an agent of social transformation. More specifically, two interrelated arguments will be addressed: one, to enquire whether the inexplicable link between BSP's ideological conceptualization of the Dalit-Bahujans' position in society and 'innovative' electoral-mobilizational politics has created viable spaces of public activity to realise social justice for the poor; two, whether the 'Dalit-Bahujan project' has been compromised considering that the BSP is focussed on the contention that the present stage of development of Dalit/lower caste identity and consciousness entails the primacy of deepening political power over the disbursement of social and political resources catered to the needs of disadvantaged groups?

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3310

Yatun Sastramidjaja

Reinventing Student Struggle: Student Activism in Democratizing Indonesia

While student movements have played a prominent political role throughout Indonesian history, in democratizing Indonesia they seem to become increasingly irrelevant. Several political, structural, and cultural factors – including political fragmentation and decentralization, structural adjustments in higher education, and cultural reorientations among the larger student population – have worked to undermine the traditional role of students as “national vanguard”. Yet, the loss of the traditional frame of vanguardism might be a blessing in disguise, as it forces new generations of student activists to adopt a more flexible attitude towards the political contingencies and specific challenges of the times, and to search for more fruitful forms of cooperation in addressing both local and national conflicts. In the process, novel frames of student struggle are developing and re-combining with older narratives, preparing students for new battles against the return of authoritarianism.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 3310

Wayan Jarrah Sastrawan

Historical Practices in the Premodern Indian Ocean World

Cultural, religious, and literary connectivity across the Indian Ocean has become a prominent theme in the field of premodern Asian history in the 21st century. However, this connective perspective has not yet made a significant impact on the study of traditional historiographies in the region. This paper examines historical practices in terms of translocal textual networks across West, South and Southeast Asia. It employs a literary-critical methodology to analyse the process and products of historical practices in the various societies bordering the Indian Ocean. I argue that those historical practices were influenced both by the repertoire of textual forms offered by cosmopolitan literary networks, as well as by local conditions of textuality that guided the choices of form. This interaction led to the development of distinctive historiographical traditions across the Indian Ocean world.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2070

Masaaki Satake

Fulfillment or Illusion of Desires for Security: Inter-marriage, Money, and/or Love

Four decades of Filipino migration to Australia has placed these migrants as the 6th largest immigrant group in the country, numbering 246,400 as of June 30, 2016. The female Filipino migrant population of 140,000 outnumbers that of their male counterparts. Within the Filipino migration community, skilled workers and marriage migrants in Australia constitute the majority. The persistence of inter-marriages between Australian men and Filipino women continues, and, as such, deserves in-depth inquiry. Overtime, inter-marriage channels have changed from so-called “mail-order brides” in the 1980s, introduction by kin, to introduction through more accessible forms, vis-à-vis social media, the SNS-acquainted couples. Social media has influenced the current unions by creating more direct spaces for both Filipino women and Australian men to fulfil their desires for marriage or to find “love” and “security”. This paper presents the results of an on-going study into Filipino-Australian couples’ inter-married life intersecting culture, gender, and migration.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 3180

Amalinda Savirani

From Labour Activist to Aspiring Politician: The Case of Obon Tabroni

Over the past decade and a half, Indonesia’s labour unions have become increasingly involved in electoral politics, running for seats in local or national parliaments or less commonly for leadership positions in local government. One example of the latter is Obon Tabroni, a union leader who ran as an independent candidate for district head in Bekasi in 2017. Obon campaigned hard with the support of union members, who dedicated countless hours canvassing voters on his behalf. Although he was ultimately unsuccessful, he received a substantial number of votes. This paper examines Obon’s motivations for running for office and his political strategies, which departed abruptly from the “mobilization power” for which his union is famous. The paper concludes with some reflections on the implications of the campaign for Indonesia’s labour movement.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2250

Benjamin Schonthal

Buddhist law in Contemporary Southern Asia

For decades, scholars of South and Southeast Asia have written about legal pluralism in the region. There is today a significant scholarly literature on, for example, Islamic law in Malaysia and Hindu Law in India. Widely neglected in this literature are, however, studies of Buddhist monastic law, particularly in the contemporary period. This omission is unfortunate considering the fact that in many Southern Asian countries (e.g., Sri Lanka, Myanmar and Thailand) Buddhist monastic law remains an extremely significant and elaborate system of regulation. Drawing upon recent research on Sri Lanka (and, to a lesser extent, Thailand), this paper introduces some of the important features of Buddhist monastic law while also asking how modern politico-legal institutions affect its conception and practice.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2170

Jennifer Scott

From Manga to the Mahabharata: Adaptation and Intertextuality in Recent Kabuki Productions

Kabuki has a long history of adaptation from other sources, and many well-known plays originated from the Edo period bunraku puppet theatre. More recently, Shakespearean plays such as 'Twelfth Night' have been successfully adapted for the kabuki stage. The latest examples are Super Kabuki II - One Piece (2015-) and 'Mahabarata senki' (2017), kabuki-inspired adaptations of, respectively, Oda Eiichiro's longrunning (1997-) manga series 'One Piece', and the classic Indian epic, 'The Mahabharata'. Both productions incorporate traditional kabuki elements such as posing and manner of speaking alongside non-traditional staging techniques such as recorded music, contemporary lighting and computer graphics. Makeup, costumes and wigs combine both traditional kabuki and culturally influenced features to evoke atmosphere and characters. This paper analyses issues of adaptation and intertextuality with reference to a theoretical framework focusing on the form of the adaptation as a product, the adapters and their process of adaptation, and audience reception.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2020

Aline Scott-Maxwell

Trajectories and Divergences in Australia's Musical Engagement with Indonesia

This paper examines examples of musical linkages between Australia and Indonesia that demonstrate how the particular complexity of the contemporary Australian cultural and demographic environment enables highly divergent types of cross-border and cross-cultural musical engagement. The Melbourne Symphony Orchestra (MSO) has participated in two Indonesia-related projects: a cultural exchange with young Indonesian musicians from Yogyakarta, Indonesia, and performance of a newly-composed work alongside a Javanese gamelan orchestra to accompany Garin Nugroho's silent film, 'Satan Jawa', for the 2017 Asiatopa Festival. Soundsekerta is an annual concert of high profile pop and rock acts from Indonesia presented by and for Indonesian international students who form a closed diaspora grouping largely disconnected from their Australian socio-cultural context. Whereas the MSO's institutionally-driven projects fulfill an emblematic function to signal engagement as a positive act in itself, Soundsekerta primarily represents a forum for the students to affirm their transnational status and their collective Indonesian identity.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2020

Upul Senarath, Sanjeeva Godakandage, Hiranya Jayawickrama and Manuj Weerasinghe

Mobile health Interventions to Promote Infant and Young Child Feeding Counselling in a Sri Lanka

This paper will disseminate the methods and examine the usefulness of a formative study in developing an m-health intervention promoting infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling in a tea estate community. Focus group discussions and in-depth interviews were used to investigate the nature of mobile phone use in this community, and their perceptions on using m-health for IYCF counselling. We found that mobile phone usage was common in this community, and that a m-health platform could be promising to strengthen the existing face-to-face nutritional counselling by the field health staff to improve the nutritional status of children. The formative research findings were used to develop the IYCF messages, and a mobile phone application tailored to the participants needs. Subsequently, the intervention was piloted among 108 participants. We conclude that well-conducted formative study among participants and key informants is an integral part of developing a complex public health intervention.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2200

Yu Jin Seng

Restaging Critical Exhibitions: The Will to Archive/Memorialise/Subjectivity

Why and how do we remember exhibitions, who remembers these exhibitions, what are their motivations, and what are the impulses to restage exhibitions? This paper examines the recent curatorial phenomenon of restaging a new exhibitionary mode – the critical exhibition – that first emerged in Southeast Asia in the 1970s. The critical exhibition marked an exhibitionary turn towards exhibition-making that shifted towards the conceptual, produced art manifestos, challenged Western conventions of thinking about and making art, and breached the ‘white cube’ of the exhibition space by presenting art in public spaces. The restaged critical exhibition is proposed as a new genre of exhibitions that reinterpret, contest, and mediate between the multiple contexts of the present and the past that inflects on the future. The term ‘restaging’ is used to evoke the stage as a metaphor, and a contested site of memory that interplays between the memorial and history.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2190

Ken Setiawan

Growing up in Prison: Children in the Buru Island Penal Colony

This paper discusses the experiences of children who were brought to the Buru Island penal colony, which between 1969 and 1979 was a place of exile for more than 10,000 political prisoners of the New Order regime. Intended as a permanent site of resettlement for these prisoners, from the early 1970s family members were relocated to the island, including hundreds of children. While family members were officially not prisoners, they were subject to numerous regulations as well as verbal and physical abuse from the camp authorities. Drawing on survivor memoirs as well as interviews, this paper places the experiences of the children in the broader context of the “Buru project” and the remaking of Indonesian society in the New Order.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2060

Charlotte Setijadi

Fake News and Anti-Chinese Discourses in the 2017 Jakarta Gubernatorial Election

The 2017 Jakarta gubernatorial election was marred by religious and race issues, especially following the blasphemy allegation against then-Governor Basuki ‘Ahok’ Tjahaja Purnama who is an ethnic Chinese and a Christian. Fake news played an important part in shaping public opinion against Ahok. Anti-Chinese fake news and hoaxes in particular played on long-standing prejudices, and were intended to incite confusion, fear, anger, and violence against Ahok and Chinese Indonesians more generally. In this paper, I discuss anti-Ahok, anti-Chinese and anti-China narratives that circulated as fake news and hoaxes on Indonesian social media during and after the 2017 Jakarta gubernatorial election. I critically analyse the use of such fake news as political tools and discuss why anti-Chinese hoaxes gain such traction on social media. More broadly I also examine what anti-Chinese fake news indicates about the social and political position of ethnic Chinese within the current political climate.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2240

Tomoko Seto

‘Spectacular’ Violence: The 1923 Korean Massacre as a Cultural Practice in Post-World War I Japan

This paper explores the massacre of Koreans following the 1923 Great Kanto Earthquake in the Tokyo area. Inspired by Jacqueline Goldsby’s ‘A Spectacular Secret’ (2006) that deals with American lynching’s “cultural logic” and conceives lynching as a “networked, systemic phenomenon indicative of trends in national culture”, I locate the Korean massacre within local and imperial popular cultural practices that made such violence possible, legitimate, and even exciting for the participants. Backed by the state’s approval to kill purportedly “malcontent” Koreans, the perpetrators justified their acts by referring to theatrically exaggerated expressions of righteousness and selflessness borrowed from popular media, both persistent in the region and peculiar to the post-WWI Japanese Empire. By juxtaposing contemporaneous testimonies with popular newspapers, I argue that the massacre should be located in the process of popular cultural development in modern Japan, which has widely nurtured the logic of racist violence to this day.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2060

Maryam Shafiei

The Linkage between Urban Growth and Rural Transformation: The Case of Tehran, Iran

Tehran, as an example of an Asian city, has developed from a small town to a large metropolis in recent decades. This urbanisation process has transformed Tehran's rural areas profoundly, with significant implications for the preservation of traditional architecture and culture. This paper identifies the major phases of Tehran's urban growth specifically from the Land Reform in 1962, causing rural to urban migration, to now. It focuses on the linkage between the process of Tehran's urban expansion with its associated rural transformation in the region through extensive literature analysis and mapping. In this regard, this paper critically analyses not only the eating up of neighbouring villages by the city to accommodate its expansion, but also the growth of informal settlements in its outlying areas. Historicising these transformations sheds light on the impact of urban actions on broader rural realms and the eradication of the traditional vernacular fabric in them.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2110

Xiaoyuan Shang and Karen Fisher

Parent-led Service Organisations for Children with Disabilities in China

Parents of children with disabilities in China often confront a policy gap: the services their children need are unavailable and unaffordable, unless they live in wealthy urban centres. The paper examines the relationship between this policy gap and the characteristics of service organisations set up by parents to address their children's needs. It investigates thirty-four parent service organisations for children with autism. It explores the advantages and limitations of parent-established services organisations by examining their legal status, financial and professional situation. It finds that the organisations face many difficulties in their internal management and external environment. Government recognition of the gap, parent responses and the support needed by the organisations, parents and children, would alleviate some of the quality and sustainability problems of these services.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2240

Mahesh Sharma

Representations of the Form: Iconographies of the 'Maker of the World'

Vishwakarma is a popular deity associated with crafts across religious communities-Hindu, Buddhist, Jains, Sikhs-in South Asia and Southeast Asia. Known by varied names in the sacred texts, the deity evolved as a creative counterpart to Brahma, the god of cosmic creation, as the maker of the world. Incidentally, there are not many visual representations of both of these deities. Though Brahma occupies a marginal space in Indian religiosity today, there is a spurt in visual productions of Vishwakarma. This process goes back to the popular art of the late 19th century, even if it is more pronounced after the 1990s, a time coinciding with the consolidation of Vishwakarma as a pan-Indian identity. This paper aims to comprehend how these popular productions borrowed iconographies from existing traditions, which were then standardised to make a deity that is worshipped across India as the patron god of the crafts.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2130

Huey Ling Shee

Judicial Construction of 'the Family' in Taiwan's Constitutional Interpretations

The Constitutional Court in Taiwan has made landmark Judicial Interpretations on policy issues concerning marriage and the family since the 1970s. Interpretations Nos.242, 362 and 552 re-conceptualize "monogamy" to allow a de facto bigamous marriage to be legally validated. Interpretations Nos.554 and 569 maintains the Constitutionality of the criminal penalty of adultery. Interpretation No.365 spells out the principles of sexual equality and the best interests of the child to be the paramount legislative considerations for marriage and family. Interpretation No.587 urges for the right of a child to be a legal subject. Recently Interpretation No.748 makes Taiwan the first jurisdiction in Asian countries to render the right to register same-sex marriages. This paper aims to examine the policy impacts of these Judicial Interpretations on the legislative reforms. It will be shown that marriage and family laws in Taiwan have been moving towards protection of gender equality and child rights.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 3180

Ria Shibata

Japan's Narratives of Victimhood and War Responsibility

Many protracted conflicts have their roots in traumatic memories of past violence. The perpetrators' acknowledgement of 'collective responsibility' for historical injustices is a critical component for reconciliation and building of peaceful relationships. Collective memory can be transmitted via historical narratives in official textbooks, commemorations, mass media, and through popular culture. Using surveys and interviews within Japan-South Korean contexts, this paper examines how current generations of Japanese descendants 'remember' the war through popular culture and to what extent these collective memories of Japanese war victimhood affect their willingness to accept responsibility for their forebears' mistakes. This paper aims to understand the role of victimhood narratives in shaping transgressors' acceptance of responsibility for historical injustices, and offers important insights into our understanding of how a traumatic colonial past and longstanding grievances can be addressed effectively.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2240

Kazuhisa Shimada

Local Community Resilience: The Case of the Great East Japan Earthquake of March 2011

"Community resilience" is key to providing locals with a safer life when disaster strikes. However, the term is not clear, and there has not been a decisive definition made. When a large tsunami destroyed local government offices in Tohoku region of Japan in March 2011, some public offices could not address post-disaster management for more than a week. During that time, some local communities exercised leadership to save tsunami survivors who lost their houses. They accommodated the survivors with food and a bath room etc. Some locals, who were not affected by the outage of electricity and the public water supply, provided old wood cooking stoves and permitted the use of bath rooms outside of their houses. They also stored rice and vegetables at home. The paper reflects on community resilience during times of disaster by using examples of community management in Tohoku region.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2290

Nur Shkempi

Disoriented: Contemporary Muslims artists in the Asia-Pacific

Within the geo-political fringe of the contemporary Asia-Pacific, artists of the ethnically diverse, diasporic and migrant Muslim communities are creating an inadvertent catalyst for social change through the subversion of ever-evolving modern-day orientalism. The recent establishment of Eleven, the Australian based collective of contemporary Muslim artists, curators and writers, presents a hyper-manifestation of a newly defined and categorised Muslim artist. For the collective, contemporary art offers a functional tool; in the arts, there are the means to disrupt the hegemonic discourse whilst interrogating issues of identity, religiosity, politics, gender, colour, race and class within the binary of contemporary culture and tradition. Within the often fraught, socio-political climate of the post 9/11 world, there is a necessity to redesign curatorial methodologies that directly engage such artists. In this paper, a critical analysis of the collective presents a specific geo-political positioning which demonstrates the emerging elements of such change.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2190

Krishna Shrestha and Ayusha Bajracharya

Rethinking Disaster Governance: Lessons from Nepal's 2015 Earthquakes Recovery Practice

Disasters have become frequent and have seriously disrupted the functioning of many communities around the world, hence the need for ensuring robust disaster governance has never been so crucial. Yet, how local communities relate to, and work with governments, international agencies and non-government actors in responding to disasters in situations where the state is weak and politics is volatile, such as in Nepal, has received little attention. This paper highlights elements of disaster recovery by reflecting upon the performance of the wide range of actors involved, and distils lessons as the Nepali community, civil society and government continue their challenge of 'building back better'. The Nepal case provides important insights into the dynamics of 'building back better' in the presence of a largely unaccountable political system in which those affected are often disengaged from local politics and governance, hence the need for rethinking disaster governance.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2290

Paul Sidwell

Two-way Traffic: Austroasiatics in Zomia

The Zomia hypothesis of Scott characterizes the highlanders of SEAsia as refugees from state formation, rather than remote residual populations. Among the highlanders of Indo-China – specifically the Austroasiatic groups Bahnaric, Katuic, Khmuic – the evidence of linguistics argues against such a simplistic dichotomous characterization of history in favour of a much deeper story. The presence of Austroasiatic speaking groups in the Annamite Range predates the formation of any regional states, and evidence indicates strong patterns of diffusion of semantic and syntactic structures over time from the lowland to highland languages. So while the highland populations may be regarded as residual, their cultures, underpinned by language, reflect the outcomes of historical accrual of elements and structures diffused up and down the river valleys of Indo-China. What emerges from select case studies is that highland societies historically engaged with the outside world, taking advantage of the benefits that this traffic provided.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2110

Luca Siliquini-Cinelli

Societal Constitutionalism and New Social Cohesiveness Micro-sites: Searching for Legal Paradigm

Over the past few years, Japan has witnessed the emergence and spread of micro-relational forms of cohesion, solidarity, and responsibility in response to the ryudo-ka shakai and hikikomori phenomena. These are the crisis of social relations and cooperation, which commenced after the collapse of the Japanese economy in the early 1990s. While scholars have consistently examined these micro-sites of civic friendship and responsibility from diverse perspectives of inquiry, their legal status is yet to be ascertained. This article asks whether the paradigm of societal constitutionalism developed by Gunther Teubner can help in conducting such an assessment. It offers a contextualisation of Teubner's reflections on constitutional pluralism and fragmentation of social functions from the perspective of Kiyoshi Hasegawa's scholarship on the formation and dynamics of micro-relational communities in urban areas. This theoretical effort will assist scholars in initiating a communal effort from which academic debate on the subject may ultimately benefit.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 3180

Evgeny Simonov and Igor Shkradyuk

Supergrids - Promise or Curse for Green Development?

