

The 5th Philippine Studies Conference in Japan (PSCJ 2022)

November 26 – 27, 2022

In-person and via Zoom*

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Day 1: 26 November 2022, Saturday

Time	Room A	Room B	Room C	Room D	Room E
8:00-9:00	Registration				
9:00-9:25	Opening Speech and Greetings: A Comment on Transborder Philippine Studies Churchill, Bernardita “Nita” R.: Institutionalizing Philippine Studies Conferences in Japan: International/Transnational				
9:30-11:00	Panel 1a: Individual Papers on Conflict and Peacebuilding I	Panel 1b: Revisiting Philippine Historiography: Narratives of Resilience, Recoveries, and Reimaginings (Chair: Cabalquinto, Alvin D.)	Panel 1c: Individual Papers on Migration I	Panel 1d: DEAI: Encounters with Four Mindanao Researchers (Chair: Aoyama, Waka)	Panel 1e: Individual Papers on Law and IR
11:20-12:50	Panel 2a: From Frontier to Hotspot: Philippine Waters and the Story of Natural Resources (Chair: Medrano, Anthony D.)	Panel 2b: Individual Papers on History I	Panel 2c: Filipinos in Japan and COVID-19: A Look into their Experiences and Challenges (Chair: Zulueta, Johanna O.)	Panel 2d: Philippine Language, Culture and Education in the Context of Globalization and Pandemic (Chair: Laranjo, Ronel Ortil)	Panel 2e: Murder, Lies, and Corruption in the Marcos-Duterte Narratives (Chair: Ariate, Joel Fajardo)
12:50-13:45	Lunch break				
13:45-16:00	Keynote Speech + Plenary Session “Looking Back, Looking Forward: What Now in ‘the New Normal?’” Presenter: Racelis, Mary; Discussant: Nagano, Yoshiko; Ocampo, Ambeth; Tsuda, Mamoru				
16:00-16:30	Coffee break				

16:30-18:00	Panel 3a: Individual Papers on Environment and Climate Change	Panel 3b: War and Historiography--Filipino and Japanese Perspectives on the Japanese Occupation in the Philippines (Chair: Okada, Taihei)	Panel 3c: Individual Papers on Migration II	Panel 3d: Individual Papers on Representation I	Panel 3e: Thickening and Meddling?: Multiple Links between the Philippines and China (Chair: Takagi, Yusuke)
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Day 2: 27 November 2022, Sunday

Time	Room A	Room B	Room C	Room D	Room E
8:00-8:30	Registration				
8:30-10:00	Panel 4a: Individual papers on Filipinos and the Pandemic I	Panel 4b: The Politics and Economics of Philippine Authoritarianism: Revisionist Historiography for 20th Century Philippine Historiography (Chair: Claudio, Lisandro E.)	Panel 4c: Individual Papers on Migration III	Panel 4d: Representations of the Filipina in the Public and Private Spheres in the 19th to the 20th Centuries (Chair: Alfaro, Ma. Rita Lourdes Arce)	Panel 4e: Facing Uncertainties: Economic Policies and Governance in the Philippines (Chair: Mikamo, Shingo)
10:20-11:50	Panel 5a: Rethinking Intimacy during 2010s in the Philippines (Chair: Nishio, Zenta)	Panel 5b: Memory and Connection under the US-Ruled Philippines as Reconstructed from Home Movies by a Japanese Migrant Entrepreneur (Chair: Yoneno-Reyes, Michiyo)	Panel 5c: Migrant Care Workers through EPA: Old, New, and Emerging Issues and Challenges (Chair: Ogawa, Reiko)	Panel 5d: Individual Papers on Literature and Culture I	Panel 5e: Individual Papers on the Duterte Administration
11:50-12:50	Lunch break				

12:50-14:20	Panel 6a: Frontiers of Extraction: Power, conflict and resistance in Philippines' resource sectors (Chairs: Lopez, Mario Ivan & Singh, Jewellord T. Nem)	Panel 6b: Individual Papers on WWII	Panel 6c: (Im)mobilities, (Mis)representations, and Socialities among Filipino Migrant Workers under the Pandemic (Chair: Nagasaka, Itaru)	Panel 6d: Individual Papers on Conflict and Peacebuilding II	Panel 6e: Individual Papers: Looking Back and Looking Forward on a Marcos Administration I
14:40-16:10	Panel 7a: Individual Papers on Filipinos and the Pandemic II	Panel 7b: Individual Papers on History II	Panel 7c: Transnational Generations in the Gulf and Beyond: Precarity, Temporariness, and the Search for Belonging (Chair: Watanabe, Akiko)	Panel 7d: Individual Papers on Literature and Culture II	Panel 7e: Recollections of the Two-Decade Marcos Presidency: By Three Eyewitnesses (Chair: Tsuda, Mamoru)
16:10-16:30	Coffee break				
16:30-18:00	Panel 8a: Urban Governmentality and Emerging Sociality in the Philippines Cities: Reconfiguration of Community, Market, Civil Society, and State (Chair: Seki, Koki)	Panel 8b: A Catholic University as a Space and Facilitator of Service-Learning in the Philippines (Chair: Alipao, Froilan, Asuncion)	Panel 8c: Multidisciplinary Approach to the Role of Filipinos in Sustaining Rural Japan (Chair: Nishimura, Satoru)	Panel 8d: Individual Papers on Representation II	Panel 8e: Individual Papers: Looking Back and Looking Forward on a Marcos Administration II

Program

November 26

8:00 – 9:00 Registration

9:00 – 9:25 Opening Speech and Greetings: A Comment on Transborder Philippine Studies

- Churchill, Bernardita “Nita” R.: Institutionalizing Philippine Studies Conferences in Japan: International/Transnational

9:30 – 11:00 Panel 1a at Room A: Individual Papers on Conflict and Peacebuilding I

Moderator: Taniguchi, Miyoko

- Miolo, Giselle Lugo: Japan’s peacebuilding support for children in armed conflict: Examining the case in the Mindanao peace process
- Santos, Rafael Ibe: Social Media Deathscapes: (Re)configuring Death and Mourning Amid the Continuing Threat of Covid-19
- Erfe, Alastair Grace: Emergency Education in the Philippines: Analyzing the Department of Education’s Policies and Implementations during the 2017 Marawi Crisis
- Imbong, Jerry Degollacion: Epistemic injustice, militarization, and the closure of Lumad schools in Mindanao

9:30 – 11:00 Panel 1b at Room B: Revisiting Philippine Historiography: Narratives of Resilience, Recoveries, and Reimaginings

Chair: Cabalquinto, Alvin D, Discussant: Ocampo, Ambeth

- Cabalquinto, Alvin D.: Recovering Bodied Experiences of Women in Philippine Historiography: A Reexamination of the Body and History of Early Twentieth-Century Philippines
- Redison, Frances Anthea R.: War and Beauty: The Kalibapi Women of the Japanese Occupation
- Silva, Camille L.: Tanauan’s Wartime Experience: A Story of Survival and Recovery
- Ferrer, Maria Elena: From Submission to Adaptation: A Review of the Historiography of Education in the Philippines
- Claveria, Bianca Angelien A.: Weathering Changes: Changing Lenses of Historiographies on the Manila Observatory

9:30 – 11:00 Panel 1c at Room C: Individual Papers on Migration I

Moderator: Hosoda, Naomi

- Saito, Yu: Empirical research on Filipino migration: examining the function of a religious community in Japan
- Arriola, Angelo Christiane Del Mundo: The Multiple Roles of the Franciscan Sisters of the Immaculate Conception in the Lives of Filipino Migrants in the Catholic Diocese of Kyoto
- Wada, Ayuhikoangelo: Life Course of Filipino Women in Japan: Interviews with Women Who Continue to Work as Hostesses
- Yap, Cherry Amor Dugtong: On to the Next Chapter: Reimagining the Filipinos in Japan, Real Life Stories from the Margins

9:30 – 11:00 Panel 1d at Room D: DEAI: Encounters with Four Mindanao Researchers

Panel Chair: Aoyama, Waka

- Cordenillo, Kristine: Farming and Healing Practices of an Ata-Manobo Ethnolinguistic Community
- David, Karlo Antonio Galay: “Persons of a Common Destiny become Brothers” Documenting Narratives of the Second World War in Kidapawan
- Pasion, Christian: The Poor in Highly Urbanized Cities
- Limbadan, Nelly: Nikkei-jin or Nihon-jin? Rethinking the Social Representation of Selected Filipino- Japanese Descendants and Japanese-Filipino Children in Japan

9:30 – 11:00 Panel 1e at Room E: Individual Papers on Law and IR

Moderator: Watanabe, Akiko

- Tagupa, May Hazel M: Legal Insanity Defense: Its Implication to Actual Case Disposition in the Philippines
- Solis, Manuel P.S.: Reviving the Philippine Nuclear Energy Program in the Context of Sustainability and Disaster Risk Management: Lessons Learned from Post-Nuclear Disaster Japan
- Willis, Charmaine Noelle: Out of Sight, Out of Mind: Resistance to the US Military in the Philippines
- Madrona, Severo Jr Canete: A Review on Japan’s Health Diplomacy to the Philippines: A Chapter in Philippines-Japan Relations
- Hall, Rosalie Arcala: Deep Blue Yonder: Security, Economy and Fisheries Nexus in the Philippine South

11:20 – 12:50 Panel 2a at Room A: From Frontier to Hotspot: Philippine Waters and the Story of Natural Resources

Panel Chair: Medrano, Anthony D.

- Medrano, Anthony D.: Fishways: Life and Loss in Lake Lanao's Fisheries
- Pagunsan, Ruel V.: Building Authority over Ecology: Science, Labor and Conservation in the Twentieth Century Laguna de Bay
- Tsuji, Takashi: Dependence on and Devastation of the Spider Conch at Mactan Island, Cebu
- Acebes, Jo Marie V.: The Rise and Fall of the Mobulid Ray Fishery in the Bohol Sea

11:20 – 12:50 Panel 2b at Room B: Individual Papers on History I

Moderator: Uchiyama, Fumiko

- Avestruz, Darren Ramon Chichioco: Being and Becoming: How the Martial Law era forged the Filipino Identity
- Salomon, Elgin Glenn Regencia: Testimonial Narratives as Counter-History: The Early Years of Militarization in Sulu (1972-1974)
- Hipolito, Lorenzo Santos., Jr: Revisiting the Elcano-Magellan Circumnavigation Route in the Philippines: Victory in Mactan and Humanity
- Mohammad, Kamaruddin, Bin Alawi: Foregrounding Pangayaw Tausug: Understanding Muslim Filipino History Using a "Discourse from Within"
- Odaka, Konosuke: Exploring personal consumption and the Engel's Law in the Philippines, 1903-39

11:20 – 12:50 Panel 2c at Room C: Filipinos in Japan and COVID-19: A Look into their Experiences and Challenges

Panel Chair: Johanna O. Zulueta

- Fermin, Tricia and Okada, Tricia: The Road Less Traveled? A Duoethnography of Two Filipina Scholars and English Language Teachers in Japan During the COVID-19 Pandemic
- McCallum, Derrace: Family life under lock-down: Can Filipino transnational families survive restricted spatial mobility?
- Yap, Cherry Amor: The Filipino Residents in Japan, Grass-root Responses and Aggregate Narratives to National Policies in a time of Pandemic
- Zulueta, Johanna O.: In the Red? Filipino Entrepreneurs in Japan During the Pandemic

11:20 – 12:50 Panel 2d at Room D: Philippine Language, Culture and Education in the Context of Globalization and Pandemic

Panel Chair: Laranjo, Ronel Ortil

- Laranjo, Ronel Ortil: Situating the Philippine Studies Academic Programs in Japanese Universities: Traditions, Trends and Prospective
- Concepcion, Gerard Panggat: Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats of The Philippine Track Program in Busan University of Foreign Studies: Implications in Teaching Filipino Language Abroad as Agenda
- Perez, April, Juan: The Filipino concept of Ayuda in the time of Pandemic
- Encinares- Enaje, Ivy: Online Teaching of Filipino Language during Covid-19 Pandemic: The Case of Xavier School Nuvali
- Santos, Zarina Joy Tesoro: Investigating the Neoliberal Practices and Policies of the University of the Philippines

11:20 – 12:50 Panel 2e at Room E: Murder, Lies, and Corruption in the Marcos-Duterte Narratives

Panel Chair: Ariate, Joel Fajardo

- Reyes, Miguel Paolo Palacio: Japanese Reparations, Ferdinand Marcos Sr., and the (Mis)development of Philippine Railways, 1956-1986
- Del Mundo, Larah Vinda: The Marcos State Machinery in the Immediate Aftermath of the Aquino Assassination
- Noriega, Nixcharl Cue: The Lethal Consequences of Duterte's Drug War Rhetoric
- Ariate, Joel Fajardo: Lying About Killings and the Murderous Presidencies of Marcos and Duterte

12:50 – 13:45 Lunch Break

13:45 – 16:00 Keynote speech + Plenary at Room A

Looking Back, Looking Forward: What Now in "the New Normal?"

- Presenter: Racelis, Mary
- Discussant: Nagano, Yoshiko; Ocampo, Ambeth; Tsuda, Mamoru
- Moderator: Zulueta, Johanna O.

16:00 – 16:30 Coffee break

16:30 – 18:00 Panel 3a at Room A: Individual Papers on Environment and Climate Change

Moderator: Alvares, Kerby

- Tran, Dalena Le: The holes their bullets left in our communities: Murders of Filipina environmental defenders
- Compton, Caroline: Adaptive landscapes: Filipino planning, property, and informality under climate change
- Delina, Laurence L.; Cagoco-Guiam, Rufa; Gaviola, Jon; Pagkalinawan, Homer: Climate fragility risks and conflict emergence in Bangsamoro's Maguindanao province
- Talamayan, Fernan: Violating Indigenous Peoples' Rights, Resisting Mega-Dam Projects: A Philippine Case Study

16:30 – 18:00 Panel 3b at Room B: War and Historiography--Filipino and Japanese Perspectives on the Japanese Occupation in the Philippines

Chair: Okada, Taihei; Discussant: Bolasco, Karina

- Jose, Ricardo T.: Looking back after seven decades: Recent books on the Japanese Occupation and World War II in the Philippines
- Nagano, Yoshiko: Re-reading of the Historical Writings on the Battle of Manila 1945
- Ara, Satoshi: Filipino Collaboration and the Atrocities in the Japanese-occupied Philippines: Case Study in Tacloban, Leyte and Sagay, Negros Occidental
- Bersales, Jose Eleazar; Okada, Taihei: Focusing on Regions, Connecting Individuals: Cebu Japanese in Peace and War

16:30 – 18:00 Panel 3c at Room C: Individual Papers on Migration II

Moderator: Nagasaka, Itaru

- Tigno, Jorge Villamor: Protecting the Migrants or Protecting the Market? A Critical Review of Philippine Reform Regulations Governing Migrant Domestic Workers
- San Jose, Benjamin Arcena & Santos, Carlos L.: Deployment or Integration? Negotiating Japanese Multiculturalism through the JFT Basic and the SSW
- Encinas-Franco, Jean: Migrant Bride Seminars and the Sending State in Cross-Border Marriages: The Philippine Case
- Arellano, Bernardo III, Muerong: Pagpangayaw sa Dutang Ginsaad: The Migration and Settlement of Ilonggos in Tacurong, Mindanao, 1930s-1970s

16:30 – 18:00 Panel 3d at Room D: Individual Papers on Representation I

Moderator: Sugaya, Nariko

- Samoza, Sheila Cardona: Japan and Japanese Representations in the Sakdal Newspapers in the Philippines, 1930-1937
- Resurreccion, Analiza Dalisay: Comparative Analysis on the Photographic Self-

Presentations of the Top Philippine Universities in their Official Websites

- Domingo, Luis Zuriel Parial: The 'Unfinished Revolution' Project in 21st Century Philippine Mass Media and Politics
- Heriberto, Ruiz Tafoya & Raymond, Perez C. Marc: Comparative perspectives on 'Living Well' in the Global South: Buen Vivir and Ginhawa

16:30 – 18:00 Panel 3e at Room E: Thickening and Meddling?: Multiple Links between the Philippines and China

Chair: Takagi, Yusuke

- Camba, Alvin: The enemy of my enemy is my friend: China, Duterte, and PDP-Laban
- Gloria, Enrico: Qualifying Influence: A discursive analysis of China's public diplomacy as represented in Philippine news media
- Llanto, Jesus: All Politics is Local: The Nexus of Philippine-China Relations at a Local Level in the Northern Philippines
- Takagi, Yusuke: UNCLOS and the DFA: Institutional Foundation of the Legal Battleground with China

November 27

8:00 – 8:30 Registration

8:30 – 10:00 Panel 4a at Room A: Individual papers on Filipinos and the Pandemic I

Moderator: Chiba, Yoshihiro

- Canceran, Delfo Cortina: Community Pantries Phenomenon in the Philippines
- Bongapat, Gladys Fusingan: Irregular Filipino Migrants and the COVID-19 Pandemic
- Juliano, Hansley Adriano: The COVID-19 Pandemic's Impact on Philippine Civil Society: Uncovering Longstanding and New Issues
- Toring, Romeo Jr. Jumao-as: Filipino Technical Interns in Coastal Japan during COVID-19 Pandemic

8:30 – 10:00 Panel 4b at Room B: The Politics and Economics of Philippine Authoritarianism: Revisionist historiography for 20th century Philippine Historiography

Chair: Claudio, Lisandro E.

- Acosta, Inigo Chotirawe: Pacification Through Pineapple: The Role of the Del Monte Plantation in American Colonialism in Mindanano
- Cororaton, Claire D.: Rubi's Escape: Land, Law, and Progressive Conservatism in the development of a Philippine postcolony, 1916 – 1941
- Pante, Michael Domingo: Research under Duress: State-Directed Science and Technology under the Marcos Years
- Bassett, John McCann: Re-examining the role of crony capitalism in Philippine historiography

8:30 – 10:00 Panel 4c at Room C: Individual papers on Migration III

Moderator: Seki, Koki

- Agonos, Mariam Jayne, Macafe: Filipinos in diaspora: Exploring sense of belonging and citizenship in the host country among Filipinos in Taiwan
- Matsumoto, Issay: Roman Cariaga and the Invention of the Filipino American: Sexual Citizenship, Nationalism, and History in 1930s Hawai'i
- Villota, Alleson II Decena: Transnational Scavenging and User-Content Creation of Filipino Migrants on YouTube
- Mecija, Casey: Sonic Agencies and Filipinx Intimacies in the Diaspora

8:30 – 10:00 Panel 4d at Room D: Representations of the Filipina in the Public and Private Spheres in the 19th to the 20th Centuries

Chair: Alfaro, Ma. Rita Lourdes Arce

- Alfaro, Ma. Rita Lourdes Arce: From Invisibility to Visibility: The Filipina Woman and the Law from the 19th to the 20th centuries
- Jose, Mary Dorothy De Lara: From “Entertainers” to Generals: Revisiting Women’s Representations in the Philippine Revolution
- Reguindin-Estella, Janet: Women as Social Workers: Feminist Movements and their Roles in the Institutionalization of Social Work in the Philippines
- Wani-obias, Rhodalyn C.: Put Up On a Pedestal: Motherhood and Mothering During the Early Twentieth Century

8:30 – 10:00 Panel 4e at Room E: Facing Uncertainties: Economic Policies and Governance in the Philippines

Chair: Mikamo, Shingo

- Mikamo, Shingo: Questioning Democracy and Economic Governance in the Philippines
- Ito, Susumu: Challenges in the Infrastructure Governance in the Philippines: From Duterte to Marcos
- Balboa, Jenny D.: From Duterte to Marcos: The China Foreign Policy Pivot and its Economic Impact

10:20 – 11:50 Panel 5a at Room A: Rethinking Intimacy during 2010s in the Philippines

Chair: Nishio, Zenta

- Iida, Yuya: Rethinking Migrant bodies: Male farm workers and their and their temporal intimacy
- Tagawa, Yumeno: Expression of Intimacy in Emotional Labor: Focus on Call Center Industry and Sex Industry
- Yoshizawa, Asuna: Intimate and distant “other”: The dynamism of relatedness among Muslims and Christians in Mindanao
- Kubo, Yuko: Quest for silent intimacy: Reconsidering response-ability for the object within the body in pregnancy losses

10:20 – 11:50 Panel 5b at Room B: Memory and Connection under the US-Ruled Philippines as Reconstructed from Home Movies by a Japanese Migrant Entrepreneur

Chair: Yoneno-Reyes, Michiyo; Discussant: Huzioka, Hiroshi

- Sugaya, Nariko: Japanese business and migrant communities in the U.S. colonial Philippines

- Jose, Ricardo T.: The Philippines in the early 1930s as seen through Japanese home movies
- Barriga, Maria Cynthia: Cracks in the Moving Curtain: Davao beyond Dabao-kuo
- Afable, Patricia Okubo: Border-crossing Adventures in Baguio Japanese Studio Photography: A Counterpoint to S. Matsui's Baguio Film
- Yoneno-Reyes, Michiyo: Who Owns Memory?: Actors and Relations in Archiving a Private Collection

10:20 – 11:50 Panel 5c at Room C: Migrant Care Workers through EPA: Old, New, and Emerging Issues and Challenges

Chair: Ogawa, Reiko; Discussant: Zulueta, Johanna O.

- Vilog, Ron Bridget: Revisiting JPEPA: Recruitment, Entry, and Training Schemes
- Piquero-Ballescás, Maria Rosario: JPEPA Review: Implications for Migrant Protection
- Ogawa, Reiko: Migrant Care Workers in Post EPA

10:20 – 11:50 Panel 5d at Room D: Individual Papers on Literature and Culture I

Moderator: Nagata, Atsumasa

- Rodriguez, Rommel Barona: Some notes on the analysis of selected words in the classic Tagalog short story "Suyuan sa Tubigan (Courtship at the Water's Edge)" by Macario Pineda using Antconc
- Golland, David Hamilton: Journey and the Philippines: Arnel Pineda and the Integration of Modern Rock
- Magpile, Christine Marie Lim: Tabemasho: A Survey Analysis on the Japanese Food Patronized by Filipinos and How It Reflects Transculturation
- Baloloy, Paterno Jr., Buban: The Suklaban as The World-Within: A Sacred Rite to the Sole Sovereign Healer (Among the Dumagat of Mauban, Philippines)

10:20 – 11:50 Panel 5e at Room E: Individual Papers on the Duterte Administration

Moderator: Miyagawa, Shinji

- Briones, Jervy Cariño: A critical discourse analysis of Rodrigo Duterte's language on endo and labor unionism
- Pineda, Andrei Pinzon: "Kill Them All" Intellectualized: Reading Power Relations and Antagonisms of Strategies and Dissections in Sandata's Kolateral
- Quintana, Michael Ray Bolanio: Localizing Duterte's Philippine Anti-Illegal Drugs Strategy
- Santos, John Carlo Sanchez: Chico River Pump Irrigation Project Under Duterte: A Continuity of Marcos Sr.'s Development Aggression in the Cordilleras
- Candelaria, John Lee: Duterte's Transactionalist Foreign Policy and the COVID-19

Pandemic

11:50 – 12:50 Lunch Break

12:50 – 14:20 Panel 6a at Room A: Frontiers of Extraction: Power, conflict and resistance in Philippines' resource sectors

Chairs: Lopez, Mario Ivan & Singh, Jewellord T. Nem

- Camba, Alvin: The cement, steel, and infrastructure interface: China's export and investment boom in the Philippines
- Singh, Jewellord T. Nem: A coalitional politics framework in studying High Rent Sectors: The Philippines as a case study
- de los Reyes, Julie: Power shift: A political ecology approach to Philippine energy transition
- Saguin, Kristian Karlo: Populist Ecologies of Laguna Lake

12:50 – 14:20 Panel 6b at Room B: Individual Papers on WWII

Moderator: Okada, Taihei

- Joven, Arnel Estrada: Revisiting Collaboration and Resistance: The Philippine General Hospital during the Japanese Occupation Period
- Badilles, Hannee Saloria & Barriga, Maria Cynthia: Asia-Pacific War in Southeastern Mindanao: Comparing Japanese and Filipino Stories in Davao City and NLSA
- Okimoto, Naoko: Filipino 'Comfort Women' Issues—What is still Necessary to Restore Justice for the Lolos?

12:50 – 14:20 Panel 6c at Room C: (Im)mobilities, (mis)representations, and socialities among Filipino migrant workers under the pandemic

Chair: Nagasaka, Itaru; Discussant: Asis, Maruja

- Fresnoza-Flot, Asuncion & Buson, Kristine: Coping with the economic blow of the pandemic: the case of (ir)regular Filipino migrant domestic workers in Paris
- Galam, Roderick & Siruno, Lalaine & Gatinao, Allysa: Navigating the COVID-19 pandemic: The resilience strategies of undocumented Filipino migrant domestic workers in the UK and Netherlands
- Bonifacio, Glenda Tibe: Differences and Transformations: Negotiating Filipino-ness in Canada during the Pandemic
- Ono, Eri & Ogaya, Chiho: Invisibilities and (mis)representation of Filipina Migrant Workers in Japan during the pandemic
- Iida, Yuya & Nagasaka, Itaru: Mobilizing and Remobilizing Immobilized Labor: Filipino

Technical Interns in Japanese Agricultural Sector and their Pandemic Experiences

12:50 – 14:20 Panel 6d at Room D: Individual Papers on Conflict and Peacebuilding II

Moderator: Taniguchi, Miyoko

- Duaqui Yellowbelle Del Mundo & Pendatun, Sittie Amirah K.: An Overview of the Economic Performance and Human Development in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, 2019-2021: Future Prospects and Challenges
- Marte, Harmond Pedrosa: Role of Social Enterprises in the Peacebuilding Agenda in Bangsamoro, the Philippines
- Ochiai, Naoyuki: Dividing the Bangsamoro - challenges and opportunities for 2025

12:50 – 14:20 Panel 6e at Room E: Individual Papers: Looking Back and Looking Forward on a Marcos Administration I

Moderator: Ota, Kazuhiro

- Miyawaki, Satoshi: Development of Ideas of the Post EDSA Philippine Catholic Church on National Elections
- Cardenas, Kenneth: "De-Marcosification" and the rise of new urban rentiers: On the unintended consequences of post-EDSA privatizations
- Nadal, Paul: Marcos and Pinochet at the International Writing Program

14:40 – 16:10 Panel 7a at Room A: Individual Papers on Filipinos and the Pandemic II

Moderator: Kiba, Saya

- Tiongson, Aleeza, Casipit, Danielle, Cordero, Dominic & Echague, Precious: Please Forward: An Ethnographic Analysis on Messages Circulating in Social Media (Chain Messages) during the Time of COVID 19
- Calma, Christian Placido, Gacrama: Online Capacity Building Activities (OCBA): the PPP Center's Strategic Response to Learner Demand in the Time of the Pandemic
- Pareja, Kathryn Nicole Ang, Villanueva, Isabela Fernandez, Villarín, Jose Miguel Labuca, & Cuizon, Ana Leah Dungog: On and Off: Challenges and Evolution of Student Activism in Post-Pandemic Philippines

14:40 – 16:10 Panel 7b at Room B: Individual Papers on History II

Moderator: Suzuki, Nobutaka

- Wang, Luer: Hokkien Monks and Chinese Buddhism in the Philippines: A Preliminary Study on Manila Seng Guan Temple
- Alvarez, Kerby Clado: Disaster Studies, Scientific Knowledge Production, and the Project

of Nation Building in the Philippines, 19th-20th Centuries

- Sarmiento, Anthony Demin & Nito, Mary Josefti Cruz: The Pagoda Mansion of Jose Ocampo in Quiapo, Manila: Documenting the Last of the Japanese Pre-War Architecture in Manila
- See, Karl Gerrard Tiu: Human Security and Olongapo Residents' Nostalgia for the US Subic Base
- Rallonza, Miguel Niccolo Veneracion: Brewed over time: A Preliminary Exploration of Coffee's History in the Philippines beyond the "Lipa Narrative"

14:40 – 16:10 Panel 7c at Room C: Transnational generations in the Gulf and beyond: precarity, temporariness, and the search for belonging

Chair: Watanabe, Akiko; Discussant: Morada, Hector B.

- Hosoda, Naomi: Localities, 'citizenship', and coping strategies of OFW children raised in UAE cities
- Watanabe, Akiko: "We are a black sheep": the privilegedness and immobilities of young Filipino-Kuwaiti second-generations of bicultural families
- Matsukawa, Kyoko: The perpetuated "in-betweenness" experienced by Gulf-born NRIs: Analysis of Cases in Kuwait
- Norbakk, Mari: Belonging as familiarity: the bitterness of permanent temporariness among Qatar-born Egyptians

14:40 – 16:10 Panel 7d at Room D: Individual Papers on Literature and Culture II

Moderator: Miyawaki, Satoshi

- Jacinto, Gerard Rey Zapanta: Ang Pasyon sa saliw ng Tugtugin ng Banda: An examination of the sonic soundscape of Pabasa as affects
- Gomez, Luisa Luzon: Framing Nick Joaquin's Cosmopolitan Vision in the Context of his Penguin Canonization
- Alcopra, Anica Leska Nicolas: Understanding Sulu Habi: Siyabit Tapestry as a Projection of Religious Qualities

14:40 – 16:10 Panel 7e at Room E: Recollections of the Two-Decade Marcos Presidency: By Three Eyewitnesses

Chair: Tsuda, Mamoru; Discussant: Ocampo, Ambeth

- Ventura, Rey: Images Taken by a Student Activist During the Marcos Years (mainly from 1981-1986)
- Ono, Takushi: Marcos as a Hawk's Claw and Cow's Tail
- Tsuda, Mamoru, 'I-witness'-ing the Two Decades of FM in Power and the G-to-G, B-to-B

and P-to-P Japan Philippine Relations

16:10 – 16:30 Coffee break

16:30 – 18:00 Panel 8a at Room A: Urban Governmentality and Emerging Sociality in the Philippines Cities: Reconfiguration of community, market, civil society, and state

Chair: Seki, Koki

- Seki, Koki: Toward an “Anthropology of the Suburb” in the Global South: Its Scope and Significance
- Fujiwara, Naoki: Inclusive Growth and the Politics of Resettlement
- Arcilla, Chester Antonino C.: Neoliberal Countersolidarities: Containing Militant Urban Subaltern Struggle for a Right to the City in the Philippines
- Tafoya, Heriberto Ruiz: Unpacking the relationship between the corporate food regime and the governance of the poor in Metro Manila
- Saguin, Kristian Karlo: Urban Gardens and Peripheral City-Making in Metro Manila

16:30 – 18:00 Panel 8b at Room B: A Catholic University as a Space and Facilitator of Service- Learning in the Philippines

Chair: Alipao, Froilan, Asuncion

- Alipao, Froilan Asuncion: Service-Learning Linking with Communities for Development: Exploring the Service Learning Praxis Framework of the University of Santo Tomas vis-à-vis Salamanca Process
- Romero, Adrian Dela Cruz: Praxis of Salamanca: Process and Politics of the Service-Learning in the University of Santo Tomas Lumad Bakwit School
- Evalyn, Abiog Bonquin: Catholic Social Teachings in Service-Learning: A Multiple-Case Study in a Philippine Catholic Higher Education Institution
- Turingan, Melanie Del Pozo: Service-Learning: The University of Santo Tomas Experience
- Estrologo, Micah Sumpay: A Phenomenological Study of Service-Learning Experiences in National Service Training Program of University of Santo Tomas (UST) Selected College Students in the Time COVID-19 Pandemic

16:30 – 18:00 Panel 8c at Room C: Multidisciplinary Approach to the Role of Filipinos in Sustaining Rural Japan

Chair: Nishimura, Satoru

- Peña, Romeo Palustre & Sulit, Gayle T.: Research Trends in the Roles of Filipino Residents on the Sustainability of Rural Japan

- Sulit, Alondra Gayle Torres: Identifying the Changing Roles of Filipino Migrants in Kikai Island, Japan: A Case Study
- Nishimura, Jo-Ann Tejada & Nishimura, Satoru: A Study on Filipino Intern Technical Trainees and Agricultural Business by Filipinos Residents in Rural Japan
- Serafica, Paul Benedict & Nishimura, Satoru: A Scenario for Settled Filipinos to Contribute to the Formation of Sustainable Agriculture on a Small Remote Island in Japan.

