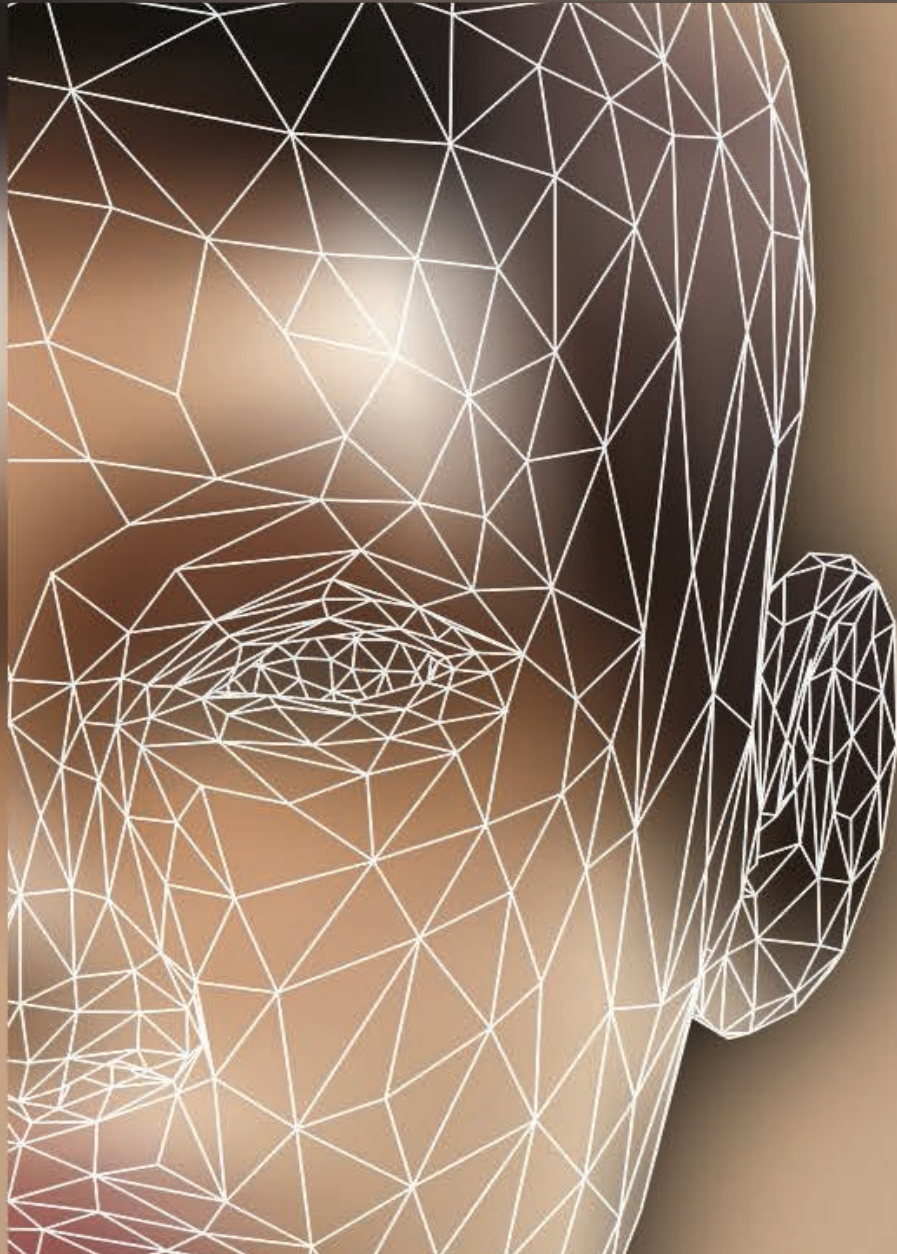# ACP2017

ACERP2017

**THE ASIAN CONFERENCE ON
PSYCHOLOGY & THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES**

**THE ASIAN CONFERENCE ON
ETHICS, RELIGION & PHILOSOPHY**

**ART CENTER KOBE, KOBE, JAPAN
MARCH 22-25, 2017**

iafor would like to thank its global institutional partners

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2017

The Asian Conference on
Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences
The Asian Conference on
Ethics, Religion & Philosophy

Conference Themes

ACP2017: "Identity: Personalising & Situating Psychology"

The study of Identity in Psychology was pioneered by Erik Erikson in his early work in the 1950s and 60s, such as *Identity: Youth and Crisis* and *Identity and the Life Cycle*. He looked at three aspects of identity – ego identity, personal identity and social identity. Developing a strong sense of ego identity, a coherent sense of who one is and isn't, that is consistent and stable over time, is a key task in adolescence. Ego identity can also be equated with the personality level of identity. One's personal identity is based on one's abilities, goals and possibilities for the future and can be seen as the level of identity influenced most by one's primary relationships while one's social identity is formed through identification with groups or secondary relationships, and shows one's position within the social structure.

In most societies in the past, forming an identity – a self-definition within a community – was a straightforward process. People adopted roles that were already decided for them by their family and their community. In most modern global societies today the possibilities, choices and dilemmas young people face make this process of identity formation much less simple.

This partly explains the explosion of studies on Identity in Psychology since Erikson's day. This has happened within all areas of psychology and has also incorporated theoretical ideas from sociology. In one sense, this integration of the Identity or Self with diverse areas of psychology has helped to personalise these areas of study by focusing on the whole person with their contradictions and complexities with specific contexts and relationships.

ACERP2017: "Identity" & "History, Story & Narrative"

These dual themes are complementary in that they hope to excite research on a variety of subjects related to personal and group identity, as well as the histories, stories and narratives that help situate us within communities and societies, and in the wider world in which we exist.

Crises of individual identity include losses and questioning of faith, of concepts of "truth" and "right", and of ethical and religious societal responses to changing norms in different countries. These questions of identity go right to the heart of what it is to be human.

This conference also asks us to consider the connected notions of history, story and narrative within the context of ethics, religion and philosophy; however, the submission of other topics for consideration is welcome and we also encourage sessions across a variety of interdisciplinary and theoretical perspectives.

Organising Committees

ACP2017

Professor Dexter Da Silva
Keisen University, Japan
Dr Monty P. Satiadarma
Tarumanagara University, Indonesia

ACERP2017

Professor Frank S. Ravitch
Michigan State University College of Law, USA
Dr Brian Victoria
Oxford Centre for Buddhist Studies, UK

Welcome from the Chairman of IAFOR

Dear Colleagues,

Welcome to Kobe, and to the first event in The International Academic Forum's spring 2017 conference calendar.

One of IAFOR's longest-running conference pairings, The Asian Conference on Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences 2017 (ACP2017) and The Asian Conference on Ethics, Religion & Philosophy 2017 (ACERP2017) are taking place alongside each other here in the beautiful port city of Kobe, maritime gateway to the Kansai region of Japan.
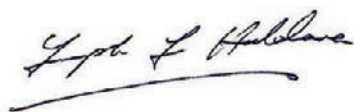
Now in its seventh year, the rationale for this ACP/ACERP event remains as strong as ever, as the conferences encourage us to reflect upon how we think, as well as reason, believe, and behave, as individuals, communities and societies, and this historic location offers a wonderful reflective setting to explore themes of identity and narrative. From the reopening of its port to international trade in the mid-nineteenth century after Japan's centuries of self-imposed isolation, and the city's settlement by European traders, to the subsequent rapid industrial development, to the city's devastation and then spirited recovery after the Great Hanshin Earthquake of 1995, Kobe's story spans periods of change and upheaval that have coloured the city's multiple present-day identities, transforming it into an economic, cultural and culinary centre with a lively, international atmosphere.

I would like to thank Professor Dexter Da Silva of Keisen University, Japan, Professor Frank S. Ravitch of Michigan State University College of Law, USA, Dr Monty P. Satiadarma of Tarumanagara University, Indonesia, and Professor Brian Victoria of the Oxford Centre for Buddhist Studies, UK, who, as members of the conference Organising Committees, played a fundamental role in making this event happen. Another important thank you goes to our Keynote and Featured Speakers, as well as to our institutional partners for their support and contributions.

This spring we are pleased to welcome Wachrapong Foophrateepsiri, Wen-Pin Leow and Ashu Tiwari, who, as the first recipients of IAFOR grants and scholarships, we are recognising for the quality of their academic achievements and their contribution to interdisciplinarity. Newly launched for 2017, IAFOR's grants and scholarships programme provides financial support for PhD students and early career academics, with the aim of helping them pursue research excellence and achieve their academic goals through interdisciplinary study and interaction. We would like to congratulate our scholarship recipients on their award.

Finally, I would like to thank each and every one of you for making the journey to Kobe to attend this multidisciplinary event. I encourage you to make the most of the opportunities for engagement and interaction you encounter in this international academic forum, and I look forward to meeting you all.

Warm regards,

Joseph Haldane
Chairman & CEO, The International Academic Forum (IAFOR)
Guest Professor, Osaka School of International Public Policy (OSIPP), Osaka University, Japan

The Reverend Professor Stuart D. B. Picken (1942–2016)

It is with sadness that we inform our friends of IAFOR that the Chairman of the organisation, the late Reverend Professor Stuart D. B. Picken, passed away on Friday, August 5, 2016.

Stuart Picken was born in Glasgow in 1942 and enjoyed an international reputation in philosophy, comparative religious and cultural studies, but it is as a scholar of Japan and Japanese thought for which he will be best remembered, and as one of the world's foremost experts on Shinto.

Picken entered University of Glasgow, Scotland, aged 16 to study divinity and philosophy, and his studies culminated with a doctorate that looked at Christianity and the work of Kant. In 1966 he was ordained in the Church of Scotland, and began his career as a minister in Orkney.

However, his curiosity led him from isolated rural Scotland to the world's largest city, and following a visit to Tokyo on a Rotary scholarship, Picken was appointed Professor of Philosophy at the International Christian University (ICU) in 1972. Here he turned his western theological and philosophical training to comparative religious and cultural studies of Japan, at a time when the country was emerging from the shadows of the Second World War.

His groundbreaking and controversial work on suicide in Japan made his name within the country, but it was his subsequent work on Shinto that influenced the rehabilitation of the religion at a time when it was dismissed in the west as pagan and primitive, or unjustly caricatured for its wartime associations.

As Japan emerged as an economic superpower in the 1970s and 1980s, and given his growing prominence as an academic, Picken was much in demand as part of a period in which Japanese wanted to learn more about themselves as seen through the eyes of the West, and where Western businesses were eager to learn from the all-conquering Japanese model. By then fluent in Japanese, he served as a business consultant to such corporations and also served as a consultant to various businesses, including Jun Ashida Ltd., Mitsui Mining & Smelting Corp., Kobe Steel and Japan Airlines. During this period he was active in the St Andrew Society, and founded the Tokyo Highland Games, which is still an annual event.

The author of a dozen books and over 130 articles and papers, Picken was to stay at ICU for 25 years, where he was a popular lecturer and mentor to both Japanese and visiting scholars, serving tenures as Chairman of the Division of Humanities from 1981 to 1983, and as Director of Japanese Studies from 1995 to 1997, as well as concurrently founding Director of the Centre for Japanese Studies at the University of Stirling, Scotland from 1985 to 1988. A keen amateur footballer, whose devotion to Japan was rivalled only by that he felt for Glasgow Rangers, he continued to play into his fifties at ICU, encouraging many students to take up the sport.

He left ICU in 1997, and from then until 2004 served as the founding Dean of the Faculty of Foreign Languages and Asian Studies at Nagoya University of Commerce and Business, and the founding Dean of the Graduate School Division of Global Business Communication from 2002 to 2004.

Upon his retirement from his academic posts, he returned to Scotland to re-enter the ministry as minister of the linked charge of Ardoch with Blackford in 2005, yet he continued his academic and Japanese interests as the Chairman of the Japan Society of Scotland.

Whether in his research or teaching, Picken devoted much of his life to increasing understanding between his adopted country and the West, and in 2007 he was recognised with the Order of the Sacred Treasure, an imperial decoration for his pioneering research and outstanding contribution to the promotion of friendship and mutual understanding between Japan and the UK. He also served as the International Adviser to the High Priest of the Tsubaki Grand Shrine, one of Japan's largest and oldest shrines.

From 2009 he was the founding Chairman of The International Academic Forum (IAFOR) where he was highly active in helping nurture and mentor a new generation of academics, and facilitating better intercultural and international awareness and understanding. In the years immediately preceding his illness, he continued to lecture throughout the world, in Europe, North America, Asia and the Middle East.

He is survived by his wife, Hong Wen, and children, Fiona, Jeannette, William and Lynn.

Conference
Guide

Thursday at a Glance
March 23, 2017

08:15-09:00   Conference Registration (Open Studio)

09:00-09:15   Announcements and Welcome Address (Prokofiev)

09:15-09:45   Featured Presentation (Prokofiev)
A Poverty of Hope: Towards a Psychology of Humanitarian Success
Ronald Mellado Miller, Brigham Young University – Hawaii, USA

09:50-10:35   Keynote Presentation (Prokofiev)
Beyond Cuteness: An Emerging Field of the Psychology of "Kawaii"
Hiroshi Nittono, Osaka University, Japan

10:35-11:00   Coffee Break

11:00-12:00   Featured Panel Presentation (Prokofiev)
Free Speech & Hate Speech – History, Story, Narrative
Panel Chair: Frank S. Ravitch, Michigan State University College of Law, USA
Featured Panellists: Koji Higashikawa, Kanazawa University, Japan, & Shiki Tomimasu,
Kamogawa Law Office, Japan

12:00-12:15   IAFOR Documentary Photography Award & Conference Photograph (Prokofiev)

12:15-13:30   Lunch Break

13:30-14:00   Featured Presentation (Prokofiev)
Adolescent Depression and Identity Development
Keizo Nagao, Nagao Mental-Health Clinic, Japan & NHO Sakakibara Hospital, Japan

14:05-14:35   Featured Presentation (Prokofiev)
Freedom's Edge: Balancing Religious Freedom and Equal Access to Facilities and Services for Transexuals
Frank S. Ravitch, Michigan State University College of Law, USA

14:40-15:10   Featured Presentation (Prokofiev)
Military Conscription, Slavery, and the Modern State
Brian Victoria, Oxford Centre for Buddhist Studies, UK

15:10-15:40   Featured Panel Discussion (Prokofiev)
Battles of Ideas: Identity and Alienation
Brian Victoria, Oxford Centre for Buddhist Studies, UK
Dexter Da Silva, Keisen University, Japan

15:45-16:45   Poster Session (Room 504)

17:00-19:00   Featured Symposium (Room 504)
Perspectives on Natural Religion
Wayne Cristaudo, Charles Darwin University, Australia
John N. Williams, Singapore Management University, Singapore
Dixon Wong Heung Wah, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
T. Brian Mooney, Charles Darwin University, Australia

19:30-21:30   Conference Dinner (optional extra)

Friday at a Glance

March 24, 2017

09:00-10:30   Parallel Sessions

10:30-10:45   Break

10:45-12:45   Parallel Sessions

12:45-13:45   Lunch Break

13:45-15:45   Parallel Sessions

15:15-16:15   Poster Session

16:30-17:00   Featured Presentation (Room 504)
Buddhism and Non-Discrimination: The Rise of Black Buddhist Feminism
Sokthan Yeng, Adelphi University, USA

17:05-17:35   Featured Presentation (Room 504)
Identity Constructs as Drivers of Persecution and Obstacles to Justice
David Matas, Law Society of Manitoba, Canada
Following this presentation there will be a screening of the documentary *Hard To Believe*.

Saturday at a Glance

March 25, 2017

09:00-10:30   Parallel Sessions

10:30-10:45   Break

10:45-12:45   Parallel Sessions

12:45-13:45   Lunch Break
                   Shodo (Japanese Calligraphy) Workshop (Room 504)

13:45-15:15   Parallel Sessions

15:15-15:30   Break

15:30-16:30   Parallel Sessions

16:45-17:30   Featured Presentation (Room 504)
Life Changes, Identity Loss and Psychological Problems
Monty P. Satiadarma, Tarumanagara University, Indonesia

This presentation will be followed by closing remarks.

Conference Guide

Information and Registration
If you have already paid the registration fee, you will be able to pick up your registration pack and name card at the Conference Registration and Information Desk. The Conference Registration and Information Desk will be located in the following places during the conference:

Wednesday, March 22	16:00-18:00	Room 504
Thursday, March 23	08:00-15:00	Open Studio
	15:00-19:00	Room 504
Friday, March 24	08:30-18:30	Room 504
Saturday, March 25	08:30-17:30	Room 504

If you have any questions or concerns, IAFOR staff and local volunteers will happily assist you in any way they can.

Internet Access
There will be a free WiFi internet connection on the fifth floor of Art Center Kobe. However, this can be unreliable and we would strongly suggest that you do not rely on a live connection for your presentation.

WiFi Connection Name: kobe-art
Password: art12345

What to Wear & Bring
Attendees generally wear business casual attire. You may wish to bring a light jacket or sweater as meeting rooms are air conditioned. Tour attendees are encouraged to wear comfortable shoes and bring an umbrella or waterproof in case of rain.

Smoking
Smoking is not permitted in the Art Center Kobe. Please smoke outside of the building in designated smoking areas.

Printing
For your convenience, there will be an iMac computer (with Microsoft Office installed) and a printer at the conference Registration Desk. We are able to offer a complimentary printing service of up to ten A4 sheets should you need this. Please be advised that printing may not be available at peak times.

Business Centre
The Crowne Plaza operates a business centre for copying, printing and scanning. This business centre is staffed and open between 09:00 and 17:00 daily.

Badges
When you check in, you will receive a registration pack, which includes your name badge. Wearing your badge is required for entrance to the sessions. You must wear your badge at all times during the conference. There are four colours of badges indicating the type of conference participant:

Red: Presenters and General Audience
Yellow: Keynote and Featured Speakers
Blue: Conference Exhibitors and Affiliates
Black: IAFOR Staff & Board Members

Photo/Recording Waiver
There may be photography, audio and video recording at the conference. By entering the event premises you give consent to the use of your photograph, likeness or video or audio recording in whole or in part without restriction or limitation for any educational, promotional, or other purpose for distribution.

Eating & Drinking
Food and drink (excluding water) are not allowed in the presentation rooms. Also, please refrain from consuming food and drink in and around the 2F entrance area.

Refreshment Breaks
Complimentary coffee, tea and water will be available during the scheduled coffee breaks at the Plenary Session on Friday morning on the 2F and in Room 504 (5F) during the rest of the conference. Light snacks will also be provided.

Official Conference Dinner
The official Conference Dinner is a ticketed optional event (5,000 JPY). Please remember to bring your name tag to the Conference Dinner. Conference Dinner attendees should meet in the Art Center Kobe 2F Lobby at 19:00 on Thursday, March 23, 2017. From here, IAFOR staff will lead the 15-minute walk to the restaurant.

Restaurant name: Hatagoya (はたごや)
Restaurant address: Kumoidori 4-23-13, Chuo Ward, Kobe 651-0096

Conference Guide

Conference Abstracts
All conference abstracts are available online. Please visit papers.iafor.org for a searchable database of abstracts.

Oral Presentations & Workshop Presentations
Oral Presentation Sessions will run from 09:00 on Monday and Tuesday morning. They are generally organised into parallel sessions by streams. Oral Presentations are normally scheduled in sessions comprising three presentations, lasting 90 minutes in total. In sessions with two Oral Presentations, the session will last 60 minutes, and in the case of four Oral Presentations, an extended session lasting 120 minutes will be scheduled.

Presentation Length
The time in the sessions is to be divided equally between presentations. We recommend that an Oral Presentation should last 15-20 minutes to include time for question and answers, but should last no longer than 25 minutes. Any remaining session time may be used for additional discussion.

Presentations & Equipment
All rooms will be equipped with a MacBook computer pre-installed with PowerPoint and Keynote and connected to a LCD projector. If you wish, you may directly link your own PC laptop, although we advise you to use the computer provided by plugging in your USB flash drive. We recommend that you bring two copies of your presentation in case one fails, and suggest sending yourself the presentation by email as a third and final precaution.

Session Chairs
Session Chairs are encouraged to introduce themselves and other speakers (briefly) using the provided printouts of speaker bios, hand out the provided presentation certificates at the end of the session, ensure that the session begins and ends on time, and that the time is divided fairly between the presentations. Each presenter should have no more than 25 minutes in which to present his or her paper and respond to any questions. Please follow the order in the programme, and if for any reason a presenter fails to show up, please keep to the original time slots as delegates use the programme to plan their attendance.

The Session Chair is asked to assume this timekeeping role, and to this end yellow and red timekeeping cards are used as a visual cue for presenters, letting them know when they have five minutes remaining, and when they must stop.

Presentation Certificates
Poster Presenters can pick up a certificate of presentation from the Registration Desk. All other presenters will receive a certificate of presentation from their Session Chair or a member of staff at the end of their session.

A Polite Request to All Participants
Participants are requested to arrive in a timely fashion for all presentations, whether to their own or to those of other presenters. Presenters are reminded that the time slots should be divided fairly and equally between the number of presentations, and that presentations should not overrun. Please refrain from discussion until after presentations have ended and ensure that mobile phones are switched off or set to silent mode during presentations.

Poster Sessions
Poster Sessions are 60 minutes in length and will be held in Room 504 (5F).

