

AGENDA

ISSH 2019 – (Main Hall A) Friday, October 4th, 2019

08:00 - 09:00	Registration
09:30 - 10:30	Opening Ceremony
10:40 - 10:45	Take a photo for the memory of the conference
10:50 - 11:00	Tea/Coffee Break

ISSH 2019 – (Room A403) Friday, October 4th, 2019

11:10 - 11:40	Keynote speech: “Re-thinking Anthropology as Engaged Practice” by Professor Ursula Rao – Universität Leipzig, Germany;
11:40 - 12:10	Keynote speech: “Cultural Trauma and The Making of Unequal Citizenship: A Proposal for Trans-local & Inter-Asian Critical Research Model” by Professor Joyce C.H. Liu – National Chiao Tung University, Hsinchu, Taiwan.
12:10 – 12:25	Panel discussion

12:30-14:00 LUNCH (Lobby – Ground Floor - Building A)

(13.15 Breakout meeting of administrators/professors of the sponsor institutes, B.010)

Parallel sessions 1	Time	Papers
Innovation in Public Engagement for Social Sciences and Humanities Chair: Professor Kim Scipes Room: A403	14:00 – 14:25	Do Xuan Ha & Nguyen Phi Hien & Bui Mai Sinh A New Perspective of the LGBTQIA+ Community on Discrimination, along with the Aspiration To Live as Who They Truly Are
	14:25 – 14:50	Hubert Izieniki Assimilation Pathways of Sexual Minority Immigrant Men
	14:50 – 15:15	Jen Isaacson The Innovations of Revision: What is Living and What is Dead in Judith Butler
	15:15 – 15:45	Panel discussion

Historical/Contemporary practices and policies Chair: Professor Guido Abbattista Room: C010	14:00 – 14:25	Mauro Giovanni Tourism and Imaginary: A Renewed Perspective of Vietnam from Italian Travelers' Stories?
	14:25 – 14:50	Kamalika Jayathilaka The Worldmaking Role of the Professional Sri Lankan Travel Writer
	14:50 – 15:15	Roshni Sen An Immigrant's Remembrance: 'Memory', through the lens of literature in Bates' Midnight at Dragon Café.
	15:15 – 15:45	Panel discussion
Innovations of methodology, training and new skills for the future Chair: Professor Stephen Muecke Room: B010	14:00 – 14:25	Le-Na Dinh Spatial Planning of Traditional Indigenous Minorities' Villages (Jorai) in the Central Highlands of Vietnam and Its Values in Sustainable Urban Development
	14:25 – 14:50	Ekna Satriyati From Lokal to Global: Development of Model Tourism Island based on Local Resources in Sumenep Regency, East Java Indonesia
	14:50 – 15:15	Romana P. Dulnuan BOLWA: The Meat Sharing Tradition of the Ifugaos
	15:15 – 15:45	Panel discussion

15:45 - 16:00 Tea/Coffee Break

Parallel sessions 2	Time	Topic
Innovation in Public Engagement for Social Sciences and Humanities Chair: Assoc Prof. John Hutnyk Room: A403	16:00 – 16:25	Feeza Vasudevan & Nicholas Barkdull WhatsApp in India? A Case Study of Social Media Related Lynchings
	16:25 – 16:50	Guido Abbattista & Andrea Favrett Global Sea Routes (GSR): an historical geodatabase of global navigations in the modern age (16th-19th centuries)
	16:50 – 17:15	Pham Huong Tra' Luu Hong Minh & Nguyen Thi Ngoc Hue Quang Ninh Radio Programs: Current Situation and Information Access Needs of Quang Ninh People
	17:15 – 17:40	Panel discussion

Historical/Contemporary practices and policies Chair: Professor Tullia Catalan Room: C010	16:00 – 16:25	Marta Verginella Divided memories and the political use of history in the post-Yugoslav society: The fight for 'the truth' in Slovenia after 1991
	16:25 – 16:50	Alan J Spector Dialectical Materialist Science: Antidote to Anti-Scientific and Pseudo-Scientific Ideologies
	16:50 – 17:15	Bill Martin A Communism of All Sentient Beings: Animals in the World Sangha
	17:15 – 17:40	Panel discussion
Innovations of methodology, training and new skills for the future Chair: Assoc Prof. Le Thi Mai Room: B010	16:00 – 16:25	Scott Doidge, John Doyle, Trevor Hogan Rethinking and Evaluating Humanities and Social Sciences Research Cultures in University Systems: Some Antipodean Perspectives
	16:25 – 16:50	Dang Thi Kim Phung 'Socialisation of Education' in Vietnam: From Participation to Privatisation
	16:50 – 17:15	Nguyen Duc Hiep, Le Thi Mai & Do Anh Duc Trend and Aspect of Creative Education Technology and Education Innovation in Australia
	17:15 – 17:40	Panel discussion

ISSH 2019 – (Room A403)

Saturday, October 5th, 2019

8:30 - 9:00	Keynote speech: “Ways of Life: Knowledge Transfer and Indigenous Walking Trails” by Professor Stephen Muecke - The University of Adelaide;
9.00 - 9:30	Keynote speech: “Drugs in the Archive” by Professor Elaine Carey - CHESS: Purdue University Northwest.
9:30 - 10:00	Panel discussion

10:00 - 11:15 Tea/Coffee Break

Parallel sessions 3	Time	Papers
<p>Innovation in Public Engagement for Social Sciences and Humanities</p> <p>Chair: Professor Trevor Hogan</p> <p>Room: A403</p>	10:15 – 10:40	Roberta Altin 'Cutting-edge' Memory: Museums and Public Engagement.
	10:40 – 11:05	John Hutnyk Comparative Urban Methods.
	11:05 – 11:30	Mild Telan Rumusod-Hombrebueno Indigenizing Education Through Visual Methodology: The Case of Sirpat Photo Exhibit
	11:30 – 11:50	Panel discussion
<p>Historical/Contemporary practices and policies</p> <p>Chair: Professor Joyce Liu</p> <p>Room: C010</p>	10:15 – 10:40	Arnab Roy Chowdhury Statelessness and 'Bare-life': The Rohingya 'boat people' of Asia
	10:40 – 11:05	Pham Thi Ha Thuong & Tang Xuan Mai Livelihood Support for Poor Women in District 8, HCMC.
	11:05 – 11:30	Pham Huong Tra, Ngo Trung Viet & Nguyen Thi Ngoc Hue Vietnam Online Newspaper Coverage of Biodiversity
	11:30 – 11:50	Panel discussion
<p>Innovations of methodology, training and new skills for the future</p> <p>Chair: Professor Ursula Rao</p> <p>Room: B010</p>	10:15 – 10:40	Moeroe Supranoto & Dila Novita A Qualitative Meta-analysis on Studies of Local Level Public Services Innovation in Indonesia
	10:40 – 11:05	Nguyen Hieu Tin & Pham Thai Son Cultural Diplomacy in the context of Globalisation and International Integration
	11:05 – 11:30	Le Thi Mai & Ta Xuan Hoai Immigrants in Their Own Voices: A Social Integration Study
	11:30 – 11:50	Panel discussion

12:15 - 14:00 LUNCH TIME (Lobby – Ground Floor - Building A)

(13.15. Breakout meeting Shaping Asia project, with Prof Ursula Rao, **B.010**)

Parallel sessions 4	Time	Papers
Historical/Contemporary practices and policies Chair: Dr. Thi Kim Phung Dang Room: A 403	14:00 – 14:25	Jon Solomon The Biopolitical Infrastructure of Comparison
	14:25 – 14:50	Samiksha Bhan To Think and Live: Genomics, Life Sciences and Social Inquiry
	14:50 – 15:15	Panel discussion
Historical/Contemporary practices and policies Chair: Dr. Do Anh Duc & Dr. Nguyen Minh Huan Room: C010	14:00 – 14:25	Ha Trong Nghia Demographic Transition Mode in Vietnam: Comparison with Europe and Asia
	14:25 – 14:50	Nguyen Thi Thu Trang & Bui The Cuong Health Care of the Middle Classes in Ho Chi Minh City
	14:50 – 15:15	Panel discussion
Innovations of methodology, training and new skills for the future Chair: Professor Elaine Carey Room: B010	14:00 – 14:25	Heather Augustyn Half the Story Has Never Been Told: The Importance of Oral Histories in Recording Jamaica’s Music Heritage and Origins
	14:25 – 14:50	Ans Prawati Yuliantari Manggaraean Women’s Representation in Manggaraian Rap Songs
	14:50 – 15:15	Panel discussion