16:30 – 18:00 Panel 8d at Room D: Individual Papers on Representation II
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Moderator: Aoyama, Waka

- Taton, Jose Jr., Rabara: Conflation and Negotiation in the Notion of the “Datu” Identity Among the Panay Bukidnon Indigenous Cultural Communities in Central Philippines
- Andres, Brenson Yabes: LGBTQ+ Representation in High School Gender Studies: An Analysis of Social Studies Grade 10 Textbooks in the Philippines
- de Vera, Leilani Ogalesco: Gender Relations in the Contemporary Retelling of Mga Kuwento ni Lola Basyang
- Zulueta, Jeffrey Orgiles: An Empowered Alternative: Entrepreneurial Intentions of Students Who are Deaf in Miriam College Higher Education Unit

16:30 – 18:00 Panel 8e at Room E: Individual Papers: Looking Back and Looking Forward on a Marcos Administration II

Moderator: Kusaka, Wataru

- Crudo, Eugene Raymond Parado: Anastacio T. Caedo and the Marcos Years: A Classical Sculptor’s Contributions (1965-1986)
- Alarcon, George Jr., Garcia: The Son Rises in the East: understanding the narratives and material condition of the Marcos Jr 2022 presidential campaign
- Duran, Mary Diane Alcantara & Alcantara, Sunshine Therese Sinapilo: A Tale of Two Contents: Facts, Memes, and the 2022 Philippine Presidential Election

Abstracts

Japan's peacebuilding support for children in armed conflict: Examining the case in the Mindanao peace process

Miole, Giselle Lugo

(Waseda University Graduate School of Asia Pacific Studies)

IN05MioleG

Literature on children in armed conflict and its link to peacebuilding in the literature remains underexplored. Japan has emerged as a peacebuilder of Asia in the last decade and functioned as a bridgebuilder between the West and the East. However, much of its contribution to children in the armed conflict remained understudied. In a recent move, the Philippines enacted the “Special Protection for Children in Situations of Armed Conflict Act” in 2019. This new law was an output from deliberations and lessons learned from the Marawi siege, and the disengagement of more than a thousand ex-child soldiers from the Moro Islamic Liberation Front. The Act echoes that of international agreements and criminalizes forms of child recruitment into both state and non-state armed forces. Japan has been among the active contributors to the peacebuilding process of the Philippines, particularly the Bangsamoro transition project. In 2017, Japan has also provided grant aid in the disengagement of children from the armed forces. This paper seeks to identify the motives of Japan to focus on contributing to the aspect of children in armed conflict issues in the case of the Philippines. The study has conducted a qualitative meta-review of policies and documents from JICA and the MOFA that are related to children in armed conflict agenda. It is revealed that Japan's distinct ‘hybrid’ position as a perpetual peacebuilder and bridgebuilder of the West paved its way towards contributing to the disengagement of children in armed conflict.

SOCIAL MEDIA DEATHSCAPES: (Re)configuring Death and Mourning Amid the Continuing Threat of Covid-19

Santos, Rafael Ibe

(University of Asia and the Pacific)

IN07SantosR

This study attempts to gain insights on how death and mourning are signaled through computer mediated communication particularly on social media amid the continuing threat of the corona virus. Grounded on the theory of multimodality in semiotics and McLuhan's theory of communication, it analyzes select Facebook posts as it seeks answers to the question, How do

social media users (re)configure death and go through the grieving process given the restrictions in terms of mobility because of Covid-19? Using a quasi-cyberethnography and interviews, this study features five technologically mediated semiotic resources which demonstrate the medium, which is Facebook, as the message as per McLuhan, and through which death and mourning are signaled. These are: (a) posts containing pictures of the deceased, (b) death candles as temporary profile photos, (c) black ribbons as temporary profile pictures, (d) image-text combination in posts, and (e) multimodal posts (emojis-text-photos combination). These online deathscapes showcase meaning making through computer generated social semiotics while also highlighting a multimodal tactic in computer mediated transactions. The Facebook as a medium for deathscapes embodies other messages such as death rituals and other forms of communal memorializations in place of the usual print announcements. Further analysis also points to layers of online mediation in signaling death and mourning, the reliance on Facebook as the default platform for memorializing the dead owing to its extreme popularity, and the propensity to use or integrate elements of one's own native language in honoring the departed.

Key words: candle, death, deathscapes, mourning, semiotic, social media

Emergency Education in the Philippines: Analyzing the Department of Education's Policies and Implementations during the 2017 Marawi Crisis

Erfe, Alastair Grace
(Osaka University School of International Public Policy)
IN18ErfeA

In crisis and post-crisis situations, education constituents from government and non-government agencies implement emergency education programs and policies to provide for the needs of the affected learners and teachers. Education-in-Emergencies (EiE), which includes the provision of learning and teaching kits, temporary learning shelters, and psychological first aid for affected teachers and learners, was administered by the Department of Education (DepEd) and its partners during the 2017 Marawi crisis to Dep-Ed accredited schools. In 2019, DepEd also developed a policy framework declaring schools and learners as zones of peace and emphasized the need for children to be away from armed combatants. Despite these EiE interventions, their effectiveness is not free from contestation due to the existence of traditional madaris, which are still struggling for government recognition. Therefore, this paper examines how the 2017 Marawi crisis revealed the gaps in delivering EiE in the context of the bifurcated education system in the Philippines: (1) public and government accredited schools and (2) marginalized schools like the traditional madaris that operate outside government control. The data gathered for this research are based on

remote interviews with EiE practitioners from DepEd in 2020, surveyed grey literature (policy and legal documents), and previous studies on Islamic schools in the Bangsamoro region. In conclusion, I advance that emergency education needs rethinking beyond liberal state-centric approaches and should adapt to the socio-cultural needs of the affected group.

Epistemic injustice, militarization, and the closure of Lumad schools in Mindanao

Imbong, Jerry Degollacion
(Visayas State University)
IN41ImbongJ

Lumad refers to the collective identity of Indigenous Peoples (IPs) of various ethnolinguistic groups in Mindanao. The Lumad views education as essential to their identity and unity. Lumad community schools is a product of the Lumad people's historic struggle for self-determination. Under the present Duterte administration, various forms of harassment, intimidation, and attacks against Lumad schools took place. Human rights groups documented at least 584 cases of attacks and other school related extra-judicial killings from 2017-2019. The military and police are accusing Lumad schools as "training grounds" for the armed communist group. Lumad leaders believe that that these harassments are intended to drive they away from their lands to pave the way for big foreign mining corporations. In 2019, the Department of Education (DepEd) through the recommendation of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) ordered the closure of 55 Lumad schools in Davao region. At present, there are now 178 Lumad schools shut down by the government.

The article briefly examines the historical roots of Lumad school-communities vis-à-vis their collective struggle for ancestral land and self-determination. Second, discusses their unique curriculum and teaching methods anchored in their cultural identity. Third, it will argue that the attacks against Lumad schools constitute an "epistemic injustice" or more specifically an "identity prejudice" against the Lumad people. Miranda Fricker, in her book *Epistemic Injustice: Power & the Ethics of Knowing* (2007) argues that epistemic injustice happens when a dominant social group wrongs someone in their capacity as a subject of knowledge or as a knower. (p.5) The harm or wrong done to a particular group is a form of intrinsic injustice as it can hinder self-development and prevent people from becoming who they are. Political and cultural freedom can only be restored in Lumad communities if epistemic justice is achieved (Fricker, 2013). This can only be realized if the Lumad people continue to assert a "transgressive pedagogy" (Sefa Dei, 2010) that would challenge the oppressive dominant, colonial and neoliberal education."

Panel 1b at Room B: Revisiting Philippine Historiography: Narratives of Resilience, Recoveries, and Reimaginings

Panel Chair: Cabalquinto, Alvin D.
(Ateneo de Manila University)

Panel discussant: Ocampo, Ambeth
(Department of History, Ateneo de Manila University)

PA02CabalquintoA

Panel Abstract:

Current trends of Philippine historiography have shown significant developments that question nation-bounded approaches and frameworks. For the longest time, the general Philippine historiography has focused on themes such as politics and diplomacy and on historical actors who are predominantly male and elite. In revisiting various approaches and frameworks in Philippine historiographies, this panel seeks to recover and reimagine different narratives and actors of resilience and adaptation. Seen through the lenses of gender, health, sciences, politics, and education, the panel appreciated the dynamic and changing progression of Philippine historiography through the years, critiqued notable gaps, and recommended possible recommendations to broaden narratives.

Revisionism in Philippine historiography becomes a highly contested issue in the current political climate. Yet the call to revise Philippine history is grounded on the need for an inclusive narrative of history beyond the nation-state. The narratives of resiliencies, recoveries, and imaginations in Philippine history call for the need of an inclusive revision to Philippine historiography that allow invisible actors to reclaim their space in history.

Recovering Bodied Experiences of Women in Philippine Historiography: A Reexamination of the Body and History of Early Twentieth-Century Philippines

Cabalquinto, Alvin D.
(Ateneo de Manila University)

Beyond the histories of the nation-state, the experiences of individuality in history through bodied experiences signify the need for recognition of diverse individual and collective experiences of a nation-state's citizens. The historiography of the human body and the Philippine nation-state has previously discussed institutions' role and control over the body through the lens of biopolitics. Influenced by Foucauldian biopolitics and postcolonial theories, historians and scholars have conceived the colonized body as a docile body.

Using the embodied citizenship framework, this research on early twentieth-century Filipino women in Manila and their political motherhood shows the relationship between bodied experiences and their embodiment in citizenship. This research suggests the need to reconceptualize the colonized body beyond the colonizer's gaze.

This paper argues the need to widen the conception of the body in history beyond emphasizing who controls the body. Instead, this research argues how historical actors used their bodies as a site of identity, meaning, and representation. This study explores such reconceptualization of bodies through women's bodied experiences from early twentieth-century Filipino women in public discourse. As an integral component in redefining a form of citizenship, these bodied experiences redefined women's identities and allowed them to negotiate their position within the state and broader society. Thus, the research explores the possibility of broadening the history of the Philippine nation-state through the recovery of its citizens' individual and collective bodied experiences.

War and Beauty: The Kalibapi Women of the Japanese Occupation

Redison, Frances Anthea R.
(University of the Philippines Visayas)

The historiography of the Japanese occupation of the Philippines predominantly portrayed women as victims of atrocities and war combatants. Although this narrative was the reality for many Filipinas during the war, there is scant knowledge on women who participated in the Japanese-sponsored socio-civic activities during the occupation, particularly their role in the Kapisanan sa Paglilingkod sa Bagong Pilipinas (Kalibapi) organization. This study examines a 1944 Kalibapi-sponsored beauty pageant in Iloilo City, Philippines and how this participation of women can provide nuancing in the complexity of wartime elite collaboration, gender roles, and survival. The Kalibapi allowed women to join a cause that could be of interest to their community and to support Japan's wartime agenda. Still, one cannot simply assume that women's participation in Japanese-sponsored activities meant genuine allegiance to Japan. The Kalibapi event gave women a space though limited, to be present actors during a perilous time and challenged the Japanese attempt to limit women to the home.

Tanauan's Wartime Experience: A Story of Survival and Recovery

Silva, Camille L.

(National University – Manila, National University – Lipa)

The Japanese Occupation of the Philippines greatly affected the living conditions of the Filipinos. It was a period characterized by the lack of prime commodities and everyday needs, as well as of fear and unsettled living conditions. A number of sources talk about the Philippine history under the Japanese colonial years; however, only some of which in passing discuss the war experiences in the Philippine provinces like Batangas. Most of the written narrative presents a general and national political history of the Philippines, which is Manila-centric. Local history is another angle to the story which is very seldom given attention.

This study aimed at analyzing the Japanese Occupation experience of Batangas, specifically the town of Tanauan (now a city). It traced the condition of the province and Tanauan from pre-war years, war years, and post war years. Analysis of primary sources like archives which includes the 1930s- 1960s newspapers, war crime reports, Tanauan ledger, and the Historical Data Paper (HDP) was done in gathering data for this paper. This showed how the condition of Tanauan, and its people, changed from peacetime to war times. It also dealt with the Tanauan Massacre, and how the people survived and recovered from such an atrocious period through the locals' initiatives.

From Submission to Adaptation: A Review of the Historiography of Education in the Philippines

Ferrer, Maria Elena

(Ateneo de Manila University)

This paper reviews select works done on the history of education in the Philippines and points out the gaps and limitations of its scope, sources, and approach. As this paper will show, the literature on the history of education in the country has grown over the years. From its traditional form comprised mostly of chronological narration of government policies, school curricula, as well as establishment of learnings of institutions, it subsequently took on a nationalist stance that highlight the use of education and language as tools of colonial masters to subjugate, pacify, and mold the Filipinos according to their standards. More recent studies, however, assert Filipino culture's tenacity and persistence in the face of foreign control of education. However, despite the noteworthy growth in the historiography of education, there remains a lacuna of studies on the development of postcolonial education. Moreover, studies scrutinizing educational philosophies and pedagogical approaches implemented in the past, and their implications on the country's

educational system are still lacking. This paper urges historians of education to turn their attention to school and university archives, whose collections are rich mines yet to be fully explored.

Weathering Changes: Changing Lenses of Historiographies on the Manila Observatory

Claveria, Bianca Angelien A.
(Ateneo de Manila University)

Historiographies on colonial sciences such as meteorology were traditionally framed within imperial structures and colonial administrations, and were further prescribed by anachronistic narratives that often depicted the sciences of the “peripheral” colonies to be the pale comparisons to the superior versions of their “metropole” equivalents. Expanding from these perspectives, significant shifts in views and approaches to colonial science historiographies have motivated perspectives that extended beyond linear and Eurocentric models of metropole-to-periphery diffusion of scientific knowledge. Revisiting historiographies on colonial meteorological observatories such as the Manila Observatory (MO) allows for a reappraisal of its dynamic roles through the years, and encourages a reevaluation of meteorology’s changing purposes as both a local and global science.

An esteemed proof of the Philippines’ resilience to typhoon-related disasters by the late 19th century, the MO provided services that ensured both the safety of people and the endurance of industries that were vulnerable to the whims of the weather. However by the early 20th century, the practices and influences of meteorology gradually extended beyond the boundaries of the colony, and the MO had to adapt to standardized methods agreed upon by international bodies, while still responding to particular local expectations and needs. By endorsing a transnational framework, this paper seeks to study how relevant historiographies on the MO have depicted the institution as both an icon of resilience and adaptation.

Empirical research on Filipino migration: examining the function of a religious community in Japan

Saito, Yu
(Kobe University)
IN16SaitoY

This presentation focuses on the impact of the network of the catholic religious community on the migration of Filipinos in Japan, and discusses the findings of empirical research.

This religious community began their activities in the Philippines in 1981, and currently have branches in all 81 administrative districts in the Philippines. This community has started their activities in Japan since 1996, and currently has 21 branches in Japan. This research has revealed that some Filipinos in Japan have been skillfully utilizing these networks in moving within Japan and internationally, such as between Japan and the Philippines.

The following is a description of the research conducted by the reporter: Participatory observation has been conducted since 2018 with a Catholic Filipino community in the suburbs of Osaka City, Japan. The sites of the participant observation were Catholic churches in the suburbs of Osaka City, members' homes, public community facilities, and online meetings. In addition, interviews were conducted with participants in these communities. The surveys were conducted in July 2019, August 2021, and November 2021. There were 13 survey participants.

By utilizing the network of congregations, the survey targets were able to know the key persons and places of activities in their new locations in advance of their move. This enables them to meet people from the same country smoothly after relocation, and has been confirmed to reduce psychological barriers related to the move. The network is maintained through regular communication among branch leaders and members in positions of responsibility.

The Multiple Roles of the Franciscan Sisters of the Immaculate Conception in the Lives of Filipino Migrants in the Catholic Diocese of Kyoto

Arriola, Angelo Christiane Del Mundo
(Department of History, De La Salle University, Manila)
IN32ArriolaA

This presentation is about the Franciscan Sisters of the Immaculate Conception (SFIC), the only group of foreign nuns in the Catholic Diocese of Kyoto and the only group therein whose primary purpose is to care for Filipino migrants.

A feature of studies on Filipino migrants in Japan is the near-absence of the roles of Catholic priests and, most especially, nuns. Existing scholarship on Filipino Catholic missionaries in Japan is limited. In the studies done by Terada (2010), Mateo (2000), Ofreneo and Samonte (2005), the missionaries are not the focus.

This presentation answers the research question: What roles do members of the Franciscan Sisters of the Immaculate Conception play in the lives of Filipino migrants in the Catholic Diocese of Kyoto? The main research question was answered by interviewing seven SFIC Sisters, a Franciscan priest, and twenty Filipino migrants. Interviews have revealed that the SFIC was the first group of Filipino Sisters who came to Japan to help Filipino migrants in a professional capacity. Since 1989, the Sisters have provided social capital to Filipino migrants in the forms of spiritual support, psychological support, and social support. The roles that the Sisters play have resulted in Filipinos' regard for the Sisters as not just religious women but also mothers, older sisters, teachers, close friends, intermediaries, defenders, among others.

This study shows the indispensable role of religion in the lives of Filipino migrants. Through the support of the SFIC Sisters, Filipino migrants are able to maintain their Filipino Catholic identity in Japanese society.

Life Course of Filipino Women in Japan: Interviews with Women Who Continue to Work as Hostesses

Wada, Ayuhikoangelo
(The University of Tokyo, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences)
IN63WadaA

This study focuses on Filipino female hostesses who continue to work in Philippine pubs in Japan. The purpose is to identify transformations in micro-gender, class, and ethnic relations at workplace and at home by analyzing the life course that led to their continued employment. Since the 2000s, a series of legal reforms aimed at combating human trafficking has curbed the

number of Filipina female entertainers who come to Japan on "entertainment" visas. However, the women featured in this report entered Japan before the law was revised, married and gave birth in Japan, and at the same time continued to work as hostesses. Previous studies on Filipino women have discussed social mobility through job changes and participation in social activity, but have not examined the social status of women who remain in the sexual industry. The questions of this report are: (1) How is hostessing positioned in the life course of Filipino women, and (2) How is the micro-gender, class, and ethnic relations in the household and workplace involved in the continuation of hostessing. The above questions will be clarified through fieldwork in Philippine pubs and interviews with Filipino women, which the author has been conducting since April 2022. Their life course, in which they have secured their status as hostesses in relationships with regular customers, colleagues, and family members built over time, suggests the possibility of transforming micro-gender, class, and ethnic relations.

On to the Next Chapter: Reimagining the Filipinos in Japan, Real Life Stories from the Margins

Yap, Cherry Amor Dugtong
(Asia University)
IN70YapC

"Filipinos in Japan are ranked fourth among the total foreign resident population. They hold mid to long-term or permanent visas. They are represented in different sectors in the Japanese labor market and are in disparate social and economic classes. They engage in work - part-time, full-time, or even both while living in rural or urban areas. Some are entrepreneurs, nurses, caregivers, factory workers, artists, researchers, educators, trainees, students, and homemakers, to name a few. While some are retired or working in their senior years, many are at employment age, and others are still in school. With the changing demographics over the past fifteen years, we now need an updated understanding and a more nuanced picture of "who are the Filipinos in Japan?" The migrant story evolves and changes, enriched and interwoven by their multiple lives, dense networks, and layered spaces of habits and identities. Recent changes in policies by the Japanese government created both intentionally or as a consequence of realities on the ground paved the way for the multiplication of roles and identities undertaken by the Filipinos in Japan. The paper will present a complementary analysis of the statistics on foreign residents and government policies on entry and residency from 2006 to 2020. Foregrounded are cases of Filipinos in Japan creating their own stories beyond the jobs they initially undertook. By introducing an enlarged trove of narratives, this paper intends to expand, amend, complicate, and even counter the familiar images and understanding of the Filipino migrant story in Japan

Panel 1d at Room D: DEAI: Encounters with Four Mindanao Researchers

Panel Chair: Aoyama, Waka
(University of Tokyo)

PA01AoyamaW

Panel Abstract:

Four researchers from the southern Philippine island of Mindanao gather to share some of their latest findings from their different fields. Anthropologist Kristine Cordenillo will give a glimpse into a day in the lives of the Ata Manobo ethnolinguistic group in a remote village in the town of Kapalong, Davao del Norte. In the process she will show their farming and healing practices, and the stories she gathered from the community. Economist Christian Pasion zooms in on urban poverty in the Philippines' highly urbanized cities, creating a picture of the urban poor based on data provided by the 2018 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES). By providing this picture he will highlight how the divide between rich and poor is increasing in Urban Philippines. Local historian Karlo Antonio Galay David shares some fascinating stories that unfolded in his hometown of Kidapawan, Cotabato during the Second World War, sharing tales of love and death between the locals and the occupying Japanese forces. And psychologist Nelly Limbadan takes a look at two distinct but similar communities in the Philippines with Japanese roots, the Nikkei-jin (descendants of historical Japanese immigrants to the Philippines) and the Japanese-Filipino Children (offspring of more recent unions between Filipinos and Japanese). She will explore the challenges, difficulties, joys and coping styles of these two communities as they deal with their distinct realities. The four researchers come from different fields but are gathered together in Prof. Waka Aoyama's socially engaged art project 'Cultivating a Place Together.' The project has proceeded with the guiding nickname 'Project DEAI,' emphasizing on encounters and unwitting discoveries – 'deai,' the Japanese word encounter, is a homophone of the 'diay,' an interjection in the Bisaya language (the four researcher's shared tongue) said when something new is learned. After the four researcher share their findings, they interact with one another and the audience to highlight where the participants – who come from two nations and very different backgrounds – have arrived at new learning encounters.

Farming and Healing Practices of an Ata-Manobo Ethnolinguistic Community

Cordenillo, Kristine
(Ateneo de Davao University)

Sitio Luno-luno, Barangay Gupitan is a far-flung area, which is part of the Municipality of Kapalong, Davao del Norte, in Mindanao, Philippines. The territory was initially occupied by Ata-Manobo, Dibabawon, and Mandaya ethnolinguistic groups. Based on my interviews with tribal chieftains, there were two waves of migration in the area. The first one was during the Japanese occupation, together with their workers coming from different areas in the Philippines. Another wave happened in the 1960s during the entry of the logging company Aguinaldo Development Corporation (ADECOR), which too brought workers and their families to resettle in Barangay Gupitan. This paper seeks to share the story of a displaced Ata-Manobo community composed of about 74 families. The paper will also attempt to show a typical day in the community and their reasons for doing these activities. It also highlights the Ata-Manobo healing and planting ritual narrated by the tribal leaders. This paper includes the socio-cultural, economic, and political context of the research site. As a researcher, I wanted to share the stories that I gathered from the community—not seeking to generate analysis but hoping to give awareness of their existence, practices, hopes, and aspirations as a community.

“Persons of a Common Destiny become Brothers” Documenting Narratives of the Second World War in Kidapawan

David, Karlo Antonio Galay
Writer

The present study sought to demystify the historiography of Kidapawan City, Cotabato Province during the Second World War. It gathered surviving oral accounts of the War from some of the city’s oldest residents and families, recording them before they are lost to posterity. These narrative accounts, together with information gathered from both local archival text and published references, were then presented to tell a general picture of Kidapawan and its people during the War, from occupation to liberation. Some sections were dedicated to incidents of note: tribal resistance and the Kollut poisonings in Maliri and Kamasi, the kidnapping of Juan Sibug, the assassination of Eliseo Dayao Sr., the escape of Lorenzo Saniel from death, the forced leadership and symbolic incarceration of the hostage-mayor Filomeno Blanco, the torture of Patadon Tungao, and the romance and tragedy of Hayao Nakamura. The last incident in particular is important to Kidapawan history, as Nakamura’s love affair and subsequent marriage with his secretary,

Rosalina Madrid, led to a general “mellowing” of Japanese treatment to locals in Kidapawan. Many of these incidents and accounts see print for the first time with this study, and it is hoped more attention is given to them now that they have been recorded.

The Poor in Highly Urbanized Cities

Pasion, Christian
(Ateneo de Davao University)

Cities are pillars of economic growth and development. As centers of manufacturing and service-based activities and business innovation, they provide substantial employment opportunities and decent living standards to the urban populace. However, behind the vibrant city life, stale issues of poverty and income inequality continue to plague cities as they continue to become sophisticatedly urbanized. This paper chronicles the profile of the poor in highly urbanized cities in the Philippines. These cities were categorized into megacity, large metro, and large and intermediate cities. Using the 2018 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES), which provides city-level data on household income and expenditure, the socio-economic profile of the urban poor in highly urbanized cities (HUCs) is presented through various variables such as sources of income, lot and home ownership, housing characteristics, expenditure, and other relevant variables. Income inequality in HUCs is measured using the Palma ratio and is juxtaposed with certain socio-economic and urbanization variables such as population density. This paper assumes that as cities grow, the income gap between the rich and the poor also widens.

Nikkei-jin or Nihon-jin? Rethinking the Social Representation of Selected Filipino-Japanese Descendants and Japanese-Filipino Children in Japan

Limbadan, Nelly
(Ateneo de Davao University)

This paper attempts to re-analyze the social identity and other socio-emotional factors affecting the Japanese descendants or Nikkei-jin and Japanese-Filipino Children (JFC) or the Nihon-jin. A number of legislations legitimizes the Filipino-Japanese international relations. These laws have also implications on the psychological development of the descendants or the JFC. Although born with same foreign affiliation, these two groups presented varied levels of social realities. This current study explores topic beyond citizenship but rather investigates the psycho-social dimensions. Qualitatively, this explores the challenges, difficulties, joys and coping styles of the respondents as they share their present conditions. Different theoretical frameworks of cultural psychology have guided the analysis of this paper.

Legal Insanity Defense: Its Implication to Actual Case Disposition in the Philippines

Tagupa, May Hazel M
(Supreme Court of the Philippines)
IN15Tagupa

The Revised Penal Code of the Philippines belongs to the classical school of thought which posits that a human person is essentially a moral creature with an absolute free will to choose between good and evil. There are however circumstances which exempt one from punishment because there is wanting in the agent of the crime any of the conditions that make the act voluntary or negligent. Notably, the one who acts by virtue of the exempting circumstance commits a crime but incurs no criminal liability. One of the causes which will overthrow the presumption of voluntariness and intelligence is insanity in which event the actor is exempt from criminal liability. Nonetheless, such defense is solely hinged on the Revised Penal Code that neither defines nor explains the concept, thereby giving the judiciary a greater room for construction. This paper thus evaluates the defense as presented by statutory and case laws and its implication to actual case disposition in the Philippines with a goal of remedying the jurisprudential gaps within the realm of legal insanity.

Reviving the Philippine Nuclear Energy Program in the Context of Sustainability and Disaster Risk Management: Lessons Learned from Post-Nuclear Disaster Japan

Solis, Manuel P.S.
(Deakin University)
IN33SolisM

The Philippines has expressed an interest to revive its nuclear energy program for electricity generation. In an initial assessment of the country's capability to adopt nuclear energy for electricity generation, there is a need to adopt a legal and regulatory framework that ensures and demonstrates a commitment to sustainability and safety, especially in the context of disaster preparedness and response considering a future nuclear power project. The paper will focus on examining the current legal and policy framework to assist the Philippines in developing a nuclear energy program that effectively addresses issues of sustainability, safety, and disaster

management. It also investigates Japan's experience in developing and implementing its nuclear energy program, particularly in a post-nuclear disaster context, to gain valuable insights and lessons learned. These will be highly relevant in putting in place the necessary legal and policy framework for the Philippines' nuclear energy program considering the challenges

Out of Sight, Out of Mind: Resistance to the US Military in the Philippines

Willis, Charmaine Noelle
(University at Albany, State University of New York)
IN44WillisC

While the Philippines once hosted some of the largest and most strategically important US bases in the Indo-Pacific, it witnessed one of the few successful anti-US-military movements in which activists influenced Filipino policymakers to terminate the US's basing access in the early 1990s. However, the Philippines has allowed a small contingent of US troops to use some of its own military bases on a temporary basis since the late 1990s. This renewed US troops presence has faced fewer and smaller protests than those prior to the US's departure in 1992. What accounts for this disparity? Through paired comparison, I argue that this difference is mostly due to differences in the discursive opportunity structures around the US troop presence and the way activists' frames are received. While activists still frame the US presence as a violation of Filipino sovereignty, the lowered visibility of the presence in the latter period undermines the credibility of activists' frames.

A Review on Japan's Health Diplomacy to the Philippines: A Chapter in Philippines-Japan Relations

Madrona, Severo Jr Canete
(Ateneo De Manila University)
IN48MadronaS

Over the past decades, Japan has focused on health in its development assistance efforts in Asia-Pacific, including the Philippines. By engaging in a bilateral and technical assistance program, Japan seeks to influence the global health agenda and use its outreach on health to solidify its political influence in the Southeast Asian region. It is within this context that this paper is being presented. It attempts to trace the history of the vibrant and innovative health diplomacy between Japan and the Philippines, transcending health, foreign policy and international trade. In the end,

this paper argues that the health diplomacy undertaken by Japan is strongly associated with its national interests.

Deep Blue Yonder: Security, Economy and Fisheries Nexus in the Philippine South

Hall, Rosalie Arcala
(University of the Philippines Visayas)
IN53HallR

The Bangsamoro Autonomous Region for Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) has the poorest population in the Philippines and most highly dependent on fisheries. Degraded marine environment, insecurity from piracy and terror activities, and rampant illegal, unreported and illegal fishing (IUUF) combine to inhibit productivity in the Moro Gulf, Sulu and Celebes Seas. This same space is traversed by agents of illicit activities, e.g. human trafficking and smuggling, which the Trilateral Cooperation Agreement between the Philippines, Malaysia and Indonesia is trying to address. Serious gaps in law enforcement capabilities and unresolved territorial issues between the Philippines and Malaysia over Sabah overlay these concerns. The paper maps the institutional architecture in the Philippines' southern maritime reach from the combined lens of defense/order-at-sea configuration of maritime security, and sustainable and equitable development focus of the Blue Economy. This maritime space is home to robust military and coast guard footprint, but marginal national civilian agency presence, e.g. customs, immigration. Local littoral governments (municipality and province) anchor politics in this periphery, where formal rules defined by the faraway capital have weak bearing. It describes how state security agents given their capabilities engage local littoral governments of Tawi Tawi and Zamboanga to address maritime challenges, and inquires whether these processes include the interests of fisheries/aquatic sector and coastal communities. The paper adopts a multi-scalar and network governance approaches to identify a nexus from which policy reforms could be drawn.

Panel 2a at Room A: From Frontier to Hotspot: Philippine Waters and the Story of Natural Resources
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Panel Chair: Medrano, Anthony D.
(Yale-NUS College)
PA06MedranoA

Panel abstract:

Life abounds in Philippine waters in a way that has marked the islands from the rest of the world.

Biologically, for example, the archipelago not only sits within today's Coral Triangle, but is in fact home to "the center of the center of marine shore fish biodiversity." And yet, these same biological waters--fresh, salty, and brackish--have figured the islands' foodways and industries. Whether supplying Manila with baskets of banak (*Mugil* spp.) or feeding Davao's demand for hipon (*Penaeus* spp.), the species and habitats of Philippine waters have been worked in industrial and itinerant ways, and transformed through the rise of "natural resources." As our panel shows, the complexity of these activities and their afterlives provides an urgent frame for analyzing how and explaining why the country's fishery frontiers became biological hotspots in less than a century. From Laguna Bay to Cebu Strait, and from mobulid rays to spider conchs, we draw on place-based research to examine the continuities and discontinuities of resource management as well as, and more critically, the risks and disasters embedded within the mass production of aquatic proteins. In doing so, our panel charts new directions and depths for local biodiversity scholarship while at the same time innovating novel sites and methods for exploring multispecies encounters alongside environmental changes in Philippine waters.

Fishways: Life and Loss in Lake Lanao's Fisheries

Medrano, Anthony D.
(Yale-NUS College)

In 1933, Lake Lanao was a site of Maranao taxonomy, economic life, and "explosive evolution." It was home to at least twenty endemic cyprinids (Cyprinidae) that were vernacularly named and highly-valued among the "people of the lake." As endemics, these freshwater fish were only found in Lake Lanao and nowhere else in the world. And as proteins, they were central to Maranao fishways. Baolan (*Puntius baolan*) was especially prized because it was rich in body fat and could be fried without coconut oil. But by 1963, Lake Lanao's ichthyofauna had changed more in a generation than any (recorded) period up to that point. Shortly after its founding in 1961, Mindanao State University (MSU) conducted a study of Lake Lanao and found that it was teeming with aliens: introduced food fishes such as bongkaong (*Cyprinus carpio*), kadurog (*Glossogobius giuris*), and mampawi (*Oreochromis mossambicus*). Once the lifeblood of Maranao fishways, the endemic cyprinids accounted for less than half of the composition of fish caught. Today, all but two of these endemics are extinct: and while lindog (*Puntius lindog*) and tumba (*Puntius tumba*) remain, they do so in perilous numbers. This paper explores the rise and fall of Lake Lanao's fisheries as an entangled story of "natural resource management" and "man-made disaster." It does so through the career of Domiciano K. Villaluz (1909-1986), the lead researcher in the 1963 study who would become Dean of MSU's College of Fisheries in Marawi and Director of MSU's Institute of Fisheries and Development in Naawan.

Building Authority over Ecology: Science, Labor and Conservation in the Twentieth Century Laguna de Bay

Pagunsan, Ruel V.
(University of the Philippines, Diliman)

Laguna de Bay (LDB) or Laguna Lake is the largest freshwater lake in the Philippines and is regarded as the most productive in the country. In the first half of the twentieth century, various scientific investigations and mediations were carried out to transform LDB into a resource capital of harvestable fish species. The establishment of Limnological Station in 1928 under the University of the Philippines and other research infrastructures had produced literatures advocating for the freshwater frontier as a national lake ecology in which to experiment on fisheries technologies, exotic species development, and other mechanisms aimed to increase fish production. This paper examines the epistemological history of LDB as a site of science, resource extraction, labor and conservation in the twentieth century. It investigates the scientific archives which the American and Filipino scientists had built from the foundation of the Bureau of Science's Ichthyology Section in 1907 until the establishment of Laguna Lake Development Authority in 1969. I argue that the scientific narratives about LDB have created notions of authority that consequently reimagined how the lake ecology and its faunal resources should be developed, utilized, regulated and protected.