As a part of its Belt and Road Initiative, China is promoting the "Global Energy Interconnection" (GEI)—a transboundary supergrid enabling deployment of large "clean energy" sources. Hundreds of companies, NGOs and agencies joined the GEI, legitimizing it and triggering the Northeast Asia Supergrid and other pilots. CSOs in the former USSR, Mongolia and China question environmental sustainability of GEI as a global solution antithetical to distributed generation owned locally. However, CSOs also promote specific transboundary grids as alternatives to new generation, especially some coal and hydropower projects. This dualism influenced CSO position vs AIB Energy Strategy, that prioritizes "connectivity". This paper explores expectations of various key GEI stakeholders and several planned supergrids projects and suggests a framework for assessing social and environmental sustainability of supergrids in the context of alternatives in energy system development.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 3270

Kearrin Sims

Negotiating the Belt-and-Road, ASEAN, and the Greater Mekong Subregion: China and Laos

China's Belt and Road Initiative has often been framed by the Chinese Communist Party as an apolitical infrastructure development scheme that seeks to bring mutual benefits to partner countries through enhanced 'South-South' economic cooperation and political 'non-interference'. Yet, the new forms of transnational connectivity and economic partnerships envisioned through the Belt and Road initiative are inherently political. New Chinese-led forms of 'South-South' cooperation will contest both 'North-South' relations and existing forms of 'South-South' cooperation. This paper explores China's growing political, economic, and infrastructural advances into Mainland Southeast Asia. It considers how China's enhanced presence in the region has both reinforced and contested two existing regional partnerships: (1) ASEAN, and (2) The Greater Mekong Subregion. To illuminate the discussion with tangible examples, special attention is given to how the Government of Laos has sought to maintain harmonious engagement with these interrelated – but occasionally conflictual – regional entities.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 3200

Aim Sinpeng and Aries Arugay

Varieties of Authoritarianism and the Limits of Democracy in Southeast Asia

Southeast Asia is a region of majority authoritarian and minority low-quality democratic regimes. This paper will discuss variation across Southeast Asian authoritarian polities in relation to the broader literature on authoritarian regimes. The extent of contestation of two key political institutions depends on the strength of opposition forces and the degree of elite unity. In cases where elite unity is high and opposition is weak, less competitive authoritarianism is likely to be observed. Conversely, where there is strong, mobilized and organized opposition and divided elites, more competition should be present in these authoritarian settings. While elites still matter the most as the movers and shakers of polities in Southeast Asia, recent episodes of popular discontent in places such as Malaysia, Myanmar and Cambodia have resulted in greater electoral contestation in all three cases.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3003

George Martin Sirait

The ILO's Role in Shaping Private Regulation: The Better Work Program in Indonesia

Private regulation to promote global labour standards contains both promise and limitations. Global brands that combine requirements on labour standards and economic incentives for their suppliers (mostly operating in developing countries) claim to have improved labour standards, while facing challenges in terms of sustainability. Some global buyers have sought support from the ILO-led Better Work program to minimize this sustainability deficit. Drawing on the findings of a survey conducted in supplier factories of a global buyer in Indonesia, the Better Work program has had positive impact primarily on occupational health and safety aspects while it also strengthens bipartite-based consultative committees. This paper argues that sustainability can be maintained through sound social dialogue where workers and union's interests are systematically accommodated, particularly in contexts where law enforcement by the state is weak.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2250

Mahardhika Sjamsoeod Sadjad

Discursive Construction of National Identities through Encounters with Refugees in Indonesia

Since 2009, Indonesia has become host to an increasing number of refugees who are stuck in transit for longer periods. What has not been adequately researched are the ways that prolonged temporary settlement of refugees play out from the perspectives of the Indonesian host community. This paper addresses the question: How do the portrayals of refugees in Indonesia's public discourse and responses to the presence of refugees in transit, reflect discursive constructions of national identity? My ethnographic work focuses on the dynamics between local communities and refugees living in Cisarua, West Java. I also incorporate content analysis on policies, local/ national media coverage, and transcribed interviews with politicians and government officials, and residents in Cisarua. Understanding the discursive and social practices of refugee reception in Indonesia can shed light on the ways that refugees influence how nationhood and national identity is experienced and articulated by Indonesian host communities.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 3200

Tomasz Slezia

Crossroads of Private and Public Virtue: Genealogical Records as Early Mass Media in Joseon Korea

Genealogical studies have long constituted a crucial field of activity in Confucianism-influenced states of East Asia, profoundly connecting the domains of the public and the private. The strictly regulated social stratification in Joseon Korea necessitated a special focus on lineage, first by the yangban elites, and later on, less frequently, by lower echelons such as jungin and yangin. The traceability and details of one's origin defined his or her life chances (as defined by Max Weber), delineating treatment by the legal system and popular sentiment. It is therefore understandable that in such an ideologically conservative state, the genealogical records (jeokbo) eventually became the most widely printed literature. These developments, in my eyes could indicate jeokbo as a type of early mass media. Within this paper, I will outline the jeokbo phenomenon and compare it with the dissemination of media in South Korea in the context of modern media studies.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 3003

Dominic Smith, Kim Yen Ngo and Xuan Thuy Vu

Grassroots Democracy in Practice in the Vietnamese Countryside

Vietnam's Grassroots Democracy Decrees (1998 and 2003), Ordinance (2007), and subsequent guiding documents for major programs on poverty reduction and rural development have enshrined the principle of people's participation in decision making and implementation of investment activities at commune and village level. However, political realities mean that decision-making is still a largely top-down process and the grassroots level is only responsible for implementing a minuscule proportion of investment expenditure. This paper presents experiences and challenges of a large-scale program to implement grassroots democracy in 3,000 villages in Cao Bang and Hoa Binh, involving more than 250,000 households in decentralised planning and investment management processes. While facing many difficulties in challenging political orthodoxy, entrenched biases and resource capture, the program has resulted in two provincial governments supporting ongoing grassroots planning processes covering a population of more than 1 million people and committing around US\$4 million annually to grassroots managed investments.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2280

Agnieszka Sobocinska

Natural and Friendly Relations: The Emotional Economy of Development Volunteering

From the early 1950s, young people in Australia, Britain and the United States enacted their concern for distant others by volunteering for development. This paper explores how early development volunteering wove the personal and emotional into the technocratic system of development. Development volunteering manifested a politically useful ethics of care at the highpoint of decolonisation. In personal narratives and broader publicity, volunteering was portrayed as an expression of personal and therefore civilisational goodness. Individual feelings of empathy and fellow-feeling were co-opted by national governments as part of a broader attempt to reframe a colonising past. However, this was a strictly limited discourse tested by volunteers' romantic relationships with locals. For many volunteers, these relationships facilitated a deeper and more authentic experience. For their governments, however, they fell beyond the limit of acceptable emotional engagement with the Third World, leading to concerted efforts to extricate volunteers from their relationships and placements.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2290

Manu Sobti

(Re)Thinking Smart Ruralities and Urbanities in Global India

In studying postcolonial urbanities undergoing global change, scholars have examined the changes wrought on cities that come from internal conditions. Little attention has been paid to comprehending transformations of the landscape matrix of urban entities. In interrogating the ex-urban matrix in the Indian context, this paper examines rapidly de-ruralizing landscapes between and along the edges of globalizing cities. It questions whether these edges are rural or urban, and evaluates the validity of viewing these edges from within versus without. Employing an overview of contemporary Indian urbanity, case studies will be drawn from the largest urban conurbations and their multitude of smaller, adjoining towns. These are examined to highlight how accelerated transformations of the predominantly rural-urban hinterland matrix changes the political economies of proximal cities and rural areas. As a rapid, spatio-social transformation of the Indian landscape, this emerging phenomenon has never been extensively examined.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2110

Kai Soh

Examining the Significance of Cultural Nuances in a Film's Narrative through 'Kungfu Panda 3'

Since 2012, Hollywood has been attempting to penetrate the Chinese film market through film collaborations with Chinese producers and investors. However, Hollywood and Chinese collaborations have yet to see much success, judging by Chinese cinema audience feedback. However in 2016, the release of the Hollywood-Chinese animated feature by DreamWorks Animations – Kungfu Panda 3 (2016) – received rave reviews from Chinese critics and audiences alike, receiving high audience ratings, well above the average rating of other Hollywood-Chinese collaborations including Crouching Tiger Hidden Dragon II (2015) and The Great Wall (2016). This paper examines the strategies implemented by the filmmakers along with Chinese audiences' feedback on Douban, a major audience rating site, to determine the significance of the filmmakers' decisions. The paper aims to understand the significance of cultural nuances in a film's narrative and the role cultural proximity plays between the filmmaker (author), text and audience.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2170

Chand Somaiah and Brenda Yeoh

The Temporal Emotion Work of Left-Behind Children and their Future Aspirations

The complex emotional time-spaces of left-behind children has been under-examined within development contexts. This paper is concerned with children's subjectivities and temporal management of emotions with respect to parental migration and how this shapes their aspirations. Drawing upon the qualitative research findings from two rural field-sites in East Java, under the Child Health and Migrant Parents in Southeast Asia (CHAMPSEA) Wave 2 study – which among other things examines the changing care arrangements of left-behind children from labour sending countries – this paper explores children's feelings and experiences of left-behindness. Growing up with one or both parents who are serial migrants, left-behind children are tasked with the emotional labour of experiencing family relations under attenuating transnational circumstances often not of their own choosing. Using the analytical lens of temporalities, we highlight children's shifting emotions and affect implicated in parental migration and how this recalibrates the production of their desires.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2290

Nina Somera

Re-thinking Home and Nation in the Immigrant Fiction in English of Melinda Bobis and Arlene Chai

This paper aims to characterize Filipino immigrants writing in Australia by analysing the Bobis and Chai short stories through the following lenses: displacement through migration; disembeddedness of the economy from the political, social and cultural spheres; an individual's symbolic and material relationship with the nation. The paper interrogates how capital and migration inform the writing of identity, body, home and nation in fiction; and how gender, race, class and other related categories inform the writing about the Philippines in Australia. It explores the potentials of these works as counter-memory, especially in placing women in a precarious position in imagining the nation. It analyses the implications of writing about the Philippines for the Australian market at a time when Australia postures as a big brother in the region, and of Filipino writers in Australia writing within a continuing anti-colonial struggle in a racially charged context.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2010

Geng Song

Talent Show, Governmentality and the Chinese Dream

This paper reflects on the role of TV programs, particularly talent shows advocating self-improvement and promising overnight success, as a significant tool of neoliberal governmentality in contemporary China. A variety of talent shows, singing contests and "idol" shows, most of them copycatted from Western or Korean programs, are becoming increasingly popular in China. These programs promote an ideology that ordinary people, be they peasants, migrant workers, single mothers or even the disabled, can become celebrities overnight by dint of talent, hard work, persistence, and moral support from family and friends. The inspirational theme (lizhi) of this type of program echoes the ethos of Xi Jinping's Chinese Dream and is in line with technologies devised to foster middle-class subjecthood. This paper discusses the phenomenon of the pursuit of stardom and social mobility through critical readings of these programs and audience discussions.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2020

Dageum Song

US Camptown Women (YangKongju): Diaspora Representation through 'Quasi-family' and Heterotopia

This paper investigates femininity and Heterotopia by comparing representations of women in two Korean novels. In these novels, women are presented as victims of patriarchal ethnic narrative. Patriarchal nationalism is verified through narratives of rape and revenge where women are portrayed as victims who can only have rights when protected by strong men. In *Days and Dreams*, Gang Seok Gyung presents the mental world of a woman who does not give up despite her situation but who is nevertheless powerless when confronted by a weak man whose only means of defeating a stronger man is to kill the woman. The novel shows how the protagonist can nevertheless develop mental strength despite being exposed to repeated violence, showing how female subjectivity can emerge in a context where romantic love and violence are evaluated as equivalent.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2010

Changzoo Song

Regaining Ethnicity among Young 2nd Generation Korean Students in New Zealand Tertiary Institutions

Immigrant children in liberal and multicultural countries generally tend to embrace multiculturalism. In societies such as the US, second generation students tend to maintain multiculturalism as they grow. Second generation Korean students in New Zealand, however, do not follow this pattern. Studies of Korean New Zealander students in secondary and tertiary schools show that they become less multicultural and more ethnic in their choice of friends as they grow. In primary and intermediate schools they mingle well with children of other cultures and races. By the time they enter high school, however, many of them tend to become conspicuously more ethnic in their choice of friends. At the tertiary level they become even more ethnic both in their choice of friends and cultural practices. Based on ethnographic research, this paper explores how ethnicity grows among Korean New Zealander students as they grow older.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 3020

Kim Spurway and Anthony Zwi

Urbanisation and Natural Disaster in South and East Asia: A Systematic Review

In recent decades the rate and extent of urbanisation has increased markedly and the majority of the world's people now live in urban areas. These trends are apparent in low- and middle-income countries, particularly those in South and East Asia. Much of the current urban growth in Asia has been relatively unplanned and has increased the vulnerability of the urban population to the increasing risk of natural disasters and extreme weather events. The impact of disasters emerges out of a complex intersection of exposure to natural hazards and social vulnerabilities. However, major gaps still exist in the interface between urbanisation and natural disasters. This paper will present preliminary findings from a systematic review of the literature that highlights emerging issues related to the impact of urbanisation regarding risk of, and vulnerability to, natural disasters, as well as any proven approaches for reducing exposure of urban populations to disaster risk.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2290

Manita Srisitanont Luangkrajang

Forming the Nation-State in Thailand: "Nation-Religion-Monarchy" in Royal Institute Dictionaries

This paper examines how the formation of the modern nation-state in Thailand is intimately tied to the ideologies of language presented through the Royal Institute Dictionary. It argues that the Dictionary possessed the political power to control the nature of Thai language with ideological intent through the iconization of legalized language as national culture and heritage. Additionally, this linguistic standardization worked to appropriate national ideologies, resulting in erasure of particular linguistic forms and selective emphasis on the key words of "nation-religion-monarchy" as required by social and ideological dynamics. Consequently, the dynamics of "nation-religion-monarchy" presented in the Dictionary serve as descriptions of social changes ranging from the period of nationalism: Royal Prescriptions in the B.E. 2493 version; the age of national building and development in the B.E. 2525 version; the coming of New Industrialized Countries in the B.E. 2542 version; and the revival of monarchical nationalism in the B.E. 2554 version.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2040

Matthew Stavros

From Angkor to Kyoto: How the Hindu-Buddhist Kingship of Southeast Asia Influenced Premodern Japan

With striking consistency, the most influential figures of early and medieval Japan retired from public office, took the tonsure, then physically removed themselves from the capital. There, they created temple-palace complexes that followed a remarkably similar architectural pattern. Each was heavily adorned with Indian symbols of sacred authority, including mandalas, dharma wheels, stupas, and vajras. This paper explores these temple-palace complexes built between the 9th and 14th centuries to propose they were inspired by the material culture of Southeast Asia, where Hindu-Buddhist kingdoms flourished during the same period. The aim is to highlight the currency of kingship idioms outside the imperial lineage and emphasize the role of Southeast Asia in shaping premodern Japanese culture.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2070

Josh Stenberg

Contemporary Views from Mainland Chinese Writing on Indonesia

This paper considers two recent works of non-fiction by Mainland Chinese authors on Indonesia, Dou Yunyun's *Looking for Indonesia in Indonesia* (2015) and *On a Small Indonesian Island* (2012), by Zhao Xiaomin. While Zhao's narrative presents her life as a Mandarin teacher to the Chinese community in the North Kalimantan capital of Tarakan, Dou draws on her work as the first foreign correspondent for Chinese Central Television (CCTV) in Indonesia. Taken together, Zhao's and Dou's works shed light on the current PRC image of Indonesia, combining admiration for Indonesian nature and culture with a narrative claiming a relationship characterised by stereotypes of Chinese benevolence and Indonesian warmth. Such a PRC attitude, with all the economic, political, and cultural implications it may contain, would seem now entirely to have replaced the claim made for the first fifty years of PRC-Indonesia relations, that of solidarity between Asian and/or developing countries.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2010

Mark Stevenson

Regimentation and the Male Other in Xi Murong's Poetry

In addressing or redressing the academic neglect of Taiwanese author Xi Murong and her poetry there can be no doubting the neglect is gendered. The misogynistic imagery employed by her detractors makes this very clear. By any measure, the level of offence expressed by male peers (when acknowledging her at all) suggests a deep felt need to defend imagined and gendered cultural battle lines. This paper attempts to read past established views of "feminine modes of lyricism" to identify elements specific to Xi's personal poetic language. In particular, this paper will turn to images of regimentation, including regimented rhythms, as an indication of Xi's mode of literary dialogue with the male world. While Bakhtin's body of theory often neglects gender and downgrades the feminine, dialogism will be shown to be a way of entering Xi's mode of disrupting habitual, authoritative, or patriarchal responses to her work.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2003

Xin Su, Neil Harrison and Robyn Moloney

The Cultural Impact of Boarding School Education on Ethnic Minority Students in Xinjiang

To improve education quality and cultivate ethnic elites in border areas, China's Ministry of Education (MOE) executed the Inland Xinjiang Senior Secondary School Classes Policy (Neidi Xinjiang Gaozhongban Zhengce) in September 2000. It is a four-year program that funds middle school-aged students from Xinjiang, mostly ethnic minorities, to attend boarding schools in China's interior regions. Using semi-structured in-depth interviews, this research aims to explore the motivations and perceptions of parents sending children away for education. It also analyses the role this relocated education has played in facilitating the well-being and education of ethnic minority students, so as to make a unique contribution to current understandings of state-funded boarding school education and to propose guidelines for support services and practices for ethnic minority education in Xinjiang and in China.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2240

Arjun Subrahmanyam

Failing Better: Thailand's Democratic History

The political history of Thailand in the middle 20th century, from the 1930s constitutional revolution to Cold War dictatorship, has patterned all subsequent politics in the country. Generally, Thai democracy has been described as a failed attempt to institutionalise democratic norms and change social outlooks, and much of the blame lies in the weakness of civil society when faced with military power, and Thailand's supposedly unique continuity of a traditional society based on hierarchy and obedience. But history also exhibits the popularity of democracy in civic life and the rapid growth of democratic activism when given the chance. This paper argues that our perception of Thailand's democratic failure should be rethought as a fluid process of political maturation and engagement that is still unfinished.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2040

Sukinah and Pradytia Pertiwi

A Whole of Community Approach to Developing Inclusive Education Practices in Indonesia

Continuing professional development is required to ensure that Indonesian educators have the resources and competence to impact quality educational inclusion. Building awareness and confidence to accept the diversity of skills among learners in inclusive classes is paramount. Previous teacher training programs in Yogyakarta have not changed inclusive learning practices because they have not considered the unique needs of each school nor the diversity across school communities. This paper argues that multi-stakeholder engagement is critical to the success of inclusive education. Grounded in participatory action research methodology, we developed a training model that responds to the local needs of educators, families, and communities. This paper will discuss the process of engaging with school communities to first identify learning needs within the community. We will share key outcomes of our responsive training programs, monitoring and evaluation practices that include teachers, students, parents, and support providers as key collaborators in building inclusive communities.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2240

Kania Sukotjo

Translating Yaoi Content in Indonesia: Safe Spaces for Fujoshi and Fudanshi

The entrance of yaoi content into Indonesia has not brought along the genre's gender expectations. In Japan, yaoi/BL is a sub-genre of the shojo genre and female readers are thus its main target consumers, as opposed to men. Unlike Japan, Indonesia's yaoi comic events lack female exclusivity, allowing space for both male and female fans to enjoy yaoi together in a safe space where they can share their mutual interest. For many years, Indonesian comic culture was not segregated by gender, but rather by the themes of the narratives, as well as the division of local and foreign comics. Yaoi content became part of Indonesia's foreign content that was aesthetically translated by local artists and writers. This presentation will use fieldwork observation and informal interviews at Indonesian comic events to understand how comic events in Indonesia become safe spaces for both male and female fans of yaoi content.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2020

Priyambudi Sulistiyanto

Three Generations of the Kalla Family

This paper examines the emergence of the Kalla family in South Sulawesi, Eastern Indonesia. It will trace back the historical trajectories under which the Kalla family began, survived and expanded in their business and political activities over three generations. It will also address the significant lack of academic interest in studying the emergence of dynastic families in Eastern Indonesia including complexities relating to the place of the Kalla family in both regional and national political and economic worlds. This paper poses some questions: How did the Kalla family use wealth and power to make them powerful economically and politically in Eastern Indonesia? Can these findings tell us more about the rise of local dynastic families and political economy of Eastern Indonesia?