15:15 - 15:40 Tea/Coffee Break

Parallel sessions 5	Time	Papers
Historical/Contemporary practices and policies Chair: Professor Pamela Saylor Room: B010	15:45 – 16:10	Nguyen Duc Long & Shyi-Liang, Yu Overview of Cruise Tourism in Vietnam
	16:10 – 16:35	Hoang Thi Van & Vo Minh Hieu Problems of How to Impersonate the Tourism Brand for Travel Businesses in the Context of Technological Agency 4.0
	16:35 – 17:00	Huynh Thi Anh Hong & Yu Chen, Lin Gastronomy Tourism: A New Developing Orientation of Ho Chi Minh City Tourism
	17:00 – 17:25	Panel discussion
Innovations of methodology, training and new skills for the future Chair: Professor John Solomon Room: C010	15:45 – 16:10	Kim Scipes Innovations in Labor Studies: Incorporating Global Perspectives
	16:10 – 16:35	Jay Murphy The Configuration of Prison Struggles: From Attica to Prison Strike 2018
	16:35 – 17:00	David Detmer Fighting Over History
	17:00 – 17:25	Panel discussion
Room A.403	17:25 – 18:00	Final Plenary

END OF THE CONFERENCE

19:00 - 20:30 GALA DINNER

The video clip of ISSH2019 will be released on <https://ssh.tdtu.edu.vn>

List of Abstracts

Keynote Speeches

Room A.403

RE-THINKING ANTHROPOLOGY AS ENGAGED PRACTICE

Ursula Rao

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Abstract

This talk develops a vision for an engaged anthropology that provides critical reflections for future developments. In recent years, critical scholars of governance studies have suggested that investment in technocratic forms of rule have shrunk the space for political action and depoliticized development. While this position assumes that development interventions are confident and final, an analysis of practice shows that development programs tend to be open ended, provisional and incomplete. In fact, today, state initiatives are often perceived as experiments that are expected to teach the necessary lessons to be learned for a better future. In this situation I propose that the social sciences provide critical knowledge for practice by reflecting on conflicts, predicaments and tensions and evaluating the way worth is negotiated. A meta-analysis of power dynamics and ways of knowing resists the seeming security of fixed targets. It requires the discipline to ask difficult questions and train the mind to resist all too comfortable truth. An engaged anthropology trains and exercises this discipline to keep open the discussion of contemporary social order and disorder and the future we are invested in.

Keywords: Anthropology of development, learning by doing, flexible policy, engaged practice.

CULTURAL TRAUMA AND THE MAKING OF UNEQUAL CITIZENSHIP: A PROPOSAL FOR TRANS-LOCAL & INTER-ASIAN CRITICAL RESEARCH MODEL

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Abstract

The issue that I want to address in this essay is the question of how to move beyond national historical memories and engage critically the dilemma that we face in our societies through trans-local research projects.

Keywords: documentary, theater, cultural interventions, paradox of citizenship, crisis of democracy, epistemic decolonization.

WAYS OF LIFE: KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER AND INDIGENOUS WALKING TRAILS

Stephen Muecke

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Abstract

Indigenous Heritage Trails are a growing phenomenon in Australia. They come in all shapes and sizes, from mere signage to—in the case of the famous Lurujarri trail out of Broome, Western Australia—a nine-day immersive experience walking the beach with one of the Goolarabooloo family groups. Here people experience the beautiful Indian Ocean coastline, extensive dinosaur footprints, storytelling, and meals of freshly-caught mangrove crab, dugong and turtle. These trails are far more than ‘tourism products’. For the Aboriginal families, with all ages present, they enact intergenerational knowledge transfer. Academic disciplines also change when they are ‘on country’: Palaeontologists learn that the dinosaur footprints are also the traces of the emu ancestor, marala, and their discipline adjusts its epistemological parameters accordingly. Aboriginal walking trails have the potential to change every discipline willing to ‘re-boot’ on a territorial, rather than global, scale. Walking with one’s ‘arts of noticing’ on alert deepens and extends both European and Aboriginal knowledge, as they find agencies that can transfer and translate the multi-functionality inherent in the ecological ‘pluriverse’ that is this continent-wide network of dreaming tracks. Could this experiential model of knowledge transfer represent a path away from the nineteenth-century model of knowledge collection, storage and display that we find in universities and museums?

Keywords: Indigenous Australia; attention; knowledge transfer; tourism; reclaiming country:

DRUGS IN THE ARCHIVE

Elaine Carey

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Abstract

After the arrests of a number of prominent women traffickers in 1975, the Drug Enforcement Administration proclaimed that there was “no anti-woman bias” in the Latin American drug trade (New York Times, April 22, 1975). Long before, narcotics warriors in the United States, Mexico, and Canada had monitored the activities of a number of prominent women traffickers. In this presentation, I consider the methods used to weave together three historical and contemporary case studies of Mexican female drug traffickers. Women’s drug organizations were multi-dimensional affairs, built on familial networks that expand to incorporate police and state agents

Keywords: drug trafficking; crime; Mexico; gender; research methodology; policing.

Theme 1:

INNOVATION IN PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT FOR SOCIAL SCIENCES & HUMANITIES

A NEW PERSPECTIVE OF THE LGBTQIA+ COMMUNITY ON DISCRIMINATION, ALONG WITH THE ASPIRATION TO LIVE AS WHO THEY TRULY ARE

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Abstract

For the whole LGBTQIA+ community, their most meaningful experience is being able to live a truthful life. Vietnamese society has become increasingly open towards the LGBTQIA+ community. Many members of this community, who used to conceal themselves due to fear or embarrassment, have reached out to the society and expressed their true gender identity and sexual orientation. Many LGBTQIA+ individuals have asserted themselves through academic success and accomplished careers while providing meaningful contributions to their society. According to the list of 1600 millionaires and billionaires published by Forbes Magazine, 0,4% revealed themselves as a member of the homosexual and transgender community. This is a positive signal as more and more LGBTQIA+ persons decide to live a more genuine life and still achieve great success in their career. (Wonderlist, 2018). However, the challenges that the LGBTQIA+ community face prove to be rather significant. Despite a small amount decreasing due to our development over time, discrimination against the LGBTQIA+ community still exists within the Vietnamese society.

Keywords: LGBTQIA+; Gay; Trans; Vietnam; clubbing.

ASSIMILATION PATHWAYS OF SEXUAL MINORITY IMMIGRANT MEN

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Abstract

While the assimilation process has been studied extensively, few scholars have examined assimilation pathways among sexual minority immigrants. Drawing on 23 in-depth qualitative interviews with Polish immigrant gay men in Chicago, I apply the concept of segmented assimilation to investigate how immigrant gay men integrate into their host society. I find three distinct assimilation pathways among respondents. First, the men who are older and lack English language proficiency tend to maintain strong ties to the Polish immigrant community and downplay their sexual identity. Second, the men for whom being gay matters considerably and who are English language proficient tend to have minimal ties with the Polish immigrant community while maintaining strong ties to Chicago's gay community. Third, the men for whom being both Polish and gay is not important tend to live away from both Polish immigrant and gay communities in Chicago and are integrated the most into the American mainstream. I situate my findings within the broader study of ethnic immigrant and sexual minority communities in the US with implications for the understanding of the assimilation process.

Keywords: ethnic community; sexual minority; segmented assimilation

THE INNOVATIONS OF REVISION: WHAT IS LIVING AND WHAT IS DEAD IN JUDITH BUTLER

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Abstract

Within the Western academy across the humanities there exists a philosophical consensus handed down from the legacy of French post-structuralist theorists' decades prior, notably Foucault, Derrida, and Lacan. The marked influence on the work of Judith Butler, wider Queer Theory, and what is termed 'critical theory' is readily observable, but rarely critically examined. The shift away from structuralism as part of the 'linguistic turn' has established a set of concepts and theories that face little challenge. For example, limitations of the concept of performativity are notably absent despite the popularity of the term. Yet, the development of performativity within the work of Butler is not straightforward. From expanding its remit after borrowing the concept from J. L Austin, to disavowing its focus in 2019, performativity might best encapsulate the unexplored shortcomings of the Queer Theory project. An innovative new critical approach is required to subject 'critical theory' to criticism itself. The following paper scrutinises the work of Butler from 1980 to the present day in an attempt to map how we arrived at our present theoretical juncture. In identifying the shortcomings of the queer approach and its most prized concept; performativity, progress towards a new ontological turn might become more possible.