Dependence on and Devastation of the Spider Conch at Mactan Island, Cebu

Tsuji, Takashi
(Saga University)

The spider conch (*Lambis lambis*) is a shellfish classified into the Strombidae family and known as "sa'an" among the Cebuano people in Mactan Island, Cebu, the Philippines. This shellfish is edible, and the shell is also used for shell crafts. Sa'an are harvested in tidal flats. This paper focuses on spider conch harvesting and circulation on the island. This study is based on ecological anthropology, and researchers observed the harvesting activity of small-scale fishermen using quantitative research methods to investigate the shellfish harvesting while considering resource devastation. The survey results found that fishermen harvest the Strombidae shellfish and that 53% of the harvest comprised the spider conch. The fishermen target the shellfish in particular to satisfy the developing market value and tourism economy. Many local people rush to harvest the shellfish to earn a better income, but no conservation restrictions have been implemented to

protect the resources on the harvesting ground. Consequently, it is becoming difficult to harvest the shellfish in shallow water due to resource depletion as the area has become a battlefield with competing harvesters; thus, the fishermen have begun to dive into undeveloped water that is four fathoms deep to search for the shellfish. This paper concludes that the spider conch and the fishermen are in a vicious cycle as the fishermen intensively depend on the shellfish to sustain their main livelihoods and naturally devastate the shellfish resources, exposing their physical danger.

The Rise and Fall of the Mobulid Ray Fishery in the Bohol Sea

Acebes, Jo Marie V.
(National Museum of the Philippines)

The fisheries for sharks and rays have been practiced in the Philippines for centuries. Sharks and rays were considered as some of the commercially important marine resources of the Philippines in the early 1900s and were abundant yet their fisheries were deemed unexplored or underutilized until the late 20th century. Fishers in the Bohol Sea have hunted rays since at least the late 19th century using harpoons and gaff hooks. Although the directed hunt has been reduced to a few communities in certain regions by the beginning of the 20th century, they still make up a significant proportion of catches in small and large-scale fisheries. Five species of mobulid rays, including the giant manta ray and the reef manta ray, were caught. This paper will describe how the fishery flourished in the early 1900s through the stories of fishers of Jagna and Pamilacan. Modernized in the 1960s, it probably reached its peak in the 1980s. With the protection of manta rays and the ban on its hunting in 1998, the fisheries focused on the smaller mobula species and continued to take in profitable catches until 2016. In 2017, with the listing of all *Mobula* species in CITES, the Philippines banned all catches of all mobulid rays, essentially shutting down the fishery in the Bohol Sea. Five years after the ban, no traces of this fishery remain in Bohol.

Being and Becoming: How the Martial Law era forged the Filipino Identity

Avestruz, Darren Ramon Chichioco

(Naga College Foundation; Asian Center, University of the Philippines Diliman)

IN02AvestruzD

The Martial Law era of 1972 – 1981 is a crucial component of Philippine history, rendering it invaluable for Filipinos to learn and understand the realities of the period and its impact to our country and its people. This paper is an attempt to explore and expound on the lived experiences of survivors of the Marcos regime, and its contributions to their being and becoming of a Filipino. Specifically, this describes the sense of identities the survivors have before and after the martial law era. Interviews and correspondences were conducted among four survivors of the period and thematic analysis was done to analyze the data. The respondents claim that their experiences during the martial law era contributed to their identities as a Filipino, and organized and conscious efforts to combat historical distortion about the era must be done to preserve the collective memory of the Filipino people.

Testimonial Narratives as Counter-History: The Early Years of Militarization in Sulu (1972-1974)

Salomon, Elgin Glenn Regencia

(University of the Philippines Visayas)

IN11SalomonE

Using oral history and eyewitness accounts, I explore the use of testimonial narratives of Muslim Tausug witnesses and survivors during the early years of militarization of Sulu province (1972-1974) in the southern Philippines as a counter-history to the dominant, monochromatic, and polarizing historiography of Martial Law in the Philippines. Collected through semi-structured interviews, this article focuses on the silenced and subjugated narratives of war and violence and the role of identities and culture in articulating the conflict. Their narratives serve as an alternative source of knowledge on the marginalization of Muslim Mindanao during the repressive years of Ferdinand Marcos' Martial Law. Locating Islamic Studies in Philippine and Bangsamoro contexts would deepen the understanding of how Islam was used by the Muslim Tausug to air their grievances and to fight against oppression. Rooted on their postcolonial experience and their

material condition, the Muslim Tausug were able to use Islam as their framework for emancipation.

Revisiting the Elcano-Magellan Circumnavigation Route in the Philippines: Victory in Mactan and Humanity

Hipolito, Lorenzo Santos., Jr
(Centro Escolar University – Philippines)
IN13HipolitoL

After Magellan's death in Mactan in 1521, Juan Sebastian Elcano took command of the ship Victoria sailing back to Spain. The Philippines was part of the first circumnavigation of the world. During a long, hard journey home, the people on the ship suffered from starvation, scurvy, and harassment by Portuguese ships. Only Elcano and 21 other passengers survived to reach Spain in September 1522.

The quincentennial commemoration of Magellan's arrival in the Philippines also marked the installation of historical sites of the first circumnavigation routes. The marking of the thirty-four sites of the Magellan-Elcano expedition. This is in solidarity with the international project of tracing the route of the unprecedented achievement of humanity and science which proved that the world was indeed round.

The quincentennial is a commemoration not only of the country's part in the first circumnavigation of the world, but also a celebration of our ancestors' humanity, identity, and history. It highlights the hospitality, established civilization, and rich culture and tradition of Filipinos way before the arrival of our colonizers. The study seeks to revisit the Philippine role in early globalization through an appreciation for our ancestors. The opportunity to show the world the history of the Filipino contribution to the circumnavigation of the world.

Foregrounding Pangayaw Tausug: Understanding Muslim Filipino History Using a "Discourse from Within"

Mohammad, Kamaruddin, Bin Alawi
(University of the Philippines Diliman)
IN26MohammadK

Based on existing literature, biased discourses popularized by colonizers initially dominated Muslim Filipino history in the Philippines. As time goes by, with sources of history-making becoming more accessible and reliable, "counter-discoursing" biases and misleading historical sources appear to be a trend of their own. In such a field, historians like Cesar A. Majul and James

F. Warren are trailblazers in their own right. The former is known for his magnum opus "Muslims in the Philippines," while the latter with his "Sulu Zone."

However, with the evolving character of history-making, one of the trends now is to understand historical phenomena using "discourse from within." Majul, Warren, and other historians on Muslims in the Philippines mentioned such a perspective to some extent but never took it as a point of reference. It is the gap that the author is attempting to fill by using the indigenous discourse on Pangayaw Tausug. In other words, this paper seeks to answer the following research questions:

- (1) What are the different theories that attempt to explain Muslim Filipino history?
- (2) How do such theories explain Muslim Filipino history?
- (3) How does Pangayaw Tausug explain Muslim Filipino history?

The author will utilize primary and secondary data in answering the research questions. Primary data includes first-hand knowledge of the author and the selected respondents' interview. Secondary data include books (e.g. Jose S. Arcilla's "Kasaysayan Vol. II, The Spanish Conquest"), journal articles (e.g. Eric S. Casiño's "Mangayaw at Banyaga: Moro Wars, China Trade..."), think papers (e.g. Tatiana Seijas' "The Global Moro Wars..."), and online resources.

Keywords: Tausug, Sulu, Indigenous, Ethnohistory

Exploring personal consumption and the Engel's Law in the Philippines, 1903-39

Odaka, Konosuke

(Institute of Economic Research, Hitotsubashi University)

IN28OdakaK

The present paper estimates Filipino laborers' living standard under the U.S. colonial rule, utilizing family budget surveys conducted by the Labor Bureau and others. The provisional estimates suggest that their standard of living was unexpectedly high during the early decades, slightly declined and then improved during the 1910s and the 1920s but failed to record drastic improvements in the late 1930s, leading the average consumption propensity to somewhat come down during the whole decades

Panel 2c at Room C: Filipinos in Japan and COVID-19: A Look into their Experiences and Challenges

Panel Chair: Zulueta, Johanna O.
(Toyo University)
PA21ZuluetaJ

Panel abstract:

Since Japan reported its earliest case of COVID-19 on 16 January 2020, foreign residents in Japan had to grapple with the challenges brought about by the pandemic when it imposed travel bans and placed the country under states of emergency (and quasi emergencies) in 2020 to 2021. Currently, effects of the pandemic are still felt in the country, and while vaccines have been developed and administered, it is still difficult to see the light at the end of the tunnel as uncertainties arise with the emergence of new variants of the virus in different parts of the globe and in Japan. On the micro-level, families and individuals continue to adjust their everyday lives as they are faced with numerous challenges such as lay-offs, business downturns, reduced economic and financial resources, as well as transformations in their daily routines and lifestyles spurred by the sudden shift to remote work and online schooling, where boundaries between work/school and home, public and private have been blurred. Of notable concern is also the pandemic's effects on the migrants and non-citizens residing in these countries, such as Japan. This panel examines the experiences and challenges of Filipinos in Japan such as professionals, families, and entrepreneurs as they navigated through the impacts of the pandemic in their professional and personal lives. Utilizing ethnographies, autoethnographies, and interviews the papers in this panel offer a deeper comprehension of the transformation of migrant lives in a crisis such as a pandemic.

The Road Less Traveled? A Duoethnography of Two Filipina Scholars and English Language Teachers in Japan During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Fermin, Tricia and Okada, Tricia
(Josai International University and Tamagawa University)

This chapter will present a duoethnographic study of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the professional lives and well-being of two Filipino women scholars and English language teachers in Japan. Through dialogic interaction, it delves into a discussion of the authors' ongoing research on Filipino English teachers in Japan that focus on qualifications, employee contract, and civil status. It aims to reveal the intersectional nature of migrant teachers' experiences of the pandemic. In particular, it will explore how their migration pathways may intersect or run parallel

with the life trajectories of their research participants and other English teachers in Japan. It will show that the effects of the pandemic can vary significantly from person to person based not only on their position within the English language teaching profession (i.e. university professor, assistant language teacher, conversation school teacher) but also on geography, teaching context, and personal disposition. The implication of the findings can contribute to examining educational institutions and developing migration policies that cater to Filipino English language teachers who face new challenges in the post-pandemic era.

Family life under lock-down: Can Filipino transnational families survive restricted spatial mobility?

McCallum, Derrace
(Aichi University)

With the onset of the coronavirus pandemic over two years ago, the physical mobility and location of people in relation to others have come under extreme scrutiny and regulation. Pre-existing conditions of physical dispersion have intensified; leaving family members with feelings of disorientation, disconnection and, in some cases, despair.

Under conditions of continual travel restrictions, lock downs and other strict public management of physical mobility, how can Filipino transnational families recapture and sustain a semblance of normality and connected co-presence? Are online platforms and various other communication media enough to keep family connections active and thriving across time and space?

Based on findings from an ongoing ethnographic study which started in 2016, in this paper, I will elaborate how these families craft and utilize sophisticated ways of exchanging care through ICTs, notwithstanding the arduous emotional and technical labour family members perform. This paper engages with issues regarding the virtual (re)construction of temporal and spatial intimacy and the attendant challenges involved. The paper also examines how Filipino transnational family life is embedded in complex systems of migration, mobilities and socially-constructed demands. By interrogating these issues, I hope to further the discourse surrounding whether and how ICTs facilitate new and potent forms of intimacy, affection and virtual kinship.

The Filipino Residents in Japan, Grass-root Responses and Aggregate Narratives to National Policies in a time of Pandemic

Yap, Cherry Amor
(Asia University)

The number of Filipinos residing in Japan falling under the category of mid to long-term residents

and permanent residency status were ranked fourth among all foreign nationals. At the end of 2019, the Immigration Services of Japan identified 282,798 Filipino residents. This comprises 9.6% of the total foreign resident population and shows an increase of 4.2% the previous year.

Unlike the earlier wave of migrant workers, who started by working in the entertainment industry, the majority of these residents are represented in different sectors of the Japanese labor market. These residents are highly fluent and largely conversant in the Japanese language. With years of experience, established networks and an enlarged circle of friends and families, the Filipino residents of Japan are firmly rooted in Japanese society. The COVID-19 pandemic challenged that stability.

This paper intends to provide a general picture of policies adopted by the Japanese government as measures to the COVID-19 pandemic and how it affected its population of foreign residents. In response, how did the Filipino residents manage their respective situations? What had changed in their practices and behaviors? What were their coping mechanisms, and where did they find the help they needed?

Using interviews from mid to long term residents and permanent residents, this research will examine real life experiences and survival strategies that the Filipinos in Japan undertook in pandemic times.

In the Red? Filipino Entrepreneurs in Japan During the Pandemic

Zulueta, Johanna O.
(Toyo University)

How were migrant entrepreneurs affected during the COVID-19 pandemic? This paper investigates the everyday lives and business situations of Filipino entrepreneurs during the first two years of the pandemic (2020-2022). Based on semi-structured interviews, this study examines how these entrepreneurs navigated the disruptions caused by the Japanese government's implementation of states of emergency, travel bans, online work arrangements, among others. This paper examines this phenomenon from a mobilities perspective, and looks at how the interplay of mobility and immobility is linked. It also investigates how other forms of mobility play a role in understanding human lives affected by this global health crisis. This paper situates these entrepreneurs' everyday lived experiences in the context of national and global processes that have been largely affected by the new realities that emerged out of this pandemic.

Panel 2d at Room D: Philippine Language, Culture and Education in the Context of Globalization and Pandemic

Panel Chair: Laranjo, Ronel Ortil
(University of the Philippines Diliman, University of Shizuoka)
PA08LaranjoR

Panel abstract:

Globalization permeates in every country around the world and the Philippines is not exempted from it. As early as the 16th century, globalization reached the Philippines through trade activities with the Chinese, Indians, Arabs and Japanese and was intensified by the colonization of Spaniards, Americans, and Japanese. At present, globalization has many forms and can be directly linked to the rise of the pandemic brought about by the virus that started in China. This panel will explore the different forms and effects of globalization and pandemic in the contemporary Philippine society in terms of language, culture and education. Specifically, the researches will focus on the following topics: transnational teaching of Filipino language and culture (Philippine Studies) in Korea and Japan; sociolinguistic landscape of Filipino language and culture during the pandemic; online teaching of Filipino language during the pandemic; and neoliberal practices and policies of the University of the Philippines in the context of globalization.

Situating the Philippine Studies Academic Programs in Japanese Universities: Traditions, Trends and Prospective

Laranjo, Ronel Ortil
(University of the Philippines Diliman, University of Shizuoka)

Japanese studies in the Philippines started as early as 1920 (Gonzales 1996). Currently, courses related to Japanese language, culture and society are offered to over twenty academic institutions in the Philippines. From this data, it could be inferred that Japanese studies in the country is popular and well researched. However, there is a gap in research about Philippine studies in Japan. This study will consolidate and analyze all the Philippine Studies academic programs at the university level, specifically in the following universities: Osaka University, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, University of Shizuoka, Takushoku University, Kagoshima University, Sophia University and Nagoya Gakuin University. This study aims to analyze and evaluate the Philippine Studies program on a macro and micro-level. On the macro-level, the researcher will investigate the historical and socio-political context of the establishment of Philippine Studies programs in Japanese universities and their prospective in post-pandemic Japan. On the micro-level, the researcher will identify the common trends in seven Japanese universities in terms of: curriculum (subjects), learning materials, students' motivation, professors' background, impact to students'

life and career and the effect of pandemic in the programs. The stated elements will also be evaluated using Strength-Weakness-Opportunities-Threats (SWOT) analysis. In examining the macro and micro-level, a complete situationer of the Philippine Studies in Japan can be realized.

Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats of The Philippine Track Program in Busan University of Foreign Studies: Implications in Teaching Filipino Language Abroad as Agenda

Concepcion, Gerard Panggat
(University of the Philippines Diliman)

There are two main objectives of this paper: first, to present the Philippine Track Program of Busan University of Foreign Studies (BUFS) as a milestone in teaching Filipino language in South Korea; and second, to analyze the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of the said program as implications to the teaching of the Filipino language abroad as an agenda. Discussion will revolve around the context of Filipino language teaching in South Korea, the brief history of the establishment and environment of the Philippine Track program in BUFS, and the program's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. Finally, the paper will put forth some implications regarding the teaching of the Filipino language abroad as an agenda.

The Filipino concept of Ayuda in the time of Pandemic

Perez, April, Juan
(University of the Philippines Diliman)

Throughout this pandemic, especially at its peak during the year 2020, the term *ayuda* has been very widely used in the day-to-day conversation of Filipinos. *Ayuda* is a Spanish word for help or assistance, based on the *Diccionario Hispano-tagalog* (Serrano-Laktaw, 1899). As a loan word in the Filipino language, the same definition corresponds to the term *ayuda*. This paper aims to describe some morphological characteristics of *ayuda* and explicate its essence and relevance to Filipino society in the pandemic setting.

Filipino, being an agglutinative language, demonstrates the rich morphology of *ayuda* and showcases its various functions, and significance, particularly in the said context. In the Philippine setting, *ayuda* comes in the form of relief goods, financial assistance, and other means that aid in the burden of the people brought by the COVID-19. Even some volunteer groups and non-government organizations have been inspired by the term *ayuda* for their projects and advocacies. In these difficult times, *ayuda* is more than just a word. It projects the spirit of the people who in one way or another contribute in easing the agony that they are feeling and cause them to gradually

move on and adapt to the new normal.

Online Teaching of Filipino Language during Covid-19 Pandemic: The Case of Xavier School Nuvali

Encinares- Enaje, Ivy
Xavier School Nuvali

The paper explores the effects of online teaching of Filipino language competency during online learning during the Covid-19 pandemic in Xavier School Nuvali. In the pre-pandemic era, it is observed that most of the students struggle to articulate their ideas both in oral and written form, despite Filipino being the national language. Several factors could be attributed to the poor proficiency in Filipino such as perception on the language, mass media, and exposure to the language. Motivation from the teacher to see the value of the language through its practical use, especially during pandemic helped the students appreciate learning and using the language in their lives. The study explores the integration of technology in engaging the students to learn and use the language. With the use of technology, exposure to various materials, and authentic assessments the students have the agency and opportunities to explore the use of the language allowing them to commit errors, practice, and master the skills. The study anchored its pedagogy on principles of adaptive design, adaptability, active and interactive learning, 3C's (content, coach, community) of online learning, synchronous, asynchronous learning, and modality. The utilization of learning management system using adaptive design is one of the key factors to ensure quality and equitable learning experience. Through classroom recordings, assessments results, random interview, stimulated-recall and semi-structured interviews hoped to reveal the effects of the new modality on learning the Filipino language. New trends in teaching and learning Filipino language could gear towards deeper appreciation of the practical use of the language and its connection to its community and cultural roots.

Investigating the Neoliberal Practices and Policies of the University of the Philippines

Santos, Zarina Joy Tesoro
(University of the Philippines Diliman)

This paper examines the relationship between education and neoliberalism, with a particular focus on the University of the Philippines (UP). UP is known as the premier institution of higher learning in the Philippines. Established in 1908, it is a university system composed of eight constituent universities housed in 17 campuses. As the only national university in the country, UP

has nevertheless not been spared with the reforms and structural adjustments demanded by neoliberal education. This is manifested in the changes made in the curricular development initialized and implemented by the University throughout the years (the RGEP or Revitalized General Education Program, Hybrid General Education Program, and the UP General Education of 2015), UP Strategic Plans, and UP Language Policy. This paper will look through these curricular programs and policies and delve on how these were affected by the neoliberal agenda which has penetrated the educational system in the Philippines.

Panel 2e at Room E: Murder, Lies, and Corruption in the Marcos-Duterte Narratives

Panel Chair: Ariate, Joel Fajardo

(Third World Studies Center, College of Social Sciences and Philosophy, University of the Philippines Diliman)

PA03AriateJ

Panel abstract:

Autocrats who rely on democratic practices and institutions to accumulate unrivaled powers give the pretense of saving the majority of its citizens in executing its most brutal measures, or when plunderous corruption must be done, it must be in the guise of technocratic efficiency. A narrative must always be devised to confer legitimacy and rationality to their naked exercise of power. This is not only to manage dissent to the point of stifling it or making it irrelevant, but it is the autocrat's forceful attempt to dictate how the history of their rule must be written. The nakedly nihilist tyrant without any regard on how he or she is perceived in history is now as uncommon as the benevolent dictator. The likes of Marcos and Duterte, practitioners of autocratic powers in a state that they insist is still democratic, are often adept in poisoning the roots of historical knowledge. Not only do they hope for vindication in the future, they also ensure that their dictatorial ways, or how they have hollowed out democratic institutions, is covered in lies and ambiguity so that no categorical judgment can be easily made in the future. Through narratives of erasures and distortions—the foremost of which is the insistence that they have kept the state democratic—the mechanisms of autocracy that prey on a democratic state for its survival are made to elude close scrutiny and categorical condemnation. The history of autocratic habit remains unlearned. The democratic state cannot simply be inoculated from autocratic irruptions.

Japanese Reparations, Ferdinand Marcos Sr., and the (Mis)development of Philippine Railways, 1956-1986

Reyes, Miguel Paolo Palacio

(Third World Studies Center, College of Social Sciences and Philosophy, University of the Philippines Diliman)

From 1956-1976, Japan provided the Philippines with reparations for losses incurred during the Second World War. Among the most heavily damaged public utilities in the Philippines after the war were the country's railways: tram systems in Manila and the island of Corregidor were destroyed, a railway system in Cebu was rendered useless, and the railways traversing the islands of Luzon and Panay needed extensive rehabilitation and reconstruction. The corporations managing the last two systems, the Manila Railway Company (later the Philippine National Railways/PNR) and the Philippine Railway Company (later Panay Railways, Inc.) were among the earliest beneficiaries of the Reparations Agreement. In fact, extending the Luzon PNR network to connect the northern province of Cagayan to Sorsogon in the south was for nearly a decade among the Philippines's major reparations-funded projects. However, in the late 1960s, the Philippine government's priorities changed; what was allocated for railway development was apparently shifted to road development. This historical paper focuses on this shift, showing how projects that largely survived presidential transitions from 1956-1965 became deprioritized during the administration of Ferdinand E. Marcos, who, as a lawmaker before becoming president, had become intimately familiar with reparations allocation. The paper also discusses how Marcos later did partly rely on reparations again for improving the PNR, but a continuing preference for funding roads/highways and poor railway management—and corruption—led to a perceptible decline in Philippine railway quality toward the end of Marcos's decades-long rule, a fact that pro-Marcos propaganda has since tried to cover up.

The Marcos State Machinery in the Immediate Aftermath of the Aquino Assassination

Del Mundo, Larah Vinda

(Third World Studies Center, College of Social Sciences and Philosophy, University of the Philippines Diliman)

On August 21, 1983, the opposition leader Senator Benigno S. Aquino Jr., was shot at the back of his head at point-blank range seconds after stepping out of the plane upon returning to the country after three years of self-imposed exile. The assassination plunged the country into deeper economic crisis; segments of the public were emboldened to join and organize anti-government

protests, and international creditors, to which Marcos depended on for his administration's survival, demanded impartial and thorough investigations on the murder. Needless to say, the Aquino assassination, which happened as Marcos was suffering from a debilitating disease, was the biggest challenge to the dictator's tenure in power since he declared martial law in 1972. With the world watching—whether or not Marcos had a hand in the killing of his political nemesis—the Marcos administration had to undertake calculated steps in order to deflect the blame away from the chief executive. This paper seeks to analyze the Marcos government's official pronouncements and political maneuvers in the aftermath of the Aquino assassination. Covering the period between August 21, 1983 - August 21, 1984, the paper is a look into how an authoritarian leader managed the crisis to his legitimacy and credibility—how the state machinery was used, and how narratives were crafted in an attempt to stay in power.

The Lethal Consequences of Duterte's Drug War Rhetoric

Noriega, Nixcharl Cue

(Third World Studies Center, College of Social Sciences and Philosophy, University of the Philippines Diliman)

The contents and delivery of Rodrigo Duterte's speeches and pronouncements—described as crass, belligerent, and “unpresidential”—have been a focal area scholars turn to in their attempts to grapple with his idiosyncratic presidency. Discourse and rhetorical analysis have been employed to understand how it has served to establish his dominance, to silence critics and dissenters, and, in the case of the administration's flagship “war on drugs” campaign, to render a segment of society disposable and justify the call for fatal violence against those allegedly involved in the illegal drug trade. The paper attempts to expand and refine efforts that unpack the material consequences of Duterte's pronouncements around the drug war by examining the extent of violence, particularly drug-related killings, that follows each of its mentions in his speeches. It timelines and analyzes the shifts and continuities in his pronouncements along with other relevant developments in the drug war's implementation, and crosses these with data on drug-related killings collated by the University of the Philippines Third World Studies Center. It looks into both the quantitative impact measures, i.e. number of killings, and the qualitative aspects of the killings that occurred in certain time periods such as who is killed, by whom, and other information surrounding the incident which their database holds. By doing so, the paper provides a more nuanced breakdown of the material consequences of the necropolitical logic underlying Duterte's drug war discourse.

Lying About Killings and the Murderous Presidencies of Marcos and Duterte

Ariate, Joel Fajardo

Third World Studies Center, College of Social Sciences and Philosophy, University of the
Philippines Diliman

In government publications touting President Rodrigo Duterte's accomplishments and legacy, nothing is mentioned of the thousands killed in his drug war. In his final report to the people, Tatag at Malasakit Tungo sa Pagbangon, he hinted at it but duly distanced himself. "To affirm that our anti-illegal drug operations are legitimate and adhere to human rights laws, our law enforcement agents have collaborated with the interagency panel, led by the DOJ, for the judicious review of anti-illegal drug operations where alleged deaths occur." With a case pending before the International Criminal Court, Duterte's official statements have drastically paled in comparison to his more sanguine pronouncements at the start of his term that called for a purge of people involved in illegal drugs. Fifty years from now, what Duterte refuses to mention at the end of his term may by then become an unchallenged propaganda masquerading as truth. On how is this possible, one should only look at how President Ferdinand Marcos and his unwavering propagandists were able to hang in front of the Marcos's World Peace Center in Batac, Ilocos Norte a large poster boldly stating, "He did not implement a Death Penalty to a Filipino during and after Martial Law." He sentenced to death at least twelve Filipinos during martial law. This lie also became part of the "truths" that the Marcoses peddled about themselves online. This paper then is a study on how strongmen conjure the menace of state violence and then whitewash it to invoke judicious restraint.

Panel 3a at Room A: Individual Papers on Environment and Climate Change

Panel Moderator and Discussant: Alvares, Kerby

The holes their bullets left in our communities: Murders of Filipina environmental defenders

Tran, Dalena Le

(Institute of Environmental Science and Technology - Autonomous University of Barcelona)

IN10TranD

This article contributes to discussions of extractive violence by exploring how gender influences circumstances under which women were assassinated during environmental conflicts. Partnership with local activists facilitated the reporting of cases of martyred Filipina women environmental

defenders on the Environmental Justice Atlas (EJAtlas). Twenty cases from the EJAtlas involving thirty-one women environmental defenders martyred for their activism were analyzed qualitatively examining why and how differences and similarities emerge based on intersectional factors with special attention to gender. Findings suggest that 1) impoverished, rural, Indigenous, and otherwise multiply marginalized women were at high risk of vulnerability and retaliation in environmental conflicts because of their loss of agency and status; 2) mining and logging were deadliest partly because such industries institutionalize and exacerbate violent, gendered subordination 3) the circumstances of their murders were subtly gendered, including their exposure and vulnerability to conflicts, mobilization opportunities, and experienced violence. While women's rising leadership is now recognized enough to be threatening, their voices are still silenced, and their deaths remain unpunished.

Adaptive landscapes: Filipino planning, property, and informality under climate change

Compton, Caroline
(Western Sydney University)
IN14ComptonC

Climate change is transforming landscapes and land use practices. This paper makes theoretical and descriptive contributions to the discussion of land use practice, in the Philippines. To the first, the paper moves away from traditional theorisations of dispossession in the Philippines to explore the governmental impact of land use planning on informal land use. Informal land use systems are displaced in favour of formal systems of property ownership as land use planning “renders technical” (Li) and territorializes (Vandergeest and Peluso, Sack) risk. It does this through case studies developed between 2014 and 2021, including interviews, document analysis and field work in Tacloban City and Santa Fe (Cebu).

Climate fragility risks and conflict emergence in Bangsamoro's Maguindanao province

Delina, Laurence L.; Cagoco-Guiam, Rufa; Gaviola, Jon; Pagkalinawan, Homer
(The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology)
IN24DelinaL

As climate change further intensifies to the level of an emergency in the Philippines, one of the world's most climate-vulnerable countries, many of the old drivers of conflict can resurface in the Bangsamoro region. An agriculture-dependent region, Bangsamoro is home to almost four million

poor and marginalized people and was the site of decades-old struggles and violent conflicts. Despite concerns about the linkages between conflicts and weather extremes due to climate change, the existing literature still lacks robust and empirical evidence on these links. This paper seeks to close this gap by examining the relationships between intense precipitations and prolonged droughts with the emergence of recorded conflicts, focusing on the Bangsamoro province of Maguindanao between 1960 and 2020. We used long-term climate and satellite data to understand the region's and Maguindanao's hydrological dynamics and land-use changes during the said period and complemented them with conflict- and gender-sensitive semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions with key community actors in Maguindanao. Here, we provide some evidence on the levels and histories of inequality, violence, and demographic shifts that came along with extreme changes in Maguindanao's weather conditions. We also identified some factors that increased the risk of violent conflicts beyond weather changes, including increases in food prices leading to local economic shocks, inconsistent political institutions, and low levels of economic development.

Violating Indigenous Peoples' Rights, Resisting Mega-Dam Projects: A Philippine Case Study

Talamayan, Fernan
(National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University)
IN39TalamayanF

Issues surrounding water reservoir construction and hydropower development provide evidence of the marginalization of indigenous peoples. This phenomenon is especially observable in the Philippines, where state-sponsored mega-dam projects often entail the encroachment of ancestral lands and violation of indigenous peoples' rights. Using the Global Atlas of Environmental Justice (EJAtlas) database, this study maps the mega-dam projects in the Philippines, mainly those that deny indigenous peoples' rights over water resources and sustainable livelihood. Particular attention is given to different forms of transgression, observing them as implications of what David Harvey (1974) described as the population-resource problem. After uncovering rampant violations of the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) principle and several incidences of red-tagging, the study found that the precarity of indigenous peoples' lives partly resulted from the state's urban-centric interpretation of the notion of the "common good." It also underlined the relationship between the state and various resistance movements across the country, demonstrating how the Philippine state asserts control over indigenous lands and how indigenous peoples and allies confront and resist power. In the end, the study echoed various activists and anthropologists' call to denormalize dispossession and end state repression of the indigenous

peoples.

Panel 3b at Room B: War and Historiography--Filipino and Japanese Perspectives on the Japanese Occupation in the Philippines

Panel Chair: Okada, Taihei
(The University of Tokyo)

Panel Discussant: Bolasco, Karina
(Ateneo de Manila University Press)

PA16OkadaT

Panel abstract:

Now that almost all the survivors are gone, the Asia Pacific War is sliding into the historical past each year. This panel reflects upon the history of research on the Japanese occupation period primarily in the Philippines and Japan. One of the most esteemed accomplishments in this field was the Filipino-Japanese joint research project funded by the Toyota Foundation in the early 90s, which culminated in a few book-length studies. 30 years since, the academic milieu surrounding the Japanese occupation is vastly different. This panel bridges the gap between the generation of scholars who participated in the Toyota Foundation project and the scholars who came thereafter. Aside from politics of memory, this panel explores how research on the Japanese occupation period is still important and relevant, what topics are left unexplored and how international joint research can be made possible in the third decade of the 21st century. (The brief historical background of the past 30 years will be presented at the opening remarks of the session.)

Looking back after seven decades: Recent books on the Japanese Occupation and World War II in the Philippines

Jose, Ricardo T.
(University of the Philippines, Diliman)

The period immediately before the Covid-19 pandemic coincided with the 70th and 75th anniversaries of World War II in the Philippines. Such key anniversaries are usually accompanied by numerous formal national and local commemorations, but these were complicated by political changes and the pandemic itself. Still, numerous books were published in the Philippines and the US concerning various aspects of the Japanese Occupation of and World War II in the Philippines. This paper will look into some of the key books written by Filipinos, Filipino-Americans and Americans in trying to either reexamine the war years or to break new ground. Notably, despite the accessibility of Japanese language material, few of these works have utilized primary Japanese

sources. Thus the importance of joint research in the manner of the 1990s Filipino-Japanese researches is extremely important.