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3003

Meicheng Sun

Modernity and Rebellion: K-Pop Consumption in China from the Late 1990s to the Early 2000s

From the late 1990s through the early 2000s, Korean popular music (hereafter, K-pop) gained unexpected popularity among Chinese youth (Pease, 2006). By the turn of the millennium, Hallyu, or Korean Wave, was a China-based phenomenon (Shin, 2013). However, the popularity of K-pop during the first Korean Wave in China has not received sufficient academic attention. Thus, it is critical to examine the initial popularity of K-pop in China. This paper seeks to trace the popularity of K-pop, rethink the historical periodization of Hallyu, analyze the factors impacting this popularity, and investigate the communication channels that fostered K-pop consumption in China from the late 1990s through the early 2000s. The current study offers new insights into transnational popular culture consumption in the Asian context. It also sheds light on the origin of the contemporary Hallyu phenomenon.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2020

Wanning Sun

Rural Migrant Women: The Politics of Suffering and Working Class Perspective

This paper is based on a series of interviews I conducted with Zheng Xiaoqiong, China's most powerful if not most well known poet. Among her many collections of poems her book *Stories of Rural Migrant Women Workers* narrates, in poetic form, the lives of 100 migrant women in the Pearl River Delta. Focusing on the ways she documents and researches women's encounter with sexual and industrial violence, I identify a politics of suffering which offers a distinctive working class perspective on women that at the same time challenges some dominant feminist positions on gender relations

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2240

Alexander Supartono

Native Visions? Photographic Modernism in South and Southeast Asia

I investigate the adaptation of colonial pictorial commonplaces in 19th century South and Southeast Asia through the works of three leading native photographers: Kassian Cephas (Java, Indonesia, 1845-1912), Lala (Raja) Deen Dayal (India, 1844-1902) and Fancis Chit [Khun Sunthonsathitlak] (Thailand, 1830-1891). I will examine how they articulated what John Clark has described as 'indigenous taste', suggesting that these practices might constitute idiomatic photographic modernism in South and Southeast Asia. All four had similar professional formation: they were trained and facilitated by colonial encounters, received patronage from local aristocracy and successfully established businesses in photography. This suggests a similar process of adoption and adaptation of the medium in cultural, technological and economic circumstances. Their works, often considered as the quintessential representations of their respective sites, generate questions of "native" visions in the practice of colonial photography. I endeavour to place their works in a category distinct from their Western counterparts.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2190

Malini Sur

Rice Wars and Border Insecurities

What are the conditions of agrarian uncertainty and distress underlying the securitisation of rice production? I situate this question ethnographically and historically at the India-East Pakistan border in the decade of the 1940s. This paper seeks to show how rice, a precious food grain that agriculturalists cultivated, traded, and consumed, was transformed into a controversial commodity with the establishment of an international border in 1947. Rice raids structured agrarian displacements and resettlements. Rice cultivation and trade impinged upon the identities of rural societies, embedding them in cycles of dispossession and accumulation. This paper suggests that the securitisation of rice as a grain contributes to contemporary debates on the agrarian margins of South and Southeast Asia.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2280

I Nyoman Sutarsa

Sustaining Inequality of Access to HIV Care and Bio-politic Practices of State Bureaucrats in Bali

Drawing on ten months of fieldwork in five districts in Bali Province, Indonesia, this paper seeks to unpack unequal access to full range HIV services experienced by HIV-positive pregnant women in the poor regions of Bali Province. My ethnography discovers that the HIV prevalence data as well as estimation of total 'population at risk' for each district provided by the provincial government serve as technocratic planning and control instruments. Through these statistics normalcy is created, the target intervention is established, and the model of intervention is prescribed. In the context of health decentralisation in Bali Province, low HIV prevalence rates and low estimation of 'population at risk' justify and legitimate slow actions against the HIV epidemic—especially in poor regions. These bio-politic practices performed by state bureaucrats, complicated by donor agendas, navigate the decision about priority areas and define which populations are allowed to be left behind.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2200

Chavalin Svetanant

Emotion as a Commodity: A multimodal analysis of insurance TV commercials in Thailand

Advertisements have become valuable resources for socio-cultural investigation by virtue of their interactive and dynamic properties in the Digital Age. Considering that advertising has a strong influence on the modality of lifestyle, the structure of language, and the content of routine daily acts of communicative exchanges (Beasley, R. & Danesi M., 2002), the paper will discuss how the persuasive strategies used in advertisements have constructed certain axiological positions, how they convince and motivate the audience, and how they reflect dominant ideologies in a given society through the tactical use of multimodal interaction in Thai insurance TV commercials. It will also employ cross-cultural pragmatics and semiotics to compare these commercials with those in other cultures such as Japan and Australia. The study seeks to identify the underlying patterns of communication involved in advertising discourse, and investigate how they play an important role in constructing human relations in different cultures.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3003

Ruttapond Swanpitak

Awakening Gender Consciousness in Divorced Women: Sisterhood and Resistance in Chi Li's Fiction

Chi Li is one of the most prominent women writers in contemporary China. Her fiction focuses on themes of love, marriage, women and families. This paper examines new notions of female subjectivity and sexuality through a textual analysis of Chi Li's novel *Good Morning, Miss* (Xiaojie nizao, 1998). It discusses the awakening gender consciousness of divorced women, female identity, sisterhood and collective resistance to patriarchy. It also analyses Chi Li's narratives and writing strategies that express feminist consciousness. The sisterhood of divorced women in the novel not only helps the female protagonist transform from an iron girl to a sentimental mother, but also participates in taking revenge on her unfaithful husband. Although this female bond seems to reaffirm established gender norms related to femininity and motherhood, careful readers may see a certain irony in this performance. The act of female revenge demonstrates a challenge to patriarchal hegemony.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2010

John Swinbank

The Art of War: The Role of Vietnamese Visual Communications in the Vietnam Wars, 1945-1975

From 1945 to 1975, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam inspired, exhorted and persuaded its embattled population to participate in a 'David & Goliath' struggle against the superior military might of two world powers, France and United States of America. The military outcome of the Vietnam wars is the stuff of legend but the messages used to mobilise popular support for a prolonged "people's war" remain in the shadows, dismissed as communist rhetoric and manipulation. This paper argues that it was the unique lyricism of the Vietnamese iteration that allowed it to transcend the party rote. A lyricism based on a fusion of traditional Vietnamese literary roots, modernist Western art techniques, advertising's seductive fantasies, and Communism's diktat of social realism. There is much artifice in the art of these messages from the past that have much to tell us about how propaganda uses art and vice versa.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2060

Teresa Tadem

The Middle Class-Led Left Movement in Civil Society's Role in the Philippine Democratization Process

This paper examines the role of the middle class in the Philippine left movement in the country's democratization process through its engagement in the civil society arena. Focus is placed on the left faction which split from the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA) and its illegal united front, the National Democratic Front (NDF) or the CPP-NPA-NDF in 1992. A major concern is the left faction's middle class strategies in the civil society arena mainly through NGO development work, the creation of civil society networks to pursue their advocacies at the local and global levels, government engagement and collaboration and participation in electoral politics to push for the democratization process in the country. Some advances have been made, such as the popular empowerment of the marginalized sectors of society. Obstacles to their efforts include the dominance of Philippine oligarchical interests.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 3310

Mikala Tai

The Perpetual Consideration of Where is Asia?

Since 1996, 4A Centre for Contemporary Asian Art has sought to strengthen Australia's cultural ties with Asia. Over the last two decades this concept of Asia has ebbed, flowed and expanded into a large embrace that encompasses a myriad of cultures across a multitude of borders. This investigation of the fluid term 'Asia' has been framed by Australia's complex socio-political connections across the region. As Australia has sought to formalise political and economic engagement with the wider Asian region 4A has led the country's cultural collaborations, initiating sustainable networks and developing cultural literacy between Australia and our northern neighbours. Initially focused on China, Southeast Asia and now South Asia, 4A's cultural consecutiveness has been underpinned by migration patterns to Australia and the need to address visibility, connectedness and cultural misunderstandings. This paper reflects on 4A's past and argues for the organisation's role in furthering Australia's growing cultural alignment to Asia.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2190

Kanae Takahashi

Stylish Housewives: The Changing Ideals of Young Mothers depicted in the Fashion Magazine 'VERY'

This paper explores the changing ideals of Japanese housewives by conducting a content analysis of VERY, a contemporary fashion magazine for young mothers. In modern Japan, housewives have been expected to be dutiful wives and devoted mothers. For this reason, they have had little choice but to read practical magazines about housework. The emergence of fashion magazines for housewives, starting with the publication of VERY in 1995, has made new fashion trends for young Japanese housewives. The analysis shows that, in addition to the traditional roles of housewives emphasized in typical housewives' magazines, VERY expects the young mothers to be stylish women. Although fashionable housewives are still regarded as new and exceptional, the new trend increases the tasks required of an ideal housewife. The study intends to clarify the role of media in shifting ideal femininity in its attempt to promote its sales.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2003

Yuri Takahashi

Theikpan Maung Wa on Democracy in colonial Myanmar: YMBA Culture and its Nationalism

Recent studies have clarified many minorities' narratives on Myanmar as a nation state, in contrast to the majority Bamar's official national history. This also suggests the importance of further investigation into Bamar nationalism and its development, especially noting the role of YMBA (Young Men's Buddhist Association) which preceded the emergence of the Dobamar movement in 1930. Theikpan Maung Wa (1899?-1942) is one of the representative writers during the 1930's trend of Khitsan Sapay (literature testing the era's taste). He has often been regarded unfavorably because of his membership in the ICS (Indian Civil Service), however he wrote many other works presenting his social reform ideas using pen names to hide his governmental identity. Through analysis of his essays and plays I argue he was a thinker in the YMBA's cultural movement who attempted to establish democracy in Burmese society through blending Buddhism with democratic ideas.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2040

Masahito Takayashiki

Inoue Hisashi and the Tokyo Trials Trilogy

Inoue Hisashi (1934-2010) is a highly acclaimed contemporary Japanese playwright, novelist and screenwriter in post-war Japan. This paper examines the manner in which Inoue reconciles his harsh experiences of World War II as a sh  kokumin (a little national). Inoue credits his wartime childhood experiences as the impetus for his playwriting. One of the ways in which he sought reconciliation with his childhood war experiences was by writing three plays in which he dealt with Tokyo Trials (IMTFE: International Military Tribunal for the Far East). These plays are known as Tokyo saiban sanbusaku (Tokyo Trials Trilogy): Yume no sakeme (Cracks in the Dream, 2001), Yume no namida (Tears from the Dream, 2003) and Yume no kasabuta (A Scab on the Dream, 2006). In this trilogy, Inoue tries to clarify whether or not Japanese people had fulfilled their responsibilities for the Sino-Japanese War and the Pacific War.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2060

Sujata Tamang, Krishna K. Shrestha and Anthony Zwi

Local Consequences of Remittance Economy in Nepal

The remittance economy is one of the major drivers of growth in Nepal's GDP and is often considered as 'good' for reducing poverty and enhancing human development. Yet, what is less known is the process by which the male-driven remittance economy has changed gender roles within the households and community. This paper explores local consequences of the remittance economy in Nalma of rural Nepal and demonstrates that women are now mobilising remittances for minor household matters such as buying goods, but any significant mobilisation of remittances still depends on their male counterpart. Moreover, increased numbers of women have now become members of political parties, NGOs and local and state governments. Yet, they often occupy sub-ordinate positions, and many of them leave these positions once their husbands return home from overseas. This research implies that the remittance economy has brought some changes, but it has not done much for women's empowerment.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2280

August Tamawiwy

Proximity: A Response to the Death Penalty Policy and a State of Emergency in Indonesia

The state of emergency from the drug-related offenses in Indonesia has prompted the Indonesian government to declare war on drugs by killing drug addicts and drug traffickers through death penalty policy. This article considers the cases of a Filipino woman, Mary Jane Fiesta Veloso, a convicted drug trafficker who appears to be a human trafficking victim, and the unfair trial in the process of the execution of a Nigerian man, Humphrey Jefferson Ejike Eleweke. It highlights flaws in the Indonesian law systems used to kill drug offenders in the name of the state of emergency from drug trafficking. It also argues that the state of emergency in Indonesia is framed as, what Giorgio Agamben calls, the state of exception, while the death-row inmates are framed as *homines sacri*. This article develops the concept of proximity, proposes drug decriminalization, and an end to Indonesia's war on drugs as concrete solutions.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3180

Yoko Tamura

Shifting Fees of Civil Litigation and Lawyers' Fees to Losing Party for Real Justice

In the US, lawyers can direct their clients such that lawyers can only receive awards when winning in court. Even in federal civil cases, parties may get "punitive damages", known as "triple damages", such that the winning party would get more money than actual damages even after paying their legal counsels. In England, the losing party pays litigation fees (including lawyers' fees) of the other party. In Japan, parties can demand only actual damages. One usually should pay one's counsel's fees by oneself notwithstanding the result of the judgment except when ruled otherwise. Therefore, in Japan, the winning party would never be satisfied by receiving the whole amount of awards. Is it, however, real justice for the winning party? The losing party never loses everything.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3180

Vincent Louie Villaescusa Tan

Capturing the Filipino: Reconsidering the Interiors of Wili Fernandez

Pioneering Filipino interior designer, Guillermo "Wili" Fernandez, is known for utilizing traditional Filipino elements in his design projects. Often hired by the members of the cultural and political elite, Fernandez participated in forging the identity of a nation grasping for an expression it can call its own. This paper will analyze archival documents, mostly interior design perspective renderings from Fernandez's office, currently housed at The Museum of the De La Salle University-Manila. The study will focus on Fernandez's use of traditional elements in his design proposals for the Philippine Centers in New York City, Los Angeles and Sydney, and will situate these in the context of the debates on Filipino identity and expression that were prevalent in 1960s-1970s Philippines. This work is the initial step in the first monographic study on a Filipino interior designer, contributing towards a more critical understanding of Philippine design history.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2190

Rebecca Tan

Living as One United Peoples: A Study of Multiculturalism and Singaporean Nationhood

Multiculturalism has often been framed as a liberal project which seeks to maximise individual freedoms through a recognition and accommodation of cultural difference. However, such an approach ignores the reality of multiculturalism practised in illiberal settings that tend to emphasise communitarian goals over individual rights. Through a study of multiculturalism in Singapore, I argue that multiculturalism is put forward by the state as a nation-building effort to bridge ethnic and religious divides for the purpose of upholding societal cohesion and stability. However, multiculturalism is not merely a tool to increase inclusivity, but also functions to demarcate the boundaries of the nation. The creation of a national ethos of multiculturalism signals that one needs to demonstrate an acceptance of cultural diversity in order to be accepted as a legitimate and desirable member of Singaporean society, and failing to do so results in state and social censure.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 3020

Andrew Tan

Security in Southeast Asia

As the Asia 'pivot' appears very much to be a 'containment' strategy against China, it is increasingly evident that Southeast Asia has become a strategic battleground in the intensifying strategic rivalry between the United States and China. However, security in Southeast Asia should not be viewed solely, or even principally, through the prism of great power relations in the region and Southeast Asia's responses to them. Indeed, security challenges in the region are much broader and enduring than the intrusion of the great powers or the intensifying US-China rivalry. For instance, as a consequence of their historical artificial construction, the states in the region have faced enduring challenges to their legitimacy since the end of the Second World War and decolonization. The military in some countries has also remained a key institution and political player, and has been influential in affecting the course of domestic political developments.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3003

Lidia Tanaka

A Longitudinal Study of Discourse Quotatives in Japanese Women's Narratives

This study is part of a longitudinal project comprising ethnographic interviews with a number of Japanese women re-interviewed every couple of years (1989-2016) and examines their stories over a period of time. People's speech changes, particularly after major life-transitions (Rickford & Price, 2013; Wagner, 2012), and these changes are closely associated with identity or connection to social groups (Cameron, 2005; Chambers & Schilling, 2013; Tagliamonte, 2011). The interviewed women talk about many life-transitions they experienced such as getting a job, marrying or becoming mothers. In stage one of this project, discourse markers (DM) associated with youth language were analysed. Focusing on DMs, this paper is twofold. It analyses how quotatives are used in the narrative of five women's discourse throughout the years and, at the possibility of grammaticalization (the change of a word into a grammatical marker) of some Japanese DMS into quotative particles.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2130

Hiromi Tanaka

Sexualization of Japanese Women in a Global Postfeminist Era

This paper examines gender representation in Japanese media and popular culture, which constitutes an important element of the gender order (R. Connell) and plays a vital role in social construction of idealized notions of femininity and masculinity. To examine sexualization (APA 2010), I present the results of content analyses of media texts such as a women's magazine (an an) and promotion videos that recently became embroiled in scandal due to sexual portrayals of women. Analyses found that women are far more likely than men to be sexualized and objectified in Japanese media. This has increased and changed over time. Audiences are divided on their positions and critical discourses exist only temporarily due to a lack of organized action against sexism in the media. The paper discusses these findings in light of recent social developments and contributes to gender and media studies in Japan and beyond in a global postfeminist era.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2003

Shawna Tang

The State and Sexuality: Contestations in Singapore

In Singapore, political leaders have since the 1990s engaged with more liberal LGBT rhetoric in a bid to position the nation-state as a progressive global city. Conservatives, disillusioned by the state's trade-off between morality and economic ambitions, have increasingly taken an active anti-gay stance, while members of the LGBT community, politically emboldened and economically empowered by progressive global city projects, have marshalled their resources to fight back. This clash has led pundits to conclude that Singapore is witnessing a full-blown culture war. Understanding these clashes as 'merely cultural', I argue, obscures the material conditions (of nation building and global city-making) under which the state has sought to ally itself with conservatives on the one hand, and soften its stance against LGBTs on the other, exacerbating tensions between the two camps.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 3310

Juthamas Tangsantikul

Film as Historical Evidence: An Overview

In a classic text on cinema and history, John E. O. Connor argues that historians can use films as 'evidence for social and cultural history'. For the study of the history of material culture and the modernization of everyday life in Thailand, films can provide invaluable insight into social interactions and the meaning of material objects in ways that historical evidence cannot. Nevertheless, in order to utilise these rich and valuable visual resources, a systematic and informed approach is needed. This paper will present an overview of how feature films have and might be used as a historical resource for researching and reasoning about the past. The findings of this paper will then be discussed in relation to a small set of Thai films made between 1954 to 1961.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2040

Jhosephine Tanuwidjaya

Comics as a Medium of Communication in the 2014 Indonesian Presidential Election

The Indonesian Presidential Election in 2014 was arguably one of the most celebrated yet heated presidential elections in the country's history. Jokowi and his supporters like Generasi Optimis (Optimist Generation) waged an aggressive campaign that exploited cultural creativity. Generasi Optimis used games, animation, short movies and comics (called Jokomik) and increased the output and accuracy of the produced campaign materials. The comic division (Jokomik) initially created soft campaign comics on social media, but switched to hard campaigning shortly thereafter. They translated Jokowi's National Priority Agenda (Nawa Cita) into comics, created his biography in comic form and opposed 'black campaigns' by using an 'optimist mentality' in social media, which spread among grassroots citizens. The creative campaign as a whole was deemed a success, as Jokowi won the election and promptly created the Indonesian Creative Economy Agency, showing his deep commitment and investment in raising the Indonesia's creative industry standards.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2240