Keywords: new approaches; indeterminacy; identity; post-structuralism; deconstruction.

WHATSAPP IN INDIA? A CASE STUDY OF SOCIAL MEDIA RELATED LYNCHINGS

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Abstract

Around 30 people were killed in mob lynchings in India in 2018, and this number only accounts for cases related to child abduction rumors (The Indian Express, 2018; Spending & Policy Research Foundation, 2019a). The culprit, according to the media and the Indian government, is the WhatsApp messaging service, which reigns over the Indian social media scene with more than 200 million users. The Indian government has issued a formal warning to the company over the recent killings (PID Delhi, 2018). WhatsApp has so far responded by limiting the number of forwards allowed on their messages in an attempt to curb false rumors (BBC, 2018). By doing so, the Indian government and the creators of WhatsApp have implicitly decided that the medium is the message – that technology dictates the direction of society. This is a huge assumption to make, but the lynchings also call into question the role of technology in the public. Here, we have a communication technology that isn't lauded as the harbinger of democracy like Twitter was during the Iranian Green Revolution, or the Internet was in the Arab Spring and Occupy Wall Street (Castells, 2012). Instead, the notion of communications technologies as the means of free assembly in cyberspace (Clinton, 2010) has been abandoned in favor of claiming that a messaging service is responsible for mob violence. Here, there are in fact two related but distinct arguments to explore. The first is techno-determinism, both positive and negative. The second is the question of how well communications technologies can contribute to a healthy public. However, there is a third argument, which examines the culture of mob violence itself. Approaching the question from the reverse angle, this problematization asks whether historical and contemporary cultural divides can explain mob lynchings, and then to what degree communications technologies facilitate mob violence. Therefore, we will begin by examining the cases of mob lynchings in India, and the cultural contexts surrounding them. Then, we will proceed to examine the techno-deterministic reactions surrounding the lynchings, and finally, we can ask if WhatsApp is useful for a healthy public.

Keywords: cow related violence, fake news; kidnapping; mob lynching; Indian Government; whatsapp messaging service. .

**GLOBAL SEA ROUTES (GSR): AN HISTORICAL GEODATABASE OF
GLOBAL NAVIGATIONS IN THE MODERN AGE
(16TH-19TH CENTURIES)**

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Abstract

The aim of this presentation is to outline GSR, an innovative project straddling global history, digital history and cartography, and digital data visualization. Based on the premise that the history of navigation can provide effective evidence of modern globalization processes, GSR aims to apply ground-breaking IT technologies in order to answer the question: how can we represent the historical evolution over time of different types of early-modern and modern European transoceanic sea voyages on a synoptic and comparative scale? We plan to achieve this through the most advanced online IT representation techniques and drawing inspiration from important digital history projects of a similar kind.

Keywords: global history, history of navigation, visual history, IT technology, spatial geodatabase, innovation in historical communication

QUANG NINH RADIO PROGRAMS: CURRENT SITUATION AND INFORMATION ACCESS NEEDS OF QUANG NINH PEOPLE

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Abstract

This is one of the results achieved from the research package of the Communication Capacity Building Project, funded by FES Institute (Germany), entitled "Audience Oriented Attractive Radio Program, - Applying new and interactive formats, with the participation of listeners in the radio program of Quang Ninh Provincial Radio and Television" from 2010 to 2014. This article provides the research context which emphasizes why radio broadcast is selected as a communication channel that needs to be researched. The results of the situation analysis show that audience of the radio is also audience of other mass media. The urban population hear Quang Ninh radio programs more than those in rural areas. The reason why people do not listen to provincial radio programs primarily comes from the people themselves. Current news is the program which has the highest percentage of people who wish to listen to with the trend of diversity in the form of expression. With music programs, a high proportion of population consider it necessary to have interaction, exchange of ideas, expression of one's ego and sharing of personal opinions ... Thematic programs are designed in an "open" manner, creating more playgrounds for listeners to join. Accordingly, the article provides some recommendations such as developing diverse programs suitable for the majority groups in the population of Quang Ninh province; the program aims to satisfy individual needs rather than the collective ones; There are many interactive programs; interweaving the forms of news coverage and content in current news programs; promoting images/ introducing special and new programs of radio programs.

Keywords: needs, people, Quang Ninh, radio.

'CUTTING-EDGE' MEMORY: MUSEUMS AND PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

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Abstract

This proposal concerns my work experience as anthropologist and director of the Museum of Blacksmith's Art and Cutlery in Maniago, a small town in an industrial district of North-East Italy, near the Dolomite Park (UNESCO heritage). The explicit mission of this museum is to act as 'mirror of the local community' applying the eco-museum approach of De Varine. In recent years, we have been using new participatory methods, such as community mapping, art and storytelling, in order to engage local people and stakeholders. The focus of this action-research was directed to deal with heritage as a process for a community based on a historical tradition of cutlers, later transformed by a shift from handicraft to industrial production, currently on a global scale. In this process from local history towards a post-industrial scenario, the Museum allows a space for discussion and for the negotiation between the different social actors, with an active involvement of the population. A track of this action-research is directed to schools and to the new generation, through workshops with new technologies (e.g. 3D printed knives shapes) and new materials, while another activity tries to collect memories of the past through mapping by collecting material and immaterial goods that are becoming part of the museum's exhibition. Once the local community becomes aware of and responsible for its cutlers' heritage, public memory can be transformed in a cutting-edge for future society.

Keywords: ethnographic museum; memory; participatory approach; public engagement; eco-museum.

COMPARATIVE URBAN METHODS

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Abstract

This paper evaluates recent comparative urbanism (Roy 2019, Glick-Schiller 2012), urban heritage studies (Bear 2015, Mukhopadhyay 2013) and urban logistics (Neilson & Rossiter 2017) within the framework of a collaborative project with informal economy and unemployed workers and local residents. The challenge entails working with new researchers in the community to study that community – in this case those impacted by heritage development at two sites in London and Bengal. The outline of a larger paper is conceived as a contribution to ethnographic methodologies in urban studies, arguing for a more inclusive and responsive approach to knowledge creation in the social sciences.

Keywords: Colonial History of Bengal; comparative urbanism; Port Cities; Kolkata; London

INDIGENIZING EDUCATION THROUGH VISUAL METHODOLOGY: THE CASE OF SIRPAT PHOTO EXHIBIT

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Abstract

This paper underscores innovations in knowledge production in local contexts – the use of local constructs as a method and discourse in analyzing local social issues, events, problems through the SIRPAT – the first socio-cultural photo exhibit at the Nueva Vizcaya State University (NVSU), Bayombong Campus. This paper is qualitative research with the use of case study, grounded theory, sociography and visual methodology presented as research strategy where inquiries are necessary in generating themes. The Medicine wheel as a framework in analyzing data was also employed. Indigenizing education through visual methodology develops a deep sense of pride, respect and identity among the NVSU community. The processes involved in the Sirpat socio-cultural photo exhibit inculcates cultural awareness as well as sensitivity and promotes contextually-grounded and culturally appropriate indigenous terms to describe local social phenomena. Also, students are opened to the possibility of multicultural environment where everyone is unique through one's language.

Keywords: indigenizing education; multicultural; sociography; visual methodology

Theme 2:

HISTORICAL/CONTEMPORARY PRACTICES AND POLICIES

TOURISM AND IMAGINARY: A RENEWED PERSPECTIVE OF VIETNAM FROM ITALIAN TRAVELERS' STORIES?

Mauro Giovanni

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Abstract

In tourism, the images have a key role in development of a place as holiday destination mainly because they inspire our imagination. It is the case of Vietnam: several books, but mainly many war movies showed us many fascinating landscapes, so in the western imaginary the country has too often been associated with this kind of image. For this reason, the war has been an important attraction in these years for Vietnam above all for a new form of tourism, 'dark tourism'. Recent trends show foreign visitors to the country constantly growing, with international tourists in 2018 at over 15 million people. More than one million are now arriving from EU countries because European tourists have several practical supports for their visit to Vietnam such as recent developments in the airlines industry or the extension of the visa-waiver scheme. For sure, the great charm wrapping this far eastern country remains the most important reason for its international attraction. This paper examines some travel stories, written by Italian authors from the period after Doi Moi reforms to date. Classifiable in the broader field of travel literature, this study aims to understand changes in the descriptive paradigm during this period in order to identify which are the main touristic attractions today of Vietnam.

