THURSDAY, 17 JULY 2014 | 11:00 AM – 1:00 PM

PANEL 1 | ROOM 1 | CHINA & INNER ASIA

Encountering the Modern and the West: The Transformation of the Traditional Chinese Theatre across Time and Space
Chairperson | Shiao-ling Yu | Oregon State University
Discussant | Weijie Yu | Nanyang Academy of Fine Arts

Bringing Peking Opera to the Masses: How Mei Lanfang and Qi Rushan Modernized Peking Opera through the Reproducibility of Examined Stagecraft
Tingting Zhao | Stanford University

Inheriting an Innovative Tradition: Challenges and Strategies in the Modern Beijing Opera ‘White-Haired Girl’
Xing Fan | Bates College

Chinese Heritage and European Adaptations: ‘The Orphan of Zhao’ as Intercultural Theater
Shiao-ling Yu | Oregon State University

‘Minsheng’ News Talk Shows and the Revival of Traditional Performing Arts in Contemporary China
Jin Liu | Georgia Institute of Technology

This panel focuses on the traditional Chinese theater and performing arts and explores the complicated process and mechanism in which they have been transformed, reformed, reinvented, and/or appropriated in China’s modernizing process and its encounter with the West. The four papers present case studies that span from the eighteenth century to the new millennium, from the teahouses in Beijing to the TV media in Hangzhou and to the theaters in Europe. We explore how the traditional art forms respond to the changing performing space, ideology, market, technology, and aesthetics under different historical, political, cultural, and transnational conditions. We begin with Tingting Zhao’s examination of Mei Lanfang and Qi Rushan’s montage-like approach to theater and their theory of reproducibility in an effort to modernize Peking Opera and to cultivate an opera criticism community from the 1910s to the 1930s. Xing Fan moves to the early PRC years and examines the challenges and strategies in the production of the modern Peking Opera ‘White-Haired Girl’ (1958) in the context of the nationwide theater reform. Next, Shiao-ling Yu presents an extensive study of the thirteenth-century Chinese play ‘The Orphan of Zhao’ and its European adaptations from the eighteenth century to the present, which reveal how the Chinese tradition was used for the European Enlightenment as well as the European reactions to Chinese drama. Finally, Jin Liu examines how the indigenous folk performing arts are appropriated by regional television stations in contemporary China to transmit ‘soft news’, to claim a distinct cultural identity, and to resist the global homogenization.

PANEL 2 | ROOM 2 | INTER-AREA

Contested ‘Citizenship’ in East Asia: Case Study of Japan and Korea
Chairperson | Naomi Chi | Hokkaido University
Discussant | Akhiro Iwashita | Hokkaido University

Contested Citizenship in East Asia: Migrant Communities in Japan and Korea
Naomi Chi | Hokkaido University

Orders of the ‘Korean People’ and Reproduction of the Empire’s Logic: Amendment to the Korean Nationality Law and Dual Nationality
Hyein Han | Kunkuk University

Contested Citizenship, Social Rights and East Asian Community: Prospects and Challenges
Sin-cheol Lee | Sunkyunkwan University
Western theories of citizenship such as T.H. Marshall (Citizenship and Social Class) refers to citizenship as a civil, political and social rights, however, such theories provides only a limited insight into East Asian political history. War, colonialism and authoritarian governments have greatly affected the countries in East Asia, and it is only recent that social rights have started to be systematically incorporated into the political ideology and administrative framework of ruling governments. The predominant concern of both the state and citizens were economic development or material well-being rather than civil liberties. The development state and its politics took precedence in the very day political process of most East Asian societies. Citizenship is shaped by social, political, cultural and historical contexts and how it may be molded to serve the nation state in the age of globalization, while governance relates to all aspects of civic life, including politics, public policy, administration, civil society and the economy, as well as the core values of society. Citizenship is also frequently invoked both as an instrument and goal of immigrant integration. Yet, in migration contexts, citizenship also marks a distinction between members and outsiders based on their different relations to particular states. A migration perspective highlights the boundaries of citizenship and political control over entry and exit as well as the fact that foreign residents remain in most countries deprived of core rights of political participation. This panel will explore theories and empirical research on the historical and current legal status and political participation of ‘migrants’ in South Korea and Japan and aim to answer the following questions such as: What are the links between ‘good governance’ and new forms of citizenship? How do we explain the distinctive features of governance and citizenship in Asian societies?

PANEL 3 | ROOM 3 | INTER-AREA

Multiple and Shifting Akha Engagements with Modernity amidst a Transforming Upper Mekong Region
Chairperson | Micah Francis Morton | University of Wisconsin-Madison

The Legacy of Jadae: From Legend to History of the Akha People
Jianhua Wang | Yunnan University of Nationalities

A Common Akha Orthography: The Emergence of an Akha Transnational ‘Imagining Community’ in the Upper Mekong Region
Panadda Boonyasaranai | Chiang Mai University

Forging Traditional Modernities: Akha Ancestral Burdens and the Scaling-up of Akhaness in the Upper Mekong Region
Micah Francis Morton | University of Wisconsin-Madison

Emotional Scripts of Modernity
Deborah E. Tooker | Le Moyne College

In this panel we examine the multiple and shifting ways in which certain members of a transnational minority, the Akha, are engaging with divergent experiences of modernity. Some 700,000 Akha reside throughout various parts of the mountainous borderlands of Southwest China, East Myanmar, North Thailand, Northwest Laos and Northwest Vietnam. Akha engagements with modernity are occurring amidst the region’s ongoing transformation from the battlefields of the Cold War to an international market for labor, natural resources, and tourism. Moreover, Akha are being integrated into their respective nation states and an emerging regional economy on unprecedented scales. At the same time, various factions of Akha are working to promote a larger, pan-Akha sense of belonging throughout the region. In this panel we highlight just a few of the ways in which certain Akha publics are responding to these shifting local, national, and global pressures—including efforts to modernize ancestral traditions, create and negotiate a common writing system, write and in the process reclaim their own history as well as reconceptualize local notions of personhood and belonging - all while moving forward with a strong sense of their particular heritage and identity as Akha.
PANEL 4 | ROOM 4 | INTER-AREA

**Heritage and Transformation in Asian Cities: The Role of the Public Park, 1887-2014**

*Chairperson & Discussant | Dana Arnold | Middlesex University*

Re-interpreting Heritage: Victoria Park, Tianjin 1887-2014  
**Dana Arnold** | Middlesex University  

Commemorating the 1911 Revolution: The Transformations of Shouyi Park in Wuhan, China, 1923-2013  
**Tianjie Zhang** | Tianjin University  

Occupying Merdeka Park: Privatization of Public Green Heritage in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia  
**Chee Kien Lai** | Independent Scholar

This session focuses on public parks in three Asian cities: Victoria Park, Tianjin; Shouyi Park, Wuhan; and Merdeka Park, Kuala Lumpur, and questions how they operate both as signifiers of past and present political values and as agents of transformation. Each of the case studies demonstrates how the cultural and political heritage of these parks informs our understanding and interpretation of urban space as sites of domination and resistance. The case studies offer stepping stones across a broad sweep of time from the colonial public parks of the nineteenth century to those that have emerged or been transformed in the globalised urban topographies of the present day. Papers explore the shifting values and meanings of these parks and engage with current discourses and debates on public open space and its dynamic role in urban topographies and future planning. Public open space, both its ideological character and effects, has become increasingly recognised as a topic of central importance to a broad range of disciplines. The case studies addressed in the presentations cohere around common interdisciplinary themes. In this way, the contested spaces of these parks will prompt debate about of sites memory and memorialisation; the politics of landscape; and the projection of identity. These wider concerns will be addressed by the respondent and will help inform and direct discussion.

PANEL 5 | ROOM 6 | NORTHEAST ASIA

**Marginal Peoples in Early Modern and Modern Japan**

*Chairperson | Timon Screech | SOAS, University of London*

Japanese Visitors to Europe, c. 1600  
**Timon Screech** | SOAS, University of London  

Marginals in the Taishokkan Narratives  
**Melanie Trede** | Heidelberg University  

Aynu as Scientific Marginals  
**James Ketelaar** | University of Chicago  

Marginals at Asakusa  
**Maki Fukuoka** | University of Leeds

This panel will consider Japanese people in marginal contexts, using four case studies, one each speaker, taken from early modern and modern times. We will challenge the dominant narrative of Japan as a racially unified nation with a history tending towards enclosure and non-integration with outside worlds. The interventions follow chronological order, but also move thematically across their shared subject. Paper One will address the first Japanese recorded as having and travelled to Europe—these voyages were earlier and more often, than generally recognised, and occurred either side of 1600. We will engage with narratives of travel and discovery—both discovery of an outside by Japanese, and a discovery of Japanese by those outside. Paper Two will look at a similar period, but deal with consciously narrativised marginality, in tales of travel overseas. The focus will be the famous story of Taishokkan, and how changing treatment its marginal figures (precisely not the protagonists) reveals profound social shifts. Papers Three and Four will move to the modern age. Three will consider the rise of a marginality generated through normative claims of science. To be addressed is the process of externalisation of a group of Japanese (given nationality but expelled to the margin), in the Meiji Period: the Aynu (Ainu). Paper Four will consider neither marginality through minority status conferred by
movement outside one’s expected home, nor marginality intended to create a dominant centre, but an internal marginality, in enclaves where non-standard behaviour was tolerated and fostered, notably the Yoshiwara.

PANEL 6 | ROOM 7 | NORTHEAST ASIA

Litigation and Society in Late Choson Korea: A Comparative Perspective
Chairperson | Jungwon Kim | Columbia University
Discussant | Sohyeon Park | Sungkyunkwan University

Litigation and Litigation Masters in Late Choson Korea
Jae-woo Sim | The Academy of Korean Studies

Litigious Society and False Accusation Cases in Late Choson Korea
Ho Kim | Gyeong-in National University of Education

Empowered Clientele: Using Private Settlement or Local Courts in Late Choson Korea
Jungwon Kim | Columbia University

Two Faces of Law: Litigious Society and Courtcase Fiction in Late Imperial China and Choson Korea
Sohyeon Park | Sungkyunkwan University

Recently have Chinese legal historians such as Susumu Fuma claimed that premodern Chinese society was in actuality litigious, challenging the previously accepted notion that the Chinese people were usually reluctant to resolve disputes at court. We assume that this novel approach to Chinese legal culture may provide Korean historians with an effective comparative perspective. For sure, a number of historical accounts point out that Korean society was litigious as well. This subject matter has hardly been explored from a comparative perspective in the field of East Asian legal history until now, but it is crucial in understanding how Confucian states such as imperial China and Choson Korea (1392-1910) compromised legal norms and moral standards in response to social demand and what social and historical circumstances engendered the gap between Chinese and Korean society if their responses differed. The goal of this panel is not limited to investigating whether premodern Korean society was litigious or not. Rather, this panel will attempt to help a better understanding of complex relations of law, state, and society in East Asia. Jae-woo Sim sheds a new light on the Choson litigation system by investigating a nearly unexplored subject matter in Korean history: that is, litigation masters called oijibu. Ho Kim explores how the Confucian ideal of ‘society without litigation’ paradoxically instigated more lawsuits in late Choson society. Jungwon Kim investigates complex relations of law, state, and society by focusing on legal cases involving multiple elite families. Sohyeon Park examines ‘the litigiousness of ordinary people’ by rereading Chinese and Korean courtcase stories.

PANEL 7 | ROOM 9 | SOUTH ASIA

Prescribed Modernities and Proscribed Pasts? Debates on Islam, Community and Gender in Bangladesh
Chairperson | David Ludden | New York University

Islam and the Left in the Political World of Maulana Bhashani
David Ludden | New York University

Left Behind by the Nation: ‘Stranded Pakistanis’ in Bangladesh
Dina Mahnaz Siddiqi | BRAC University

Purdah, Piety, and Progress: Competing Notions of the Modern Woman in Late-20th Century East Bengal
Elora Shehabuddin | Rice University
This panel addresses the conference theme by placing under scrutiny what constitutes the making/heritage of Bangladesh, understood in conventional historiography to be already existing secular Bengali ethnicity ruptured by the periodic emergence of Islamic backwardness. In this view, independence in 1971 represented the victory of secular Bengali forces against the two-nation theory and the backwardness of religion. The three presentations here resist the teleology of such narratives, offering instead close readings of (wilfully?) forgotten and contested pasts of the territory that became Bangladesh. Together, the papers suggest that neither heritage nor transformations within today’s transnational Bangladesh can be understood without engaging the historical and ongoing production of Islam and community as shaped by certain pre-histories of Bangladesh. Neilesh Bose’s paper analyzes the ‘first’ and ‘second’ partitions in relation to the trans-regional world of modern Islam and traces histories that demonstrate the search for political community outside the nation form. Dina Siddiqi’s paper draws on the figure of the ‘stranded’ Pakistani or ‘Bihari’ to suggest that the inability of nationalist accounts to accommodate the 1947 partition can be traced to the (apparent) incongruity of East Bengal’s active embrace of the Pakistan experiment. Elora Shehabuddin’s excavates and examines competing national and international imperatives of secularism and religious belonging in the era of the Cold War and in the aftermath of 9/11, where modernity and development were tied to paradigms of security and stability. Together, the papers call for counter-nationalist readings of culture, history and politics within Bangladesh.
Imperial Spectacles: Manila Carnival and Politics of ‘Friendship’
Taihei Okada | Shizuoka University

Becoming a Better Muslim: American Colonial Education and the Shaping of Muslim Filipino Identity
Nobutaka Suzuki | University of Tsukuba

The ‘Cacique’in Philippine History and Politics
Reynaldo Ileto | Australian National University

Over the past decade, colonialism and modernity studies, particularly of East Asian historiography, have received increased attention. Colonial modernity, illustrating a historical complexity of non-European colonies like Korea and Taiwan, has been understood as a contradictory field of meanings and relationships, predicated upon the encounter between colonizer and colonized, metropole and colony, and upon the continuity between colonial and post-colonial state. Nevertheless, such insightful studies have been left relatively unexamined in Southeast Asian studies. Through interdisciplinary approaches, our panel will critically explore a key relationship between the foundations of colonial/post-colonial states and the formation of modernity in the Philippines. Particularly, focusing on multiple and diverse linkages between colonialism and modernity, and on material (urban festival), institutional (education) and ideological (history/knowledge) levels, the panel will exemplify how colonial formations continue to (re)shape our understanding of Philippine history. Ocampo addresses the debate over multiple historical narratives and national/official dominance in contemporary Philippine history. Okada, drawing on imperial spectacles under twentieth-century American rule, describes how a colonial symbol, of modern festivity, became transformed so as to obscure racism and instead signify friendship. Suzuki notes that the Philippines’ colonial education helped elevate Muslim elites to modern ways and also unexpectedly provided a basis for forging Islamic identity. Ileto, analyzing a dominant discourse viewing the Philippines as ‘cacique democracy’, attempts to project alternative ways of looking at Philippine politics as influenced by the Hispanic world. Taken together, these papers will demonstrate that colonialism and modernity constitute inseparable categories in historical, political, and cultural contexts.

PANEL 10 | ROOM 12 | SOUTHEAST ASIA

ROUND TABLE - What Editors Look for, and Common Mistakes by Authors
Chairperson | Paul H Kratoska | NUS Press, National University of Singapore

Michael Duckworth | University of Hawaii Press
Paul H Kratoska | NUS Press, National University of Singapore
Robert Chard | University of Tokyo
Jennifer Munger | University of California, Irvine

Publication is central to an academic career, but postgraduate education provides little guidance to the publication process. Scholars from Asia working on Asian topics enjoy advantages in accessing information but are often disadvantaged by a lack of familiarity with the conventions and expectations of English-language publishing. Top journals reject 80 to 90 per cent, and major academic presses up to 98 per cent, of the manuscripts and proposals they receive, often on the basis of an internal review. Some decisions are based on presentation—the language and structure of a manuscript—but publishers and journals vary significantly in the sort of material they handle and their immediate priorities, and many submissions are rejected at this stage because they are a poor fit. Panel participants will describe common weaknesses in manuscripts submitted for publication, and discuss how authors can evaluate the expectations of individual publishers and journal editors. The emphasis will be on practical advice to authors, especially those in Asia, planning to submit manuscripts written in English.
THURSDAY, 17 JULY 2014 | 2:00 PM – 4:00 PM

PANEL 11 | ROOM 1 | CHINA & INNER ASIA

**Faith and Lineage: Protestantism as a Chinese Family Religion**

*Chairperson* | Chris White | Xiamen University  
*Discussant* | Lauren Pfister | Hong Kong Baptist University  

Family Matters: Ancestor Grave Rituals and Protestant Identity in Southeast China  
Chris White | Xiamen University

The Cross and Family Identity: A Case Study of the Peng Family Genealogy  
Weiqing Hu | Shandong University

Family and Interpersonal Conflicts: Early Protestant Converts in Taiwan (1865-1895)  
Cheng-wen Wang | Tunghai University

Clan, Country and Grassroots Believers: A Study of Protestant Pastors’ Personal Networks in Modern Fujian  
Weiwei Wu | Fujian Normal University

Scholars have long noted the significant role played by lineages in the society of Southeast China and Taiwan, and how these lineages are connected to traditional Chinese religious activities. This panel hopes to broaden the existing research by looking at how Protestantism, historically and today, is also intricately connected to family and lineage, and how it is used in expressing family identity. Because of the relatively short history of Protestantism in China, little research has been done on the role this religion plays in Chinese lineages. However, in Southeast China and Taiwan, some lineages now trace their Protestant background back numerous generations and within some lineages, there is a clear movement to commemorate both family and faith heritages. Through utilizing genealogies, historical records, and analysis of ritual acts, we see the collective history of these Protestant families. The four papers comprising this panel offer historical and anthropological perspectives in exploring how Protestantism impacts lineage identity, and concurrently how lineages applied Protestant networks. The papers here discuss how first generation converts were challenged by, and in turn appropriated family and church networks, and also analyze how the faith of ancestors is central to expressions of unity within the lineage and family identity overall.