Poster Requirements
The poster display boards are 1800 mm high x 900 mm wide and pins and tape will be provided for putting posters up. Please be aware that there are no on-site facilities for printing posters.

Conference Proceedings
The Conference Proceedings are published on the IAFOR website (papers.iafor.org), and can be freely accessed as part of IAFOR's research archive. All authors may have their full paper published in the online Conference Proceedings. Full text submission is due before April 25, 2017 through the online system. The proceedings will be published on May 25, 2017. Authors will have PDF copies of their offprints emailed to them by June 25, 2017.

Conference Guide

Getting to the Conference Venue

The Art Center Kobe is conveniently located just a five-minute walk from Shin-Kobe Station.

From Kansai International Airport
Board the Kobe-bound Airport Limousine Bus from bus stop number 6 on the first floor of Kansai International Airport. Get off at Sannomiya Station (see below).

By Bullet Train (Shinkansen)
The Art Center Kobe is a five-minute walk from the first-floor exit of Shin-Kobe Station. There are regular bullet train (Shinkansen) services from Osaka (15 minutes), Kyoto (30 minutes) Tokyo (2 hours 48 minutes) and Hiroshima (1 hour 13 minutes).

From Sannomiya Station (Kobe Downtown Area)
The bustling downtown center of Sannomiya, with a huge range of restaurants, bars, cafes and shops, is a 15-minute walk, or a short direct subway ride away. The express train from Osaka Station to Sannomiya takes 21 minutes. There are three options:

1) Take the subway to Shin-Kobe Station (Seishin-Yamate Line)
2) Take a taxi to the Art Center Kobe (about five minutes and approximately 800 JPY)
3) Walk to the Art Center Kobe (about 15 minutes)
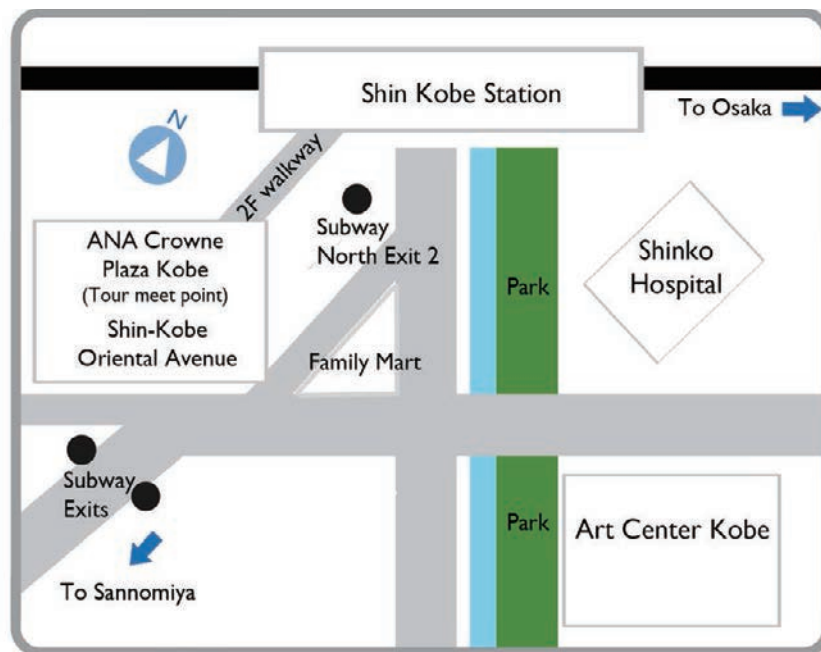
Information and Registration

You will be able to pick up your registration pack and name card at the Conference Registration Desk. The Conference Registration Desk and Publications Desk will be situated in the following locations during the conference:

Wednesday, March 22	16:00-18:00	Room 504
Thursday, March 23	08:00-15:00	Open Studio
	15:00-19:00	Room 504
Friday, March 24	08:30-18:30	Room 504
Saturday, March 25	08:30-17:30	Room 504

If you have any questions or concerns, IAFOR staff and volunteers will happily assist you in any way they can.

Conference Guide

Lunch

Lunch on Thursday, Friday and Saturday is included in the conference registration fee. Your IAFOR lunch voucher can be exchanged for lunch at Mame no Hatake located in the ANA Crowne Plaza, a five-minute walk away from the conference venue. Please collect your lunch voucher from the IAFOR staff member situated outside the restaurants at the ANA Crowne Plaza during the lunch period (lunch times below). Please remember to bring your conference name badge as you will need to show this in order to claim your voucher. Please show your voucher to restaurant staff as you enter. **Please see the map below for directions.**

Mame no Hatake (豆乃畑), ANA Crowne Plaza 2F
This Japanese buffet-style restaurant has great variety of Japanese dishes available, including vegetarian and vegan options. The restaurant specialises in tofu-based and traditional Japanese vegetable dishes. Lunch service includes an unlimited drinks bar, coffee station and dessert table.

Lunch times

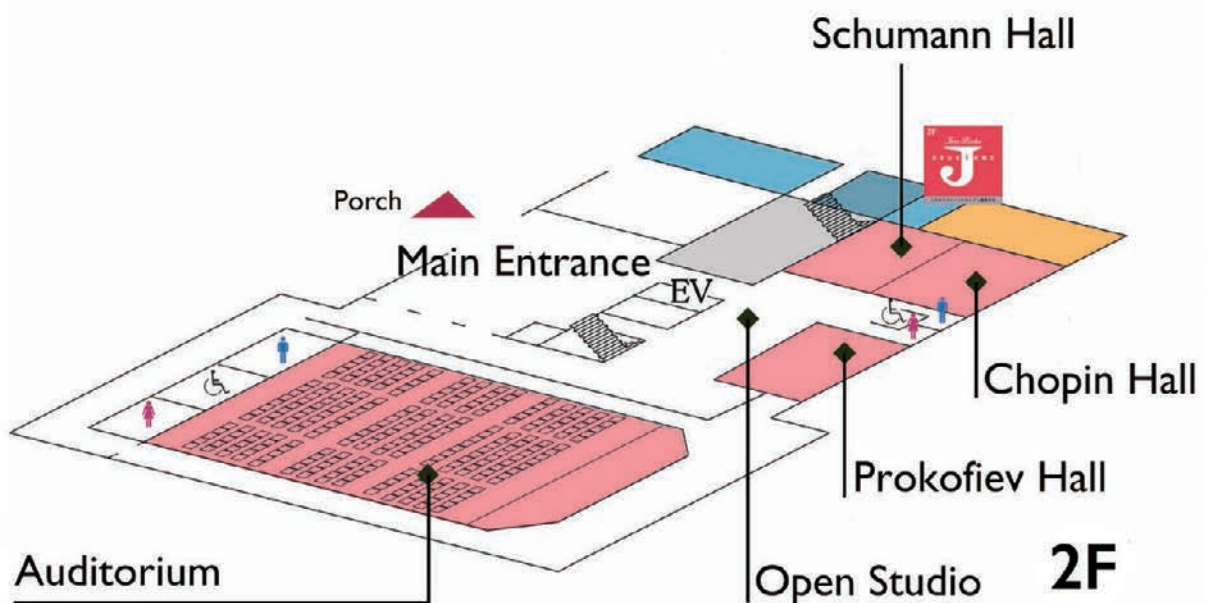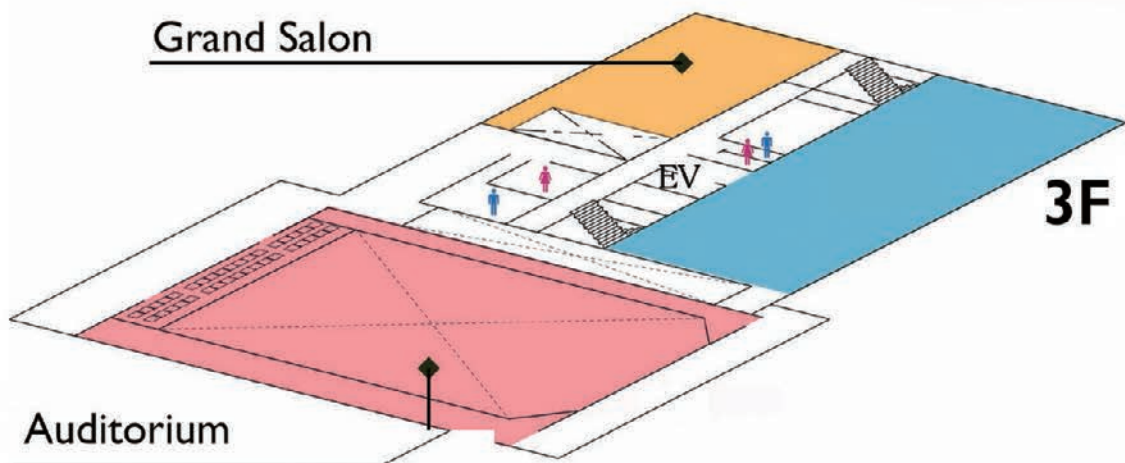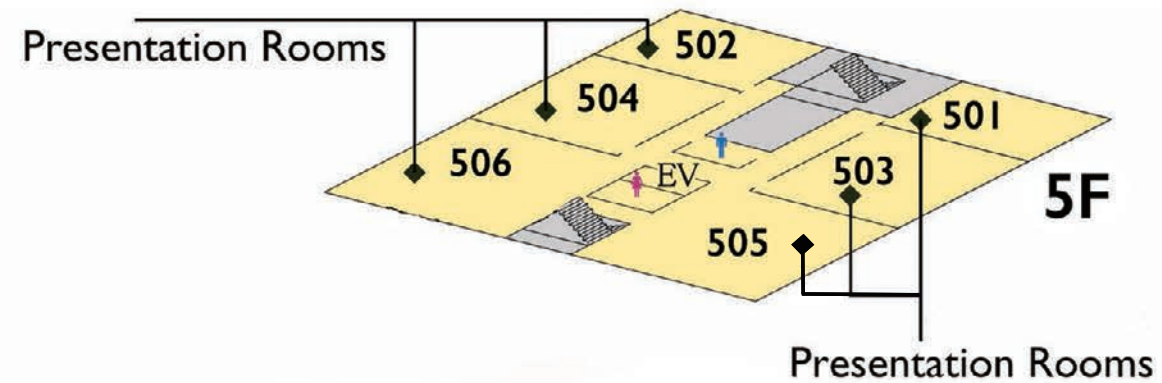|	
Thursday, March 23	12:00-13:30
Friday, March 24	12:15-13:45
Saturday, March 25	12:15-13:45

Other Lunch and Dinner Options

Bistrot Cafe de Paris – French Cuisine (www.cafe-de-paris.jp)
Yamamoto-dori 1-7-21, Chuo-Ku, Kobe City

Kineya Udon (実演手打うどん　杵屋) ANA Crowne Plaza 3F
Specialises in serving Japanese style wheat-flour (udon) and buckwheat (soba) noodle dishes. Seating is limited.

Please see the registration desk for recommendations, coupons and special offers.

The Art Center Kobe

Presentation Rooms

502
504
501
506
EV
503
505
5F

Presentation Rooms

Grand Salon

EV

3F

Auditorium

Schumann Hall

Porch

Main Entrance

EV

Chopin Hall

Prokofiev Hall

Auditorium

Open Studio

2F

Introducing IAFOR's Academic Grants & Scholarships

IAFOR is dedicated to helping young scholars achieve their research and academic goals, while also encouraging them to apply the principles of interdisciplinary study to their work. From spring 2017 IAFOR is offering travel and accommodation grants and full or partial scholarships covering conference registration fees to PhD students and early career academics who might not otherwise have the financial resources to be able to attend our academic conferences.

Who can receive an IAFOR grant or scholarship?

Awards are based on the appropriateness of the educational opportunity in relation to the applicant's field of study, financial need, and contributions to their community and to IAFOR's mission of interdisciplinarity. Scholarships will be awarded based on availability of funds from IAFOR and will vary with each conference.

How are recipients of an IAFOR grant or scholarship selected?

The Organising Committee of the relevant IAFOR conference will award scholarships to eligible applicants who have submitted exceptional abstracts that have passed the blind peer review process and have been accepted for presentation at one of our conferences.

How can I apply for an IAFOR grant or scholarship?

If you are eligible for an IAFOR grant or scholarship and would like to be considered, please submit your abstract to the conference you would like to attend and select the checkbox for the relevant award during the submission process.

For more information please visit
www.iafor.org/financial-support

Announcing IAFOR
Grant & Scholarship Recipients

We are delighted to announce the first recipients of financial support as part of the IAFOR grants and scholarships programme, newly launched for 2017.

Our warmest congratulations go to Wachrapong Foophrateepsiri, Wen-Pin Leow and Ashu Tiwari, who have been selected by the conference Organising Committees to receive grants and scholarships to present their research at The Asian Conference on Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences 2017 and The Asian Conference on Ethics, Religion & Philosophy 2017.

IAFOR's grants and scholarships programme provides financial support to PhD students and early career academics, with the aim of helping them pursue research excellence and achieve their academic goals through interdisciplinary study and interaction. Awards are based on the appropriateness of the educational opportunity in relation to the applicant's field of study, financial need, and contributions to their community and to IAFOR's mission of interdisciplinarity. Scholarships are awarded based on availability of funds from IAFOR and vary with each conference.

The Organising Committee of the relevant IAFOR conference awards scholarships to eligible applicants who have submitted exceptional abstracts that have passed the blind peer review process and have been accepted for presentation at the conference.

Find out more about IAFOR grants and scholarships: **iafor.org/financial-support**

IAFOR
Scholarship Recipient

Ashu Tiwari, Indian Institute of Management, India

Ashu Tiwari is currently a fellow scholar in business environment at the Indian Institute of Management Rohtak. Before attending IIM Rohtak, she worked as a research assistant at the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India. She has completed her Master of Business Administration and has four years of professional experience in the field of insurance.

35860   Saturday, March 25 | 13:45-14:15 | Room: 501 (5F)
Evolution of Insurance and Religious Philosophy: An Exploration
Ashu Tiwari, Indian Institute of Management, India
Venktesh Murthy, Indian Institute of Management, India

Most of the literature available in the domain of the origin and history of insurance starts from 4000 BCE, which is the period of development of the Babylonian civilisation, one of the oldest civilisations in the history of human race. The reason for frequent references to such time periods is that these time horizons have certain archeological evidence. The paper argues that the mechanism of protection is far older than archeological evidence and has its roots in various religions; however, away from economic orientation, they were governed by religious faith for collective survival. The concepts of collectivism, protection, mutual bearing, pooling and temporal diversification of resources are discussed intensively in all religions; however, the process varies in terms of a strict adherence to faith and to social laws of collective survival. The purpose of the present paper is to explore the religious text and related scholarly literature to understand the relative position of various religious texts based on the proximity of forms and philosophies to the four concepts of protection, namely religious insurance, political insurance, mutual insurance and institutional insurance. The study shows that the Vedic texts, the Avast and the Old Testaments are conceptually closer to the concept of religious insurance, while Hindu epics are closer to the concept of political insurance, and the Talmud, the Tripitaka and the New Testament are closer to the concept of mutual insurance. The Quran is peculiar in the sense that it has comprehensive systems resembling institutional insurance but guided by strict religious laws.

Stuart D. B. Picken
Grant & Scholarship Recipients

Wachrapong Foophrateepsiri, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

Wachrapong Foophrateepsiri is currently a postgraduate student of counselling and clinical psychology at the Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand. He earned a bachelor's degree in industrial engineering from Chulalongkorn University. Later, he became interested in the field of psychology and wanted to become a counselling psychologist. His research interests are in couple relationships, cognitive behavioural therapy and existential-humanistic therapy. Currently, he is doing an internship at the Center for Psychological Wellness Services, Chulalongkorn University, the very first university-based psychological centre in Thailand.

35699   Friday, March 24 | 14:15-14:45 | Room: 506 (5F)
The Relationships Among Couple Bond, Family Responsibility, and Couple Satisfaction in Thai Couples
Wachrapong Foophrateepsiri, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
Somboon Jarukasemthawee, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

With the increased number of couple relationship problems within Thailand, it becomes necessary to find ways to enhance these relationships. One such way is to clarify the expectation that the partners have regarding their relationships, or relationship standards. These standards are generally viewed as relevant to two domains: 1) couple bond and 2) family responsibility (Hiew, Halford, Liu, & van de Vijver, 2015). Couple bond involves behavior that facilitates emotional closeness and communicates caring within the couple whereas family responsibility involves representing the partner's and family's face and maintaining relationship harmony with the partner's extended family. This research study hence aims to examine how relationship standards are associated with couple satisfaction in Thai couples. How the association is manifested in male and female will be compared. Data was collected in 260 Thai individuals who had been in intimate relationships at least for a year (aged 18–40 years). Participants responded to relevant measures. Multiple Regression Analysis was conducted. Findings suggested that for male participants, couple bond and family responsibility are significantly and positively correlated with couple satisfaction ($r=.51$, $p<.01$ and $r=.48$, $p<.01$ respectively) and accounted for 26% of the total variance of couple satisfaction ($R2=.264$, $p<.001$). In their female counterparts, the two factors significantly and positively correlated with couple satisfaction ($r=.32$, $p.01$ and $r=.74$, $p<.01$ respectively) and accounted for 10% of its total variance ($R2=.104$, $p<.01$). Findings were discussed in terms of research contribution and clinical implication in couple relationship enhancement.
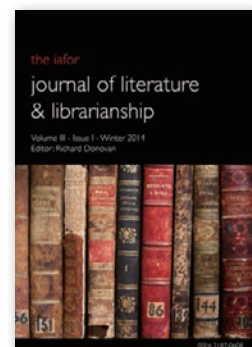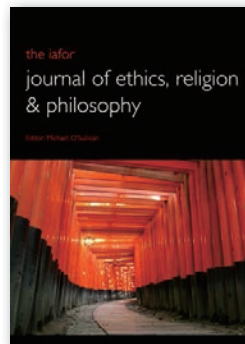
Wen-Pin Leow, Singapore Bible College, Singapore

Wen-Pin Leow is Director of the Centre of Excellence at Singapore Bible College. He is also a Master of Theology candidate at Aberdeen University, UK, researching into the Hebrew Psalter. His current research interests include Hebrew poetry, disability theology and theological education. Wen-Pin graduated from the University of Cambridge, UK, with a BA (Natural Sciences) as a Corpus-Taylor scholar, followed by an MPhil (Comparative Education). He then served in Singapore's education, defence and industry ministries. After leaving the government, he graduated with a Master of Divinity (Biblical Studies) from Singapore Bible College as valedictorian. He has served in various volunteer advisory and governance positions in Singapore's youth, education and special needs sectors. Currently, he is the supervisor of a school for children with special needs, and chairs the advisory panel for Singapore's first fully inclusive preschool.

35254   Saturday, March 24 | 13:45-14:15 | Room: 503 (5F)
National Identity and the Story of the Jewish Exile: A Narrative Reading of the Psalms of Ascents
Wen-Pin Leow, Singapore Bible College, Singapore

The seventh- and sixth-century BCE exiles of the northern and southern kingdoms of Israel and Judah by the Assyrians and Babylonians respectively were, identity-wise, a severely dislocating experience. This forced migration, and the sociological turmoil that accompanied it, caused a crisis of national identity as the exiles were forced to confront the apparent collapse of the traditional pillars of the Israelite narrative, such as the loss of their land and the destruction of the poignant symbol of the temple of YHWH in Jerusalem. After Cyrus the Great allowed the Jewish exiles to return to their homeland in the late sixth century BCE, a renewed national narrative needed to be woven in order to make sense of this history of exile. But what tools could be used to weave such a narrative? The general consensus of the scholarly community is that the Psalms of Ascents (Psalms 120–134) are a product of this post-exilic era, demonstrate a high degree of literary unity and exhibit narrativity as a corpus. Building on these features, this paper studies the language of these psalms through a narratival lens to identify interpretative concepts frequently found within the corpus. The relationship between these concepts is then studied to see if and how they contribute to a coherent narratival worldview. The paper concludes that the Psalms of Ascents could have contributed to the shaping of a post-exilic national identity by contributing to the formation of new communal narratives.