Ross Tapsell

New Media and Authoritarian Innovations in Malaysia

We are currently living in a peculiar paradox. Democracy – a political system based on the idea of the empowerment of individuals – is stagnating, but is doing so at a time when new communications technologies have provided a wider space for individual opinion and expression. Malaysia, as a place where the internet and social media platforms allow for a flourishing of news and views critical of the Malaysian government, but where its ruling coalition remains in power, is a good place to study this paradox. This paper examines the role of social media platforms in Malaysia's shifting information society, with particular focus on Malaysia's recent general elections. I explain how the Malaysian government has adapted and in some instances innovated to hold on to its key constituencies and voters.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2050

Paul Taucher

Command Responsibility at Prisoner of War Camp Trials

During the Japanese invasion of Ambon Island, a large number of Australian soldiers were captured by the Japanese army and navy. The prisoners were held on Ambon Island, where they were subject to physical beatings, deprivation of food and medical care, and summary executions. At the end of the war, the Australian military conducted trials for Japanese personnel considered responsible, both as direct participants, or as commanders of the participants, for the atrocities committed on Ambon Island. This paper will discuss how the doctrine of command responsibility was used at the trials of officers accused of responsibility for the mistreatment of POWs on Ambon Island throughout the war.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2060

Lee Hwa Teh

Malaysian Chinese in the Multi-faith context of Malaysia: An Analysis of Malaysian Chinese Buddhism

Malaysia is a multi-ethnic, multi-cultural and multi-faith country, where Buddhism, Islam and Christianity, as well as regional folk beliefs co-exist. This paper will explore the development of Chinese Buddhism in Malaysia in the context of the Malaysia's multicultural and multi-faith setting. In particular, it will examine the origins, growth, and development of Chinese Buddhism in Malaysia and the form it currently takes, now being referred to as Malaysian Chinese Buddhism. First, I will discuss Malaysia's religious beliefs and cultural diversity and how Malaysian society has merged traditional beliefs into its local culture. I will then explore how Buddhism was established in Malaysia and the developments it has gone through since then.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2170

Richard Thomas and Rhoda O'Higgins

Of Goddesses, Queens and Women: A New Study of the Bayon 'Inner' Bas-reliefs

Of all the aspects of the Bayon temple that have been discussed in the new era of dynamism that characterizes Khmer Studies, the inner bas reliefs that run around have continued to be overlooked or dismissed as a unstructured collection of Hindu images that post-date the reign of Jayavarman VII. Even within the book, 'New Perspectives on the Bayon' (2008), the story of the inner bas reliefs received relatively little critical scholarly attention leaving our understanding of their significance essentially unchanged since the colonial period. The research results presented here challenge the consensus view of the images, postulating that the inner bas reliefs were integral to the overall doctrine of the Bayon. As the most highly structured element of the temple architecture elucidated thus far, the reliefs provide further evidence of an underlying female substratum for medieval Khmer society.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2170

Ying Tian

Promises of Integration: Representation of Asian-Americans in Action-Adventure Film and Television

The medium of film and television has become more racially integrated in the 21st century under the effect of globalization, though many representations resist this integration. Central to this is whitewashing, a casting practice to ensure a white person plays a historically non-white character or to turn non-white characters white in Hollywood cinema. In this paper, I will argue that whitewashing in media culture has been an indelible spin-off from globalization to maximize Western cultural dominance and profits and that the remarkable use of whiteness provokes resistance among other ethnic cultural contexts. In particular, I focus on the action-adventure genre and the mutations that occur when representing Asians in American film and television. In contrast with black heroes, who are intended to appeal to blacks in blaxploitation films, the casting of Asian/American heroes in an attractive and non-stereotyped way is still a long way away.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2170

Doi Tomoyoshi

The Formation of Legal Citizenship and the Presence of US Military in the Asia-Pacific Region

After WWII, the United States created “the Ryukyu Islands” which largely overlapped with Okinawa prefecture and also included part of Kyusyu Prefecture. The United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands (USCAR) was set up there to govern a new US colony with a mixed population. To govern the mixed population (Ryukyuan, US military personnel, and non-Ryukyuan) in the Ryukyu Islands, USCAR created categories to identify them. One such categories is “Non-Ryukyuan” which did not include US military personnel and Ryukyuan. This “Non-Ryukyuan” was initially created as an administrative framework, but it began to function to differentiate non-Ryukyuan from Ryukyuan, and non-Ryukyuan faced ordeals to coexist with Ryukyuan as the majority population on the Ryukyu Islands. This paper will focus on the challenging experiences of non-Ryukyuan and try to shed light on US colonial governance from a Non-Ryukyuan’s perspective.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2070

Dirk Tomsa

Pollsters and Populism in Indonesia

Public opinion surveys and exit polls have been an essential part of Indonesian politics for more than a decade now. Some pollsters have become quasi-celebrities over the years, appearing regularly on television to discuss the latest survey results and political trends. But the industry is heavily fragmented, with more than twenty polling institutions registered with the General Election Commission during the controversial Jakarta election in 2017. This fragmentation has posed challenges to the credibility of the industry as ethical and methodological standards vary. This paper examines some of these challenges against the background of Indonesia’s continuing democratic stagnation. Focusing not only on the pollsters’ much-debated role during election campaigns, but also their ability to shape public opinion on key policy issues, the paper analyses to what extent the centrality of pollsters in Indonesian politics has contributed to the declining quality of democracy and the rise of populism.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2240

Etsuko Toyoda

Social Pressure vs Truth to Self: A Dilemma

This paper investigates family values, which are critical to understanding conflicts of ideologies. It examines family values expressed over selection of family name, and identifies underlying ideologies by analysing written and spoken discourses. This paper focuses on findings from an analysis of interviews conducted with people requesting choices in the selection of a family name. Civil Code Article 750 currently requires a married couple to have the same surname, which distresses some people. The findings suggest that the majority of such people have had life experiences which made them aware of the importance of an individual self. Despite the discourse conveyed by politicians, critics, academics and journalists who oppose reform of the law to include “deviant” families, these people are not egoistic people who pursue their own happiness over family. They are torn between the social pressure to conform and their earnest desire to be treated as an independent person.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 3180

Ly Tran

Interactions between Australian and Asian values and practices via the New Colombo Plan

Introduced in 2014, the New Colombo Plan (NCP) is Australia’s signature initiative of student mobility and public diplomacy. The NCP aims to expose Australian undergraduate students to the Indo-Pacific region and ‘broaden and deepen’ Australia’s engagement in the region. By 2018, the number of Australian students funded by the NCP to study and undertake internships in the Indo Pacific has reached over 31,000. Drawing on an empirical study which looks closely at the perspectives of students and staff involved in the NCP, this presentation examines the possible hybridity that arises from the interactions between the learning habitus Australian students have developed throughout their schooling in Australia and new practices they are exposed to in three Asian countries through the NCP. It addresses whether and in what ways Asia as a geographical, social, cultural and educational space can help to transform Australian students’ cross-cultural understanding and professional capability.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2240

Nhu Q. Truong and Juan Wang

When do Authoritarian Leaders Pass an Assembly Law? A Comparison between China and Vietnam

To regulate collective action in society, China passed the Law on Assemblies, Processions and Demonstrations (Assembly Law) in 1989 following student protests. In contrast, Vietnam has refrained from adopting an assembly law even after large-scale protests in 2014. When do authoritarian leaders resort to codification to control mass protests? A growing literature views judicialization as strengthening regime legitimacy, disciplining state agents, and ensuring elite cohesion. In this paper, I address a different question: when is codification chosen as an instrument of governance and control, as opposed to other means such as administrative regulations or repression? Comparing elite politics and social protests in China and Vietnam, two conditions affected the passing of an Assembly law in the aftermath of large-scale protests: (a) dominant political figures capable of wielding elite consensus, and (b) elites' preferences for more stable and consistently enforced measures, which law is better suited than administrative regulations.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 3180

Hsin-Hsin Tsai

The Significance and Influence of the 1990 Kunju Xuanji Taiwanese Video Recording Project

Kunqu appeared in the theatrical and musical history of Taiwan as early as the Qianlong period and, along with Jingju, became an integral part of the Taiwanese theatrical scene since the 1940s. In 1990, Taiwan's academic and cultural communities collaboratively made video recordings of the six mainland Kunqu troupes-altogether 135 pieces of theatre-the Kunju luying baocun jihua, later contained in 39 volumes published as Kunju xuanji. This set of visual texts constituted the first comprehensive set of recordings of contemporary Kunqu performance artists, aiming to be a fully representative of the different troupe and regional styles and to demonstrate the transmission and interpretations of Kunqu performance art. Not only did it serve as an important historical record, it has also stimulated the transmission, research and promotion of Kunqu domestically and internationally, as well as constituting a contribution to the development of contemporary Kunqu culture that contains distinctive "Taiwanese subjectivity".

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2170

Michael Tsang

Politics of Transmediality in Murakami Haruki

Many of Murakami Haruki's writings, such as Norwegian Wood and the first and second bakery attack stories, have inspired adaptations across different media and genres including comics, dance performances, artistic works, and films. Despite winning numerous prestigious literary awards, Murakami's fandom is typically more associated with popular culture. In light of Murakami's pivotal role in questioning the distinction between 'pure' literature (junbungaku) and 'popular' literature (taisho bungaku), this paper examines what sort of politics is involved in the process of such transmedial cultural production. Specifically, I will explore how issues such as gender, history, and capitalism are represented thematically in transmediated products. I will also study how the products' aesthetic representation conforms/challenges conventions of the new media platform. Focusing on these multiple approaches to politics and transmediality, this paper aims to study a much-ignored aspect in Murakami studies, and proposes a new research direction.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2010

Antoni Tsaputra

From Charity to Rights Based: Questioning the Paradigm Shift in Indonesia's Disability Policy

One of the key changes following the Indonesian government's ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2016 was the enactment of a new national disability law. This long-awaited new disability law marks a significant milestone in shifting the country's perspective towards disabled people; from a medical- and charity-based to human rights-based approach. This paper qualitatively examines if and to what extent the paradigm shift has happened; arguing that change is still at a superficial level. Medical and charity practices remain prevalent in disability programs, particularly at provincial and municipal level, as the Ministry of Social Affairs remains the leading ministry for disability issues with its new coordinating function. Actual changes in the rights-based policy implementation remain a challenge. Success will depend on a resolute and continuous disability rights campaign to keep pushing and monitoring this new policy implementation so that it can translate into real gains for disabled people.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 3310

Yuichiro Tsuji

Family and Judge in Japan

This paper first reviews several cases involving human rights issues that have arisen under Japanese family law and the constitution, including two relevant 2015 Supreme Court decisions. Focusing on the justices' opinions in these two cases, this paper will consider how the Supreme Court's interpretation works to send message to the two other branches of government: the executive and the legislative branches. The judiciary has struggled against the current of conventional and closed ideas in Japanese society.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 3180

Sachiyo Tsukamoto

The Silenced Memories of Trauma: Japanese 'Comfort Women'

The place of surviving Japanese so-called "comfort women" within transnational activism for redress remains ambiguous. Many activists in Korea and other countries invaded by Japan during the war, as well as in Japan itself, have not included Japanese survivors in their calls for recognition and justice. Many Japanese women who were indentured prostitutes prior to becoming so-called "comfort women" were excluded from victimhood status. Indeed, as Japanese nationals themselves, they were at times seen as implicated in Japanese imperialism. In this paper, examining written/oral life story of a Japanese survivor, Yamauchi Keiko, along with interviews with the journalist, Hirota Kazuko, who interviewed her, I will demonstrate how by bringing Japanese "comfort women" into greater focus we might better understand the collusion between the patriarchal state and nation in the silencing of the memories of trauma inflicted on Japanese survivors.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2060

Sarah Turner, Annuska Derks and Hanh Ngo

Food security via a Flex Crop? Volatile Star Anise Commodity Chains in Upland Northern Vietnam

Despite the multiple usages of star anise, a spice harvested from trees native to northeast Vietnam and southeast China, and notwithstanding its potential as a 'flex crop' due to being a key component in the pharmaceutical production of the anti-influenza drug Tamiflu, little is known about who cultivates this spice and how it reaches consumers around the world. Drawing on commodity chain analyses and recent 'flex crop' debates this paper analyses the roles of actors along star anise commodity chains originating in rural northern Vietnam. Qualitative fieldwork reveals the intricate and idiosyncratic nature of these commodity chains upon which ethnic minority cultivator livelihoods and, in turn, food security, depend. Financial gains have fluctuated wildly over time, with the rise and fall of global demand for star anise to make Tamiflu having weighty consequences.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3270

Caroline Turner

Transnationalism in Asian Art: Biennales and Triennales

Anthony Gardner and Charles Green have suggested in their major study of world Biennales and Triennales that these exhibitions 'have come, since the 1990s, to define contemporary art' (Gardner and Green, *Biennials, Triennials, and documenta: The Exhibitions that Created Contemporary Art*, Wiley Blackwell, 2016, 3). This has certainly been true in Asia where they have frequently played a critical role in art, locally and regionally, in circumstances of dynamic political, economic, social and cultural change. They have, at times, impacted on global art developments and have been significant as spaces for encounters and in creating new networks and relationships between artists, curators, art historians, institutions and audiences in the region and beyond. In this paper I analyse the significance of the phenomenon of the Asian Biennale in relation to local and regional contexts for contemporary art practice and in the formation of new transnational art histories.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2190

Christina Twomey

Reconcentration and the Camp System: The Legacies of the Philippine-American War

During the Philippine-American war (1899-1902), the US Army issued a series of 'reconcentration' orders designed to strangle support for guerrilla forces opposed to US colonial rule. Although not called 'camps', the zones thus created effectively operated as such. Despite the contemporary controversy over these tactics, the American reconcentration policy in the Philippines is the least studied aspect of that war. This paper suggests that reconcentration extended beyond the formal period of the Philippine-American war and was incorporated into the administration of the islands through local legislation. Further, during cholera epidemics in the early 20th century, the US authorities burnt down entire villages and reconcentrated the population in camps. Rather than being a temporary measure utilised during a period of martial law, reconcentration was thereafter built into the governance structure of the Philippines. The paper argues that histories of the camp system must take account of the implementation of reconcentration policies.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2060

Chalida Uabumrungjit

Accidental History: the movie collection of Tavisak Viryasiri

For most people, home movies are taken for granted. Whilst they provide insight into the mundane activities of particular families, such as weddings, funerals, birthday celebrations and holiday trips, their historical relevance is rarely considered. In this presentation I discuss the historical dimensions of a usually overlooked archive of home and news movies shot by the Thai businessman and film news reporter Tavisak Viryasiri. In the 1950s and 60s, Tavisak shot 8mm news stories on a wide range of topical stories for current affairs programs on the American television channel CBS. While waiting to record these important events he also took the opportunity to shoot footage of interesting aspects of everyday life in Thailand. Tavisak's archive provides a unique insight into the history of this period.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2040

I Made Utama

The Challenges of Small-scale Agribusiness Chains System in Bali

The small-scale agricultural system on the island of Bali has been challenged by the yearly increase in the number of incoming international and domestic tourists. The institutional consumers such as hotels, restaurants and catering services, as well as modern local consumers, are developing values that are difficult to be fulfilled by the existing small-scale traditional agribusiness chains system. Moreover, the changes in lifestyle, the increase of living costs and land prices as a result of tourism have generated an inefficiency and ineffectiveness within the agribusiness chain system. A significant number of small-scale family farmers have shifted their work to non-agricultural sectors, and furthermore, there is a substantial increase in changed land use from agriculture to non-agricultural purposes. In the future, local-modern and institutional consumers are expected to be dependent on foods that come from outside of Bali if there are no significant efforts taken.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3270

Lara Vanderstaay

Subverting the 'Good Wife and Wise Mother': The Roles and Public Persona of Xu Jinglei

This paper will examine how director, actor, scriptwriter and popular blogger Xu Jinglei has, in her film roles, both in front of and behind the camera, as well as in her public persona, provided Chinese society with multiple examples of women who defy traditional stereotypes of Chinese womanhood. These stereotypes include the concept of the 'good wife and wise mother' which continues to pervade contemporary Chinese views of women. This paper will undertake a comparative analysis of the roles of Xu Jinglei's characters in her films, her roles as director and scriptwriter, and her personal life. This study follows the work of Edwards and Jeffreys (2010) who argued that the cult of celebrity is significant in contemporary China, yet conversely has rarely received scholarly analysis.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2170

Kesava Chandra Varigonda

The Impact of Anti-nuclear Movements on India's Civil Nuclear Energy Policy

The construction and commissioning of nuclear power plants forms the crux of the Indian state's civil nuclear energy policy. The policy aims to increase the electricity generation capacity of nuclear power, particularly as a substitute to traditional fossil fuel-based thermal plants. These initiatives have led to the emergence of social movements from the periphery of India's civil society seeking to prevent the inception of nuclear plants in their midst. Drawing on social movement theory, this paper analyses the impact of anti-nuclear social movements on India's civil nuclear policy through a historical-comparative case study of three anti-nuclear movements in Haripur, Kudankulam and Kovvada. The paper demonstrates that the ability of anti-nuclear movements to impede the inception of nuclear plants is determined by a combination of three independent variables: the movement's strength; the politicisation of civil society against nuclear power; and the support accorded by influential political elites.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2050

Jarrold Vassallo

Microfinance as a Social Innovation: Empirical Evidence from India

In this paper, we examine the current state of the social innovation literature, asking what distinguishes social innovation from these related constructs. In undertaking this task, we conclude that social innovation is clearly delineated from similar forms based on four dimensions (main goal, central tensions, and approach to demand creation). Specifically, we argue that the distinct feature of social innovation is that it prioritizes balancing social and financial objectives. This distinctive feature raises the question of which type of organization is best suited to effectively implement social innovations. Indeed, social innovation is largely happening at the blurred boundaries. We provide empirical evidence of microfinance as a social innovation, occurring in hybrid organizations in the context of India.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2250

Maria Angelica Vicerál

Identity in Philippine Contemporary Art Museum of Contemporary Art and Design Exhibitions, 2012-2016

The paper explores exhibit narratives of the Museum of Contemporary Art and Design (MCAD) in Manila, Philippines under the De La Salle-College of Saint Benilde from 2012- 2016. These narratives will be framed under the concepts of: Hybrid Art (Levinson) and World Art Studies (Onians). The study answers the question: How do contemporary narratives of art in MCAD create discourses of hybridity in the context of world art studies? The museum produced exhibitions by collaborating with local and international professional artists and curators. From 2012-2016, the museum had a total of ten art exhibitions exploring sites of contemporary creativity translated into environmental and urban issues, cultural diversity and multi-sensory experience in art. From these concepts, diverse aesthetic narratives of the exhibitions will be plotted exploring victories and tensions in identity and art expression.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2190

Adrian Vickers

From Philology to Visual Cultures via Digital Humanities

Recent digitisation and documentation projects have demonstrated the wealth of visual and literary sources on and in Southeast Asia. Through a survey of these projects, I will demonstrate how classical approaches from philology and art history remain important for digitally based research. I will discuss potential ways of creating portals that link various kinds of on-line sources, and the ways that these relate to forms of analysis based around the use of narratives such as the Ramayana, Mahabharata and Panji Stories in Balinese art and literature. This kind of digitally based analysis provides continuity with the hundred-year legacy of Asian Studies at The University of Sydney, as well as having implications for conceptualisation of heritage in Southeast Asia.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2190

Mark Vicol, Bill Pritchard and Yu Yu Htay

Agriculture as a Driver of Social and Economic Transformation in Southeast Asia's Upland Regions

Analysis of contemporary agrarian change in the upland regions of Southeast Asia has hitherto focused primarily on the role of boom crops and agricultural commercialisation. In this paper, I problematise the dynamics of economic and social change in the uplands of Chin State, Myanmar, against this conceptual backdrop. I argue that in Chin it is misplaced to explain processes of upland rural change via an agricultural commercialisation narrative that over-emphasises the potential of commercial agriculture in household livelihoods in this region, and essentialises a linear process of capitalist transition. Instead, the dynamics of rural development in Chin consist of a more diverse set of interconnections, reflecting the manifold ways in which Chin households are inserted into the 'global rural'. I illustrate this via an examination of the patchy emergence of a cash crop, vis-à-vis non-local livelihood formation and pathways around the maintenance of local social, cultural and economic practices.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2280

Marika Antonia Vicziany and Jaideep Hardikar

Village India's Unresolved Water Crisis: Lessons from Food Security under the Incas, c.1200-1400

One of the greatest threats to Indian food security is the persistent water crisis experienced by farmers. The poorest and most marginalised farmers tend to live in arid or semi-arid regions which suffer from insufficient rainfall and the diversion of irrigation funds to other purposes. This paper discusses the unresolved water crisis in Maharashtra, and contrasts the water deprivation of poor farmers with the water wealth of rich farmers. The second half of this paper compares the water scarcity problems of Indian agriculture with the water management strategies used by the Incas in Peru. Using various Inca commentaries of the 16th and 17th centuries, together with recent fieldwork in Peru, it reflects on the question of why the Incas were better able to manage water resources (some 600 years ago) than India can today.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3270

Ramona Vijayarasa

Political Personas of Asia's Women Leaders and their Failure to Represent the Women they Led

As of August 2015, only 18 women leaders worldwide had reached the highest level of elected office. Contrary to expectations that women leaders will promote the interests of fellow women, it is a misconception and arguably an unreasonable expectation that a woman leader will necessarily promote the rights and interests of fellow women. Moreover, many such leaders are plagued by an embedded culture of "institutional masculinity" in most parliaments, making it difficult to introduce a women's rights friendly agenda, resulting in claims of "western feminism" at play. Yet, despite the limited positive roles that they individually play in the lives of the women they led, former women heads of state in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and the Philippines – like many in Asia – have been framed as Asia's tigers. Analyzing the image of the tiger, this paper examines the question 'For whom and what did they fight?'