PANEL 12 | ROOM 2 | INTER-AREA

**Translator's Choice across Cultural and Linguistic Borders**

*Chairperson* | Sophie Ling-chia Wei | University of Pennsylvania & Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages

In Jing, We Worship  
Hung-Hsiu Eileen Lin | Fu Jen Catholic University  

Jesuit Figurists’ Transformed Trinity in Chinese Classics  
Sophie Ling-chia Wei | University of Pennsylvania & Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages

Translating Regional Voices: Identity (Re)construction in the Translation of Taiwan Regional Literature  
Yun-Fang Lo | Chung Yuan Christian University

The (in)visibility of Translators: A Study of Patrick Henan’s Translation of Li Yu's The Carnal Prayer Mat  
Wayne Wen-chun Liang | Hong Kong Baptist University
Translators, as cultural agents, may bear different responsibilities, such as proselytizing via religious texts or enhancing the visibility of source culture via literary texts. Heritage from the source text or the translators’ religions or culture might be challenged during the process of transformation. Hung-hsiu Eileen Lin argues with a specific example where the Jesuits in China faced cultural clashes and made compromises when transforming the Christian concepts of worship from latria and dulia into Chinese Jing (敬). In the Early Qing Dynasty, another group of Jesuit translators/Figurists transformed the two main hexagrams of Yijing, Qian and Kun, in their rewriting of this mystic Chinese classic into the Chinese language. Sophie Ling-chia Wei elaborates on how these Jesuit translators crossed the inter-linguistic and intra-linguistic borders and chose partially from the heritage of Christianity, such as the Trinity, and partially from Chinese classics for the assimilation of the Trinity of Christianity into a Chinese cultural context. Translators of Taiwan’s Regional Literature also encountered the same inter-lingual pressure. Yun-Fang Lo’s paper examines Taiwan’s literary position as a regional place in the dominant Chinese cultural world. It also discusses how the interplay between standard Mandarin Chinese and local Taiwanese speech were conveyed in the translation of Taiwan’s Regional Literature, and what their possible affects were on English readers. Lastly, to examine the translator’s (in)visibility in translating one of the most well-known Chinese erotic publications, Wayne Wen-chun Liang adopts Chesterman’s framework of translation ethics to elucidate factors that would affect the translator’s textual behaviors by studying Patrick Henan’s translation of Li Yu's The Carnal Prayer Mat. This panel presents two papers focusing on translation done in early modern China and two concentrating on modern times in order to demonstrate the translators’ need to choose in between.

PANEL 13 | ROOM 3 | INTER-AREA

East Asian Women and the National Borders: Heritage and Transformation in Border-crossing Migration

Chairperson | Yeounsuk Lee | Hitotsubashi University
Discussant | Karl Ian Uy Cheng Chua | Ateneo de Manila University

Tsuda Umeko (1864-1929) and Inoue Sadayakko (1871-1946): Pioneer Female Migrants of Japan to the West and an Alien Culture
Yeounsuk Lee | Hitotsubashi University

Chinese Female Students in Early Twentieth-Century Japan and their Activities Back in China
Lianhong Jin | Yanbian University

Female Foreign Migrants to Korea as Wives and Their Struggles between Inheritance and Transformation
Misun Ku | Hitotsubashi University

Language and Foreign Wives in Japan: From a Perspective of Communicative Competence and Social Participation
Hiroshi Noyama | National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics

International migration in the age of globalization involves a lot of women—a phenomenon that stems from changes in the pattern of migration as well as from the increase of job opportunities available to women. The factors that spurred female migration in the pre-1945 period included desires for studying abroad, international marriage, and employment in the entertainment sector. These factors have persisted to the present. But, in recent years female international migration in East Asia is evolving in more diversified directions. What has been inherited and what has been transformed in female migration in East Asia? This panel seeks to answer this question with four papers which discuss specific examples and cases from various angles and across history. The first two papers, which take up pre-1945 examples, discuss Japanese female migrants to the West and Chinese migrants to Japan, respectively; and the other two papers, which focus on the twenty-first century, examine foreign migrants to Korea and Japan, respectively. As a whole, the papers pursue three goals: (1) to discuss continuities and discontinuities in female migration; (2) to identify the differences and commonalities between Chinese, Korean, and Japanese female migrants; and (3) to explore the dynamics of female agency in the culture of migration in East Asia. Based on specific case studies, the panelists seek to offer insights on the heritage and transformation of female migration in East Asia from a comparative perspective.
PANEL 14 | ROOM 4 | NORTHEAST ASIA

East Asia’s Treaty Ports: Moving beyond the Bund

*Chairperson* | Donna Maree Brunero | National University of Singapore

*Discussant* | Songchuan Chen | Nanyang Technological University

‘Rent-in-Perpetuity’ System and Sino-Anglo Land Transactions in China’s Treaty Ports

Yu Chen | National University of Singapore

Treaty Ports and the Medical Geography of China: Imperial Maritime Customs Service Approaches to Climate and Disease

Stephanie Villalta Puig | Technological and Higher Education Institute of Hong Kong

Images of the ‘Modern’ West in Yokohama, 1859-1899

Simon Bytheway | Nihon University

‘Ponies, Amahs and All that...’ Family Lives in China’s Treaty Ports

Donna Maree Brunero | National University of Singapore

The treaty ports of China and Japan have been traditionally understood as sites of modernity, as centres of transformation and adaptation, but also of resistance. The waterfront bund is often regarded as integral to how space and power was demarcated in the treaty ports. The bund represented a visual reminder of the Western presence in the treaty ports and has shaped much of the popular culture nostalgia for treaty port life. This panel deliberately moves ‘beyond the bund’ and presents new perspectives on the treaty ports through studies considering land, knowledge and images in relation to China and Japan. By addressing both the Chinese and the Japanese treaty ports, this panel provides the opportunity for comparative observations. Papers include examinations of: the complexities of Sino-Anglo land transactions; ideas of imperial medicine in relation to ports as boundaries between health and disease; the arrival of the ‘modern’ West in Yokohama; and images of foreign families and their everyday lives on the China coast. By moving beyond the bund, this panel will shed light on some of the less-studied aspects of the treaty ports, and provide insights into how this contributes to a understanding the treaty ports in relation to urban, medical, visual and social histories.

PANEL 15 | ROOM 6 | NORTHEAST ASIA

Public, Community and Art in Japan, Korea and Taiwan

*Chairperson* | Hong Kal | York University

*Discussants* | Hakhiy Shin | Independent Scholar

Art for Cultural Awakening: A New Genre of Artist-in-Residence Schemes in the Taiwanese Public Sphere

Wei Hsiu Tung | National University of Tainan

Art Projects and the Civil Society Organization as a Subject of the New Publicity in Japan

Kwang Hyun Um | Sangmyung University

The Artist and the Community Art in Contemporary Korea

Hong Kal | York University

In the last decade, the term ‘public’ has become an important part of popular discourse in Asia and elsewhere. The discourse of public emphasizes the sphere of civil society and its association with citizenship, democracy, communication, participation and openness that possesses the capacity to challenge the forces of neoliberalism. At the same time it reveals the crisis of the public as the ongoing economic liberalization has led to the ever-worsening socio-economic polarization. In this rapidly changing environment, artists of varying perspectives have developed distinct art projects in collaboration and negotiation with multiple layered actors such as neighborhood, citizens’ groups, professional organizations, and government agencies. Unlike the conventional public art works being placed outdoor as ‘decoration’, artists produce projects that are intended to communicate and work with local community members about issues relevant to their lives such as gentrification, class division, ethnic/race relations, multiculturalism, migration and ecology. In finding ways to interact with community effectively, they have drawn on new models, outside
the convention art-making practice, within which to reinterpret their social roles and to develop a set of strategies and skills. However, when funding is provided by the government, community-based public art projects inevitably entail a critical question, whether they serve the hegemonic socio-economic power that threaten and destroy the community. This panel aims to explore possibilities and limits of public art by discussing recent debates on the concept of ‘public’ and the practice of it in art in Japan, Korea and Taiwan.

**PANEL 16 | ROOM 7 | SOUTHEAST ASIA**

**Queer Asia in Motion**
*Chairperson | Timothy Hildebrandt | London School of Economics and Political Science*

Notes towards the Queer Asian City: Culture, Creativity, Commerce and Change in Singapore, Shanghai and Hong Kong
*Audrey Yue | University of Melbourne*  
*Helen Leung | Simon Fraser University*

Toward a Political, Economic, and Legal Understanding of LGBT Activism in Asia
*Timothy Hildebrandt | London School of Economics and Political Science*

Negotiating Inter-legalities: Transgender Activism and Legal Pluralism in Malaysia
*Lynette J Chua | National University of Singapore*

What does queer culture look like in Asia? How do sexual and gender minorities in Asia contest for greater social, political and legal recognition? How do Asian polities respond to these challenges as they undergo political transition and economic transformation? The papers on this panel, Queer Asia in Motion, offers a platform to initiate interdisciplinary conversation about a rising phenomenon in Asia that cuts across differences in geography, cultural heritage, political and legal institutions and economic development: the increasing visibility of sexual and gender minorities in Asia in public life, political discourse and social spaces. The panel presents papers that offer macro, cross-sectional perspectives (Yue and Leung; Hildebrandt) as well as in-depth studies on single sites (Gilbert; Chua). It features papers that inquire into local queer cultures (Yue and Leung; Gilbert) and domestic activist strategies to achieve legal and political change (Hildebrandt; Chua). Together, these papers also represent politically, socially and economically diverse Asian societies, including China, India, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia, Myanmar, Vietnam, and Japan.

**PANEL 17 | ROOM 9 | SOUTH ASIA**

**Geopolitics in South Asia**
*Chairperson | Liyaqat Ayub Khan | University of Mumbai*

Beyond Reforms: Development Partners and Politics of Higher Education Transformation in South Asia
*Anjum Naz | University of Sargodha*

Afghanistan after 2014: India-Pakistan Relations
*Tushar Gangaram Raysiaing | North Maharashtra University*

Water Security in South Asia: A Geopolitical and Strategic Analysis
*Raosaheb Bawaskar | C K Thakur College*

Geopolitics is a perspective premised on the so-called ‘historical lesson’ that there can be no peace without a balance of power amongst the great powers. A geopolitical foreign policy, therefore, is one that seeks to maintain equilibrium in South Asian politics and South Asian Security Architecture, thus maintain peace. To act geopolitically is to act in terms of ‘hardheaded’ power politics calculations and not in terms of idealistic global visions or personal whims. The case of India, Pakistan Bangladesh and Sri Lanka are unhindered in South Asia, The kind of proposal being discussed on Post American withdrawal from Afghanistan and Central Asia region and the force of Islamic fundamentalism in the hands of Terrorist organisation. Thirdly, geopolitics and National security is a foreign policy analytic by which local events and regional conflicts can be understood in all their global significance. To think geopolitically is to think of a global framework of power within which, according to Kissinger, regional struggles take on a significance that extend far beyond their immediate geographical locations. Kissinger explained his ‘strategic and geopolitical approach’ as a doctrine in which events in one part of the globe were linked to events in other parts of superpower negotiations. As he
expressed it, ‘to relate events to each other, to create incentives or pressures in one part of the world to influence events in another’.

PANEL 18 | ROOM 10 | CHINA & INNER ASIA

Restoration, Recovery, and Reinvention: The Preservation and Transformation of China’s Cultural Heritage
Chairperson & Discussant | Marina Svensson | Lund University

Academies and the ‘Spirit’ of Confucian Education in Contemporary China: Songyang Academy and Zhengzhou University
Linda Walton | Portland State University

Culture, Capitalism, and Power: Ancestral Temples in Rural Wenzhou, Southeastern China
Ningning Chen | National University of Singapore

China’s Fifth Great Invention: Museumizing the Imperial Examination System in 2000s Nanjing
Shiuon Chu | Brown University

Preserving China’s Past: A Century of Sino-American Collaboration in Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Preservation
Clayton Brown | Utah State University

This panel addresses the theme of heritage and transformation in China by presenting work on both tangible and intangible cultural heritage in the context of historical and political transformations spanning the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. Panel presenters approach their topics from multidisciplinary perspectives that incorporate history and geography as well as anthropology and political science. Walton’s paper shows how an idealized Confucian pedagogy represented in a restored eleventh-century academy is being promoted as a model for modern university education. Chen’s paper describes the transformation of another Confucian institution, the ancestral temple, into hybrid space, revealing how local lineage culture is responding to market forces amid profound economic changes taking place in rural China. Chu’s paper focuses on the commemoration of the imperial civil service examinations in both tangible and intangible ways in the twenty-first century, demonstrating how this pillar of Confucian society has been reinvented in contemporary cultural and political discourse. Brown’s paper traces the evolution of a collaborative Sino-American relationship during the twentieth century that sought to recover and preserve China’s cultural heritage through archaeological expeditions, a national museum, and the legal protection of antiquities. Three of the papers thus treat aspects of a Confucian heritage transformed for use in the present, while the fourth paper provides an international perspective on the preservation of China’s tangible cultural heritage against the backdrop of a legacy of cultural imperialism. All four papers implicitly raise the question of agency: Who defines cultural heritage and who (or what) determines how it is preserved?

PANEL 19 | ROOM 11 | INTER-AREA

Heritage Activism for the Vernacular City
Chairperson | Rita Padawangi | National University of Singapore

Redefining Heritage Activism in Taipei: From Historic Preservation to the Right to the City
Jeffrey Hou | University of Washington

Heritage Activism and Hong Kong’s Disappearing Urban Heritage
Hilary Louise du Cros | National University of Singapore

Whose City? Whose Heritage? The Story of the Blue House in Hong Kong
Mee Kam Ng | Chinese University of Hong Kong

Fencing the Royal Ground of Sanam Luang: Is This the Loss of Civic Space?
Pornpan Chinnapong | King Mongkut’s Institute of Technology Ladkrabang
Under the dominance of ascendant ideologies promoting hyper-competitiveness for the sake of global accumulation, Asia's rapid urban transition and globalization of its cities are witnessing a pervasive loss of the living heritage of older districts, local shops, artisanal craft and art communities, unique neighbourhoods of minority populations, popular religious and spiritual centres, and more. In many cities, activist organizations have appeared to defend and assist in revitalizing urban heritages in response to these assaults on the vernacular city. This panel on Heritage Activism for the Vernacular City in Asia brings together research that draws from experiences in activism in defense of vernacular heritage in Hong Kong, Taipei and Bangkok. They enter into the many discourses that emerge in support of this activism, ranging from those that center on locality, ethnicities and cultural memories to more recent positioning around a universal right to the city as manifested in direct participation in city-making. Each encounters the (post-colonial) state as a focal point for resident driven insurgencies, negotiations, and resolutions of vernacular heritage contestations at specific sites. In showing successes and failures, they provide windows opening to much larger issues of state-civil society relations, cultural and social cooperation and divides that also provide insights into the future of these cities as it unfolds through citizen activism.

**PANEL 20 | ROOM 12 | INTER-AREA**

**Institutions of Representation in Asia's Authoritarian and Democratic Regimes**

*Chairperson* | Maznah Mohamad | National University of Singapore

Electoral Systems and Representation in East and Southeast Asia

**Benjamin Reilly** | Murdoch University

Multi-seat Plurality Bloc Voting in Electoral Authoritarian Regimes: Comparing Singapore, Cameroon, Djibouti, and Chad

**Netina Tan** | McMaster University

Political Representation and Ideologies of Representation in the Philippines: Contention over Bottom-Up-Budgeting

**Garry Rodan** | Murdoch University

Engaging and Representing Civil Society in Policymaking: Participation as Regulation

**Kelly Gerard** | University of Western Australia

Analysis of institutions of political representation in authoritarian and post-authoritarian regimes in Asia has highlighted imperfections in the implementation and design of ostensibly democratic institutions. Much of this, however, has been premised on the anticipation or normative prescription of liberal democratic transitions. Less developed is the attempt to understand not just the harnessing of these institutions to non-democratic ends, but also the creativity in building and promoting alternative non-democratic institutions and ideologies of political representation. Examination of such processes at the regional or transnational level is even less developed. Collectively, this panel opens up such enquiry. Examining the evolution of electoral system reforms in the region, Reilly identifies a trend towards increasingly complex mixed models, open lists, ethnic balancing, vote thresholds and other measures that often protect the interests of incumbent parties from new challengers. Similarly, comparing electoral authoritarian regimes in Singapore, Cameroon, Djibouti and Chad, Tan and Grofman observe a mix of single party members and multiparty seat districts limiting the representation of opposition candidates. Rodan examines coalitions and conflicts shaping initiatives in local community participation in poverty alleviation strategies in the Philippines, showing how technocratic ideas limit the scope of issues that can be represented. This scope is also contained by the way that local political representation in not generally articulated with civil society organizations. Gerard subjects ASEAN initiatives in, and rhetoric about, representation associated with regulatory networks to scrutiny. Non-state actors that can be included are, however, heavily circumscribed.
Excavated Texts and Early Chinese Empires

Chairperson | Vincent S. Leung | University of Pittsburgh
Discussants | Charles Sanft | University of Tennessee & Xudong Hou | Tsinghua University

On the ‘Household Bureaus’ (Hu Cao) in the County System of the Qin Empire: A Study of the Bamboo Slips from the Ancient City of Liye
Ming Chiu Lai | Chinese University of Hong Kong

Foreign Trades and Tributes in the Han Empire
Byung-Joon Kim | Seoul National University

Writing Practices in the Era of Bamboo and Wooden Slips: A Study Based on Visual Evidence from the Excavated Manuscripts
Yi Ma | Institute of History, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

Early China—namely the Qin (221 - 206 BCE) and Han (206 BCE - 220 CE) dynasties—have long claimed one of the most voluminous and richest historical records among all the great empires in the ancient world. While this is hardly a contestable claim, it is less often acknowledged that the received historical records, the many texts that have survived the ravages of time for two millennia, were only a small fraction of all that must have once circulated under the early empires. The received corpus is a miniscule collection of literary fragments from the infinitely larger literary universe of the early empires. Much of that was thought to be lost, however, has started to resurface in recent decades as archaeological excavations have turned up textual remains of all kinds, rapidly expanding and transforming our understanding of the early empires. This panel brings together an international group of scholars to present new exciting findings from recent excavations. Momiyama and Lai’s papers draw on the same discovery at the ancient city of Liye for new details about Qin administration. Kim’s paper presents new information on foreign trades and tributes of the Han Empire. Ma’s paper studies the material practices of writing in early China through visual evidence in the excavated manuscripts themselves. These four papers exemplify different ways in which these newly excavated texts, available again for the first time after two millennia, challenge and further our understanding of the Qin and Han empires in early China.