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Hiroshi Nittono
Osaka University, Japan

Frank S. Ravitch
Michigan State University College of Law, USA

Koji Higashikawa
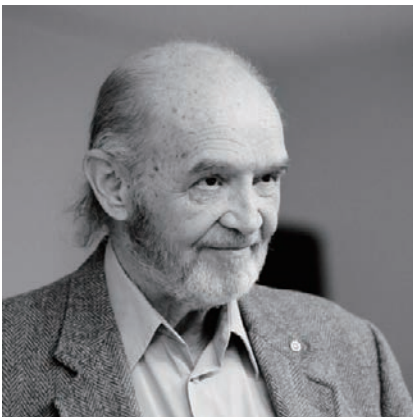Kanazawa University, Japan

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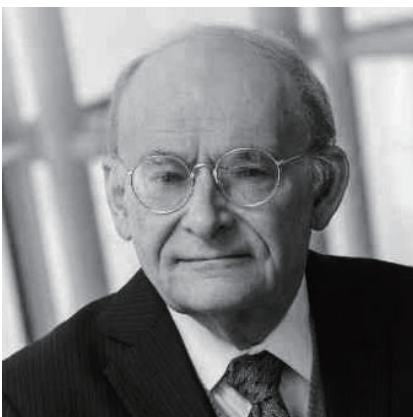Oxford Centre for Buddhist Studies, UK

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Author & Human Rights Lawyer

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Tarumanagara University, Indonesia

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A Poverty of Hope: Towards a Psychology of Humanitarian Success

Featured Presentation: Ronald Mellado Miller

Thursday, March 23 | 09:15-09:45 | Room: Prokofiev

In today's world, we find that efforts to better the world accomplish much but, lacking an understanding of psychology and its potential implementations, leave the greater good yet undone. For example, there are many efforts to build schools around the world, but by not supplying committed teachers, the building is only a shell for what it could have been. Are the students being given the hope that they will be able to change at least their world and rise to intellectual, social, and economic heights? Or is the psychology of hope missing and they feel that while many will be benefited, it will not be for them to succeed? Other examples are curing malaria, but leaving people in both psychological and economic poverty. They will live longer, true, but in poverty, with poor quality of life. While NGOs receive funds, they often do not do the good they aim for because they give things, but do not impart or change the self. A number of studies now show that hope is a powerful predictor of future success. A classic example is that of college students, who are often young, poor, some married with families, and how, though financially and healthwise they are the same, they differ from people who live in inner-city projects. In the case of the students, there is the hope that their current work and poverty will end and they will join the middle class. Those in projects, with similar levels of poverty, lack hope for a better future which leads to greater crime, depression and drug abuse. This talk concerns the research that shows how programs and implementations can meet both physical and psychological needs, how taking into account psychology can enhance humanitarian success and achieve far more than simply extending life. Psychology, so implemented, can make life worth living.

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Dr Ronald Mellado Miller received his PhD from Purdue University, USA, in Experimental Psychology, and is currently a professor at Brigham Young University in Hawaii. Dr Miller's main interests have been in the area of applied statistical analysis and predictive modelling. As a result, his research and work have been quite eclectic. He has research published in journals ranging from *Animal Learning and Behavior*, *Learning and Motivation*, *Applied Neuropsychology*, *TechTrends*, and the *Archives of Clinical Neuropsychology*, out of Oxford University Press, where he has also served as a reviewer. He has worked for a number of major airlines (Fedex, United, US Airways, etc.) in the area of safety. His international projects have ranged from India and the Philippines, where he was able to assist NGOs established to aid those in poverty, to China, where he worked with the largest entertainment company in the country. He has led research in Tonga, Fiji and Samoa, working with governments and NGOs to improve educational and other social outcomes. He has a great love for teaching and mentoring. His students have participated in each of his consulting projects and have been accepted to prestigious schools around the world, including Oxford University, MIT and Columbia University, among others.

Beyond Cuteness: An Emerging Field of the Psychology of "Kawaii"

Keynote Presentation: Hiroshi Nittono

Thursday, March 23 | 09:50-10:35 | Room: Prokofiev (2F)

"Kawaii" is one of the most popular words in contemporary Japan. It is often translated as "cute" in English, but the nuances and connotations of the two words seem to be different. The psychology of cuteness has its roots in Konrad Lorenz's (1943) concept of Kindchenschema (baby schema), which assumes that specific physical features – such as a round head and big eyes – serve as key stimuli that instinctively trigger perceptions of cuteness and protective behaviour in humans. However, after over 70 years of research, we are beginning to see that the perception and feeling of cuteness are not directly related to nurturance. It goes beyond a response to infantile stimuli and is better conceptualized as a more general, positive emotion related to sociality and approach motivation. In this talk, I will introduce the current status of kawaii/cuteness research in the cognitive and behavioural sciences and discuss the importance of this emotion in a mature society of symbiosis. In particular, I would like to discuss which aspects of kawaii are unique to Japanese culture and which aspects seem to be universal to all humans.

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Professor Hiroshi Nittono received his PhD in Human Sciences (Experimental Psychology) from Osaka University in 1998. From 2005 to 2016 he was an Associate Professor and Director of the Cognitive Psychophysiology Laboratory at Hiroshima University. In April 2016 he moved to the Graduate School of Human Sciences, Osaka University, as Full Professor of Experimental Psychology. His research interests include psychophysiology and engineering psychology. It was only by chance that he started research in the area of kawaii. In 2007, an undergraduate student happened to ask him whether it was possible to do some psychological research on kawaii as part of her graduation thesis, simply because she was keen on kawaii things. At that point, there were few serious studies on kawaii in the field of psychology. Since then he and his students have conducted both theoretical and empirical studies on this topic. A journal article published in 2012 entitled "The Power of Kawaii: Viewing Cute Images Promotes a Careful Behavior and Narrows Attentional Focus" was covered by more than 70 newspapers and journals around the world. Currently he also serves as General Advisor of the Kawaii-Mono Kenkyukai (Research Society for Kawaii Things) sponsored by a government agency, Chugoku Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry. The society aims to create high-quality products that combine Japanese traditional craftsmanship and feelings of kawaii or cuteness.

Adolescent Depression and Identity Development

Featured Presentation: Keizo Nagao

Thursday, March 23 | 13:30-14:00 | Room: Prokofiev (2F)

When depression develops during adolescence, it hinders thinking from developing. Even when thinking is developed, a positive outcome can't be brought because the individual tends to think negatively. When they want to do something, they can't act as they intend to. Therefore, they lose confidence. They become too sensitive in interpersonal relationships and feel uncomfortable going out in a crowd. Then, they lose confidence in their interpersonal relationships. Sometimes they become more dependent (*amae*). They start to present regressive behaviour and consequently their self-esteem is lowered. This leads to a crisis in identity formation. In order to cope with this problem, they need to understand the nature of depression. There are several points to this. Firstly, because depression is an illness, they need to keep a distance from themselves. That is, they need to objectify the depression. They should think of it as nothing to do with their own personality. This is quite difficult to do, though. The less they have self-affinity, the better they become. It is estimated that the prevalence of depression is 6–8% in adolescents. Hence isn't it required that such a high-frequency disease should be taught in educational institutions from the perspectives of self-esteem and suicide prevention?

* * *

Dr Keizo Nagao is a child and adolescent psychiatrist, and his interest is in school mental-health, local organization, and child psychiatry education. He has been a chairperson of the school mental-health committee from 2004 in the Mie Prefecture Doctor Association. After retiring from the National Hospital Organization Sakakibara Hospital in 2010, he organized a regional network in Mie Prefecture called MCMN (the Mie Child Mental-Health Network), consisting of multi-disciplinary professionals including school teachers, investigators, child welfare staffs, health care officers, and pediatrician and child psychiatrists. It has regular meetings every six months. To learn more about child psychiatry for young psychiatrists, he translated as a supervisor the *Rutter's Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, 4th and 5th Ed. His clinical specialty is on infant language development, PTSD and childhood depression. His book *Pre Linguistic Ability Test* has been published three times.

Freedom's Edge: Balancing Religious Freedom and Equal Access to Facilities and Services for Transexuals

Featured Presentation: Frank S. Ravitch

Thursday, March 23 | 14:05-14:35 | Room: Prokofiev (2F)

On the heels of the continuing culture wars in the United States and elsewhere over balancing religious freedom and sexual freedom for members of the LGBT community in the context of marriage equality, a newer issue has arisen. Are transexuals able to be recognized by their gender identity even if it differs from the gender on their birth certificate? In many US states this is not a problem and people can access facilities based on the gender with which they identify. In other states, however, this has become a battleground issue. In many states these battles are stoked and supported by certain religious organizations. In other states which protect equal access based on gender identity, religious entities have not been exempted from these new laws, even when failure to exempt could lead to serious violations of religious freedom. Thus, in some cases religious organizations have been pushing for laws that create discrimination and inequality for transexuals. In others, forces on the other side are creating serious religious conflicts by failing to exempt religious entities from equal access laws. It is a new chapter in the culture wars. I argued in the well-received book, *Freedom's Edge: Religious Freedom, Sexual Freedom, and the Future of America* (Cambridge University Press 2016), that we should protect both religious freedom and sexual freedom on issues such as same-sex marriage. In this talk I will likewise argue for protecting interests on both sides.

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Professor Frank S. Ravitch is Professor of Law and the Walter H. Stowers Chair in Law and Religion at the Michigan State University College of Law, and Director of the Kyoto, Japan, Summer Program. He is the author of several books: *Marketing Intelligent Design: Law and the Creationist Agenda* (Cambridge Univ. Press, 2011); *Masters of Illusion: The Supreme Court and the Religion Clauses* (NYU Press 2007); *Law and Religion, A Reader: Cases, Concepts, and Theory*, 2nd Ed. (West 2008) (First Ed. 2004); *Employment Discrimination Law* (Prentice Hall 2005) (with Pamela Sumners and Janis McDonald); and *School Prayer and Discrimination: The Civil Rights of Religious Minorities and Dissenters* (Northeastern University Press, 1999 & paperback edition 2001). Professor Ravitch has also published a number of law review articles addressing US and Japanese constitutional law, law and religion, and civil rights law in leading journals. Moreover, he has written a number of amicus briefs addressing constitutional issues to the United States Supreme Court. In 2001, Professor Ravitch was named a Fulbright Scholar and served on the Faculty of Law at Doshisha University in Kyoto, Japan. Currently, he directs the Michigan State University College of Law Japan summer programme. Professor Ravitch regularly serves as an expert for print and broadcast media, and speaks on topics related to US Constitutional law, Japanese law, and Israeli law to a wide range of national, international and local organisations. He speaks English, Japanese and Hebrew.

Military Conscription, Slavery, and the Modern State

Featured Presentation: Brian Victoria

Thursday, March 23 | 14:40-15:10 | Room: Prokofiev (2F)

Although illegal "human trafficking" still exists, there are no modern, internationally recognized states that either condone or allow slavery, i.e. allow human beings to purchase, own, sell or use other human beings as they see fit. Thus, traditional slavery can safely be called a relic of the past. Or can it? That is to say, does a system still exist in which human beings are forced, on pain of death, to follow the orders of other human beings ("their 'superiors'"), even to the point of killing, or being killed by, still other human beings with whom they are unacquainted? The answer is, of course, yes, such a system presently exists (or has a legal basis to exist) in many countries of the world. The name of this system is "military conscription". This presentation explores the history and present-day structure of military conscription in comparison with traditional slavery, seeking to discover what, if anything, is the difference between them. (Image courtesy of Boston Public Library).

* * *

Brian Victoria is a native of Omaha, Nebraska, and a 1961 graduate of Nebraska Wesleyan University in Lincoln, Nebraska. He holds an MA in Buddhist Studies from Sōtō Zen sect-affiliated Komazawa University in Tokyo, and a PhD from the Department of Religious Studies at Temple University, USA.

In addition to a second, enlarged edition of *Zen at War* (Rowman & Littlefield, 2006), Brian's major writings include *Zen War Stories* (RoutledgeCurzon, 2003); an autobiographical work in Japanese entitled *Gaijin de ari, Zen bozu de ari* ("As a Foreigner, As a Zen Priest"), published by San-Ichi Shobo in 1971; *Zen Master Dōgen*, coauthored with Professor Yokoi Yūhō of Aichi-Gakuin University (Weatherhill, 1976); and a translation of *The Zen Life* by Sato Koji (Weatherhill, 1972). In addition, Brian has published numerous journal articles, focusing on the relationship of not only Buddhism, but religion in general, to violence and warfare.

From 2005 to 2013 Brian was Professor of Japanese Studies and director of the AEA "Japan and Its Buddhist Traditions Program" at Antioch University in Yellow Springs, USA. From 2013 to 2015 he was Visiting Research Fellow at the International Research Center for Japanese Studies in Kyoto, Japan, where he is writing a book tentatively entitled: *Zen Terror in 1930s Japan*. Brian currently continues his research as a Fellow of the Oxford Center for Buddhist Studies and is a fully ordained Buddhist priest in the Sōtō Zen sect.

Battles of Ideas:
Identity and Alienation

Featured Panel Presentation: Brian Victoria & Dexter DaSilva

Thursday, March 23 | 15:10-15:40 | Room: Prokofiev (2F)

For much of the previous quarter of a century, Europe and North America have seen a liberal politics in the ascendent, moving towards full legal equality of the LGBT community, and an increased international engagement in cooperative unions. But the past few years have seen a remarkable comeback of a conservative and religious right within these countries, leading to huge debates over such fundamental questions as what it means to be a human, a citizen, or even an assigned gender.

Militancy or activism fighting power structures has been harnessed in the form of populist movements defining themselves against the "Establishment", and this Establishment is no longer able to exercise the same level of control through traditional instruments of power, including previous near monopolies on communication. Populist movements now, as in the past, have used various forms of scapegoating to harness and direct popular sentiment and anger towards easy solutions. Regionalism, nationalism, and divisions of faiths and ethnic groups has lead to huge divisions and conflict in this globalised world.

Historian and religious studies scholar Brian Victoria and educational psychologist Dexter Da Silva, speaking from within their own fields, will lead this interdisciplinary panel that will look at questions of identity in the context of a divided and divisive global system, to included questions related to how humans are capable of both cooperation and dissent, and how they can be societally alienated, and come to define their identities against, as opposed to with, other members of the human race, inviting input from the diverse disciplinary backgrounds represented at the conference.

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Dr Dexter Da Silva is currently Professor of Educational Psychology at Keisen University in Tokyo. He has taught EFL at junior high school, language schools, and universities in Sydney, and for the past two decades has been living and teaching at the tertiary level in Japan. Professor Da Silva was educated at the University of Sydney (BA, Dip. Ed., MA), and the University of Western Sydney (PhD) He has presented and co-presented at conferences in Asia, Australia, Europe and the United States, and written or co-written articles and book chapters on education-related topics, such as trust, student motivation, autonomy, and content-based language teaching. He is a past editor and current associate editor of *On CUE Journal*, regular reviewer for conferences and proceedings, and recent co-chair of the 2011 CUE Conference on Motivation.

See opposite page for Dr Brian Victoria's biography.

Perspectives on Natural Religion

Featured Symposium Chair: T. Brian Mooney

Thursday, March 23 | 16:45-18:45 | Room: 504 (5F)

The "Natural" in Natural Religion and What is Mythic about Modern Faith
Wayne Cristaudo, Charles Darwin University, Australia

This paper draws upon the insights of Giambattista Vico, J. G. Hamann and Eugen Rosenstock-Huessy amongst others. It explores the relationship that gods and spirits play in orientation in humanity's earliest social formations. It emphasises a number of "natural" insights into "world-participation" that are driven out by metaphysics (especially in its modern incarnation) with its reconstitution and "disenchantment" of the "natural". It also makes the argument that Judaism and Christianity as world-making powers incorporate, and are thus continuous in important ways, with some fundamental features of "natural" religion. It concludes by contrasting archaic and modern faith in light of the secularised horizon of humans as natural beings.

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Proving the Non-existence of God
John N. Williams, Singapore Management University, Singapore

I consider three arguments for the non-existence of God that appeal to the nature of God rather than to contingent features of the world. I call the first of these the Humean argument from non-necessity, roughly that since no thing exists necessarily and if God exists then he exists necessarily, God necessarily does not exist. The second is the argument from omnipotence, roughly that any omnipotent being has the power to do anything logically possible, including the power to relinquish her omnipotence, but since God is necessarily eternal, she lacks that logically possible power and so cannot exist as an omnipotent being. The third is the argument from the 'ungodly proposition', (UG) inspired by G. E. Moore's example of believing both that it is raining and that I do not believe that it is raining.

(UG) is
(UG) I do not believe this proposition

UG enables a proof that there can be no being that is both omniscient and rational in all her beliefs. I show that the soundness of Humean is objectionable and that the argument from omnipotence can be derailed via a principled restriction on God's omnipotence plus a distinction between the divine office of God and the individual that occupies it. But I also show that there is no escape from the argument from the ungodly proposition. In particular, that argument is undamaged by appeals to self-reference.

Ancestor Worship, Gift and Kinship are Magic in Chinese Culture
Dixon Wong Heung Wah, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

This paper attempts to challenge the assumed idea of the separation among the categories of religion, kinship and gift-giving through a symbolic analysis of the native concepts of Chinese kinship: fang/Jia-zu, ch'i, and tsung. fang emphasizes a son's conjugal status, designating the son or the son and his wife as a unit or all his male descendants and their wives as a kin set (Chen 1986: 55-6). Metaphorically, fang thus takes on the meaning of the genealogical status of a son as a conjugal unit in relation to his father. Jia-zu is a blend of jia and zu. Jia refers to a co-resident, commensal group, whereas zu is a genealogical notion referring to the sets of agnates and their wives regardless of their functional aspects (Chen, 1986: 64). Taken together jia-zu refers to the genealogical status of father in relation to son. Ch'i refers to the vital essence of human life which flows from father to son and to all of his male descents (Shiga, 1978, p. 123). Tsung means a genius of people referring to the membership of jia-zu (Chun, 1985). By delineating the meaningful relationship among these three native concepts about kinship, this paper is going to argue that the cultural logic that underlines these concepts is parallel to that of ancestor worship. In the second part of this paper, I shall analyze the idea of the gift and gift-giving behaviour in the Chinese societies of mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan for a more ambitious argument: kinship, ancestor worship and gift-giving can be seen as different modes of magic in Chinese societies, which is also to say that kinship, ancestor worship and gift-giving are on the same ontological plane, all of which can be understood as magic in Chinese culture. The final part will spell out the implications of this argument for the study of natural religions.

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Reflections on Commonalities in Natural Religions
T. Brian Mooney, Charles Darwin University, Australia

This paper examines some key commonalities in the theory and practice of Natural Religion.

<p align="center">**✳✳✳**</p>

Dr Thomas Brian Mooney is Professor of Philosophy and Head of the School of Creative Arts and Humanities, Charles Darwin University, Australia.

His major research interests are in Moral Philosophy, Political Philosophy and Ancient Philosophy, and his recent books include *Aquinas, Education and the East* (2014), *Understanding Teaching and Learning* (2012), *Meaning and Morality: Essays on the Philosophy of Julius Kovesi* (2013) and *Critical and Creative Thinking* (2014).

Originally from the North of Ireland, he received his BA and MA from The Queen's University, Belfast before moving to Australia to continue his doctoral work. He was awarded his PhD in 1993 on the "Philosophy of Love and Friendship" at La Trobe University. Since then he has taught at a number of Australian institutions including Melbourne University, Deakin University, Swinburne University, Edith Cowan University and the University of Notre Dame. He has also taught at the University of Ghana and prior to his current post was at Singapore Management University.

Buddhism and Non-Discrimination: The Rise of Black Buddhist Feminism

Spotlight Presentation: Sokthan Yeng

Friday, March 24 | 16:30-17:00 | Room: 504 (5F)

Known for their analysis on compound identities, Black Feminists reveal how multiple layers of power act through discourses of gender, sexuality, race, etc. Their engagement with Buddhism, therefore, has the potential to move Buddhist Feminism beyond issues of sex and gender. To this end, I will explore why Buddhism is attractive to some in the black community. I further suggest that Buddhism's appeal to the black community can help to expose Buddhist communities' allegiances with and point to a possible path of transforming Buddhism in resistance to dominant society. By surveying the landscape of black Buddhist practitioners, I hope to gain insight into the possibility of reconciling the Buddhist ideal of non-discrimination with the constitution of its Western membership (largely from white middle-class backgrounds). I look, in particular, to critiques made by bell hooks to examine possible ways for political change through Buddhism. Although bell hooks identifies as Buddhist, she believes that belonging to a Buddhist community does not necessarily guarantee a break with narratives of domination. She has publicly admonished the lack of diversity within Buddhist leadership and communities. Yet hooks believes that Buddhism can challenge the focus on material gain and help combat feelings of anger that arise from dealing with injustices. Of all the Western feminists who engage with Buddhism, she has arguably done the most to shine a light on feelings of anger and sought to transform anger into loving-kindness via Buddhist mindfulness.

***

Dr Sokthan Yeng is Associate Professor of Philosophy at Adelphi University, USA. She has research interests in the areas of French contemporary philosophy, feminism and critical race theory. Her book, *The Biopolitics of Race: State Racism and U.S. Immigration*, was published with Lexington Books/Rowman & Littlefield in 2014. She is also writing a book on Buddhist feminism and the transformation of anger.

Identity Constructs as Drivers of Persecution and Obstacles to Justice

Spotlight Presentation: David Matas

Friday, March 24 | 17:05-17:35 | Room: 504 (5F)

Identity can be viewed both objectively and subjectively. Subjectively, identity can be self-constructed or constructed by others. Persecution often flows from divergences in identity constructs. When that happens, what constraints do those conflicting perspectives pose for legal remedies? In this context, where can justice be found? This paper will address these questions through a case study – the persecution of prisoners of conscience in China and, in particular, practitioners of the spiritually based set of exercises Falun Gong. The search for justice will focus on the evidence of killing of Falun Gong for their organs. Bringing justice to the Falun Gong community and bringing to justice the persecutors of Falun Gong becomes impossible in China, not only because perpetrators seek immunity, but also because the pervasive view of the identity of Falun Gong the Communist Party brings to China immobilizes justice. The search for justice for the victimization of Falun Gong then falls to outsiders. Yet, even for those outside China, the search for justice is constrained by the views outsiders have of what the Falun Gong community is and who Falun Gong practitioners are. The purpose of the paper will be to consider these identity constraints to justice in the context of efforts to address the evidence of the killing of Falun Gong for their organs, and suggest ways in which the constraints could be overcome.