Re-reading of the Historical Writings on the Battle of Manila 1945

Nagano, Yoshiko
(Kanagawa University, Professor Emeritus)

The Battle of Manila (February 3 to March 3, 1945) has been remembered as one of the most brutal battle fronts in Asia during World War II, together with the ones in Stalingrad, Berlin, and Warsaw in Europe. Various memoirs or narratives have been written in the Philippines on the massive atrocities that caused the death of approximately 100,000 Filipino citizens.

In this presentation, I first examine the Japanese perceptions on the Battle of Manila after World War II, by analyzing some writings published in Japan from the 1940s to the 1970s. By doing so, we may get some insight on how the Japanese initially tried to understand the Japanese invasions into Southeast Asia, albeit with their awkwardness and biases.

Second, I look into the recent Japanese scholars' efforts headed by Satoshi Nakano on the research of the Battle of Manila and refer to various in-depth research projects on the Japanese Occupation in the Philippines since the 1990s. For this purpose as well, Alfonso J. Aluit's *By Sword and Fire* (1994) and Richard Connaughton et al.'s *The Battle for Manila* (1995) are discussed. Through re-reading these two works, I would like to seek some common ground among Filipino and Japanese scholars for future research on the Battle of Manila as a manifestation of the imperial war between the two empires, the United States and Japan.

Filipino Collaboration and the Atrocities in the Japanese-occupied Philippines: Case Study in Tacloban, Leyte and Sagay, Negros Occidental

Ara, Satoshi
Ohtsuki City College

Wartime violence sometimes results in a kind of social division in local society. A large scale of foreign invasion and subsequent military control could not have been carried out without the collaboration of the locals in the occupied areas. As transpired in the Philippine-American war at the turn of 20th century in the Philippines, American colonial rule could not have been successful without the collaboration of the Filipino oligarchs. During the Japanese occupation of the Philippines, numerous Filipino civilians including the local officials in rural municipalities as well

as the poor such as minor merchants or landless peasants collaborated with the Japanese for their occupation policies, mostly focusing on the disciplinary activities for maintenance of law and order in the occupied areas of the country. They say that some of such collaborators induced the Kempeitai (Japanese Military Police), for example, to be brutal against their fellowmen. Examining one collaboration cases in Sagay, Negros Occidental, this study will show how some Filipino civilians, irrespective of being local elites or the poor, involved in wartime violence which brought about tortures and killing of civilians. It also shows how the rich collaborators exonerated from the disgrace of being a “local traitor” in the treason charges against them in People’s Court during the rehabilitation period after the war.

Focusing on Regions, Connecting Individuals: Cebu Japanese in Peace and War

Bersales, Jose Eleazar & Okada, Taihei
(University of San Carlos; The University of Tokyo)

This presentation focuses on a book-length narrative on Japanese in Cebu. The project entitled "The Japanese Community of Cebu in Peace and War (1900-1945)" started with the Sumitomo Foundation fund has developed into a two-man Filipino-Japanese joint research project. Given 78 years since the end of the Asia Pacific War and our focus on ordinary Japanese, there are obvious difficulties especially in finding descendants and locating relevant documents. There are also differences as to how the present generation should understand the Asia Pacific War in each society, Cebu and Japan at large. In Cebu, admittance of being the descendants of the old stock Japanese is still a sensitive issue. In Japan, centered in Tokyo, the war is rapidly becoming that of the past with thick documentation, especially with the postwar redress movements now moving into the dusk. In this presentation, we will talk about the behind-the-scenes of the book in the making and present the joint efforts we made as well as the difficulties we faced. In that way, perhaps, Filipino and Japanese scholars may find clues as to how we can utilize this painful past between the two peoples in search of a better future within and beyond the Philippines and Japan.

Protecting the Migrants or Protecting the Market? A Critical Review of Philippine Reform Regulations Governing Migrant Domestic Workers

Tigno, Jorge Villamor

(Department of Political Science, University of the Philippines, Diliman)

IN30TignoJ

The Philippines has always attempted to be proactive and creative in its efforts to protect its migrant workers particularly and especially those employed abroad in vulnerable occupations such as domestic or householder service workers (HSWs). Since the 1990s, the Philippine government has given paramount attention to promoting the protection and safety of Filipino women many of whom work as migrant HSWs as their numbers have increased dramatically over the years especially those going to the Middle East. In the wake of numerous reported instances of abuses and deaths of migrant HSWs from the Philippines, the government in 2007 initiated a set of reforms that set the conditions for migrant domestic workers leaving the country. This paper reviews several evaluation studies on the impact of the HSW reform package on the plight of migrant domestic workers from the Philippines. These evaluations reveal gaps between policy and reality as well as gaps between migrants' knowledge and understanding of the regulations. In the end, the paper questions whether such restrictive mechanisms offer effective relief to the migrants or serve mainly to foster and protect the lucrative market for Filipino HSWs.

Deployment or Integration? Negotiating Japanese Multiculturalism through the JFT Basic and the SSW

San Jose, Benjamin Arcena & Santos, Carlos L.

(Ateneo de Manila University)

IN31San JoseB

In 2019, Japan introduced the Specified Skilled Worker Program (SSW) which promised to address Japan's demand for skilled foreign human resources while providing a transparent recruitment process for labor migrants with provisions grounded on multicultural coexistence. With language proficiency a major requirement for deployment, this paper explores the newly created Japan Foundation Test for Basic Japanese (JFT- Basic), which is expected to be an efficient alternative to the Japanese Language Proficiency Test (JLPT). While the JLPT has been the standard to measure Japanese language proficiency, it entails more training and study hours.

Meanwhile, the JFT Basic measures the language proficiency needed to communicate in everyday work and life situations. Furthermore, since the examination is computerized and can be taken several times in a year, it assures fast results and the retaking of exams.

Other than analyzing the policy objectives, learning content, and testing process of the JFT Basic, this paper looks at intermediaries in the Philippines, consisting of recruitment agencies, training centers, and language schools, and their views on the prospects of the JFT Basic and Japanese multiculturalism. This paper argues that while Japan's language education and multiculturalism initiatives have lofty ideals, the SSW's recruitment and training policies highlight that the pressure of deployment often outweighs the goals of multiculturalism and integration.

Migrant Bride Seminars and the Sending State in Cross-Border Marriages: The Philippine Case

Encinas-Franco, Jean

(Department of Political Science, University of the Philippines Diliman)

IN64Encinas-FrancoJ

The Philippines is one of the world's top sources of migrant brides since the 1970s and 1980s. While the literature on 'mail-order brides' and later on, cross-border marriages, has dealt with this phenomenon, the focus is on lived experiences of migrants and their narratives of agency and disempowerment in host countries. There is scant attention on the sending state, particularly on how it controls and regulates its migrant brides. This focus is consistent with migration literature that often treats sending states as having little agency in the politics of migration. However, such a view constructs the state as neutral arbiters of migrant bride flows, which is not the case for the Philippines which has built an elaborate bureaucracy dealing with the process of bride export. This paper critically examines the manner in which the Philippines deals with the process of sending Filipino brides abroad, particularly to South Korea. Because of issues of tracking, fraudulent marriages, and domestic violence, the Philippines, as a 'model' in migration management, has initiated pre-departure orientation seminars, counseling, and laws protecting migrant brides. Drawing on policy analysis, participant observations, and interviews, this paper finds that these processes reify women's femininity and their role as "'maternal citizens'" in host societies. While on the one hand, these seminars seek to 'protect' migrant brides, findings suggest that it uncritically accepts host societies' gender ideology and assimilationist projects, in a bid to downplay state-sponsored migration. The paper hopes to contribute to a fuller understanding of the role of the sending state in facilitating cross-border marriages and the ways that these gendered processes affect women.

Pagpangayaw sa Dutang Ginsaad: The Migration and Settlement of Ilonggos in Tacurong, Mindanao, 1930s-1970s

Arellano, Bernardo III, Muerong
(University of the Philippines Los Baños)
IN25ArellanoB

Mindanao in southern Philippines has become the home of multiple cultures, particularly called the “tri-people” in literature, which is composed of the Moros, the “Kristyano” Filipino Settlers, and the Lumad or indigenous peoples. However, the island was predominantly a Moro and Lumad, with unsuccessful attempts of the Spanish colonial forces in subjugating the Mindanaoan sultanates into the Spanish Crown. It was during the entry of the United States that the migration and settlement of Mindanao came into fruition, through land settlement programs that encouraged the Filipinos from Luzon and the Visayas to migrate and develop the land. The study will focus on the historical migration and settlement of the Ilonggos of Western Visayas to the present-day city of Tacurong in Sultan Kudarat Province immediately after World War II up to the 1960s. It will explore and divulge the factors that led to the massive migration of the Ilonggos in the city, which has altered the social dynamics of central and the rest of post-World War II Mindanao.

Panel 3d at Room D: Individual Papers on Representation I

Panel Moderator and Discussant: Sugaya, Nariko

Japan and Japanese Representations in the Sakdal Newspapers in the Philippines, 1930-1937

Samoza, Sheila Cardona
(University of the Philippines Baguio)
IN19SamozaS

In a strong desire of Filipinos to achieve independence, various social movements appeared in 1930s. Movements’ success depended on their activities, principles, and ideological underpinnings, yet, consisted of many suspicions and intrigues. Particularly, the Sakdal, led by Benigno Ramos, was quickly characterized as pro- Japanese in orientation. Several accounts labelled the Sakdalistas as traitors to Philippine independence, significantly impacting their image in Philippine history.

However, a careful evaluation of Sakdal weekly reveals new information about Sakdalistas’ identities as a movement and their goals toward independence. This study traced the narratives

formed from the Sakdalistas' perspectives on Japan and the Japanese. By using historical representations, this study discussed themes exhibited in the Sakdal weekly newspaper written by Sakdalistas through their editorial articles. It also attempted to locate significant shifts on these representations during their publication from 1930 to 1937.

Considering Sakdalistas' voices, the study utilized textual analysis method. This attempted to categorize the representations as provided by 11 themes including Japan's good governance, economic development, cultural values, power in the global setting, ideological power, and Japanese influential factor on Philippine independence and involvement in Sakdal uprising. Articles show that Pan-Asianism mainly contributed to how Sakdalistas admired Japan in its overall image. The study concluded that the representation of Sakdalistas on Japan's role in Philippine Independence depended on the changing political climate at that time and the movement's core guiding principles. The Sakdalistas were sincere in the path toward Philippine Independence, making it possible to look for immense assistance from Japan and the Japanese.

Comparative Analysis on the Photographic Self-Presentations of the Top Philippine Universities in their Official Websites

Resurreccion, Analiza Dalisay
(De La Salle Lipa)
IN20ResurreccionA

This paper is a visual analysis on photographs that were gathered from the main and secondary pages of the websites of the Philippines' top four higher educational institutions (HEIs), namely University of the Philippines Diliman (UPD), Ateneo De Manila University (ADMU), De La Salle University (DLSU), and University of Santo Tomas (UST). Specifically, this paper used denotative reading, analysis of visual grammar, and connotative reading on the photographs to ascertain how each of these four Philippine HEIs represented their self-images in contradistinction with each other in terms of their teaching, research, extension, internationalization, campus and facilities, and student life, as well as their overall positioning. This paper was able to establish that UPD has strongest self-representation in teaching, and campus and facilities; ADMU in campus and facilities, and teaching; DLSU in teaching and student life; and UST in student life, and campus and facilities. This paper was also able to establish that UPD has the weakest self-representation in extension and internationalization; ADMU in research and extension; DLSU in extension and internationalization; and UST in research and internationalization. This paper is significant as it is the first publication that analyzes the websites of Philippine HEIs and even of Philippine corporations, while contributing to meager international literature on websites of HEIs and corporations. By looking at individual and collective self-representations of the top Philippine

HEIs, this paper aims to gather insights on the status of Philippine higher education including the challenges it faces.

The ‘Unfinished Revolution’ Project in 21st Century Philippine Mass Media and Politics

Domingo, Luis Zuriel Parial
(University of the Philippines Baguio)
IN37DomingoL

In the last two decades, at least ten historical films have been produced centered on the characters, stories, and themes of the Philippine Revolution (1896-1902). At the same time, selected local and national politicians have capitalized on the idea of the said revolution for political/electoral use. This study is an interdisciplinary and critical investigation that examines how contemporary mass media and political actors capitalized on and exploited the Philippine Revolution. Reynaldo Ileto (1993) termed such nostalgia and recollection of the Philippine Revolution for such purposes as the ‘Unfinished Revolution’ framework/project. Since the granting of independence in 1946, Filipino historians have long treated the revolutionary period as the most significant event in Philippine history; Filipinos, in turn, regarded its importance and significance related to nation-building and identity. The use of the said framework is not new to Philippine mass media and politics. In the post-war period, the ‘Unfinished Revolution’ framework was used by state actors and various social forces in mobilizing the Filipino people for collective action and inflaming nationalism. This study is also advised on the same framework but repurposed on selected mass media films and political actors in recent Philippine history. I argue that the repurposing of the country’s revolutionary spirit in select historical films in the 21st century unintentionally endorsed authoritarianism and normalized patriotic masculinity that played a significant part in the electoral performance of a few certain candidates in the last nine years.

Comparative perspectives on ‘Living Well’ in the Global South: Buen Vivir and Ginhawa

Heriberto, Ruiz Tafoya & Perez, C. Marc Raymond
(Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University; University of the Philippines, Diliman)
IN81TafoyaH

This article conducts a comparative analysis of the concepts of Buen Vivir—living well, life in fullness—in Latin America (Acosta, 2009; Gudynas, 2011; Bautista 2020) and Ginhawa—vital spirit, well-being, comfortable life—in the Philippines (Mercado, 1991; Tan, 2012; Muyco 2016).

These concepts gained relevance for social movements, governments and academics in the context of the conjunction of simultaneous ecological, economic and political crises synthesized by the crisis of "developmentalism" (Escobar, 1992). The comparison between the Latin American and Philippine categories related to 'Living well' is relevant as there is a historical connection between both regions and, despite different political trajectories, both retain cultural similarities in terms of religion, social and economic systems that make the comparison worthwhile. The comparative analysis is based on literature review in Spanish, English and Tagalog, as well as interviews with poor people in the periphery of Mexico City and Manila. The result of the analysis reveals that Buen Vivir is an ethico-political category that focuses on the macro-social elements of living well. For example, the Buen Vivir proposal influenced constitutional enactments and government program reforms in Ecuador and Bolivia, and territorial autonomies in several Latin American countries (Acosta 2009, Escobar 2020). However, Ginhawa is a psycho-spiritual category that focuses on the micro-social elements of good living—e.g. in people's reaction after typhoons and during moments of economic distress. Despite the differences, Buen Vivir and Ginhawa have points of connection in terms of people's spiritual attitude towards mother earth and in the communitarian basis of their social organization, solidarity and resistance against state and corporate powers.

Keywords: Living Well, Wellness, Buen Vivir, Ginhawa, Latin America, Philippines

Panel 3e at Room E: Thickening and Meddling?: Multiple Links between the Philippines and China
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Panel Chair: Takagi, Yusuke
(GRIPS)
PA13TakagiY

Panel abstract:

In the last few years, great power competition has become a common topic among worldwide. In the Philippines, this issue of great power competition has become more salient due to vacillating stance of the president towards China. While area studies scholars have studied Chineseness as an issue of national or ethnic identity, the diplomatic relations between the Philippines and China need to be further explored. In this panel, we examine the multiple linkages between the Philippines and China, exploring the Chinese government's approach towards political competition, media discourse, Chinese diplomacy locally, and the Philippine government's "long game". Using the case of China's relationship with Rodrigo Duterte and PDP-Laban, Camba argues that there are limits to China's ability to co-opt political elites in the Global South. Gloria scrutinizes how the Philippine mainstream media crafts dominant themes that effectively

represent China's public diplomacy in the Philippines. He offers additional insights on how the media could influence the persistent negative mass perceptions of Chinese influence in the Philippines. Llanto zooms in Philippine-China relations at the local level in Northern Philippines including Ilocos and Cagayan where the Chinese government established a consulate office and has expanded the ties with local elite. Takagi traces the development of the cabinet-level committee to consider the implication of UNCLOS in the Philippines, which has become an institutional foundation of the Philippines' legal battle against China. Multiple linkages do not necessarily guarantee stable relations. Instead, they may provide an analysis on the various dynamics that impact Philippine-China relations. This panel aims to shed new light on Philippine-China relations and highlight the agency of actors within the Philippines .

The enemy of my enemy is my friend: China, Duterte, and PDP-Laban

Camba, Alvin

(Josef Korbel School of International Studies, Denver University)

My paper examines how the People's Republic of China (PRC) engages political elites and deals with political competition in the Global South. Specifically, I situate this paper in case the Philippines, examining the specific case of the PRC's engagement with Rodrigo Duterte (2016-2022) and Partido Demokratiko Pilipino-Lakas ng Bayan (PDP-Laban). Using this specific case, I argue that there are limits to the PRC's ability to co-opt political elites in the Global South. These limits can be explained by the PRC's institutional structure to largely work with leaders in power, an outcome of China's own non-interference principle, and also the need to adhere to the political preferences of their host country partners, which are often zero-sum choices. Specifically, after Duterte won the presidency in 2016, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) engaged the PDP-Laban in various exchanges, such as party building, cadre training, and indoctrination. At the same time, the PRC and CCP maintained a strong relationship with Duterte and his political faction. In 2020, the PDP-Laban split into two factions with one supporting Manny Pacquiao and other belonging to Duterte. In this case, the PRC supported Duterte, disengaging with the PDP-Laban and limiting their interaction. I illustrate this episode using interviews with party elites and local brokers in the Philippines.

Qualifying Influence: A discursive analysis of China's public diplomacy as represented in Philippine news media

Gloria, Enrico

(Department of Political Science, University of the Philippines Diliman)

Chinese influence saw significant headways in the Philippines, as exemplified by institutionalized public diplomacy efforts in the past six years under the Duterte administration. Likewise, Philippine mainstream news outlets also saw more news coverage as they engaged in a more amplified focus on China's public diplomacy efforts. This paper evaluates the Philippine media's coverage and reporting of these public diplomacy efforts and how the Filipino audience has engaged with the media's dominant discourses. It is the assumption of this paper that Filipino mass perceptions of China's engagement with the country can also be influenced by the media's various mechanisms of impact. A discourse analysis of the mainstream news outlets' reporting and coverage of three critical public diplomacy events in the past six years—Duterte's 2016 first official visit to China, the Chinese embassy's 'Iisang Dagat' tribute, and the unveiling of the Estrella-Pantaleon bridge—will be presented. This will be complemented by a content analysis of the Filipino masses' engagement as reflected in social media. With the Philippines being a top social media user globally, online footprint could act as a useful barometer for inspecting how the Filipino masses have engaged with the media's discourses. This research will also process-trace how the salient themes from the media's reporting of these events impact how Filipinos perceive China's engagement and, therefore, its influence in the Philippines. Ultimately, this research seeks to contribute to the existing literature on Chinese influence, focusing on domestic imperatives in recipient countries that prove crucial in mediating its impact.

All Politics is Local: The Nexus of Philippine-China Relations at a Local Level in the Northern Philippines

Llanto, Jesus

(Independent scholar)

Chinese presences are not only in national media or in diplomacy. They have appeared in local politics, business and society. The links with China at a local level have been still understudied, though some may assert that the Chinese government strengthened its tie with President Rodrigo Duterte not in Manila but in Davao, where the Chinese government established the Consulate General's Office. After reviewing the existing literature discussing Philippine-China relations at the local level, this research zooms into the growing presence of Chinese public sector and non-public sector actors establishing ties with local government and society in the northern Philippines,

including the Ilocos Region and Cagayan. Acting individually or as agents of the Chinese government, these actors have allocated their time and resources to nurture relations with local government units in Ilocos Norte, as well as other neighboring provinces. The research focuses on these actors' relationships and engagements with the region from the early 2000s. Since then, China has cultivated some local government links with its Philippine counterparts, and China established in Laoag City, the capital of Ilocos Norte Province, a consulate office that has jurisdiction over the 15 provinces in three regions in Northern Philippines in 2007. This paper scrutinizes various activities of the Chinese Consulate Office, local commercial networks, including casino and cruise ship businesses absorbing Chinese tourists, and a China-funded irrigation project under the "Build Build Build" project of the Duterte administration.

UNCLOS and the DFA: Institutional Foundation of the Legal Battleground with China

Takagi, Yusuke
(GRIPS)

Institutional dimensions of Philippine China relations have been understudied. Understandably, China's power play reminds us of realism in international relations. Besides, most of the scholars in Philippine studies have underestimated institutions' role in politics in general. Against this backdrop, this paper argues that the Philippine government, especially the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA), creates institutional foundations on which the government faces assertive China in the South China Sea. The legal foundations allowed the Philippines to bring the case on the South China Sea into the international arena in 2013. The Philippine government worked for them not specifically to deal with China but to implement the UNCLOS since the 1980s. The Philippine government established the Cabinet Committee on the Treaty on the Law of the Sea in 1981 to examine the implication of the UNCLOS. It revised the committee several times until it transformed it into a National Coastal Watch System (NCWS) with the Philippine Coast Guard as an implementation arm. Until the government established the NCWS, the DFA played a role of the secretariat of the preceding committees despite several organizational transformations. As a part of legal preparation, the Philippine government led by the DFA also passed the Archipelagic Law of 2009. By tracing the evolving roles played by the DFA, this paper sheds new light on the institutional dimension of Philippine China relations.

Community Pantries Phenomenon in the Philippines

Canceran, Delfo Cortina
(De La Salle University)
IN03CanceranD

This paper delves on the community pantry system in the Philippines. Thus, the research question can be stated in the following: How do we account for the sprouting of the community pantries in the country? The theoretical framework is an interdisciplinary attempt to gather relevant concepts or theories from the different social sciences perspectives such as social movements in political science, social identity in social psychology and personal initiative in social organization. Due to the prolonged coronavirus pandemic, many people get impoverished. Some businesses have closed down and many workers are laid off. The Philippine government has been indecisive, if not insensitive on the plight of the people. Thus, the community pantries have emerged and established in response to the starvation of the people. The community pantry is a complex phenomenon and multiple perspectives are needed to understand it. Thus, different theories and concepts derived from social sciences are deployed to explain such phenomenon. Through contagion theory, we can state that the community pantries have scattered in different parts of the country due mainly to the imitation or reproduction of other concerned citizens on the plight of the starving people. This phenomenon started with a personal initiative by a single person and then through the media, the news about the pantry circulated and multiplied in different areas of the country. Other leaders and organizers have mobilized their capitals to cup up these pantries. The initial personal initiative has transformed itself into a collective behavior or action of different groups. The community pantries waned as the lockdown is relaxed and people have returned to work.

Key words: capital, collective behavior or action, corona virus pandemic, lockdown, personal initiative social identity

Irregular Filipino Migrants and the COVID-19 Pandemic

Bongapat, Gladys Fusingan
(Graduate School of International Development, Nagoya University)
IN17BongapatG

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected almost everyone, and it has also brought out the vulnerability and coping mechanisms of some migrants. This study explores the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on irregular Filipino migrants in Japan. It utilizes an ethnographic approach, where data was gathered from participants in Chiba, Japan using participant observation and oral history methods. Further, content analysis was employed in interpreting the collected data. It discusses irregular Filipino migrants' perspectives about citizenship in Japan and its relationship to their everyday politics during the pandemic. I argue that irregular Filipino migrants manifest "perceived" autonomy and resiliency during the COVID-19 pandemic despite the limitations of their status because through their habitation in Japan as irregulars, they have developed their subjectivity which primarily revolves around their personal dignity and economic significance. Their lack of legal citizenship has laid the foundation for their self-reliance. Contrary to abundant literature emphasizing the roles of migrant-supporting NGOs, my findings reveal that the participants have not received assistance and protection from any formal organizations. Further, I argue that the stability of their occupation plays a crucial role in the irregular Filipino migrants' perception of autonomy and resiliency. Finally, I contend that their perception of autonomy and resiliency work for and against them. At the outset, their everyday politics illustrates how the participants strategize to subsist and achieve better living conditions. However, even if they consider themselves to be in a stable condition, the broader structures continue to pose constraints on them.

The COVID-19 Pandemic's Impact on Philippine Civil Society: Uncovering Longstanding and New Issues

Juliano, Hansley Adriano
(Nagoya University)
IN21JulianoH

In what ways has the COVID-19 pandemic impacted the operations of civil society organizations CSOs in the Philippines? To what extent are these issues a) specifically caused by the pandemic; or b) already longstanding even before the current crises? The current presentation is an exploratory attempt at analyzing the internal management of civil society/non-government organizations. The literature

assumes civil society organizations (CSOs) and social movements (SMs) have differing priorities for survival and constituency-building. In the Philippines, however, identity and operational modes between CSOs and SMs overlap due to a) shared ideological and policy priorities; b) the complementarity and shared history of certain NGOs and movements; and c) the shrinking of constituencies to individual organizations.

Interviews were conducted with specific types of organizations (labor-oriented, rural-sector oriented, church-based and think-tanks), consistent with the historical and strategic overlaps. I demonstrate that all types of organizations were experiencing organizational issues even prior to the pandemic—mostly in seeking additional non-state and public support. These coincided with the dramatic shift in civil society-government relations under the Aquino and Duterte administrations. However, I also argue that instead of assuming that solely either the type, ideologies or motivations of the organization will cause ease or difficulty in its operational shifts, I instead argue that a nexus of these factors can aid or hamper an organization's ability to tide crises, as shown by their pandemic experiences. I also highlight that advocating for larger constituencies (especially if they are already politically marginalized or persecuted) can intensify pandemic-related organizational setbacks. These can point to larger resiliency issues faced by CSOs in the Philippines and worldwide—especially as the “new normal” in the Philippines proceeds under the second Marcos administration.

Filipino Technical Interns in Coastal Japan during COVID-19 Pandemic

Toring, Romeo Jr. Jumao-as
(Hiroshima University)
IN27ToringR

The Japanese government's Technical Intern Training Program (TITP), which started in 1993, allows foreign “interns” to temporarily work in Japan to transfer skills, technologies, and knowledge to their home countries. However, labor groups criticized the program as a scheme to mitigate Japan's aging population and labor crisis by employing foreigners from developing countries. Scholars have documented several human rights cases of abuse indicating forced labor—deceptive recruitment, debt traps, limited communications, financial penalties, withholding of assets and wages, unjust dismissals, physical violence, excessive overtime, and other hazardous arrangements, which are prevalent among TITP employers. This research contributes to the corpus of empirical data of “technical interns” (TI) in Japan, mainly Filipinos working in shipping and manufacturing industries in coastal cities along the Inland Sea of the Chugoku region. Aside from documenting the humanitarian concerns faced by TIs, one key element of this paper

is exploring how the pandemic protocols have affected the socio-economic conditions of Filipino TIs, particularly on the restrictions of domestic and international movements. By utilizing ethnographic techniques – semi-structured in-depth interviews and focused group discussions, this research aims to demonstrate how disasters like the pandemic can disrupt, mitigate, or exacerbate existing exploitative power structures that limit human (im)mobilities.

Keywords: Technical Interns, Filipino migrants, Japanese labor conditions, COVID19 pandemic

Panel 4b at Room B: The Politics and Economics of Philippine Authoritarianism: Revisionist Historiography for 20th Century Philippine Historiography

Panel Chair: Claudio, Lisandro E.

(Department of South and Southeast Asian Studies, University of California, Berkeley)

PA19ClaudioL

Panel abstract:

"Scholars of the Philippines have spilt much ink in recent years exploring the origins and effects of Philippine authoritarianism, often focusing on the origins of authoritarianism during the Commonwealth period and the poor performance of the national economy under the Marcos administration a half century later. These narratives adopt similar, but insufficiently explanatory narratives that are pervasive in Philippine historiography, including the closely-related themes of patron-client relations, crony capitalism, and bossism.

In response to the conference theme's call to "revisit old themes with new lenses", this panel explores new directions for examining the relationship between the state and economy in 20th-century Philippine history, with an eye toward understanding how the two developed at times in tandem and at others independently of one another. Relevant questions include: Does a more robust understanding of economic change also help us understand the rise of authoritarianism better? Are there new spatial frames and new approaches to periodization that can inform our analysis? Whose voices need to be incorporated into the discussion? How did the development of the Philippine state in the 20th century shape the 21st century?

This panel seeks new directions for a revisionist historiography of the Philippines, by advancing a more nuanced understanding of the complex interplay between state-making and economic transformations. In doing so, these papers also highlight the need for historians of the Philippines to review and challenge long-standing notions about Philippine authoritarianism, a task that is increasingly important now as politicians from dictatorships-past return to Malacañang."

Pacification Through Pineapple: The Role of the Del Monte Plantation in American Colonialism in Mindanano

Acosta, Inigo Chotirawe

(Department of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin-Madison)

This paper examines the role of landlessness in Mindanao as a new spatial frame in understanding the rise of authoritarianism and land inequality in Philippine state formation. Using the Del Monte plantation in Bukidnon as a case study, I argue that pineapple plantations like Del Monte were part of the American colonial government's incursion into Mindanao by acting as an agricultural colony to aid in the pacification of non-Christian Indigenous populations. The acquisition of land was also aided by a valuable alliance between company executives, national government politicians, local landowners, and the Philippine constabulary. This paper also argues that American "agribusiness" companies, as represented by Del Monte, set a precedent for arbitrary and top-down land acquisitions that has impacted land, indigenous peoples', and local government issues up to the present. Using Deborah Thomas' concept of garrison politics, this paper will aim to connect the Philippines with Caribbean studies of patronage politics as originating from plantation structures established during colonial rule.

Rubi's Escape: Land, Law, and Progressive Conservatism in the development of a Philippine postcolony, 1916 – 1941

Cororaton, Claire D.

(Department of History, Cornell University)

This paper analyzes the legal case Rubi vs Provincial Board of Mindoro (1919) as a prelude for Manuel L. Quezon's Social Justice Program in the 1930s. On December 4, 1917, the Provincial Governor of Mindoro ordered the Mangyans in the township of Naujan and Pola to be placed in a reservation on Naujan Lake. One of the individuals, Rubi, escaped, and was detained by the local sheriff. In a contested decision, the Philippine Supreme Court resorted to an expansive notion of police power to argue that the Mangyans' "confinement in reservations...does not constitute slavery and involuntary servitude" and was for the benefit of "public welfare". I argue that this case is crucial for understanding the logics of Public Land Laws during the US colonial period, particularly the Insular and the Commonwealth Government's approach to tenure problems after 1916. The Rubi decision does not just concern "indigenous peoples" of the Philippines, nor can it be fully understood within racial or religious frameworks. Instead, it indexes how a "Filipinizing" bureaucracy imagined the relationship between government, economy, and individual civil liberties in the creation of a post-colony. The Philippine state

adopted an aggressive and militarist approach to creating agriculturalists in pursuit of an ideal of a self-sustaining, civic-minded farmer. This entailed the combination of a moralistic critique of laissez-faire economics with state-planned national economic development, mobilizing frameworks of duty, progress, and productivity. The creation of an ideal Filipino agrarian citizenry informs and persists in future permutations of state-driven corporatism and development today.

Research under Duress: State-Directed Science and Technology under the Marcos Years

Pante, Michael Domingo

(Department of History, Ateneo de Manila University)

Academics had to adjust how they conducted research during Ferdinand Marcos's authoritarian regime. During this period, Marcos wanted to align scientific research in ways that helped legitimize his rule as a non-elected president, following his declaration of martial law in 1972. The regime also sought to make the social science community a state mouthpiece to articulate its ideology. A complex network of research-oriented bodies did emerge in the succeeding years, including the Development Academy of the Philippines, the Philippine Center for Advanced Studies, and the Philippine Institute for Development Studies. The same level of increased support for research and knowledge-producing institutions under martial law was seen in the natural sciences. In 1976, the National Academy of Science and Technology was established, while the role of the National Science Development Board in directing the development of science in the country was greatly enhanced when it was reorganized as the National Science and Technology Authority in 1982. These massive administrative changes in science governance evinced the importance of research in the sustainability of the regime, which tried to deploy so-called innovations, such as "green agriculture" and nuclear power, as a way to show that the country enjoyed a progressive economy under the New Society. Yet, this relationship between academia and the state was not that simple; even under the Marcos regime, there were scientists and academics who decided to make a stand on issues such as nuclear power and environmental degradation, even if that meant going against the regime.

Re-examining the role of crony capitalism in Philippine historiography

Bassett, John McCann

(Department of History, University of Wisconsin-Madison)

The shadow of rent seeking in the Philippines is long, especially in historical analyses of the

country's economic underperformance in the 20th century. In this paper, however, I argue that these claims are overblown. Through a review of the relevant economic literature and a re-analysis of the theory of rent-seeking in the context of Philippine historiography, this paper argues that historians writing about rent seeking in the Philippines have consistently overestimated its negative impacts on the national economy due to a misunderstanding of the underlying economic theory. This error, though seemingly minor, has focused historians' attention on characters rich in wealth and drama but lacking in theoretical significance. The impact of this error has been profound. It has enshrined the narrative of crony capitalism in the political discourse, despite consensus among economists that it is a poor explanation for the Philippines' economic performance. In response, this paper seeks to advance the scholarly discourse by bringing historical analyses of Philippine economics in line with mainstream economic literature, which considers rent-seeking a minor player in a more nuanced and comprehensive history.