Fashion in Motion: Beyond ‘East Meets West’

Chairperson | Christine Tsui | University of Hong Kong
Discussant | Hazel Clark | Parsons the New School for Design

Wabi-sabi in Sustainable Fashion Practices
Alessandro Esculapio | Parsons the New School for Design

Re-circulations: Refashioning Value in the Global Second-hand Clothing Trade
Lucy Norris | University College London

The Oriental Beauty: A Case Study of the Chinese Models on the International Runway Shows
Xuefei Sun | Beijing Institute of Fashion Technology

Fashion, by its very nature connotes movement and change: of styles and systems, over time, and between places and spaces. ‘East meets West’ has provided a convenient, if reductive, way of framing fashion practices that have existed over centuries, across the globe, impacting design, methods, economies, and trade. The discourse of ‘Orient’ and ‘Occident’ has been predicated on Orientalism, where agency rests firmly with the West. Now that the balance of world power is beginning to shift towards Asia, the former binaries no longer apply, and the future will not simply be one of role reversal, that is of ‘East’ now dominating ‘West.’ This panel presents fashion as a significant barometer of that change, by demonstrating how in design, production, consumption, use, and identification, fashion practices and
Discourses are reflective of the conditions of our times. From the recycling of western fashion in Indian factories, and issues of the global circulation, international second-hand markets, re-fashioning and moral exchange, to the application of the Japanese philosophy of ‘wabi-sabi’ to the sustainable fashion, from the new beauty concept of ‘organic relation’ originated from the traditional East-Asian Philosophies to the internationalization of the Chinese fashion models, fashion is prescient in acknowledging the new fluid relationships between the ‘East’ and ‘West’, and how ‘heritage’ has been transformed into ‘modernity’ during this fluid processing.

**PANEL 23 | ROOM 3 | SOUTH ASIA**

**Renewal and Adaptation in Bhutanese Religion, Education and the Arts**  
*Chairperson | Ariana Maki | University of Colorado, Boulder*

New Representatives of Change: The Young Bhutanese University Researchers of the RUB  
Matthew G. Robinson | Institute of Language and Culture Studies

Digitizing Sacred Texts of Rural Bhutan: The National Literary Documentation Survey  
Yeshi Lhendup | National Library and Archives of Bhutan

Living Legacies: Longchen Rabjampa and the Shingkhar Lama Lineage  
Karma Rigzin | Institute of Language and Culture Studies

Iconography and Visual Literacy in Bhutanese Art  
Ariana Maki | University of Colorado, Boulder

This panel brings together scholars and civil servants dedicated to engaging Bhutanese youth and young professionals, and safeguarding Bhutanese traditions in the face of a rapidly changing society. By drawing upon current research and policy implementation in Bhutan, these papers share recent developments in education, religious studies, and art history. Yeshi Lhendup shares recent work on Bhutan’s largest scale textual digitization project, which scour rural Bhutan for traditional texts, many of which are otherwise unknown. The resulting digital documents are then preserved for safekeeping in an archive housed in the National Library, making heretofore-unknown materials available for reference and research. Karma Rigzin’s paper traces the origins, development, and challenges of a modern teaching lineage in Bhutan, a tradition that seeks to remain true to the intents of its 14th-century founder yet also address the needs of modern society. Matt Robinson investigates the ways in which Bhutan’s newly established national university system is attempting to inculcate and encourage a research culture amongst its faculty through sweeping policy changes. Ariana Maki explores the roles of iconography and visual literacy in the transmission of Bhutanese culture, and how current trends in Bhutan impact one’s ability to access, and by extension appreciate, the region’s history, lineages and religious practices. In summary, this panel draws together researchers from a variety of disciplines to address current attempts to safeguard Bhutanese traditions, while concurrently adapting aspects of Bhutanese culture to respond to the challenges of modernity and an increasing presence on the regional—and world—stage.

**PANEL 24 | ROOM 4 | NORTHEAST ASIA**

**Spaces for Creation, Power, and Indulgence: Gardens of East Asia and their Representations**  
*Chairperson & Discussant | Sunglim Kim | Dartmouth College*

Closed Space: Paintings of ‘Small’ Gardens from Suzhou, Ming Dynasty  
Mizuki Uematsu | The Museum of Yamato Bunkakan

Pleasure Garden of a Scholar in Despair: Yun Seondo (1587-1671)’s Mountain Garden on Bogil Island  
Jiyeon Kim | University of Ulsan

Tasteful Desire: Collecting and Representing Garden Rocks among the Late Joseon Elite  
Youen-hee Kho | Sungkyunkwan University
Colonial Throne Constructed and Modern Paradise Realized: Gardens of the Taiwan Governor-General’s Residence
Kuo-Sheng Lai | National Palace Museum, Taipei

While past discussions of East Asian garden culture have been concerned with essential characteristics of Chinese gardens, Japanese gardens, and Korean gardens, recent studies tend to focus on the social, economic, and political functions of gardens. The papers presented in this panel approach gardens and representations of gardens, as constructed and produced in specific historical and cultural contexts, without attempting to draw national or aesthetic boundaries. They discuss how gardens were built, utilized, consumed, and imagined by people with different values and intentions, such as Japanese colonizers, Chinese literati with modest means, and Korean land owning elites who were also scholar officials. Mizuki Uematu’s paper asks why representations of ‘small’ gardens were particularly popular in late Ming Suzhou, and finds answers in the social and cultural circumstances that contributed to changes in the representational mode. Jiyeon Kim’s paper historically and culturally maps the mountain garden of Bogil Island built by the mid-Joseon scholar Yun Seondo and explores how images of the island as a haven of a scholar in despair have continuously been constructed. Youen-hee Kho’s paper talks about ‘rock fervor’ in late Joseon Korea, a trend that demonstrates how scholar officials maintained the balance between their desire for luxury consumption and traditional Confucian values. Kuo-Sheng Lai’s paper discusses how the Japanese colonial government in Taiwan demonstrated Japan’s cultural supremacy through the dual construction of the Governor-General’s gardens.

PANEL 25 | ROOM 6 | NORTHEAST ASIA

UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage:
An Asian Touch?
Chairpersons | Caroline Bodolec & Katiana Le Mentec | Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique

Asian States in the International Law-Making Process: The Case of the ICH Convention
Li Wang | Central-South University, School of Law, China

The UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage: Roles Played by Japan, Korea and China for ‘Asian Turn’ in its Implementation
Noriko Aikawa-Faure | Agency for Cultural Affairs

Protecting and Transmitting the Invisible: ‘Living National Treasure’ (Ningen Kokuhō) in Contemporary Japanese Ceramics
Alice Doublier | Paris West University, Nanterre La Défense

Kimchi at Stake: The UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage Craze in South Korea
Benjamin Joinau | School for Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences (EHESS, Paris)

The UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage was adopted in 2003. Entered into force in 2006, its goal is to safeguard social and ritual practices, art representations, oral expressions, knowledge and skills that groups or individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage. During the long-standing intergovernmental negotiations that tuned-up concepts, East Asian countries had a crucial influence. The expression ‘Intangible cultural Heritage’ itself was inspired by a japanese concept and the previous ‘Living Human Treasures’, program established in 1994, was a proposition of Korea, and directly inspired by existing systems in Korea and in Japan. Today, Japan, Korea and China are the most active to promote the program, to submit proposals and to be nominated. They represent 25% of the safeguard elements’ list and host all UNESCO centers focusing on intangible heritage. Gathering together junior and senior specialists of China, Japan and Korea, this multidisciplinary panel (anthropologist, law expert, historian of art and UNESCO professional) will reflect on the ‘Asian touch’ in the UNESCO Convention for Intangible Heritage. Two panelists will focus on why and how Asian nations got so deeply involved in the intangible Heritage program. They will also reflect on issues and impacts of this Convention. The two others panelists will contribute to this discussion by presenting ethnography study cases that will show how Korea and Japan have (respectively and together) shaped—both in practices and in the realm of representations—this international framework on Intangible Heritage.
PANEL 26 | ROOM 7 | SOUTHEAST ASIA

**Culture and Politics in the Early ‘New Order’: Reexamining Art in Soeharto’s Indonesia**

*Chairperson* | Jeffrey Hadler | University of California, Berkeley  
*Discussant* | Agung Hujatnikajennong | Institut Teknologi Bandung

Shifting to the ‘Existential’ and ‘Contextual’: Critical Writings of Dr. Sudjoko and D.A. Peransi in early New Order Indonesia  
**Amanda Rath** | Goethe University

**Jeffrey Hadler** | University of California, Berkeley

S. Sudjojono and the New Order  
**Aminudin Siregar** | Institut Teknologi Bandung

Hardi and Gerakan Seni Rupa Baru  
**Adrian Hassall Vickers** | University of Sydney

Historians of Indonesia are drawn to the Sukarno period, to Guided Democracy, and to uchronian speculation about futures foreclosed with the destruction of the Communist Party and Lekra in 1965. Idealists active in the early years of the New Order are less attractive to scholars. Their lives do not serve the ideological arc to which most of us subscribe: that Sukarno represented Revolution, Soeharto counter-revolution, and everyone associated with the New Order is somehow tainted. This panel challenges this narrative and presents revisionist intellectual histories of the early New Order. The 1970s were a time of ideological ferment, when the state was still consolidating power, and the question of culture was actively challenged.

PANEL 27 | ROOM 9 | SOUTHEAST ASIA

**‘Never Offend the Spirits’: Reflections on Thai Popular Buddhism, Gender, Hybridity and Ethnography in Honour of Dr. Pattana Kitiarsa**

*Chairperson & Discussant* | Peter Anthony Jackson | Australian National University

Circulating Monastics: Buddhist Traveling Between Malaysia and Thailand and the Expansive Worlds of Hinterland Communities  
**Irving Chan Johnson** | National University of Singapore

Hybridity in Buriram: Thai Peripheries and Pattana Kitiarsa’s Contribution to the Anthropology of Thai Popular Religion  
**Benjamin Baumann** | Humboldt-Universitaet zu Berlin

Muay Thai as Invented National Tradition  
**Peter Vail** | National University of Singapore

Enchanted Mediations: Agency, Authority and Technologies of Presence in the Making of a Southern Thai Saint  
**Jovan Maud** | Georg-August University

Dr. Pattana Kitiarsa of the National University of Singapore, a multi-talented scholar of Thai Buddhism, gender, migration, film, and labour, passed away from cancer at the height of his academic career in late 2012 at the age of 46. Pattana’s last book, *Mediums, Monks, & Amulets: Thai Popular Buddhism Today* (Chiang Mai: Silkworm Books), was published only a short time before he died. In honour of his diverse contributions to anthropology, cultural studies, and film studies in a wide range of Thai- and English-language publications, this panel brings together scholars who knew and collaborated with Pattana to reflect on his contributions and scholarly legacy. The speakers will consider the ways in which they draw on Pattana’s work and engage his analyses in their respective studies of modern Thai cultures and histories. Peter Vail (NUS) will speak on Muay Thai as an invented national tradition; Irving Johnson (NUS) will consider circulating monastics and Buddhist travel narratives in the Thai communities of Kelantan, Malaysia; Jovan Maud
(Goettingen University) will explore agency, authority and technologies of presence in the making of the Southern Thai saint Luang Pho Thuat; and Benjamin Baumann (Humboldt University) will consider hybridity in NE Thailand and Pattana’s contribution to the anthropology of Thai popular religion. Peter Jackson (ANU) will be panel chair and discussant. The panel title is drawn from Pattana’s 1999 University of Washington PhD dissertation, ‘You May not Believe, but Never Offend the Spirits: Spirit-medium Cult Discourses and the Postmodernisation of Thai Religion’.

PANEL 28 | ROOM 10 | INTER-AREA

Heritage and Healthcare in Asia: Contentious Continuities
Chairperson | Yew Foong Hui | Hong Kong Shue Yan University
Discussant | Angela Ki Che Leung | University of Hong Kong

Governing the Tradition: Political and Identity Issues in the Relation between Biomedicine and Indigenous Medicine in Myanmar
Celine Coderey | National University of Singapore

Therapeutic Gamelan as Complementary Autism Intervention in Javanese Indonesia
Annie Tucker | University of California, Los Angeles

Coping with Future Epidemics: Tai chi Practice of the SARS Survivors as an Overcoming Strategy in Post-SARS Hong Kong
Judy Yuen-man Siu | Hong Kong Baptist University

Indigenizing Biomedicine in Cambodia
Sokhieng Au | Independent Scholar

Biomedicine, as an intervention in healthcare in Asia, was embedded in an encounter with traditional forms of healing and local belief systems that not only created ontological disparities, but also produced gaps in the practice and delivery of medical care. These gaps are inflected by the convergence or divergence of biomedical and traditional medical care, situated within local matrices of power, legitimacy and economic conditions. This panel examines the intersections between traditional forms of healing and biomedicine in healthcare systems in Asia, and the extent to which biomedicine is embedded in contentious continuities with inherited healthcare forms in addressing healthcare needs in Asian contexts. In particular, the panel raises the questions of how traditional medicine is at times at odds with biomedicine, and at other times enmeshed in a complex complementarity. It asks how subjects ‘mixes’ these different forms of medical care, and how these different approaches are ‘mixed’ and re-appropriated in local contexts and national healthcare systems. At the same time, to what extent does traditional medicine, as heritage in practice and form, assume an aura of authenticity that situates it as a complementary alternative vis-à-vis modern biomedicine? These issues will be considered in a range of medical contexts across Asia, including the biomedicalization of mental health in South India, the use of therapeutic gamelan as an intervention for autism in Indonesia, the rehabilitation of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) patients through the traditional exercise of Tai Chi in Hong Kong, and the ritual reworking of biomedicine in Cambodia.

PANEL 29 | ROOM 11 | SOUTH ASIA

ROUNDTABLE - Transformations in Social Reproduction in India: Food, Sex, Family
Chairperson | Priti Ramamurthy | University of Washington

Amita Baviskar | Institute of Economic Growth
Rajni Palriwala | University of Delhi
Ravinder Kaur | Indian Institute of Technology Delhi
Priti Ramamurthy | University of Washington
‘Food’, ‘sex’ and ‘family’ provide rich windows to understand contradictory transformations in the political economy, ecology, and cultural politics of contemporary India. In particular, the deepening gender imbalance in sex ratios and the simultaneous increase in the visibility of women in middle class, urban India; high levels of malnutrition and the increased consumption of processed foods; the endurance of smallholder agriculturalists, their embrace of new technologies, crops, and markets and growing environmental predation and degradation. Focusing on ‘food’, ‘sex’ and ‘family’ as key nodes, we discuss social reproduction—the daily and generational reproduction of life through biological, emotional, economic, and cultural provisioning—conceptually and present recent ethnographic and survey research. The furious, and sometimes violent, contestations over food, sex, and family within the household, community, region, nation and globally will be read in relation to current market-oriented economic and environmental policies, state sponsored social protection schemes, democratic deepening, and political assertions of varied social movement actors in India. After brief presentations, we will invite the audience to share their ideas on social reproduction as a conceptual framework and to take research on food, sex, and family forward collaboratively and comparatively in Asia. Amita Baviskar will explore shifts in modes of producing and consuming food in rural western India to argue that, despite expanded public provisioning of subsidized food, social reproduction and sociality increasingly depend on media and market-led circulation of commodities. Ravinder Kaur will focus on the production of middle class identities and practices through diverse family reproduction strategies which shape family size and composition, education and marriage. Rajni Palriwala will explore the themes of care and women’s work in various locations in rural and urban India by comparing juvenile sex ratios, family strategies and values, and women’s movements to reflect on persisting and changing structures, ideas, and practices of relatedness, freedom, and social control. Priti Ramamurthy will argue that the commoditization of care, kinship, and marriage in rural smallholder families in south India is a crucial, if perplexing, aspect of social reproduction that expresses a new structure of feeling: aspiration.

PANEL 30 | ROOM 12 | INTER-AREA

Asian Transnational Migrant Families and Intergenerational Relations
Chairperson | Liangni Sally Liu | National University of Singapore

Asian Transnational Families in Canada
Nora Chiang | National Taiwan University

Child Care across Borders: The Experiences of Chinese Transnational Families in New Zealand
Elsie Ho | University of Auckland

Elderly Chinese Immigrants of New Zealand on the Cyberspace: A Platform for Transnational Support Exchange
Jingjing Zhang | University of Auckland

Intergenerational Dimensions of Transnational Chinese Migrant Families in New Zealand: A Response to New Zealand’s Family Reunion Immigration Policy Change
Liangni Sally Li | National University of Singapore

Migrants from Asian countries/region have contributed significantly to the immigrant intake of many traditional immigrant-receiving ‘white settlers’ countries. As the migration process evolves over time, the everyday lives of Asian migrant families are increasingly practised across borders and across multiple generations. It has been observed that children of Asian migrants (i.e. the 1.5 generation and second generation) are repeating the transnational practices of their parents, and are either going back to their home countries or onto a third destination to pursue further education or career development. Grandparents are also involved in transnational care-giving to younger generations. The multi-generational transnational migratory movements and practices are no doubt an increasingly significant phenomenon in trans-migration studies, which need to be systematically explored. By focusing on Asian/Chinese migrant families in two national contexts (i.e. New Zealand and Canada), this panel focuses explicitly on the intersection between transnational migration and intergenerational issues and experiences. The two core questions to be addressed are: 1) how different family generations contribute to and sustain their families’ transnational lives, and vice versa; and 2) how transnationalism functions and plays out among different family generations.
FRIDAY, 18 JULY 2014 | 9:00 AM – 11:00 AM

PANEL 31 | ROOM 1 | CHINA & INNER ASIA

Perceiving Medieval China through its Architectural Heritage: Context and Subtext

Chairperson | Tracy Miller | Vanderbilt University
Discussants | Tracy Miller | Vanderbilt University & Aurelia Campbell | Smith College

The Appropriation of Architectural Forms and Symbolisms in a Poly-religious Age

Sijie Ren | University of Pennsylvania

Ritual Accommodation: Buddhist Temples in 11th Century China

Xu Zhu | University of Hong Kong

A Study of the Principles of Design in Liao, Song, and Jin Architecture through their Arrangement of Bracket Sets

Jing Wen | University of Tokyo

Musical Harmony that Shaped Building Standards: An Analysis of the Text and Context of the Song Dynasty Yingzao Fashi

Yu Zhang | Southwest Jiaotong University

This panel proposes to situate the architectural heritage of medieval China within a broader context in order to transcend disciplinary boundaries and engage in architectural history through the lens of religious studies, history, and other disciplines of the humanities. It challenges the previous scholarship of traditional Chinese architecture, which has tended to be nestled within the niches of their forms, adopting largely formalistic, geometrical, and numerological approaches to research and analysis. This has resulted in an understanding of architecture that is trapped within questions of its visual and material aspects. The papers gathered here, while seeking to forge alternative understandings of specific architectural sites, also offer opportunities for cross-disciplinary dialogues. Sijie Ren explores the relationship between architectural forms and the religious landscape in the initial stages of Buddhism’s introduction to China offering a different perspective on architectural symbolism in the poly-religious world of early medieval China. Both Zhu Xu and Jing Wen deal with the evolution of architecture in the multi-cultural, multi-centered age after the fall of the Tang Empire. While Xu demonstrates how architectural forms were tempered to express political identity and accommodate ritual purposes, Wen investigates creative cultural expressions through the study of design principles and structural innovations. Lastly, Yu Zhang examines the rich socio-historical implications of a contemporary architectural treatise, in order to shed light on the impact of art and cultural developments on the architectural tradition. Together, this panel is formulated to bring our research and discourse to a wider audience, and to invite critiques from other fields of Asian studies outside the study of architectural history.