Following this presentation there will be a screening of the documentary *Hard To Believe*.

<p align="center">✳ ✳ ✳</p>

David Matas is a lawyer in Winnipeg, Canada, practising international human rights, immigration and refugee law. He has produced 11 different books, including *Bloody Harvest: the Killing of Falun Gong for their Organs*, co-authored with David Kilgour in November 2009, and *State Organs: Transplant Abuse in China* in August 2012, co-edited with Torsten Trey. He is a member of the Order of Canada. In 2010, he and David Kilgour were nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize for their work on Falun Gong and organ transplant abuse.
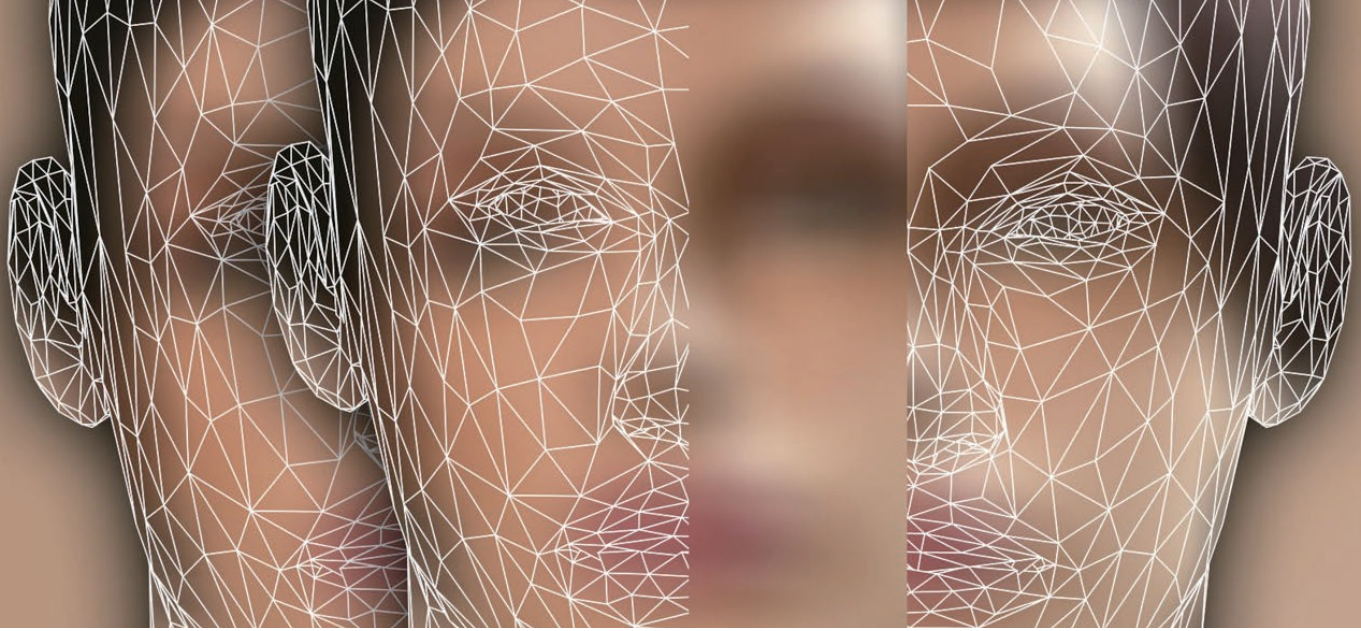
Life Changes, Identity Loss and Psychological Problems

IAAB Presentation: Monty P. Satiadarma

Saturday, March 24 | 16:45-17:30 | Room: Prokofiev (2F)

Life changes may not merely challenge people with transitional life issues, but also with changing identities. Identity issues correlate with various life aspects. Erik Erickson (1902–1994) explained that during normative development the influence of experimentation and exploration in personality and vocational roles became the important aspects in constructing individual identities (Santrock, 2007). Smart (2007) noted how the mind and brain of the individuals materialize into behavior and influence the identities of the individuals. Problems of losing identities start when people experience dramatic life changes such as losing their social relationships (for example losing family members or their loved ones), their jobs or employment, and in general when they lose their sense of self, of self-worth (Alger, 2014). This presentation will discuss issues of how people may lose their identities due to living conditions and various psychological problems they need to be aware of, besides it will discuss possible solution to deals with such conditions.

<div align="center">✳ ✳ ✳</div>

Dr Monty P. Satiadarma is a clinical psychologist who has been teaching psychology at Tarumanagara University, Indonesia, since 1994. He was one of the founders of the Department of Psychology at Tarumanagara, as well as the Dean of Psychology, Vice Rector and Rector of the university. He graduated with a degree in psychology from the University of Indonesia, art therapy from Emporia State, Kansas, family counselling from Notre Dame de Namur, California, and clinical hypnotherapy from Irvine, California. He has nationally published a number of books with a particular interest in educational psychology, and in music and art therapy – methods with which he treated survivors of the Indonesian tsunami on behalf of the International Red Cross and the United Nations. He is a board member and area chair of the International Council of Psychology, and a founder and board member of the Asian Psychology Association.

Thursday
March 23

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The new editor of the *IAFOR Journal of Ethics, Religion & Philosophy*, Dr Lystra Hagley-Dickinson, is calling for submissions for her inaugural issue of the journal, Volume 3 Issue 2, to be published this September.

Submission deadline: June 30, 2017

For details of how to submit your paper, view the Author Guidelines on the journal website: **ijerp.iafor.org**

Thursday Plenary Session
09:00-15:40 | Room: Prokofiev (2F)

08:15-09:00   Conference Registration (Open Studio)

09:00-09:15   Announcements and Welcome Address (Prokofiev)

09:15-09:45   Featured Presentation (Prokofiev)
A Poverty of Hope: Towards a Psychology of Humanitarian Success
Ronald Mellado Miller, Brigham Young University – Hawaii, USA

09:50-10:35   Keynote Presentation (Prokofiev)
Beyond Cuteness: An Emerging Field of the Psychology of "Kawaii"
Hiroshi Nittono, Osaka University, Japan

10:35-11:00   Coffee Break

11:00-12:00   Featured Panel Presentation (Prokofiev)
Free Speech & Hate Speech – History, Story, Narrative
Panel Chair: Frank S. Ravitch, Michigan State University College of Law, USA
Featured Panellists: Koji Higashikawa, Kanazawa University, Japan, & Shiki Tomimasu,
Kamogawa Law Office, Japan

12:00-12:15   IAFOR Documentary Photography Award & Conference Photograph (Prokofiev)

12:15-13:30   Lunch Break

13:30-14:00   Featured Presentation (Prokofiev)
Adolescent Depression and Identity Development
Keizo Nagao, Nagao Mental-Health Clinic & NHO Sakakibara Hospital, Japan

14:05-14:35   Featured Presentation (Prokofiev)
Freedom's Edge: Balancing Religious Freedom and Equal Access to Facilities and Services for Transexuals
Frank S. Ravitch, Michigan State University College of Law, USA

14:40-15:10   Featured Presentation (Prokofiev)
Military Conscription, Slavery, and the Modern State
Brian Victoria, Oxford Centre for Buddhist Studies, UK

15:10-15:40   Featured Panel Discussion (Prokofiev)
Battles of Ideas: Identity and Alienation
Brian Victoria, Oxford Centre for Buddhist Studies, UK
Dexter Da Silva, Keisen University, Japan

Thursday Poster Session

15:45-16:45 | Room: 504 (5F)

33818 | Room: 504 (5F)

Factor Predicting Job Retention of Professional Nurses Working at Yala Hospital

Preeyanuch Chaikongkiat, Boromarajonani College of Nursing, Thailand

This descriptive research aimed to: examine 1) job retention of professional nurses; 2) analyze the relationship between personal factors and factors related to organization and job retention; and 3) investigate factors predicting job retention of professional nurses working at Yala Hospital. The results revealed that most of 673 nurses were females, 95.2%. The majority were 21 to 30 years old, 46.8%. Nearly all graduated bachelor degree or diploma that was comparable to bachelor degree and worked as government staff members, 95.2% and 99.2% respectively. The factors related to a high level of job retention were the responsibilities to nurture their families, their hometown or houses located near the hospital, and their health problems that might be barriers to work in other places. For the organizational factors that remained the nurses to continue their work rated at a high level were institute uniqueness, career advancement opportunities, colleagues' relationships, M=3.59, 3.59, 3.79, respectively. Meanwhile, job description and working traits, including incentives, were rated at a moderate level, M=3.48, 3.42, respectively. The mean working duration of professional nurses working at Yala Hospital was 10.13 years. 73.4% thought they would like to continue their work until being retired. The correlation disclosed that job retention was statistically positive significant with age (r=0.929), income (r=0.770), working duration in their present positions (r=0.591), hometown perspectives (r=0.280), and responsibilities to nurture their families (r=-0.036), (p. < 0.01). In particular, age, hometown perspectives and income could predict the variance of job retention of the nurses for 87.3%.

33937 | Room: 504 (5F)

Analysis of the Exercise Knowledge of Pregnant Women Based on a Mixed Rasch Model

Ching-Fang Lee, Mackay Medical College, Taiwan
Yuan-Horng Lin, National Taichung University of Education, Taiwan

Objective: To use the mixed Rasch model to analyze how many latent classes of pregnancy exercise knowledge exist and to investigate the characteristics of different classes. Methods: This cross-sectional survey used purposive sampling to enroll a total of 618 Taiwanese pregnant women. The data were analyzed using Winmira and SPSS 19.0 software. Results: The best fitting model had two classes and 8 items. The sample size of class I (n=543, 87.9%), which had an active lifestyle trait in exercise knowledge (mean=1.31, SD=0.94), was greater than that of class II (n=75, 12.1%), which had a less active lifestyle trait (mean=-0.22, SD=1.14). The active lifestyle trait group had difficulty with the concepts of how to safely exercise and maintain exercise during pregnancy. The less active lifestyle trait group had difficulty with the concepts of how to reach an effective pregnancy exercise duration and heart rate intensity. The active lifestyle trait group had significantly higher education, employment, nulliparity and abortion history than did the less active lifestyle trait group. Conclusion: A two-class system is statistically supported for interpreting exercise knowledge among pregnant women. Health providers should assess pregnant women's educational level, employment status, parity and abortion history to provide exercise knowledge for both groups of pregnant women.

34380 | Room: 504 (5F)

Working Memory Capacity Influences the Effect of Distraction as an Emotion Regulation Strategy

Ryota Kobayashi, University of Hiroshima, Japan
Makoto Miyatani, University of Hiroshima, Japan
Takashi Nakao, University of Hiroshima, Japan

Previous research suggests that distraction, which shifts attention away from negative situations or content, reduces negative emotional experiences. Although working memory capacity plays an important role in attention control ability, it remains unclear whether working memory capacity influences the emotion regulation effect of distraction. In this study, we examined the relationship between working memory capacity and distraction. Thirty-seven healthy Hiroshima University students participated in this study. Participants watched a film clip that evoked negative emotion. Half of the participants subsequently engaged in a distraction task in which they chose the category of 32 displayed images. The other half of the participants were instructed to wait 3 minutes as a questionnaire was prepared. The participants were asked to respond to the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS) before and after watching the film clip, as well as after the distraction task or waiting. Multiple regression analysis showed that the effectiveness of distraction was moderated by working memory capacity. As predicted, among participants in the distraction condition, those with higher working memory capacity expressed less emotion than did participants with lower working memory capacity. This result suggests that distraction success is dependent on individual differences in working memory capacity.

34398 | Room: 504 (5F)

The Implications of Cross-Cultural Social Skills of Japanese People in Turkey in Order to Form Relationships with Turkish Muslims

Sachiko Nakano, Okayama University, Japan
Tomoko Tanaka, Okayama University, Japan

This study aims to investigate the cross-cultural social skills adopted by Japanese people in Turkey, relating to the construction of satisfactory interpersonal relationships with Turkish Muslims. Eighteen Japanese people living in Turkey were asked concerning coping strategies used to overcome interpersonal difficulties (Nakano & Tanaka, 2015) and behaviors used to form good relationships by conducting a semi-structured interview. Responses were summarized through the KJ method. The results indicated that the subjects made use of two coping strategies; cognitive, understanding and tolerating cultural, religious norms and characteristics or differences; and behavioral, accommodating behaviorally to those characteristics and differences through observation and mimicry. The contents of these coping strategies can be largely grouped into three categories: 1) Religious norms; 2) Frank self-expressions; and 3) Behavior as manner or common sense, and eleven small

categories (e.g. Discussion about religion, Consideration to Religious practice, Individual private space, Greetings). These coping strategies and behaviors were perceived as being both effective and viable by seven native Turkish people. Conclusively, this study was able to identify the specific social skills that proved effective in interpersonal relationships with Turkish Muslims.

34514 | Room: 504 (5F)
Personality Traits in Enhanced Cognitive Abilities Associated with Video-Game Play
Ryosuke Hiramoto, Hiroshima University, Japan
Makoto Miyatani, Hiroshima University, Japan
Takashi Nakao, Hiroshima University, Japan

Previous studies have reported the positive relationships between video-game experiences and cognitive abilities. However, it is claimed that these positive relationships were observed because most studies have used extreme-groups designs that include only non-video-game players and higher level video-game players. In addition, previous research studies have examined the cognitive abilities associated with video-game play but not the player's personality traits. Here, we investigated whether the enhanced cognitive abilities followed by video-game play are modulated by players' personality traits or not, performing the analysis in both extreme-groups and full range-groups. Subjects performed a number of executive function measures that consisted of inhibition, updating, and shifting tasks, and filled out a questionnaire about their personality traits and video-game experiences. By examining the extreme-groups, contrary to previous studies, no significant relationships between executive function and video-game play were found. In the full range-groups analysis, meanwhile, video-game play improved a part of the executive functions, including shifting and updating tasks. These results suggest the possibility that the positive relationships that have been reported are accurate. Moreover, regarding the relationships between enhanced cognitive abilities and players' personality traits, achievement motivation modulated the relationship between updating ability and video-game play. This study is therefore innovative in that it clarifies the potential importance of the player's personality traits in the relationship between cognitive abilities and video-game experiences.

34669 | Room: 504 (5F)
Does Impasse Promote Willingness?
Jun Shigematsu, Hiroshima University, Japan
Shinki Kamiya, University of the Ryukyus, Japan
Yui Hiranaka, Social Medical Corporation Yuaikai Nanbu Hospital, Japan
Tomoki Kikai, Waseda University, Japan
Yoshinori Ito, University of the Ryukyus, Japan

Prior studies in cognitive psychology on insight and "Creative Hopelessness" (CH) in Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT) suggest that an "impasse" exists just before the cognitive change transition necessary for recognizing a problem occurs. In addition, it is said that a sense of willingness to address a problem arises when CH is established. These suggest what a sense of willingness toward a problem after having experienced an "impasse". In this study, we investigated how the "impasse" facilitates the process of willingness in problem-solving situations. Twenty-three university students attended a lecture where they were assigned a report problem. We divided the students into an "impasse group" and "non-impasse group" just after the lecture was over. The non-impasse group was given enough explicit instructions to complete and submit the report. The impasse group, however, was not given these instructions. One week later, we had the participants submit their report and investigated their sense of willingness toward the assigned problem. We performed an independent t-test to compare 'willingness' for each group, and the results showed that part of the impasse group scored higher in their willingness to engage with the problem. In addition, the impasse group showed significantly higher average grades on the report as a whole. Willingness to engage with the task was shown to predict the grade on the report. This study suggests that experiencing an "impasse" might promote the occurrence of willingness.

34683 | Room: 504 (5F)
The Effect of Openness to Diversity on Bullying Reduction: In Relation with Peer Conformity, Mutual Respect, and Attitude Toward Bullying
Hiroko Endo, Rissho University, Japan
Ikuko Aoyama, Shizuoka University, Japan
Junko Iida, University of Tsukuba, Japan
Kie Sugimoto, Mejiro University, Japan

School bullying has become a serious problem all around the world in recent years. Some researchers pointed out that exclusion of those who have a different view from one's own could be a factor that causes bullying at school. Furthermore, high conforming tendency toward close friends and low mutual respect among friends are seen as factors that lead to acceptability of bullying. Based on these previous research, in this study, it was hypothesized that openness to diversity, conformity, and mutual respect serve as factors that affect the attitude towards awareness toward bullying. A survey of 475 Japanese high school students (225 males and 250 females), whose mean age was 16.5 years, was conducted using a questionnaire assessing the above-mentioned factors for examining the hypothesis. Before conducting the survey, we translated the scales by Pascarella, Edison, Nora, Hagedorn and Terenzini (2010) into Japanese and developed a Japanese version of the scale measuring openness to diversity among Japanese high school students. The results of analysis using structural equation modeling indicated that the openness to diversity lowed peer conforming attitude and increased the mutual respect among peers, thereby increasing awareness toward stopping bullying. In addition, it is shown that openness to diversity had a direct effect on the level of mutual respect. Therefore, this result supported our hypothesis, suggesting that openness to diversity was a key factor in reducing bullying.

34696 | Room: 504 (5F)

A Study of Early Recollections Among Juvenile Delinquents in Taiwan: An Individual Psychology Approach
Wen-Chih Tseng, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan
Yu-Fei Wang, National Yuanli Senior High School, Taiwan

The aim of this study was to describe early recollections in cases of juvenile delinquency in Taiwan and understand juvenile delinquents' life styles as well as their private logic. Early recollection technique as a projective assessment is based on the contributions of Alfred Adler. Hence, this study used Adler's early recollection approach to recognize how juvenile delinquents perceive the world, others, and himself or herself. A qualitative design of grounded theory was used as a framework to explore delinquent youths' early recollections and then to describe their early recollection content and lifestyles. The 26 juvenile delinquents who enrolled in juvenile correction school were interviewed for their perception of how they think and act that defines their personality or identity. Findings showed that the most parts of early recollections 1) presented role confusion and conflicts in their families; 2) had the experience of illness, accidents, injury and sexual issues; 3) tried to resist and challenge the authority; 4) performed deviant behavior and delinquency; 5) early attempted to smoke and use drugs; 6) had less positive experience; 7) often experienced a feeling of nervous, anxious and fear. Furthermore, the researchers analyzed juvenile delinquents' life styles in terms of their early memories of events. Based upon the findings, implications for juvenile delinquency prevention and counseling intervention, and future studies are discussed.

35697 | Room: 504 (5F)

An Initial Review of Buddhist Counselor Development
Warunyu Kongchaimongkhon, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

With its relevance to the Thai cultural context, Buddhist counseling has been developed to integrate the Thai religious and indigenous psychology into counselling and psychotherapy. The training of Buddhist counselors, hence, focuses on this integration. In this paper, an integrative analysis of the development of Buddhist counselors was presented so as to enhance the understanding of Buddhist counselor development. The analysis suggested the role of Buddhist teachings as the key instrumental to the development. This role is evident during Buddhist counselors' training and continues until their graduation and work as novice counselors. The incorporation of the teachings into their professional development continues harmoniously in Buddhist counselors.

34361 | Room: 504 (5F)

Life Experiences of Older Adults with Dementia in Taiwan
Miao-Chuan Chen, National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Science, Taiwan
Hung-Ru Lin, National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Science, Taiwan
Lee-Ing Tsao, National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Science, Taiwan

Background: Dementia is a slowly progressing disease that must be cared for using different service models to meet patient needs. The life experiences of older adults differ due to cultural disparities; therefore, these life experiences must be understood in order to provide appropriate care. Purpose: This study explored the life experiences of older adults with dementia in Taiwan to discuss how they view daily issues with impaired cognitive function. After compiling their life experiences, analysis of care needs for local older adults with dementia can help develop a suitable health care plan. Methodology: Descriptive phenomenology and purposive sampling were used to select four participants for this study. Data was collected from March to June 2014. Results: Data analysis of the life experiences of older adults with dementia in Taiwan revealed five issues: 1) limited activity influences life; 2) impaired memory and functions; 3) increasing care and respect from others; 4) current satisfaction; and 5) apathy towards life and death. Conclusion: Given the traditional Chinese concepts of "having children willing to look after elderly parents" and "accompany and care", being respected and not feeling wronged are significant sources of comfort and happiness for older adults. Therefore, aside from considering how to relieve complications caused by cognitive problems, future care for older adults with dementia must consider that they have the same failing physical functions as all other older adults to provide holistic care and not simply treatment for a disease.

34487 | Room: 504 (5F)

Predictions of DIFs by the BW Item-Fit Indices: A Monte Carlo Study
Tsai-Wei Huang, National Chiayi University, Taiwan
Shu-Yu Lin, National Chiayi University, Taiwan

Items with differential item functioning (DIF) might influence the fairness of a test. However, possible factors that causing DIFs were rarely discussed in literatures. The study intended to explore possible factors for DIFs by using the four BW (beyond/within difficulty) item-fit indices (Huang & Wu 2013). The first two indices (power and defenselessness) measure the normal responses of an item, while the latter two (hint and disturbance) measure the abnormal responses within or beyond its power level, respectively. Data were generated five times for each simulated condition (sample size, item number, DIF type, DIF ratio, and DIF severity) as dichotomous responses and were analyzed by the Winsteps program for measuring Rasch-based DIFs and by the WBstar program for the degrees of item-fit indices. Finally, the binary logistic regression approach was used to assess the accuracy in which items were correctly classified into DIF or normal ones. Results showed the BW item-fit indices explained 22.4% variances of DIFs with significant contributions from the indices of power and defenselessness index (betas as .44 and .26, respectively). Specifically, the explanation of variances for the BW item-fit indices on DIFs in the following former situations were significantly larger than those in the later ones (i.e., 20- vs. 40- item numbers; non-uniform- vs. uniform- DIF types; 2-unit- vs. 1-unit-DIF severity on the parameters of difficulty and discrimination). Finally, the accuracy of prediction reached 94% implying the BW Item-fit indices might provide useful clues of DIF investigations in future studies.