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2050

Michelle Villeneuve and Michael Millington

Cross-cultural and Interdisciplinary Collaboration for Inclusive Education in Yogyakarta

Quality inclusion for students with disability requires proactive identification and removal of barriers that cause inequities. Collaboration is the cornerstone of inclusion and a persistent challenge for practitioners. This paper reports on an interventionist methodology to advance collaboration as best practice by developing the capacity of key stakeholders (family, educators, community) to work together to develop, implement, and evaluate the impact of inclusive strategies. Four foundational constructs comprise the approach: (a) Community of Practice; (b) Sociocultural Activity Theory; (c) Appreciative Inquiry; and (d) Action Research Cycles. This paper explores how the project elicited narratives and developed contextual maps as the basis for shared learning. It challenges traditional problem-oriented methods. It will explain the methodological tools used and their application to integrate Indonesia's inclusive education policy with best practice by focusing on successes, imagining what is possible, and drawing on collective strengths as the basis for program improvement.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2240

Saowapha Viravong

Unforgiven: Neutralism in the Lao Civil War as Populist Adventure

General Kong Le (1932-2014) was a colourful character during the Lao civil war in the 1960s, even appearing on the cover of Time Magazine in 1964. Yet historians have not given his role in that conflict due weight. A colonel in the paratrooper battalion, he staged a coup in 1960 while the royalist leaders were out of the capital. The Neutralists only held Viengchan for a few months, but events soon after saw Kong Le elevated to General and Defence Minister in the coalition Government, although he had become completely marginalised by 1966. Based on interviews with Kong Le in Paris in 2008 and research utilising Lao newspapers and journals of the 1950s and 1960s, I observe a society vulnerable to populism and hero worship of a naive yet charismatic figure. Although he was briefly successful, his efforts ultimately benefited the communist Pathet Lao and destroyed the dream of neutrality.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2070

Mun Vong and Kimhean Hok

Facebooking: Everyday Youth Politics in Cambodia

This paper takes the critical view of online activism as its point of departure and explores how Cambodian people's, predominantly youth's, activities on Facebook have spilled over into formal politics. Contrary to concerns that Facebook and other social media tools distract activists from more effective means of political participation, this paper suggests that Facebooking has contributed positively to offline political participation and more importantly the petty acts of discussing and sharing information on Facebook have in occasions, given the magnitude and favourable political context, succeeded in triggering changes in government decisions and behaviours. In developing these arguments, we drew upon everyday politics perspectives which provide the theoretical ground to qualify Facebooking as political and to make sense of their significance.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 3003

Archana Voola

Women and Food: Exploring Food Well-being in Poverty in India

This paper aims to contrast the dominant discourses of nutrition, calorie intake and food security at the intersections of women, poverty, and consumption. By exploring the everyday realities of poor women in rural South India and their interactions with food, the paper seeks to widen the evaluative scope of the Food Well-Being framework within transformative consumer research, subsequently igniting critical approaches for social change. Taking a transformative consumer research approach, this paper applies the Food Well-Being (FWB) framework (Block et al., 2011) as a lens to examine the narratives of 25 poor women from rural South India. The findings underscore the importance of the familial focus in evaluating FWB within the context of absolute poverty. The familial space is critical to understanding the relationship between poor women and food as it hinges on social structures, cultural norms and interpersonal relations that fix men and women into an unequal status quo.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2250

Dang Vu

Musical Analysis with Biological Software

Many Asian musical traditions instruct performers to elaborate on skeletal melodies. Composition and improvisation in these traditions involve concepts that are hard to articulate and require extensive feedback from instructors and peers. To supplement these elements of training, we can turn to computer analyses for insights. Specifically, biological software suites designed for analyses of DNA and protein sequences can be readily repurposed to study musical sequences. This research used free, online biological software programs to analyze transcriptions of vong co - a cornerstone piece in the cai luong theatre of Vietnam. The programs identified explicit and implicit elements of composition. The degrees of freedom between obligate notes, the hierarchy of pitches, recurrent melodic motifs, and elements of styles were also apparent with further analyses. The insights generated by these analyses maximize the value of recorded materials and supplement the rare opportunities to interact with the master performers of traditional genres.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2170

Yuyun Wahyuningrum

The Dynamics of Dissent in ASEAN's Human Rights Normative Framework

This paper examines the process of human rights norm contestation in ASEAN among civil society organisations. In applying the theory of norm localisation that was developed by Amitav Acharya (2004), it will also bring the author's experiences in participating and engaging different process of contesting human rights norms from 2009 to 2014. In exploring the internal processes of civil society on norm diffusion, it shows that the contesting global norms involve expanded constituencies at the local, national and regional level before they are presented to ASEAN. It also calls to perceive civil society not as single entity. Despite the fact that civil society is fragmented in term of positions, ideologies, approaches, and focuses, more and more ASEAN Member States contradict them with the creation of Government-supported NGO or GONGGO at the national and regional level. GONGGO has been used as a tool to legitimise the Government's acts and decisions.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3310

Prashant Waikar and Nursheila Muez

Maintaining Racial Domination: Analysing the Language-Game of Chinese Privilege in Singapore

This paper provides an analysis of the everyday workings of Chinese privilege in Singapore. Chinese privilege can be understood as the material and immaterial advantages Singaporean Chinese individuals acquire by virtue of their race. This paper argues that Chinese privilege is a manifestation of particular historical and contemporary conditions of Singapore society that renders being Chinese as socially, politically, culturally, and economically superior to other races. Conceptually, this paper is underpinned by Ludwig Wittgenstein's 'language-games'. The Wittgensteinian notion of 'family resemblances' provides the analytical tool to explain how and why these advantages can be identified and attributed specifically to Chinese privilege. This paper draws on discourse analysis of internet sources, as well as qualitative in-depth interviews with the Chinese and Malay-Muslims. This paper concludes by suggesting that though Chinese privilege is peculiar to Singapore, it must be understood as an iteration of the patterns of majoritarian privilege that recur globally.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 3003

Heather Walsh

The Development and Operation of the Indonesian Acquisitions Program

The National Library's Indonesian Acquisitions Program helps researchers place Australia in its regional and global context. With a history of collecting Indonesian publications and documentary heritage since the 1950s the Library remains committed to expanding our cultural engagement with our closest neighbour. Systematic collecting began in the 1950s when the Australian Government decided to invest heavily in ensuring that Australians had access to research-level library material in Asian languages. The Library's Indonesian Collection covers many subjects, including history, politics, current affairs, society and culture. Books, journals, government publications, magazines and newspapers are supplemented by full-text article databases, e-books, archived websites and ephemeral materials. In a small but significant way, we are building the collection to fulfil our mandate of a national collection of library material. The Library's four staff in Jakarta not only work to grow the collection but they also engage with the Indonesian library and cultural communities.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2040

Anne Walthall

Mass Movements in Early Modern Japan

This paper traces the history of farmers' opposition to governmental policies, commoners' attacks on wealthy merchants, and efforts by the marginalized – women and outcasts – to seek justice in early modern Japan. It highlights the iconic status of Sakura Sogoro, a seventeenth century martyr from Sakura near today's Narita airport, whose vengeful spirit caused his lord's downfall and led to his cult spreading across central Japan. It examines the language of petitions presented by farmers to their rulers to argue that yes, farmers were rational, but their rationality should not be assumed to match what is today considered rational. It posits a turning point in the 1780s: urban commoners decisively turned their wrath against merchants accused of wrong-doing instead of expecting government officials to look after their interests, and they called on the gods to vindicate their actions while farmers increasingly challenged commercial policies.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2060

Jessica Walton

Korean Australian Adoptees' Experiences of Dis/connection

This paper focuses on the experiences of adult Korean adoptees in Australia, as part of a larger study funded by the Academy of Korean Studies about Korean migrants in Australia and New Zealand. Drawing on semi-structured interviews with 15 to 20 Korean Australian adoptees, I argue that the idea of connection to a place of birth, such as South Korea, is not automatically given or understood as already connected. Instead, what it means to be 'from' a place and what it means to 'feel' a connection to a particular place are works-in-progress. To deepen this understanding of dis/connections to place, I approach the interview as what Pink calls a 'social encounter – an event – that is inevitably both emplaced and productive of place'. By drawing attention to place, the experiences told through interviews also become works-in-progress, as adoptees make sense of what it means to be transnationally adopted.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 3020

Yingfei Wang

Student Migrants and the Transformation of Hurstville in the 21st Century

This paper explores the connections between international student mobility and urban transformation in Hurstville, in southern Sydney. The increasing number of international students has had a powerful influence on Hurstville. Changes include growth in educational services such as tutoring classes and language schools; new food, service and entertainment businesses; new student housing; and new residential buildings targeting student investors. With convenient transport and diverse shopping and entertainment options, Hurstville has attracted many newly arrived Chinese students to choose it as their first stop in Sydney. This paper examines the role of Chinese student migrants as place-makers in the transformation of Hurstville during the past two decades. It will reveal the underlying forces and factors behind this transformation process and people's perceptions of it. The findings will help to build an understanding of how student migration is implicated with contemporary cities' transformation.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2110

Yang Wang

Examining the 'Mad Genius': Schizophrenia, Cultural Revolution, and the Art of Shi Lu

In 1970, the persecuted Chinese artist Shi Lu (1919-1982) returned home from a mental institution where he was treated for schizophrenia, and scribbled on top of paintings he created 15 years earlier during his trips abroad. These irrevocably "defaced" paintings were hidden from view until after the artist's death in 1982, an era of global reengagement for the Chinese art world. The paintings' gestural quality captured the imagination of art critics, who quickly named Shi Lu "China's Van Gogh." This interdisciplinary paper, grounded in art history, draws from neuropsychology to understand the extent to which mental illness, specifically schizophrenia, affected the work of an official communist artist whose legacy illuminates the transition between the Maoist and Reform eras, and by extension, reevaluates through a scientific lens the clichéd notion of artistic "genius" being yoked to mental illness.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2190

Ruobing Wang

The Everyday Leftover in Contemporary Chinese Art

One of the most important developments in contemporary art over the past twenty years has been the archaeological appropriation of everyday objects. This paper explores artistic experimentation of what it is like to be in the real world, through an appropriation of 'leftover' everyday objects with a focus on the practices of contemporary Chinese artists. Mainly investigating through the two case studies: Song Dong's Waste Not (displaying the lifetime possession of the artist's mother) and Xu Bing's The Phoenix (consisting of massive construction debris and tools from construction sites), the paper aims to contextualize 'everyday' as a kind of realism, which processes the unforced aesthetic statement with direct simplicity in registering the contradictions of daily life.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2190

Shih-Pe Wang

Literary Adaptations and Kunqu Performance of Yang Guifei

This paper begins with a discussion of Yang Guifei as a literary figure in the 'Song of Everlasting Regret' before examining two later dramatic adaptations, the Yuan play 'Rain on the Paulownia Tree in Autumn Night' and the Qing play 'The Palace of Eternal Life'. Tang poet Bai Juyi was the first author to portray this historical event with a lyrical tone and symbolic imagery, from an omnipotent narrative perspective. The main singer of Yuan drama is the male character Tang Minghuang, so we see a male-lead narrative voice. Only in the Qing play is the female voice of Yang Guifei fully represented, and even after her death, she was memorized and reshaped through Tang Minghuang's voice. This paper will also place an emphasis on how Yang Guifei's love and death is displayed not only by a female actor, but also by a male actor of the Tang emperor role in Kunqu performance.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2003

Ping Wang

Rivaling Beard and Eyebrows: Li Qingzhao's Dialogue with a Male World

Li Qingzhao (1084-1155?), arguably the greatest poetess known to Chinese history, managed to exert her influence and control of the textual and cultural artefact to strive for her own identity through her dialogue within a male world. This paper attempts to investigate how Li Qingzhao used the masculinized literary mode to express gendered views and emotions through her own narrative as well as through intertextual discourses that involve the expression or repression of the dialogic voices in patriarchal society. Of particular relevance to this discussion is Mikhail Bakhtin's heteroglossia and dialogism. In this paper gender is perceived as an aesthetic quality and a generic trait, as much as a social and cultural construct. The paper will explore how Li Qingzhao managed to construct new topics and sentiments with a self-assertive voice and enlarged the lyrical world by crossing generic and sexual boundaries.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2003

Yujiao Wang

Teochew Letters from Thailand: Building a Transnational Network between China and Thailand

Thailand is home to the world's largest Overseas Chinese communities consisting of Teochew, Hakka, Hainanese, Hokkien and Cantonese. This research aims to investigate the mental world of the most dominant group, Teochew Chinese, and explore their family history based on a newly available body of first-hand materials: Teochew letters. These letters are valuable artifacts that reflect the lives and struggles of the Chinese grassroots and how they survived and thrived in Thailand from the 19th century to the 20th century, which the official documents fail to record. Furthermore, it intends to understand the interaction between Chinese emigrants and their families and hometowns as well as overseas communities with an emphasis on the spiritual and cultural aspect. To apprehend the letters that are by nature inexact, elliptical and situational, it is also necessary to reconstruct the context in which they used to live and write.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2040

Lili Wang

Contemporary Chinese Political Art in the Domestic Media Environment

The paper reveals contemporary Chinese political artists' strategies and compromises as they seek social engagement in China. It is based on a case study of Chinese photographer and former journalist Ou Zhihang who records sensitive social issues in consistent nude push-up performance. For over a decade, the controversial photographs have circumvented China's censorship. This paper uncovers three perspectives of Chinese artists' battle against social amnesia: First, media logic (Altheide 1979/2004): how Chinese artists create media events to engage the public and perform online spectatorship over social issues. Second, strategic self-censorship: how artists employ implicit expression and emblematical metaphors to penetrate sensitive messages whose meanings are to be completed by the complicit imagination of the audience. Third, compromises: how the government propaganda artfully appropriates provocative artworks into a state spectacle (Debord 1967), composing a masquerade of free artistic expression in China.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 3003

Chenjun Wang

North Korea: Unveiled Through its Nuclear Ambitions

North Korea is framed in Western media as an opaque dynastic communist dictatorship. Yet it refuses to allow deflection of its policy of accelerated nuclearisation by international sanctions. Its behavior throws light on the ontological insecurity of the regime and the state in the context of new uncertainties in regional security architecture. This dynamic is seen in this paper to be the core factor that shapes North Korea's nuclearisation behaviour. Scott Sagan's constructivist understanding that "government's motivation to develop nuclear weapons" supersedes "technical capability to develop nuclear weapons" as an unshakeable imperative, informs the paper. The paper investigates ideational factors, such as national identity, political-military culture, and social norms of use of force, in North Korea in a constructivist analysis. The analysis leads to the conclusion that North Korea is unlikely to abandon its acquisition of strategic nuclear capability. The answer may lie in addressing North Korea's ontological security.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2050

Yun Wang

Christian Activism in Hong Kong and Opposition to State-Sponsored Nationalism and United Front Work

Religion has been used by state builders as the origin and inspiration of nationalist movements. Hong Kong's former and current rulers, the British colonial government and the Chinese Communist Party, do not overlook this important lesson and the latter especially has mobilized its united front apparatus to constrain its religious communities. However, the history and recent development of Christian activism in Hong Kong demonstrates an opposite version of this relationship: religion can be the source and inspiration of opposition to state-sponsored nationalism. It is not the inherited 'foreignness' or combativeness of religion driving confrontation, but an imagined antagonism given to it that triggers hostility and repression from the state and its apparatus. The rise of religious opposition also reveals that the seemingly unstoppable Chinese united front work has an ultimate weakness: Chinese nationalism it reliant on and alienates religious minorities and thus creates reluctant yet visible adversaries to its domination.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2010

Agung Wardana

Law and Environmental Justice in the Post-Authoritarian Indonesia

The historical development of environmental law in Indonesia has been informed by the dynamics of environmental movement. Two main innovative developments brought by the movement in the country have been the adoption of the legal standing for environmental NGOs and the class actions. In post-authoritarian Indonesia, affected communities and concerned groups have more frequently resorted their struggles for environmental justice to the legal mechanisms either through administrative or civil procedures. Although some court decisions have been in favour to their interests, many are denied, adjusted or interpreted by the government to put forward development projects. In this paper I examine the use of the state legal regime and its limitations in pursuing environmental justice in Indonesia. In doing so, I will closely look at three major cases concerning environmental justice: Semen Indonesia in Rembang, Central Java; reclamation of North Jakarta Sea; and resort development of Benoa Bay, Bali.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3180

Carol Warren

Between the Sea and a Hard Place: Fisheries and Livelihood Decline in a West Bali Coastal Community