PANEL 32 | ROOM 2 | CHINA & INNER ASIA

History, Historian, and Historiography: Dialogue, Consensus, and Differences

Chairperson | James Cook | University of Pittsburgh
Discussants | Gail Hershatter | University of California, Santa Cruz & Peter Zarrow | University of Connecticut

From Curious to Close Attention: Open Eyes to Research Achievements Outside China

Xiangqian Li | The Central Committee of Communist Party of China

Why Deviations Exist?

Yizhuang Ding | Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

The Western Impact to Develop History of Medicine in Taiwan

Michael Shiyung Liu | Academia Sinica

Chinese Religions in Western and Chinese Scholarship

Xiaofei Kang | George Washington University
Chinese Studies in North America has expanded rapidly within the past three decades. To achieve these significant and unprecedented accomplishments, scholarly communication between Chinese and American researchers has been an indispensable factor. While consensuses have been reached, developmental differences have also been lingering for decades due to differences in educational and training backgrounds, research methods, differing points of view, political environments, etc. This panel will focus on the influence and impact of academic exchange between Western and Eastern scholars on the research of Chinese history rather than concrete research on any particular topic. Why and what differences exist? Is it possible or desirable to eliminate differences? Four historians will discuss related issues from their subject field. Li will address how Chinese scholars benefit from outside scholars’ research in the CPC history field, and why they have been curious and eager to learn more about outside scholars’ research achievements. Ding points out that deviation of understanding on some key terms and concepts applied in Western social theory which are imprecise to Chinese scholars are some of the basic reasons for disagreements in Qing studies. Kang will discuss some common issues, different approaches, and collaborative works on Chinese religions by Chinese and American scholars in the past 10 years. Liu will review the motivations and unique features of the historical study of medicine and public health in Taiwan late twentieth century and early twenty-first century and their western impacts. Panelists will also address research trends in their respective fields from personal observation.

PANEL 33 | ROOM 3 | INTER-AREA

Culinary Links: Trading Tastes between Nations
Chairperson | Cecilia Leong-Salobir | University of Wollongong

Curry, Cookbooks and Colonies: Linking Culinary Cultures across the Empire
Cecilia Leong-Salobir | University of Wollongong

Spreading the Toast of Memory: Singapore’s Boutique Coffee Shops
Jean Duruz | University of South Australia

Culinary Links between Penang and Phuket: The Peranakan Connection
Gaik Cheng Khoo | University of Nottingham, Malaysia Campus

Cows with Passports and the Right Credentials: Marketing ‘Australian’ Milk in Singapore
Nicole Tarulevicz | University of Tasmania

Our panel discusses culinary links from the colonial era to contemporary times on Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, India and Australia on food and drink commodities and food outlets. The limited scholarship on food cultures in Asia is mainly centred around nation-state studies. Through shared histories of colonialism, the effects of travel, immigration and globalization the panel looks at the trajectories by which culinary links are formed. Our workshop is prompted by the interconnectivity of cuisines and cultures, both temporally and geographically. The transference of food ideas, the retention of tastes and nostalgia, the movements of communities through trade and commerce have thrown up pockets of food networks, distinct and yet recognizable with and from sites of origins. The uncovering of transnational connections of Chinese Peranakan food cultures via street hawker stalls between Georgetown, Penang and Old Town Phuket in Thailand is a case in point. So too is the analysis of the iconic Singaporean breakfast: kaya toast and kopi, transformed and repositioned in food chains across Asia, offering a palimpsest for mobile and other-than-national culinary connections. The marketing of milk, from Australia to Singapore since colonial times has been vastly successful through concerted efforts to tap into the Singaporean palette and taste. Crucially, adulterated milk scares elsewhere in Asia recently has strengthened this trade link between the two nations. Curry as the single most important dish of the culinary history of British imperialism leapt across the colonies and today its ubiquity on every nation’s food practice has kept the spice trade alive.
Megascale Architecture and Asian Urbanism: A Historical Review

Chairperson | Carmen C. M. Tsui | City University of Hong Kong
Discussant | Chee Kien Lai | Independent Scholar

Avant-Garde Architecture and the Environment in Postwar Japan
Seng Kuan | Washington University in St. Louis

Homes for 80,000 Tenants: The First Gigantic Planned Community in Hong Kong
Carmen C. M. Tsui | City University of Hong Kong

Towards an Entry City: Luo Hu Checkpoint Complex, 1980 to the Present
Zheng Tan | University of California, Los Angeles

Mega Shopping Mall: Construction of Dongdaemun Market as Global Fashion Town
Jieheerah Yun | Hongik University

For the past few decades, Asia has been home to some of the most rapidly expanding cities in the world. Due to growing population rates, urbanization rates, and increasing economic activity, buildings in Asia have grown in both size and complexity. What makes megascale development so appealing to the Asian leaders, commercial developers, and architects? This border-crossing panel looks at the historical development of different megascale architecture in various Asian contexts including the visionary planning schemes of the Tokyo Bay, the gigantic high-rise planned community in Hong Kong, the multilayered transportation hub in Shenzhen, and the spectacular fashion town in Seoul. Through these case studies, this panel discusses megascale architecture from four perspectives. First, each of the four papers traces the social, economic, and political background from which a particular type of megascale architecture emerged in a particular place at a particular time. Second, the panel considers megascale architecture as a product of the entrepreneurial states in Asia and analyzes the ways the public and the private sectors work together in its creation. Third, it examines the role megascale architecture plays in the larger process of urbanization and the changes it brings to the visage of Asian cities. Finally, this panel portrays megascale architecture not necessarily as an urban spectacle, but as everyday architecture that intersects with people’s daily lives.

Neighborhoods, Networks, and Mobility on the Margins of Japan’s Early Modern Cities

Chairperson | Timothy Amos | National University of Singapore

Hinin Households and Population Registration in Early Modern Osaka
Takashi Tsukada | Osaka City University

The Socio-spatial Structure of Early Modern Osaka’s Nagamachi Flophouse District
John Porter | Osaka City University

Asakusa ‘Newtown’: Placing Danzaemon’s Enclosure in Early Modern Edo’s Cityscape
Timothy Amos | National University of Singapore

Historical research on early modern Japanese cities witnessed remarkable development from the 1980s with groundbreaking analyses of the cho, or neighborhood, which was the basic unit of popular urban life. Cho were community organizations with a shared sense of territorial bond and comprised of town residents who were house owners. Cho had their own autonomous laws and conducted their own operational meetings at a communally-owned meeting place and membership was determined by house ownership. Subsequent research further focused on the social relations of urban residents, including the horizontal ties of neighborhoods and the relationship between owners and renters within cho. At the same time, early modern urban history also made significant advances through work on early modern outcaste groups such as kawato and hinin, marginalized social groups such as entertainers and religious practitioners, and artisans and other fraternities involved in transportation and commerce. In this panel, individual papers further
develop linkages between studies of the neighborhood and status groups, offering concrete examples of the complex relationships that emerged between particular marginalized communities and local neighborhoods. Tsukada recreates the internal structure of the hinin communities in late 17th-century Osaka, revealing the diverse origins of community members and the localized methods of population registration employed by the Shogunate to maintain control. Porter examines the role of poverty management policies in the formation of neighborhoods with flophouses in early modern Osaka. Amos analyses the processes that underpinned the urban integration of an outcaste community in Edo in the late Tokugawa period.

PANEL 36 | ROOM 7 | CHINA & INNER ASIA

Sponsored by Center for Khmer Studies

(Re)configuration of Opposition Politics in Cambodia: Expropriation, Eviction and Resistance
Chairperson & Discussant | Kheang Un | Northern Illinois University

Urban Forced Eviction in Cambodia: Causes and Possible Solutions
Sopheap Chak | Cambodia Center for Human Rights

Prey Lang Network and Natural Resource Management
Chanrith Ngin | Royal University of Phnom Penh

Construction and Deconstruction of Trust in Community Development Intervention in Cambodia
Baromey Neth | Royal University of Phnom Penh

How New Information Flows Challenge Cambodia’s Authoritarian Grip at the Local Level
Netra Eng | Monash University

Over the last decade Cambodia has experienced rapid political, social and economic transformation. Cambodia’s deeper integration into regional and global economies has driven foreign and local interest in the acquisition of land, and logging, mining and agricultural plantations, prompting massive expropriation of land from Cambodian farmers and from the urban poor. Although the relationship of the state to capital and the political environment gives rise to, using Polanyi’s phrase, ‘the counter-movement,’ political struggles by the poor aimed at reforming state institutions; the intertwining of the ravages of profit-seeking capital and developmental authoritarians, limit these attempts at a counter-movement. This cross-disciplinary panel of Cambodian scholars and researchers from non-governmental organizations explores four interrelated topics: the construction of trust in community development projects as way to safeguard community land, urban forced evictions, the use of embedded advocacy by community based organizations and the effectiveness of outside support to community based advocacy networks. Based on rich primary data drawn from extensive field observation, and interviews interwoven with the literature on social capital, social networks, and the Gramscian concept of embedded advocacy, the four papers address in varying ways the reconfiguration of local politics in the Cambodia’s economic and political transformation.

PANEL 37 | ROOM 9 | CHINA & INNER ASIA

‘In’ and ‘Out’ of Japan: Rethinking East Asian Mobility through the Lens of Affect
Chairperson & Discussant | Glenda S. Roberts | Waseda University

When the Distant is Close and the Local Distant: Affect and Attachment among Chinese Migrants in Japan
Jamie Coates | University of Sheffield

The Allure of the Periphery: Japanese Outsourcing Workers in Dalian, China
Kumiko Kawashima | Macquarie University

Sensuous Bodies: Japanese Retirement Migration to Malaysia
Shiori Shakuto Neoh | Australian National University
Japan is no longer a ‘developed’ recipient of migrants and its economic future is less clear in the eyes of mobile individuals. Literature on migration and Japan has focused on Japan as a recipient country, with rich explorations of identity, labour issues, discrimination, and transnational networks. More recently however, new flows of Japanese people moving overseas, as well as new modes of being a migrant in Japan, have problematised our understanding of mobility in East Asia in general and Japan in particular. This panel contributes to existing debates regarding migration and mobility by looking at mobile individuals going ‘to’ and ‘away from’ Japan. In doing so we have chosen to focus on relationships and affective ties in these new forms of mobility because relationships both facilitate and effect the experience of moving. Whether moving toward or away from friends and family; complex transnational partnerships; or the affective relationship of service work and global capital; it is hard to ignore the intertwined nature of mobility and affective relationships. This panel explores affective cross-border ties and tries to analyse their ‘borders’ in terms of representations, imagination and practice. New mobilities ‘to’ and ‘from’ Japan are as much explained by these aspects as they are by the economic relations that channel them. A clear understanding of the role of these processes is important to improving the way human movement is conceptualised in East Asia, both at the academic and policy level.

**PANEL 38 | ROOM 10 | INTER-AREA**

**Heritage and Transformations: Theme Parks in Asia**

*Chairpersons & Discussants | Maribeth Erb | National University of Singapore & Chin Ee Ong | Wageningen University*

A Universal or a Uniquely Singapore ‘USS’? Transculturization and Experience in a Theme Park  
**Chang Tou Chuang | National University of Singapore**

Wondering at the Buddha-land of Hong Kong: An Investigation of the Relativism of Theme Park Culture in Asia  
**Cora Un In Wong | Institute for Tourism Studies, Macau**

Exploring the ‘Work’ and Representational Politics of the Sarawak Cultural Village in East Malaysia  
**Hamzah Muzaini | Wageningen University**

Culture, Leisure and Experiences at China’s Qingming Riverside Landscape Garden  
**Jin Ge | Wageningen University**

This panel considers heritage and transformation within the context of theme park development in Asia. Distinguished from amusement parks by their focused theme (Middleton, 1989), theme parks are known to the European and North American societies since the 17th Century and provides a platform for the consideration of societal imaginings and transformations. Boosted by an existing trend of integrating theme parks, casinos, retail spaces and museums into single developments and the scheduled completion of the massive Shanghai Disneyland in 2015, Asia is on the brink of overtaking North America’s theme park attendance. Such new theme park developments, however, happen alongside an existing array of ethnic and religious parks and cultural villages, popular-culture-based amusement parks and other forms of thematic cultural and leisure spaces. This panel seeks to make a timely contribution to an understanding of the ways in which such cultural spaces articulate transformations in Asian societies by attending to the intricate linkages between heritage and theme parks and focuses on these sub-themes: 1. The consumption, commodification or ‘disneyfication’ of culture and religion in ethnic and religious parks and cultural villages and their implications for practitioners and communities 2. The reinvention and/or ‘conservation’ of traditions and heritage in popular culture-based amusement park development 3. Class, corporate power and the theme-ing of everyday life and themed casinos, shopping malls, public space and residences as ‘new heritage’ 4. Global-local and other processes in theme park development and experiences.

**PANEL 39 | ROOM 11 | NORTHEAST ASIA**

**Navigating Politics and Energy Policy in Post-Fukushima Japan**

*Chairperson | Jeff Kingston | Temple University Japan*

Negotiating Disaster: The Politics of Radiation Assessment in the Fukushima Nuclear Crisis  
**Kyle Cleveland | Temple University Japan**

Exploring the Right to Live in Peace in the Post-Fukushima Era  
**Akihiro Ogawa | Stockholm University**
Japan’s Post-Fukushima Energy Diplomacy

Tina Burrett | Sophia University

This panel addresses crisis politics and policy debates in contemporary Japan in the aftermath of the 2011 Fukushima meltdowns. How governments and citizens respond to disaster holds lessons for everyone everywhere and here we present some of the lessons from Japan’s experience with nuclear disaster, a manmade one according to the three major investigations into Fukushima. Our first presenter, drawing on extensive interviews, examines the nuclear crisis response of principle actors in the Japanese and U.S. governments during the dire initial phases of the emergency as it appeared to be cascading out of control. Our second presenter focuses on the antinuclear political response of civil society that peaked in massive demonstrations in 2012. This citizen activism has abated, but activists, pundits and politicians are still pressuring the government to phase out nuclear power, the option favored by the vast majority of Japanese. He focuses on the transformative agenda of antinuclear activists who have also been active in the longstanding movement opposing revision of Article 9 of Japan’s Constitution. Our third presenter examines the impact of shutting down Japan’s 50 nuclear reactors on energy diplomacy, especially regarding Russia and overall bilateral relations. The final presenter examines the potential implications of renewable energy and ICT for the national energy strategy and Abenomics; is PM Abe right in asserting that rebooting the economy requires restarting reactors? Our interdisciplinary panel provides a multi-dimensional assessment of the implications of Japan’s Chernobyl and the prospects for Japan’s national energy strategy, economy, civil society and diplomatic relations.

Panel 40 | Room 12 | Southeast Asia

Sponsored by Forefront Asia, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, National University of Singapore

Religion and Transformation in Asia

Chairperson | Maznah Mohamad | National University of Singapore

Economic, Political and Social Changes in the Muslim World with Special Reference to Development, Knowledge and Freedom Deficits

Riaz Hassan | National University of Singapore

‘Bird-cage Religion’? Internet Christianity and Civil Society in China

Francis Khek Gee Lim | Nanyang Technological University

The Structure and Ideology of Syariah: Social Mobility and Divinity as Elements of Class Transformation among Malays in Malaysia

Maznah Mohamad | National University of Singapore

Radical Theology and Islam in Modern Indonesian and Egyptian Literature

Nazry Bahrawi | Singapore University of Technology and Design

In this panel the papers will focus on looking at how religion can be studied not just as basis of socio-political transformation in Asia, but the reason why society changes at all. We look at changes in society and examine how religion, its symbols, its networks, its structures of governance and technology have spurred, mobilized, circulated, or reconstituted new agents and agency in Asia. The panel will examine determinants such as New Media, literary texts, the structure of bureaucracy and the knowledge industry as areas of engagement for religion. Political reformism informs the overall thrust of religious formations in these studies, expressed through the reorganization of the developmental state, law, civil society, and literary traditions. The case studies will cover China, South Asia, and Southeast Asia.
FRIDAY, 18 JULY 2014 | 11:00 AM – 1:00 PM

PANEL 41 | ROOM 1 | CHINA & INNER ASIA

Constructing Heritage: States, Ritual and Ethnicity

Chairperson | Fei Huang | Chinese University of Hong Kong
Discussant | Jian Xu | Sun Yat-sen University

Festivals and Ethnicities: Inheritance and Transformation of Hakka Cultural Heritage in Taiwan
Li-Hua Chen | National Taiwan University

Musical Performance or Ritual Practice? Dongjing Associations and Activities in Yunnan, Southwest China
Fei Huang | Chinese University of Hong Kong

Recreating the Local Traditions: The Study of the Chaozhou Community’s Hungry Ghost Festival in Hong Kong
Wai Ling Lo | South China Research Centre

The Construction of ‘Cultural City’: Policy, Politics, and Protest in the Making of Cultural Heritage in Central Hunan, China
Wing Sing Lui | Chinese University of Hong Kong

States, Local Society and Identity: Reshaping the Baishou (Hand-waving) Dance in the Miao Frontier
Xiaohui Xie | Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

This panel re-examines the historical process of cultural heritage transformations with a focus on ritual in mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan. Many traditional practices considered as capitalist or superstitious ceased on mainland China during the heyday of communism, from 1949 to 1980. Even in Taiwan and Hong Kong, some practices perceived as old-fashioned were discarded. Under globalization and rapid urbanization in the past two decades, many forgotten practices have been revived under the urge for different purposes. Based on the understanding that cultural heritage has been recycled and selectively reused by agencies with various agendas, this panel investigates how local ritual traditions, such as the nuo opera in the central Hunan mountains, the Chaozhou community’s ‘Hungry Ghost Festival’ in Hong Kong, sutra-chanting (dongjing) performance among different ethnic groups of Yunnan, Hakka festivals in Taiwan and Tujia baishou dance in western Hunan, have been reinterpreted as cultural heritage and given new positions in native cultures. To take a step further, the panel will explore the historical constructing process of these heritages in the long term. Therefore, it will compare how local society and regional culture were reshaped in the interaction of orthodox state ritual and tradition under the hands of different regimes, and how the ethnic boundary was remolded through the interpretation and manipulation of these rituals and the cultural resources by various parties under different contexts.