Thursday Poster Session

15:45-16:45 | Room: 504 (5F)

34615 | Room: 504 (5F)

Swiping Orientation Affects Your Evaluation: It Depends on NFT

Soohyun Ryu, University of Yonsei, South Korea
Han Ren, University of Yonsei, South Korea

Mobile media have brought completely new way of accessing information through Internet. Besides using mouse, being able to directly use our fingers to operate devices brings better interaction experiences. Previous studies focused on design of interaction techniques in mobile devices, such as clicking, dragging, scrolling, swiping and so on (Sundar, Bellur, Oh, Xu, & Jia, 2014) while few actually paid attention to the details and how they differ in user experience. The current study focuses on the influence of individuals' NFT (Need For Touch) and swiping orientation (vertical vs. horizontal) of one specific interaction technique in website design – swiping – when using touch screen on people's reference and expected price of given products. A 2(NFT, high vs. low) x 2(Swiping orientation, vertical vs. horizontal) between-subject design is applied and the result reveals a significant interaction between swiping orientation and NFT. Analysis shows that only individuals with higher NFT differ in both preference and expected price of given products under different orientation condition (significant simple main effect of swipe orientation at high NFT), while individuals with lower NFT shows no such difference along with different swiping orientation. The result of PANAS (Positive and Negative Affect Schedule) further confirms that affect does not account for the difference. The current study illustrates the influence of swiping orientation and NFT on evaluation of products and provides a new perspective of design principles especially for online shopping website.

34616 | Room: 504 (5F)

Can You Believe Your Choice?: Thinking Money and Chronic Traits

Soohyun Ryu, University of Yonsei, South Korea

Most money priming study measured change of attitude (ex. length of social interaction time, perceived power, and social distance) between people who were exposed to money and people who were not (Vohs, 2015). According to Tong, Zheng, and Zhao (2013), participants primed with money were more likely to choose utilitarian over hedonic options, compared with people without money priming and they suggested that priming money effect would be mediated by participants' prevention focus evoked by the money. This study was devised to know that money priming could change people's choice tendency when they face a selecting alternative situation consisted of one hedonic product and one utilitarian product. Regulatory focus which were classified by attaining goal styles – approaching (promotion focus) and avoiding (prevention focus) – was used to know whether it could change people's choice tendency regardless of the priming money or not. Study was 2 (priming: money vs. control) x 2 (regulatory focus: promotion vs. prevention) between-subject design. Chronic regulatory focus was measured by regulatory focus questionnaire (Lockwood, Jordan, & Kunda, 2002) and separated into two groups using median split. For priming, we used a Sentence Construction task, which made participants construct a meaningful sentence using three words among given four scrambled words. A Reward Choice task was used to know people's choice. According to analysis, there were two significant main effects. The priming money group preferred utilitarian product to hedonic one than control group. The chronic prevention group preferred utilitarian product to hedonic one than chronic promotion focus group.

35059 | Room: 504 (5F)

The Prevalence of Aggression Dimensions in Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder According to Some Variables

Elsayed Saad Elkhamisi, Arabian Gulf University, Bahrain
Maryam Almutery, Ministry of Education, Kuwait

The current study aimed to explore the level of aggression for children with autism according to gender, age and intellectual state in the state of Kuwait. The study was conducted on a sample of parents for (108) children with autism, children's ages were ranging from 5 to 16 years old who have been attending the autism centers in the State of Kuwait. The study used the aggression scale which includes 3 dimensions: aggression toward others, aggression toward self, and aggression toward things. The results showed that aggression toward others was the highest subscale, followed by aggression towards self, then aggression toward things. The higher aspects of aggression were: appearance of obstinacy and refusal when asked to do something, pinching others in a state of anger, kicking others with no apparent reason, throwing himself on the floor, and hitting himself with his hand or any part of his body. The results also showed that there is a statistically significant difference between males and females on aggression toward things, favoring females, While no statistically significant differences between them on aggression toward others, or the total score for aggression scale, there is no statistically significant difference between according age stages and intellectual state on all aggression subscale, neither aggression toward others nor aggression toward self nor toward things, or the total score for aggression scale.

34992 | Room: 504 (5F)

Pendalungan Community Today: The Next Phase of Acculturation of Madura and Java Culture

Prakrisno Satrio, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia
Suryanto, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia

Indonesia is a pluralistic community with many different cultures; therefore the occurrence of acculturation is very likely. On a smaller scale, a reflection of Indonesia can be seen in the Pendalungan community that is quite unique because it is the acculturation of Javanese and Madurese. In contrast to the other results of acculturation in Indonesia, the term Pendalungan is still more on the conceptual level. As a unique community, Pendalungan is interesting enough to research including the development of the community from time to time. This study sought to create a

picture of the dynamics of Pendalungan community in several phases as answers to questions about how to keep the harmony of the meeting of different cultures. Participants in this study was about a man of around 30 years of age who came from the Pendalungan subculture that originated from Lumajang and Jember, East Java Province, Indonesia. In the present study found a difference between Pendalungan people who lived in Lumajang compared with who live in Jember district on the acceptance of the different ethnic groups. The big difference in the acceptance of other ethnic groups have influenced by evaluation of the ingroup than the outgroup of a community. This study is part of research on the Social Identity of Pendalungan people. This research continues to get an increasingly clear picture of the Pendalungan community.

35703 | Room: 504 (5F)

Causal Factors of CSR Influencing to Organizational Citizenship Behavior and Effectiveness of Listed Companies in the Stock Exchange of Thailand
Pornchai Sakdanuwatwong, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang, Thailand

This research studies the relationship and effects between corporate social responsibility (CSR), organizational citizenship behavior (OCB), and organizational effectiveness (OE) of listed companies in the Stock Exchange of Thailand. Data were collected via questionnaires from 217 companies. Multi-stage sampling technique was used. Data were analyzed using standard statistical methods and structural equation modeling. The relationships among latent variables were statistically significant with correlation coefficients between 0.619-0.873. The confirmatory factor analysis revealed that the measurement model was consistent with empirical data with standardized factor loading values between 0.501-0.898. All factor loading indicators were statistically significant and R^2 were between 0.251-0.807. Latent variables had CR = 0.798-0.879 and AVE = 0.507-0.708. From SEM result found that the hypothesized model consistent with empirical data with fit indices were as follows: χ^2/df = 2.40, RMSEA = 0.077, GFI = 0.936, CFI = 0.980 and NNFI = 0.972. From effect result found that CSR had a positive direct effect toward OCB and OE significantly, OCB had a positive direct effect toward OE significantly, and CSR had a positive indirect effect toward OE via OCB significantly. The listed companies in the Stock Exchange of Thailand should operate their business with the concept of CSR by taking account of economic, legal, ethical and philanthropic responsibility. When employees have perceived CSR, it will have an effect on employee extra role behavior or OCB by behave altruism, sportsmanship, courtesy and civic virtue behavior. Finally, organizational effectiveness in aspect of entrepreneurial viability and profitability and growth will be increased.

34106 | Room: 504 (5F)

Developing and Evaluating of a Self-Management Program for Patients with COPD: A Randomized Controlled Trial
Yi-Ya Chang, Chang Gung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan
Yu-Tzu Dai, National Taiwan University, Taiwan

Purposes: To develop and evaluate a MSTEA self-management program delivered by a nurse manager on disease knowledge, self-efficacy and patients activation level in patients with COPD. Methods: A RCT was designed for data collection from thoracic of outpatient clinics at a medical center in northern Taiwan from January 2015 to May 2016. The MSTEA self-management program was implemented in the experimental group for 3 months, included patient self-learning from the booklet, 1.5-hour discussion and making action plans for individual, and scheduled proactive telephone calls. The usual care was implemented in the control group. Questionnaires were used for data collection on disease knowledge, self-efficacy and patients activation level in the baseline (T0), 1st month (T1) and 3rd month (T2). SPSS 22.0 was used for data analysis. Results: Of the 60 eligible patients, 30 were randomly assigned to the MSTEA self-management group and 30 to the usual care group. The results of this study were as follows: (1) The participants were mostly male (91.7%) with an average age of 72.03 (SD=11.14). (2) The MSTEA self-management group had significant difference in disease knowledge ($p<0.05$), self-efficacy ($p<0.01$), and patients activation level ($p<0.01$) in the interactions between groups and time (T1, and T2). Conclusions: The results provide some evidence to support the MSTEA self-management program improved patients disease knowledge, self-efficacy, and patients activation level. It is feasible for a nurse manager to motivate and support patients with COPD to learn self-management skills, realize their responsibility of self-management and have a better quality of life.

34364 | Room: 504 (5F)

Does it Bite?: Curiosity is Worth the Risk
Acelya Yildiz, Izmir University of Economics, Turkey
Esin Sezgin, Izmir University of Economics, Turkey
Sayyara Hasanli, Izmir University of Economics, Turkey
Ezgi Sozener, Izmir University of Economics, Turkey
Berna Engin, Izmir University of Economics, Turkey

The current research examined the relation between fear and curiosity. There were 80 participants (40 males and 40 females). A Curiosity and Exploration Inventory was used to measure participants' curiosity levels. Participants were in two groups based on their curiosity level and were presented with a box, the contents of which was not told to them. They were allowed to choose 3 questions (e.g. Is it alive?) about the content of the box from a list. Half the participants received fear provoking answers while the other half did not. Then they were asked how curious they were, how scared they were and how much they wanted to put their hands in the box. Findings indicated that participants with high curiosity levels were more curious about the box than participants with low curiosity levels, even though they were in fear condition. Fear manipulation resulted in a significant difference among participants with low curiosity levels in how scared they were and participants with high curiosity levels were less affected by fear manipulation. Participants who had high and low curiosity levels were affected differently by fear manipulation while answering how much they want to put their hands in the box.

34625 | Room: 504 (5F)

Activating Domain-General Cognitive Resource by Priming Structural Syntax Effects Recognition Performance Across Different Domains

Hyunjoo Yi, Yonsei University, South Korea
Kwanghee Han, Yonsei University, South Korea

Studies regarding cognitive perception have been focused on establishing specificity of various functions and creating a localized cognitive map. Recently, however, a series of experimental researches (Van de Cavey & Hartsuiker, 2016; Fiveash & Pammer, 2014) and theories including SSIRH (Patel, 2003) presented data against the well-established cognitive specificity. Concretely, these recent studies proposed that in the case of processing structural syntax, domain-general cognitive resource is utilized regardless of the domain-specificity of different tasks, emphasizing the fact that priming can occur within and across domains. In line with the previous experiments, we tested the usage of domain-general cognitive resource in case of priming structural syntax by implementing rather simple stimuli. Priming a certain structural perception was accomplished by presenting simple auditory stimuli (e.g. CCEG or CGEG). The task was to recognize series of four-digit numbers either structurally congruent or incongruent with the auditory stimuli (e.g. 4485 or 8262). We collected both accuracy and reaction time data as dependent variables and applied signal detection theory to process the accuracy data. The result showed no significant difference in hit or miss ratio between congruent and incongruent conditions. In false alarms, however, a notable difference was discovered revealing less false alarms in congruent condition. Although not statistically significant, participant made more correct rejections in congruent condition. We conclude that across auditory and numerical stimuli, domain-general cognitive resource has been utilized to process the structural syntax and therefore resulted in better recognition performance in the case of structurally congruent condition.

34173 | Room: 504 (5F)

The Exploration of Experiences of Disabled Elderly Relocating to Nursing Homes

Chien Nai-Hui, Nai-Hui, Taiwan
Lin Hung-Ru, National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences, Taiwan

Aims: This study was to explore the experience of disabled elderly who are voluntary or involuntary relocated to a nursing home. Methods: This was the qualitative study and used semi-structured questionnaire interview guide for data collection in a nursing home in Northern Taiwan. A theoretical sampling was employed to collect data through face to face interviews and recruit 3 patients from May, 2013 to June, 2013. The inclusion criteria included disabled elderly residing in nursing home and can speak Mandarin or Taiwanese. The primary investigator used content analysis to categorize data and the rigor of this research was evaluated by Lincoln and Cuba (1985). Results: Findings delineated seven themes and twenty sub-themes. These included: (1) having no choice to live here, (2) bodily but not mentally present, (3) dislike but to live, (4) being never understood for my needs, (5) expecting affection support, (6) striving for good health, and (7) practicing for survival. Conclusions: The results of this study can provide information for understanding the lived experience on disabled elderly relocating to nursing home. No matter what they voluntary or involuntary moved into nursing homes, they needed time to learn and adapt new life. This process is repetitive and influences their life. It is imperative that healthcare professionals help these disabled elderly to adjust in living in nursing home as soon as possible.

33948 | Room: 504 (5F)

Sitting-Time and Regular Exercise Predict Depressive Symptoms in Community-Dwelling Middle-Aged Adults

Shu-Hung Chang, Chang Gung University of Science and Technology , Taiwan
Yi-Ya Chang, Chang Gung University of Science and Technology , Taiwan
Miao-Chuan Chen, Chang Gung University of Science and Technology , Taiwan
Nai-Hui Chien, Chang Gung University of Science and Technology , Taiwan

Depression is the leading cause of disability worldwide according to the World Health Organisation. Regular exercise can help reduce the risk of depressive symptoms. Sitting-time is associated with an increased risk of cardiovascular diseases. However, few studies have investigated the relationship between sitting-time and depressive symptoms. This study examines the association between sitting-time, regular exercise, and depressive symptoms in community-dwelling middle-aged adults. Data from community-based physical examinations between 2013 and 2014 in northern Taiwan were used for this cross-sectional study. Face-to-face interviews were conducted to collect participants' demographic data, exercise behaviours, sitting-time, and depressive symptoms. Percentage, chi-square, t-test, and logistic regression were used to analyse data collected from 655 middle-aged individuals (mean age 54.31 years). One-fifth of participants had depressive symptoms, 33.7% had regular exercise habits, 42.3% met physical activity guidelines, and 24.1% reported a more than six-hour sitting-time daily average. Age, regular exercise, and sitting-time were significant predictors of depressive symptoms. Subjects who met regular exercise recommendations with lower sitting-times (OR = 0.49, 95% CI =0.27 V0.90, p = 0.021), subjects who met regular exercise recommendations with higher sitting-times (OR = 0.55, 95% CI =0.33 V0.91, p = 0.020), and subjects who did not meet regular exercise with lower sitting-times (OR = 0.34, 95% CI =0.13 V0.88, p = 0.027) were less likely to have depressive symptoms compared to subjects who did not meet regular exercise recommendations with higher sitting-times. Results showed that middle-aged adults must exercise regularly and reduce sitting-time to prevent depressive symptoms.

34424 | Room: 504 (5F)

The Developmental Characteristics of the Elaboration of Stimuli in the Experience of Humor in Autism Spectrum Disorder

Kai Nagase, Yamaguchi Prefectural University, Japan

We investigated the developmental characteristics of the elaboration of stimuli in the experience of humor in autism spectrum disorder (ASD), focusing on the assessment of structural incongruity. "Structural incongruity" refers to the peculiarity of a situation, and is considered necessary for one to experience humor. The elaboration of stimuli is defined as the inference of the features of the given humor stimuli, and affects the extent of the experience of humor. In this study, 19 participants with ASD and 46 typically developing (TD) control participants

rated items on the elaboration of stimuli variable of structural incongruity at the concept and schema levels. Among the younger TD control participants and those with ASD, there was no difference between the structural incongruity scores at the concept and schema levels. Among the older TD participants, the structural incongruity scores at the concept level were higher than those at the schema level were. However, among the older participants with ASD, there was no difference between the structural incongruity scores at the concept and schema levels. These results are similar to the characteristics of the experience of humor in individuals with ASD and TD.

Thursday Featured Symposium
17:00-19:00 | Room: 504 (5F)

35408 | Room: 504 (5F)
Perspectives on Natural Religion
Wayne Cristaudo, Charles Darwin University, Australia
John N. Williams, Singapore Management University, Singapore
Dixon Wong Heung Wah, School of Modern Languages and Cultures, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
T. Brian Mooney, Charles Darwin University, Australia

The "Natural" in Natural Religion and What is Mythic about Modern Faith
Wayne Cristaudo, Charles Darwin University, Australia

This paper draws upon the insights of Giambattista Vico, J. G. Hamann and Eugen Rosenstock-Huessy amongst others. It explores the relationship that gods and spirits play in orientation in humanity's earliest social formations. It emphasises a number of "natural" insights into "world-participation" that are driven out by metaphysics (especially in its modern incarnation) with its reconstitution and "disenchantment" of the "natural". It also makes the argument that Judaism and Christianity as world-making powers incorporate, and are thus continuous in important ways, with some fundamental features of "natural" religion. It concludes by contrasting archaic and modern faith in light of the secularised horizon of humans as natural beings.

Proving the Non-existence of God
John N. Williams, Singapore Management University, Singapore

I consider three arguments for the non-existence of God that appeal to the nature of God rather than to contingent features of the world. I call the first of these the Humean argument from non-necessity, roughly that since no thing exists necessarily and if God exists then he exists necessarily, God necessarily does not exist. The second is the argument from omnipotence, roughly that any omnipotent being has the power to do anything logically possible, including the power to relinquish her omnipotence, but since God is necessarily eternal, she lacks that logically possible power and so cannot exist as an omnipotent being. The third is the argument from the "ungodly proposition", (UG) inspired by G.E. Moore's example of believing both that it is raining and that I do not believe that it is raining.

(UG) is
(UG) I do not believe this proposition

UG enables a proof that there can be no being that is both omniscient and rational in all her beliefs. I show that the soundness of Humean is objectionable and that the argument from omnipotence can be derailed via a principled restriction on God's omnipotence plus a distinction between the divine office of God and the individual that occupies it. But I also show that there is no escape from the argument from the ungodly proposition. In particular, that argument is undamaged by appeals to self-reference.

Ancestor Worship, Gift and Kinship are Magic in Chinese Culture
Dixon Wong Heung Wah, School of Modern Languages and Cultures, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

This paper attempts to challenge the assumed idea of the separation among the categories of religion, kinship and gift-giving through a symbolic analysis of the native concepts of Chinese kinship: *fang/ jia-zu, ch'i*, and *tsung*. Fang emphasizes a son's conjugal status, designating the son or the son and his wife as a unit or all his male descendants and their wives as a kin set (Chen, 1986, pp. 55–6). Metaphorically, *fang* thus takes on the meaning of the genealogical status of a son as a conjugal unit in relation to his father. *Jia-zu* is a blend of *jia* and *zu*. Jia refers to a co-resident, commensal group, whereas zu is a genealogical notion referring to the sets of agnates and their wives regardless of their functional aspects (Chen, 1986, p. 64). Taken together *jia-zu* refers to the genealogical status of father in relation to son. Ch'i refers to the vital essence of human life which flows from father to son and to all of his male descents (Shiga, 1978, p. 123). *Tsung* means a genius of people referring to the membership of *jia-zu* (Chun, 1985). By delineating the meaningful relationship among these three native concepts about kinship, this paper is going to argue that the cultural logic that underlines these concepts is parallel to that of ancestor worship. In the second part of this paper, I shall analyze the idea of the gift and gift-giving behaviour in the Chinese societies of mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan for a more ambitious argument: kinship, ancestor worship and gift-giving can be seen as different modes of magic in Chinese societies, which is also to say that kinship, ancestor worship and gift-giving are on the same ontological plane, all of which can be understood as magic in Chinese culture. The final part will spell out the implications of this argument for the study of natural religions.

Reflections on Commonalities in Natural Religions
T. Brian Mooney, Charles Darwin University, Australia

This paper examines some key commonalities in the theory and practice of Natural Religion.

19:30-21:30: Conference Dinner (optional extra)

Friday
March 24

Friday Session I
09:00-10:30 | Room: 501 (5F)

Friday Session I: 09:00-10:30
Room: 501 (5F)
Religion & Philosophy
Session Chair: Juichiro Tanabe

34568   09:00-09:30 | Room: 501 (5F)
Bodily Modifications and Techniques as Aspects of Generating Religious Identity: Considering the Example of the Desert Fathers
Stefan Herse, University of Erlangen-Nürnberg, Germany

The body as a subject of matter is by that time frequently noticed even in religious studies. What therefore lapses some kind of focus is the fact that specific bodily techniques and modifications can help induce special experiences through patterns of imitations, and in doing so create a new identity of the religious subject. In this regard more attention needs to be laid on questions of how religious subjects force to make bodily experiences and how they want to live and generate their particular religious identity through bodily actions. The ancient Christian Desert Fathers are one specific religious phenomenon in so far as they give us impressive narratives in how to deal with the body and cultivate bodily exercises for gaining not so much only a physical transformation but also seeking transcendent modi of consciousness and, thus, earning some kind of experiential reassurance for the transformed identity of the favoured angelic life. In my considerations of this special topic I want to demonstrate how the body as a research theme can serve as a leverage point for a cross-disciplinary approach to religious experience and identity, and in relation to that more specifically detailed how identity, meaning in a certain religious system, personal emotions and cognitive mediation, in short, biological variables and socio-culturally conditioned expectations form an interplay which demands to understand religion and religious experience more holistic and in concrete interdependence with bodily performances.