Panel 4c at Room C: Individual papers on Migration III

Panel Moderator and Discussant: Seki, Koki

Filipinos in diaspora: Exploring sense of belonging and citizenship in the host country among Filipinos in Taiwan

Agonos, Mariam Jayne, Macafe
(University of the Philippines Diliman)
IN08AgonosM

Migration has already become part of the Filipino culture, and its continuity and expansion contribute to growth of the already visible Filipino diaspora. Being part of a diaspora provides a space for migrants to reinvent their identity as they seek their own fortune and experience a sense of adventure in a different social setting. On the other hand, the continuity of Filipinos in diaspora also suggests an “involuntary displacement from homeland” and subsequently, “alienation from host land”, either of which evokes victimhood of the individual (Aguilar, 2015). Both perspectives may be coming from opposite poles, and this indicates the spectrum of perspectives and experiences of Filipinos in diaspora. This qualitative study seeks to illustrate how Filipinos in diaspora pursue and achieve sense of belonging and citizenship given the context of the host country. The study argues that Filipinos employ conscious and intentional individual actions (human agency) alongside their respective social networks (social capital) in achieving sense of belonging and manifesting citizenship in their journey within the host country, particularly in Taiwan. As a phenomenological study, this research emphasizes the need to involve and recognize the Filipinos in diaspora in understanding and subsequently fulfilling their needs. The continuity

of migration may not stop anytime soon, but this does not mean that individuals remain complacent with the structures that persist; rather, there must be an active effort to seek actions to help these Filipinos and include them in the battle for their safety and security as their individual agencies are recognized.

Roman Cariaga and the Invention of the Filipino American: Sexual Citizenship, Nationalism, and History in 1930s Hawai‘i

Matsumoto, Issay
(University of Southern California)
IN66MatsumotoI

This presentation examines the categorization and visualization of the “Filipino American” in 1930s Hawai‘i, one of the earliest instances of hyphenated Asian American identity. I focus on a 1936 master’s thesis by Filipino anthropologist Roman Cariaga, later published in 1937 by the Filipino Public Relations Bureau as *The Filipinos in Hawaii*. I argue that through the figure of the Filipino American, Cariaga, the Filipino Public Relations Bureau, and local Philippine and white American elites in Hawai‘i who sponsored the thesis’s publication, sought to reform the sexual citizenship of Filipino/as in Hawai‘i by representing a group predominantly composed of single male migrant laborers as a community of settled families. Representing Filipino American sexual citizenship through anthropological study and photography, Cariaga and elite Filipino/as shored up local Americanism that justified U.S. occupation in Hawai‘i, while also mobilizing for Philippine independence following the 1934 Tydings-McDuffie Act. Considering the invention of the “Filipino American” during the 1930s through Philippine migrants’ self-representations shows how ideas about U.S. colonial possessions in the Pacific formed in relation to one another, according to the sexual politics of U.S. exclusion and Philippine nationalism. Furthermore, the case of hyphenated Filipino American identity in Hawai‘i expands theorizations of sexual citizenship beyond nation-state-based belonging. During the 1930s, Filipino American sexual citizenship in Hawai‘i was also defined by its colonial and transnational dimensions.

Transnational Scavenging and User-Content Creation of Filipino Migrants on YouTube

Villota, Alleson II Decena
(University of Tokyo)
IN67VillotaA

Advancements in information and communications technology have profoundly impacted the way migrants articulate their identities and experiences. In particular, the advent of Internet-enabled, video-recording capable hand-held devices, as well as the Web 2.0 social media platforms, provided affordances for the migrants to articulate, self-represent, and circulate—through audio-visual user-created contents—their lived experiences and everyday practices as Filipino migrants. Because of the user-friendly features of these technologies and platforms, it has become possible for an average person to become a content producer (a portmanteau of producer and consumer). This paper critically examines one of the prominent tropes of user-created content of Filipino migrant cum content creators on YouTube, i.e., “dumpster diving.” As of this writing, the most viewed “dumpster diving” content of a Filipino migrant has more than three million views and more than 3,600 comments. A simple google search using the search words “dumpster+diving+pinoy+ofw” will generate at least 179,000 results. Using a combination of big data analytics, natural language processing, and conventional visual research methods, this research looks at images and discursive practices of the Filipino migrants by which the concepts of migration, waste, and scavenging are negotiated, challenged and reconstituted through user-content creation practices.

Sonic Agencies and Filipinx Intimacies in the Diaspora

Casey Mecija
(York University)
IN78MecijaC

In this presentation, I consider how sound offers a methodological framework that can uniquely register modes of care, collectivity, and desire that may be otherwise rendered unintelligible. In doing so, I offer a theory of “queer sound” that expands on how sonicity might be used as a conceptual resource for making sense of the affective and psychic lives of diasporic communities, particularly Filipinx. I emphasize how the queer valences of sound can contest histories of racialization, colonialism, and their gendered aspects. In them, we might take notice of empathies and capacities for care that are otherwise repressed or disregarded. In offering discussion of how this works, my presentation includes examples of transpacific aesthetic expression, such as music,

viral new media such as a YouTube karaoke performance, and other sounds that may be characterized as coincidental or mundane. These sonic moments offer insight into the many ways that diasporic people practice care, enliven creativity, and repair from colonial violence, across multiple geographic spaces such as Canada and the Philippines.

<p>Panel 4d at Room D: Representations of the Filipina in the Public and Private Spheres in the 19th to the 20th Centuries</p>
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Panel Chair: Alfaro, Ma. Rita Lourdes Arce
(Ateneo de Manila University)

PA09AlfaroM

Panel abstract:

Works on the history of women have often been characterized by tensions. How she is represented, primarily through lenses that are altogether male, illustrate processes that have contributed to her exclusion. While this, in itself, constitutes an integral part of the Filipina's story, even more important, are the ways in which she manages to negotiate and contest prevalent patriarchal narratives. How she asserts her agency lies at the very heart of the Filipino woman's narrative.

Drawing inspiration from this, the papers in this panel interrogate the representations of the Filipina from the 19th to 20th centuries. The overall aim of the papers is to demonstrate how women have been misrepresented by the “male gaze” and to assert the centrality of women as they engage in both the private and public spheres of Filipino life.

The first paper by Alfaro aims to explain the Filipina’s political invisibility was laid down through a process that can be traced back to the imposition of legal codes by various colonizers.

Jose’s research, on the other hand, seeks the Filipino woman's inclusion in the chronicles of the Philippine Revolution by examining how she was previously misrepresented in historical writings. The third paper of the panel written by Reguindin-Estella investigates the Filipina’s socio-civic participation by situating social work in the Philippines within the ambit of the emerging women’s movement.

Finally, Wani-Obias's study interrogates societal norms in the representation of the Filipino mother and aims to analyze emerging perspectives of domesticity with regard to motherhood.

From Invisibility to Visibility: The Filipina Woman and the Law from the 19th to the 20th centuries

Alfaro, Ma. Rita Lourdes Arce
(Ateneo de Manila University)

Tackling the law as a gendered sphere, this research seeks to examine the seeming invisibility of

the Filipino woman in public and private laws of the Philippines. This paper attempts to bring to light the Filipina's inclusion and exclusion from colonial laws first brought by Spain to its colonies in the 1880s, to the first mention of the term "Filipina" in the Japanese-sponsored Philippine constitution of the 1940s, and the pursuit of Filipina civil and political liberties towards the twentieth century under American auspices and in post-colonial Philippines.

This analysis will be carried out by a closer look at the provisions of the laws -constitutions, civil, and commercial laws, that governed the Filipino people as a whole, from the 19th to the 21st centuries, and scrutinize the Filipino woman's visibility or invisibility in these legal spaces, and how she, as a subject of the law, negotiated these spaces.

This research is important in the study of the intersection of history, gender, and the law made more imperative by the realization that these colonial laws continue to be in force in present-day Philippines and have yet to be subjected to an overhaul -through amendments, to include the Filipina woman whom it has neglected for the last 300 years.

From "Entertainers" to Generals: Revisiting Women's Representations in the Philippine Revolution

Jose, Mary Dorothy De Lara
(University of the Philippines Manila)

Filipino women played various roles in the Philippine Revolution of 1896. Known as Katipuneras, they served as soldiers, spies, messengers, document-keepers, flag-makers, strategists, guards, and nurses, among others. While their participation in the revolution has been written by historians in textbooks and biographical works alike, a closer look at these writings would tell us that they were not only underrepresented but misrepresented. This could be attributed to the social milieu where the stereotypical portrayal of women as inferior to men was dominant. As the women's movement gained strength and recognition over time, the images of women in historiography have also changed towards a more critical view of their roles in the revolution.

This paper aims to examine the changing perspectives on women in the Philippine Revolution then and now, from the writings of pioneer historians such as Gregorio Zaide, Teodoro Agoncillo, and Renato Constantino, among others, to more recent works on women by the younger generation of historians such as Atoy Navarro, Janet Reguindin-Estella, Mary Jane Rodriguez-Tatel, and Nancy Kimuell-Gabriel, to name a few. Using the archival research method while utilizing a feminist perspective, this study aims to compare and contrast women's representations in the Philippine Revolution then and now to uncover continuities and changes in how they were depicted by historians and biographers. The analysis will be contextualized in the development of the women's movement in the Philippines to see if the continuities and changes coincide with the

emerging trends in women's fight for gender equality.

Women as Social Workers: Feminist Movements and their Roles in the Institutionalization of Social Work in the Philippines

Reguindin-Estella, Janet
(Ateneo de Manila University)

The early part of the 20th century witnessed the establishment of various feminist movements in the Philippines. These movements aimed to give women the right and power to participate in political and social affairs. Often, these women's organizations are associated with the struggle of women to fight for their right to suffrage. However, a closer look at their initial programs and activities would show that these were characterized by social service and philanthropy.

This paper is an attempt to trace the history of social work in the Philippines where women have primarily acted. It aims to assess how the feminist movements in the early twentieth century paved the way for the institutionalization and professionalization of social work in the Philippines. Using the annual reports of the Public Welfare Commissioner and relevant papers of Filipino women from select feminist movements, this study will examine the impact of these programs on the present visions and activities of social work institutions in the country.

Put Up On a Pedestal: Motherhood and Mothering During the Early Twentieth Century

Wani-obias, Rhodalyn C.
(University of the Philippines Diliman)

While women have largely remained marginalized in Philippine history, an increasing number of works in recent decades have underscored their roles in the "public sphere", participating in broad historical processes such as the Philippine Revolution, the women's suffrage movement in the 1930s, and the Second World War, to name a few. Despite the generally accepted views of women as made for motherhood by virtue of their biology, their role as a mother in the more "private sphere" such as the home, has eluded examination and remain unexplored.

In this paper, I interrogate the concept of motherhood as it is presented and constructed in early twentieth century Philippine magazines such as the *Revista Filipina* and *The Philippine Magazine*. Through the representations of motherhood found in these magazines, I analyze societal expectations and norms imposed on women and explore how the Filipino woman in the early twentieth century stood at the brink of emerging contestations between traditional perspectives of

domesticity and liberal views of modernity.

Panel 4e at Room E: Facing Uncertainties: Economic Policies and Governance in the Philippines

Panel Chair: Mikamo, Shingo
(Shinshu University, Institute of Social Sciences)
PA12MikamoS

Panel Abstract:

The war in Ukraine has triggered to change economic conditions in the world. The economic damage from the conflict will contribute to a significant slowdown in global growth in 2022 and add to inflations. Fuel and food prices have increased rapidly, hitting the Philippine economy. Will the new Marcos administration be able to manage this hardship? His leadership in democracy is questioned from the beginning. In this panel, the issues of economic policy and governance will be reviewed. We would like to address key questions as follows. How do we assess the improvements of economic policies and governance under the previous administrations? How will the change of leadership influence economic policy and governance? What are the remaining challenges to improve economic policies and governance?

Shingo Mikamo will review debates on the progresses and deteriorations of economic governance in middle income countries in the past decades and locate the Philippines in the changes of the landscape. Susumu Ito will review the improvements and changes of infrastructure governance under the previous administrations and discuss challenges for the new Marcos administration in the area of infrastructure governance. Jenny Balboa will analyze how President Duterte's foreign policy pivot to China has affected the trade and investment situation of the Philippines during his term and examine the implications of this closer economic ties with China to the succeeding Marcos government, given the economic challenges that the new government is facing.

Questioning Democracy and Economic Governance in the Philippines

Mikamo, Shingo
(Institute of Social Sciences, Shinshu University)

Governance does matter for developing the economy. The strong consensus has been consolidated. Democracy has a great advantage for making governance accountable and transparent that is a critical to combat corruption. Democratization in Latin America, Eastern Europe and Southeast Asia was expected to bring with it new era of progress in the 1980s and 1990s. Most people across

the regions agreed at the time that democracy was preferable to any other form of governance although it was not perfect. Today, however, the situation has changed. For decades, unstable democracies were blamed for slow development and inequality in the countries. Trusts to democratic governance, of course, vary from country to country because results also vary. Countries that have managed to pursue better policies have enjoyed better development outcomes. Political results have varied, too. In some countries authoritarianism has returned to govern. What are institutional factors of new democracies have persevered with a program of structural reforms coherent and sustained enough to reap significant economic and social benefits? In order to search answers, many research initiatives have launched across regions. The focus of research has been sifted to the process of policy making from a universal set of “right” policies. The differences in political institutions, state-actors (policy elites) and non-state actors (businesses and NGOs) explain how new democracies produce such diverse results. This paper first will review literatures on politics of policy processes and development outcomes. And then locate the Philippines in the changes of the landscape to assess the progresses and the remaining challenges of the economic governance. For building good economic governance in the Philippines, what kind of lessons could be learned from the experiences of other middle-income countries? How would the analysis of the Philippines contribute to the debates on the issues?

Challenges in the Infrastructure Governance in the Philippines: From Duterte to Marcos

Ito, Susumu

(University of Niigata Prefecture, Graduate School of International Studies and Regional Development)

Faced with huge infrastructure gap, each administration of the Philippines has prioritized infrastructure development as one of critical policies. With this backdrop, Duterte administration announced infrastructure investment program called “Build, Build, Build” (BBB) of Peso 8.4 trillion (about USD 170 billion) which includes 75 large-scale flagship infrastructure projects in 2017. The administration has promised to usher in “the golden age of infrastructure” by building and modernizing major infrastructure throughout the country. How has infrastructure governance been improved and changed over the years in the Philippines? How should BBB be analyzed from historical perspectives? What are the challenges for the Marcos administration in the area of infrastructure governance? This paper assesses infrastructure governance of the Philippines by mainly focusing on financing aspect during the Duterte Presidency. The paper also analyzes the mode of finance between public finance/ODA and public-private partnership (PPP), both solicited and unsolicited, financial assistance from China through Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), and

policy recommendations for the current Marcos administration.

From Duterte to Marcos: The China Foreign Policy Pivot and its Economic Impact

Balboa, Jenny D.

(Tokyo University of Foreign Studies and GIS-Hosei University)

This paper is an examination of former Philippine President Rodrigo Duterte’s foreign policy pivot to China and how it affected the trade and investment situation of the Philippines. The implications of this unprecedented shift to the new Marcos Jr. government are then further analyzed. During his term, Duterte dramatically changed the foreign policy landscape of the Philippines when he announced his intentions to pivot to China. That announcement created substantial ripples, not only in the political and diplomatic relations of the Philippines, but also in its economic sphere. In pursuit of this so-called pivot, Duterte actively encouraged Chinese investments in the Philippines and sought the support of the Chinese government for his own flagship program: “Build, Build, Build.” After the Philippines transitioned to the new Marcos administration, the Philippine foreign policy has become uncertain. Three months into his presidency, Marcos, Jr. has shown no clear signs of his foreign policy plans and preferences. Early on, Marcos, Jr. has been quoted that he wants to maintain the cozy relationship with China. Some experts argue however, that he will likely seek a balancing act between the former and the Philippines’ traditional ally, the U. S. given the diplomatic gap that was created due to Duterte’s outbursts against the latter, and the West in general. Marcos’ foreign policy preference, whatever it is, will have an enormous impact both on the Philippine foreign relations and in its prospects towards economic recovery. The country now finds itself in dire straits, putting pressure on the new administration to find ways to jumpstart the economy to address the severe economic blow of the pandemic, record-high national debt, and rising food and fuel prices amidst increasing poverty and income inequality in the country.

Panel 5a at Room A: Rethinking Intimacy during 2010s in the Philippines

Panel Chair: Nishio Zenta

(Ritsumeikan University)

Panel Discussant: Piosos, Carlos M. & Docot, Ma. Ledda Brina

PA14NishioZ

Panel abstract:

This panel will inductively rethink and enrich “intimacy” as an analytical concept in the

Philippines. Philippine society had been experiencing rapid economic growth in the 2010s as a benefit of globalization, accompanied by conflicts, exploitation, and violence. In response to the situation, various political and social theories have been applied to the analysis of the Philippines. These studies are certainly important because the Philippines is a part of the global transformation. This panel argues, however, that the discussion on “intimacy” in the Philippines and its ongoing transformations should be further examined by more empirical analyses. All the members of this panel, Japanese and Filipino researchers, although working on different topics in different areas by various methodologies, have conducted fieldwork during the 2010s and had commonly gotten interested in the manners of “intimacy” among people in rapid social change. Scholars have stressed the positive role of intimacy that has provided basements for survival and resistance. Given some vernacular ideologies such as “sakripisyo” for the family are nowadays colluding with the immigration policy, however, the enclosure of intimate relations by the state and capital should be a premise of discussion on intimacy. Whereas the violence and exclusivity evoked by mobilizing intimate relations are increasing in the current Philippine context, we try to explore the possible politics and cohabitation by using intimacy referring not only to sustained communal relationships but to more dynamic conditional phenomena temporarily embodied between people. Some keywords from the four presentations would be affect, emotion, physicality, and relatedness tied to different forms of intimacy in that sense.

Rethinking Migrant bodies: Male farm workers and their and their temporal intimacy

Iida, Yuya
(Ehime University)

This paper examines how migrants’ physical experiences at worksites affect their bodies and sometimes construct potential solidarity based on temporal intimate relations among OFWs. It has frequently been pointed out that labor migration often goes with class mobility. Comparatively less attention has been paid to the fact that such class mobility also brings a lot of changes to the migrant bodies through their labor process in their destination country, including not only occupational injuries and fatigue but also changes in body weight and even in skin color. Based on a case study with participatory observations and interviews with male Filipino migrant farm workers in Japanese lettuce fields, this paper firstly illustrates how migrants’ self-understanding of their social situations and personhood is created through these physical changes, especially by body pain. In this context, “sakripisyo” is a key concept to their body-learned neoliberal attitudes here too, as a dominant ideology that valorizes casualties of overseas deployment as civic and pious virtues and strengthens their masculinity (Bautista 2014).

In contrast, by focusing on several exceptional cases, the paper discusses that migrant's physical experiences may also deliver deviant behavior critical toward the dominant ideology which can generate momentary solidarity with workmates beyond ethnicity and nationality. Bodies in this paper are hence conceptualized as contested terrains, exposed to neoliberal economies and ideology which discipline and mobilize them towards a vulnerable position in production sites, while migrants continuously rediscover their bodies, giving meanings to them and learning and expanding their significance.

Expression of Intimacy in Emotional Labor: Focus on Call Center Industry and Sex

Industry

Tagawa, Yumeno

(Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University)

This presentation aims to clarify the situation of the Philippine workplace, which is at the periphery and, in a sense, at the center of the global care chain. The words such as hospitality, care, and friendliness are frequently used to describe the Filipino national character. These are also the characteristics emphasized as being superior to others when considering Filipinos as a "workforce". Also, these characteristics become the basis for the perception of Filipinos as being suited for work related to "care".

This presentation will focus on two industries (call center and sex industry) where the vocabulary that values Filipino labor is prominently used. Based on fieldwork and interviews with those workers who work in inbound customer care service center and who works in night pub for foreign customers, it will examine how the qualities of hospitality, care, and friendliness are constructed and reproduced in the workplace, rather than being intrinsic to the workers in these industries in actual working situations. In particular, It will focus on feelings of familiarity and emotional relationships and examine how they are used and contribute to workers' value in the global labor market. Furthermore, it will also discuss how feelings of closeness and emotional relationships are a resource for workers to overcome difficulties in pursuing emotional tasks.

Intimate and distant "other": The dynamism of relatedness among Muslims and Christians in Mindanao

Yoshizawa, Asuna

(Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies, Kyoto University)

In the Southern Philippines, Muslim separatist movements started around 1970, and election related violence that polarized people on religious lines repeatedly occurred. In this context,

previous studies tend to describe Muslim-Christian relations as either hostile or friendly.

This paper examines the everyday practices of ordinary people in a city where Maranao Muslims and Visayan Christians live side-by-side and how they create dynamic relatedness with religious and ethnic “others.” First, this paper focuses on daily interactions among neighbors in deprived communities. Their fluctuating mutual relations are based on the subtle sense of anxiety, the necessity for survival, and the contingent intimacy based on the vulnerable bodies at risk of displacement and disease.

Second, this paper tries to rethink different modes of intimacy regarding marriages between Maranao Muslim men and Visayan Christian women and how they shape the relatedness. Their first meeting and courtship narratives emphasize the power of “love” that gets over the difference in religion and ethnicity. However, the couples need to be aware of each other’s faith or ethnicity and identify their relations as an inter-religious marriage through several moments of long-term marital life, including children’s religious choices, husbands becoming pious, and polygamy. Significantly polygamy can critically affect their relatedness because it vividly evokes the gender norms and masculinity of the Maranao Muslim society. Since this incident cannot be processed in a framework of “love,” it sometimes forces Christian wives to choose between deeply internalizing and completely rejecting the Maranao Muslim’s norms and the husbands.

Quest for silent intimacy: Reconsidering response-ability for the object within the body in pregnancy losses

Kubo, Yuko
(The University of Tokyo)

One of the main arguments for those who focus on the induced abortion has been women’s process and practice of their decision making. So did the Philippines scholars due to the long-term concerns around the reproductive health law enacted in 2012 in which there have been some arguments whether using artificial contraception is legally conforming or not.

This paper aims to reconsider Filipino women’s decision making process as the way of “finding a way (paggawa ng paraan) “to uncertainty. Mainly focused in this paper would be women who I encountered during two years field work in Metro Manila and had experienced pregnancy losses including miscarriage and the induced abortion before. How they had faced the event of uncertainty depends on whether it was pre intentional action or intention in action.

Also, the way Filipino women’s decision making could be deeply connected to the way of response ability for the object. It would be related to getting some assumptions about why many Filipino women having experience of abortion in the first-term pregnancy tend to say the fetus “dugo pa lang: it’s just blood.”

Another thing to consider here would be something emotional such as intimacy, which is silent, unvoiced engagement with the object within the body during a woman's pregnancy and in facing a crisis like pregnancy losses. In this point, I'd like to discuss intimacy from two relations: the relation between speech and silence, and the relation between the surface and the depth of the body (Das 2007).

Panel 5b at Room B: Memory and Connection under the US-Ruled Philippines as Reconstructed from Home Movies by a Japanese Migrant Entrepreneur

Panel Chair: Yoneno-Reyes, Michiyo
(University of Shizuoka)

Panel Discussant: Huzioka, Hiroshi
(Kyoto City University of Arts)

PA22Yoneno-ReyesM

Panel abstract:

Approximately 50,000 Japanese migrants sailed to the Philippines between the 1890s and the 1940s as inspired by the “heading south” (nanshin) ideology. The existing literature (e.g., Goodman 1963; Hayase 1984; Yu-Jose 1996; Abinales 1997; Afable 2004; Ohno 2015; Serizawa 2020) reveals that they were engaged in diverse occupations and co-lived relatively peacefully with Filipinos and Americans in the US-ruled Philippines. Among them was the Matsui family who left 50 short home movies taken in the 1920s–30s across the archipelago, as well as some 2000 photographs and other relics (Matsui Family Collection), which this project team is indexing. The Collection offers unconventional resources for Philippine Studies: What major cities and other places looked like just before the massive infrastructural development across the archipelago—with cars running, horses trotting, and shoppers flooding at Christmas Sale. The collection also presents a glimpse of the lifestyle of Japanese entrepreneurs, office employees, laborers, farmers, and their family members—playing baseball, watching a local parade, dying abaca fibers, sawing lumber, drinking beer, and taking a walk with family members. It further displays the household goods imported in the inter-war years from Japan; from katol anti-mosquito incense to soy sauce.

This panel approaches the history of the US-ruled Philippines through the Japanese business/migrant communities (Sugaya), through the analysis of the moving images (Jose, Barriga), and through the postcards for whose production Japanese played a significant role (Afable). It also elucidates on the research ethics in indexing the historical, private, home movies (Yoneno-Reyes).

Japanese business and migrant communities in the U.S. colonial Philippines

Sugaya, Nariko
(Ehime University)

This paper is to give an overview of the Japanese business and migrant communities in the U.S. colonial Philippines in the first half of the 20th century. The Japanese were visible everywhere as part of the Philippine colonial life during the early 20th century, nowadays, however, that fact has largely been forgotten.

As part of the research project on the private films and photographs that were taken during the 1920's and early 30's by a Japanese businessman in Manila, Matsui Seiei, this paper is to provide a background to his motives or interests in taking those pictures; i.e., what he took and what he did not, as well as his economic activities as a member of the Japanese commercial community in Manila.

Matsui Seiei was one of the proprietors of a leading Japanese trading firm established in Manila in 1934, the Osaka Boeki, which was the successor of its forerunner founded in 1919 under the name of Osaka Bazar. The company having incorporated the Osaka Bazaar as its retail outlets, flourished in the colonial Philippines before World War II, catering a wide range of Japanese goods to the colonial people, both Japanese and Filipinos, as well as exporting Philippine lumber, and iron and scrap to Japan.

This paper also hopes to be a preliminary study to shed light on how the Osaka Boeki developed its business in the American colonial Philippines and to place it properly in its historical context.

The Philippines in the early 1930s as seen through Japanese home movies

Jose, Ricardo T.
(University of the Philippines)

The Philippines in the early 1930s was in a state of flux. The archipelago was an American colony, but the U.S. was beginning to consider independence for the Philippines. At the same time, the Philippine political campaign for independence was reaching its peak. At this time, a significant number of Japanese had settled in the Philippines, and were being eyed with suspicion by both Americans and Filipinos. The Great Depression, the rise of fascist states in Europe and consequent challenges to Philippine security occupied the front pages of newspapers. In the midst of these changes and challenges, a Japanese family documented their lives and the Philippines by moving pictures. The films, recently made available by the family, show various locations of the country and aspects of life and business of the Japanese community. They thus open a new vista to examine the years where direct American rule were coming to an end, and before the largely

autonomous Philippine Commonwealth government was established. This presentation will highlight some of the unique footage captured in the home movies of the Matsui family in Manila and selected sites in the Philippines, focusing on how we can interpret the films as historical materials.

Cracks in the Moving Curtain: Davao beyond Dabao-kuo

Barriga, Maria Cynthia
(Waseda University)

The paper examines the content of the Matsui Collection's Film 1, a five-minute home video taken by a Japanese migrant in Davao in the 1930s. Davao, a southern Philippine province, had a Japanese business community that exerted economic and political influence not only on Davao but also on Manila, the national capital. In the context of an expanding Japanese empire and Filipino nation-state-building in the first half of the 20th century, this presence has been the subject of much academic attention. Indeed, scholars, echoing their textual and oral sources, dubbed Davao as "Dabao-kuo," after the Japanese-occupied "Manchu-kuo" (Hayase 2014; Ohno 2008; Abinales 1997). As Yu-Jose and Dacudao (2015) have pointed out and problematized, the Japanese are visible while the Filipinos are invisible in the history of Davao's prewar development. In response to this imbalance in the historiography, I seek to exhume Davao's history beyond its current image of "Dabao-kuo." Following William Henry Scott's approach of peeking through the cracks of the parchment curtain, I examine Film 1 as a historical source from which we can glean Davao as a place. Instead of inquiring into the film's Japanese gaze, I focus on its content and then juxtapose these with other archival materials. A scene in an abaca plantation with plying trucks, another scene of a village settlement with its mixed architectures, locals, flora, and fauna – Film 1 provides us of scenes of the local life which has escaped the attention of scholars who were mostly concerned with the controversial "Davao-kuo" and "Davao Land Problem." By using Film 1 of the Matsui Collection to raise Davao's lost history as a place, the paper presents the potential of advancing area studies using archival footage.

Border-crossing Adventures in Baguio Japanese Studio Photography: A Counterpoint to S. Matsui's Baguio Film

Afable, Patricia Okubo
(Yale Peabody Museum)

In the early 20th-century photographic history of the Philippine Cordillera, little is known of the significant role played by Japanese studios in the commercial production of images of this region.

With a few exceptions in the Spanish period, this history began with American government photography and was dominated in the early years by the widespread circulation of ethnological representations of native peoples. In the 1910s, the advent of Japanese studio photography in Baguio first presented individuals with the choice of how they wished to be photographed. It invited explorations of identity among tourists and local people in the intimacy of studio dressing rooms and portrait galleries.

Using a small set of 1920s and 1930s personal postcards from private collections, my focus here is on how Japanese settlers made use of photography to evoke and document the border-crossings created through their marriages, work relationships, and long residence with native peoples. I pose this as a counterpoint to S. Matsui's film that envisions Baguio as an ideal and singular Japanese place, for it elides the social and historical possibilities that this multiply diverse region had to offer.

Who Owns Memory?: Actors and Relations in Archiving a Private Collection

Yoneno-Reyes, Michiyo
(University of Shizuoka)

Social sciences since the late 1980s has been radically questioning the objectivity of knowledge and the asymmetrical power relations in knowledge production. In the 1990s, the trend has prompted a reflexive mode of research where researchers' positionality and their relationship with informants itself became the subject of queries. Since the 2000s, such practice has further developed unconventional, more performative experiments in ethnography and other forms of knowledge production.

On this premise, this paper asks who owns the historical and ethnological primary material by theoretically contemplating the meaning of, and the ethics in, the database production of the Matsui Collection. The issues the paper explore includes a) researchers' respect of the privacy, will and decision of the family members, the original owners of the materials and research ethics in sharing the materials with researchers, the community of subjects of photographs/films, and general public; b) objectivity, subjectivity and neutrality in dealing with data; and c) performativity of the data. The paper discusses these themes in the context of the Philippine socio-cultural settings in terms of doing research in the Philippines and with Filipinos.

Panel 5c at Room C: Migrant Care Workers through EPA: Old, New, and Emerging Issues and Challenges

Panel Chair: Ogawa, Reiko
(Chiba University)

Panel Discussant: Zulueta, Johanna
(Toyo University)

PA20OgawaR

Panel abstract:

This panel aims to revisit the crucial issues related to the provisions and implementation of the Japan – Philippines Economic Partnership Agreement (JPEPA) which since 2009, has facilitated the deployment of 15 batches of nurses and careworkers. About 3000 Filipino healthworkers have participated in this government-to-government program.

The presenters will review JPEPA from both the policy side and the narratives of Filipino careworkers in Japan, particularly: 1.) the JPEPA provisions and its actual implementation - from recruitment, pre-departure training, to actual deployment and training/residence in Japan; 2.) the issues and concerns related to the welfare, health, safety, and protection of Filipino nurses/caregivers in Japan. In view of the old, new, and emerging issues and challenges, the panel offers policy recommendations not only to further strengthen bilateral ties, but most importantly, to strengthen and ensure effective access to justice, welfare and protection of migrants in Japan that will enrich the tabunka kyosei (multi-cultural coexistence) at both the national and local levels.

Revisiting JPEPA: Recruitment, Entry, and Training Schemes

Vilog, Ron Bridget
(De La Salle University – Manila)

This paper aims to revisit the crucial issues surrounding the implementation of the JPEPA, particularly those concerning the recruitment, entry, and actual work conditions while undertaking trainings in Japan. Through literature review and narratives of Filipino nurses working in healthcare facilities, we examine the existing frameworks and schemes. We also identify their issues and concerns, particularly those related to their health, safety, and protection. Interviews were conducted with government officials involved in the planning and operation of the existing frameworks. Finally, this study identifies the crucial issues that warrant immediate attention and further discussion among the stakeholders in the labor policy and diplomatic sectors of Japan and the Philippines. This paper discusses the experiences of the care workers, and the implications of these narratives to the policy frameworks auxiliary to the JPEPA, with the hope of causing reforms

to further strengthen bilateral ties and improve the conditions of the migrant health workers in Japan.

JPEPA Review: Implications for Migrant Protection

Piquero-Ballescás, Maria Rosario
(Toyo University)

Since 2009, the Japan-Philippine Economic Partnership Agreement has facilitated the entry of Filipino nurses and caregivers to Japan.