Keywords: Italian travel stories; tourism; Vietnam, war

THE WORLDMAKING ROLE OF THE PROFESSIONAL SRI LANKAN TRAVEL WRITER

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Abstract

This paper originates from my ongoing PhD research within the sphere of tourism worldmaking. It engages in an empirical examination of the production/consumption of place and the critical 'worldmaking' role of Sri Lankan travel writers. I argue that these writers have been socialised/indoctrinated into the practice of world citizenship, its institutions and its norms/ethics. Most significantly, they are led to practice cosmetic cosmopolitanism, which attempts to create a gloss that overlays local realities, underlying the 'cosmetic' writing they engage in for tourism. Thus, the paper specifically explores how this role is firmly intertwined with the privileged, elite position of those that become writers (in English) within the hierarchical class system of Sri Lanka. Using a Bourdieusian framework, I argue that this position of the travel writer is accessible by/restricted to individuals with certain cultural capital such as the English language and education, resources, opportunities to study English literature within elite urban schools and exposure to an international culture of travel and tourism. The knowledge germinated from their writing significantly impacts the way Sri Lanka is represented within legitimised systems of 'worldmaking' /knowledge production leading to particular understandings of Sri Lanka within international tourism.

Keywords: Tourism worldmaking; Travel writing; Culture; Class; Cosmopolitanism; Globalisation.

AN IMMIGRANT'S REMEMBRANCE: 'MEMORY', THROUGH THE LENS OF LITERATURE IN BATES' MIDNIGHT AT DRAGON CAFÉ

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Abstract

The life of Chinese-Canadian author Judy Fong Bates in an intricate mesh of 'memory' of two nations- China and Canada. Though her personal memory of China is slight, given that she shifted to Canada at the age of five, however China remains a distant albeit throbbing and pertinent part of her life due to her parents and her community, much like any other immigrant's life in multicultural Canada! In fact, this intricate affinity for the 'past and its ways' is what becomes apparent in most of Bates' writings, including *Midnight at Dragon Café*. Originally published in the year 2004, this novel is set in the 1960's and is a reminiscence of a young Chinese girl, an immigrant whose life gets topsy-turvy with her engagement and exploration of family secrets. The central theme of this novel appears to be the representation of the immigrants' plight; to portray the immense agony of the immigrant community separated culturally, ethically and socially from white Canada (under the veil of glossy multiculturalism, of course). However, the entire representation of the same happens through a flashback technique; through the lens of memory. Thus, it is this lens of 'memory' into which I will delve for this paper. I want to analyze and decipher how the element of 'memory' becomes a catalyst and a pertinent factor in the culmination of this novel. The concept of 'memory' is almost fundamental whenever the immigrant Canadians comes into discussion. My paper in this light would be an integral engagement with the layers of 'memory' laced one upon the other through the depiction and the tell-tale of the characters and situations in *Midnight at Dragon Café*.

Keywords: Canadian-Chinese; Diaspora; Literature, Memory, Multi-culturalism, Identity.

DIVIDED MEMORIES AND THE POLITICAL USE OF HISTORY IN THE POST-YUGOSLAV SOCIETY: THE FIGHT FOR 'THE TRUTH' IN SLOVENIA AFTER 1991

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Abstract

Since the end of the 1980s and with even greater insistence since the 1990s, discussions concerning the political and public use and abuse of history have taken place in various European contexts. Among others they addressed the importance of memory relating to oblivion (Zertal 2000), negative effects of an excessive amplification of remembering compared to forgetting and how new remembrance practices related to demands for ideological repositioning from promoters of new political and national genealogies. Establishment of new political points of reference is evident chiefly in the European contexts with a greater need to forget political associations before the political transition.

After the fall of the Berlin wall the interpretations and representations of the past developed during the Second World War and in force until the 1980s proved to be no longer appropriate. Particularly in the ex-communist world the 'remake' of the world – as Istvan Rév defined it in the analysis of the Hungarian case – became inevitable. 'Certainties, the pillars of life had gone; familiar recurring events, the rhythm of existence, ordinary days and holidays, the well-known street names, the social significance of the neighbourhood, the significance of photographs in the family album, social capital, the knowledge of Russian as a foreign language to be used, the value of the sociometric network of one's own private and professional world, the stability of memories, the comprehension of private and public history.' (Rév,2007,19). In the effort to restore national continuity interrupted by the Second World War and by the communist period, also other East European states abandoned the accounts, created to establish a common and shared identity under the banner of the communist ideology, affecting also the ways in which national history in the decades in the post-war period was perceived.

Similarly, the narrative of the war of liberation rendered the source of legitimization and identity for the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In the 1980s, when the cornerstones of the socialist regimes started to loosen influence as the ideological glue of the Yugoslav brotherhood cracked, the victims of revolutionary and communist violence gradually resurfaced at the center of the public debate. The act of remembrance of the wartime and post-war executions has eventually transformed into a condemnation of Tito's regime and has been included in the collective memory of all those experiences lived by the Yugoslav population during and after the Second World War, that remained concealed for more than forty years. In the public debate and in the Yugoslav history school-books published before the 1990s there was a space for the partisans and the heroes of the war of liberation; the defeated remained outside the official narrative, relegated to individual and family memories. At the margin of the collective memory were also the experiences of deportations to the Nazi camps and the internments in the Fascist camps. Although occasionally remembered, the deportations did not enter into the official context developed to commemorate the partisan epic. The multiplication of memories and intensified attempts of historical revisionism in the Yugoslav context not only opened new spaces for

democracy, but also served to justify new acts of violence and xenophobia. Some of the subjects excluded from the post-war historical narrative became the promoters of new forms of collective memory, while their demands encountered new political listeners to represent them.

The example of Slovenia, one of the former republics of Yugoslavia, serves me to demonstrate how practices of forgetting and remembrance were established in the transition periods after both World Wars and how the role of the smallness of the Slovene society played part in it. In addition, a special attention will be paid to the role of historiography in both transition periods and to the role of oral history after the disintegration of Yugoslavia. The temporal framework of the research is broadened to demonstrate, how political instrumentalization of remembrance (and forgetting) manifested after each extensive political turn.

Keywords: political use of history; Memory; Slovenia

DIALECTICAL MATERIALIST SCIENCE: ANTIDOTE TO ANTI-SCIENTIFIC AND PSEUDO-SCIENTIFIC IDEOLOGIES

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Abstract

Science builds on the past but it is not trapped in the past. The analytical method of dialectical materialism has been applied, unconsciously and consciously through all of human history. Humans would not be successful at any endeavor, from gathering food to building societies without applying, consciously or unconsciously, the understanding that change is inevitable - based on contradictory forces within every process which are themselves linked in ways that define each other. Conscious attempts to understand this goes back, in Western philosophy, to especially Socrates, Aristotle and Heraclitus and was further developed by Hegel and especially Karl Marx. No doubt there were many unknown non-European thinkers who also were developing this understanding. Marx applied this analysis to society and General Giap applied it to war. Two modes of understanding are in sharp opposition to dialectical materialist science: 1) Overt superstition, idealism and dogmatism; and 2) Pseudo-science, positivism, amassing data that appears to be open-minded and appears to be opposing dogmatism while masking hidden agendas of its own. This pseudo-science is especially problematic because it appears to be 'practical', which is good, but it can be a camouflage for hidden agendas that lead to new dogmatisms which can serve special interests and corruption and undermine the movement of history towards social justice and egalitarianism.

Keywords: dialectics; idealism; materialism; Marxism; scientific method.