34743   09:30-10:00 | Room: 501 (5F)
Russian Scholar Ev. Shilling as Researcher of Religious Identity of East Caucasus Nations in the 1930s
Ekaterina Teryukova, Saint-Petersburg State University, Russia

The presentation will examine the unpublished materials from the Scientific and Research Archive of The State Museum of the History of Religion in Saint-Petersburg brought from the expeditions to the East Caucasus in the 1930s by the prominent Russian scholar Ev. Shilling. These materials include unpublished expedition notes, reports, pictures, articles and ritual items for museum collections. The study of these materials sheds fresh light on the religious situation in this mountain region in the period of anti-religious struggle in the USSR. This religious situation is marked by the mix of religions (Islam, pre-Islamic traditions, Christianity) and new secular tendencies. The study of materials from Ev. Shilling's expeditions lead to important insights about the religious identity of East Caucasus nations in the past and today.

33963   10:00-10:30 | Room: 501 (5F)
A Buddhist Post-Liberal Peace: Building a Complementary Relation between Liberal Peace and Buddhist Peace for Sustainable Peace
Juichiro Tanabe, Kumamoto University, Japan

This research examines a Buddhist post-liberal peace theory. Contemporary peacebuilding is considered as liberal peacebuilding based on liberal peace theory. Its premise is that democracy, free-market economy and institutional reformations associated with the modern state will empower those in conflict to resolve their differences non-violently, build peaceful relations, and make governments accountable and responsive to people's basic needs. However, the critical problem with contemporary Western liberal peace is that it tends to ignore human internal causes and dynamics of conflict and peace. Buddhism, since its beginning, has deepened psychological analysis of conflict and peace. Though structural and institutional causes of conflict must be addressed, those causes stem from the state of the human mind as the violence and injustices are responses to external stimuli produced by our internal operation. Asymmetric social structure and violent relationships between different groups is partly due to human thought, especially dualistic or dichotomous thinking that creates supposedly firm boundaries and causes us to prioritize our interests and needs over those of others. Therefore, social and structural reformation requires the transformation of human thinking shaping the social structure. Especially, empowering individuals across different groups to become reflective and contemplative social beings with a holistic view of reality would contribute to achieving a sustainable society. However, this research does not aim to reject or replace liberal peace. Rather, it seeks to build a complementary relation between Western liberal peace and Buddhist peace to expand the purview of how dynamics of conflict and peacebuilding can be analyzed.

Friday Session I

09:00-10:30 | Room: 503 (5F)

Friday Session I: 09:00-10:30
Room: 503 (5F)
Ethics
Session Chair: Diana P. L. Sham

34007   09:00-9:30 | Room: 503 (5F)
Ethical Practice on Innovation in the Education Market
Nai-Ying Whang, National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan

The objective of this study was to investigate the paths by which the ethical gamesmanship played in the junior high school education market in the greater Taipei area influences innovation in school education. This study defined ethical gamesmanship in education as the behavior displayed by schools in dealing with pressure from competitors' confrontation and satisfying the demands of parents without compromising ethical principles. Revealing these paths of influence involved the administration of a questionnaire survey to junior high schools in the greater Taipei area. A total of 1,190 questionnaires were distributed through two stages of sampling; 917 valid questionnaires were recovered (77%). Structural equation modeling and the analysis of the survey results led to the following findings: 1) Schools should strengthen the integration and application of ethical principles in educational strategies; 2) School leaders should give heed to vulnerable leadership and a decline in professionalism to prevent inhibitory mechanisms from merging; and 3) School leaders should encourage flexibility. The government should intervene only when necessary, in order to maximize innovation in education under any circumstances.

34570   09:30-10:00 | Room: 503 (5F)
Trauma Identity Decoherence and Pathways to Recovery
Sietske Dijkstra, University of Applied Sciences Utrecht, Netherlands

The crisis of identity precipitated by chronic traumatization and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) has been studied and treated with varying degrees of success. One limitation has been a vague model of identity, which hinders diagnosis and treatment of trauma. The shock and stress of trauma can cause decoherence of identity, resulting in partial loss or fracturing of identity integrity and the loss of elasticity (physical), flexibility (mental), and resilience (emotional/subtle). As decoherence occurs, the indwelling of mind and body seems to separate. The effect is distortion, fragmentation, or diminishing of embodiment. Specifically, the traumatized person experiences a constriction of her space for voluntary action affecting both the sense of freedom and the possibilities for joy. How can these injuries be reversed? In this presentation seven key elements of chronic traumatization and recovery are described: trauma and identity, fragmentation, disembodiment, triggers, distortion, tonicity, and recovery. A special focus is on the trauma-sensitive use of the body to track and guide recovery, with the objective of reclaiming freedom in the present and the future. Specific narratives of trauma's alteration of identity and recovery are cited to illuminate what is known about the causes, symptoms, and treatment of trauma and PTSD within the framework of the identity field. One example is guided positive movement: trauma causes the mind, heart, and body to decohere, splitting them apart; fear is retained in the body; and guided movement can help to confront and then break loose frozen realities.

34351   10:00-10:30 | Room: 503 (5F)
Implication of Critical Thinking for Applied Ethics in Science and Technology
Diana P. L. Sham, Hong Kong Chinese Institute of Engineers Ltd, Hong Kong

As science and technology are descriptive, it is difficult for the undergraduates in the Department of Science and Technology (DST) to learn Applied Ethics, which is a completely different but philosophical approach to making moral judgment by applying Kant's moral theory, or theories of Utilitarianism, Contractarianism and Euthanasia, etc. Therefore, exploring reflective, interactive but practical methods through fostering critical thinking in teaching Applied Ethics to students from DST is necessary. Since the introduction of critical thinking based upon revised Bloom's Taxonomy (Anderson & Krathwohl (Eds), 2001) and ethical reasoning (MacKinnon, 2012) in the first lesson, two classes of Yr. 2 major in Financial Mathematics, DST in BNU-HKBU United International College, have been trained to spend half an hour in each 3-hour session for brainstorming and discussion of various issues through critical thinking (Scriven & Paul, 1987) and ethical reasoning, and then present their ethical judgments in written or oral form. In the last two weeks, each group has to hand in a set of PowerPoints focused on any issues in science and technology selected by themselves through application of various ethical theories in moral decision making and then have their individual oral presentation. At the end of the course, each student is asked to answer a questionnaire modified from the one concerning critical thinking on ESL writing designed by Sham (2016) to evaluate the efficacy and establishment of critical thinking undergone through the six stages in Bloom's taxonomy and ethical reasoning in Applied Ethics in Science and Technology.

Friday Session I
09:00-10:30 | Room: 505 (5F)

35459   09:00-09:30 | Room: 505 (5F)
The Psychological Effect of Personal Carbon Trading on Consumers' Energy-Related Behavior
Jun Li, University of Science and Technology of China, China
Ming Lu, Jiangxi University of Finance and Economics, China

Carbon emissions caused by the household sector have become a major source of total emissions. Personal Carbon Trading (PCT), though untested in practice, is a potentially powerful and theoretically attractive tool to induce behavioral changes of consumers in the household sector. Unlike upstream emission reduction options, PCT is a downstream emission reduction policy, which has a direct effect on consumers. Thus, exploring the psychological processes in a manner unique to this scheme is very important. In this study, based on mental accounting theory, we propose three hypotheses in a conceptual framework for empirical testing. Then, we use three experiments with different designs and operationalizations to test our hypotheses. Our research has shown that, since mental accounting can serve a useful purpose to the utility-maximizing consumer in the long run, the PCT scheme may lead to a greater spillover effect. Furthermore, mental accounting effects may further stimulate changes in behaviors not directly covered by the scheme. On the basis of the results, the implications of this research are discussed and suggestions for future research are provided.

34608   09:30-10:00 | Room: 505 (5F)
Gender Role Perceptions, Sexism, and Work Ambitions of Japanese University Students
Tobias Soeldner, German Institute for Japanese Studies, Japan

The interrelation between gender role perceptions, hostile/benevolent sexism, work competency perceptions, and career aspirations was examined in a three-stage online study targeting Japanese university students. Stage 1 focused on the differential effects of a participant's pre-existing levels of benevolent and hostile sexism on gender role perceptions and the career ambitions of female participants. In stage 2, participants were introduced to a fictitious crisis scenario that called for the selection of competent candidates to fill vacant leadership and assistant positions in a company. Despite the fact that task-relevant competencies of females and males in the candidate pool were exactly matched, the parameters measured in stage 1 had a prominent influence on the relative likelihood of a participant assigning male or female candidates to leadership positions. In stage 3, participants were randomly presented a number of fictitious job descriptions that contained either openly hostile, benevolent, or no sexist passages at all. The presence and type of sexism displayed had differential effects on the perceived attractiveness of the job offer for females, perceived employer sexism, perceived employer goodwill, and the well-being and competency self-perceptions of female participants that underscore the unique and insidious dangers of benevolent sexism.

34586   10:00-10:30 | Room: 505 (5F)
Millennialism Scale: A Measurement of Thoughts and Feelings on the Millennium
Alyx Stuehler, Brigham Young University – Hawaii, USA
Maxwell Brieden, Brigham Young University – Hawaii, USA
Ronald Mellado Miller, Brigham Young University – Hawaii, USA
Boyd Timothy, Brigham Young University – Hawaii, USA
Chad Ford, Brigham Young University – Hawaii, USA
David Whippy, Brigham Young University – Hawaii, USA

Amongst many Christian denominations is the belief in a millennium, which is a period of 1,000 years either directly preceding or following the second coming of Jesus Christ. There are two differing perspectives based upon the millennium, separated by those who are premillennialists and postmillennialists (Mason, 2004). Premillennialists believe that people do not have the responsibility of creating peaceful conditions for the second coming of Christ because he will fix the earth. Postmillennialists believe that building a peaceful environment is a responsibility and a commandment that must occur in order for Christ to return again (Mason, 2004). These views have been found to influence how millennialists act in their marriages, attitudes towards climate change and the environment, and a number of other aspects of life and society. Basing our questions on a model we created in 2014, this project has updated the previous survey and statistically improved the model. After running exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses, we created an 8-question model measuring an individual's premillennialist and postmillennialist score, CFI = 0.919, TLI = 0.880, AIC = 5806, BIC = 5864, RMSEA = 0.115, SRMR = 0.066. Data was collected from a diverse sample of 223 multicultural participants in the United States. We propose that this survey is a valid measure of premillennialist and postmillennialist mindsets, and be used to measure such things whenever needed in order to further the data collection on this subject in a statistically validated and standardized way.

Friday Session I
09:00-10:30 | Room: 506 (5F)

Friday Session I: 09:00-10:30
Room: 506 (5F)
Mental Health
Session Chair: Michael Scott Eason

35485   09:00-09:30 | 506 (5F)
Rumination and Anxiety Symptoms in Thai Adolescents: The Moderating Role of Mindfulness
Soravis Ratanachatchuchai, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
Thanach Manasveepongsakul, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
Kunpariya Siripanit, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
Kullaya Pisitsungkagarn, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

Aim: The current study examines the association between rumination and anxiety symptoms and whether this association is moderated by mindfulness. While an increasing number of individuals with anxiety disorders are being reported in Thailand, only a small portion obtains proper psychological support. To reduce the risk for the disorders by targeting anxiety symptoms is promising. With rumination being demonstrated to significantly contribute to the symptoms, identifying a psychological factor that helps moderate this contribution is essential. Mindfulness was examined as a potential moderator, given its conceptual and cultural relevance. Methods: 275 Thai undergraduates, 130 males and 145 females, from a large public university in Bangkok responded to a set of questionnaires measuring mindfulness, anxiety, and rumination. Data were analyzed using Multiple Regression Analyses. Mindfulness was then tested as a moderator of the relationship between rumination and anxiety. Results: Anxiety was shown to have significant positive association with rumination but negative association with mindfulness. Although the main effects remained, mindfulness significantly moderated the relationship between rumination and anxiety. High mindfulness was shown to attenuate the relationship between rumination and anxiety, with this becoming weakened for those with high mindfulness ($\beta = 0.282$, $p < .01$) when compared with those with low mindfulness ($\beta = 0.492$, $p < .001$). Discussion: The promotion of mindfulness should be evaluated for its potential benefits in reducing anxiety. Possibilities in doing so within the Thai culture as well as in generalizing to the Western world, where mindfulness practices are being more recognized, are discussed.

34936   09:30-10:00 | 506 (5F)
Confrontations with One's Self: Insights on Identity From a Collaborative Approach to Research and Therapy
Michael Scott Eason, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Insight, generally defined as new knowledge or awareness, is a topic of interest across various treatment modalities in psychotherapy. It is often seen as one successful outcome of the "talking cure". However, many facets of psychotherapeutic insight remain ambiguous, including its nature and the process by which it emerges. The current author has designed a collaborative research project to explore insight from a postmodern perspective that decenters the position of the researcher by inviting my own clients to act as co-researchers in the process of focusing our curiosity together on the phenomenon as it occurs both within and between therapy sessions. This presentation will discuss some of the findings from a qualitative analysis of original therapy transcripts and collaborative research endeavors in which insights linked to identity emerged. Case studies from this participatory inquiry will highlight examples of how identity-related insights are co-constructed through the process of collaborative-dialogic therapy. Clinical implications from the research will be discussed, including the importance of mutual post-session reflection and the significance of providing feedback to clients, which allows them the opportunity to confront and reconstruct aspects of identity that they may view as incongruent with their core sense of self.

34621   10:00-10:30 | 506 (5F)
Internet Functionalities and Access: Threshold to Treatment
Gerard Calzada, University Hospitals of Geneva, Switzerland
Rita Manghi, University Hospitals of Geneva, Switzerland
Julie Gaspoz, University Hospitals of Geneva, Switzerland
Daniele Zullino, University Hospitals of Geneva, Switzerland

As potential patients with addictive disorders may be indecisive about entering treatment, taking advantage of available services the moment they are interested may be crucial. They may be lost for longer periods if treatment is not rapidly available or readily accessible. Trivial issues like easiness to retrieve relevant information regarding access to possible treatment facilities could influence patient's perception of threshold into therapeutic programs. As progressively more potential patients have Internet access, the web is becoming a favored source for specific information. The functionality Google My Business allows companies and institutions to display on Google's local results. It enables instant access to the address, itineraries, exact timetables and the phone number that allows to call with a simple click on the Call icon, potentially improving the customer/patient's experience in its first interactions with the service. A further function that could reduce potential patients' perception of threshold is Google Business view, allowing virtual visits in the building of the facilities themselves. The social representations of psychiatry are often characterized by negative stereotypes, which could be soothed by the presentation of the actual environment. We will present results on the use of these functionalities, which were implemented by the Division of Addiction Psychiatry of the University Hospitals of Geneva in October 2016. For example, during the first month after implementation, 45% of persons searching for information about the service accessed this information directly through the Google-Map functionality and 3% searched the access route during the same session.

Friday Session I

09:00-10:30 | Room: Prokofiev (2F)

33887   09:00-09:30 | Room: Prokofiev (2F)

Effects of Games for Enhancing Executive Function Program on Early Academic Achievement in Preschoolers: Mediating Role of Executive Function Skills

Rattanyoo Apichonpongsakorn, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand
Sittipong Wattananonsakul, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

Executive function (EF) skills has been highlighted as a potential factor for early academic achievement, which includes mathematical and language skills in preschoolers. However, it has been less explored on how to establish EF skills through the daily school program. The current research created a 3-week EF skills training program through playing games for preschoolers (Games for Enhancing Executive Function – GEEF program) which consists of executive function main domains: inhibitory self-control, flexibility and emergent metacognition. Participants were typically developing 4- and 5-year-olds from kindergartens in Ratchaburi, Thailand, divided into two groups: an experimental group implemented with GEEF program and a controlled group with normal school activities. The result indicates that the GEEF program can significantly improve the experimental group's early academic achievement compared with the controlled group. The research also suggests that EF skills may be one mechanism that helps increase early academic achievement in preschool children.

34363   09:30-10:00 | Room: Prokofiev (2F)

Family Communication Patterns Which Influence Bangkok Grade 7 Students' Life Skills Development

Supak Tanamit, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand
Chanya Leesattrupai, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand
Pinyapan Piasai, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

The current research aimed to measure the life skills level and to study different patterns of family communication among Grade 7 students. The samples of the study were 417 Grade 7 students in Bangkok. The sampling involved dividing the school samples into 3 groups according to their subordination as follows: 1) schools under the Office of Basic Education Commission – OBEC; 2) schools under the Office of the Higher Education Commission – OHEC; and 3) schools under the Office of the Private Education Commission – OPEC. The data was collected by 2 rating-scale questionnaires. Life skills assessments consisted of 4 domains: self-esteem, problem solving, stress management and interpersonal relationships, the reliability of each domain being .409 .613 .624 and .675. Family communication assessments were divided in 4 different patterns: Laissez-faire, Protective, Pluralistic and Consensual and the reliability is .393 .796 .754 and .576. The results were concluded as follows: 1) Grade 7 students in Bangkok have significantly low life skills in terms of self-esteem compared to the other domains such as problem solving, stress management and interpersonal relationships. 2) The most predictive family communication pattern for Grade 7 students' life skills is laissez-faire. The mentioned family communication pattern has 16% predictive ability for the domain of interpersonal relationships (β = -.403 , p< .001), 6.50% for problem-solving (β = -.233 , p < .001), 2.70% for self-esteem (β = -.233 , p < .001), and 1.30% for stress management (β = -.118 , p < .05).

33910   10:00-10:30 | Room: Prokofiev (2F)

The Factors Related to Risk Preference, Risky Decision Making and Risk Taking Behaviors in Adolescence in Krabi Province

Supattra Laksanajan, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand
Sittipong Wattananonsakul, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

The aim of the study is to assess the factors related to the following: risk preference, risky decision making and risk taking behavior in male and female adolescent students. The conceptual framework of this study illustrates seven variables such as age, gender, parenting, perceived peer norms or peer pressure, risk preference, risky decision making, and risk taking behavior. The study consists of 400 male and female high school students in Krabi, Thailand. Questionnaires were used to gather information. Multiple regression analysis was used to measure the relationship of the factors related to risk preference, risky decision making and risk taking behavior. The findings of the study revealed a significant relationship of the factors (gender, parenting and peer perceived norms). These findings support the idea that adolescents are more inclined toward risky behavior and risky decision making than adults and that peer influence plays an important role in one's risky behavior during adolescence.

Friday Session II
10:45-12:15 | Room: 501 (5F)

Friday Session II: 10:45-12:15
Room: 501 (5F)
Ethics: Ethics, Law & Justice
Session Chair: Ching-Wa Wong

34101   10:45-11:15 | Room: 501 (5F)
Limits of the Rule of Law: Ethical Duties to Be Assumed by Persons in Public Office to Prevent Corruption
Radley Henrico, University of Johannesburg, South Africa

The right to just administrative action under section 33 of the South African Constitution of 1996 (the Constitution) is for many South Africans a guarantee of administrative justice. The latter is given effect to by many cases whose judgments give impetus to the meaning of social justice. In this way our constitutional dispensation is transformative. In other words, it has moved from a former authoritarian system based on apartheid to one in which actions and functions are assessed in terms of a culture of justification in terms of the rule of law and principle of legality. The principle of legality has extended the grounds upon which our courts are able to judicially review the exercise of power. It has allowed our courts to dispense and give effect to administrative justice where the exercise of power would otherwise have escaped judicial review. In this sense, administrative justice gives effect to the realisation of social justice. But is social justice to be gauged only in terms of judgments handed down by our courts? Corruption on the part of government is inimical to the interests of transformative constitutionalism. The principle of legality has proved to be most effective in increasing the ability of our courts to review and hold accountable the exercise of power on the part of government officials. This re-enforces the effectiveness of the rule of law in our society and underscores the role of the Constitutional Court as the guardian of our constitution. However, the ultimate effectiveness and legitimacy of our constitutional dispensation in terms of the notion of transformative constitutionalism and the realisation of social justice should not only be recognised in terms of the judgments of our courts. It is necessary that social justice be conceived of in terms of public officials in government taking responsibility to execute their duties with integrity, beyond reproach and at all times subject to the rule of law. They, like the Constitutional Court, should also act at all times as guarantors of our constitutional values and principles.