PANEL 42 | ROOM 2 | INTER-AREA

International Marriage and Migration in Asia

Chairperson | Brenda Yeoh | National University of Singapore

Brokering Sri Lankan Tamil Transnational Marriages: Marriage Brokers, Fragments of Traditions and Shadows of Violence
Sidharthan Maunaguru | National University of Singapore

Memory, Identity and Culture: Negotiating Marriage in a Diasporic Community
Ranjana Sheel | Banaras Hindu University

Negotiating Motherhood in Transnational Space: A Case of Japanese Women Married to Pakistani Labor Migrants
Masako Kudo | Kyoto Women’s University

Transnational Arranged Marriages and Acts of Resilience and Reworking among the Indian Community in Singapore
Brenda Yeoh | National University of Singapore
In the last few decades, increased migration and mobilities in a globalising world have multiplied cross-border transactions not only in the economic sphere but have also a major impact on human relationships of intimacy. This can be seen in the increased volume of differently mediated forms of international marriage, not just straddling ‘east’ and ‘west’, but within Asia and across different ethnicities and nationalities. Historically, cross-border marriages often emerged as a result of migration and residence in an alien country, be it as convicts, indentured labourers, colonisers, explorers or merchants. The contributing factors in contemporary times are variegated. Globalisation processes including strategic economic mobility in response to shifting educational and employment opportunities have been influential. Economic disparities and access to resources and social relations in which structures of access and deprivation are embedded have further reshaped the international marriage market in Asia. The implications of the rise of international marriages in Asia require better understanding. Why do certain communities and regions show greater propensities towards international marriage? How does international marriage shape the gendered concepts of home, family, kinship, security and identity? How do international marriages fare in comparison to arranged marriages? How are these affected by shifts in immigration laws and the imperatives of nation building processes? What policy implications arise for government legislation and pronouncements on citizenry and immigration?

**PANEL 43 | ROOM 3 | INTER-AREA**

**The Role of Activism: Social, Political and Economic Change in Contemporary Asia**

*Chairperson | Jonathan Z Ludwig | Rice University*

The Kyrgyz ‘Streetocracy’: Bringing down Governments since 1990
*Jonathan Z Ludwig | Rice University*

Capturing Complexity: Interrogating the Appiko Movement of India
*Manisha Rao | University of Mumbai*

‘Do You Hear the People Sing?’: Outcry against Abuse of Power and Call for Reform in Taiwan’s Military
*Ya-Chen Lee | Nanhua University*

The TPP Debate in Japan: Reasons for a Failed Protest Campaign
*Ulli Jamitzky | University of Münster*

The social, political, and economic conditions and pace of change in Asia varies greatly from country to country. Yet, for all the diversity, there is common ground in that the role of activism represents a force for promoting reform in this region and moves it toward a more civil society that focuses on justice and equality, environmental awareness, and a respect for the poor and powerless. The scope and approach of this panel is broad with the four papers respectively exemplifying varied activist events, ranging from Kyrgyzstans’ political streetocracy, India’s forest protection movement, Japan’s anti-trade policy campaign on TPP (Trans-Pacific Partnership), and Taiwan’s civic movement on military tribunals reform. These protest events associated with involved activist groups challenged the policy makers to reexamine the existing system, but not all of them were successful in achieving their goals. In order to have the most comprehensive understanding, this panel brings together a sociologist, a political economist, a historian, and an ethnomusicologist from Germany, India, Taiwan, and the United States to join in the discussion. Our theme provides a diversity of geographical locations including Central, East, and South Asia, and presents issues from multi-disciplinary perspectives and methodologies. Thus, this panel will illuminate a complex social, political, and economic situation of change in contemporary Asia.
PANEL 44 | ROOM 4 | INTER-AREA

Casino Urbanism: Mobilities, Scales, Politics

*Chairperson* | Kah Wee Lee | National University of Singapore

Macau’s Themed Casino Resorts and the Subjection of the Post-Socialist Consumer

Timothy A Simpson | University of Macau

Casino Urbanism in Cambodia: The Naga World Casino along the Mekong in Phnom Penh

Teri Shaffer Yamada | California State University Long Beach

The Casino Global City: Speculative Capitalism, Rentier State, Risk Society, Singapore

Daniel P.S. Goh | National University of Singapore

Mongla: Is it a Chinese or Shan Town?

Tharaphi Than | Northern Illinois University

The Las Vegas Strip holds a privileged position in urban studies: it is the archetypal city of spectacles as well as the birthplace of architectural postmodernism. Yet, there are arguably many ‘Las Vegas Strips’ in Asia today. Singapore and Macau, for example, represent the new frontiers of the global casino industry, where gross earnings from casinos have surpassed Las Vegas. Other cities in Vietnam, the Philippines, Korea, Cambodia, Myanmar, Laos and Taiwan have also considered or moved ahead with large-scale casino developments in an attempt to tap into this lucrative industry. The urban transformation of these cities and their regions presents new insights into the intersections of transborder capital flow, cultural imagination, institutional regulations and geopolitics, as well as challenging extant paradigms of urbanism constructed from the Las Vegas model. This panel presents transnational and comparative perspectives on the concrete manifestations of casino development in various Asian cities. It investigates the conditions that led to the opening up of markets for the casino industry, and how different actors such as casino developers, financial institutions and governments engaged in negotiations that led to a specific form of casino urbanism. It broaches questions of modernity, identity and power, looking critically at how these developments shape the lives of those who live in their hinterlands. Bringing together different theoretical and disciplinary approaches, the papers collectively challenge us to trace emergent lines of politics at the urban, national and regional scale through the proliferation of an industry that is at once lionized and stigmatized.

PANEL 45 | ROOM 6 | NORTHEAST ASIA


*Chairperson* | Kyu Ho Youm | University of Oregon

Crisis of Seditious Libel Jurisprudence in South Korea

Kyung Sin Park | Korea University


Kevin YL Tan | National University of Singapore

Defaming Officials and Celebrities: Evolution of Libel Law and the Sullivan Impact in China

Yong Tang | Western Illinois University


Delia S. Tantuico | University of Asia and the Pacific

Our panel will examine the actual or perceived impact of American law on free speech jurisprudence in Asian countries, especially in connection with *New York Times* v. Sullivan, the landmark U.S. Supreme Court case of 1964. Each panelist will speak about his or her country's experience with Sullivan or lack thereof. That is, have the free speech values that informed Sullivan's rejection of seditious libel been embraced? If so, how? If not, why not? The First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution on freedom of expression has exerted varying degrees of influence on Asia, Africa, Europe, and Latin America.
America. But some commentators in the U.S. and abroad argue that its global influence has been declining in recent years (see Lord Anthony Lester’s keynote speech, ‘Two Cheers for the First Amendment’, at the 2013 convention of the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication in Washington, D.C.). Regardless, there is no question that American free speech law still remains relevant to the rest of the world. Given that there has been little in-depth discussion of the legal transplants from the U.S. in Asian countries on free speech, our panel will serve as a valuable forum for noted academics and practitioners in journalism and law to analyze the American impact on Asian countries’ freedom of expression.

**PANEL 46 | ROOM 7 | SOUTHEAST ASIA**

**Sport and Transnational Community in Southeast Asia: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives**  
Chairperson | Simon Creak | Kyoto University

Eternal Friends and Erstwhile Enemies: Sport, Community, and Regional Public Culture in the Southeast Asian Games  
Simon Creak | Kyoto University

Strengthening the Muslim Community? The 2013 Islamic Solidarity Games in Palembang, Indonesia  
Friederike Trotier | Goethe University Frankfurt

Transnational Sport and Community Formation in Myanmar: The Case of Chinlone  
Maitrii Aung-Thwin | National University of Singapore

The Politics of Cultural Heritage: Anti-Malaysianism at the 2011 SEA Games in Palembang, Indonesia  
Marshall Clark | Australian National University

Community has long represented an important descriptive and discursive category in Southeast Asian studies. Whereas scholars originally focused on local and national communities, they have increasingly recognized the scale and significance of communities based on transnational religious, ethnic, and political linkages — one example being the soon-to-be proclaimed ASEAN Community. Like existing ideas of community, images of transnational harmony are also used to justify state and non-state interventions, depoliticize such actions, and overlook existing social cleavages. Itself a great global traveller, sport too is frequently associated with bringing people together — locally, nationally, and transnationally. Although sport has begun to attract serious attention in Southeast Asian studies, most interest has been directed at the ways in which sport fosters local and national identities and cohesion. Largely overlooked in the process have been the transnational features of sport and community, as well as issues that undermine transnational social solidarities — rampant nationalism, hyper-commercialism, overt sexism, and repeated cheating scandals. This panel thus examines issues of sport and community in Southeast Asia from a transnational perspective. The papers consider how four historical and contemporary sporting events, encounters, networks, and interactions have sought to produce cross-border solidarities in and across the region: the Islamic Solidarity Games in Indonesia; Sino-Philippine interaction in the YMCA; basketball among Filipino diaspora in Singapore; and regional community in the Southeast Asian Games. As well as examining the discursive, material, and institutional features of these efforts, the presenters consider how they have been embraced, resisted, and renegotiated by key participants.

**PANEL 47 | ROOM 9 | SOUTH ASIA**

**Media and Heritage: Remembering, Forgetting and Transforming Cultural Histories**  
Chairperson | Ranjeeta Dutta | Jamia Millia Islamia

Between Traveller’s Accounts and Tourist Literature: Remembering Hampi and the ‘Hindu’ Kingdom of Vijayanagara  
Ranjeeta Dutta | Jamia Millia Islamia

Social Media and the Tibetan Diaspora  
Julie Fletcher | Victoria University

‘Yeh Dil Maange More’ This Heart Asks for More: Soldiers, History and Memory in Indian War Comics  
Ritu Gairola Khanduri | University of Texas-Arlington
Scholars have noted and debated the place of memory in the making of the nation, specifically in constituting the official narrative of postcolonial identity. This engagement has been particularly contentious in studies of South Asia. Departing from this attention to elitist and official narratives, the proposed panel contends that in contemporary South Asia, almost half a century since the making of the nation state, media and material culture play a critical role in the process of transforming cultural histories. By focusing on media such as tourism brochures, a documentary film, video and social media, and comic books, the papers in this panel demonstrate new sites and spaces generative of cultural histories in which the state is interwoven as an integral dimension of this construction. From the panel’s perspective, ‘situated individuals with rights to historicity’ (Trouillot 1991) include cultural insiders, such as tourist brochure designers and heritage interpreters in Hampi (a World Heritage site) in Dr. Ranjeeta Dutta’s paper, the less-studied, Bokpa ‘tribe’ members in Chaitali Mukherjee’s film, the social media activists in Dr. Julie Fletcher’s work on the Tibetan Diaspora and memories of soldiers in the Indian army that were critical for the war comic books Dr. Ritu Gairola Khanduri researched. This panel includes scholars from multiple disciplines and an independent documentary film maker. To foster audience interaction, the panelists will post papers upfront, inviting comments and integrate this feedback along with media in the final segment of the presentation time.

Society and State in Motion: Contentious Politics in China
Chairperson & Discussant | Yongnian Zheng | National University of Singapore

Repression Backfires: Tactical Radicalization and Protest Spectacle in Rural China
Deng Yanhua | Southwestern University of Finance and Economics

Not Collective, Not Atomized: Networked Activism in China’s Land Expropriation
Rongbin Han | University of Georgia

Political Obedience as a Result of Economic Dependence: Government-University-Faculty Relations in China since the 1990s
Dongtao Qi | National University of Singapore

New Environmental Protests in China: Rightful Resistance, NIMBYism, or What?
H. Christoph Steinhardt | Chinese University of Hong Kong
Fengshi Wu | Nanyang Technological University

Contemporary China features a vibrant society and an adapting authoritarian regime that jointly set the politics of protest in constant motion. How do Chinese citizens navigate the authoritarian state? How does the state induce compliance? What are the most significant changes in the substance of Chinese contentious politics? This panel brings together sociologists and political scientists who approach these questions from different angles. O’Brien and Deng draw on field data to explore how state repression in rural China can backfire and spur a carnavalesque spectacle that induces the authorities to make concessions. Drawing on fieldwork from peri-urban China, Han turns the standard approach around by exploring how Chinese peasants are able to extract considerable concessions from the state without turning to collective or radical contentious tactics. Working from a similar perspective, Qi draws on extensive research in the education system to explore why Chinese students and faculty are so conspicuously quiet. Steinhardt and Wu take stock of the high-profile cycle of environmental protests in urban China in recent years and specify what, after all, is innovative and unique about these episodes. We believe the diverse composition of our panel in terms of gender, rank, institutions, background, discipline, and cases allows us to engage a broad audience of China specialists as well as scholars working on related fields in other Asian societies.
PANEL 49 | ROOM 11 | SOUTH ASIA

The Southeast Asian Cold War and the Politics of Boundaries (Part I)

Chairperson | Leong Yew | National University of Singapore

Firming up Borders, Organising Society: Cultural Propaganda and the Cold War in Thailand
Matthew Phillips | Aberystwyth University

A Troubled Soul in Cold War Climate: Thai Identities and the Cold War in the 1970’s Fiction
Janit Feangfu | Chiang Mai University

Fate of the Wrong Allies: Series of Unfortunate Events Involving the Chinese Branch of the Free Thai Movement in Cold War Thailand
Wasana Wongsurawat | Chulalongkorn University

Too Late for Bandung: The Cultural Meaning of Allies and Enemies in Singapore’s Cold War Discourse
Leong Yew | National University of Singapore

The conceptualization of the Cold War as a phase in global history is oftentimes constituted by the way different forms of boundaries have been constructed. In particular the creation of ideological, geographical, technological, and strategic boundaries have tended to reduce the Cold War to binary opposites, such as between capitalism and communism, the ‘West’ and the ‘East’, and democracy and totalitarianism. While these polar opposites remain for many as familiar reference points for understanding the Cold War, they have also become subjected to critiques, particularly in the way they uphold mainstream and dominant histories on this subject. The papers in this panel seek to contribute to these critiques by considering these and other binary positions, as well as the boundaries that they produce, across different Asian contexts. How have these boundaries been interpolated into the various cultural productions, historical conditions, and identities? And how do these contexts appropriate, subvert, circumvent, or even create their own boundaries? In examining a wide variety of localized actions, such as in the formation of alliances, the concept of internationalism, and the production of cultural texts these papers seek to problematize and/or add a different texture to the politics of boundary-making in the Cold War. In particular, the first of two part panel examines cultural propaganda and the formation of identities in Thailand, as well as the notion of enemies and allies in both Thailand and Singapore.

PANEL 50 | ROOM 12 | SOUTH ASIA

Sponsored by Forefront Asia, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, National University of Singapore

Christianity in Southeast Asia

Chairperson | Julius Bautista | National University of Singapore

A Historical Portrait of Christianity in Southeast Asia
Barbara Watson Andaya | University of Hawai‘i

All Good Gifts: Development, Resettlement and Everyday Christianity in Malaysian Borneo
Liana Chua | Brunel University

An Interrogation of the Concept of ‘Popular Catholicism’ in the Philippines
Julius Bautista | National University of Singapore

Indigenization of Protestantism among Southeast Asian Highlanders: Vernacularism, Trans-localism, and Conversion Narratives
Masao Imamura | Kyoto University
In spite of over four centuries of missionary activity in the region, Southeast Asians today account for just over five per cent of the world’s Christians. Meanwhile, as many scholars have observed, the population of Christians in the Global South, particularly in Latin America and Africa, has increased more than ten-fold in the last century alone. Has Christian missionization ‘failed’ in Southeast Asia? What does it mean to be Christian in the region today? The answers to these questions have never been just about demographics. Statistical profiles, while telling, reveal only part of the story. The aim of this panel is to trace how Christians have dealt with the major social, political and cultural changes in the region, both in the colonial and post-colonial period. The panel includes historian who will provide a broad portrait of Christianity in the region, discussing the varying motivations for conversion and the different processes by which Southeast Asians became active agents in transforming imported teachings into an indigenous faith. The three other panelists are anthropologists who shall provide accounts of the ways in which Christian communities, from three different areas of the region, have channeled the faith towards their engagements with the challenges of modernity and globalization.
FRIDAY, 18 JULY 2014 | 2:00 PM – 4:00 PM

PANEL 51 | ROOM 1 | CHINA & INNER ASIA

**Sponsored by Nanyang Technological University**

**Traditions and Transitions of the Chinese Health Systems, 1937-present**

*Chairperson & Discussant | Wataru Iijima | Aoyama Gakuin University*

Making ‘Western’ Medicine Chinese: Medical Missionaries and Local Scientists in Southwest China during the War of Resistance against Japan, 1937-1945

*Nicole Elizabeth Barnes | Duke University*

The Dismantling of the Work-Unit System and the Faltering of Tuberculosis Control in Shanghai, 1992-present

*Rachel Sarah Core | Nanyang Technological University*

From Private to Public: Identities and Practices of Village Doctors in New Rural Medical Reform

*Xiaoping Fang | Nanyang Technological University*

Disease Burden in 21st-Century China: An Historian Turns to Public Health

*Tina Phillips Johnson | St. Vincent College*

This interdisciplinary panel focuses on continuities and discontinuities in China’s medical and public health systems over eight decades, in both urban and rural areas. Adopting and implementing new health policies is always a complicated process involving numerous actors with differing traditions, biases and intentions. While the ultimate goal of health policies is to create healthier citizens, reaching this goal is often hindered by differing practical constraints, such as conflict, state capacity, economic ability, and ideological orientations, including the desire to preserve tradition or to promote more equitable distribution of health services. Historian, Nicole Barnes, will begin the panel with an examination of the stakeholders and institutions active in promoting and adapting Western biomedicine in southwest China during the 1937-45 Japanese invasion. Sociologist, Rachel Core, will contrast the success in the tuberculosis control system established in Shanghai during the Mao era with faltering disease control efforts in the 1990s. Historian, Xiaoping Fang, will bring the discussion to the present day with his exploration of the state’s reinvigorated attention to the rural medical system and personnel following two decades of neglect. Finally, historian Tina Phillips Johnson explores China’s changing disease burden and rural-urban disparity in the 21st century. The panel will highlight common themes, including the struggle between tradition and modernity and the challenge of bringing medicine to a large and diverse population. These themes have implications for health systems not just in China, but throughout Asia and beyond.