A COMMUNISM OF ALL SENTIENT BEINGS: ANIMALS IN THE WORLD SANGHA

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Abstract

This talk stands at the intersection of two projects, the larger one having to do with thinking of the communist Idea and hypothesis (as Alain Badiou puts it) in terms that break with “the One” and logics of necessity and permanence. I think of this as a “Buddhist Communism” understood through the mathematical philosophy of Badiou. The only slightly smaller question within this larger project has to do with how we will live on this earth in such a way that, whatever global community of mutual flourishing is possible for human beings, does not depend on terrible, indefensible cruelty toward, and suffering on the part of, other sentient beings. (I will focus on “the animal question,” but I am not averse to talking about plants as well.) Could there be an extension of Kant’s “perpetual peace” model beyond humanity, and what would this mean? Or does Kant’s model go “deep” enough? Western readings of Buddhism often place it on the epistemological level, either in terms of psychology (where Buddha is taken to be a psychologist or a psychotherapist, a reading I reject) or in terms of post-Cartesian Western philosophy. A Badiouean “ontological” reading solves certain problems, and I think it is the right reading in any case (in part because both mathematics and Buddhism “start” from emptiness), but other problems are raised thereby, in terms of the relationship of humans and other animals to infinity. There is also the problem in Badiou that cruelty and suffering do not have any “ontological” status. However, these problems simply return us to the basic problem in Buddhism of relating emptiness and compassion. If we can make progress on this problem, and recast it also in Badiouean, ontological terms, then it would seem we would have a basis for talking about at least the place of animals in a humanly-created compassionate world. (Kant comes back in for a moment here, in that for him considerations of the animal are “secondary” to human considerations.) From the other side, we might employ a *reductio* argument that simply states the absurdity of calling a society “communist” if it includes and depends on such vast cruelty as is especially known in the “global industrial food-animal production system.” This would yield the Buddhist conclusion that the “animal question” is a dividing line in the politics of communism—the only “real politics” in Badiou’s terms. Therefore the animal question also becomes a dividing line in politics, which is to say any conception of the good polis (a question which, for Badiou, communism is the only real answer). I doubt that Badiou would agree with this, but perhaps he can be pushed in this direction. A good place to start on this push would be what Plato says about eating animals, that it makes people aggressive and warlike. Somewhere in the middle of this I would also like to consider the lovely poem by James Dickey, “The Heaven of Animals.”

Keywords: U.S. prison struggles; communism; animals; Buddhism; Badiou; sentient; sangha

STATELESSNESS AND 'BARE-LIFE': THE ROHINGYA 'BOAT PEOPLE' OF ASIA

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Abstract

Each year, huge numbers of poor Rohingya Muslims from Myanmar try to migrate illegally to countries like Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, and Indonesia on 'boats' through sea routes mediated by human traffickers. They are intensely hapless people fleeing from torture and persecution, in a typical case of 'forced migration'. They were made officially 'stateless' by the Myanmar government through the mooting of the 1982 citizenship law, which derecognised their ethnicity and labelled them as outsiders. They pay a disproportionate sum of money to human trafficking agents just to find their way through in the 'host' countries, and instead end up being slaves, or face gruesome death. This paper is the result of the authors' 'ethnographic' involvement with these 'boat people' in Bangladesh and Thailand as part of a two-year project. The paper discusses what leads these poor people to embark on such insecure and dangerous journeys. It talks about the precariousness and liminality of their lives in and outside Myanmar. It engages with issues of forced migration, statelessness, 'human rights discourse', and Giorgio Agamben's notion of 'bare life', in which the stateless are stripped of legal rights and exposed to the vagaries and monstrosities of various state and non-state actors.

Keywords: Boat People; Myanmar; Refugee; Rohingya; Statelessness.

LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT FOR POOR WOMEN IN DISTRICT 8, HO CHI MINH CITY

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Abstract

District 8, HCMC is one of the poor districts of the city, for many years, local government along with departments of organizations have built and deployed programs and activities to support residents to achieve a stable life and to orient towards poverty reduction. Union Organizations are responsible for motivating people including the Union Organization of Women in district 8 which concentrates mainly upon supporting female-headed families to develop their economic activity and, escape poverty. This research was done in 16 wards of district 8. We apply survey tools (144 sheets) with PRA, among poor women to evaluate and analyse in order to assess any means of livelihood need. On this basis we recommend case study needs livelihood support to poor women in district 8 based on their need and potential in order to facilitate a stable poverty escape.

Keywords: livelihood, poverty, poor women.

VIETNAM ONLINE NEWSPAPER COVERAGE OF BIODIVERSITY

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Based on the analysis results of 313 articles on biodiversity in three online newspapers, namely Dantri, VnExpress and the Natural Resources and Environment Newspaper, e-portal of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE), from January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015 and a survey on 337 people in Hanoi, this research paper investigates news headlines on biodiversity in the newspapers with a view to explore major accomplishments and limitations in reporting on the topic. The analysis of the articles show that despite updated, assorted news on biodiversity and innovative, state-of-the-art manner of reporting, the topic is of much lower news coverage than other social issues. Moreover, there is an absence of in-depth features exploring multiple dimensions of biodiversity and the interrelation between biodiversity and people's life is not reflected. The research paper recommends the diversification of journalism genres, development of biodiversity-related targets, creation of a network of journalists and advisors, and organization of training courses for biodiversity awareness raising among journalists.

Keywords: biodiversity, news, online newspaper, the public

THE BIOPOLITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE OF COMPARISON

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Abstract

In the face of the heightened uncertainty about the future that defines our era, indelibly associating it with the dual themes of crisis and transition (both transitional crisis and critical transition), we are often compelled to recognize that what is at stake is nothing less than an underlying rupture in the grounds of comparison. It is not simply that a process reductively known as globalization seems to have exposed the limits of national standards, making everybody everywhere painfully aware (once again) that this could be done like that. In that sense globalization is merely an expression of the essentially transitional and transferential character of modernity. Yet neither transfer nor transition would make sense without an implicit model of comparison. Today, however, even as the calls for transition from both the left and right reach deafening proportions, the problematic basis of comparison has received only limited attention. Meantime, the introduction of new technologies and new forms of social production continue to radically alter some of the conventional foundations, such as the unit of labor time, on which economic processes of valorization and socio-cultural conventions of evaluation have been conducted and justified throughout the modern era. As a result, many of today's political movements, on both the left and the right—and not simply of the “populist” variety, share the attempt to re-establish the grounds of value on the basis of organizational forms, identities, and language inherited from the colonial—imperial modernity. Perhaps, if we were to pay more attention to the grounds of comparison, other alternatives would not only appear more feasible but also eminently necessary.

Keywords: biopolitics, comparison, infrastructure, new technologies, specific difference, subjectivity.

TO THINK AND LIVE: GENOMICS, LIFE SCIENCES AND SOCIAL INQUIRY

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Abstract

Contemporary life sciences, in both their logic and practice, have rendered problematic the concept of life as well as the experience of living, necessarily taking on a political and ethical role in human society. The successful sequencing of the human genome in 2003 gave rise to a technoscientific landscape of making an enterprise of genetic data that, as promised, would create productive routes to tackling disease and flourishing human health by equipping people with self-knowledge and thus self-care. My contention is to argue that this contemporary moment calls for new tools of inquiry for the social sciences, to think, that is, with encounters and uncertainty in the world. To think with encounters would call for approaching matters as they are given shape through someone's care and concern, taking account of the potential for new inequalities that it holds. To foreground uncertainty would involve going beyond responses of simple affirmation or criticism of increasing biologisation in our culture, bringing out the contingent politics and ethics of human beings. Lastly, to encounter the uncertain science of genomics with the analytic of care or concern would mean making the terms of inquiry correspond with things in the process of their emergence.

Keywords: Contemporary science and technology; Postgenomic condition; Uncertainty; Matters of concern; Care of knowledge; Contingent politics and ethics; Encounters; Process philosophy; Biologisation.

DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION MODE IN VIETNAM: COMPARISON WITH EUROPE AND ASIA

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Abstract

Using Historical – Logical approach, this paper analyses the population transition model in Vietnam from 1960 to 2016 and projection to 2049. The research results show that the demographic transition of Vietnam is compatible with the transitional model of Western Europe and Asian countries. However, this process in Vietnam has some differences: 1) The transition of population in Vietnam is later than in Asian countries about 30 years while Europe is nearly 85 years later, 2) The period of the first stage transition of population in Vietnam may not be very different from other Asian countries but it is about 70 years shorter than in European countries, especially those in Western Europe. One of the main factors influencing the late transition of Vietnam's population process is the Vietnam War (1955-1975). After 1975, Vietnam's population was stable and followed the general rules of industrialization and urbanization, which led to the development of health services, education and urban lifestyle as well as of population policies.

Keywords: Asia, Crude death rate, Demographic Indicators, Demographic Transition, Europe, History - Logic, Population Policy, Total fertility rate.