35762   11:15-11:45 | Room: 501 (5F)
Religion Politics and Ethics: Moral and Ethical Dilemmas Facing Faith-Based Organizations and Africa in the Twenty-First Century
Sylvester Chima, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

Religion plays a predominant role in African spiritual worldview and belief systems. However, this intense affinity for religion has often been exploited in an unethical manner by political demagogues, religionists, and other "surrogates with interests of their own". Africans' religious proclivities were often misused as a pretext for colonization or perpetuation of poor leadership and governance in African states by introducing dominant foreign religions and ideology into traditional African societies. These interferences with the African cultural ethos led to "things falling apart" with abandonment of the African spiritual worldview. This paper argues that in this season of anomie, characterized by failure of the usual social and ethical standards in many African states, it may be time for Africans to embark on a journey of spiritual rediscovery regarding the African moral and existential philosophies of good character, tolerance, brotherhood, and communalism; exemplified by the philosophy of Ubuntu, lately replaced by the Western tradition of rugged individualism and sometimes the extremist ideology of annihilation of "the other". One could argue that Western intellectual tradition has introduced modern technologies and development to Africa; contrarily, the natural affinity to religion and need for developmental aid, predicated by poor leadership and corruption, should not be used as an excuse for religious hegemony or re-colonization of the African mind through the mechanism of faith-based organizations (FBOs), which have re-emerged as new partners in international development. This may stall the advance of democratic ideals and perpetuate the cycles of underdevelopment, poverty, and marginalization of African peoples.

34945   11:45-12:15 | Room: 501 (5F)
Justice and the Rise of China: A Philosophical Approach
Ching-Wa Wong, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

The rise of China as an economic superpower has in recent years aroused concerns from Western countries. This research addresses two issues that pertain to China's potential rise. Firstly, if China is to become a global superpower, what normative principles should be adopted by her in interacting with other countries in the world? Secondly, are the socio-political processes underlying China's growth consistent with those normative principles? We argue that answers to these questions require the building up of a model of global justice by which to understand and evaluate China's peculiar economic development. In the first part of this study, we consider a few models of global justice (namely, Rawlsianism, cosmopolitanism, utilitarianism, and communitarianism) and judge that they fail to provide criteria by which to evaluate China's economic expansion around the world. We then propose a Human Nature Theories model by which to derive reasonable expectations of China from other countries' perspectives. In the second part, we quote some empirical evidences which indicates that China so far has not met these expectations, mainly because of the problem of anti-political machine in the governance of its megacities. We conclude by saying that China's rise as a superpower requires the endorsement of a moral orientation other than the liberal-utilitarian one which it currently takes.

Friday Session II

10:45-12:45 | Rooms: 503 & 505 (5F)

Friday Session II: 10:45-11:45
Room: 503 (5F)
Religion: Religion & Education
Session Chair: Orlando N. K. Ho

35718   10:45-11:15 | Room: 503 (5F)
Religious Education of Lifelong Learning in Taiwan Weixin Shengjiao I Ching University
Li-Yueh Chen, Weixin Shengjiao College, Taiwan
Chen-Mei Li, Weixin Shengjiao College, Taiwan

From the mid 1980s to 1990s, the political and economic environment underwent an important change in Taiwan. The President of the Republic of China (Taiwan), Lee Teng-Hui, declared the Temporary Provisions Effective during the Period of Communist Rebellion to be terminated in 1991. Along with the footsteps of democratization, the policies regarding religion and education have increasingly opened to allowing people to form a newly independent religion and establish a new college. Therefore, an embryonic form of new religion named Weixin Shengjiao was found in 1983. In 1994, the President of the Republic of China (Taiwan), Lee Teng-Hui, declared an educational policy to address the importance of lifelong education. The founder of Weixin Shengjiao, Grand Master Huan Yuan, responded to UNESCO and the national educational policy for lifelong learning by saying: "Everyone has a fundamental right to education." In 1994, I Ching University was established as a pioneer of lifelong education in Taiwan to spread Chinese cultural orthodoxy of the heart method of the I-Ching and Feng-Shui. The I Ching University is a lifelong learning oriented religious education, and it has 42 branch campuses and has sixty thousand students in Taiwan. The decrease in birth rate and the increase in the aging population rate have challenged the educational industry in Taiwan. This study applied methods of environmental analysis and a resource-based view to explore how I Ching University faced these challenges, but still has significant growth. Additionally, a religious education of Chinese culture for world peace has been addressed.

34903   11:15-11:45 | Room: 503 (5F)
The Riddles in Rom 9:18 and the Metaphor of the Potter as a Pedagogy for Spiritual Autonomy
Orlando N. K. Ho, The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Between Rom 9:14–18, The Epistle to the Romans contains some mysterious descriptions involving God, Pharaoh, Moses, the Israelites and people of other nations. Traditionally these few verses have posed great interpretative problems for religious learners and teachers. The proposed paper will trace the historical references of these verses. On the basis of such historical and hermeneutical efforts, the authoritarian interpretation of Rom 9:18 will then be reopened for critique. The outcome, to be established, is that there is a complex volitional matrix in Rom 9:18. This paper will therefore also answer two central questions: 1) How is the matrix structured? And 2) what are its theological and pedagogical implications. As a result of these analyses, this paper will show The Epistle is indeed teaching a unique kind of subject-focused ethical-spirituality. Moreover, by making use of the hermeneutical framework so established, the potter metaphor found between Rom 9:19–22 will be further studied. The overall message is that Rom 9:14–22 contains a coherent curriculum. It is advocating for spiritual autonomy as well as individual answerability on the part of anyone seeking to be a sincere adorer of the Divine.

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Friday Session II: 10:45-12:45
Room: 505 (5F)
Qualitative/Quantitative Research in Any Other Area of Psychology
Session Chair: Ajay Gupta

34543   10:45-11:15 | Room: 505 (5F)
Socio-Demographics and Political Ideology: A Multinational Analysis
Surat Teerakapibal, Thammasat Business School, Thammasat University, Thailand

With an increasingly polarized nature of interparty conflict in politics across the world, researchers in the fields of political science and psychology are eager to determine the antecedents of individuals' attachment to either liberal or conservative ideologies. While some recent developments illustrate the relationship between political attitudes and biological genes, others associate liberalism and conservatism with personality traits such as adventurousness and conscientiousness. In this paper, I aim to explore the influence of socio-demographic factors on individual's political attitudes. A series of ordinal logistic models are estimated using the 2010–2014 World Values Survey data, which was collected from 90,350 individuals in 55 different countries. This data contains information on self-reported political position (on the liberal-conservatism continuum), country of residence, income, gender, age, and education level. Results show that males are more likely to possess a conservative view, while individuals with lower income tend to be liberals. I also find that country of residence plays a vital role in determining one's political attitude. A positive relationship between liberalism and education level is evident. More importantly, the aging population is associated with conservativeness. As these socio-demographics vary over time, these findings imply that political attitudes are not stable but indeed malleable.

34631   11:15-11:45 | Room: 505 (5F)

Effect of Posttraumatic Growth on Just World Maintenance Strategies: Considering the Type of Stressful Event

Masaya Harata, Nagoya University, Japan

It is controversial whether posttraumatic growth (PTG) reflects genuine positive change. One of the hypothesized changes is psychological preparedness for future stressful events. This study focused on just world maintenance strategies as a measurement of psychological preparedness. Based on the just-world theory, evidence that the world is not just is threatening, and people have a number of strategies for reducing such threats. This study tested the hypothesis that PTG would positively relate to positive strategies such as helping victims, and negatively relate to negative strategies such as blaming victims or taking mental distance from victims. Japanese university students (n=188) completed Belief in a Just World scale and a Japanese version of the Posttraumatic Growth Inventory (PTGI) based on their most stressful experience from the past five years. Following a vignette that manipulated just world threat, participants also completed measures of victim blaming, mental distance and victim helping. In the overall analysis, the "spiritual change and appreciation of life" domain of the PTGI was negatively correlated to victim blaming while the "relating to others" domain was positively correlated with it. However, the effect of each domain varied by the type of stressful event experienced. The results suggest that the effect of PTG on just world maintenance strategies differs by the content of PTG and the type of event experienced.

34591   11:45-12:15 | Room: 505 (5F)

Substance Abuse and Religiosity

Leslie Silva, Brigham Young University – Hawaii, USA
Ronald Mellado Miller, Brigham Young University – Hawaii, USA

This study addresses the importance of substance abuse in regards to religiosity. Prior research (Hodge, Cardenas & Montoya, 2001) indicates that both high spirituality and religious participation are predictors of low substance abuse. Other research in the past has shown that adolescents that scored high on the Alcohol Involvement scale tended to come from families that were not characterized as having a strong orientation to religion (McGue, Sharma & Benson, 1996). For this study 5,097 participants were analyzed utilizing data from the Relate Assessment, which analyzes factors that have an impact on substance abuse. The results found that higher spiritual confirmation significantly predicted lower substance abuse while controlling for partner substance abuse, levels of commitment, religious orientation score, and happiness $p<0.01$, (Adj R2 =.26). To test if there is a difference between religiosity and gender, this study ran a 2 (gender) x 10 (religion) factorial ANOVA. Results indicated a significant difference among those that affiliate themselves with religion, and their gender $p<.001$. A Tukey HSD found that high frequency of practice and high intensity belief religious groups differed significantly from the others $F(1,9) = 4.31$, $p<.001$, pb2=0.01. We conclude that high religiosity can predict low substance abuse, as well as a difference in levels of religiosity among a variety of religious groups.

34739   12:15-12:45 | Room: 505 (5F)

Psychological Disposition in Qualitative Research

Ajay Gupta, Vivekanand Institute of Management Studies and Research, India

The role of psychological disposition is of the utmost importance in qualitative research. It influences the quality of information and its authenticity. The paper examines the role of psychological disposition and its impact in conducting qualitative research. We conducted qualitative research using a semi-structured in-depth questionnaire for middle level and top management bank employees. Respondents' apprehension to reveal real information was influenced by their culture and personal experience. Respondents with adverse experience expressed confined information and became skeptical, whereas respondents with positive experience expressed unconfined information. However, confidence measures and trust building about their opinions played constructive roles. Our preliminary result suggests that carefully addressed issues and trust-building measures go a long way to acquire adequate and reliable information from respondents. We conclude that the researcher's emotional awareness and experience play a crucial role in understanding respondents' feelings and hence influencing the quality of outcomes and future research.

Friday Session II
10:45-12:45 | Rooms: 506 (5F) & Prokofiev (2F)

Friday Session II: 10:45-12:15
Room: 506 (5F)
Ethics: Ethics & Globalization
Workshop Presentation

34675 | Room: 506 (5F)
Mindful Self-Compassion East and West: An Experiential Inquiry
Tosca Braun, University of Connecticut, USA
Seogwang Snim, Dongbang Culture University, South Korea

Mindful Self-Compassion (MSC), an eight-week "secular" compassion training developed in the United States inspired by Theravadan and Tibetan Buddhism and Western psychology, is globally proliferating, with the first MSC teacher trainings recently hosted in China and South Korea. MSC trains participants to meet their painful experiences with compassion as a loved one might, a process theorized to mitigate human suffering and ultimately foster compassion towards others. Critically, suffering emerges and is shaped within particular cultural milieus, although MSC's rapid dissemination and approach presumes universality of experience. To wit, consistent with MSC's development by Western psychologists, self-criticism and shame feature centrally in the MSC manual, although these experiences may be differentially experienced in East Asian and Western contexts due to differing social functions and ethnotheories (i.e. normative cultural values) accorded to each.

This workshop briefly reviews Buddhist and Western psychological theories and practices taught in MSC, followed by experiential immersion in illustrative MSC practices. Participants will then engage in a reflective activity to consider how these practices may diverge from or parallel their extant understandings of suffering, and to elucidate related ethnotheories. The workshop will conclude with a critical discussion of topics including empirical findings on shame and self-criticism in East Asia in the United States, the potential for MSC and other secular adaptations of Buddhist practices to shift identities related to suffering, and the ethics of creating and disseminating "secular", decontextualized programs drawn from Buddhism without first indigenizing (i.e. tailoring to local context) them.

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Friday Session II: 10:45-12:45
Room: Prokofiev (2F)
Psychology & Education
Session Chair: Chi Chuen Chan

35025   10:45-11:15 | Room: Prokofiev (2F)
An Investigation of Cultural Identity Confusion and Self-Esteem among Saudi and Egyptian Male and Female College Students Cross Cultural Study
Mohammed Jamalallail, Arabian Gulf University, Bahrain
Hesham Mukhaimer, Umm AlQura University, Saudi Arabia

The study aimed to identify the differences in cultural identity confusion and self-esteem between Saudi and Egyptian male and female college students and involved a total of 436 male – female college students (207 Saudi and 229 Egyptian students). A cultural identity confusion questionnaire and self-esteem questionnaire were administered. The data were then analyzed using t.test and ANOVA. The results of the study showed that no significant difference existed between male and female college students in cultural identity confusion and self-esteem, also it did not exist in terms of major. A significant difference between Saudi and Egyptian students in identity confusion and self-esteem was found, in that Saudi students had more self-esteem and less identity confusion. The results also showed that a difference was found in cultural identity confusion and self-esteem among all students in terms of age. The results were then discussed in the context of social view.

35720   11:15-11:45 | Room: Prokofiev (2F)
A Case Study on How the Philosophy of Environment Adjustment of I-Ching Feng-Shui of Chinese Culture Impacts the University's Performance
Chen-Mei Li, Weixin Shengjiao College, Taiwan
Li-Yueh Chen, Weixin Shengjiao College, Taiwan

In the 1990s, the educational market is growing rapidly in Taiwan. However, with the dropping of the fertility rate and the school-age population, schools experienced a shortage of enrollment, which was a daunting challenge to the education industry. Hence, this paper adopts the case study method by using 167 universities in Taiwan as the population and the number of students in the university as the statistic variables for the management performance. The period of calculation is 16 years in total, which begins from 2000 to 2015. The result of the research shows that the management performance of universities in Taiwan can be divided into five categories, which are: inverted V, sustained positive growth, sustained negative growth, positive growth, and stable flat. This study takes the university with the highest positive growth from the category of positive growth as the research target, examining the key factors that influence the management performance. This research finds that in 2010 when the number of students reached the lowest number of records in history, the principle of the university adopts the philosophy of environment in Feng Shui, I-Ching in Chinese culture to adjust the campus. Afterwards, the number of students increased for five consecutive years from 2011 to 2015, and the number of students in 2015 even reached the highest in the history record. The result of this case study allows Western management scientific education to have more understanding towards the governance of I-Ching in Chinese culture.

Friday Session II
10:45-12:45 | Room: Prokofiev (2F)

34566   11:45-12:15 | Room: Prokofiev (2F)

A Study on the Pathways Development of Female Gamblers Portrayed in Hong Kong Movies

Chi Chuen Chan, University of Saint Joseph, Macao
Mona Chung, Upper Iowa University, Hong Kong

This research aims to analyze the pathways development and gambling motivation of female gamblers portrayed in gambling movies in Hong Kong. A total of 10 movies, produced in Hong Kong from 2000 to 2016, were selected for the current study. Our analysis indicates that the movies have portrayed female gamblers as their main themes. Detailed thematic analysis was employed to understand their motivation to gambling, gambling styles, cognitive processes and behavioral patterns of gambling and the consequences of their gambling. Employing the Blaszczynski and Nower (2002) model of pathways development of gambling, we find that the gambling motivation of most female gamblers was mainly to escape from negative emotions. Very often, these characters follow the Pathway Two of the Blaszczynski and Nower model, where the gamblers often come from an emotionally abusive background. These gamblers often report episodes of depression prior to the acquisition of gambling habits. For them, emotional escape is the major motivation for their gambling. Thus, to help these gamblers, the treatment should include elements of emotional management and effective coping strategies.

35802   12:15-12:45 | Room: Prokofiev (2F)

Re-Reading the Impossibility of Identity: Modeling Pluralism in Curriculum and Instruction

Aila O'Loughlin, University of Minnesota, USA

Identity doesn't exist in discrete categories as it is defined. Kevin Kumashiro reveals the phrase "an impossibility of identity" in Troubling Education (2000), an investigation of the intersections of culture and gender and the impact of erasure for queer POC identity. This underscores the essentiality of an insider or an outsider identity and the appearance of "contradiction" or impossibility of these identities. The contradictions between us as subject in our own stories and in the stories of others are often silenced. This silencing of complex, "contradicting" identity has unmissable implications in the classroom; the developing student in question is done a serious disservice, from which they may never recover. There is no more important point of contact than the teacher for willingness to encounter a developing person as they are, not as we already think they are, "know" them, or think they should be. To decide how to regard them based on our own unilateral identity and its associated exhortations and injunctions is, as Hannah Arendt writes in The Origins of Totalitarianism (1951), to sell off our ability to rise, human-like, to the challenge of investigating things as they are. A re-reading of Kumashiro's impossibility of identity becomes possible through the investigation of pluralism. Identities become possible and un-paradoxical by the notion that contradictions are not problems, that an individual is not unilateral, but plural. In this paper, we investigate how philosophies of pluralism can inform our understanding of impossibility of identity in classroom curriculum and pedagogy.

Friday Session III
13:45-15:45 | Room: 501 (5F)

Friday Session III: 13:45-15:45
Room: 501 (5F)
Religion: Comparative Religion
Session Chair: Stephen Jenkins

34578   13:45-14:15 | Room: 501 (5F)

The Conflict between Religious Identity and Political Order

Kaisa Iso-Herttua, University of Helsinki, Finland

When different religious identities conflict, toleration is often required. For toleration to take place there is something that it considered dislikeable, disprovable or wrong. In the seventeenth century, the British Isles' was a battlefield between different religious world views. To overcome this conflict John Locke, the father of liberalism, is claimed to have offered skepticism but I argue that he chested only partial skepticism.

Locke recognized three counterparts to whom the religious identity and toleration of different religious world views were essential. These were the individual, the religious group and the magistrate. Individual has a possibility to have knowledge of true salvation. In order to defend this individuals' religious identity he argued that magistrate could not know the religious truth and right way to salvation. Instead magistrate is forced to hold a skeptic view towards religious matters. Religious group has no power over people except words. People are free to join and leave the religious group but the group is entitled to define its own rites and ceremonies as long as they do not pose a risk for states safety.

It has been argued that multicultural Britain is once again becoming more and more intolerant towards religious world views especially towards Muslim immigrants who are not treated equally for example things related to Muslim identity are condemned while in another identities matters of the same kind are approved. In this paper, I claim that Lockean partially skeptical toleration still has a relevant argument in a society's religious conflicts.

Friday Session III
13:45-15:45 | Room: 501 (5F)

35252   14:15-14:45 | Room: 501 (5F)

Transformation of Religious Identity in Russia after the Revolution of 1917 (Based on the Materials of Anthropological and Sociological Research)

Marianna Shakhnovich, State Saint-Petersburg University, Russia

The presentation shows, on the basis of the archival materials of sociological and anthropological studies conducted in different regions of the USSR in the 1920s–1930s, the changes in the religious situation in the country after the revolution of 1917 reflect the significant growth of the followers of non-Orthodox forms of religion. The materials of expeditions to the Volga region, the Urals, the Altai region, etc., as well as data from the 1937 census, show a significant increase in the number of "sectarians" (Protestant groups) represented approximately in thirty different movements. In large cities, against the background of the spread of anti-religious sentiment a non-confessional mysticism was very popular. On the so-called "national borderlands" among Christianized ethnic minorities, who before the revolution had retained their traditional religion in the syncretism with Orthodoxy, a revival of traditional religious practice took place associated with the general context of the national and cultural revival. These transformations in the religious identity of the inhabitants of the country, of course, were caused by the radical changes in legislation on church and state relations, which occurred as a result of the revolution and the development of secularization, as well as the economic policy in the country in 1921–1929. Collectivization and the politics on the elimination of "all the elements of capitalism" created the preconditions for the repression against these groups of believers.

34567   14:45-15:15 | Room: 501 (5F)

Fusion of Religion and Science: Formation of the Post-War Identity in the Atomic Age

Yuki Miyamoto, DePaul University, USA

As is known, Japan's two test reactors were named Monju and Fugen respectively, after bodhisattvas' names. Unlike a conventional understanding of religion and science – their truth claims do not see eye to eye, religion played a significant role in the introduction of nuclear science to the citizens of the United States and Japan. This paper examines the ways in which religion tried to incorporate science into its discourse, which contributed to reconfigured national identities of the post-war atomic age both in the United States and Japan. Focusing on 1950s America and Japan, I will show that this process revealed that "religion" and social norms, if not ethics, redefined themselves to accommodate the atomic age. For example, religious ethics scholar Amy Laura Hall analyzes the trajectory of domestication of the atom. Hall argues that American Protestant Christianity turned the negative image of the atomic weaponry and energy into a more positive one, helping American households, which corresponded to the post-war ideal of the American family – white, middle-class, Christian, suburban, and a nuclear family. In Japan, when the US-sponsored "Atoms for Peace" exhibition was held in Tokyo in 1955, its opening was inaugurated by a Shinto purification ceremony. Within two years, the construction of the Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute began in Tokaimura, Ibaraki Prefecture. At the construction site, they had a Shinto ground-breaking ceremony, called jichinsai, despite the fact that the facility was state-funded. The paper thus investigates the role religion and ethics played in newly minted national identities in the atomic age.