PANEL 52 | ROOM 2 | CHINA & INNER ASIA

**Textiles, Apparel, and Technical Knowledge in Taiwan and the PRC, 1950-1970s**

*Chairperson | Antonia Finnane | University of Melbourne*

Instilling Knowledge about Dressmaking in Taiwan, 1950-1970: Insights from Journals of the Era

*Chien Ming Yu | Academia Sinica*

Patterns of Modernity as Seen in Chinese Sewing Manuals, 1950-1970s

*Antonia Finnane | University of Melbourne*

The Production and Consumption of Dacron in Guangdong in the 1960s-1970s

*Peidong Sun | Fudan University*
The tale of the textiles and apparel industries in East Asia is often told as a tale about markets, especially the global market. Alongside these iconic industries with their factories and increasingly sophisticated machines flourished what at first sight looks like a more traditional form of production: home sewing. While young women were in increasing numbers being recruited for the labor force in textile and apparel factories, their mothers at home were still busy making clothes for the family. Is this an example of the ‘change and continuity’ of which historians often speak? Andrew Gordon’s study of women sewing in postwar Japan would suggest not. In Japan, Gordon finds, ‘the high-tide of postwar sewing coincided with the mass consumption of branded industrial goods’. This was less obviously the case in Taiwan and not at all the case in the PRC. Nonetheless, a domestic science of clothing, involving the clothes that were made by women at home, emerged in both these places at the same time as immense resources were being ploughed into the textile and apparel industries. The three papers in this panel constitute an inquiry into and reflection upon the relationship between big industry and little industry, the mass production and individual production of clothing, noting the impact of the former on the latter. With scissors and needle and a length of cloth, was the housewife in 1960s China or Taiwan being any less modern than the worker in the textile mill?

**PANEL 53 | ROOM 3 | INTER-AREA**

**Discerning the Power of ‘Heritage’: Nation, Culture, and History in Indonesia, Japan, and Thailand**

*Chairperson* | Tze May Loo | University of Richmond  
*Discussant* | Coeli Barry | Mahidol University

Making ‘Good Culture’: Thailand’s Intangible Cultural Heritage Bill  
**Alexandra Denes** | Mahidol University

Japan’s use of the World Cultural Heritage  
**Tze May Loo** | University of Richmond

Nation as Heritage Site: Sumpah Pemuda in Contemporary Indonesian Youth Politics  
**Doreen Lee** | Northeastern University

Manufacturing the Past: The Dangers of Monarchical Heritage and the Possibility of Dissent  
**Tyrell Haberkorn** | Australian National University

The notion of ‘heritage’ today is often associated with ‘cultural heritage’, a connection cemented by the important interventions of the ‘critical turn’ in the heritage field over the past decade. But as the four papers of this panel demonstrate, heritage—even when it is concerned with objects of ‘cultural heritage’—is often deployed to achieve much wider aims: negotiations of the relationships between nation state and its citizens and center and periphery, conceptualizations and impositions of social or political order, and disciplining the conduct of individuals. What is interesting is that many of these attempts to negotiate, conceptualize, impose, and discipline can be achieved without recourse to claims of heritage, yet each of the papers here traces an instance where political—and politicized—claims and impositions are articulated through tropes of heritage. What, then, are the reasons for deploying the trope of heritage? This panel examines four instances in which heritage is deployed in Indonesia, Japan, and Thailand, in order to explore and interrogate the particular power of the trope of heritage in enabling political transformations, whether as moments of critical reflexivity that destabilize existing configurations of power, or—as its opposite—when the notion of heritage is used to reinscribe or embellish them.
**PANEL 54 | ROOM 4 | INTER-AREA**

**Caring Mothers in the Dynamics of Moving and Staying: Cases from Post-Colonial Korean Peninsula, Multi-ethnic Japan, and Socialist Vietnam**

*Chairperson | Atsufumi Kato | University of Tokyo*

Everyday Practices for Immigrant Vietnamese Women and its Succession to the Second Generation through Securing ‘Hometown’ Food in Japan

**Erina SetoSeo** | Kyoto University

Korean Diaspora Women’s Practices of Mothering in Japan

**Jung-Eun Hong** | Osaka University

‘Non-moving’ as a Node of Mobility: The Agency of Vietnamese Women Who Stay in their Home Villages

**Atsufumi Kato** | University of Tokyo

Elderly Care in Transforming Vietnam: Policy and Structural Perspectives

**Minh Thi Thi Tran** | Institute of Sociology, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences

This panel is one of the back-to-back panels focusing on the physical, social, and imaginary mobility of womanhood in Japan, Korea, and Vietnam. Many women in the modern world have dynamically moved from one geographical location to another as laborers, refugees, and brides, while many of them have stayed at home to support their family members. In this dynamic of moving and staying, they have attained gendered agency as caregivers who are bound to gendered structures and political ideologies, and at the same time, they create their own lives by accepting, disturbing, or even ignoring these norms. This panel contains papers that describe the gendered agency of ‘mothers’ in dispersed families in post-colonial Korean peninsula, multi-ethnic Japan, and socialist Vietnam. Seto-Seo’s paper on the everyday practices of Vietnamese mothers in Japan to obtain ingredients for ethnic food, and Hong’s paper on the multilateral roles of mothers in Japan’s pro-North Korean community demonstrate that practices of caring are inevitably involved in diaspora identity politics, while they enable these women to actively take part in domestic and public affairs. In Vietnam, as Kato’s paper on the life stories of ‘non-moving’ women in rural areas shows, mothers and daughters have served as caregivers during the total mobilization and the ‘revival’ of their families in the Doi Moi process. However, Tran notes—by focusing on elderly Vietnamese people living alone due to migration and family structure changes—that the idea of familialism is no longer practical for the aging populations of developing Asian countries.

**PANEL 55 | ROOM 6 | SOUTHEAST ASIA**

**Emerging Networks of Power in the Southeast Asian Uplands**

*Chairperson | Oona Thommes Paredes | National University of Singapore*

Networking Inequality in the Southern Philippines

**Oona Thommes Paredes** | National University of Singapore

Protesting to Belong: Orang Asli, Civil Movement Alliances and Citizenship Rights

**Rusaslina Binti Idrus** | University of Malaya

Emergence of Local Entrepreneurs in New Urban Centres of Northern Laos

**Vanina Boute** | Institute on Contemporary Southeast Asia

Power Relations and State Formation in Southern Laos

**Vatthana Pholsena** | National University of Singapore

Specialists on upland Southeast Asia present four distinct cases from the mainland and island zones of the region to explore how ordinary economic, political, and social pressures are transforming the uplands in novel ways. Particular attention is given to the emergence of new social and political configurations that may have the potential to supersede older patterns of power and authority. Commercial development in the border region of Northern Laos has resulted in a new urbanization in which former migrants are emerging as new powerbrokers among ethnic minorities and Chinese
companies. Meanwhile, in southern Laos, the legacy of the revolutionary war is manifesting itself in the social networks that have developed among Lao and ethnic minority cadres of the Communist Party. In Malaysia, the Orang Asli are moving beyond indigenous rights issues and extending their political network to other civil society movements as a means of exercising their citizenship rights, while in the Philippines, indigenous leadership among Lumad ethnic minorities in Mindanao is evolving under pressure from two divergent realities: the political realities of lowland governance, and the cultural traditions that Lumads are desperate to preserve.

PANEL 56 | ROOM 7 | SOUTHEAST ASIA

Out of Indonesia: Exiles and Slaves in Sri Lanka, Penang and the Cape
Chairperson | Kerry Ward | Rice University

From Java to Jaffna: Exile within Dutch Asia in the Eighteenth Century
Ronit Ricci | Australian National University

Caught Between Empires: The Families of the Sultan of Yogyakarta in Penang (1808-1820)
Sri Margana | Gadjah Mada University

Ex-Slaves’ Stories: Indonesian Histories in Wills Made at the Cape of Good Hope
Jean Gelman Taylor | University of New South Wales

‘Out of Indonesia’ addresses Conference themes of heritage, mobility and entrepreneurialism. Scholars from Indonesia, Australia and the United States present results of collaborative research into forced migration across the Indian Ocean of around 15,000 individuals from the Indonesian archipelago in the 18th and early 19th centuries. Most were men and women caught up in Southeast Asia’s slaving networks and transported to the Dutch East Indies Company (VOC) settlement in southern Africa. A few were high-status men—princes and religious leaders—exiled across VOC Asia for challenging Java’s sultans and European governors-general. The researchers’ commitment is to recover voices and perspectives of Indigenous high- and low-born in contemporary Javanese and Dutch-language documents. Focus and time span foster the panel’s coherence and comparative dimensions. Analyses of two chronicles of exile, written from the twin perspectives of exiling power and the exiled, enhance understanding of Javanese court politics in a period of Indonesia’s history better known through Western analyses and perspectives. Slave histories are sought in wills made at the Cape by the manumitted. These documents record bequests, operation of small businesses and new social formations far from the slaves’ homeland. Our panel format aims to engage audience attention and stimulate discussion. The chair-discussant, a pioneer of forced migration networks in the Indian Ocean, will summarise themes and conclusions of the three panellists. Instead of reading papers, the panellists will highlight unexpected findings from their research followed by interaction with the audience monitored by the chair-discussant.

PANEL 57 | ROOM 9 | INTER-AREA

Women, Politics and Power in Millenial Urban Asia
Chairperson | Nausheen Hafeez Anwar | National University of Singapore

The Gendered Metropolitics of the Right to Information Act in New Delhi
Aradhana Sharma | Wesleyan University

Everyday Politics in Contemporary Beijing: Privatized Activism as Counterhegemony
Sharon Wesoky | Allegheny College

Possibilities and Challenges in Gendered Municipal Governance: The Case of Mumbai Metropolitan Region
Amita Bhide | Tata Institute of Social Sciences

Pleblian Politics, MQM Women and Urban Development in Globalizing Karachi
Sarwat Viqar | Concordia University

Me versus We: Being Tribal Women in Mumbai
Mansi Parpiani | Asiatic Society of Mumbai
The political role of women in cities remains an understudied domain in explorations of urban or metropolitics in Asia. This panel aims to address this relative silence on the generative role of gender relations in the structuring of city politics by bringing to light some emerging concerns as well as ongoing work on women as political leaders, brokers, negotiators and mediators in the much localized urban context. The turn toward Asia is producing a flourishing body of research on cities as sites of rapid and dramatic transformations in the 21st century, in terms of reshaping their built environments and on the opportunities and challenges for political incorporation of the underprivileged and the deepening of democracy. Yet, the world of urban municipal politics remains neglected especially in terms of the relationship between feminism and democracy, and how this raises critical questions concerning power and politics. Given that politics is always gendered (Brown, 1992), how do women position themselves to negotiate for urban resources and a share in political power in neighborhoods and municipalities? What are the particular tensions that emerge as well as opportunities that women create in the process of political empowerment and subject-making in a male-dominated domain of politics? This panel is composed of five participants. Four participants will present papers and one will chair the panel. The four papers are a mixture of theory and empirical case studies and pay particular attention to women’s experiences in the context of the flourishing of participatory discourses at the sub-national level in four Asian cities: Karachi, New Delhi, Beijing and Mumbai.

PANEL 58 | ROOM 10 | SOUTHEAST ASIA

The Southeast Asian Cold War and the Politics of Boundaries (Part II)
Chairperson | Tuong Vu | University of Oregon

Subversive Beliefs: Hanoi’s Proletarian Internationalism during the Cold War
Tuong Vu | University of Oregon

Localizing the Cold War in 1950s Indonesia: Usmar Ismail and Pramoedya Ananta Toer Translate Gogol and Gorky
Tony Day | Yale-NUS College

Cold War Networks and Cultural Production in Indonesia
Jennifer Lindsay | Australian National University

The conceptualization of the Cold War as a phase in global history is oftentimes constituted by the way different forms of boundaries have been constructed. In particular the creation of ideological, geographical, technological, and strategic boundaries have tended to reduce the Cold War to binary opposites, such as between capitalism and communism, the ‘West’ and the ‘East’, and democracy and totalitarianism. While these polar opposites remain for many as familiar reference points for understanding the Cold War, they have also become subjected to critiques, particularly in the way they uphold mainstream and dominant histories on this subject. The papers in this panel seek to contribute to these critiques by considering these and other binary positions, as well as the boundaries that they produce, across different Asian contexts. How have these boundaries been interpolated into the various cultural productions, historical conditions, and identities? And how do these contexts appropriate, subvert, circumvent, or even create their own boundaries? In examining a wide variety of localized actions, such as in the formation of alliances, the concept of internationalism, and the production of cultural texts these papers seek to problematize and/or add a different texture to the politics of boundary-making in the Cold War. In particular, the second part of this panel examines how proletarian internationalism in the 1970s Vietnam contested conventional Cold War boundaries, as well as the way international cultural connections impacted on the production of cultural texts in Indonesia in the 1950s and 60s.

PANEL 59 | ROOM 11 | NORTHEAST ASIA

Is Japanese Politics Moving to the Right?
Chairperson & Discussant | Hideaki Uenohara | Osaka University of Commerce

What Do Independent Voters in Japan Care About?
Kenneth Mori McElwain | University of Michigan

The Determinants of Nationalist Sentiment in Japan, 2002-2012
Rieko Kage | University of Tokyo
Getting the Right Drift: Japanese Elites’ Move to the Right: Fact or Fiction?

Christian Winkler | German Institute for Japanese Studies

More of ‘Them’ in ‘Us’? The Decline of Exclusionary Ethnic Appeals in Mainstream Political Discourse in Japan

Patrick Boyd | Waseda University

Scholars and practitioners alike often contend that Japanese voters have moved to the ‘right’ in recent years. Yet many have also pointed out the growing group of self-claimed ‘independents’, a group that now comprises roughly 50-60% of all voters. How can these two claims be reconciled? What does it mean today to be ‘left’, ‘right’, and/or ‘independent’? Is the political spectrum more strongly defined by differences on economic policy, social policy, or foreign policy? What are the causes of the attitudinal changes that have been occurring? And what have been their effects on parties’ positions on key issues and on government policy decisions? This panel brings together an internationally diverse group of experts on Japanese politics to discuss these questions. Kenneth McElwain draws on public opinion polls to analyze the rise of ‘independents’ in Japan over the last few decades. Rieko Kage also uses public opinion polls to analyze the rise of ‘nationalism’. Chris Winkler examines the platforms and pronouncements of major political parties to assess whether, and to what extent, politicians in Japan have moved to the right in the last few decades. Kirsti Rawstron focuses more specifically on the effects of changing attitudes on Japan’s policies towards women. Finally, Hideaki Uenohara, an expert on public opinion and the politics of identity, offers a discussion and critique of the papers.

Beyond Fatwa and Shari’a: Exploring the Fabrics of Islamic Politics in Asia

Chairperson & Discussant | Alexander R. Arifianto | University of Notre Dame

Globalization, Moral Authority, and Progressive Islamic Discourse: The Nahdlatul Ulama and the Gulen Movement in Comparative Perspective

Alexander R. Arifianto | University of Notre Dame

Context in Radical Islamic Activities: Society, Politics and Religion in the Philippines

Sheila R. Maxwell | Michigan State University

Greening the Glass Ceiling: A Transregional Analysis of Gender, Islam, and Financialization

Laura Elder | Saint Mary’s College

Transformative Theology: Three Cases of the Interaction between Religion and Development in Indonesia

Ahmad Najib Burhani | Indonesian Institute of Sciences

Political Islam has attracted the attention and scrutiny of numerous scholars and policymakers within the past three decades. However, the almost exclusive attention of many scholars devoted toward formal Islamic politics at national level and its possible political and security implications have caused many to overlook the specificity of historical and cultural processes of (re)framing, (re)negotiation, and (re)construction of Islamic texts and theology by activists and social groups at local, national, and regional level. This panel hopes to address this imbalance by highlighting interdisciplinary work on dimensions of Islamic politics in Asia at multiple scales. These scholars study how Islamic activists and groups in a number of Asian countries have reinterpreted Islamic theology for numerous projects, ranging from the promotion of democracy and human rights in Indonesia and Turkey, life history of Islamic insurgents in the Philippines, exclusion of women in Islamic financial institutions in Qatar and Malaysia, and Islamic economic and social justice activists in Indonesia. The panelists use numerous theoretical and methodological approaches to analyze their in-depth findings, ranging from comparative historical analysis, political ethnography/participant observation, life history, and textual analysis to analyze their findings and conclusions. They also study these groups as in-depth case studies, and provide transregional perspectives on Islamic activists from Asia and the Middle East, supporting the assertions of Eickelman and Piscatori (1996) that Muslim politics occurs at the interaction of the local, regional, national, and transnational boundaries that are increasingly becoming more flexible.
**FRIDAY, 18 JULY 2014 | 4:00 PM – 6:00 PM**

**PANEL 61 | ROOM 1 | CHINA & INNER ASIA**

**The Historical Anthropology of Chinese Society: A Research Programme and Some Results**

*Chairperson* | Helen F Siu | Yale University  
*Discussant* | Hsiao-ti Li | City University of Hong Kong

Variations of the Lineage in a Millennium of Chinese History, the Efforts of Ouyang Surname Groups in Defining their Relationship to Song Minister Ouyang Xiu  
Xi He | Chinese University of Hong Kong

Military Garrisons (Weisuo) and their Impact on Social Structure in North China in the Ming and the Qing  
Shiyu Zhao | Peking University

Revisiting the Dan People of Guangdong: The ‘Structuring’ of a Social Category  
Zhiwei Liu | Sun Yat-sen University

The combination of field work and documentary research is hardly a new approach in the writing of Chinese history. In the project ‘The Historical Anthropology of Chinese Society’ in Hong Kong, a number of us have taken that as a starting point to advocate fundamentally rethinking some basic tenets that have long been held. Research by the group of people associated with this project, including many from the universities in Hong Kong, mainland China, Taiwan and elsewhere, has looked well beyond the history of the lineage and the village primarily in Guangdong and in Fujian to many other parts of China. They believe in fieldwork training for graduate students who want to work on Chinese social history, on the understanding that it not only yields fresh data but also sensitizes them in their reading of library and archival documents. Members of the group are well versed in the local history of some part of China but capable of comparing it with the history of some other part of China. They believe that any study of Chinese historical institutions, be it Ming dynasty taxation or ‘Confucianism’ itself, must be contextualized within Chinese local society and that this approach will result in a novel understanding of China’s past.