HEALTH CARE OF THE MIDDLE CLASSES IN HO CHI MINH CITY

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Abstract

Ho Chi Minh City plays a particularly important role in the country's economic development. In 2011, it contributed 27.7% to the city's budget, 30% in 2014. GDP per capita of the city increased by 12%/year and reached 5,538 USD/person by 2015. To achieve such outstanding economic achievements, the middle classes of the city has played a huge role. Although the middle class has made important contributions to economic development and maintaining social stability, there are still many issues related to this class that have not been interested in research including health. The article used in-depth interview method and secondary data analysis method which based on two sets of research data. First, the research 'Social structure, lifestyle and welfare of Ho Chi Minh City residents' was implemented in 2009-2010. Second, the State-level research 'Transforming social structure in social development and social development management in the southern key economic region to 2020'. This article describes the health status, care and health risk prevention measures of middle-class people in Ho Chi Minh City.

Keywords: Middle class, health care, Ho Chi Minh City, health.

OVERVIEW OF CRUISE TOURISM IN VIETNAM

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Abstract

Cruise tourism is one of the fastest growing tourism segments. In recent years, cruise tourism has been developing strongly in Asia, promising to bring great economic benefits to countries that are eligible to develop this type of tourism. Vietnam is one of the most advantageous countries to develop such tourism in Asia but there are almost no formal studies on this field in Vietnam. The purpose of this study is to review the field and use SWOT analysis to provide a more holistic overview of cruise tourism in Vietnam. I propose a sustainable tourism approach for Vietnam's cruise tourism which can limit negative impacts of this tourist segment. Based on this proposal, subsequent researchers can research more in-depth aspects of Vietnam's cruise tourism.

Keywords: Cruise tourism, cruise tourism negative impact, sustainable tourism, SWOT analysis, Vietnam.

PROBLEMS OF HOW TO IMPERSONATE THE TOURISM BRAND FOR TRAVEL BUSINESSES IN THE CONTEXT OF TECHNOLOGICAL AGENCY 4.0

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Abstract

Tourism brands play a role in connecting customers and manufacturers, reflecting the quality of travel service business units. In addition, branding also plays a role in shaping customer search behavior to help travel businesses find a group of potential customers to develop specific services to maintain business advantages. In the age of technology 4.0 today, a smart travel brand is not only an advertising marketing channel but also requires businesses to adapt and focus on brand value. Customers can easily find travel services from the travel agencies but few of the customers understand and place absolute trust in travel agencies. The content of the author's article contributes some ideas about tourism brand personality through brand's story and brand's awareness in the context of digital competition, where customers play a central role.

Keywords: digital marketing, tourism brand personality; travel business.

GASTRONOMY TOURISM: A NEW DEVELOPING ORIENTATION OF HO CHI MINH CITY TOURISM

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Abstract

Recently, the tourism industry contributes positively to national economies. With the tourism market becoming increasingly competitive, the policies, products and strategies related to tourism are the focus of research and training knowledge about tourism is promoted among countries, territories, and our region. Recognizing this, each country concentrates on building destination branding, presenting specific tourism products to create a distinct impression compared to other countries. Thus, the national tourism department explores and innovates constantly to strengthen destination appeal to tourists to entice arrivals and return visit. Furthermore, tourist demand seem to change endlessly, and shows tendencies increasingly inclined towards comprehensive destination experiences that typically include landscapes, cultural heritage, nature, and local foods. According to the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) report in 2017, gastronomy is ranked third among the main reasons for choosing tourist to visit a destination, after cultural motive and nature. Gastronomy is a modern tourism strategy in the contemporary world tourism industry. Gastronomy tourism demonstrates food-related tourism, develops a sense of national pride as an intangible heritage through a country's cuisines as every dish can tell a story about a cultural destination; they are markers to show a destination positively on the world map. Gastronomy tourism becomes a trend, a study, a tourism strategy of famous cuisine in developed parts of the world such as France, Turkey, Spain, Belgium, United Kingdom, America, Canada, and representative Asian regions as Japan, Korean, Thailand. In Viet Nam, there are as yet no agreed definition's of what food tourism, culinary tourism or cuisine tourism may be, and as yet the latest tourism tendency is not confirmed as permanent of simply flavor of the month, however gastronomy tourism by definition carries the flavor of Vietnam tourism in general. Consequently, with few research articles relating to Vietnamese Gastronomy, the *Vietnam Gastronomy Tourism 2018* event was held at Ho Chi Minh City as a way to promote Gastronomy more widely across Viet Nam. In addition, because it is in Ho Chi Minh City that we most readily see the convergence and abundance of cuisines from the diverse cultural spread of Viet Nam, the full potentials to promote gastronomic products could only best be realized centrally. This article seeks a definition of gastronomical tourism and explores, the potential of cultural analysis to create, develop and access gastronomy tourism products within Ho Chi Minh City. This then function as a destination branding, promoting local food resources, as well as suitable marketing strategies and sustainable gastronomy tourism via successful gastronomy tourism products in many parts of the world.

Keywords: destination branding, gastronomy tourism, local food, marketing, trend.

Theme 3: INNOVATION OF METHODOLOGY, TRAINING AND NEW SKILLS FOR THE FUTURE

SPATIAL PLANNING OF TRADITIONAL INDIGENOUS MINORITIES' VILLAGES (JORAI) IN THE CENTRAL HIGHLANDS OF VIETNAM AND ITS VALUES IN SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

The aim of this paper is to explore the residential model of indigenous minorities in the Central Highland of Vietnam (Case studies: Jorai people). Ethnographic methodology is applied in the research. Indigenous communities create thoughts of spatial planning which relate closely to the environment and their own culture. Each place, like a water station, village gate and the direction of the house as well as the space structure of the house, has cultural and environmental meaning. The habitat model, therefore, contributes to Jorai environmental adaptation and cultural diversity. Jorai's viewpoint on living space shows how they can adapt to the environment through cultural characteristics. First, the sacred forest is a way to support people who use forest materials economically. Second, because female and community have their true powers then they can raise their voice when it is necessary. In the case of climate change, the voice of the community is significant in environmental protection. Third, the way of living close to the ecology maintains a deep connection with the environment. Therefore, the community understand how to protect their living environment. This paper suggests such thoughts are worth learning for sustainable urban development.

Keywords: residence model; traditions, environmental adaptation; sustainability

FROM LOKAL TO GLOBAL: DEVELOPMENT OF MODEL TOURISM ISLAND BASED ON LOCAL RESOURCES IN SUMENEP REGENCY, EAST JAVA INDONESIA

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Abstract

Studies on tourism in Indonesia have many models of development. Development models focus on the management of rural tourism, urban and natural wealth. Indonesia is an archipelago country has the potential to development model tourism island based local resources. Masalembu Islands and Masakambingin Sumenep Regency, East Java, Indonesia has the potential of tourism to be examined and developed. The potential of tourism resource development of local Islands as natural environment, people and culture has a hallmark of a multi-ethnic society. Residents live in Masalembu and Masakambingislandare Java, Madura, Bugis, Bajo and Mandar. The purpose of this study to uncover development models of tourism Islandsbased on localresources. Subjects studied are tourism community groups in the Masalembu and MasakambingIsland. Research methods for this study were descriptive qualitative participation, observation and interview. Results of the study model of the development of tourism based on local resource Islands are 1) Human resource potential, 2) Potential of nature and the environment, 3) Economic and technology are potential of creativity.

Keywords: Tourism Islands; Local Resources; District Sumenep; Madura.

BOLWA: THE MEAT SHARING TRADITION OF THE IFUGAOS

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Abstract

In the Philippines, many indigenous peoples such as the Ifugaos, who are found in the Cordillera Autonomous Region of the northern part of the island of Luzon, continue to thrive on the what they have received from their ancestors. This research aims to describe who the Ifugaos are and how they withstood the test of time over their customs and beliefs. Their rice terraces, and their hudhud are the living proofs that they are a people who did not easily succumb to outside influences. Even the Spaniards had difficulty in subduing these people; hence, they were able to protect their culture. They are a people who believed about gods and goddesses, deities and even spirits who to them interfere with their affairs. This belief then drives the Ifugaos to perform rituals to ask for the intervention of these spirits as they are believed to have caused a sickness or a malady. Or the spirits can be called upon to intercede for good health or well being, and even abundance of harvest. With these rituals, came the practice of meat sharing which strengthened the bond between and among the members of the clan. The Ifugao world is guided by the bilateral kinship system that reaches up to 3rd or even 4th generation and that recipients to the meat are considered as close relatives and that marriage within is considered taboo or incestuous. However, these traditions are slowly being changed due to the influence of the church and education and the changing needs of the these indigenous peoples. Yet the meat sharing system still thrives up to the present as this was not discouraged among the people. In fact, young and old people alike want to preserve this kind of tradition. An innovation is that t least the government and the church now see the need to 'lift a finger' and come up with programs that can help protect the culture, especially those that do no harm to the people.