An accident in southern Japan that left a Filipino nurse candidate comatose clearly showed gaps in the coverage and implementation of the JPEPA rendering foreign migrants more vulnerable in terms of their welfare and protection. Hence, the urgency for a much-awaited review of the JPEPA. Drawing data from literature and field research, this paper intends to focus on the JPEPA and the wider context of its conceptualization, finalization, and implementation. Statistical and qualitative data about the Filipino nurses and caregivers in Japan, their number, their location and their situation, challenges and experiences from 2009 up to the present will also be presented.

The paper focuses on the issues and concerns related to the welfare, health, safety, and protection of Filipino nurses/caregivers in Japan. The highlight of the paper will retrace and analyze, for migrant policy and protection, the various needs and responses of the Philippine and Japanese governments and non-government social networks to a Filipino JPEPA candidate nurse still comatose after an accident that happened shortly before the Covid pandemic.

Migrant Care Workers in Post EPA

Ogawa, Reiko
Chiba University

Aside for resident Filipinos, migrant care workers under EPA were the first foreign staff to be employed in the Japanese care facilities. EPA not only laid out the ground for migrants to work in care facilities but enhanced reputation of migrants to be capable of undertaking care work. However, the number was too small to mitigate the labor shortage, so the government decided to open up new channels for migrants to enter care work. The paper will discuss the potential risks that the opening up of new channels will bring. It argues that this deregulation of migration policy does not solve the issues raised by EPA including lack of protection and ensuring decent working condition but further accelerates the issue by relegating the migration channels to the market. Based on the experiences of EPA care workers, policy recommendation will be discussed to strengthen access to justice for migrants in Japan.

Some notes on the analysis of selected words in the classic Tagalog short story "Suyuan sa Tubigan (Courtship at the Water's Edge)" by Macario Pineda using Antconc

Rodriguez, Rommel Barona
(University of the Philippines, Diliman)
IN06RodriguezR

This paper aims to contribute to the method of analysis of the classic Tagalog short story "Suyuan sa Tubigan (Courtship at the Water's Edge)" by Macario Pineda. This short story was published in 1943 and has appeared several times in various Philippine literary anthologies. The close reading of "Suyuan sa Tubigan" has been presented by leading scholars of Philippine literature in their previous studies and has undergone various points of critical and formalist interpretation. In this paper, I use Antconc software to explore an additional method of analysis and interpretation of the selected text to give way to the interface of Digital Humanities and literary criticism. The main objective of the paper is to serve as a model on how I integrate this method of analysis in literary criticism of the Tagalog/Filipino short story genre class (Panitikan ng Pilipinas 162-Maikling Kuwento ng Pilipinas/Philippine Literature 162-Short Story of the Philippines) which I'm currently teaching at the University of the Philippines, Diliman. In addition, this study also aims to show how Digital Humanities further advances the understanding of students of the complexities of the linguistic stylistics and aesthetics of Macario Pineda as an author of Tagalog short stories. I will use Antconc to explore and uncover the stylistic devices used by Macario Pineda in writing this literary canon. The paper will focus on broadening the literary environment of the most frequent words appearing in the text such as "kalabaw (water buffalo)," "kalakian (male water buffalo)," "tila (seems)," and specific adjectives such as "ma(pula) (red)," and "mabuti (good)." In doing this, students will be able to articulate notions of reference in storytelling, context building, and levels of interpretation using these selected words. The paper hopes to contribute to the teaching of Philippine literature and literary criticism in the Tagalog/Filipino language using Digital Humanities.

Journey and the Philippines: Arnel Pineda and the Integration of Modern Rock

Golland, David Hamilton
(Governors State University)
IN09GollandD

In 2007, the American rock band Journey consisted of white musicians, playing concerts before white audiences mostly in “red states” with histories of racial intolerance. That year, the band hired a relatively unknown Filipino cover band singer, Arnel Pineda, as the latest replacement for their iconic former front man, Steve Perry. Orphaned at a young age and raised on the streets of Manila, one reporter said Pineda’s incredible rags-to-riches story would have made Dickens blush. While a tad overblown, the truth was that his background was very similar to that of his idol, Perry. He brought the same hunger and fear and anxiety to the band that Perry did. From his first performance with the band, in Chile, Pineda added a youthful intensity to a group that had long been written off as “rock dinosaurs.” Touring the States, Pineda’s presence added thousands of new fans from the Filipino immigrant community. And when the band played the Philippines for the first time in Pineda’s honor in 2008, they discovered a fan base that had always been there, waiting for them. In 2020, when Journey disintegrated over legal issues, the new band that emerged included Pineda and two mainstays of San Francisco’s African-American community. Thanks to Pineda, Journey allowed itself to become what Americans call “majority-minority”—and return to the pinnacle of stardom. This paper, part of a larger book project on race in American popular music, will discuss Arnel Pineda’s background and how his long tenure in Journey has altered the face of American rock music.

Tabemasho: A Survey Analysis on the Japanese Food Patronized by Filipinos and How It Reflects Transculturation

Magpile, Christine Marie Lim
(University of the Philippines, Diliman)
IN51MagpileC

According to American novelist Jonathan Safran Foer, “food is culture, habit, craving, and identity” In his *Choice Cuts*, Mark Kurlansky wrote that “food is a central activity of mankind and one of the single most significant trademarks of a culture.” Using a purposive survey, interview, and observation, this analytical study would like to identify what Japanese food is popular among Filipinos from Metro Manila. Specifically, the study would like to compare and contrast if the choice of Japanese food among Filipinos are the same or different when it comes

to age and gender. Additionally, this study would like to explain and analyze the factors that influence why Filipinos patronize Japanese food like ramen, takoyaki, tempura, and maki. Thematic analysis will be employed to find out the reason why Filipinos patronize Japanese food. Lastly, the study would like to describe the level of transculturation in the preference of Filipinos on Japanese food such as the ingenuity of the names of the stalls or restaurants.

The Suklaban as The World-Within: A Sacred Rite to the Sole Sovereign Healer (Among the Dumagat of Mauban, Philippines)

Baloloy, Paterno Jr., Buban
(University of the Philippines Baguio)
IN68BaloloyP

The paper and the corresponding demonstration will attempt to explicate the specifics and dynamics of Suklaban as a particular rite among the indigenous people/s called Dumagat from the town of Mauban in Southern Luzon, Philippines. Suklaban is a Dumagat term itself and it literally means “surrounded by” but as a rite, it means a “healing within” based on the belief that the world-within has been meant to be healed as long as there is a prior recognition to and for the all-powerful deity called locally as Makidyepat. Makidyepat means “the sovereign who remains as the sole healer of the world-within” and as such, the Suklaban will be performed, in word/s and deed, which has been a sacred practice even before the advent of the Covid pandemic. The World-Withinness in Suklaban also emphasizes (a) the clear primacy of Makidyepat as the assigned healer since healing has been understood as a special or extraordinary power not given to all and (b) that organic healing is an assertion of the rite as a way to offer the warding off of all diseases, Covid included, as foreign intrusions in the order of the World-Within which remains both intrinsically cosmic and earth-grounded. Further discourses on Suklaban will be also expounded relative to inclusion-exclusion and integral-holistic paradigms and attendant reflections will be provided as well on some comparative annotations/ruminations/studies on indigenous knowledge, (de)colonization and post-coloniality within Asia-Pacific and the world.

A critical discourse analysis of Rodrigo Duterte's language on endo and labor unionism

Briones, Jervy Cariño

(University of the Philippines Los Baños)

IN01BrionesJ

"Rodrigo Duterte, back in his presidential campaign in 2016, promised to end endo or contractualization. It is a labor practice in the Philippines where companies temporarily employ workers not exceeding six months otherwise regularization comes that obligates employers to pay workers' benefits. With less than a year remaining in his term as president, endo continues affecting millions of Filipino workers as ending it is no longer a priority of his government. Since taking power, Duterte gave numerous speeches and interviews on some labor issues, such as endo and unionism. Interestingly, his perspective had shifted significantly from being a working class hero to a status quo defender characterized by his red-tagging of labor unions that he sees as communist 'fronts' and his refusal to end endo to seek a so-called balance between labor and capital. In this study, I considered the spoken and written discourse of Duterte on contractualization and unionism which can be found online on the websites of different news agencies and the Presidential Communications Operations Office (PCOO). The text and talk then were analyzed through the lenses of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), specifically the socio-cognitive approach by Teun van Dijk. The results show that Duterte's discourse on labor issues exemplifies power and ideology and reinforces social representations against labor unionism.

Keywords: critical discourse analysis, labor unionism, power, Rodrigo Duterte

"Kill Them All" Intellectualized: Reading Power Relations and Antagonisms of Strategies and Dissections in Sandata's Kolateral

Pineda, Andrei Pinzon

IN35PinedaA

"Kill Them All" Intellectualized is an attempt to critically examine the political sites of power relations present in the musical album Kolateral (2019) by Sandata and its depiction of Philippine President Duterte's drug war. With the rising death toll in the Philippines caused by the war on drugs orchestrated by President Rodrigo Duterte, many eyes were widened with the seemingly utter disregard for the value of human lives in the administration. Reports on extrajudicial killings

rose, the poor being targeted in the drug war was observed, and the President's frequent remarks filled with foul and vulgar words regarding the drug war were all considered quotidian in the country's fight towards the eradication of drug trade. As rights groups protest the bloodshed, an organization that consists of artists called Sandata released a twelve-tracked project to counter President Duterte's drug war; a project called Kolateral. The album contains songs that highlight and chronicle the plights of several drug war victims as the songs were based on real-life stories. Grounded on the theories of power relations by Michel Foucault and Marxism and power by Bob Jessop, this study specifically attempts to read the maneuverings of the Duterte Administration's war on drugs as well as Kolateral's active opposition towards such initiative of the government. To achieve this, five central themes are highlighted: the condition of Filipino laborers, the prejudice the lower class faces in the drug war, images of resistance against the government, extrajudicial killings, and general representations of power dynamics.

Localizing Duterte's Philippine Anti-Illegal Drugs Strategy

Quintana, Michael Ray Bolanio
(Department of the Interior and Local Government)
IN36QuintanaM

President Rodrigo Duterte launched the Philippine Anti-Illegal Drugs Strategy (PADS) in 2018. The program served as the blueprint of the Philippine government's strategies in addressing the nation's drug use problems using a whole-of-nation approach. The goal is to combat the proliferation of illegal drugs, suppress its supply, and create greater awareness through the many Local Government Units (provinces, cities, and municipalities) that comprise the Philippines. Pursuant to the PADS, the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) was tasked to conduct the Anti-Drug Abuse Council (ADAC) Audit, to ensure that the Local Government Units would strengthen their respective ADACs.

This study examines the performance of Iloilo Province located in the Western Visayan region of the Philippines. Using publicly accessible data of ADAC audit for the period of 2019-2021, the research probes the ADAC Audit Instrument and how selected local government units responded to the program's initiatives. Furthermore, this preliminary study looks into the strengths and weaknesses of its implementation as well as raises questions on how the Anti-Drug Abuse Council (ADAC) Audit attempted to translate genuine and meaningful change in the Iloilo, Philippines' overall peace and order situation.

Chico River Pump Irrigation Project Under Duterte: A Continuity of Marcos Sr.'s Development Aggression in the Cordilleras

Santos, John Carlo Sanchez
(University of the Philippines Los Baños)
IN42SantosJ

This paper argues that Rodrigo Duterte's Chico River Pump Irrigation Project under the Build, Build, Build Program is a continuity of Ferdinand Marcos Sr.'s development aggression in the Cordilleras.

The argument of this paper is based on three main points: 1) the public statements and appeal of the Cordillera Peoples Alliance (with related publications stating that CRPIP is "anti-development"); 2) the anomalies surrounding the China Exim Bank Loan Agreement supporting the CRPIP; 3) the violations against the rights of the national minorities that are supposed to be upheld under the Indigenous People Rights Act of 1997.

This paper will also use Gustavo Esteva's (2010) concept of "underdevelopment" to further explain 1) how the CRPIP and the BBB are considered anti-Filipino and 2) how and why these development projects (and policies) are results of the neocolonial ideology that is further strengthened by the Duterte-China relations.

In conclusion, this paper will explain the disparity in the concept of "development" under Duterte. For the Cordilleras, this form of "development" promotes aggression, disenfranchises the identity and history of the national minorities, and distorts the history of struggles of Macli-ing Dulag and its peoples under Marcos. Moreover, this paper will stand that the "genuine" essence of development begins only when the government acknowledges the people's right to self-determination and when the Philippine laws grant Cordillera its full autonomy.

Keywords:

development, Cordillera, Chico River, underdevelopment, Build Build Build, Duterte

Duterte's Transactionalist Foreign Policy and the COVID-19 Pandemic

Candelaria, John Lee
(Hiroshima University)
IN55CandelariaJ

The study aims to contribute a new layer to the existing analyses of Duterte's foreign policy by arguing that his foreign policy epitomized what Bashirov and Yilmaz (2020) identify as transactionalism. A transactionalist foreign policy favors bilateral to multilateral relations, focuses on short-term wins

rather than long-term foresight, adheres to a zero-sum world view, rejects value-based policymaking, and does not follow a grand strategy. Most of these qualities are already noticeable in many foreign policy issues of the Duterte administration, such as its relationship with China and the United States. However, the study finds that Duterte's transactionalism was most observable during the COVID-19 pandemic. More specifically, the study's analysis reveals that the logic behind the administration's pandemic management and its diplomatic overtures to secure vaccines could only make sense within the lens of transactionalism. Ultimately, the study points to the perils of a transactional foreign policy since diplomacy based on relationships of benefit could mean the erosion of trust in international alliances and a rules-based order.

Panel 6a at Room A: Frontiers of Extraction: Power, conflict and resistance in Philippines' resource sectors

Panel Chair: Lopez, Mario Ivan & Singh, Jewellord T. Nem
(Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS) / International Institute of Social Studies (ISS),
The Hague)
PA11LopezM

Panel abstract:

Economic globalization—ingrained within the neoliberal paradigm—has given rise to existential threats at a planetary scale especially in the Global South. While the logic of frontier expansion occurs across the world economy, the (re)ordering of nature-society relations in contemporary Philippines offer a window through which we can study rent-seeking and historically contextualized forms of maintaining social power through (control of) the 'environment'. At a time when changing socio-ecological conditions call for an overhaul of incumbent energy and resource regimes, it is increasingly urgent to examine how these dynamics play out across key nature-based sectors—mining, energy, steel/cement and fisheries—and the extent to which these delay or inhibit transformative change. The panel thus seeks to ask broader questions relevant in climate politics and comparative inter-disciplinary research on the environment through the lens of Philippine Studies: in what ways do existing dominant state-business and nature-society configurations constrain effective policies aimed at decarbonization and growth strategies promoting socio-ecological justice? What accounts for the stability of particular resource regimes, and what are the possibilities for resistance and social change? Drawing from fieldwork based research on the interface of political economy, resource geography, and political ecology, participants seek to examine why and how extractivist logics, oligarchical power, and weak forms of democratic accountability set important limitations on the pathway towards decarbonization and the development of alternative forms of resource management.

The cement, steel, and infrastructure interface: China's export and investment boom in the Philippines

Camba, Alvin

(Josef Korbel School of International Studies, University of Denver)

How does Chinese capital affect host country pathways toward decarbonization? Works have focused on the nature of the energy systems, but they pay little attention to the complementary industries that generate huge amounts of carbon emissions. Chinese cement and steel, which are expressions of overcapacity, are major contributors to host country carbon emissions. However, what is unexplored are the host country drivers for the expansion of cement and steel. I suggest that the existence of a host country infrastructure drive is the key domestic driver in the expansion of Chinese cement and steel in the Global South. I argue that an infrastructure drive leads to an increase in cement and steel imports and investors, generating an elite pact that consolidates competing elite interests by properly allocating the gains to be made by subsequent construction activities. While some incumbent firms will be dissatisfied with new competition, others, such as those in construction and services, will be fine with the arrangement due to increased commercial activities that follow, benefiting every participating firm in the process. Put simply, an infrastructure's artificial demand gap results in incumbent partners defending their new exporters and foreign investors, effectively generating a demand for cement and steel that impedes global efforts to decarbonize. I illustrate this argument using multiple exports and investment databases alongside semi-structured interviews with firms and government officials in Rodrigo Duterte's Philippines (2016-2022).

A coalitional politics framework in studying High Rent Sectors: The Philippines as a case study

Singh, Jewellord T. Nem

(International Institute of Social Studies (ISS), The Hague)

A growing scholarship has focused on the utility of political coalitions for its robust explanatory power in explaining coalitional dynamics, rent-seeking, and economic development. This paper aims to contribute to this literature by applying a coalitional politics framework in examining how state actors respond in contexts where political stakes are high and economic rents are subject to competitive claims-making. By examining the changing political arrangements in the Philippine mining industry, the paper demonstrates how policy consensus around paradigms are crafted, consolidated, and sometimes contested by other actors. This paper focusses on how material

interests shape the dynamics between state bureaucrats, business organizations, and civil society organizations and how rent-seeking interests shape the trajectory of policies. Firstly, I outline a longer historical timeframe starting from Ferdinand Marcos Sr. (1965-1986), and then reclassifying contemporary regime dynamics as the Edsa Republic (1986-2016) and the return of conservative authoritarianism (2016-present). Secondly, I focus on state-business relations as the fulcrum of coalitional stability and the role of civil society mobilization in reforming the dominant neoliberal orthodoxy in these regimes. In so doing, the study finds that mining regimes appear to retain more institutional continuity than change—a consensus around neoliberal paradigm explaining the difficulty in promoting a redistributive paradigm—and this stability is derived from the apparently stable rent-seeking arrangements among businesses. Overall, this paper offers an alternative pathway against the political settlement literature dominant in African political economy and the neo-extractivist paradigm in Latin American studies.

Power shift: A political ecology approach to Philippine energy transition

de los Reyes, Julie

(Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS), Kyoto University)

Despite holding significant potential for renewable energy, the Philippines has been heavily reliant on fossil fuels to service its energy needs. Coal emerged, in particular, as a fuel of choice as energy provision was progressively transferred to the private sector. This paper contextualizes this preference for coal by examining the investment motives and practices of the country's largest energy producers which hold control of the on-grid electricity system. I demonstrate how the material characteristics of coal and the socio-economic arrangements that govern its use created the conditions for guaranteed wealth accumulation, allowing the largest firms to realize economies of scale and high market share while transferring risks to consumers. This has not only incentivized a build-out of coal over the past decades, but also complicates decarbonization in the power sector in two ways: firstly, profit considerations make decentralized, typically smaller scale low-carbon alternatives unattractive for established players, thereby increasing the likelihood of a pivot to LNG as a bridge fuel to transition; secondly, the long economic lifespan of coal fired power plants locks-in future emissions, making retirement necessary but costly and risky for grid stability. I mobilize a political ecology framework to elucidate the uneven sharing of cost, risks and benefits in the Philippine energy system, and the challenge to oligarchic power required to ensure that transition is both environmentally and socially just.

Populist Ecologies of Laguna Lake

Saguin, Kristian Karlo

(Department of Geography, University of the Philippines Diliman)

Since the introduction of aquaculture in 1970, Laguna Lake has become a hotbed of resource conflicts that successive governance regimes have long sought to resolve. The place of the fishpen - large enclosures owned by wealthy individuals or corporations - and its dispossessive implications have become central to the contentions surrounding resource use in the lake and its environmental management. These conflicts at certain moments have also captured the national imagination and have served as a venue for enacting populist performances. In this presentation, I track the historical and contemporary controversies surrounding the governance of fisheries in Laguna Lake and how it embodies particular populist ecologies, which emerge at the intersection of populist politics and environmental issues. I compare Ferdinand Marcos' rhetoric in early environmental governance strategies of managing the unruly expansion of fishpens in the lake in the late 1970s and early 1980s with Rodrigo Duterte's law-and-order approach to "cleaning up" the lake and restoring it to its pristine condition after his election to the presidency in 2016. These populist ecological narratives carry particular visions of the environment, development and the state that have also been revived and reproduced in other spatial and temporal contexts in the Philippines.

Panel 6b at Room B: Individual Papers on WWII

Panel Moderator and Discussant: Okada, Taihei

Revisiting Collaboration and Resistance: The Philippine General Hospital during the Japanese Occupation Period

Joven, Arnel Estrada

(University of Asia and the Pacific)

IN45JovenA

This paper seeks to revisit the historiography of the Japanese occupation period by interrogating the now-problematic binary opposition of "collaboration" versus "resistance." To do so, this study looks at a case study, that of the Philippine General Hospital as institution that represented the microcosm of Philippine society under Japanese rule. PGH was a leading institution that successfully put the Japanese at bay yet accommodated them to some extent. Beyond the institutional biography, this study re-examines individual narratives from the medical professionals to the patients who were involved with the PGH during the occupation period. There

are numerous accounts published as wartime biographies, newspaper clippings, etc., including oral histories and interviews of wartime survivors who worked at PGH or were involved with it one way or another during the period. However, a unifying framework to understand the complexity of their experiences has been lost to a dogmatic dichotomy of either collaboration or resistance. Yet, existing accounts point both to varying degrees of collaboration and resistance at the same time, for the sake of survival. Thus, this paper seeks to revisit these wartime experiences as case studies within the confines of the PGH as a social history of the Filipinos who struggled and juggled between collaboration and resistance in order to survive the period.

Asia-Pacific War in Southeastern Mindanao: Comparing Japanese and Filipino Stories in Davao City and NLSA

Badilles, Hannee Saloria & Barriga, Maria Cynthia

(History Department, Mindanao State University - General Santos City & Waseda University)

IN57BadillesH

Southeastern Mindanao had been a dynamic Filipino-Japanese settler zone since the early 20th century. Yet, its Asia-Pacific War histories (1941-1945), undergirded by national war narratives of “the Filipino” and “the Japanese,” rarely converse and fail to capture the diversity of the area. In response, the presentation juxtaposes Japanese stories in Davao City and Filipino stories at the National Land Settlement Area (NLSA) in the border of Davao and Cotabato provinces. During the war, the Japanese locals in Davao City increasingly participated in Japan’s war effort, and by 1944 the entire Japanese populace was militarized. In April 1945, the Japanese (including women and children) escaped to Tamugan where they suffered inhospitable terrain, lack of provisions, and US air raids. At Japan’s defeat, they entered US camps where they faced Filipino retribution. Finally, in late 1945, most were repatriated to Japan, thus ending the hybrid Davao settler zone. In contrast, Filipino lives in NLSA continued mostly unchanged during the first half of the war, due to an agreement between General Paulino Santos and local Japanese officers. However, as the Japanese military hyped up its efforts, Filipinos were forced to construct the Buayan airport. In 1945, they evacuated to even less populated areas to escape the increasingly ruthless Japanese soldiers. Then after Liberation, Filipinos returned home without their Japanese neighbors who (the researchers suspect) were also shipped to Japan. By juxtaposing Japanese and Filipino stories in southeastern Mindanao, we aim to compel Philippine and Japan historians to converse and advance both war historiographies.

Filipino ‘comfort women’ issues –what is still necessary to restore justice for the lolas?

Okimoto, Naoko

(Pamana Rin Tayo (PART) / PHETHAPEP: Philippines-Hiroshima Exchange through History
and Peace Education Projects)

IN58OkimotoN

After three decades of continuous efforts, Japanese military wartime sexual violence survivors, the lolas - grandmothers in Filipino, are still fighting for justice. What measures have been taken and what is still necessary to restore justice for the lolas? In this presentation, an overview of the actions undertaken by the Japanese and Filipino governments are reviewed through (a) the materials archived in the website of the Asian Women’s Fund (AWF) regarding the atonement projects in the Philippines, (b) the views, demands and efforts for justice of Lila Pilipina and ‘comfort women’ survivors reported in the publications by advocates for the lolas, such as “Primer on Filipino ‘Comfort Women’: Questions and Answers” (1992), the second book of “War Crimes on Asian Women: Military Sexual Slavery by Japan” - The case of the Filipino Comfort Women (1998), and “Piglas-Diwa” (2003) and (c) news articles, particularly on the removal of the first ‘comfort woman’ statue by the Philippine government in 2018. The enduring struggles of the lolas are discussed taking into account the activities of their Filipino and Japanese advocates. Some points in contrast to their Korean counterparts are also viewed. Discussing the gap between the policies of the governments and desired justice for the survivors, namely official apology and compensation as well as historical inclusion, draws out some suggestions on further actions citizens can make to bring justice to the lolas, in collaboration with them, their families and their supporters who have long been demanding justice for all the survivors.

<p>Panel 6c at Room C: (Im)mobilities, (Mis)representations, and Socialities among Filipino Migrant Workers under the Pandemic</p>
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Panel Chair: Nagasaka, Itaru
(Hiroshima University)

Panel Discussant: Asis, Maruja
PA07NagasakaI

Panel Abstract:

Since the outbreak of COVID-19, governments had restricted people’s mobility, but they had selectively encouraged certain categories of workers, referred to as “essential workers,” to remain mobile to sustain society. Focusing on migrant workers amid the pandemic, we can observe that, while many of them were rendered immobile and forced to “stay at home” or to remain in their

home countries, those who engaged or were planning to engage in essential work, such as health care or agriculture, were rendered mobile and required to work or even permitted to relocate internationally. The pandemic increased the awareness that the presence of such migrant workers is “essential” to support society, but at the same time, it tightened the surveillance and augmented the sense of discrimination towards migrant workers, who are also represented as “those who might spread the virus.” This panel aims to examine and compare the variegated ways Filipino migrant workers engaging in different occupations in different countries have experienced the pandemic and reconstructed their social lives, while they were required to be (im)mobile and were represented in various ways. Through such examination and comparison, this panel demonstrates how migratory trajectories of Filipino workers in different countries have intersected with the diverse, in many cases exceptional, ways of (im)mobilization of labor, as well as the (mis)representations of migrant populations during the pandemic. It thus attempts to provide insight into the complex interrelationships between migration infrastructure, the pandemic, and people’s agency.

Coping with the economic blow of the pandemic: the case of (ir)regular Filipino migrant domestic workers in Paris

Fresnoza-Flot, Asuncion & Buson, Kristine

(Université libre de Bruxelles & Institut National des Langues et Civilisations Orientales)

Many studies show that irregular migration status causes everyday constraints on the lives of undocumented migrant workers more than on those of their documented counterparts. Considering this observation, workers in irregular migration situation may have encountered during the height of the CoVid-19 pandemic in 2020 more difficulties than regular migrant workers. To find out, we examine in this presentation the impact of French state’s health measures on two groups of Filipino domestic workers in Paris: one composed of documented migrants and the other composed of undocumented ones. For this presentation, we drew from our analysis of French state’s health measures in 2020 and from a set of 20 semi-structured interviews with Filipino domestic workers. Our analysis unveiled that documented and undocumented migrants interviewed differed in the impact of the pandemic on their economic situation. Whereas documented Filipino workers benefited from the French state’s “partial unemployment package” easing their economic burden, undocumented workers suffered from their “no work, no pay” set-up and from eventual loss of employment. To confront their difficulties, these migrants relied on the help of their Filipino friends and associations, and for a few of them, continued working albeit forbidden by the law. Despite the relative economic effects of the pandemic on their lives, the migrants interviewed found themselves adapting well to the situation, thanks to the French state’s

vaccination program, the aids from Filipino associations, and the emotional closeness they developed with their family members.

Navigating the COVID-19 pandemic: The resilience strategies of undocumented Filipino migrant domestic workers in the UK and Netherlands

Galam, Roderick & Siruno, Lalaine & Gatinao, Allysa
(Oxford Brooks University & Maastricht University & Independent Researcher)

Drawing on 40 interviews conducted between December 2021 and April 2022, we examine in this presentation the resilience strategies of undocumented Filipino migrant domestic workers in the UK and Netherlands. Due to their legal status, they were fearful of seeking medical help as well as excluded from various government economic and financial assistance programmes. We define resilience strategies as the ways and means adopted by these Filipino migrants to cope with, adapt to, or transform, the negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. We situate these strategies in the context of the legal structure and bureaucratic landscape that have shaped and continue to vitally shape the precarious lives of these Filipinos. Further, we frame these strategies within the analytic lens of “social navigation,” which accounts for the ways by which people “disentangle themselves from confining structures, plot their escape and move towards better positions” (Vigh 2009: 419). We identify and discuss micro-, meso-, and macro-level strategies, and highlight the important role of individual characteristics and circumstances, networks/social capital, and service providers in how undocumented Filipinos navigated the COVID-19 pandemic and the vulnerabilities and social exclusions that are inseparable to their experience of the pandemic.

Differences and Transformations: Negotiating Filipino-ness in Canada during the Pandemic

Bonifacio, Glenda Tibe
(University of Lethbridge)

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted normative social relations brought about by mandated public health protocols, travel restrictions, and individual adaptations to promote health and well-being. Migrant Filipino workers, newcomers, new residents, and other markers of migration status seem ambiguous in the representation of Filipinos in Canada. This presentation examines the notions of Filipino-ness as expressed in disrupted social engagements during the pandemic, how cultural affinities are transmuted under differing situations and the possibilities of transformations in fostering trans/national identities. Filipino-ness is a subjective interplay of identity and place-

making within and across borders of belonging. Using a combination of critical race theories and the model of the “circuit of culture” (du Gay et al 1997) with different moments to include representation, identity, production, and regulation processes, I argue that the challenges brought about by the pandemic significantly contributed to the reproduction and transformation of social identities of marginalized communities. Filipinos as racialized immigration subjects have become identified as ‘essential workers’ during the pandemic quite different from the negative positioning as “TFWs” (temporary foreign workers) pre-pandemic. This presentation seeks to understand how changing the economic discourse from disposable labour to essential labour during the pandemic has contributed to shaping new Filipino identities in Canada while at the same time dealing with rising anti-Asian racism that foregrounds power and inequities. Data is based on twenty online interviews with Filipinos in Alberta who worked in essential services and industry and are considered recent immigrants to Canada.

Invisibilities and (mis)representation of Filipina Migrant Workers in Japan during the pandemic

Ono, Eri & Ogaya, Chiho
(Dokkyo University & Ferris University)

Filipina migrant workers in Japan have been working as both productive and reproductive labor in “essential” sectors such as the food processing and care industries. However, because of the bias and misrepresentation against them, which have been embedded in Japanese society for a long time, they are rendered less valuable and more invisible despite the socio-economic demand for their labor during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Based on the fieldwork in the rural areas of Japan, we will explore how Filipina migrants, who have been living in Japan as permanent residents, are still recognized as “gendered” disposable labor under the COVID-19 pandemic, in different ways than newcomer migrants, such as TITP workers.

Mobilizing and Remobilizing Immobilized Labor: Filipino Technical Interns in Japanese Agricultural Sector and their Pandemic Experiences.

Iida, Yuya & Nagasaka, Itaru
(Ehime University & Hiroshima University)

Because of the need for increased labor intensity in food production and a shortage of labor in an aging society, Japan’s agriculture and food production sectors have become increasingly dependent on migrant workers with a “Technical Intern” status. These “interns” are rendered

“immobile” in their destinations for a fixed period of time as they are not allowed to change their occupations and workplaces. The pandemic had a considerable impact on such a migration infrastructure, as new technical interns, an indispensable element of this rotational migration system, could not enter Japan owing to the border closure. On the one hand, Filipino workers were rendered even more “immobile,” as their daily activities were severely restricted to the region where the farm was located, and their scheduled off-season vacations were delayed. On the other hand, they were made “mobile” as they were required to work at the farms to maintain vegetable production. Moreover, the border closure that hindered the entry of new interns as well as the recognition of their labor as “essential work” has not resulted in a pay rise or an improvement in their working conditions, partly because the government exceptionally allowed technical interns, who were engaged in other occupations in other regions, to be brought (“remobilized”) into the agricultural sector. By introducing the analytical lens of “(im)mobilization of labor,” this presentation illustrates such dynamics where Filipino farm workers in central Japan have experienced the pandemic based on face-to-face and online interviews with Filipino interns and employers in 2021 and 2022.

Panel 6d at Room D: Individual Papers on Conflict and Peacebuilding II

Panel Moderator and Discussant: Taniguchi, Miyoko

An Overview of the Economic Performance and Human Development in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, 2019-2021: Future Prospects and Challenges

Del Mundo, Duaqui Yellowbelle & Pendatun, Sittie Amirah K.

(De La Salle University and Bangsamoro Finance Office Ministry of Finance, and Budget and Management Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao)

IN62DuaquiY

The Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) was created with the ratification of the Bangsamoro Organic Law through plebiscite in 2019. It is a product of several years of peace negotiations between the Philippine government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) which culminated during the Aquino administration in 2014. BARMM is the only Muslim-majority autonomous region in the Philippines. Since its inception, BARMM’s economy has grown to 7.5 percent in 2021. It is currently the second fastest-growing region in the Philippines. Beyond economic performance, this paper also dissects the state of human development in BARMM by looking at the health and education situation in the region using various indicators such as life expectancy, poverty incidence, average food expenditure, access to safe water and sanitary toilets, infant mortality, maternal mortality, malnutrition and other diseases,

basic and functional literacy, enrolment of elementary and high school children, and unemployment. This qualitative study makes use of documents review of government publications such as laws, executive issuances, technical and socioeconomic reports, policy speeches, among others. Overall, the study assesses BARMM's current economic performance and human development and charts its future prospects and challenges with regards to deepening democratic processes, pursuing empowerment and poverty alleviation, and sustaining economic growth in the region. Key words: Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, economic performance, human development.