**PANEL 62 | ROOM 2 | INTER-AREA**

**Between Empires: Japanese Empire, Colonial Technologies and Postcolonial Development in Asia**

*Chairperson* | John DiMoia | National University of Singapore  
*Discussant* | Tae-Ho Kim | Seoul National University Hospital

Establishing ‘East Asian Meteorology’ in the Expanding Empire: Typhoon Study in Early Twentieth Century Japan  
Takuya Miyagawa | Seoul National University

Quality Control of Human Resources: Trans-war Continuity in the Politics of Population in Japan  
Akiko Ishii | National University of Singapore

Hydropower and Neo-Colonial Power in the Mekong River Basin: ‘Comprehensive Development’ in Japan’s Overseas Development Assistance Programs  
Aaron Stephen Moore | Arizona State University

John DiMoia | National University of Singapore
This session collaboratively examines the connections between the colonial network of science and technology cultivated under the Japanese empire, and the development network in Cold War Asia under the auspices of American empire (with other actors present), a connection that has not been systematically studied previously. Japan undertook numerous projects in Southeast and East Asia since the 1950s under the name of technical aid, fully utilizing pre-existing networks of engineers, scientists, and technocrats from the colonial period. This was encouraged by the US, whose cold war interests lay in the rapid recovery of Japanese capitalism and ‘modernization’ of Asia (Southeast Asia, East Asia). The re-insertion of Japan into the Asian regional economy through technical aid should be critically examined as an important link between the colonial and postwar aspirations of Japan, between Japanese colonialism and American neo-colonialism, and between nationalism and authoritarian regimes in Southeast Asia and East Asia. Panel participants bring in expertise from both East (Japan, South Korea) and Southeast Asia (Thailand, Vietnam) to explore these links. Beginning with the study of meteorology (Miyagawa) in the 1920s and 1930s, and lasting until at least the 1970s, this panel covers a diverse range of areas of expertise with pre and post war connections, including demography and population studies (Ishii), and construction and infrastructure (DiMoia, Moore).

**The Heritagization of Religion in Asia**

**Chairperson** | Yew Foong Hui | Hong Kong Shue Yan University  
**Discussant** | Francis Khek Gee Lim | Nanyang Technological University

**Authorities and Authority-Making in the Heritagization of Mazu Belief in China**  
Ming-chun Ku | National Tsing Hua University

**State, Ethnicity and the Tianhou-Mazu Cult in Singapore**  
Chi-cheung Choi | Chinese University of Hong Kong

**Zheng He on Display: Controversies Concerning the Heritage Renovation Project of a Chinese-Indonesian Temple in Central Java**  
Syuan-yuan Chiou | National Chengchi University

**Religion, Heritage, and Identities: A Case Study of the Chaozhou Hungry Ghost Festival in Hong Kong**  
Selina Chan | Hong Kong Shue Yan University

While the ascendancy of heritage as a marker of identity in the last century has been likened to the allure of religion (David Lowenthal – ‘Heritage Crusade’), religious and quasi-religious spaces and practices have, in recent years, taken a cultural turn and been re-inscribed as heritage sites and practices. Such heritagization of religion makes religious beliefs and practices legible under the rubric of the secular state, rallying recognition for communities whose practices have hitherto been considered superstitious or archaic. But at the same time, the re-constitution of religious spaces and practices as heritage reorganizes the meaning of such spaces and practices, embedding them in local and national politics, and eclipsing the existential character of religion in the process. This panel examines how religious and quasi-religious spaces and practices have been re-articulated as cultural heritage, and how these processes implicates multiple layers of political identification that, at times, are shrouded in ambivalence. Cases that will be examined include the legitimization of authority drawing on the symbolic capital of the Mazu cult in Putian, China, the diasporic inflection of the Tianhou-Mazu cult in Singapore, the gentrification of the Sam Po Dong temple in Semarang and its relation to multicultural politics in Indonesia, and the multiple layers of identification represented by the Hungry Ghost Festival among Chaozhou people in Hong Kong. Through these cases, the nexus between religion, heritage, community, and cultural and political identity will be explored.
PANEL 64 | ROOM 4 | INTER-AREA

Images and Realities of the ‘Tenacity’ of Asian Women: Gendered Agencies Moving in and Out of Korea
Chairperson | Noriko Ijichi | Osaka City University

Process of Vietnamese Brides' Adaptability to Korean Culture: A Case Study of Vietnamese Brides Living in Korean Urban Areas
Giang Thuy Nguyen | Vietnam National University

Divorced Newcomer Korean Women in Japan: The Decision to Remain in Japan and Work and Lifestyle Adjustments
Dukin Lim | University of Tokyo

The Naissance and Circulation of Working Women's Images in Jeju Island, South Korea
Young Ja Ko | Busan National University

Imperial Japan and the Migrant Female Divers of Jeju Island in South Korea
Noriko Ijichi | Osaka City University

This panel is one of the back-to-back panels focusing on the physical, social, and imaginary mobility of womanhood in Japan, Korea, and Vietnam. This panel examines the images and realities of the ‘tenaciousness’ of Asian women by focusing on the gendered agencies of women who move in and out of Korea. Nguyen Thuy Giang and Dukin Lim's chapters deal with Vietnamese brides in Korea and Korean brides in Japan, respectively. Giang argues that Vietnamese brides positively adapt to their host society, while Lim depicts how divorced Korean women who decide to remain in Japan are patient with prejudices towards divorced women in Korean and toward foreigners in Japanese society. Both papers reveal the ‘tenaciousness’ of women in foreign countries who are bound to the gendered structures of their host and home societies, and have made their lives comfortable by consciously and unconcernedly accepting, ignoring, or disturbing these structures. On the other hand, Ko Young-Ja and Ijichi Noriko's papers contextualize the image and reality of female divers in Jeju Island, Korea, from aesthetic and anthropological perspectives. Their stereotyped image as strong and independent women who work in extremely hard natural conditions has circulated in the colonial and post-colonial conditions. While they themselves have utilized this image for tourism and identity politics, the historical, social, and economic contexts that create these ‘tenacious’ Jeju women has been invisible to outsiders.

PANEL 65 | ROOM 6 | SOUTHEAST ASIA

Supported by the Nippon Foundation Asian Public Intellectual Fellowships Program

No More Guns: Documenting Local Conflict Resolution Initiatives in Select Asian Communities
Chairperson | Rosalie Arcala Hall | University of the Philippines, Visayas

When the Fighting Stops: Organic Local Conflict Resolution Initiatives in Maguindanao Province, Philippines
Rosalie Arcala Hall | University of the Philippines, Visayas

Wars within Wars: Violent Conflicts in the Island Provinces of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, Philippines
Rufa Cagoco Guiam | Mindanao State University

Looking for Some Silver Lining in South Thailand: Local Efforts at Dealing with Conflict in Pattana
Prangtip Daorueng | Thamassart University

Dealing with the Violent Past: Managing Tensions between Malay and Madura Ethnic Groups in Sambas, Western Kalimantan
Rina Shahriyani Shahrullah | Universitas Internasional Batam
Violent conflict at the local level has claimed numerous lives, displaced large numbers of populations and destroyed unmeasured productive capacities. In the Philippines (Mindanao), localized violent outbursts reflect the Moro conflict overlaid with clan feuding (rido). In Southern Thailand (Pattani), an insurgent war is carried out amidst episodes of reciprocal atrocities between Muslim and Buddhist populations. In Indonesia, ethnic tensions simmer and erupt as it did in Kalimantan in 1999-2000. Local violent conflict refers to armed encounters between or amongst state and non-state actors in a confined geographic area that affects a significant proportion of the local population. Whether vertical (state versus insurgent) or horizontal (communal or clan/ethnic warfare), violent conflicts manifest the inherent weaknesses of the government apparatus in channeling contested incompatibilities. Government power radiates weakly in peripheral areas; leading to ungovernable spaces where threatened groups resort to armed responses. Where there are government templates in resolving conflicts, often they have no bearing on local culture. The panel covers four papers that map customary, 'out-of-the-box' and informal mechanisms that work at managing or resolving localized violent conflicts in select Philippines, Thailand and Indonesian cases. The case studies illustrate the history, actors involved and vectors to the conflict. How these 'local' conflicts intersect with national political contestations are examined. The case studies also describe and explain the modalities of local conflict resolution and/or mitigation. The unique aspects of these traditional/customary, hybrid or adaptive mechanisms; how they work and their outcomes are explored.

**PANEL 66 | ROOM 7 | SOUTHEAST ASIA**

**Blurring Borders: Effects of Digitization and Popularization of Colonial Archival Legacy for Shaping Asian Heritage and History**

*Chairperson | Karel Jeurgens | Leiden University*

**Digitisation of Colonial Legacy: A Growing Dilemma between Enrichment and Impoverishment of Asian’s Past**

*Karel Jeurgens | Leiden University*

**Dutchification and Kingdomization: Two Cases Regarding the Impact of the Popularization of the VOC-Archival Sources on the Contemporary Taiwanese Interpretation of the Past**

*Peter Kang | National Dong Hwa University*

**Reseaching the ‘Mutual Heritage’ Connections of Australia, Indonesia and the Netherlands: An Australian Perspective**

*Nonja Ivonne Peters | Curtin University*

In this session we discuss the opportunities and pitfalls of the digital turn for the European-Asian colonial legacy. In particular we will discuss how the digital turn affects the use of the Dutch East India (VOC) Archives. These archives are since 2002 recognized by UNESCO as World Heritage and contain valuable information about many countries in South, Southeast and East Asia in the 17th and 18th centuries and the relations between former colonizers and colonized. Large parts of these paper archives are kept in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and India and in The Netherlands. Today these archives are made accessible and used in completely different ways than before. What effects do new digital techniques and new forms of communications have for the meanings of these archives? Do these archives play a role in the construction of new, shared memories? Does the digital turn create a new kind of colonial heritage, which didn't exits so far? In the session three presenters from Taiwan, Australia and The Netherlands discuss from different angles the effects of digitization and popularization of 17th- and 18th-century Dutch East India records on the creation of Asian heritage and the ‘prosuming’ of history, which is not limited anymore to traditional history-writing. In their successive papers the presenters give examples of new uses of these records and discuss the effects on and opportunities for the making of history and creation of heritage and discuss the effects for the traditional roles and responsibilities of professional heritage institutions and scholars.
PANEL 67 | ROOM 9 | SOUTH ASIA

Memory, Logistics and Food in the Production of Heritage across Indian Cities
Chairperson | Ishita Dey | University of Delhi

Of Uncertain Boundaries: The Re-discovery of Ahmedabad’s Sarkhej Roza
Pooja Susan Thomas | Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhinagar

Excavating the ‘New’ Heritage: Delhi Airport and Archaeology of ‘Non-Place’ Urban Imagination
Mithilesh Kumar | University of Western Sydney

Biography of ‘Bengali Sweets’: From Krishnanagar to Bangalore
Ishita Dey | University of Delhi

This panel proposes to re-read sites of heritage production that are co-opted into particular forms of imagining and producing the city in India. In the invention of an identity that capitalizes on perceived ideas of communal belonging and cultural context within a global hierarchy of value, city-making in India has often entailed the forgetting and erasure of violent pasts, the spatial displacement of minorities and the working class. Such sites may belong to the past, testifying to the historical character of an urban space; it may be the symbol of an imagined future, a monument to the present. Some of these sites have been unearthed from obscurity in the bid to ‘discover’ heritage. Some others may be part of cultural produce that deploys tradition in the service of mechanized production. Invested with transformative power, these sites of heritage production project the image of the city and define its boundaries. By offering semiological, ethnographic and economic re-readings of the various narratives and processes by which such sites are invested with heritage value, this panel hopes to discern the ambivalence and complexities that challenge city-limits, unravel the logic of its self-representation, and move towards a history of making the city. Chowdhury, Sayandeb: Re-imagining the Writers’ Buildings in post-colonial Calcutta Thomas, Pooja Susan: Of Uncertain Boundaries: The Re-discovery of Ahmedabad’s Sarkhej Roza. Kumar, Mithilesh: Excavating the ‘New’ Heritage: Delhi Airport and Archaeology of ‘Non-Place’ Urban Imagination Dey, Ishita: Biography of ‘Bengali Sweets’: From Krishnanagar to Bangalore

PANEL 68 | ROOM 10 | NORTHEAST ASIA

The Vernacular City as Living Heritage
Chairperson | Michelle Ann Miller | National University of Singapore

Significance and Issues of ‘Site-Specific’ Art Projects in Japan
Motohiro Koizumi | Tottori University

Digital Media Platforms and Empowerment of Urban Heritage Activism in Asia
Johannes Widodo | National University of Singapore

From Convivial Vernacular Neighborhoods to a Global Vernacular City: The Case of Seoul, Korea
Myungrae Cho | Dankook University

Befriend with Flooding: An Inquiry into Community Flood Mitigation as Heritage
Abidin Kusno | University of British Columbia

Asia’s rapid urban transition and quest for modernity through globalization have led to a neglect and destruction of the living heritages of cities. These heritages are actively reproduced daily in older middle and lower class neighborhoods, clusters of local artisanal craft and art production, minority ethnic communities, and places of worship and spiritual meaning, to name a few. This panel on ‘Vernacular City as Living Heritage’ brings together research that views heritage from the perspective of neighborhood and community formations in Japan, Korea, Indonesia and Macau, with reference to Asia more generally. The projects range from the creation of site specific art projects, digital media for archival documentation and dissemination, scaling up from neighborhood to city, and community building that emerges from varied grassroots responses to repeated flooding events. All of the presentations encounter shared themes of place-making, identity, resilience and human creativity in everyday practices of producing and sustaining vernacular heritages. In bringing together research on the ways in which civil society participates in, initiates, changes, and
reclaims urban heritage discourses within their political and economic contexts, they further asks what are the possible outcomes? How do practices of living heritage transform urban life?

**PANEL 69 | ROOM 11 | INTER-AREA**

**Religion Rising: The High-rise Building as a Site for Religious/Spiritual Encounter**

Chairperson | Joanne Punzo Waghorne | Syracuse University

Joanne Punzo Waghorne | Syracuse University

The Invitation from the Sacred: Fo Guang Shan’s Construction of Modern Buddhist Space  
Bo Li | University of Alberta

Shifting the House of the Lord into Being: Structuring Mobility and Making Place in Shanghai  
Sin Wen Lau | UniSIM College, SIM University

Changing Traditional Religions in Metropolitan Seoul: New Ritual Places of the Indigenous Shamanistic Religion and New Communities of Lay Buddhists  
Yohan Yoo | Seoul National University  
Min Ah Kim | Seoul National University

In cities in Southeast and East Asia, mobility has multiple connotations: rising to the middle class and moving up into new high-rise buildings that are changing the landscape. Singapore lead this second wave of urbanization the early 1980s demolishing the once signature two-storied shop houses and wrapping the city-state with high-rise developments. After years of economic ascendency, the Washington Post reports that Korea is ‘covered by apartments’ and ‘resembles a coast-to-coast game of dominoes’. Three ultra modernist skyscrapers center Shanghai, and ‘Taipei 101’ towers over its city. Urban planners, and environmentalists debate the ecological and social impact of this massive surge upwards; some arguing that such a milieu kills the human soul. Nonetheless religious fellowships find shelter in many of these spiraling spaces. In Singapore, a guru seated on leopard-upholstered couch preaches to devotees in a fourteen-floor flat. Meanwhile in Shanghai, Bible study groups meet in living rooms oriented skyward, literally and figuratively. In Taipei, members of a Buddhist Humanist organization work from their own multistoried building. While in Seoul, shamans meet clients in their storefront shops but go outside the city to perform rituals while Buddhists meet in new-style temples amid the new apartment complexes. With spatial theories in geography and anthropology arguing that humans do not simply make buildings, they are made by them, and architects cognizant of their constructions molding human consciousness, a series of questions open. What kind of religiosity flourishes in this soon-to-be dominant spatial regime in Asia? And alternately, which forms do not?