Bali faces a crisis of 'overdevelopment' primarily resulting from the direct and indirect impacts of the unregulated expansion of tourism and allied industries such as real estate. At the same time this crisis is compounded by natural resource declines affecting parts of the island that have yet to see the supposed benefits of the transition away from reliance on primary industry economies. This paper focuses on a case study of a coastal fishing community in Jembrana, west Bali, which faces a number of serious environmental challenges due to overfishing, coastal erosion, mangrove destruction and the endangered species trade. These challenges have interacted in complicated ways with nascent prospects for tourism development. The promise of eco-tourism as an alternative income generating option is already proving a mirage, leaving villagers with few options that suggest the possibility of a 'sustainable' future for their economy and culture.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2130

Purawich Watanasukh

The Senate of Thailand as a Political Stronghold, 1979-1983

Thailand during the 1980s was described as a 'semi-democracy' in which elections were regularly held but the military and bureaucracy could still dominate politics through the appointed Senate. The transitory provision of the 1978 Constitution provided the Senate with the power to jointly elect the prime minister and to hold a vote of no-confidence with the House of Representatives during the first four years. This paper analyses the role of the military-dominated Senate during the first four years of the 'semi-democratic' government (1979-1983) and argues that the Senate was a political stronghold for the military and bureaucracy, choosing two prime ministers and providing the main support for the government in the parliament. I further argue that the Senate, under the 2017 Constitution, has a power similar to that of the Senate under the 1978 Constitution, showing an attempt to return Thailand to 'semi-democracy'.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3003

Prapada Watcharanat

Social Capital and Health of the Elderly

Data for this qualitative study was collected through in-depth interviews with healthy and unhealthy elderly people in the Ban Pak Bueng San Community in Bueng San Sub-district, Ongkharak District, Nakhon Nayok Province, Thailand and through focus group discussions with twenty-one informants consisting of elderly people, community leaders, community health officers, and health volunteers. The study found that the community had a total of eighty four elderly people. The community had three types of social capital influencing the elderly: family relationships; traditions and beliefs; and community social networks. All the elderly are taken care of by their families and this has culturally been passed down to the younger generations to accept the elderly as deserving of recognition and gratitude. The process of learning together is carried out through cultural and traditional activities. This has made the elderly physically and mentally healthy.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2200

Chenlin Wei

Love in the East and the West: Comparing Reflections in the Water and Romeo and Juliet

Most of the existing works on 'Romeo and Juliet' tend to compare it with 'The Butterfly Lovers'. However, the similarities between Romeo and Juliet and Li Yu's short story *The Reflections in the Water* (Ho-yinglou) have never been noticed. The two plays bear a close resemblance in not only the theme and plot, but also the profound influence that they both had upon readers, generation after generation. This paper argues that the similarities between 'Romeo and Juliet' and 'The Reflections in the Water' merit special attention and the comparison between the two will reveal cultural differences between the East and the West, especially pertaining to the concept of love.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2010

Enqi Weng

The Lee Media Dispute: Lee Kuan Yew's Legacy and #38oxleyroad

The family dispute over 38 Oxley Road, family house of Singapore's founding father, Lee Kuan Yew (LKY), spilled into the public sphere through social media. LKY's younger children jointly released a public statement stating their concerns as private citizens on how current Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong, and their eldest brother, were managing the issue of their family home and national heritage. This paper extends earlier thoughts on LKY and his legacy as the sacred centre of Singapore's national identity (Lynch, 2012; Couldry, 2007), that was affirmed through a mediated national mourning for him (Weng, 2016). It will look at LKY's controversial desires to demolish the house to prevent this sacralisation, and explore how binaries of private/public divide between family/public office, father/politician, home/national heritage, and son/Prime Minister have been challenged. Despite predictions of Singapore's liberalisation through the media in the 'internet election', events post-LKY has demonstrated otherwise.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 3003

Elizabeth Wichmann-Walczak

Gui Zhong Yuan (Treasure in the Chest): The Cleaned-Up Version of A 'Yellow' Play

In "Gui Zhong Yuan (Treasure in the Chest)-The Cleaned-Up Version of A 'Yellow' Play," Elizabeth Wichmann-Walczak provides a case study of one such "suggestive" play. Based on a pingju ("ping opera" of northeastern China) play that was "cleaned up" in the 1950s, the jingju one-act comedy *Treasure in the Chest* relates how Yue Lei, the son of the persecuted Song Dynasty patriotic general Yue Fei, is saved from pursuers by Liu Yulian, who hides him in her family's wardrobe chest, thus causing a comedy of errors with her brother and mother that ends with her betrothal to Yue. During the 2017-18 academic year, three retired Jingju master artists from the Jiangsu Province Jingju Company trained University of Hawai'i students to perform the play, culminating in performances translated and directed by Wichmann-Walczak, who here compares the old and new versions and examines the University of Hawai'i teaching, rehearsal, and performance process.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2170

Liana Williams and Rob Cramb

Critical Reflections on 'Going to Scale' in Agricultural Research for Development

Agricultural research projects in developing countries focus on modifying farming systems in order to contribute to higher-level development goals such as poverty reduction, food security and rural development. The success of these projects is tied to the expansion of benefits beyond the projects themselves—scaling out and up. There is significant pressure on research organisations and development actors more broadly to demonstrate the impact of their activities at scale. This paper will critically reflect on the process and impacts of 'taking research to scale' through three case studies in Southeast Asia. The cases highlight how the narratives and expectations around scaling are over-simplified, reinforcing a focus on binary adoption of research-driven technology, and are unable to account for the complex array of actors, motivations and ongoing learning processes that underpin efforts to take research to scale. This has implications for how researchers conceptualise and undertake their role in agricultural change processes.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2280

Sandra Wilson

Town and Camp in the Japanese Empire

The usual image of POW camps run by the Japanese military in the Second World War is of a remote jungle settlement, where Allied prisoners performed arduous work in dangerous conditions, far from the view of anyone except their guards and their fellow workers. Many camps, however, were situated in or near urban areas. Prisoners in camps near towns in Japan or elsewhere in the empire were plainly visible to locals, as were their guards. Many went out during the day to work in shipyards or mines with other labourers. Japanese staff moved in and out of the camps, and some lived in town rather than at the camp. Local people reacted to Allied prisoners in a variety of ways. Different accounts highlight pride in Japanese dominance over Europeans; pity for the prisoners; or anxiety that prisoners might be consuming more than their fair share of scarce resources.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2060

Monika Winarnita

Multimedia expression of Indonesian and Philippine mixed descent families in Melbourne Australia

Cultural studies scholars have analysed Eurasians as a multimedia commodity that is multicultural, global, and part of an upwardly mobile class that can be consumed by white, coloured, and mixed-race societies, including in Australia and Asia (Goon and Craven 2003, Matthews 2002, Handajani 2008). Through anthropological research, this paper focuses on multimedia hyphenated-identities, together with participant observation of intergenerational family relationships amongst mothers and daughters of mixed race descent drawn from the Indonesian and Philippine communities in Melbourne, Australia. In Australia these groups of women are part of the third largest, and steadily growing, Southeast Asian migrant population. They are active participants in the international flows of media, communication and ideas. The paper seeks to understand how family members of mixed Indonesian/Philippine and Anglo-Australian descent negotiate hyphenations of the self in society within the interrelated spatial scales of family/home, ethnic community, national and virtual space.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3180

Bronwyn Winch

Locating Power in the Spiritual Landscape: Understanding Security Needs and Concerns in Timor-Leste

In Timor-Leste, the spiritual landscape has important ramifications for many aspects of daily life. People often look to their relationship with actants of the spiritual landscape (ancestors, nature spirits and the Christian God) to identify sources of insecurity or misfortune they may be experiencing or, what can be done to improve conditions of their security and wellbeing. Faith is not only an abstract sentiment, but considered an actual energy-source which can power the protective capabilities of an actant. Despite this, notions of what constitutes security continue to be defined at the level of global (often western-centric) discourse. Drawing on fieldwork conducted in Dili and Viqueque across 2015-17, this paper demonstrates how focusing on people's relationship with the spiritual landscape – and the role that faith takes in this – can help us better understand people's security needs and concerns and in doing this, how to come to locally-contextualised methods of addressing these.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2020

Johanna Wong, Brigitte Bagnol, Mu Li and Robyn Alders

Multi-sectoral Collaboration in Support of Food and Nutrition Security in Timor-Leste

The Village Poultry Health and Biosecurity Programme, funded by the Australian Government and implemented jointly by the Australian and Timor-Leste governments, is an example of international governmental cooperation benefiting rural populations in Timor-Leste. Important features of this programme include program leadership roles within the Timor-Leste government at national, district and local levels, investment in cold chain infrastructure and training, use of participatory rural appraisals within villages, training for and implementation by members of the community, and consideration of the long-term sustainability of program activities. An associated research project, supported by the Australian Government and the University of Sydney, involves representatives from the Timor-Leste Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and each research village. These teams worked together within villages, collecting research data and disseminating a united message from the Timor-Leste ministries about the nutritional benefits of strategic animal-source food consumption as part of a diverse and healthy diet.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2290

Tin Kei Wong

Chinese and Japanese Womanhood: Through the Eyes of American Women Missionaries

Discussion of the history of Chinese and Japanese womanhood would not be complete if the work of Western female missionaries who arrived in China and Japan in the late 19th century is overlooked. This paper aims to explore the similarities and differences of Chinese and Japanese ideas of womanhood through the responses of American women missionaries. Presenting a detailed case study of Laura M. White, an American female missionary who worked in China for forty years, with a comparison of the general approach of missionary education for Japanese girls, this study shows that missionary women in China were concerned with the ignorance of Chinese women, while those in Japan were more concerned with the immorality of Japanese women. Also taking American Victorian womanhood into consideration, this paper attempts to reconstruct the complex interplay of different sets of feminine ideals when West met East.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2003

Wai Lun Max Wong

Judicial Construction of T'sip in Chinese Family Law in East Asia: A Comparative Perspective

Why did the courts in some East Asian jurisdictions give different interpretations of t'sip (concubinage) in the Chinese customary laws? This article argues that, because of the practical need to resolve Chinese family disputes, the courts in different jurisdictions were required to adopt the Great Qing Code ("GQC"), and to give effect to the interpretations of t'sip for preserving family order in the Chinese communities. Due to the complexities of the formation of the Chinese communities in the East Asian jurisdictions, the application of the GQC in courts was varied from one and another. Different approaches have been taken by the courts to interpret t'sip in different cases. The judges who were alien to the Chinese traditional legal culture were obliged to use their own ways to interpret the GQC, which led to the separation of the Chinese customary laws and practices from the legal development in Mainland China.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 3180

Wai-ho Wong

Children Literature and Enlightenment Education in Late Imperial China: The Poems of Huang Zunxian

Emphasizing intelligence, attitudes and ethics, traditional Chinese literati believe relevant education should be instilled during early childhood. This helps explain why a vast amount of children's educational texts such as 'The Thousand Character Classic' (Qianzi wen), 'The Trimetric Classic' (Sanzi jing), 'The Codes of Conduct for Students and Children' (Dizi gui) remain popular for a long period of time, and why children have to recite the full texts during their learning process. The literary forms in these texts are strictly regulated and the contents are too complex for young children. This paper compares contemporary Chinese nursery rhymes with these older texts to show how children's literature has developed. In addition, this paper also discusses how children's educational texts reflect the change of enlightenment education in late imperial China.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2110

James K. Wong and Anissa H. Yu

Disputing 'Democracy': Framing Contests Between Hong Kong's Blue and Yellow Ribbons

Hong Kong's Occupy Movement in 2014 divided the city into two camps of political forces—pro-establishment 'blue ribbons' and pro-democracy 'yellow ribbons'. The blues have been campaigning against the yellows by opposing the Occupy Movement and supporting the government's proposal of universal suffrage. Despite being labelled as anti-democratic by the yellows, the blues appeared to have utilized the idea of democracy in their mobilization strategies. This paper explores the mechanisms under which counter-movements (antagonists) draw on frames and ideologies from protagonists to persuade and mobilize authorities and bystanders. It focuses on how movement organizations of the two camps competed over the idea of democracy in terms of framing tasks (i.e., diagnostic, prognostic, and motivational) and frame alignment strategies. The analysis suggests an effective framing strategy for democratic counter-movements—skilful redefinition, rather than outright rejection, of democracy.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2050

Tammy Wong Hulbert

Navigating the Intercultural City

Dr Tammy Wong Hulbert is an artist, curator and academic in Melbourne, Australia, born in Sydney to Cantonese Chinese parents. She will reflect on her voice as an artist and curator focused on bridging and connecting communities. Her art and curatorial practice investigates the multi-layered and fragmented space between cultures, influenced by her family's intergenerational connection to Australia. She completed her PhD on *The City as a Curated Space* (2011) offering an alternative, more accessible yet parallel model of exhibition practices to the traditional museology. Stemming from this research, her projects are focused on working with various urban communities through social engagement to address issues of migration, belonging and encouraging an inclusive city. She lectures in *Curating Contemporary Art* at RMIT University.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2190

Jeremy Wood

The Jinsilu in Japan

There has been much research in recent years on the reception history of the Confucian canon in early modern Japan. This research has however mostly been focused on the Four Books and Five Classics along with the commentaries and glosses based on them. There still remain numerous important Confucian texts that are relatively under-studied. The *Reflections on Things at Hand* (Chn. Jinsilu), a southern Song (1127-1279) introduction to neo-Confucian philosophy, is one such text. The Jinsilu, compiled and edited by the great synthesiser and innovator of neo-Confucianism Zhu Xi (1130-1200) became a highly influential text throughout East Asia, and there were many commentaries devoted to it written in China, Korea, and Japan. The aim of this paper is to examine the extant Japanese commentaries on the Jinsilu in order to further the understanding of the reception of neo-Confucianism in early modern Japan especially in relation to Korea and China.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2170

Nicole Woolf

International Labour Standards and Institutional Context: The ILO and Myanmar

The ILO plays a vital role internationally in setting labour standards and developing policies that promote decent work. While there is debate within employment relations literature around its effectiveness, most studies focus on labour standards rather than the ILO itself. This research uses a neo-institutionalist lens to analyse the ILO as an institutional actor, and how it works through local context and a dynamic institutional environment to promote, monitor and enforce labour standards in Myanmar. The ILO has had many successes engaging the Government of Myanmar, in a state that has been transitioning from military dictatorship towards democracy since 2011. This research aims to investigate whether (and if so, to what extent) the ILO shapes and is shaped by the local environment of Myanmar. It relies on qualitative data drawn from interviews with ILO employees, Myanmar's Ministry of Labour, trade unions and employer associations.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2250

Matthew Woolgar

Confronting Enemies of the Revolution, Consulting Friends of the Revolution

The history of the Indonesian Communist Party continues to be vigorously debated within and outside Indonesia. However, attention has tended to focus on the events of late 1965 and the ensuing destruction of the party. This paper shifts the focus to the role of the party in the preceding 8 years, focusing on the case of West Java and drawing on oral history interviews and recently released documents. It argues that during the period of Guided Democracy (1957-65) the party became ever more entangled with the state at the same time as it was drawn into increasingly bitter conflicts with some state actors. In doing so it highlights the importance of looking beyond 1965 to understand the party's history, as well as the history of Indonesia in the 1960s.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2070

Courtney Work

When the Forest Falls: Lording it over the Water and the Land in Prey Lang Cambodia

Known across monsoon Asia by a variety of names, territorial spirits are inextricably embroiled in Buddhism and state politics, as well as in the micro-politics of resource access that determines business success, good health, and harvests. In a court of law, one swears an oath of truth to the spirit, and when caught logging illegally in the Prey Lang forest, one swears to the same spirit not to commit this crime again. But, crimes are difficult to decipher. As companies cut the oldest trees and plantations clear huge swaths of primary forest, some believe the spirit has no power. Homesteaders come boldly to clear saying, "we are poor, the spirit will help us", but they lie and sell timber for profit. Now, the rains shift from drought to flood and back again, illness strikes, the lies of politicians continue and some think the spirit owners are taking their land back.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2130

Terry Woronov

The Political Economy of Vocational Education: Lessons from China

The study of vocational education globally has largely been grounded in research questions and methods from Education and Development Studies, with a focus on policy and, to a lesser extent, pedagogy. My research in contemporary China approaches the issue of vocational education from the perspectives of political economy and anthropology, asking what we can learn from an in-depth, long-term immersive study of life in a vocational school. How does vocational education fit into – and reproduce – class structures? How does vocational education policy transform the experience and life chances of those who choose (or are forced into) the vocational sector? This paper will present research findings from 12 months of fieldwork in Nanjing, a provincial capital in eastern China, focusing on the ways urban secondary vocational schools are producing new working-class subjects for the changing Chinese economy.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2240

Peter Worsley

The Rhetoric of Paintings: Rituals and Balinese Painting in the Late 19th and Early 20th Centuries

Balinese paintings in the period between 1800 and 1940 potentially have much to tell us about the history of Balinese experience of and response to a time when the insistent, intensifying and transforming influence of Dutch colonial society and its culture became widespread in Bali. The painters and their works speak to us both about how the Balinese in this period thought about, imagined and felt about the world in which they lived and about the visual representation and communication of these ideas, imaginings and feelings in narrative paintings. It is with this in mind that I discuss aspects of how one might go about identifying the rhetorical configuration of paintings from this period and historiographical issues concerning the reception of these ideas, imaginings and feelings in this period. Particular attention is paid to the role of philology in this regard.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2070

Thomas Wright

Freshwater Management Practices and Tourism in Bali

Bali appears to be a water-rich island, dotted with flooded rice terraces, mountain springs, lakes and high annual rainfall. Research shows that the water table has dropped over 50 metres in some areas in less than 10 years and 60 per cent of watersheds are drying. This may be attributed partially to a significant shift in the use of Bali's natural environment and freshwater resources. While rice farming used to be the main industry and water-consuming activity on the island, tourism has now taken this position and there is growing concern over the mismanagement of Bali's water resources for tourism purposes. The aim of this presentation is to outline the consequences of a shift from agriculture to tourism for water management practices. Understanding management practices and anthropogenic drivers to environmental degradation is important to work towards the sustainable management of Bali's freshwater resources.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2130

Ka-Ming Wu

The Chaoyang Masses: Community Volunteers and Urban Culture in Beijing

Known as "Chaoyang Masses" (chaoyang qunzhong) in popular media, community volunteers are widely reported to have caught drug addicts or exposed underground brothels for the police in Beijing, China. Community volunteers are composed of retired men and women who perform street patrols in residential neighborhoods. Many would call them neighborhood-level agents for the state party but volunteers themselves speak of their service in terms of social contribution and honor. Based on interviews with a group of community volunteers in Beijing, this paper is based on a broader project I am conducting on volunteers and urban identities in China. It will show how volunteering is complexly constitutive to emerging public cultural values, gender and class subjectivities, and nationalist belongings in today's China.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2110

Fengshi Wu

Beyond Regime Characteristics: Environmental Governance in Transitional States

Counter to hopes of many, the processes of political transition from various forms of illiberal rule to democracy have produced mixed, if not disappointing, effects on the environment in the post-Cold War era. Deforestation, excessive land reclamation and natural resource extraction, wildlife loss and pollution are prevalent problems accompanying the often turbulent, non-linear process of political regime change in most developing countries with very few exceptions. With recent evidence from Kazakhstan and Mongolia, this paper intends to specify the particular challenges faced by states that go through democratic consolidation to build up environmental governance. In addition, it also explains why some non-democratic countries can achieve environmental goals in spite of political structural constraints. The paper extends the findings from the above two cases to discuss some of the recent trends of environmental governance (reform) in some of the Mekong region countries such as Vietnam.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 3270