Keywords: Traditions, indigenous peoples, beliefs, meat sharing, kinship system.

RETHINKING AND EVALUATING HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH CULTURES IN UNIVERSITY SYSTEMS: SOME ANTIPODEAN PERSPECTIVES

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Self-reflexive modernisation requires self-instituting project of autonomy that connects historical and technological imaginations across the logics of science, social position and political power (Heller, 2005). This is no less true of one of modernity's main carriers of its self-reflexivity – the instituted set of traditions and practices known collectively as 'the university'. The university as the repository of all that a society knows of the world as well as the key production site of new knowledge by any metric system has been a highly successful modern institution that has continued to grow in its mission as it has globalised in size and replication across the nation-state system. As it has grown in its self-announced importance so too have the expectations of society of the university's cultural, economic worth and with it a matching concern at its ever-demanding claim on resources to fund its global mission. As Belfiore and Upchurch (2013:1) have observed: works seeking to 'analyse, reflect on, and cast aspersions on the hostile environment in which [the humanities] have to survive constitute one of those publishing genres of evergreen popularity.' Crisis begets its own self-reflexive economy and universities are the sources of their own critique. A growing unease in modern societies about the costs of this massive investment in universities is married to an epistemological crisis in the worth and meaning of humanities and social sciences themselves (Calhoun, 2006; Marginson, 2016, 2018; Marginson, Murphy, and Peters, 2008; Murphy, 2016).

Keywords: rethinking, evaluating, sciences research cultures, university, antipodean perspectives

“SOCIALISATION OF EDUCATION” IN VIETNAM: FROM PARTICIPATION TO PRIVATISATION

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Abstract

After the war, Vietnam followed a strong socialism model, characterized by a centrally planned economy and state management in all social activities. This model was hit by an economic crisis with severe food shortage and endemic poverty in the late 1970s. Because the government lacked resources for state management, public services, such as education and health care, were of poor quality. In 1986, the country began its political socio-economic reforms, known as Doi Moi, to develop a market-oriented economy and open policies for international relations. Supported by the discourse of socialization, the development of a market-oriented economy greatly changed Vietnam with rapid economic growth and social improvement. Having a different meaning from the same term in sociology, socialization in Vietnam generally implies a greater public participation in social development activities, which were considered the sole responsibility of the state. Although socialization has been the key term of Doi Moi process, there is still a debate not only about its meaning but also its implications for social changes in Vietnam. To contribute to this debate, the paper examined the discourse of socialization in contemporary Vietnam and their implications for the field of education. Discourse analysis of governmental documents and semi-structured interviews (48 key informants) highlighted the development of socialization of education in Vietnam from general public participation to privatization. This development has been well institutionalized, tremendously changing the way people gain access to education in Vietnam since the late 1986.

Keywords: Discourse analysis, Doi Moi, education, privatisation of education, public participation, socialization, Vietnam.

TREND AND ASPECT OF CREATIVE EDUCATION TECHNOLOGY AND EDUCATION INNOVATION IN AUSTRALIA

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Abstract

Recent significant changes in technology and data science such as Artificial Intelligence (AI) and big data analysis have a wide impact in many areas of human societies not least in education. Disruptive technology in renewable energy and transportation, driven by progress in efficiency increase and storage technology and concerns for environment and climate change mitigation, will also have a large impact and adjustment on the industrial structure of the economy. These technological advances, which enhance the creativity and analysis skills of many users, will also force people to adapt and learn new skills to be able to participate in the fast-changing economic environment. Education courses and curricula from primary to tertiary levels in many countries have been adapted with various degrees of success or failure and speed to incorporate these changes to prepare students to the dynamics of economic and social changes driven by technology progress. Even this is not a new phenomenon as it has occurred and evolved continuously since the last century, especially after the Second World War, up to the present. However, the teaching methods that are found to be most adaptive and successful to provide multi-skilled and creative graduates in today world are changing significantly with more emphasis on student self-development skills, self-directed nature of creative work rather than content delivery focus. A move toward horizontal focus and student centric to balance the vertical over specialisation of learning and the central role of educator is seen as appropriate to achieve the aim of equipping graduates with creative and adaptive skills. Here we present some key changes in Australian educational areas in the recent years that are important and relevant to the subject of education innovation, policy and approaches to achieve better outcome in training and sustainable economic development as expected by the community and government.

Keywords: Education technology, education innovation, creativity, self-learning, self-assessment.

A QUALITATIVE META-ANALYSIS ON STUDIES OF LOCAL LEVEL PUBLIC SERVICES INNOVATION IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

This article reviews and presents a number of results of research on local level public service innovations in Indonesia, especially in Jawa Timur Province by conducting Meta-analysis in Qualitative study. The issue of public service innovation has long been a concern for practitioners and academics in public policy, public administration, and public services. This was marked by a series of studies both conducted by professional researchers and by students for their final assignments. Therefore, it is interesting to analyze the results of these studies, recognize the processes, character, and impact of these innovations and disseminate them for wider benefits. The finding of this study is innovation in public services in Indonesia has been carried out in a number of service areas at the level of the local bureaucracy even to the lowest level/village. Innovation has proven to provide benefits in terms of ease of service processes, lower costs, timeliness of service, speed of service processes. All of these benefits have caused the lowest groups of people to get direct access to the main service centers they need.

Keywords: innovation; local institution; meta-analysis; public services.

CULTURAL DIPLOMACY IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALISATION AND INTERNATIONAL INTEGRATION

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Abstract

If the twentieth century is the century of ideology, so the twenty first century is the century of culture. Through out a hundred years of dispute back in the twentieth century, people distinguished nations by doctrine, and the peak of the distinction was 'The Cold War'. In the future, nations of the world shall assemble as groups based upon culture and religion. In the twenty first century people will ask 'Who are you?' instead of 'Which side are you on?' in the cold war. That is, a change in identify from faction to appearance. The first answer is based on cultural appearance, because culture is associated with people in the modern world. On the other hand, the history of movement and development of cultures is the history of exchange, contact and cultural value. Along with the process of globalization, international integration is strong, cultural interference is becoming an inevitable phenomenon, and no culture can stand outside this process. Each culture wants to develop and deepen its cultural value, and to open opportunities to promote its image to the world. Therefore, in modern diplomacy, countries are interested in the law and the impact of cultural interference. Therefore, the trend of integration with the world is increasingly deeper and wider and in the current era of globalization, cultural diplomacy is considered a 'soft strength' or 'soft power' – it then holds an important position in the foreign policies of many countries, contributing to security protection, and serving the development and empowerment of the country in the international arena. Many countries even consider cultural diplomacy as the 'key of state diplomacy' in the twenty-first century. Along with political diplomacy, economic diplomacy, cultural diplomacy today has become one of the three pillars of a comprehensive, modern, foundation, measure and goal of policy on foreign affairs in Vietnam. This is clearly stated by the 11th Party Congress: 'Combining the Party's foreign relations with the diplomacy of the State and people's diplomacy, between political diplomacy and economic diplomacy and cultural diplomacy.

Keywords: cultural diplomacy; cold war; law; Vietnam.

IMMIGRANTS IN THEIR OWN VOICES: A SOCIAL INTEGRATION STUDY

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Abstract

This paper is based on the result from case studies of Vietnamese resident in Cabramatta, Sydney Australia and in Philadelphia, PA, U.S. Qualitative research with participant observation method was conducted in 2013 and 2014. Information was collected from stories and participants own observations. The findings: 1/ Immigrants' decision to leave their homeland for another have become more diverse and complex. 2/ Social integration is a major factor affecting the decision of a person or family to stay home or migrate elsewhere, and affecting the success or failure in their life. 3/ Social integration is both a process and an outcome. The process of integrating an individual, from a specific immigrant group, into his/her host country is characterized by distinct yet overlapping categories: having economic, legal and social-cultural aspects. 4/ heterogeneous needs of different migrant generations are more specifically targeted.

Keywords: Social integration, Vietnamese people residing abroad.