**PANEL 70 | ROOM 12 | SOUTHEAST ASIA**

**Memory in Motion: Remorse, Reconciliation, and Justice in Post-Suharto Indonesia**

Chairperson | Fadjar Thufail | Indonesian Institute of Sciences  
Discussant | Ken George | Australian National University

Partisan Memories in Post-Suharto Indonesia  
Jiwon Suh | Sogang University

Apology and Membership in Post-Suharto Indonesia  
Ehito Kimura | University of Hawaii at Manoa and Kyoto University

Truth, Justice and Reconciliation: Alternative Narrative of the 1965 Tragedy in Indonesia  
Yosef Djakababa | Universitas Pelita Harapan and Center for Southeast Asian Studies-Indonesia

Truth, Knowledge and Remorse  
Elizabeth Drexler | Michigan State University
This panel explores the political, social and historical predicaments of pursuing reconciliation and justice in contemporary Indonesia. Despite political stability and economic boom, fifteen years after the fall of Suharto has shown little progress coming to terms with past violence such as the 1965 massacres, the Tanjung Priok tragedy, and the 1998 riots. Furthermore, since the failed efforts to introduce transitional justice initiatives in the early 2000s, little attention has been paid to socially diverse practices to dealing with the past, in so doing reducing transitional justice into a legal discourse without taking into account the cultural, social, and emotional aspects of the struggle for justice. In fact, local, individual, and unofficial initiatives have offered opportunities for violence victims, NGO activists, or state officials to confront and negotiate the difficult issues of dealing with the past. The panel explores how practices such as re-examining history, showing remorse or demanding apology have shaped politics and social movements in post-Suharto Indonesia, where people still seek to come to terms with past events and reconcile with one another. The panel reflects a high level of diversity across gender, academic rank, national origin, and disciplinary approach. It includes men and women, ranging from full professors to lecturers, from five different countries (Indonesia, Australia, Korea, United States, Japan), and three disciplinary approaches (anthropology, history, political science). The panel relates directly to the conference theme of ‘Asia in Motion: Heritage and Transformation’ and also addresses contemporary matters of broad relevance in both Asia and globally.
This cross-temporal panel examines complex interactions among various actors in China’s news communication field, including the Nationalists, the Communists, Chinese journalists, the international news media, Western journalists reporting in China and the foreign powers. The panel is especially interested in exploring how these parties sought to push for their respective agendas and interests through resourceful utilization of social-political relationships, institutions, news exchange contracts and journalistic practices in the transnational treaty-port news network of Shanghai and the entire international news network. Such activities were thrown into particularly bold relief within the historical contexts of Sino-Japanese Conflicts and War (1931-1945), the Korean War and the Cold War. Overall, the panel seeks to characterize twentieth-century China’s media relations as a dynamic ‘arena of interplay’ among a great variety of national, transnational and international actors. This nuanced approach encompasses the sheer complexity of the processes in which these groups negotiated their powers and interests. It also questions the viability of using over-simplistic analytical and ideological frameworks/categories such as ‘China versus Western/Japanese News Imperialism’ and ‘Socialist Bloc versus Capitalist Bloc’ in studying the history of international communications in East Asia. In order to provide a comparative perspective from Japan’s historical experience, the panel invites Tomoko Akami, an established expert on international organizations and Japan’s news propaganda, to be Chair/Discussant to lead the post-presentation discussion. This serves to anchor the papers firmly within the wider context of the rising importance of news propaganda in international relations in East Asia and the World in the twentieth century.
Adapting to Cyberspace: Perspective and Practices of Malaysian Pastors on Cyber-Christian Culture  
Meng Yoe Tan | International Advertising, Communication and Technology College

Mediatized Self-Crucifixion on the Philippines: Transformations and Negotiations of Cultural Heritage  
Kerstin Radde-Antweiler | University of Bremen

It is an everyday experience that present life, in Asia as well as in ‘the West’, is extensively media saturated. This increasing ‘mediation of everything’ is interrelated with our understanding of religion. Religion today is rapidly transforming. Even processes particularly aiming at conserving religious heritage are deeply mediatized, by different digital media as much as by traditional mass media. For instance, religious institutions, groups and individual actors increasingly use media to discuss and negotiate religious authority and identity, dogmatic doctrine, and belief itself. According to the communication scholar Friedrich Krotz ‘mediatization’ describes a meta-process which shapes modern societies, en par with various socio-cultural processes as globalization or individualization. Mediatization thus questions the obsolete concept of a ‘media logic’, which is based on the assumption that various fields of culture and society, such as religion, are determined by an inherent logic of separate media genres. Rather, mediatization research focuses on the individual actors in their mediatized worlds and consequently, research on mediatized religion is no longer a media-centered but an actor-centered research. The theoretical and methodical approach of mediatization by today is established in Europe and has primarily been researched in ‘Western’ (European and American) contexts. The panel goes one step further and discusses different aspects of mediatized religion in Asia. The individual papers of the panel will present different case studies from various regions in Asia, and discuss the data in the light of the current mediatization theory.

PANEL 73 | ROOM 3 | INTER-AREA

Rethinking Heritage: Minorities, the Nation and Asia  
Chairperson | Tsutomu Tomotsune | Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

Who’s Heritage? Questions from the Periphery  
Brij Tankha | Delhi University

Japanese-Americans and the New Cultural Commons  
Yushi Yamazaki | University of Southern California

Minorities, Labor Market and Rural Communities in Japan  
Tsutomu Tomotsune | Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

‘Heritage’ is constituted by two dominant discourses, one from the modern nation state and the other, the civilizational discourse which, though more inclusive than the nationalist, privileges categories such as ‘Indian’ or ‘Chinese’ civilization, where ‘minorities’ are acted upon rather than shaping the terms of engagement. Modern state policies are often inclusive and the segregation of minorities takes place within this inclusionary rhetoric. However, today, the idea of ‘heritage’ faces pressures from within the nation-state and from the impact of global flows. ‘Minorities’ have, in many cases, become assertive against majoritarian ideas. More importantly, minority rights are being recognized and even the right to vote has been given to immigrants. But a globalizing world creates new forms of discrimination, resistance and alters rules and concepts created within nation states. Heritage is not a just a static set of values or attributes but imbued with value by social and cultural practice and so dynamic. This panel will look at this question of ‘heritage’ from the perspective of minorities, within an Asian context while alive to the powerful global forces that continue to shape our ideas. The three speakers look at Japan, South Asia and the United States from a common comparative framework. They ask: How do minorities define their past and what solidarities do they forge? How do these definitions resist dominant interpretations? What does it say about an Asian globalization that critiques entrenched ideas and offers a way to build a creative commons?
PANEL 74 | ROOM 4 | NORTHEAST ASIA

Re-claiming Ruins as National Landmarks: Recent Advances in Archaeology, Preservation, and World Heritage Sites Legislations in the Two Koreas

Chairperson | Hyung Il Pai | University of California, Santa Barbara

Archaeological Surveys of Kaesong Fortress in Preparation for the Listing of UNESCO World Heritage List
Elisabeth Chabanol | Ecole Francaise d’Extreme-Orient, Seoul

Re-surrecting the Ruins of South Gate: The National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage and Excavating the Past in the Republic of Korea
Hyung Il Pai | University of California, Santa Barbara

The Memorialization of Yi Royal Sacred Spaces: Colonialism, Nationalism and the Transformation of the Altar of Gratitude and the New Hall of Jade Origins at Changdok Palace, Seoul

Saeyoung Park | Davidson College

Conceived as a two part panel, we have brought together an international group of scholars in diverse fields from archaeology, anthropology, religion, history and performance whose research projects address the most pressing issues, and controversies regarding cultural properties’ legislations, preservation activities, transmission and tourist promotion of the Korean peninsula’s most representative landmarks, religious traditions, and dance performances. Panel One’s papers address current issues regarding national treasures’ preservation activities, and reconstruction of the peninsula’s most representative landmarks. Based on field surveys and archival research on the most iconic monuments, the three case studies investigate the archaeological, historical, and administrative backgrounds involved in the authentication process, designation, and reconstruction of ancient sites belonging to the 12th century Koryo dynastic fortress ruins currently part of Kaesong city (DPRK), and the rebuilding of world heritage site and Yi dynastic palatial architecture such as Changdok Palace and the 600-year old South Gate (Sungnye-mun) burned down in an arson fire in 2008. The three papers will introduce the latest discoveries based on archaeological surveys, excavations, maps, photographic and historical records. This vast repository of CRM catalogued by both international survey teams as well as national cultural research institutions such as the Cultural Heritage Administration, Palace Administration Units, and a network of national museums are consulted by experts/academics serving on cultural committees who as state sanctioned stewards and gatekeepers of ‘Korea’s Cultural Relics’, have dictated the direction of cultural properties legislations, management, and tourist development policies in the past century.

PANEL 75 | ROOM 6 | SOUTHEAST ASIA

Cultural Revitalization and Identity Politics among Taiwanese Indigenous Peoples

Chairperson | Shu-Yuan Yang | Academia Sinica

Crafting Tradition: Identity Politics and the Bureaucratization of Indigeneity on Seediq/Truku Territory
Scott Simon | University of Ottawa

Styling Ethnicity: The Fabrication of ‘Authenticity’ among the Rukai of Taiwan
Weining Cheng | Academia Sinica

The Strive for Authenticity and Subjectivity: Ritual Performances of Taiwan’s Aborigines under the Impact of Nativism and Multiculturalism
Michael Rudolph | University of Southern Denmark

The Revival of Tradition and the Commoditization of Culture among the Bunun of Taiwan
Shu-Yuan Yang | Academia Sinica
In the past two decades, strong cultural self-consciousness has been developing among Taiwanese indigenous peoples. We can observe a widespread eagerness to reclaim the ancestral past, the proliferation of cultural performances, the development of ethnic tourism, and an increasingly essentialized discourse of ‘tradition’. Cultural revitalization has been harnessed not only in promoting ethnic identity and constructing local community, but also in making political demands and gaining economic advantages. It is often hotly contested among Taiwanese indigenous peoples themselves, especially when it benefits only a small group in the societies and when the claim of cultural autonomy ironically deepened their reliance on the state. This panel seeks to situate cultural revitalization among Taiwanese indigenous peoples in its pertinent historical and political contexts, to explore the processes by which cultural revitalization takes place and the various forms it assumes, and to further our theoretical conceptualization of such an important phenomenon. Can we see cultural revitalization as a model through which change can be perceived? How do we deal with an essentialized and bureaucratized discourse of ‘tradition’ adopted by Taiwanese indigenous peoples when anthropology has increasingly de-essentialized culture? How do we move the analysis beyond the level of identity politics to address the broader theoretical concern of understanding tradition as a culturally specific mode of change? These questions will be investigated by papers in this panel.

**PANEL 76 | ROOM 7 | SOUTH ASIA**

**IT, Law, and the Indian Middle Class: New Configurations of Technology and Society**
*Chairperson* | Kavita Philip | University of California, Irvine

*Discussant* | Karl Mendonca | University of California, Santa Cruz

**Bodies of Evidence: Technology, Society, and the Law**
**Itty Abraham** | National University of Singapore

**Indian Informational Capitalism**
**Kavita Philip** | University of California, Irvine

**Scientific Acumen, Middle Class-ness and Performing the Nation in India**
**Krishna Sankaran** | University of Hawaii, Manoa

How are the boundaries between India, Asia, and the west being re-figured through discourses and practices of technology? This panel explores the role of information technology, law, and middle class society in modern India. It seeks to open a space for critical discussion that avoids the binaries of threat versus promise in popular understandings of Indian technological modernity. Each paper takes up a technological process, attempting to understand the consequences for populations, states, and social change. In analyses that neither celebrates the Indian technological ‘tiger’ nor caricature technology as inherently foreign, these papers take up recent developments including the post-independence updating of colonial census databases, the universal identity scheme initiated by Nandan Nilekani, and the technologically-mediated discourses of the law, the economy, and the body.

**PANEL 77 | ROOM 9 | SOUTH ASIA**

**Metaphors of Motion, Meanings of Place: Economy and Nature in the Ganga-Brahmaputra Valley**
*Chairperson* | Arnab Dey | State University of New York, Binghamton

**Hybrid Chars: Beyond Land-Water Binary in Riverine Bengal**
**Kuntala Lahiri-Dutt** | Australian National University

**Domesticating a Riverine Space: Humans and Nature in the Brahmaputra Valley of India c.1100-1700**
**Arupjyoti Saikia** | Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati

**Bugs in the Imperial Garden: Environmental Constraints in the Assam Tea Plantations, 1840-1910**
**Arnab Dey** | State University of New York, Binghamton
The ecologically contiguous and historically networked regions of northeastern India and Bangladesh call for a fresh rethinking today. In the wake of large-scale resource depletion and habitat impact in the region, and fueled in part by the geo-economic ambitions of India and China in recent years, this has become all the more urgent. Within this backdrop, this interdisciplinary panel seeks to examine the tensions between materialist conceptions of development and the contingent human, environmental, and cultural processes that underpin its operation and character in the area. Drawing on recent research on the northeastern India and Bangladesh, the panel addresses aspects of the reorganization of nature in terms of human intention, capital investment and lived life. Using rivers of the region as a dynamic metaphor of ecological transformation and movement, the panel seeks to examine the evolving patterns of production and circulation of the multi-sited cash crops, plantation economy, fluid char (river islands) life-worlds, and changing historical association with waterways. A long-term perspective, if not Braudelian longue durée, allows us to capture the broader relationship between humans and nature beyond the temporal limits of colonialism.

**Panel 78 | Room 10 | Inter-Area**

*Supported by the International Institute for Asian Studies (IIAS) & Urban Knowledge Network Asia (UKNA)*

**‘Creative Communities’ versus ‘Urban Regeneration’**

*Chairperson | Philippe Peycam | International Institute of Asian Studies*

‘Reconfiguring Bangalore’: Urban Regeneration in Whose Interest?

**Paul Rabe** | Urban Knowledge Network Asia & International Institute of Asian Studies

**Krupa Rajangam** | Conservation Architect, SAYTHU

Creative Communities by and for People: The Vernacular City versus the Corporate Globopolis in Asia

**Mike Douglass** | National University of Singapore

The City as a Creative Resource

**Surajit Sarkar** | Bharat Ratna Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University Delhi

Channeling Creativity: Participatory Art and Changing Ideas of Community

**Tessa Maria Guazon** | University of the Philippines, Diliman

This panel will critically examine the relationship between urban renewal and regeneration policies and local community agency in different Asian cities. In Western Europe and the United States urban regeneration and renewal have long been used as instruments of top-down city planning and slum removal, in the name of combating blight and promoting economic development and ‘safer’, cleaner cities. Asian metropolises appear to be following the same path as their Western counterparts: in recent years huge urban renewal projects have been launched with many of the same development missions but often using new buzzwords, such as greater ‘competitiveness’ and connectivity, the ‘creative city’ and new urban lifestyles. What is missing in much of the renewal discourse is a focus on community and social relations. Even when the new renewal discourse emphasizes ‘community’ and ‘heritage’, these often appear to be slogans. Yet these slogans rarely reflect examples of creative community agency developed on the ground. Examples of newly redeveloped areas are sanitized spaces targeted at consumption and tourism, through the commodification of culture. Moreover, the new spaces are dominated by gentrification, as they exclude the poor. In contrast, the city as a ‘creative community’ engages with the diversities of the city, to learn about, connect with, and use the city itself as a creative resource—whether it is heritage, traditional or new technological skills. Such initiatives are characterized by a living heritage and self-driven economy, as outcomes arising from exchanges in daily life. This panel explores the tension between urban renewal and ‘creative communities’: Does renewal in Asian cities always need to lead to gentrification, or are there cases where reimagining the existing urban space can help propagate living heritage, social relations and socially mixed urban communities?
PANEL 79 | ROOM 11 | SOUTHEAST ASIA

The Transformation of Indonesian Jihadists: Ideology, Strategic Decision-Making and Disengagement
Chairperson & Discussant | Sidney Jones | Institute for Policy Analysis of Conflict

Terrorism and the End of the World: Jihadist Eschatology in Indonesia
Greg Fealy | Australian National University

We Need to Make Friends, Not Create Enemies: Why Indonesian Jihadists Turn Away from Terror Tactics
Julie Chernov Hwang | Goucher College

The Near Enemy and the Far Enemy in JI Discourse
Solahudin | Indonesian Strategic Policy Institute

Over the past decade, the jihadist communities in Indonesia have adapted tactics, strategies and components of their ideology in response to changing opportunities, contexts and conditions. These include opportunities to participate in jihads both locally and regionally, internal and external responses to terror attacks, and new theaters of international jihad. This panel will examine ideological, organizational, and member-based transformations within Jemaah Islamiyah and the broader Indonesian Jihadi-salafi communities. Greg Fealy’s paper will highlight how the Syrian conflict has reinvigorated apocalyptic discourses among Indonesian jihadists. Solahudin’s paper will analyze the shift in Jihadi targeting from the far enemy (western targets) to the near enemy (the Indonesian police and other domestic soft targets). Julie Chernov Hwang’s paper will examine the life histories of four Indonesian jihadists to analyze why three are disengaging from violence, while the fourth is not. Finally, Noor Huda Ismail’s paper will investigate the different splinter factions within the Jemaah Islamiyah community, with particular attention to the cleavages between those who supported terror attacks on civilian targets and those who eschewed them. All papers draw on original fieldwork and together will shed new light on aspects of jihadist thinking, motivations and decision-making.

PANEL 80 | ROOM 12 | SOUTHEAST ASIA

The Management of Failure: Singapore's Cultural Policy and Singaporean Cultural Politics
Chairperson | Ai Lin Chua | National University of Singapore

Towards a Two-Party Political System?: Nationalism and the Political Opposition in Independent Singapore
Jason Lim | University of Wollongong

Negotiating Vestigialization: Generation Rock n’ Roll and Fifty Years of Nationhood in Singapore
Kai Khiun Liew | Nanyang Technological University

Democracy, Dissent, and Debate: The Nature of Governance in Independent Singapore
Ping Tjin Thum | National University of Singapore

Governing Creativity: An Annotated ‘History’ of Cultural Policy in Singapore
Terence Lee | Murdoch University

On 9 August 2015, Singapore will celebrate its 50th year as an independent country. It has been branded an ‘economic miracle’—but also a cultural desert, the former having been achieved at the expense of the latter. Key aspects of culture that the PAP deemed unnecessary, inappropriate, or even detrimental to Singapore’s success were targeted and eliminated—sacrificed in pursuit of Singapore’s economic progress. The cost of the success to Singapore's society and culture has never been fully understood. Furthermore, the increasing policy failures of the Singapore government in the past decade and a half have brought into question the necessity of the tradeoffs that the government has made. This panel takes advantage of this milestone to reflect and re-evaluate Singapore’s past. It looks at key aspects of Singaporean culture and identity; studies government policy towards aspects of culture deemed problematic; and re-
evaluates the success of Singapore over its first 50 years in light of its findings. It also looks at the response of Singaporeans towards these policies and studies how Singaporeans have adapted and responded creatively to the barriers thrown up by the government, with surprising results. Panelists approach the issue from different perspectives: government, opposition, and the general public, thus establishing a clash of perspectives. Papers will be limited to fifteen minutes, and after all four papers, panelists will have five minutes each to respond to the other papers. A roundtable debate will ensue with audience participation.