Role of Social Enterprises in the Peacebuilding Agenda in Bangsamoro, the Philippines

Marte, Harmond Pedrosa
(Graduate, Hiroshima University)
IN75MarteH

The ratification of the Bangsamoro Organic Law (BOL) in January 2019 ushered in optimism in building sustainable peace in Bangsamoro, a Muslim-dominated region in the Philippines that experienced over 40 years of conflict. Following decades of secessionist movement, terrorist acts, and ethnic social cleavages, the BOL hopes to establish a just political system that is representative of the desires of the Bangsamoro people. While parties traditionally involved in the peace agenda include state actors and members of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front, this research looks at the opportunities tapped by social enterprises (SEs) in establishing its stake in the peacebuilding agenda. In particular, this paper covers the activities of The Moropreneur Inc. and the Maranao Collectibles, two SEs that emerged after the signing of the peace agreement in 2014. This paper traces how these SEs foster peace in a post-conflict region that goes beyond corporate social responsibility and philanthropic activities. Through a narrative analysis approach, the research captures the impact of SEs in security governance and identifies entry points for fruitful engagement. Participants of the research are based in Marawi and Maguindanao, and were interviewed from 2020 to 2021. Among the assertions of this research include the capacity of livelihood to mitigate conflict cycle and the sense of normalcy brought by jobs especially during times of intense fragility. Finally, business owners and CEOs were interviewed in order to investigate their motivation when conducting business in an unstable environment.

Dividing the Bangsamoro - challenges and opportunities for 2025

Ochiai, Naoyuki
(Japan International Cooperation Agency)
IN80OchiaiN

Former Senator Ferdinand Marcos Jr. won for the next Philippine President on national election on May 9, 2022, while incumbent Vice President Leni Robredo lost. In Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), two major groups divided to support each presidential candidate. The Family Alliance which composed of traditional local leaders endorsed Candidate Ferdinand Marcos Jr. while United Bangsamoro Justice Party of an electorate, Moro Islam Liberation Front (UBJP-MILF) endorsed Candidate Leni Robledo. It is remarkable that he won in all provinces in BARMM. Two major groups also competed each other on local elections, Governorship and Mayorship in the region. Most of election sheets have been steadily possessed by the Family Alliance. UBJP have won only on Mayorship of Cotabato City and some Mayorships in Maguindanao province and Basilan province. The transition period has been extended by Bangsamoro Organic Law (BOL) until next election in 2025. In this transitional period, MILF leads continuously Bangsamoro Transitional Authority (BTA), the Executive Body in accordance with BOL. In the meantime, BOL says that the Chief Minister of BTA and 80 members of BARMM Parliament are appointed by the Philippine President. Dividing of the Bangsamoro will definitely affect to its peace process. The presentation will discuss about challenges and opportunities for 2025

Panel 6e at Room E: Individual Papers: Looking Back and Looking Forward on a Marcos Administration I
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Panel Moderator and Discussant: Ota, Kazuhiro

Development of Ideas of the Post EDSA Philippine Catholic Church on National Elections

Miyawaki, Satoshi
(Osaka University)
IN29MiyawakiS

Public expression of the support of Leni Robredo by some groups in the Catholic Church in the 2022 election, especially a group of clergies, is a remarkable phenomenon, as Catholic Church authority has long been declaring “non-partisan” involvement of clergies.

Part of the background of what happened seems to be the ""development"" of the stance of the Catholic Church on national election – which needs further analyses, as most observers, including the presenter himself, have seen the church policy as ""basically the same"" in post-EDSA.

This presentation will make the process of development clear, by analyzing the related official church documents in the political and ecclesial context, and from these lenses by reexamining the moves and statements of the church people in the latest 2022 election campaign

“De-Marcosification” and the rise of new urban rentiers: On the unintended consequences of post-EDSA privatizations

Cardenas, Kenneth

IN38CardenasK

This paper revisits the lasting imprint left by privatizations after the EDSA Revolution on the development of capitalism in the Philippines in the early 21st century, with an emphasis on path-dependence, unintended consequences, and domestic technocratic and bureaucratic actors. Focusing on the efforts of the Presidential Commission on Government Reorganization (PCGR) in the late 1980s, it re-evaluates how a specific understanding of the state’s role in the economy was developed through the reorganization of crony- and state-owned enterprises. It proposes that consequential features of privatization were not the outcome of an ideologically-coherent liberalization. Instead, they were part of a moralized “De-Marcosification” process: liquidating crony-owned or inefficient state investments to fund agrarian reform. This practice of linking proceeds from privatizations to specific policy objectives, in the form of “special accounts”, had since proliferated across the Philippine government. Key development and policy objectives were linked to the speed and constancy of asset liquidation, and became decisive in how privatizations in the 1990s and 2000s were implemented. It then situates the convergence of big Philippine businesses on urban property development and infrastructure from 2001 onward within the resultant political economy. By this period, the markets created by the privatizations had become dominated by Philippine-nationality conglomerates, as they diversified away from their legacy interests. These new investments reflect a strategy of vertically-integrated rentierism: value-capture from overseas Filipinos and IT offshoring through the urban and infrastructural environment, with minimal direct value-creation. This strategy had become the primary factor in shaping economic landscapes across the Philippines.

Marcos and Pinochet at the International Writing Program

Nadal, Paul
(Princeton University)
IN40NadalP

What does a literary history of early neoliberal state formation look like? This paper situates the late-60s establishment of Paul Engle and Hualing Nieh's International Writing Program (IWP) within political histories of neoliberalism by tracking the recruitment of two writers—Wilfrido D. Nollado (Philippines) and José Donoso (Chile). It shows how their presence at IWP facilitated the program's self-fashioning as a counter-ideological force to so-called Third World authoritarianism. Whereas Nollado came to IWP as an MFA student, Donoso was employed as a visiting lecturer, whose Fiction Writing course Nollado took during his first year. The paper examines not only the student-teacher dynamic between Nollado and Donoso, but also how the rise of US-backed dictatorial regimes in their home countries (Ferdinand Marcos in Nollado's Philippines and Augusto Pinochet's in Donoso's Chile) shaped their political translations of program-era ideas of craft. How to read the broader political story of totalitarianisms that hemmed in Donoso and Nollado's study abroad poses an interesting methodological problem for literary sociology, since neither Marcos nor Pinochet were rarely, if ever, overtly invoked. Whether to interpret the geopolitical process in terms of "field" (Bourdieu) or "totality" (Adorno), I argue, will have consequences for how to critically interpret the role literary institutions like the IWP played in social histories of neoliberalism.

Panel 7a at Room A: Individual Papers on Filipinos and the Pandemic II

Panel Moderator and Discussant: Kiba, Saya

Please Forward: An Ethnographic Analysis on Messages Circulating in Social Media (Chain Messages) during the Time of COVID 19

Tiongson, Aleeza; Casipit, Danielle; Cordero, Dominic & Echague, Precious
(University of the Philippines)
IN34TiongsonA

As avenues of communication have now shifted towards the digital sphere, we can observe how the increasing number of chain messages circulating in social media, especially in the time of COVID-19, has fostered online communities despite the distance and lack of physical interaction. In this study, we examined how forwarded messages can reflect the views and experiences of

individuals during the pandemic and how these create networks of individuals with shared beliefs and values. Applying Austin's (1962) Speech Act Theory and Saviile-Troike's (2003) Ethnography of Speaking, we aimed to determine how different themes (e.g. vaccines, home remedies, religion, reminders) regarding the pandemic are tackled by a collection of select messages forwarded through Facebook Messenger by Filipino users. In analyzing these messages, we conducted online interviews with those who forwarded these messages themselves. We also looked into how these messages utilize certain registers and styles of communication to appeal to the reader and how the receiver's experiences affect their interpretation of the messages. In turn, the recipients were observed to forward and practice the information from the messages they related to, thus serving as a reflection of their personal beliefs and values. The act of forwarding is also perceived to be an extension of the sender's self, as these messages are utilized to connect with and show care for their loved ones while also disseminating information regarding the pandemic among their network. All these aspects of forwarding messages seem to create a sense of community despite the online setting.

Online Capacity Building Activities (OCBA): the PPP Center's Strategic Response to Learner Demand in the Time of the Pandemic

Calma, Christian Placido, Gacrama
(Public-Private Partnership Center of the Philippines)
IN52CalmaC

Using Kurt Lewin's model of change, the paper shall attempt to explain how the Public- Private Partnership (PPP) Center of the Philippines transitioned the implementation of its training mandate from a traditionally face-to-face experience to a technology-driven initiative, in response to the greater demand for PPP knowledge among the many government agencies across the country and despite the limitations brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic. With this in mind, the main research question is posed: how can a small government agency, such as the PPP Center, deliver its capacity building mandate given the limited resources at its disposal due to the workplace changes brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic?

Adapting Lewin's model of change, the study shall divide the entire process as follows:

- During the Unfreeze Stage, the PPP Center had to revisit how the COVID-19 has impacted how it delivers on its mandate; allow it to take stock of its existing processes and available resources; articulate the problem given the lockdowns and suspension of work; and gather buy-in from principals, colleagues, partners, and clients.

- At the Change Stage, the proposed solution is devised; allowing for the re-tooling of content, processes, and platforms; capacitating personnel on the new competencies needed to deliver an online training program; and tapping national and international partners to augment resource deficiencies; and piloting the new system.
- The Refreeze Stage documents the implementation and results of the change program and the feedback processes necessary to improve; and leading to an exploration of the potential for e-learning to complement the existing suite of capacity building services.

Results of this study may inform similarly-situated government institutions of the opportunities and pitfalls of re-tooling certain aspects of their core services to better respond to client demands and the consequences of large-scale disruptive events such as pandemics.

On and Off: Challenges and Evolution of Student Activism in Post-Pandemic Philippines

Pareja, Kathryn Nicole Ang; Villanueva, Isabela Fernandez; Villarin, Jose Miguel Labuca &
 Cuizon, Ana Leah Dungog
 (University of the Philippines Cebu)
 IN65ParejaK

Since the early 1960s, student activism and its related movements have occupied a permanent space within Philippine politics in addressing local and national issues; it has become increasingly prominent during the Duterte administration due to the threats and violations of human rights and is poised to continue under the Marcos-Duterte administration. As such, it has not been exempted from the administration's crackdown on state critics, with students being threatened, red-tagged, and arrested. The COVID-19 pandemic caused an abrupt halt to in-person activism, which prompted student activism to adapt from 'offline' to online activism. As a result of the worsening social conditions and the expansion of the means of democratic participation, student activism has become more evident, but so have its pre-existing difficulties and those inherent to online activism. This paper assesses the state of student activism (i.e., its forms, challenges, and effectiveness) in private and public higher education institutions (HEIs) within Cebu City, Philippines through interviews with student activists. It seeks to address the gaps with regards to whether online activism is an impediment and/or a boon to student activism and what its trade-offs are. It analyzes such under the framework of Oliver, Marwell, & Teixeria's Critical Mass Theory (CMT). It ultimately aims to propose an inclusive post-pandemic model of student activism. Entering the uncertain new normal necessitates an enduring system and culture of democratic participation, which student activists have a large stake and considerable influence over.

Hokkien Monks and Chinese Buddhism in the Philippines: A Preliminary Study on Manila Seng Guan Temple

Wang Luer

(Research School for Southeast Asian Studies, Xiamen University)

IN49WangL

In modern times, a large number of Hokkien people migrated to Philippine islands. Chinese Buddhism was also implanted to the Philippine islands along with Hokkien migrants. In 1936, the Manila Seng Guan Buddhist temple was set up, which is also the first Chinese Buddhist temple in the Philippines. Chinese monks from Fujian have played an important role in spreading Buddhism, which has become an important religion in shaping the Chinese community in the Philippines. This paper, taking a case study of Seng Guan temple, attempts to explore the dissemination of Chinese Buddhism in the Philippines by adopting the methods of text analysis and field investigation, and to understand the meaning of Buddhism in Manila Chinese society. Moreover, the temple has been playing a pioneering role in the spread of Buddhism from Manila to the outer islands, and even affected the surrounding provinces of Mindanao. In addition, this paper also attempts to analyze the multiple factors that promote the spread of Chinese Buddhism from the perspective of society, culture and gender, and explore the localization of Chinese Buddhism in the Philippines.

Disaster Studies, Scientific Knowledge Production, and the Project of Nation Building in the Philippines, 19th-20th Centuries

Alvarez, Kerby Clado

(Department of History, University of the Philippines Diliman)

IN56AlvarezK

From the waning decades of the 19th century until the early decades of the 20th century, the Philippine archipelago was at a crossroads - major developments in science coincided with the political and social evolution of the Philippines from a colony to an emergent nation. On the one hand, it was a colony that perennially experienced fiscal imbalance, a territory under the strong influence of various religious orders, and an archipelago hampered by frequent environmental calamities. On the other hand, it was a site of burgeoning scientific advancements in the physical

environment, instrumentation and institutionalization of scientific disciplines, and the influx of foreign knowledge for the benefit of the colonial economy. This work aims to trace the historical development of scientific knowledge production on the environment, in particular, on disasters that frequent the Philippine archipelago, namely typhoons, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions. Covering the period from the second half of the 19th century to the end of the 20th century, this study analyzes how the studies pioneered by scientists and institutions contributed to the formation of the corpus of scientific knowledge that served as the building blocks of the modern Philippine nation. How does studying disasters a viable approach to historically scrutinize the evolution of the idea of a nation? This work aspires to contribute to the expansion and complexification of studies on nationalism, through a scholarly investigation of the role of scientific knowledge production on disasters in nation-building.

The Pagoda Mansion of Jose Ocampo in Quiapo, Manila: Documenting the Last of the Japanese Pre-War Architecture in Manila

Sarmiento, Anthony Demin & Nito, Mary Josefti Cruz
(National University Manila & University of Asia & the Pacific)
IN71SarmientoA

Architecture throughout history is a tool to exercise power and influence. This premise is evident in the Philippines with more than 300 years of Spain's rule along with the almost 40 years of American occupation which has brought about an amalgamation of style that has been accepted as the Filipino Architectural style. It is not to say that Asia itself had not contributed to this so-called Filipino style of architecture such as Chinese, Southeast Asian, and Islamic style which has proliferated the Philippine landscape. What is puzzling is the lack of Japanese influence to Filipino architecture when Japan itself conquered the Philippines during World War 2? Are infrastructures and building not a priority of Imperial Japan then or did they simply not have enough time in the Philippines to have established a greater influence on Philippine architecture. This paper examines one of the few surviving pre-war Japanese inspired structures in Manila – the Ocampo Pagoda Mansion. In studying the architecture history of the Ocampo Pagoda Mansion in Quiapo, Manila (Philippines), the researchers also seek to understand the perceptions on Japanese culture in pre-war Manila. This paper will discuss the intent of this structure, the methodology of how it was constructed, the evolution of its use over the years and how truthful is its architecture in following the traditional style and spirit of Japanese architecture. Perhaps this example might shed some light to why the Japanese style were not able to seep in to the now complex – amalgamated Filipino architectural style.

Human Security and Olongapo Residents' Nostalgia for the US Subic Base

See, Karl Gerrard Tiu
(Nagoya University)
IN72SeeK

Olongapo City was economically dependent on the US naval station in Subic from the post-war years until 1991 when the Philippine Senate removed it without local consultation. The removal resulted from pressure at the national level from the Anti-Treaty Movement (ATM) on allegations of the US Navy storing nuclear materials in Subic Base. This article aims to fill in gaps in the literature on overseas US bases by exploring Olongapo's story through grassroots sentiments rather than state-level analysis. This work uses human security and its multifaceted view on human vulnerabilities in this case study. A mixed methods interview-survey approach shows that many residents are nostalgic about Subic Base and amenable to its hypothetical return to the city. This study divides the reasons behind this nostalgia into four factors based on how residents expressed their vulnerabilities: stunted economic growth, adjustments to post-base life, American ties, security concerns, and disagreement with government goals. The findings show that people were generally dissatisfied with the adjustments they had to make after Subic left, combined with the lack of alternatives given to Subic Base. They cited the Subic Base Freeport Zone (SBFZ), the successor to Subic Base, as too exclusive and catering to the wealthy rather than the city. Other concerns included fear of Chinese incursion and persistent quality of life issues due to prolonged redevelopment even 30 years after Subic Base.

Brewed over time: A Preliminary Exploration of Coffee's History in the Philippines beyond the "Lipa Narrative"

Rallonza, Miguel Niccolo Veneracion
(University of Tokyo)
IN73RallonzaM

In recent years, the Philippines has seen a resurgence of interest in local coffee as well as more consistent efforts from both the government and the private sector to develop the country's coffee industry. Despite this renewed attention, the academic understanding of what Philippine coffee 'is' or 'can become' has not been accorded as much consideration. Moreover, for an item that supposedly has had a presence of more than 200 years in the country, the history of Philippine coffee is essentialized in what Castro (2003) remarks to be an uncritical repetition and retelling of a conventional historical narrative focused solely on the coffee boom and bust experienced by

the city of Lipa, Batangas in Luzon during the 19th century. The following presentation is a preliminary attempt in developing a more nuanced understanding of the historical dynamics of Philippine coffee. It takes a cue from Castro's work, and turns to census data, government reports, period agricultural statistics, other available references, and interviews with current industry actors to piece together a history of Philippine Coffee beyond the so-called "Lipa Narrative". I argue that rather than relying on a single "grand narrative of Philippine coffee", there is a need to uncover the distinct historical experiences and trajectories of the many growing areas especially if we are to better make sense of the changes and developments that are taking place among Philippine coffee growers at present.

Panel 7c at Room C: Transnational Generations in the Gulf and Beyond: Precarity, Temporariness, and the Search for Belonging

Watanabe, Akiko
(Bunkyo University)

Panel Discussant: Morada, Hector B.
(Polytechnic University of the Philippines)

PA18WatanabeA

Panel abstract:

Second to the Americas in the number of Filipinos living and working abroad is the Middle East, particularly the Arab Gulf countries. In this region, almost all migrant workers and their offspring are not eligible for nationality and live in perpetuated permanent temporariness. Unlike the previous generation who aimed to move bilaterally between their home and destination countries, these children of migrants are a generation that, because of their legal and social circumstances, has been forced to lead a life based on transnational mobility in multiple localities for their survival. We may call them transnational generations. What, then, was the social environment they grew up in, how did they perceive themselves, what type of education and career have they chosen, what has been the meaning of 'citizenship' for them, and how did they view their future? This panel examines the educational choices, career strategies, multiple senses of belongings, and pursuits for the place of settlement of the young transnational generation born in the Arab Gulf states, where nationality, class, religion, generation, and gender intersect and are obscured. To expand the scope, we explore and relativize the multilayered nature of transnational generations by introducing the cases of batang OFW in the UAE (Hosoda) and Filipino-Kuwaiti nus-nus (meaning "half" in Arabic) born with Kuwait nationality (Watanabe). In comparison, we investigate the cases of the Gulf-born NRIs (Non-resident Indians) who compose the largest

ethnic community in the Gulf (Matsukawa), and the middle-class Qatar-born Egyptians who live in transient and fragile “Doha-bubble” (Norbakk).

Localities, ‘Citizenship’, and Coping Strategies of OFW Children Raised in UAE Cities

Hosoda, Naomi
(Nagasaki University)

My paper will explore the lives of batang OFWs—the children of Filipino migrants raised in the United Arab Emirates (UAE)—by examining their self-defined ‘identity’ in relation to different localities, their meaning of ‘citizenship’, and their coping strategies, based on ethnographic data collected from batang OFWs and their parents. Batang OFWs bear high levels of transnationality and insecurity in their lives. Members of this generational group do not necessarily consider themselves ‘Filipino’, nor do they necessarily consider the Philippines their ‘home country’. For many batang OFWs, the UAE or the specific emirate they reside is their ‘home’. However, this ‘home’ is not limited to Emirati society; rather, this home is the ‘global city’ comprising people of hundreds of different nationalities, speaking English as their lingua franca, and where neoliberal logic plays a major role. Batang OFWs are customarily assertive about their high-level capabilities and comfort in negotiating multinational environments and consider cross-cultural communication their strength. In contrast, the constant uncertainty arising from their precarious status stays on their minds. They often consider a combination of strategic pathways to the future, including staying in the UAE semi-permanently, moving to and settling down in the Philippines or a third country, or living in motion, preferably in other global cities.

“We are a black sheep”: the privilegedness and immobilities of young Filipino-Kuwaiti second-generations of bicultural families

Watanabe, Akiko
(Bunkyo University)

The paper aims to depict privilegedness and immobilities of the young Filipino-Kuwaiti nus-nus (literally meaning “half-half” in Arabic) who have a nationality of Kuwait. It particularly examines how their legal, social, and gendered conditions affect their educational choices and career strategies. It has been regarded that the society in the Arab Gulf states including Kuwait are segregated according to nationality and social classes, thus the nationals were deemed to be the most privileged and have the most rights among other peoples in the society. These perceptions, however, may not be necessarily true from the standpoint of the second generation of mixed

marriages with nationals in the Arab Gulf states, especially those having Filipino mothers. What hardships and privileges do these nus-nus face; how are they different between men and women, and between generations; in what way do they deal with the general view of Kuwaiti toward Filipina and find the way out by making choices in education and in career path; how do they employ their social capitals to pursue their future plans; and what are the meanings of higher education for them? To answer these questions, this empirical research explores the consciousness on the citizenship (and other rights) and survival strategies of the migrant, intermarried mothers and their children in Kuwait. By so doing, the research tries to clarify in what way the second generations try to acquire the multiple sense of belonging in multilocalities, thus adds diversity to the concept of the transnational generations.

The perpetuated “in-betweenness” experienced by Gulf-born NRIs: Analysis of Cases in Kuwait

Matsukawa, Kyoko
(Konan University)

This presentation attempts to examine the experiences and identity formation of Gulf-born NRIs (Non-Resident Indians), focusing especially on cases in Kuwait. As the Arab Gulf States (AGS) rarely offer citizenship to expatriate residents, the second-generation Indians who are born in the AGS continue to be foreigners, even though they have a feeling that the AGS are their home. For expatriate residents in the AGS, community networks are important. Indians maintain relationship which they bring from India, with people who have common language or religion. Gulf-born NRI children come to identify that they are Indians. They eat Indian thali at Udipi restaurants, watch Bollywood films, attend Indian cultural events and go to Indian schools. However, after they finish the 12th grade and go to India for higher education, they start to recognize that as Gulf-born NRIs they are different from their compatriots born in India. A large number of Indian families send their children back to India for higher education because it is financially less costly. In the course of spending three or more years in India, Gulf-born NRIs discover that they do not really belong to India even though nationality-wise they are Indians. Although Gulf-born NRIs tend to return to the AGS after they finish higher education, their country of birth treats them as temporary residents. This presentation tries to capture how the experiences of Gulf-born NRIs form their sense of the perpetuated “in-betweenness” which makes them continually search for where to settle down.

Belonging as familiarity: the bitterness of permanent temporariness among Qatar-born Egyptians

Norbakk, Mari
(Chr. Michelsen Institute)

Starting from the case of the middle class “Qatar-born” Egyptians, this paper discusses how we may come to understand belonging. Compared to other nationalities and classes, Egyptian “expats” are privileged ethnically and economically, but do still experience a keen sense of precarity and temporariness as labor- migrants to Qatar. The paper presents some ways long-term expatriates in Qatar experience painful rejection from being part of Qatar. Yet, at the same time, “Qatar-born” Egyptians are co- creators of a cosmopolitan space where their belonging is produced and shared almost reluctantly through familiarity. This space is referred to as the “Doha-Bubble,” a metaphor, underlining its transient and fragile nature. The bubble may burst as ones’ residency permit may be terminated with near immediate effect. What happens within the Doha bubble is the creation of a particular (and, to a high degree consumption-based) middle class habitus – a transactional citizenship of sorts. Focused on the consumption of “suitable” leisure, children’s education and of course other consumables, there arises a need to constantly purchase access to middle class spaces which were designed to allow in the desirable, willing-to-spend middle-class persons, while excluding those with too low income. Expatriate culture in Qatar is very much one focused on “doing” middle class Qatar-style. By partaking in consumer-oriented leisure activities, the expatriates can be part of Qatari society without being part of the Qatari nation.

Panel 7d at Room D: Individual Papers on Literature and Culture II

Panel Moderator and Discussant: Miyawaki, Satoshi

Ang Pasyon sa saliw ng Tugtugin ng Banda: An examination of the sonic soundscape of Pabasa as affects

Jacinto, Gerard Rey Zapanta
(Hiroshima University Graduate School of Integrated Arts and Sciences)
IN69GerardR

In many communities in the Philippines, the holy week is associated with different activities, events, rituals, and traditional practices participated by people of all classes. Such traditions vary in the context of local Catholicism for each community. Pasyon, a narrative of the passion, death, and resurrection of Christ in the Roman Catholic religion, is usually performed in the lent season as a public chanting by a group of people in the form of pabasa. Earlier scholarships that highlight

the pasyon as the perception of ‘masses’ of the revolutionary struggles (Ileto 1979) and acculturations and musical forms (Chongson 2000) have influenced the academic dialogue about the practice. I aim to explore the social meaning behind the religious tradition, particularly how the participation and music of the musiko affect the actors and the performance of pabasa. I feature in this paper the pabasa scene of a local community in Metro-Manila, Philippines, on the structure of its performance and the relations between the host, practitioners, and musicians. In addition, I provide an ethnographic exposition of the study and its historical significance in a local context while attempting to analyze the ideological values within the century-old tradition. Emphasizing the musical experience within the practice, I discuss the affective role of music where it re-creates the soundscape produced by the process of communal chanting of the pasyon and amplified by the harmonic embellishment of the musiko. Keywords: pasyon, musiko, banda, anthropology of music, musical affect

In many communities in the Philippines, the holy week is associated with different activities, events, rituals, and traditional practices participated by people of all classes. Such traditions vary in the context of local catholicism for each community. Pasyon, a narrative of the passion, death, and resurrection of Christ in the Roman Catholic religion, is usually performed in the lent season as a public chanting by a group of people in the form of pabasa. Earlier scholarships that highlight the pasyon as the perception of ‘masses’ of the revolutionary struggles (Ileto 1979) and acculturations and musical forms (Chongson 2000) have influenced the academic dialogue about the practice. I aim to explore the social meaning behind the religious tradition, particularly how the participation and music of the musiko affect the actors and the performance of pabasa. I feature in this paper the pabasa scene of a local community in Metro-Manila, Philippines, on the structure of its performance and the relations between the host, practitioners, and musicians. In addition, I provide an ethnographic exposition of the study and its historical significance in a local context while attempting to analyze the ideological values within the century-old tradition. Emphasizing the musical experience within the practice, I discuss the affective role of music where it re-creates the soundscape produced by the process of communal chanting of the pasyon and amplified by the harmonic embellishment of the musiko. Keywords: pasyon, musiko, banda, anthropology of music, musical affect

Framing Nick Joaquin’s Cosmopolitan Vision in the Context of his Penguin Canonization

Gomez, Luisa Luzon
(Ateneo de Manila University)
IN74GomezL

Nick Joaquin and his works are practically synonymous with Philippine literature in English. In time for Joaquin's centenary in 2017, Penguin published a collection of his canonical fiction titled *The Woman Who Had Two Navels and Tales of the Tropical Gothic*, under its Modern Classics series. To be published by Penguin, or to be "Penguinized" as Hengmaheh Sasroukhani would call it, is to align Joaquin with the prestige given to other writers of the Penguin Modern Classics series. Looking at the selections of Filipino Anglophone writing by Penguin, the publishing house seems to feature writers with a cosmopolitan vision. Using Joaquin's *The Woman Who Had Two Navels* as a case study and Berthold Schoene's theoretical discussion of the cosmopolitan imagination, this paper aims to analyze how the cosmopolitan vision in Joaquin's work can be read in the context of his international canonization. Joaquin's *The Woman Who Had Two Navels* shares traits seen in the works of other cosmopolitan writers such as Salman Rushdie and Kazuo Ishiguro where the narrative, according to Schoene, paradoxically gives both a high valuation of the notion of nation but refutes nationalist essentialism. This paper ultimately seeks to explain how Joaquin's inclusion in the Penguin Modern Classics series gives new context and meaning in labeling Joaquin, a Philippine national artist both by government designation and peer recognition, as a cosmopolitan writer.

Understanding Sulu Habi: Siyabit Tapestry as a Projection of Religious Qualities

Alcopra, Anica Leska Nicolas
(University of the Philippines Diliman)
IN76AlcopraA

This paper draws attention to clothing of astounding form and beauty of the woven fabrics of Sulu's *habi*, the *Pis Siyabit*. This paper will tackle three points; first, it focuses on Sulu's visual arts that depict through their woven fabrics. A brief overview of Sulu's history and as well the significance of their "Siyabit" woven fabrics is narrated to provide a brief historical context for the definition of Sulu people's identity. Second, the paper tackles Sulu's *Pis Siyabit* that will help to understand Sulu, its people, and the projection of religious qualities of *Siyabit*, and third the paper illustrates how religion is associated with Sulu's *Pis Siyabit* particular the Islam, and its relevance to the contemporary Bangsamoro era. The author will utilize archival research, qualitative interviews mostly with the experts in Bangsamoro and Mindanao studies, and visual ethnography pertaining to Sulu's history, arts, and religious culture.

Keywords: Sulu, Islam, Religion, Siyabit, Tapestry, Anthropology, Ethnography.

Panel 7e at Room E: Recollections of the Two-Decade Marcos Presidency: By Three Eyewitnesses
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Panel Chair: Tsuda, Mamoru
(Osaka University, Professor Emeritus)

Panel Discussant: Ocampo, Ambeth
PA17TsudaM

Panel abstract:

Ferdinand R. Marcos, Jr, became the 17th President of the Republic of the Philippines on June 30, 2022. It seems, The ‘Marcos Administration’ has returned. Mr. Marcos, Jr., popularly called as ‘Bong Bong,’ is the only son of Ferdinand E. Marcos, who had been a congressman, a senator, and eventually became the 10th president of the country in December 1965; he was as young as 56 years old. During the last electoral campaign, and even after the poll victory of Bong Bong, a lot has been debated over the ‘continuity’ of the ‘Marcos Dynasty.’

This panel attempts to reflect on the socio-political scenes of the Marcos Era, and on the main players: The President, the First Lady and other key personalities. The three panelists, in their own and personal ways, are eyewitnesses of the Marcos Era. Sharing their experiences and insights, the panelists hope to enlighten the younger generation about the background of the current socio-political history of the Philippines. After the three presentations, Q&A and discussion will follow.

Images Taken by a Student Activist During the Marcos Years (mainly from 1981-1986)

Ventura, Rey
(Writer-journalist, Meiji Gakuin University)

This panelist believes that in every photograph, there are hidden narratives, anecdotes, jokes, knowledge and revealing emotions. Ventura started taking pictures with a borrowed camera in 1981. He learned street-photography by participating in numerous student demonstrations and mass mobilizations. Using personal images, the presenter looks back at a particular period: 1982-1992, a decade of lived-experienced in the Philippines, and tries to discover something that he had not seen or felt before; he tries to find some aspects of the society, and of himself and the people around him, that he had not known of their existence.

Thus, Ventura selects several pictures taken during the last years of Ferdinand E. Marcos presidency and during the Corazon Aquino regime.

In this presentation, he discusses each photograph focusing on the background, the event, the personalities in it, and the significance of the image (for the photographer-student activist and for

Philippine history, in general). The presenter recounts firsthand experiences, gives reflections and analysis of each experience, time, and situation. The photographs are categorized, temporarily, as follows: communist guerillas, rallies and demonstrations, leader-activists, famous personalities, university life, friends, family members, February 1986 Revolution, and miscellaneous.

Marcos as a Hawk's Claw and Cow's Tail

Ohno, Takushi
(Journalist, Okinawa University)

I started living in Manila in July 1970, knowing very little about the Philippines, as a graduate student at the UP's PCAS. I stayed until May 1977; it was during the Marcos regime, and before the declaration of Batas Militar.

I will talk about what I had seen, heard, and thought at that time. From late 1985 to early '86, at the final stage of the Marcos Administration, I covered events in the Philippines and wrote articles as a reporter from Japan's Asahi Shimbun. For three years from April 1991, I was stationed in the country as its Manila bureau chief. In addition, as a journalist, in 1983, I was a watcher of ex-Primer Kakuei Tanaka.

Based on the above dates and events, I would like to discuss the political style of President Marcos focusing on the following four episodes.

- 1) The 'Surrender Your Firearm' and security issues;
- 2) Developmental dictatorship as being a 'pressure cooker'.
- 3) The bedrock of Philippine society as a 'memory alloy shape'.
- 4) Comparing the 'political style' of K. Tanaka and F. E. Marcos.