Cuncun Wu

Lewd Nuns and Dangerous Sex

In Ming and Qing erotic/pornographic stories/novels (such as *Sanyan*, *Enemies Enamoured* or *Guwangyan*) it is not unusual for nuns to feature in the role of sexual guru to wanton women. Skilled at manipulating weaknesses and corrupting women from good families, nuns employed their influence over laywomen to set up illicit affairs and indulge their desire. Laymen lured to convents rarely escape with their lives. Possessing preternatural lust, superior technique, and greater stamina, there was little that ordinary men could do to match them. The arrival of extraordinary men leads inexorably to the nuns' demise. This paper examines variations in the structure of lewd nun tales as they operate within and between texts. In particular I will consider how this leitmotif relates to rubrics of gender, seniority, and what I am provisionally naming "institutional integrity" as a discursive extension of patriarchy and the patrol of male and female realms.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2003

Hsin-Fang Wu Wu

The Expatriate Memory of the Great War: The War Memorial in Shanghai 1924-1947

This paper studies the history of a war memorial built in the Shanghai Bund in 1924, which was created to honor the soldiers of Shanghai's foreign communities who were killed during the First World War. Relying on the archival documents and newspapers preserved in the Shanghai Municipal Archives, the Bibliotheca Zi-ka-wei, and the Institute of Modern History in Academia Sinica, I reveal the power struggles between different groups in Shanghai since the establishment of this memorial. I analyze the annual ceremonies and speeches that were held on Armistice Day and other commemorations held in front of this memorial by Shanghai's foreign communities and also discuss the observations of Chinese spectators who had somewhat different attitudes toward these commemorations. This paper examines how this memorial created a new civic space that held the foreign and Chinese communities together but also generated various responses toward it.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2070

Harry Yi-Jui Wu

Tropical Stupor?: Patients Affected by Earthquake and Tropical Weather in Colonial Taiwan

In this paper, I discuss how colonial Japanese physicians developed theories of trauma in 1930s colonial Taiwan when investigating the survivors of a severe earthquake. In 1935, Naka Syuzo, a psychiatrist of Taihoku Imperial University, examined the psycho-neurological symptoms of 389 Taiwanese patients after an earthquake and concluded that they suffered from a neurological rather than psychogenic disorder. Their symptoms resembled what the German anthropologist and physician Erwin Baelz had defined as *Emotionale Lähmung*, a type of psychogenic acute psychosis. Naka compared *Emotionale Lähmung* with shell shock, and argued that the symptoms of Taiwanese people were associated with altered autonomic nervous systems, influenced by the tropical weather. I analyse how German psychiatric insights, as interpreted by Japanese physicians, were applied in colonial Taiwan to support the then-popular discourse of tropical neurasthenia.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2200

Annie Yuan Cih Wu

Social Costs of Remittances: East Timorese Migrant Workers in Australia's Seasonal Worker Programme

This paper examines the Australian Seasonal Worker Programme, which has been running between Australia and Pacific Island nations and Timor-Leste since the commencement of its pilot scheme in 2008. Despite the scant number of workers from East Timor (just 327 by the end of June 2017), nearly half of returnees keep working for approved employers within the six-months working visa. During the absence of migrants from the communities, what opportunity costs and social costs exist for the 'left-behind' households in sending villages, and how do communities account for and manage their absence? How do the seasonal workers themselves experience work in Australia and how do these experiences affect their decisions whether to return? This paper seeks to answer these questions drawing on data collected during fieldwork.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 3020

Li Xiaoxuan

Chinese Legends in Kogury? Tomb Chamber Murals: A Study of the Murals from Tomb No.4 of Wukuifen

Tomb No.4 of Wukuifen, Ji'an, is a tomb with murals of a high rank Kogury? nobleman from the 7th century. In the murals, a group of deities have been painted to display stories about the birth of human beings and civilization. This paper compares the mural from Tomb No.4 of Wukuifen with relevant Central Plain paintings to understand the process of localizing immigrant culture in Kogury? murals. By deification of the ancestors of human beings and heroes of civilization, Chinese historical legends were re-pictured into the myth of Kogury?. This paper also presents an investigation into Kogury? murals through time. In the time of tomb No. 4 Wukuifen, the divinity of the universe born out of Chinese religion was particularly emphasized. This phenomenon may resonate with the development of Kogury? religion. These images supported the cultural tradition and met new needs therein.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2190

Ke Xu

The Chinese Maritime Security Strategy in the Xi Jinping's New Era

At the 19th National Congress of Communist Party of China (CPC), President Xi Jinping who became CPC leader in 2012, was re-elected for another five-year term. President Xi declared that China has entered a New Era. The paper looks into the Chinese Maritime Security Strategy in the Xi's administration (2012-2022), i.e. the New Era. The paper examines the on-going Chinese anti-piracy operations in the Indian Ocean and the China's strategy in dealing with the maritime disputes in troubled waters. The paper argues that China's maritime security strategy in Xi's New Era has been integrated into China's "Belt and Road Initiative". Bearing its great vision and national interest in mind, China is willing to adopt more flexible tactics to negotiate with its neighbors on maritime issues.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 3200

Raj Kumar Yadav

The INGO-led Development Discourse and its Impact in Nepal: A Decolonising Perspective

International non-government organisations (INGOs) have treated Nepal as an exotic space in which to 'dance with development'. Their metanarrative bent on a western view of technological development has earned both appreciation and scorn around their engagements in Nepal. On the one hand, their centrality in mainstream development has received praise, while, on the other, their promotion of neoliberal structural adjustment has been widely condemned. Hence, in this paper, embracing a context-specific, critical analysis of INGOs, I examine epistemological underpinnings of INGO-led development discourse in Nepal. I then demystify their imported vision by exploring inter alia whether and how they have enforced a neo-colonial development paradigm, created dependency and bred corruption, and contributed to failed development in Nepal. Finally, I conclude with how local development actors address the role of sociocultural and political environment and; thus, view culturally relevant 'home-grown' approaches to development as an alternative discourse to INGO-led development.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2290

Beth Yahp

The Sultan and the Song

This paper focuses on the intertwining narratives of the Malaysian National Anthem (which reputedly originated in France and travelled to Malaysia via the Seychelles), and of Sultan Abdullah of Perak, whom the British exiled to the Seychelles after the Perak War of 1876. Into these contested narratives of national pride and anti-colonial resistance, and of failure/exile and recuperation/repatriation, I interject an autobiographical travel narrative while researching the roots of the song and the descendants of the Sultan as a means of interrogating the production, circulation and remediation of these contested cultural artefacts. I examine 'failure' narrated as 'national success' and reflect upon the qualities that have enabled the story and song to travel so well: simultaneously popular and elitist, mutable and able to be re-purposed, both allophone (other/sounding) and nationalistic as they move through locations and socio-cultural strata like contaminants despite the state's or narrator's best efforts at containment.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2020

Lu Yang

Dependence Structures and Systemic Risk in China's Credit Bond Market: A Wavelet-copula Approach

In this study, we employ the wavelet-copula approach to investigate the dependence structures and the conditional value-at-risk approach to calculate the systemic risk in China's credit bond market. Evidence shows that the dependence structures in China's credit bond market are symmetric based on both the static and dynamic copulas, regardless of term structures and time scales. Moreover, the dynamic copula performs better than the static copula, and the Student's-t copula performs best. Further, we find that the systemic credit risk is low and relatively stable for the middle term while high and relative variant for the short and long terms. Meanwhile, the systemic credit risk increases within China's credit bond market after interest rate liberalization. The empirical results can provide useful information for both policymakers and investors.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2250

Guohua Yang

On the Construction of the World Trade and Investment Organization

Great achievements have been made by the WTO in its first twenty years, while challenges also emerge, especially in the new round of negotiations which have come to a standstill, leaving emerging issues in international trade unaddressed. Elevation of trade rules and unification of investment rules have become urgent in the era of globalization, and the text of TPP has provided a perfect example of this elevation and unification. It's time for WTO members to consider a convergence of trade and investment rules, based on the text of TPP, and even a new organization, i.e., World Investment and Trade Organization. In this aspect, China may play a more important role.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2250

Mei Yang

Between Plurality and Otherness: Fantasy Films in 2010s China

In the 2010s, fantasy films with spectacular visual effects dominate film markets in China and Asia. These films demonstrate that digital cinema and computer-generated imagery, a trend in global cinema, has provided ways for Chinese cinema to both compete and collaborate with Hollywood. Rather than see these fantasy films as purely escapist, this paper analyzes how contemporary fantasy films reemploy traditional mythological tales to visualize the otherworldly in a modern world. My study compares how the human and humane is understood in traditional tales as well as in these fantasy films, examining the concepts of plurality, otherness and strategies of special differentiation. I focus on films adapted from 'The Classic of Mountains and Seas', a classic compilation of geographical accounts and mythologies that existed since the 4th century BC. At various and specific points, a contemporary monster film deviates from or reconnects with the imaginative world of early China.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2170

Wei Yang

Gendered Labor Migration in Asia: Low-Wage Chinese Female Migrant Workers in Singapore

Asian migration studies have focused on migrant women as domestic workers and on women's migration from countries such as the Philippines and Indonesia. The experiences of Chinese female migrant workers who are mainly concentrated in manufacturing and service sectors have received little attention. By examining the trajectories of low-wage female workers from China to Singapore, this research situates their migration within the interaction between structure and agency, and gives a greater consideration to how various social and cultural institutions interact with gender to initiate and mediate women's migration. Interviews have been conducted with female migrant workers in manufacturing and service sectors, and with their male counterparts, supervisors as well as recruitment agents. By exploring the experiences of Chinese female workers in Singapore, it attempts to bring new insights into the field of gendered labour migration in Asia.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3200

Seiko Yasumoto

Transformation of 'Jin' from Edo Politics to Pop Culture

The manga 'Jin' is one of the rare genres of Iryo Manga (Medical SF Manga) based on tumultuous political times within the Edo period from 1641-1853 in Japan and particularly the Dutch influence on Japanese medicine. The study argues that 'Jin', in manga format, is significant in bringing Japanese history into a contemporary alloyed fantasy and reality context across a plurality of media formats. The manga was adapted and remade into a TV drama 'Jin', broadcast by TBS in 2009 and again in 2011; a Korean MBC adaptation was released in 2012; while, almost concurrently, a film version was produced in 2010; while an adaptation for theatre was first performed in Kobe at the Takarazuka Theatre in 2012. This paper explores how through the process of adaptation, core elements of storytelling, foregrounding and culture are transformed within four different texts. The theoretical framework utilises textual, foregrounding and audience analysis.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2020

Kenichi Yasuoka

Ownership and "Foreigner" in Occupied Japan

The surrender of the Japanese Empire resulted not only in the removal of colonial territorial boundaries, but also the redefinition of former Japanese colonial subjects, namely Taiwanese, Korean, and Chinese both in Japan and in its former territories. Such people who continued to live in Japan after the war were redefined as "foreigners". This redefinition removed their rights to purchase and own property and assets, particularly after the 1949 Chinese Communist revolution. This paper will focus on the activities of the Minshushugi Yogo Domei (League for the Defence of Democracy), an organization formed by Chinese, Zainichi Koreans, and Japanese people to protest against this new government policy and protect their rights and livelihoods. This example will offer insights into how the process of othering was intertwined with issues of capital and migration by controlling these basic rights unquestionably entitled to "Japanese" but not to these former Japanese subjects.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2060

Winnie L M Yee

Animalscapes and the Condition of Existence in Post-Socialist Chinese Literature and Cinema

Although Jia Zhangke's films have been widely analyzed for their stylistic experimentation, his use of animals has yet to be discussed. In 'The Condition of Dogs' (2001), dogs are metaphors for the entrapment of human beings, and in 'A Touch of Sin' (2013), animals are constantly juxtaposed with the Chinese people, in terms of desire, instinct and emotion. Mo Yan's historical fiction 'Life and Death Are Wearing Me Out' (2006) presents the development of modern Chinese society from the perspective of animals, and 'Pow!' (2003) deals with humans' carnivorous cravings, consumption and production. Both texts blur the distinction between humans and animals. By using animal metaphors for human actions and giving animals human attributes, Mo and Jia mock the cannibalism of the new China. The theories of scholars such as Jacques Derrida, Timothy Morton, Cary Wolfe and Stacy Alaimo will form the foundation of this research.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 3270

Michael Yeo

A Peripheral Port in a Global Age: The Founding of Sandakan, 1878-1915

This paper will present a socioeconomic history of Sandakan, the capital of British North Borneo. Despite significant security and economic risks due to its peripheral location, Sandakan became a bustling port town after its founding in 1878, specialized in the export of tobacco, timber, and exotic commodities. As a transregional port, it developed strong commercial links with southern China, the Straits Settlements, the Sulu Archipelago, and northern Australia. The question here is why Sandakan survived and thrived when previous attempts to found footholds around northern Borneo since the mid-eighteenth century had fallen short of expectations. This paper has two objectives. First, it will uncover the factors that enabled the successful founding of Sandakan, investigating how its pioneers circumvented the problems that undermined its predecessors in the region. Second, this paper will examine how Sandakan was gradually integrated into a system of global exchange in people, goods, and ideas.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2110

Woonkyung Yeo

Years of Living Competitively: 'Revolution' and the Politics of Sports in Indonesia in the 1960s

In the late 1950s, as the hostility between Indonesia and the United States intensified, Sukarno promoted the idea of "Revolution." The main goals of the Revolution were the integration of the country and the struggle against imperialist powers. As a way of accomplishing these goals, sports were manipulated. Group sports such as football were propagandized as a tool for enhancing "revolutionary" spirit for fighting together for a common goal. In addition, Sukarno initiated the birth of the "Games of the New Emerging Forces" in 1963, which was invented as an alternative to the Olympics. This event soon became a symbol of the Revolution against imperialist powers and of the heightened status of Indonesia in international politics. By utilizing government archives and newspapers, this paper attempts to investigate the intertwined relationship between sports and politics in Indonesia, especially in the context of the "Revolution" and the Cold War.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2070

Pichamon Yeophantong

Activist Networks and Resource Governance in Authoritarian Southeast Asia

This paper interrogates the conditions under which authoritarian regimes, together with foreign investors originating from illiberal countries, can be held to account for the adverse social and environmental repercussions of large-scale resource investment in Southeast Asia. Focusing on Cambodia, Laos and (pre-2016) Myanmar, it examines four major Chinese and Vietnamese resource projects. In the absence of accountable institutions and the transparent enforcement of regulatory safeguards, the paper argues that activist networks have played a critical role in overseeing government decision-making and fostering investor compliance. Sustained resistance from these networks is revealed to aid in the creation of innovative accountability mechanisms that can serve to bypass and/or subvert state restrictiveness.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 3270

Elvin Yifu

Activism as Ethical Space

In India, the marginalization of tribal communities, or adivasis, has propagated the rise of tribal welfare organizations. In this paper, I examine two such organizations, Vanavasi Kalyan Ashram and Thudum Debba, and their activism for the tribal communities in the region of Telangana. I argue that tribal activism by both groups form two competing projects of the 'ethical', that is, conscious efforts to define what is good and true for the tribal communities. Moreover, I argue that activists in both organizations are ethical agents in the Foucauldian sense, possessing the capacity for self-formation. I do so by extending ethics as an analytical framework and by examining 'ordinary ethics' in the everyday lives of the activists. Thus, activism is not merely advocacy or a 'struggle against the state'. It creates a space for organizations to interweave truth claims with morality and a space for activists to be moral and ethical agents.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2290

Ming Li Yong

Knowledge Flows along the Mekong: Participation and Accountability in Hydropower Governance

The heavily scrutinised Mekong River Commission's Procedures for Notification, Prior Consultation and Agreement (PNPCA) have been put to the test for three Lao dams to date—the Xayaburi dam in 2011, the Don Sahong dam in 2014, and the Pak Beng dam in 2017. As part of the PNPCA processes, public consultations were held in Thailand, Cambodia, and Vietnam. This paper will examine the politicisation of knowledge flows constituting these consultation meeting spaces in Thailand and Cambodia, which bring together not only state and non-state actors, but also multiple ways of understanding the Mekong River. These flows of knowledge and the dynamics through which they shift between stakeholders are infused with tension, reflecting the uneasy relationship between transparency, accountability, and participation in environmental governance. The limits of these knowledge flows are equally important, shedding light on how hydropower development on the Mekong River has been implemented, contested, and understood.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2280

Jin Yoo

Rereading the Texts of a Blind Botanist: Georg Everhard Rumphius and his Intermediaries

Living on the island of Ambon from the age of 25 until his death, Georg Everhard Rumphius (1627-1702) explored, experimented, and wrote about the natural world of seventeenth-century Indonesia while working as an administrator for the United Dutch East India Company. His knowledge of the flora and fauna of the islands was best encapsulated in his now best-known work, 'Het Amboinsch Kruidboek' ('The Ambonese Herbal'). This paper attempts to explore how one might read Rumphius' texts as a site of cross-cultural interaction between a European naturalist and local practitioners of medicine. Who exactly were these intermediaries of local medicinal knowledge and how was this knowledge actively re-constituted through the process of documentation? By reading modern Malay textual sources alongside early modern Dutch materia medica, this paper attempts to historicize how categories of difference, between "medicine" and "superstition" for example, came to be manifested in early modern understandings about Indonesia.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2070

Lisa Yoshikawa

What's Science Got to Do with It?: Asian Studies in the Anthropocene

Traditionally, Asian Studies has flourished based on individual and collaborative research in the humanities and social sciences. Recent framing of the current era as the Anthropocene, a geological epoch in which humans are altering the planet permanently, encourages the natural sciences to join our field. Science and Technology Studies scholars have led this effort, although a wider collaboration with hard scientists seems crucial as our social, political, and economic activities irreversibly transform our environment at an unprecedented pace. Japan's modern nation and empire building, for example, mobilized humans and non-human animals to establish imaginary territorial borders and distinct hierarchies within and among nations. The process included categorizing and selectively protecting animals, to create national symbols and consequentially disturbing Earth's biodiversity. Through history and philosophy of speciation and animal conservation, this paper explores the challenges, benefits, viability, and necessity of moving beyond the traditional interdisciplinarity in Asian Studies.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2070

Mitsuhiro Yoshimoto

Anthropocentrism of Japan's Postmodern Animals

Animality has been a key concept in a Japanese postmodern theory, above all in the work of its leading advocate Azuma Hiroki (cf. Otaku: Japan's Database Animals; General Will 2.0: Rousseau, Freud, Google). Azuma claims that postmodern Japan belongs to the age of animals, in which humans are replaced by post-historical animals whose primary goal is to satisfy their desires through the act of consumption. Through this paper I will reexamine Azuma's argument on animality by first treating it as a philosophical idea that can be discussed without reference to "postmodern" Japan and its historical specificity. Particularly close attention will be given to the differences between his conceptualization of postmodern animals and the problematization of animality carried out in the trans-disciplinary fields of the environmental humanities and ecocriticism. I will then explore the unconscious critical agendas underlying Azuma's idea of animality in relation to the socio-political conditions of contemporary Japan.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 3270

Faris Yothasamuth

Orientalist Translation of King Vajiravudh as the Post-colonial Movements of the Semi-colonial Siam

This paper examines the translation of four Sanskrit literatures by King Vajiravudh of Siam using the theories of post-colonial translation. These four texts, which are The story of Nala, Shakuntala, Savitri, and Priyadasika, were translated to Thai from the orientalist-translated English versions. This act of translation can be seen as the appropriation of western Orientalist discourse. However, Vajiravudh tried to outwit Western orientalist in translation by deploying many techniques to assert that Siam also had a civilization that can be linked back to the ancient Indic civilization. This paper argues that the translation embodies the complex desire of Siamese elite who want to both emulate the West and resist it at the same time. This was caused by an anxiety-and-desire sentiment toward the West which resulted from the semi-colonial condition of Siam.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2110