HALF THE STORY HAS NEVER BEEN TOLD: THE IMPORTANCE OF ORAL HISTORIES IN RECORDING JAMAICA'S MUSIC HERITAGE AND ORIGINS

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Abstract

This paper explores the lack of archival documentation on Jamaican music history, especially in the years prior to and surrounding Jamaican independence in 1962. Natural disasters, neglect, theft, and the social impacts of colonialism are discussed as barriers to proper record keeping. Oral history provides an opportunity for historians of the six major genres that Jamaica has given the world—mento, ska, rocksteady, reggae, dub, and dancehall—to both fill this void as well as supplement existing documentation. This tool, however, offers its own set of barriers including the death of the musicians, memory, accuracy, and perception. Examples are provided to demonstrate these challenges and remedies. The process of utilizing oral history to construct Jamaica's lost musical history preservation has been underway for more than a decade and continues into the future.

Keywords: archives; historical preservation; Jamaican music; jazz; mento; natural disasters; oral history; primary sources; reggae; ska.

MANGGARAIAN WOMEN'S REPRESENTATION IN MANGGRAIN RAP SONGS

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Abstract

Manggaraian community of Flores in East Nusa Tenggara has an image of an ideal woman that originated in their culture. It can be found in the various forms of their oral tradition such as folk stories, parables, and proverbs that have been transmitted from generation to generation. The indigenous image of ideal womanhood is the exemplification that Manggaraian women seek to emulate and the people of Manggarai look on as the standard they expect to see in women in their society. Manggaraian rap musicians represent women in their songs according to their own interpretations and its relevance to the current era. Their version of representation may be different from the image of an ideal woman prevalent in Manggaraian tradition. Two research questions raised for this study are: What image does Manggaraian culture have of ideal woman? and How are Manggaraian women represented in Manggaraian rap songs? This study focuses on three Manggaraian rap songs entitled 'Cewek Matre,' 'Enu Molas Maras,' and 'Molas Baju Wara'. These songs represent two major cultural regions of rap in Manggarai, namely West Manggarai and Central Manggarai, which is also commonly known as simply Manggarai. Data regarding Manggaraian women's representation in Manggaraian rap songs were derived from the lyrics of those three songs. Data related to the image of ideal Manggaraian women were obtained from *go'et-go'et* and *nunduk*, which are proverbs and parables respectively in Manggaraian folklore. To have deeper understanding and more well-informed interpretation of both the indigenous image and the rap song-based representation of Manggaraian women, this study also includes interviews with several ethnic community leaders and some young fans of rap music in Manggarai. Based on the study, this article reveals a number of differences between the image of ideal woman in Manggaraian oral tradition and women's representations in Manggaraian rap songs. The differences are the results of the changing eras of Manggaraian culture, discontinuation in the inter-generation cultural transmission in Manggarai, and some influences from outside of Manggarai on the rappers.

Keywords: Manggarai, Rap, Representation, Songs, Women.

ART MATTERS: THE STATE OF THE ARTS AFTER MARKETS ARRIVE TO SOCIALIST AND FORMER SOCIALIST NATIONS

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Abstract

The twentieth and twenty-first centuries witnessed political change moving away from socialism on a national scale in some countries. In one model the institutions of government were completely transformed, e.g. Russia from the USSR, while in another model markets have been added to the socialist frame, e.g. in China. The conditions of art production and hence communicative reflexivity are different in each country witnessing these transformations, yet several trends can be identified, and these will be described in a series of brief case studies.

Keywords: post-communism; political culture; post-socialism; artistic freedom; art markets.

INNOVATIONS IN LABOR STUDIES: INCORPORATING GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES

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Abstract

The growing understanding of a globalizing world is affecting the world of work, workers and their organizations. While the road is long, and will be difficult to travel, we now can see the emerging path.

This paper argues that while labor movements need to build locally, they need to recognize that they are operating in a global context, and their outward focus must shift from a national to a global perspective. This requires an advanced understanding of “globalization.”

What we find is a growing understanding of this global understanding, especially resulting in increasing efforts to build global labor solidarity.

With this approach, workers and their organizations can build the infrastructure for global organization that will, again, place workers in the center of efforts to change the world.

Keywords: labor/labour; globalization; global context and vision.

MEMORY, VIOLENCE AND IDENTITY: INNOVATING THE “RACE WAR”

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Abstract

Frantz Fanon's thinking on violence has major implications for the oppositions set up in some of the most influential theorists of history, memory and violence. Placing Fanon in dialogue with some of these figures enables an innovative perspective to emerge that does much to destabilise theorisations of the myths of founding violence in the European context. Rather, what emerges is a rejection of the very structure of history as it is performed within an imperial context, framed through its dichotomous relationship with memory. Instead, Fanon, in an echo of Benjamin's assertion that 'even the dead are not safe' from the victors, places the struggle over time at the centre of his revolutionary programme. Reading Deleuze and Guattari's account of the nomad and race with Foucault's description of the 'race war', we come to a clearer account of how such foundational violence might instead be better understood as constantly constitutive of the present.

Keywords: commemoration; memory; state.

THE CONFIGURATION OF PRISON STRUGGLES: FROM ATTICA TO PRISON STRIKE 2018

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Abstract

This paper has two crucial recent markers or backdrops that serve as starting points: the mass prison strike of August 21–September 9, 2018 (beginning on the 47th anniversary of George Jackson’s assassination August 21, 1971, and ending on the anniversary of the Attica Rebellion September 9 that same year), with work stoppages and hunger strikes, the largest in more than 25 years; and the release on February 16, 2016 of Black Panther Albert Woodfox of the Angola 3, after having served 44 years in prison, 43 in solitary confinement, the longest such period of anyone in U.S. history. Woodfox found the most disappointing aspect of his newfound freedom was his discovery how little had changed: “It’s the same old America” (Aviv 2017).

This paper draws on the award-winning work of Dan Berger in *Captive Nation: Black Prison Organizing in the Civil Rights Era* (2014), and Heather Lee Thompson’s *Blood in the Water: the Attica Prison Uprising of 1971 and Its Legacy* (2016), in assessing the current state of prison struggles, from a perspective of recognizing their primacy in the civil rights and Black liberation movements, and the growth of the ‘prison industrial complex’ as a result in many ways of the counterinsurgency war against them. In the course of examining the mass incarceration crisis of the U.S., I will reflect on the ‘prison industrial complex’ as what Ruth Gilmore described as a “geographical solution to socio-economic problems” (1998/1999), as a response to surpluses in capital, land, labor, and state capacity (Davis 2003). In looking at current prison movements, I will attempt syntheses from past praxes, the often reciprocal relationships involved in theorizing about prison struggles: the influence for example of George Jackson’s *Soledad Brother* (1970) on Michel Foucault’s take on prison systems as “reform of the soul” of the prisoner (Hill 2009; Foucault 1975/1979, 1980, 1991). The work of the Groupe d’Information sur les Prisons (GIP) (see Toscano 2013) in which Foucault was involved borrowed heavily from the American prison movement. In turn, the perspective on incarceration of Foucault and post-structuralist theory in general has drawn stringent Marxist critiques (for example Caffentzis 2001). The current fluidity of neoliberalism in the U.S. as reflected in the prison industry (e.g. the accelerating rate of confinement of black women in the ‘90s, overtaken by the rate of incarceration of white women in the early ‘00s) acts as a spur to update our ideas on theory and organizing in the U.S. prison movement.

Keywords: U.S. prison struggles; "prison-industrial complex"; Attica; Prison Strike 2018; Black Panther Party; Albert Woodfox; George Jackson; George Caffentzis; Michel Foucault; Groupe d’information sur les prisons (GIP); Dan Berger.

FIGHTING OVER HISTORY

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Abstract

Most national history surveys attempt to show the nation in question in a positive light. Moreover, the focus is usually on the doings of the wealthy and powerful. Howard Zinn's *A People's History of the United States*, published in 1980, is different in both respects. It contains a great deal of information about the misdeeds of those 'on top', and devotes substantial attention to the activities of ordinary people. The book has provoked widely divergent reactions, and has been fought over from the beginning. Indeed, in this decade government officials have attempted to ban the teaching of the book in the public schools of two states, Indiana and Arkansas. But the focus of this essay is on the work of four harsh critics of Zinn's book, all of them prominent scholars: Sean Wilentz, Oscar Handlin, David Greenberg, and Sam Wineburg. I engage in some of my own 'fighting over history' by attempting to show that their criticisms are not only false, but grotesque—laughably incompetent at best, fraudulent at worst.

Keywords: David Greenberg, Oscar Handlin, Sean Wilentz, Sam Wineburg, United States history, Howard Zinn.