'I-witness'-ing the Two Decades of FM in Power and the G-to-G, B-to-B and P-to-P Japan Philippine Relations

Tsuda, Mamoru
(Osaka University, Professor Emeritus)

The panelist shares recollections covering various times, occasions and personalities. He gives special focus on aspects of Japan- Philippine/Philippine-Japan Relations:

- (a) FM, during the election campaigns referring to himself as a resistance hero 'nuong Panahon ng Hapon;'
- (b) As Senator, he had already gained vested interests in the Reparation (1956-76) projects:

- (c) Right after his first election becoming President, he allowed selected sogo shoshas (such as Marubeni, Mitsubishi, Mitsui and Sumitomo) and others to operate in the country even without a Bilateral Treaty;
- (d) Around 1971, student activists protested against the re-entry of Japanese imperialism and the revival of Japanese militarism;
- (e) After the imposition of Martial Law, FM ‘ratified’ the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation with Japan;
- (f) Just ten days after the ratification, Prime Minister Tanaka Kakuei visited Manila; he received a warm welcome;
- (g) Soon after Tanaka’s visit, President Marcos announced that Kawasaki Steel Corporation would make a huge direct investment to the country. FM told that the country welcomes the entry of the “polluting” industrializaion.:
- (h) In the ‘New Society,’ Japan was often referred to as the ‘nation of good discipline;’
- (i) In the late 1970s, Tsurumi Yoshiyuki, a former anti-Vietnam War activist and researcher,, in collaboration with the newly-established UP Third World Studies Center, conducted a study on the banana industry;
- (j) At the US Customs in Honolulu upon arrival of the Marcoses, thousands of pages of documents were confiscated, and several of which would soon exposed the evidence of his malpractices involving Japan’s Official Development Assistance to the country. These documents were later caused the ‘Marcos Scandals’ in the Japanese Parliament.

Panel 8a at Room A: Urban Governmentality and Emerging Sociality in the Philippines
 Cities: Reconfiguration of Community, Market, Civil Society, and State

Panel Chair: Seki, Koki
 (Hiroshima University)
 PA04SekiK

Panel abstract:

This panel tries to identify governmentality that is working in the transformation of cities in the Philippines today including gentrification and sub-urbanization; the shift of “danger zones” into “safe” and “resilient” communities against calamities; disciplining and policing of the community under the war on drugs and amidst COVID19; and production of consumer citizens intensified by global capitalism. It further explores the dynamism of the public sphere and counter-public sphere that emerged under such urban transformation and governmentality in the contemporary Philippines. Urban studies, through anthropology and geography, have so far produced valuable analytical lenses that are key to understanding the urban sociality, which includes “political

society” of the subaltern that works counter to the middle-class segregated arena of “civil society” (Chatterjee 2006); “deep democracy” for global solidarity from below (Appadurai 2001); “vernacular public arena” made possible by the entanglement of indigenous notions and the modern western notion of the civil public sphere (Neyazi and Tanabe 2014); and “dual public sphere” comprising the “mass sphere” of the poor and “civic sphere” of the elite and middle class (Kusaka 2017). These analytical lenses provide the potential to “provincialize” (Chakrabarty 2008) the concept of civil society and public sphere based on the experience of the modern west. Focusing on various actors (the poor, middle class, NGOs, business sector, and the state) and the infrastructure and institutions that both enable and constrain the agency of these actors, this panel argues the emerging contour of sociality in the urban communities in the Philippines.

Toward an “Anthropology of the Suburb” in the Global South: Its Scope and Significance

Seki, Koki
(Hiroshima University)

“Suburbanization” could be a keyword reflecting the contemporary urbanization in the Philippines and, more broadly, the Global South. Suburbanization accelerates with the dual gentrification processes creating “productive space” in business districts and removing “unproductive space” of slums by their relocation to the suburbs. In the West as well as in Japan, the suburbs is that space infiltrated with modern biopolitics, which has produced homogenous and standardized lives among mainly middle-class wage earners, or the Japanese “salaryman”, with nuclear families. In contrast, a suburb in the Philippines is often described as a “death zone” or “necroburbia” of the urban-poor relocatees governed by necropolitics (Ortega 2020). In this study, however, the suburb will be looked into as a space where both bio- and necro-politics closely entangle and permeate each other. While referring to Chatterjee's concept of “civil society” and “political society” (Chatterjee 2004) to identify what kind of new sociality is emerging in the suburban space, the study will consider suburban space as a boundary arena where formal citizenship and subaltern informality are partially connected and overlapping. The study expounds what kind of self, sociality, and community are emerging in the expanding space of the suburb under a specific effect of governmentality. In doing so, it attempts to argue a comprehensive framework to explain the diverse experiences of the suburb in the contemporary Global South.

Inclusive Growth and the Politics of Resettlement

Fujiwara, Naoki
(Kobe University)

Discourse on inclusive growth has been critical in the development of the political economy of the Philippines in the 2010s. Inclusive growth does not merely aim at achieving economic growth based on neoliberal economic policies, but to distribute the benefit of such growth and offer various opportunities for the poor. In this paper, I examine the discourse on inclusive growth and its practices with a focus on the resettlement projects of Metro Manila. Firstly, I outline how this discourse has been generated against the backdrop of economic growth since the mid 2000s and become more significant in the 2010s. Secondly, I examine the relationship between discourse and the resettlement projects in the context of urban development. While the resettlement projects do offer opportunities of social housing for the urban poor, they also entail an obligation to pay off 30 year mortgages on the properties. In addition, this paper unveils how power relations in the name of inclusive growth are constituted and examines the liberal aspects of political projects. Discourse on inclusive growth is integrated into the politics of resettlement, but at the same time, it works to produce a nexus of power relations in establishing long-term debt.

Neoliberal countersolidarities: Containing militant urban subaltern struggle for a right to the city in the Philippines

Arcilla, Chester Antonino C.
(University of the Philippines-Manila)

In 2017, the National Alliance of Urban Poor in the Philippines led ten thousand urban poor families in perhaps the most massive collective housing takeover in the Global South, dubbed Occupy Bulacan. Not only did it expose the failure of the Philippine socialized housing program, the occupation questioned shelter commodification and property rights, defied state power, and radically redistributed state resources. Due to its historic-political importance, the Occupy Bulacan was immediately subjected to containment strategies within a more comprehensive anti-insurgency program, including what I offer are neoliberal countersolidarities. This presentation explores the formation, function, and discursive utterances of neoliberal countersolidarities using the Occupy case.

By neoliberal countersolidarities, I refer to subaltern solidarities that may be created but are sustained and even strengthened by the neoliberal elites and states to explicitly delegitimize and criminalize radical solidarities in exchange for concessions in public good provisions. Concessions may range from financial assistance to favored fast-tracking of the members' rights

claims. These neoliberal countersolidarities are ""authoritarian innovations"" against radical class unities where the sociality rationalities can be said to be militant, but the objectives are towards regime support, and re-institutionalization of law and ‘democratic’ order, on perceived unruly citizens. While based on the radical housing takeover in the Global South, the marking of these countersolidarities may help explain the seeming lack of class politics among urban subalterns amid rising neoliberal authoritarianism.

Unpacking the relationship between the corporate food regime and the governance of the poor in Metro Manila

Tafoya, Heriberto Ruiz
(Kyoto University)

This paper aims to unveil the relationship between the corporate food regime (McMichael, 2013) and the government of the poor (Procacci, 1993; Nally, 2010) through the use of packaged food as an instrument of governmentality (Ruiz-Tafoya, 2022). This includes the construction of an environment in which the urban poor feel free because they buy and sell branded food, in addition to feeling protected by a bloc of socio-political actors formed by state agencies, corporations, NGOs and religious organizations that share the idea of helping the poor in times of hardship. From this atmosphere, this paper focuses on the relationship between corporations and the urban poor and identifies the links between governmentality and the pillars of the corporate food regime. These are affordability, the provision of cheap food; availability, the provision of food anywhere, anytime; and adaptability, new products according to local tastes. The data was collected from six urban poor neighborhoods in Metro Manila from 2014 to 2021. The result of the analysis shows that corporate food is gradually advancing its presence in people's eating patterns and, in parallel, permeates the symbolic meanings of progress. The objective and subjective perception of progress eclipses individualization, commodification, ecological impact and unhealthiness. All this diminishes the possibilities of building emancipatory discourses and practices from the grassroots.

Urban Gardens and Peripheral City-Making in Metro Manila

Saguin, Kristian Karlo
(University of the Philippines, Diliman)

Urban gardens have quietly emerged at the cracks and edges of the dense built environment of Metro Manila, taking on a variety of forms from household backyard plots and container gardens to institutionalized community gardens. The expansion of urban gardening practices has been accompanied by particular visions of their place in the city and goals to transform how urban

residents encounter other urban dwellers and the urban environment. State-sponsored urban community gardens, in particular, have multiplied across all 17 local government units of Metro Manila and have cultivated new kinds of urban subjectivities and citizen-state relations that may be read as aligning with neoliberal governmentality. However, beyond the formalization and co-optation as state projects, these same gardens and many other urban farming practices continue to be precarious in their temporality and transverse official logics beyond the initially intended. Characterized by bricolage, incrementalism and improvisation, urban farming in Metro Manila may thus be also seen as producing a patchwork of heterogeneous spaces, practices and imaginaries that open up other possibilities for inhabiting the city and modestly reorienting the trajectories of urban politics. Drawing from interviews with urban farmers, coordinators and city officials involved in urban gardening projects in Metro Manila, I examine gardening as a city-making practice where urban dwellers engage in multiple strategies of claiming and negotiating the peripheral politics of urban belonging and inhabiting the city.

Panel 8b at Room B: A Catholic University as a Space and Facilitator of Service-Learning in the Philippines

Panel Chair: Alipao, Froilan, Asuncion
(University of Santo Tomas)
PA15AlipaoF

Panel Abstract:

The history and tradition of the Philippine Catholic educational system serve as a venue and vehicle for the learning to hone its citizens coming from young and old learners. Aside from the learning opportunities being facilitated by the Catholic educational institutions, it also served as a space for serving the communities and larger society. This means the Catholic schools in the country do the purpose of forming students through learning and serving others.

This panel will showcase the exploration and practices of a Catholic University in the Philippines through Service-Learning. Service-Learning is a type of experiential learning where learners put together and integrate academic knowledge and critical thinking skills to respond to the community's needs and concerns. The vital role of the Catholic higher educational institutions is to focus on the dialogue process that is morally and intellectually guided and provided by the socio-religious orientation. The different papers of this panel will display the vital role of the Catholic Higher Education institution in its Service-Learning guided and inspired by its Salamanca process tradition, Catholic Social Teachings, and engagement inspirations with the different stakeholders within and outside the university, partner communities, and marginalized sectors. Students as learners and co-journeymen of the communities and sectors gained a lot in integrating knowledge and skills through creative engagement, more profound theoretical

reflections, and project development with values of care, empathy, partnership, and solidarity with the communities and sectors despite the challenges of the pandemic.

Service-Learning Linking with Communities for Development: Exploring the Service Learning Praxis Framework of the University of Santo Tomas vis-à-vis Salamanca Process

Alipao, Froilan Asuncion
(University of Santo Tomas)

The Dominican's Salamanca process started as theological research in the sixteenth century during the colonization of America wherein there was a realization to protect the life, dignity, and rights of indigenous peoples against disrespect and violations. It is a process that led to the development of principles and laws that protect the life and culture of exploited, disremembered, and deprived peoples. It is a process of doing theology as complementary to law, order, respect, and promotion of human dignity and rights of individuals and society. In this sense, it poses the significance of dialogue between religious, theologians, scholars of different disciplines, and peoples from the margins experiencing rights violations and disrespected dignity. In essence, for a genuine dialogue between God and society, learning, and service must serve as resources for bringing and living the Good News that responds to the aspirations of peoples from (for and with) the local communities, world, and environment.

One of the particular commitments in this 800th year of St. Dominic is to “adopt and promote Salamanca process which calls on Dominicans, educational institutions and ministerial programs to direct study, research, analysis, and actions towards addressing the challenges of the world face, thus creating a passionate synergy between intellectual and apostolic lives.” Thus, this presentation aims to explore the Salamanca Process as a Service-Learning praxis framework of the University of Santo Tomas as a Dominican and Catholic University in a Philippine setting.

Praxis of Salamanca: Process and Politics of the Service-Learning in the University of Santo Tomas Lumad Bakwit School

Romero, Adrian Dela Cruz
(University of Santo Tomas)

The presentation explores how the engagement of the Thomasian community with the Lumad Bakwit dialectically actualizes the Catholic Social Teachings and the Order of Preachers’(OP) Salamanca Statement on Human Rights (2016).

The Lumad Bakwit School is a mobile temporary school for the Lumad Bakwit, the vernacular

term for the indigenous peoples in Mindanao who were forced to evacuate from their ancestral land and travel to the Philippines' capital (Metro Manila) due to the human rights violations, militarization fueled by development aggression. Different various institutions, schools, and churches in Metro Manila including the University of Santo Tomas last Sept. 2017 and Sept. 2018 accommodated the Lumad Bakwit to show their support and solidarity.

Using the 'anthropology of the good'(Robbins, 2013), and 'life projects', 'resistance'(Ortner, 2016) as the theoretical guide, the presentation analyzes how this Lumad Bakwit School 'event' created a space where the participants are actively imagining, negotiating and investing on the best ways to live, actualizing the values for empathy learning, solidarity & partnership, resistance, well-being, care, hope in the midst of harsh and tragic situations(Robbins, *ibid*), manifested in the different interactions and 'life projects' of social actors(Ortner, *ibid*). In conclusion, the presentation will reflect on this development in the history of the University of Santo Tomas and the different limitations of the engagement that arose due to the recent Philippine political climate.

Catholic Social Teachings in Service-Learning: A Multiple-Case Study in a Philippine Catholic Higher Education Institution

Evalyn, Abiog Bonquin
(University of Santo Tomas)

Service to society has always been a significant part of an institutional mission. Students, especially in the academe, are formed to be holistic individuals and future professionals who are equipped with knowledge and skills to improve the lives of the poor and marginalized communities. In recent years, higher education institutions have recognized the importance of Service-Learning by integrating it into the college curricula. However, the alignment of Service-Learning programs with the Catholic Social Teachings of Catholic Higher Education Institutions is rarely given much importance. It is in this light that this study examined the integration of Service-Learning into the college curricula, particularly on the presence of the Catholic Social Teachings in the pedagogy. Specifically, the study is aimed at describing the Service-Learning pedagogies as employed by the academic units of the University of Santo Tomas – a Philippine Catholic Higher Education Institution. Using a qualitative descriptive design, the study presents within-case themes in Service-Learning which upholds three of the Catholic Social Teachings: 1) call to family, community, and participation; 2) rights and responsibilities; and 3) care for God's creation. The study also presents the future directions of Service-Learning in Catholic Higher Education Institutions towards an enriched Service-Learning delivery across disciplines.

Service-Learning: The University of Santo Tomas Experience

Turingan, Melanie Del Pozo
(University of Santo Tomas)

Social responsibility of universities as part of their mission, vision and objectives has become more and more popular in higher education. The Service Learning Approach stands out as a socially responsible teaching methodology. It was one of the ten experiences listed as a high-impact practice (HIP) when such practices were first identified by the Association of American Colleges and Universities (AACU) in 2007 (Jacoby, 2015). In the Philippines, university-based service-learning programs are emerging and generally focus on education, general health, and indigent socioeconomic wellbeing and livelihood (Guardino et al. 2015; Pottier 2013; and Tuaño & Pacardo 2013). This is true in the case of the University of Santo Tomas, which holds the distinction of being Asia's oldest existing university, its age is coupled with its preeminence in Philippine education. Committed to its thrust to produce graduates that are globally competitive and evangelizers who are actively engaged in social transformation through advocacy and ministry. To this date, little is known about the history of service learning and its implementation in the University of Santo Tomas. This research carried out a descriptive exploratory approach. Semi-structured interview questionnaire was used and the participants are from the different academic programs which implemented service learning among their courses. Results showed that this credit-bearing educational experience enabled them to meet identified community needs; master the art of writing reflection understanding of the course content, a broader appreciation of the discipline and most importantly an enhanced sense of civic responsibility.

A Phenomenological Study of Service-Learning Experiences in National Service Training Program of University of Santo Tomas (UST) Selected College Students in the Time COVID-19 Pandemic

Estrologo, Micah Sumpay
(University of Santo Tomas)

The COVID-19 pandemic has changed how service-learning (S-L) is conducted in universities. In-person community engagement is the conventional approach to facilitating students' integration with communities. With the pandemic, the shift to online community engagement challenged student-community collaborative exchange. The new normal has impeded the process, implementation, and delivery of service-learning outcomes for students and communities. In a Catholic University like in the University of Santo Tomas where service-learning promotes social

and spiritual integration, students continue their virtual fieldwork to accomplish their academic coursework while providing service to communities. This study utilized phenomenological research to analyse the experiences of UST college students in their service-learning virtual fieldworks during the pandemic, with a particular focus on the Civic Welfare Training Service (CWTS).

Using Communicative Action Theory (Habermas, 1981), Levels of Reflexivity (Lipp, 2007), and thematic analysis of interviews, open-ended surveys, and document analysis, the study extracted six salient themes, namely: (1) critical consciousness, (2) organizational reflection, (3) constrained engagement, (4) ideal speech situation, (5) sustainable solutions, and (6) unfulfilled service. Through these themes, the data suggests that critical reflection enabled empathic communication among students and communities, students preferred synchronous engagement, students navigated adaptive solutions to the community's problems, and students faced unsustainable project implementation with their partner communities. The preference for the type of online engagement and the gravity of service-learning outcomes amidst the pandemic should be monitored and evaluated until the end of the service-learning coursework. Moreover, service-learning in the 'new normal' continues to impact both the communities and the students.

Panel 8c at Room C: Multidisciplinary Approach to the Role of Filipinos in Sustaining Rural Japan
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Panel Chair: Nishimura, Satoru
(Kagoshima University)
PA10NishimuraS

Panel abstract:

In Japan, it is difficult to sustain the economy and society due to labor shortages and population aging. This situation is serious in remote islands and rural areas. To solve this situation, Japan is promoting the acceptance of foreign workers through systems of technical intern trainees and special skilled laborers. The role of settled foreigners is also highly expected in the local economy and society. This panel targets Filipinos who live in remote islands and rural areas in Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan, and clarifies the potential and challenges of foreigners' roles in the sustainability of local economies, societies, and cultures.

The first paper introduces the research trends in the roles of Filipino residents in the sustainability of rural Japan. The other three papers are based on field studies in Kagoshima Prefecture. The first case study is on the role of Filipinos in family, community, and labor market on Kikaijima island. The second study deals with the Filipino intern technical trainees and the agricultural business initiated by the Filipino residents either directly or indirectly in the Ohsumi region. The last study presents an idea of a scenario for Filipinos to contribute to the formation of sustainable

agriculture on Okinoerabujima island.

Filipinos in Japan have been well-adjusted to rural Japan in the last three decades, and now it is time for them to lead in solving social and economic problems.

Keywords: Filipino residents, rural Japan, remote islands, sustainability, multiculturalism

Research Trends in the Roles of Filipino Residents on the Sustainability of Rural Japan

Peña, Romeo Palustre & Sulit, Gayle T.
(Polytechnic University of the Philippines)

Filipino residents being part of the oldcomers and newcomers in Japan's migration history have drawn Japanese and non-Japanese scholars to explore the Filipino residents in the context of Japan. Most of their studies deal with Filipino integration and its implication in the Japanese national and local labor market, the local community, and the family system. However, perspectives diverged into urban- and rural-based Filipinos, demonstrating distinctive characteristics for every research theme. Research focusing on the roles of Filipino residents in the sustainability of rural Japan is one of the most salient issues, and that has increased dramatically over the years. Such focus correlates to Japan's problem with labor shortage due to the aging and declining population, especially severe in rural areas.

With the studies on the role of Filipino residents in sustainability proliferating, it is important to consider what researchers have discussed and revealed so far to analyze the change and development of their roles in the rural context. By using content analysis, the paper will highlight the research trends on the roles of the Filipino residents in search of sustainability, and at the same, will attempt to reconceptualize and recognize the changing narrative of the Filipino residents in rural Japan. This study, consequently, helps to identify issues and new opportunities not just for Filipino residents but further for other foreign residents in the sustainability issues in rural areas of Japan.

Keywords: Sustainability, rural Japan, Filipino Residents, Migration

Identifying the Changing Roles of Filipino Migrants in Kikai Island, Japan: A Case Study

Sulit, Alondra Gayle Torres
(Polytechnic University of the Philippines)

Filipino migrants in Kikai Island are considered the highest in terms of population and longest in terms of length of foreign residency in Kikai Island. Their presence interacts and extends to the island's family system, local community, and local labor market – engendering changes in the structures of the small island's social and economic system. This study focused on these changes by identifying, first, the roles of Filipino migrants portrayed in the three units (family, community, labor market); second, how these roles change over the time; and third, the importance and implications of these changing roles to the changing structures on the small island of Kikai.

The interpretation of the study is guided by multiculturalism – a growing concept and framework in present Japan that deals with the need for harmonious integration of the non-Japanese community into the Japanese community without losing each other's ethnic identity. It is important to note that while multiculturalism is mostly used at the grassroots level in Japan which is based on recent studies, little is known about the situation from a rural or island perspective. The case of Filipino migrants' changing roles and the changing structures in the lens of multiculturalism from an island perspective offers insights into regional development, especially during this deepening time of Japan's aging and declining population and the inevitable importation of migrant workers.

A Study on Filipino Intern Technical Trainees and Agricultural Business by Filipinos Residents in Rural Japan

Nishimura, Jo-Ann Tejada & Nishimura, Satoru
(Kagoshima University)

In rural areas of Japan, economic sustainability has become difficult due to population decline and aging. The Japanese government which is introducing various policies to tackle the problem expects the introduction of foreign labor and the contribution of settled foreigners to the local economy. This study focuses on Filipino technical intern trainees in Kagoshima and Miyazaki prefectures in Japan and Filipinos settled in the Ohsumi district of Kagoshima Prefecture who are active in agricultural-related businesses, and examines the possibility that Filipinos can contribute to the rural economy of Japan.

The study clarifies two points. First, it shows that the reason why the Vietnamese intern technical trainees are much more than Filipino trainees is that the accepting cost of the former is much less

than that of the latter at the cost of the trainees, even though the labor quality is considered to be almost the same by the Japanese companies. The Japanese government can refer to the overseas labor policy of the Government of the Philippines. Moreover, the companies replied that Filipino trainees are more obedient to Japanese laws. Second, some Filipino women married to the Japanese have started new businesses based on Filipino culture. One example is a Moringa production and its marketing by a Filipino woman together with her Filipino husband. The other example is a unique “sari-sari store” merchandise vending and online vegetable production mainly for Filipino customers. The study also shows that she tries to find casual farm workers while they do her vending business.

Keywords: Filipino technical trainees, agricultural business, Ohsumi, Kagoshima Japan

A Scenario for Settled Filipinos to Contribute to the Formation of Sustainable Agriculture on a Small Remote Island in Japan

Serafica, Paul Benedict & Nishimura, Satoru
(Polytechnic University of the Philippines)

The Japanese government aims to sustain and develop rural and remote areas by forming a “regional circular and ecological sphere (R-CES)” in each region. This is an idea to develop the region while maintaining people's lives and the environment by using local resources. This study proposes a model of a “regional circular and ecological sphere” of remote islands using Okinoerabu Island in Kagoshima Prefecture as a case study. There are multiple regional resources on this island such as nature due to the warm climate, the culture of effective use of water resources through reservoirs, and the social capital of symbiotic relations between the Japanese on the island and the settled Filipinos. This study aims to propose a new agricultural model by combining these resources.

Main crops on the island include sweet potatoes, sugar cane, and floriculture. Among them, floriculture is profitable, but some scientists warn about the negative impact of agricultural chemicals on the soil. This study seeks to figure out how the multiculturalism brought around by the Filipinos who started to settle down on the island around thirty years ago can contribute to forming a new sustainable agriculture model. Some Filipino families on the island grow and cook subtropical vegetables and fruits which do not need so many chemicals and are good for the health. It is possible for the island in the warm climate to produce some of the crops. The study proposes how to detect those crops and how to produce them for the islanders without polluting water.

Conflation and Negotiation in the Notion of the “Datu” Identity Among the Panay Bukidnon Indigenous Cultural Communities in Central Philippines

Taton, Jose Jr., Rabara

(University of the Philippines Visayas; National Research Council of the Philippines, Division of Humanities)

IN77TatonJ

In the Panay Bukidnon folklore collectively known as sugidanon, men of status called datu abound the narrative of the epic world. However, in 2018, a group of non-indigents called the Kedatuan it Madyaas Panay Tumandok Tribal Council introduced the concept of “datu” as a lived social status among the Panay Bukidnon indigenous cultural community in Central Panay, Western Visayas, Philippines. In the Kedatuan’s narrative, the Panay Bukidnon community belongs to the larger Rajahnate complex which is, by historical right (or myth), governed by a line of Sultans and community chieftains in the person of the datu. Considering the tight parallels of the community’s epic narratives with that of the Kedatuan’s story, several Panay Bukidnon locals were enticed to participate in this new society. With this, hierarchically structured justice systems were institutionalized and ritual “enthronement” and the bestowment of titular names like datu (chief) and bae (woman of status) had been enforced. These introduced cultural practices, while not inherent traditions of the Panay Bukidnon, were adopted and later assimilated within the community. Using the above as a case reference, I examine the "datu" identity as a mutable entity. I specifically look at processes by which indigenous cultural communities conflate and even negotiate cultural symbols and practices in what I call a form of tantyahan (estimation). By tantyahan, locals navigate new significations in nuanced ways by conflating and juxtaposing cultural meaning with available cultural symbols to make sense of the world. I posit that the locals project such negotiated meanings – the conferred social title datu – concomitant to their identity as indigenous people within and across community affairs as well as in popular media and, thereby, blurring the distinction between traditional and introduced identities.

LGBTQ+ Representation in High School Gender Studies: An Analysis of Social Studies Grade 10 Textbooks in the Philippines

Andres, Brenson Yabes
(Sophia University)
IN79AndresB

In 2013, the Philippine educational system underwent a landmark change with the shift to the K to 12 Program. Under the new curriculum, the core subject Social Studies was revamped, with one of the major changes being the introduction of Contemporary Issues in Grade 10. Subsumed under this course is Gender Studies, in which LGBTQ+ concepts and issues are introduced to students. The new K to 12 curriculum also prides itself to be inclusive and culture-sensitive, and flexible enough to be localized and enhanced based on the respective educational and social contexts. Thus, while textbooks or modules remain an influential reference and guide in the classroom, teachers are given the agency with the use of these resources.

Given this backdrop, it is interesting to examine the interplay of two authorities in Gender Studies classes – the textbook and the teacher. As such, this study will address two research questions: (1) how is LGBTQ+ content treated in the Social Studies textbooks? and (2) how do teachers utilize the textbooks in teaching LGBTQ+ content? Using Queer Literacy Framework as the main theory, this study will analyze Grade 10 Social Studies textbooks by looking at the LGBTQ+ themes included and excluded in the content. Also, interviews with Grade 10 Social Studies teachers will be conducted to find out how they make use of these resources. Findings from the study will be valuable in advocating means through which a critical and inclusive discussion of gender studies can be actualized in Philippine high schools."

Gender Relations in the Contemporary Retelling of Mga Kuwento ni Lola Basyang

de Vera, Leilani Ogalesco
(Doshisha University Graduate School of Global Studies)
IN46de VeraL

Several studies examining the extent of women's presence and portrayal in children's literature have been done since the start of the Second Wave of Feminism in the 1970s, (McAndrew, 2013). These studies pointed out the imbalance in the representation of gender in children's literature, like in picture books. However, the increased visibility of female characters and their less stereotypical attributes are not the only ways to show better women representation in children's literature. Another way, and perhaps the better way, is to have equal relations with other genders

in the narratives. This study looks at seven selected Filipino picture books from the series *The Tales of Grandmother Basyang (Mga Kuwento ni Lola Basyang)* originally written by Severino Reyes and retold by Christine Bellen. The selected books show different kinds of gender relations. This study will examine gender relations in the picture books and discuss how gender relations are stronger than breaking down gender stereotypes and gender roles. The discussion and analysis will be informed by the analytical framework of Power Continuum adopted from the book *Critical Multicultural Analysis of Children's Literature* by Botelho and Rudman (2009).

An Empowered Alternative: Entrepreneurial Intentions of Students Who are Deaf in Miriam College Higher Education Unit

Zulueta, Jeffrey Orgiles
(Unida Christian Colleges)
IN43ZuluetaJ

People with Disabilities (PWD) believe that looking for jobs are unnecessary because of the low self-esteem and a negative mindset that there are no available jobs that will match their potentials and capabilities. Aside from the barriers of employment, self-worth becomes a hindrance as well. One way to address this problem is to introduce an alternative to employment, which is entrepreneurship. The study believes that entrepreneurship will give opportunities to the people with disabilities to create their own business to avoid the competition of the labor force. Given the limitations, the research focused first on a small cohort of students who are Deaf enrolled in Miriam College's Associate in Digital Technologies course. The research design is exploratory in nature using a modified entrepreneurial intention questionnaire (Linan & Rodriguez 2004). Using a five-point Likert scale, the questionnaire was divided into 5 motivational factors, and 2 major sub concepts of Entrepreneurial Education and Entrepreneurial intention. The study showed that attitudes, school structures and peers helped in making entrepreneurship a positive alternative to them. The study also revealed that the culture of entrepreneurship as well as the notion of trying out new things helped the respondents think about and choose entrepreneurship. The study concludes with the creation of a more focused Entrepreneurial Education (EE) using the SPARK, SHAPE, SUCEED (3S) framework.

Panel 8e at Room E: Individual Papers: Looking Back and Looking Forward on a Marcos Administration II

Panel Moderator and Discussant: Kusaka, Wataru

Anastacio T. Caedo and the Marcos Years: A Classical Sculptor's Contributions (1965-1986)

Crudo, Eugene Raymond Parado
(University of the Philippines Los Baños)
IN50CrudoE

Filipino sculptors are often forgotten even though their works remain present except for a select few with notable commissions from influential patrons. The classical sculpture is a field long mastered by Anastacio T. Caedo, the protégé of world-renowned Guillermo Tolentino. As his mentor retired, he filled in and became the artist of choice of the Marcos regime beginning 1965 up to 1986. By demonstrating the different commissioned public monuments under his influential patron, historical landmarks and mythological beings were transplanted for the public. Landmark monuments like the McArthur Leyte Landing in Palo, Leyte, and the Malakas and Maganda trophy display the mind of Marcos in viewing Philippine history and culture. As a classical sculptor who draws out the soul of each work, each work deals with drawing out the nation's collective memory at the time. The conjunction between classical sculpture backed by Marcos- sponsorship displays how they viewed history and how sculpture became a subject of propaganda while still displaying the artists' analysis of the past.

The Son Rises in the East: understanding the narratives and material condition of the Marcos Jr 2022 presidential campaign

Alarcon, George Jr., Garcia
(University of the Philippines Los Baños)
IN59AlarconJ

They say stories have a curious and dangerous power. The recent Philippine elections demonstrated how ideas and narratives can move people to action, and, in some cases, as the official results showed, resurrect a political family from the dead. For the idea, however, to take hold, the material condition must be prepared. This paper, then, will look at the two dimensions of an election—material and discursive—as it addresses two questions on the 2022 Philippine presidential elections. First, surveying online materials on the campaign—Facebook posts,

Youtube videos, Twitter tweets, and Tiktok clips, it attempts to look at what the dominant narratives in the Marcos Jr presidential campaign were. Second, it delves into the political behavior of the camps of both then candidates Ferdinand Marcos Jr and Sara Duterte leading to a dynastic alliance. It will also examine how the Rodrigo Duterte presidency created the condition conducive for the return to power of the Marcoses. Keywords: Marcos, Duterte, political dynasty, Philippine elections

A Tale of Two Contents: Facts, Memes, and the 2022 Philippine Presidential Election

Duran, Mary Diane Alcantara & Alcantara, Sunshine Therese Sinapilo
(University of the Philippines Los Baños)
IN60DuranM, IN61AlcantaraS

The 2022 Philippine presidential election has proven itself to be one of the most highly divisive elections in the country's history. This paper presents an exploration of two cases of content that proliferated on Facebook before and after the Philippine elections on May 10, 2022. In particular, these two cases represent several contrasts in social media contents of the time: for information versus for entertainment posts; pre- versus post-elections posts; and mechanistic versus organic posts. The first case are the "LET'S FACT-CHECK!" posts by the Akademiya at Bayan Kontra Disimpormasyon at Dayaan (ABKD) Facebook page. The second case study are memes inspired by a comment made on a photo by then Vice President Leni Robredo of her youngest daughter during her baccalaureate by a supporter of President-elect Bongbong Marcos. The contrasting elements of these two cases provide insight as to the content that Filipinos use to participate in political discussions online. It also adds to the increasing body of research on the potential of social media platforms such as Facebook to forward propaganda, on the one hand, and to mitigate the spread of false information on the other. Significant findings of this study contribute to the ongoing research on the strategies to combat the pervasiveness of fake news by highlighting elements that encourage engagement.

Keywords: Memes, Fake News, Philippine Elections 2022, Facebook

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