Sokphea Young

Social Movements and the State in Cambodia

As Cambodia's economy has grown and its political system evolved, bottom-up counter movements have begun targeting the state. The ultimate aims of these actions are generally to seek restitution and remediation of the adverse impacts of development. Drawing on popular cases, including conflict over land and natural resources in urban and rural areas, this paper examines the impact of state responses to social movements. The paper argues that these state responses are mediated by social movement actors' identities, autonomy and resources. Influenced by the current political context, the state tends to concede to those movements whose identities and autonomy appear not to be driven by NGOs or foreign donors, on the one hand, and often represses those which appear to be supported by the latter, accusing them of interfering in domestic politics, on the other.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 3310

Haiqing Yu

Daigou, Chinese Mobility and Micro-entrepreneurship in Australia

Chinese mail courier (kuaidi) services have proliferated in parallel with discount pharmacy outlets in Australian major cities, as entrepreneurial Chinese migrants, students, visitors, and tourists have created an intensive shopping craze for Australian baby formula, nutrition supplements, skincare and sheepskin products. Shoppers, known as daigou (proxy purchase or intermediate shoppers), buy Australian local products at discount pharmacy outlets and sell them to customers back in China through kuaidi services. Daigou has enabled many Chinese living in Australia to become micro-entrepreneurs through social media marketing. The daigou-ers have caused a media panic in Australia about Chinese invading and disrupting Australia. The complex intertwining of Chinese mobility between China and Australia points to a new interzone that blurs the distinction between migration, tourism, education, and trade. This paper points to the importance of Chinese everyday mobilities in generating new cultural forms, discursive trends, and volatility in Australia's engagement with China.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2240

Luyao Yu

Massacre, War and Women: A Metaphorical Reading of The Flowers of War

'The Flowers of War' (2011) by prominent Chinese writer Yan Geling, is a novel with strong metaphorical significance. In light of New Historicism, this paper will analyze the specific metaphors (eg. the church, rape and the female body, the title) in the text and examine its breakthrough as a work of both "Massacre Literature" and World War II Literature in the contemporary Chinese context. Meanwhile, drawing on the theories of Postcolonial Feminism, this paper will discuss the significance of narrating the story from the perspective of a twelve-year-old girl, and thus point out that in focusing very much on the women's stories instead of the grandeur historical event, this novel subverts the male-centred discourse tradition of Chinese Anti-Japanese War literature, explores both the nobleness and cruelty of the human soul, and finally, provides an unusual imaginative consolation for this grave ethnic trauma.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2010

Yiwen Yuan

The Disappearance of Lakes as Urban Processes: The Case of Wuhan

This paper explores how nature-human relations have been shaped and reshaped in an urban environment, via the processes, mechanisms and politics of lakefront land use changes in Wuhan. Known as "the city of one hundred lakes", Wuhan used to have 127 lakes, but that number has decreased to thirty or so after three decades' rapid urbanization. The research focuses on three case studies. The morphological changes of three disappearing lakes in Wuhan are carefully analyzed from social-economic, infrastructural and environmental perspectives. The disputes, conflicts and power relations behind their disappearance are specifically examined. Although the impact of capital accumulation and state policies appear to be overwhelming, the making of the lakefront urban environment in Wuhan is also significantly affected by the intentionality, everyday practices, and collective actions of common people. This study calls for an integrative approach to the management of the urban natural system.

Tuesday 3 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2110

Jingdong Yuan

Beyond Arms Embargo: China's Rise and the EU's Challenge of Maintaining Economic-Security Balance

This paper examines the current state and future relevance of the 1989 European Union arms ban and dual-use export controls on China. It seeks to analyse the effectiveness of the ban on China's military modernization programmes, in particular where dual-use technology transfers to China are concerned. This discussion is placed within the broader contexts of growing EU-China relations in trade, investments and technology cooperation and member states' compliance with the ban, the rise of China and its challenges to East Asian international order, and Brussels' dilemma in balancing between the transatlantic partnership with the United States and the desire to tap into a growing and profitable market for European manufacturers. How EU coordinates policies regarding exports/transfers of dual-use technology is a function of its overall strategic assessment of both the benefits and risks of engaging a rising China in the larger context of changing geo-economics and geopolitics at all levels.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 3200

Shu Min Yuen

Imagining and Navigating Queer Capital Tokyo: Gender Transition and Rural-Urban Migration in Japan

The decriminalisation of sex reassignment surgery in Japan in 1996, and the subsequent rise in gender clinics and transgender support groups in big cities like Tokyo have drawn many young rural transpeople into the metropolitan areas. For these young rural-urban transgender migrants, Tokyo is frequently imagined as a 'queer capital' with the necessary medical facilities for gender transition, community support, and higher wages that can better cover the cost of gender transition. However, what difficulties do they face after moving into the city and how do they cope with these disappointments? In this paper, I draw on my interviews with Female-to-Male transgender rural-urban migrants to examine the intersection of rural-urban border crossing with gender border crossing. With Tokyo's increasing eagerness in pursuing the gay index ahead of the 2020 Tokyo Olympics, it is important to understand its position within circuits of queer mobility in contemporary Japan.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3020

Lily Yulianti-Farid

History, Contemporary Art & Cultural Projects: Indonesian and Australian Artists' Collaboration

This paper examines the art and cultural linkages between Australia and Indonesia inspired by the early contact and historical relationship between Indigenous people of northern Australia and Macassan seafarers in the 17th century. Two projects assessed in this paper are: Budjung, an exhibition featured works by artists from Yirrkala, Australia, on earthen pots made by artists from Takalar in South Sulawesi and a musical collaboration called 'The Voyage to Marege' by renowned Indonesian composer Ananda Sukarlan and Australian Indigenous musicians Djakapurra Munyarryun and Kevin Yunupingu. This paper analyses the model of partnerships and impacts of these two community-driven projects.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2040

Hendri Yulius Yulius

What Constitutes LGBT as a Political Identity in Indonesia

Since 2016 LGBT issues have become a major political contestation in Indonesia. LGBT activisms and identities are conflated with same-sex marriage, Western intervention, and abnormality. While government officials and conservative groups increasingly pursue legal paths to outlaw homosexuality, local LGBT activists resist such hostilities by aligning their strategies with global sexual rights discourse. Scholarship on sexuality in Indonesia has attended to the dynamics between local and global discourses in shaping Indonesian LGBT cultural subjectivities. However, as LGBT rights become normative in global human rights arena, the local LGBT activisms and their interplay with global and local landscapes are still under-examined. Drawing on an assemblage approach, this paper aims to unpack four multiple yet interconnected elements: Indonesia's democratisation, the emergent religious conservatisms, the internationalisation of LGBT rights, and the local LGBT resistance. These elements mutually reinforce and constitute LGBT as a political identity in contemporary Indonesia.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 3310

Tominaga Yusuke

From Personal History to Non-national History: a tale of Kiku Miyagi and Yongsuk Chong

This presentation will discuss the life of Kiku MIYAGI and her life experience, which challenges the framework of national history. Kiku was born in Okinawa in 1922 and was sold by a colonial as a housemaid in Taiwan in 1936 to pay off debt. In Taiwan, Kiku met Yongsuk Chong, who was born in colonial Korean Peninsula. After WWII, Kiku and Yongsok stayed in Taiwan and spent nearly half a century in the Sui-san region of Keelung. Her curious life reveals the overlapping of Okinawa, Taiwan and Japan during and after the colonial era. A history written from Kiku's experience begs us to understand a personal history beyond the nation-state framework and also to upend our stereotypical nation-state based approach, to enable us to imagine history differently.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2070

Larisa Zabrovskaia

Women's Role in Contemporary Confucian Society: Leaders or Working Class

Women's status and social position in countries with Confucian traditions is an urgent problem. This paper analysis how gender identity is constructed by social and political forces. This paper presents comparative studies of gender policy in contemporary Japan, China and Korea, and uncovers trends in their internal policies. It presents the historical roots of women's low position in Confucian society and highlights current changes regarding women's social status. This paper proposes that gender relations on Japan leave much to be desired. China's authorities try to overcome negative traditions in family life as they focus on building the modern nation-state. Meanwhile, authorities in South and North Korea are attempting to raise women's social status. The authorities of all states with Confucian traditions have an aim to involve more women in economic activity, but not permit women to be national leaders.

Thursday 5 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2050

Zilia Zara-Papp

Ultra Subjective Space: A Changing Relationship between Audience and Media Art in Japan

Artist and theorist Takashi Murakami argued in his 'Superflat Theory' that Japanese visual forms tend to favour autonomous spaces based on a two-dimensional aesthetic, utilising planar surfaces, brilliant colours, without an illusionistic three-dimensional space representation. Murakami's theory has been further developed and expanded by the media art collective TeamLab, an interdisciplinary creative group of ultra-technologists. TeamLab argues in its creative philosophy for the emergence of a new digital art, utilising new soft-screen technologies, that can be projected in three dimensions and used interactively with the audience situated within the art work. Unlike traditional Western fixed-focal-point perspective, this Ultra Subjective Space is not bound by a fixed vanishing point. Viewers can experience multiple perspectives from individual positions without priority standpoints, while also interactively influencing the projection. TeamLab's philosophy argues that Japanese traditional visual sensibilities regarding the relationship between the viewer and the work are reintroduced and enhanced in this new form.

Wednesday 4 July, 08:00 - 09:20 Room: 2240

Mee Mee Zaw

The Rise of Social Consciousness among Young Buddhists in Burma

The two decades before the political turning point in Burma in 2011 saw growing Buddhist social engagement. Small-scale youth charity groups mushroomed online and offline. Cyclone Nargis in May 2008 carried the social welfare work of young Buddhists to new heights. There was an outpouring of involvement in relief and rehabilitation work and funding for 'democratisation from below' from local and international NGOs. Drawing on data collected through interviews with monks and youth and observation of young people's activities between 2009 and 2011 in Yangon, this paper discusses the factors contributing to the heightened parahita ceit (social consciousness linked to altruism for the welfare of others) of youth in Burma. It argues that whilst parahita ceit of Buddhist youth in Burma developed in response to local social needs, it was related to growing Buddhist social engagement and the support of local and international NGOs.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 3310

Juan Zhang

Integrated Mega-Casinos and Speculative Urbanism in Southeast Asia

In the aftermath of the 2008 global financial crisis, luxurious mega-casino resorts have become spectacles of economic growth across diverse destinations in Asia. With its emphasis on large-scale integrated resorts, the casino and leisure industry is a site of economic rejuvenation, even as it constitutes a space of moral corruption. Integrated mega-casinos are ambiguous projects of development, driving the speculative processes of place-making for accumulation, social control, and global competition. This paper focuses on three main themes. First, mega-IR projects show the historical and complicated relations between state power and the gambling economy. Second, Southeast Asia's new mega-casinos are emblematic of speculative urbanism and its experiments. Third, casino-as-development consolidates the differentiated treatment of citizen subjects and gives legitimacy to the biopolitical governance of citizen practices, claims, and urban participation.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2110

Zhe Zhang

Infrastructure Integration under Guangzhou-Foshan Urban Integration Policies

Urban Integration Policy, as a recent response to the need to coordinate regional development, has been established in different groups of adjacent jurisdictions in China. This paper explores the mechanisms of regional governance, planning and implementation in China by examining "Guangzhou-Foshan Integration" (guangfo tongcheng) infrastructure planning policies and their implementation. Based on interviews with government authorities and planners in Guangzhou and Foshan, three aspects of this mechanism are identified: institutional design and its effects on governance collaborations between policy makers in Guangzhou and Foshan; unified spatial planning conducted by planners between Guangzhou and Foshan; and achievement and problem-solving in policy implementation. This paper reveals the unique logic and distinctive pattern of institutions, planning and implementation in terms of infrastructure integration between Guangzhou and Foshan.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2110

Jing Zhang, Scott Waldron, Pubuzhuoma, Colin Brown and Wujincuomu

Agricultural Development in a Tibetan Township

With small land sizes, precarious food balances and a changing institutional landscape, farmers in Central Tibet are highly resilient. Farmers retain a base in semi-subsistence agriculture from which to pursue more lucrative opportunities in off-farm work and caterpillar fungus collection. Livelihoods have been given a further boost in recent years through buoyant food prices and favourable agricultural policies. This has increased the household stock of wealth, but with low surpluses has a limited effect on cash income, the vast majority of which is still sourced off-farm. This paper documents how these forces played out in the case study township of Duopozhang in Shannan Prefecture between 2010 and 2015. Analysis is based on a household model populated by detailed household surveys, cross-verified with primary and secondary data collected at local to regional levels. This sheds light on developments in agricultural areas of Central Tibet that are rarely reported on internationally.

Tuesday 3 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 2280

Kai Zhang

State-funded Development Projects and Village Governance in Remote Rural China

The party-state in the People's Republic China promulgated the 'Building a New Socialist Countryside Scheme' nationwide in 2006. Involving large amounts of state fiscal support for both direct subsidies and development projects, this scheme signified the state's effort to improve village governance, especially in remote rural China. However, village governance has become worse despite the large scale of the state's fiscal input. To make sense of this observation, this paper, drawing on fieldwork in a mountainous village in West China, argues that the state-funded development projects, which have been implemented in pursuit of fast outcomes from the part of the county government, have disrupted mutual dependence among villagers. Thus the scheme has seriously damaged the informal institution of kinship, and ultimately altered access to and the practice of power in the village community.

Thursday 5 July, 10:30 - 11:50 Room: 2290

Hongzhou Zhang

Changing Food Dynamics in China and Implications for the Greater Mekong Subregion

While Chinese agricultural presence in with African and Latin American countries have received a significant amount of attention from academics and research organisations during the past few years, the close but complicated food ties between China and the five countries of the Greater Mekong Subregion, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam, appeared infrequently in discussions until very recently. The analysis of the potential implications of the recent changes in China's overall food security strategy and consumption patterns on the Southeast Asian countries, particularly under the China's high profile Belt and Road Initiative, is also lacking. Against this background, this paper has a very modest aim: to offer a preliminary overview of the macro trends that are emerging in regard to Chinese food security strategy and the food preferences at the household level, as well as its political, economic, social and environmental implications for GMS countries.

Wednesday 4 July, 13:30 - 14:50 Room: 3270

Jing Zhao

The On-demand Mobile Workforce and Ride-hailing Platforms in China: A Reality Check

Situated at the intersection of modern technologies of mobilities, on-demand ride-hailing services have expanded rapidly on a global scale despite regulatory hurdles. In China, this recent generation of informal urban market players has undergone legalisation and consolidation within a short span of years. While the merits of creating job opportunities with flexible working schedules permeates the platforms' self-congratulatory narratives, commodification and exploitation of the mobile workforce persists. The real impact of everyday experiences on participating 'independent contractors', however, remains under-researched. This paper examines on-demand ride-hailing services and their impact on the app-enabled mobile workforce in China. It contributes to the wider debate on the emerging gig economy and the changing nature of work.

Wednesday 4 July, 09:30 - 10:50 Room: 2240

Xiaohuan Zhao

Harmony in Diversity: Buddhism, Confucianism and Daoism in the Mulianxi

The myth of Mulian (Sanskrit: Maudgalyāyana) adventuring into the Preta realm to rescue his mother has been staged in China for centuries in a variety of forms that have come to be collectively known as Mulianxi or Mulian opera. With its origin in the Ullambana Sutra dating from the fourth century, the Mulianxi has long been regarded as a Buddhist ritual drama. This paper argues, however, that far from being devoted exclusively to Buddhism, the Mulianxi is actually a syncretic product of Confucianism, Buddhism and Daoism. The argument is built primarily on close textual analysis of the Mulian myth created in the Chinese apocryphal scripture Ullambana Sutra and enacted in 'Mulian Rescues His Mother: A New Playscript Composed in the Southern Style to Encourage Virtue', which is a full-length play in 100 acts by Zheng Zhizhen (1518-1595).

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 2170

Tianwei Zhao

On the Inheritance of Kunqu: with Special Reference to Scenes from the Peony Pavilion

For centuries, the performance practice of Kunqu has been to present extracted scenes (zhezi xi) of a Kunqu play rather than produce it in its entirety, which would take two or three days. This paper examines the inherited performance traditions in staging classical extracted scenes of Kunqu, based on a case study of the great Ming play—the Peony Pavilion, focusing on Youyuan jingmeng ('Wandering in a Garden, Waking from a Dream'), Shihua jiaohua ('Picking Up a Portrait, Calling Out the Portrait'), Xuetang ('School Room'), and Mingpan ('Infernal Judgment'). The examination covers choreographies recorded in the Mingxin jia (Bright Heart-mind Mirror) and the Shenyin jianglu (Record of Examining the Sounds and Scrutinising the Ancients) and stage performances of the aforementioned extracted scenes of the Peony Pavilion by modern and contemporary master actors.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2170

Xiaoliang Zhao

Narrations about Prosperity in a Korean Newspaper published in Manchuria before 1949

Entering the 20th century, Korean immigration had climbed to a high level, up to 1,658,572 by 1944 in northeast China, known as Manchuria after the Manchukuo (1932-1945). This paper pinpoints the linguistic distinctions and the political role of the Korean newspaper, published in the last two years of the Republic of China (1919-1949) in Manchuria under the governance of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). Based on collected newspaper data, the article first discusses how the CCP utilised its typical language to narrate the prosperity in Manchuria. Semantically, the military vocabulary created a revolutionary context in which a newly flourishing age was constructed; stylistically, the short nominal clauses rendered the expressions vigorously. Second, the contrasting language impressed the readers, which contributed to the overall strategy of the CCP and finally won an ideological advantage over the major political party and its national government.

Wednesday 4 July, 15:30 - 16:50 Room: 3003

Gang Zheng and Rui Yang

Hybridity in the Origins and Development of Higher Education in Modern China

Since the late-19th century, China, as a latecomer to modernization, has prioritized Western learning. China's first modern university was established in 1895 to serve such a purpose, with little linkage to its rich indigenous cultural traditions. Modelled on European and North American experiences and operating in Confucian socio-cultural contexts, Chinese universities have long been struggling with their cultural identity. In recent decades, China's higher education has made impressive progress, and cultural experiment has been placed increasingly highly on the agenda. With an understanding of Chinese and Western knowledges, China's universities have the potential to integrate both traditions in their day-to-day operation. This would open spaces for Chinese universities to explore an alternative to Western models that have dominated global higher education since Western industrialization. Such cultural experiment would enable Chinese universities to bring back their cultural traditions to integrate with Western values, thus contributing to inter-civilizational dialogue.

Thursday 5 July, 09:00 - 10:20 Room: 2240

Lian Zhou

Contact Urban Spaces: A Case Study of Shamian Island, Guangzhou, China

Established as a British and French concession in the 1860s, Shamian Island is now a national heritage zone in China and constitutes an important part of Guangzhou's architectural heritage. Although culturally recognised and a popular tourist destination, the significance of Shamian's colonial architecture is largely misinterpreted. Using archival research on the buildings of foreign architects as the basis for analysis, this paper presents Shamian as a "contact zone", a term used to describe dynamic and complex cross-cultural interactions in the colonial world. It contextualises these buildings in the urban evolution of China's treaty port and concession environments, where globalisation was introduced through foreign norms and processes. Through an architectural study, the paper offers new insights into China's early encounters with the West.

Tuesday 3 July, 10:40 - 12:00 Room: 2110