33684   15:15-15:45 | Room: 501 (5F)

The Indian Origins of "Pure Land" In Nomenclature and Practice and Their Implications for Pure Land Buddhism's East Asian Identity

Stephen Jenkins, Humboldt State University, USA
Heng Shün, City of Ten Thousand Buddhas Monastery, USA

The claim of many scholars that "no single Sanskrit equivalent has ever been found" for "Pure Land" informs reference works and leads arguments that Pure Land is an East Asian aberration, inconsistent with Indian Buddhism. However, this claim that the expression "pure land" was invented in China is incorrect. Sanskrit equivalents can be found in many Indian scriptures. The practices and soteriological orientations of Pure Land can also be found even in pre-Mahāyāna traditions. In mainstream and abhidharma literature, practitioners aspired to rebirth in pure abodes, *śuddha-āvāsa*, and other heavenly worlds ideal for attaining *nirvāṇa*. Through structured deathbed aspirations [strikingly resonant with East Asian practice], *stūpa* worship, *buddhānusmṛti*, and "a single mind of faith to the marrow of one's bones", attainment of rebirth in radiant pure blissful lands was a core aspect of Indian tradition even for elite Theravāda monks such as Buddhaghosa. Nascent aspects of this unpublished research were presented to the IASBS Conference, Berkeley, 2015. However, every dimension of this work has evolved and been informed by subsequent collaboration with Bhikshu Heng Shün to correlate the great translator Kumārajīva's use of the term *jing tu*, pure land, with Sanskrit manuscripts. We can now document that Kumārajīva did not invent the expression "pure land", nor is the term a translation anomaly; *jing tu* directly translated terms such as *pariśuddhakṣetra* that literally mean purified land. The identity of Pure Land Buddhism as uniquely East Asian, both in terms of nomenclature and practice, has been greatly exaggerated.

Friday Session III

13:45-15:15 | Room: 503 (5F)

Friday Session III: 13:45-15:15
Room: 503 (5F)
General Psychology
Session Chair: Chaitanya Prakash Yogi

33949   13:45-14:15 | Room: 503 (5F)
Effect of Prejudice on Forgiveness: Comparisons Between In-Group and Out-Group Threats
Charn Rattanapisit, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

The objectives of this research were to study the expression of forgiveness of participants with different levels of explicit and implicit prejudice between threatening situations from both in-group and out-group individuals, to compare offensive appraisals with different types of threats, as well as to study the relationship between the two types of prejudices, offensive appraisal, and forgiveness. In particular, a 2 x 2 x 2 experiment was conducted to examine the impact of low/high implicit prejudice, low/high explicit prejudice, and in-group/out-group threats on implicit and explicit forgiveness. Two hundred undergraduate students from universities in Bangkok, Thailand completed the personal data questionnaire, the implicit prejudice scale, the implicit forgiveness test, the explicit prejudice scale, the explicit forgiveness test, and the offensive appraisal scales. Three-Ways ANOVA, t-test and Pearson's product-moment correlations were used to analyze the data. The results showed that: 1) participants with both low implicit and explicit prejudice in the in-group threat condition got the highest implicit and explicit forgiveness level, while participants with high implicit and explicit prejudice in the out-group threat condition got the lowest implicit and explicit forgiveness level; 2) participants who were under the out-group threat condition, assessed the level of offensiveness significantly higher than research participants who were under the in-group threat condition; and 3) implicit prejudice and explicit prejudice had a significantly positive correlation to offensive appraisal score. Furthermore, the offensive appraisal score had a significantly negative correlation to implicit forgiveness and explicit forgiveness.

33947   14:15-14:45 | Room: 503 (5F)
Kalayana Dialogue Communication Training Program for Reducing Prejudice in University Students
Chanya Leesattrupai, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand
Charn Rattanapisit, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

This research examines and develops a training program for Kalayana Dialogue Communication Skill to reduce prejudice in university students. The participants were 50 Srinakharinwirot University students in Bangkok, Thailand. Research tools included: 1) A training material for Kalayana Dialogue Communication Skill (which contained 7 sub-skills: Self-disclosure and Tuning-in, Respectfulness, Intensive Listening, Empathic Understanding, Reflection of Feeling, Clarifying, and Supportiveness); 2) Kalayana Dialogue Communication Skill Scale; 3) Prejudice Scale. The participants were divided into two groups. The experiment group (or a training group) received two periods of Kalayana Dialogue Communication Skill training program (study of content and practice as well as application in real-life situations), while the control group didn't join a training program. The results revealed that: 1) After the Kalayana Dialogue Communication training program, the experiment group had significantly higher Kalayana Dialogue Communication Skill, but the control group showed no difference. 2) The prejudicial attitudes level in the experiment group was significantly decreased while the control group's prejudice level remain the same.

36692   14:45-15:15 | Room: 503 (5F)
Aepd (A Vicious Square): A Psychological Investigation About "Attachment" in Human Behavior
Chaitanya Prakash Yogi, Osaka University, Japan

The proposed academic paper is intended to investigate the human tendency of "Attachment" as the initiator and creator of a vicious square which is inevitably bound to take the individual to the state of "Depression" in his general psychological behavior. The paper observes this square as constructed by four internally connected chain reactions of human behavior in sequence. They are Attachment, Expectation, Persuasion and Depression. This paper also proposes to inquire, in depth, the following: the Human tendency of "Attachment" as the root cause of "Depression"; the way attachment creates a false sense of "Love" in order to the craving of ego-nourishment originally; a way of coming out from this vicious square which is existing as an obsessive disorder in human being's psychological self. The proposed paper is purposive to analyze the situational sequence of all four poles of this vicious square and also to inquire the tendency of attachment in human beings as the core tendency which leads them to the state of "Depression". Can life be possible without attachment? Or are the Men inevitably doomed to be ceased in this vicious square throughout the life till death. This paper will try to solve this puzzle by the pragmatic or empirical analytical approach.

Friday Session III
13:45-15:45 | Rooms: 505 & 506 (5F)

Friday Session III: 13:45-14:45
Room: 505 (5F)
Community Development
Session Chair: Nurmala Katrina Panjaitan

34589   13:45-14:15 | Room: 505 (5F)
The Effect of an Introductory Peacebuilding Class on Attitudes Toward Social Justice

Maxwell Brieden, Brigham Young University – Hawaii, USA
Alyx Stuehler, Brigham Young University – Hawaii, USA
Miiko Toussaint, Brigham Young University – Hawaii, USA
Ronald Mellado Miller, Brigham Young University – Hawaii, USA
Boyd Timothy, Brigham Young University – Hawaii, USA
Chad Ford, Brigham Young University – Hawaii, USA
David Whippy, Brigham Young University – Hawaii, USA

Social justice advocacy is a term in which individuals are both aware of the "injustices and inequities" of certain populations and are engaged in creating a just and equitable experience for individuals (Bemak & Chung, 2005). This study aimed to measure the effect of an introductory undergraduate Peacebuilding course on students' advocacy for social justice. A Social Justice scale designed by Torres-Harding, Siers, and Olson (2011) was utilized to measure social justice scores both before and after completion of the course. A significant increase in social justice scores was found after completion of the class t(47) = 1.50, p =.07, one tailed, Cohen's D = .21. Those with more interpersonal empathy were found to favor more government interaction, which led us to identify changes in attitude amongst political affiliation (Wagaman & Segal, 2014). The class significantly increases Conservative's belief that it is important to talk to others about societal systems of power, privilege, and oppression t(24) = -1.44, p = 0.08, one-tailed, Cohen's D = 0.29. Though only marginally significant, these results are still valid as per to Ward, Greenhill, and Bakke's suggestion to not utilize the .05 restriction in peace studies but to instead look for good effect sizes. These findings also support Haidt and Graham (2007) who say that conservatives rely upon all five of the foundations of psychological preparedness. These results provide evidence that an introductory peacebuilding class can have a major effect upon different individuals and their social justice attitudes.

34734   14:15-14:45 | Room: 505 (5F)
Social Cohesion and Resilience of Rural Communities in Flood Prone Area

Nurmala Katrina Panjaitan, Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia
Galuh Adriana, Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia
Nanda Karlina, Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia

Natural disasters and climate change decrease agricultural productivity and reduce farmers' income, which threatens their food security. Rural communities are considered to have a strong social cohesion as a result of high homogeneity, religious affiliation and ethnicity as well as the time span to stay together. The purpose of this study is to analyze social cohesion of rural community and its impact on community resilience to food insecurity. The study was conducted in a rural community in West Java, Indonesia, which is dominated by rice fields and floods regularly. A mix method approach, such as surveys, in-depth interviews, focus group discussions and observation, was applied to collect the data from 100 peasant households in flood prone area. The results showed that social cohesion in the community is quite high (M = 3,71-4.09 on a scale of 1–5) which is marked by higher social trust and place attachment rather than collective efficacy. However high social cohesion is not encouraging collective actions among members to overcome food insecurity in their community. Local culture hampers the community to help each other due to their belief that food sufficiency is considered as a private matter. As a result not all social groups in the community are resilient, most smallholder-peasant households are still in food shortage. Social cohesion is not a major element for rural community resilience; a kind of culture transformation and an active role of community leaders is needed to encourage collective action among the community members.

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Friday Session III: 13:45-15:45
Room: 506 (5F)
Mental Health
Session Chair: Ray Cabrera

34451   13:45-14:15 | Room: 506 (5F)
A Comparative Study on the Gender Role Strain and Mental Health of Filipino Male Groups

Ray Cabrera, Tees, Esk and Wear Valleys NHS Foundation Trust, UK

Gender role strain (GRS) has been shown to be associated with the psychological health of men. However, research has focused on white, middle-class, heterosexual males in the United States. Studies on how this phenomenon occurs in Asian male groups, in their countries of origin, are limited. In this study, Rubio and Green's (2009) research was replicated and built on; the GRS and psychological health of 425 Filipino men (heterosexual, gay and bisexual men in the Philippines, and gay men in the UAE and UK) were evaluated. Analyses indicate that the GRS of Filipino gay men in the Philippines is not significantly different from heterosexual or bisexual men; the GRS of bisexual men is significantly lower than heterosexual men; the GRS of Filipino gay men in the Philippines correlates significantly with their depression, global anxiety, stress and social anxiety; and Filipino gay men in the UK have lower GRS and better

psychological health than those in the UAE or Philippines. Implications for mental health practice, social policy, and future research are presented.

Stuart D. B. Picken Grant and Scholarship Recipient
35699   14:15-14:45 | Room: 506 (5F)

The Relationships among Couple Bond, Family Responsibility, and Couple Satisfaction in Thai Couples
Wachrapong Foophrateepsiri, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
Somboon Jarukasemthawee, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

With the increased number of couple relationship problems within Thailand, it becomes necessary to find ways to enhance these relationships. One such way was to clarify the expectation that the partners have regarding their relationships, or relationship standards. These standards are generally viewed as relevant to two domains: 1) couple bond and 2) family responsibility (Hiew, Halford, Liu, & van de Vijver, 2015). Couple bond involves behavior that facilitates emotional closeness and communicates caring within the couple whereas family responsibility involves representing the partner's and family's face and maintaining relationship harmony with the partner's extended family. This research study hence aims to examine how relationship standards are associated with couple satisfaction in Thai couples. How the association is manifested in male and female will be compared. Data was collected in 260 Thai individuals who had been in intimate relationships at least for a year (aged 18–40 years). Participants responded to relevant measures. Multiple Regression Analysis was conducted. Findings suggested that for male participants, couple bond and family responsibility are significantly and positively correlated with couple satisfaction (r=.51, p<.01 and r=.48, p<.01 respectively) and accounted for 26% of the total variance of couple satisfaction (R2=.264, p<.001). In their female counterparts, the two factors significantly and positively correlated with couple satisfaction (r=.32, p.01 and r=.74, p<.01 respectively) and accounted for 10% of its total variance (R2=.104, p<.01). Findings were discussed in terms of research contribution and clinical implication in couple relationship enhancement.

35700   14:45-15:15 | Room: 506 (5F)

Depression in Thai Older Elderly: Relationships with Acceptance, Rumination, and Suppression
Somboon Jarukasemthawee, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
Kullaya Pisitsungkagarn, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
Nattasuda Taephant, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

With the increased number of the Thai elderly, it becomes necessary to enhance their psychological health. With assessing, understanding, and treating depression being among the most recognized area of mental health studies, several attempts have been made to identify cognitive ingredients that contribute to depression. Such attempts remained very limited in Thailand, however. This research study hence aimed to establish relationships among depression, acceptance, rumination, and suppression emotional regulation in the Thai elderly. Four hundred and eighteen Thai individuals aged 60 and above (M = 68.33, SD = 6.91) participated in this study. Participants responded to relevant measures. The results of this research are as follows: 1) Depression was significantly and positively correlated with rumination (r = .607, p < .001); 2) Depression was significantly and negatively correlated with acceptance (r = -.757, p < .001); 3) Depression was not correlated with cognitive suppression; 4)Multiple Regression Analysis indicated that, together, the three variables significantly predicted depression and accounted for a significant amount of its variance (60.7%, p < .001). Findings were discussed in terms of research contribution and clinical implication in geriatric mental health enhancement.

34561   15:15-15:45 | Room: 506 (5F)

Social Anxiety of Adolescents Living in a Dormitory
Ida Ayu Gede Sri Evitasari, Padjadjaran University, Indonesia
Yohana Christina, Padjadjaran University, Indonesia
Siska Oktari, Padjadjaran University, Indonesia
Marisa Fransiska Moeliono, Padjadjaran University, Indonesia

Social anxiety is an intense and persistent fear of social or performance situations that occurs in adolescent and young adulthood. This condition can make people experience some social impairment and it will reduce their quality of life if they do not get early treatment. Environmental aspect is one of risk factors for social anxiety. If a person's upbringing has little love and combined with an overprotective attitude, it can make people experience social anxiety. That condition is a common experience for children and adolescents living in dormitories. So, in this study we wanted to find out description about social anxiety of adolescents living in dormitories. In this study, we collected data from 39 adolescents (F=12 and M=27) living in a dormitory in Cimahi, Indonesia. All participants were given the Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale to identify social anxiety condition. We used descriptive methods to analyze the results of the study. We found that 53.8% of participants were identified in social anxiety condition, in which the prevalence of marked social anxiety was 25.6%, moderate social anxiety was 15.4%, severe social anxiety was 5.1%, and very severe social anxiety was 7.7%. We also found that 53% of participants feel more fear than being avoidance when faced social or performance situation, which 56% of them feel more fear in social interactions than performance situations.

Friday Session III

13:45-15:45 | Room: Prokofiev (2F)

Friday Session III: 13:45-15:45
Room: Prokofiev (2F)
Psychology & Education
Session Chair: Bob Barrett

33932   13:45-14:15 | Prokofiev (2F)
Mentorship in the Nursing Program at the University of Guam
Ana Joy Mendez, University of Guam, USA

The aim and objective of this research was to explore key characteristics of mentorship relationships, which contributed to the effectiveness and success in the nursing program. High attrition rates are issues encountered by the University of Guam and its School of Nursing. This phenomenon led to the establishment of a mentorship program to provide support for incoming sophomore and junior nursing students. The mentorship program serves to assist undergraduate nursing students in their scholastic needs to thrive in the program and in their future career. The study comprised of focus group interviews with nursing students, who were enrolled in the mentorship program to determine the influencing factors of the mentor-mentee relationship that contributed to success. Four common themes of a mentoring relationship were identified based on participant responses: the need for guidance, advice, and support; empathy and shared understanding; learning and growth promotion; and time and flexibility. These findings helped distinguish the true advantages of a mentorship program in nursing and the characteristics that defined a positive relationship toward academic accomplishment.

35721   14:15-14:45 | Prokofiev (2F)
Applying I Ching's "Life-Gua" of Chinese Culture to Human Resources Management Strategy
Chen-Mei Li, Weixin Shengjiao College, Taiwan
Li-Yueh Chen, Weixin Shengjiao College, Taiwan

Chinese culture is one of the four ancient civilizations of the world, which is still greatly valued today. Its foundation of philosophy lies in the I-Ching, which elaborates the principles of nature of the universe and the life contained within it. While human resources management is a dynamic and interactive process, in the rise of China economy, it is interesting and thought-provoking to investigate the topic on how to apply I-Ching's life-gua, a law of harmony, to interpret the strategy of human resources management in order to enhance the value of human resources in corporations. In this context, this study applies I-Ching's life-gua to interpret two component factors of human resources management strategy and four different types of human resources development strategy. The variable in the research is life-gua, which is a trigram of arrangement formed by the year, month, date, and time of the person's birth, with the vast amount of human resources information contained within it. The research variables of human resource management strategy include two component factors, which are employees' working motivation and ability, and four types of human resource management strategies, which are development, stimulation, enhancement, and transference. The study combines Eastern philosophy of I-Ching's life-gua and Western scientific strategy of human resources management in an attempt to promote the practical appliance in global human resources management for international corporations.

35385   14:45-15:15 | Prokofiev (2F)
British Influence on Asian Leadership Expectations: An Examination of Employee Drive
Michael Ross Sanger, Hogan Assessments, USA
Darin Nei, Hogan Assessments, USA

Although the tenets of individual success are universal, the supporting behavioral expectations and what is considered taboo vary worldwide. Research into the international differences in employee personality characteristics and associated behaviors continues to uncover new, applicable insights. We contribute to this research by investigating how country-specific socio-economic events determine what types of individuals ascend organizational leadership ranks. We explore the variance in leadership emergence factors between managers from Hong Kong, India, Japan, Malaysia, China, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand and the United Kingdom (UK). Specifically, we investigate different ways intrinsic drive may be conveyed vis-à-vis a leader's personality. This study compares profiles of managers and executives from the UK to managers from Asian countries that had been previously governed by the UK, and to managers from Asian countries with no history of European colonialism. We ask whether the UK's imperialism and subsequent involvement in the post-industrial development of certain Asian countries has influenced today's leadership perceptions in those nations. Shared perceptions of what constitutes a manager's level of intrinsic drive differ across Asian countries despite seeming cultural similarities, and seem to reflect a history of British intervention in local governance and trade. We propose that indigenous organizational leaders in Asian countries formerly considered British dominion employ a leadership style similar to that of their contemporary UK counterparts. We examine managers' personality data from eight different Asian countries and the UK through the lens of the Five Factor Model, the standard model of personality.

Friday Session III
13:45-15:45 | Room: Prokofiev (2F)

35830   15:15-15:45 | Prokofiev (2F)
Returning Back to Education: The Transitional Period for Adult Learners with Technological Changes
Bob Barrett, American Public University, USA

Many economic factors impact millions of adults around the world. As a result, more adults are returning to further education in order to compete in the workplace or perhaps change their career paths. Knowles (1987) noted that "everyone [learners] should be able to participate and control their own learning process". Thus, more adults are seeking more education, but due to work, family, and personal factors, they are now transitioning over to online education to meet their educational needs, as well as fit into their busy schedules. As they are starting to make a movement towards online education in light of a physical classroom, they still anticipate the change with some level of apprehension, along with a certain level of anxiety. Therefore, it is important for online administration and instructional staff to focus on building virtual trust for these learners in order to gain more confidence in this type of learning environment and online learning in general. This presentation will examine how online learning is filling this void and helping to focus on the learner, especially returning adult learners, as well as how instructors are helping to lower the level of mistrust of education, as well as accepting the educational benefits of virtual learning. This transition between a traditional learning environment and a virtual one is not immediate, but more emphasis may be needed on the psychological needs of the adult learner to overcome previous learning experiences.

Friday Poster Session
15:15-16:15 | Room: 504 (5F)

Friday Poster Session: 15:15-16:15
Room: 504 (5F)
Conference Poster Session

34339 | Room: 504 (5F)
The Nursing Experience of a Hospitalized Woman with Takotsubo Cardiomyopathy Syndrome: A Case Report and Discussion
Ting Huei Lee, Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Taiwan
Li Fen Chao, Chang Gung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

The typical presentation of Takotsubo syndrome cardiomyopathy is a sudden onset of chest pain associated with ECG changes, and elevated cardiac markers, mimicking acute coronary syndrome. Initial recognition of the syndrome occurred in Japan in 1990. Stress is the main factor in takotsubo cardiomyopathy, with over 85% of cases triggered by an emotionally or physically stressful event that precedes the onset of symptoms by minutes to hours, including grief, fear, anger, and relationship conflicts. Physical stressors include acute asthma, surgery, chemotherapy, and stroke. A case of a 58-year-old female was admitted to our hospital due to suspected acute myocardial infarction with cardiogenic shock. Her serum levels of cardiac enzymes were slightly elevated and significant coronary artery stenosis was excluded by coronary angiography. A left ventriculogram revealed takotsubo cardiomyopathy. During one week of nursing period in 2016, Gordon's functional health assessment guide was used to analyze data. The author, as a case manager, used interview, observation, conversation, physical examination, and discussion with the team of medical care for data collection. The health problems identified included grieving, fear, and anxiety. The author provided comprehensive nursing management, such as providing psychological support, specific mental consultant, whole team work and family/social supportive group to assist the patient alleviate anxiety facing the truth of her husband's sudden death. There was lack of literature related to this subject so far in Taiwan. The experience provided nursing colleagues reference for caring patients with takotsubo syndrome in the future.

34513 | Room: 504 (5F)
Plot Complexity Influences on Narrative Comprehension and Enjoyment: Temporal Order Matters
Moon Kyeong Kim, University of Yonsei, South Korea
Kwang Hee Han, University of Yonsei, South Korea

How can we tell stories more comprehensibly and enjoyably? Concerning the diversity of the story, the most important factor of a story is the "plot". Namely, "what makes the story more enjoyable" and "what aspect of the story makes comprehension more difficult" can be the core issues of storytelling. In the psychological field, these two issues have been studied enough regarding its cognitive and affective aspects. Based on iconicity assumption, non-chronological scripts are harder to comprehend than chronological scripts. The reason is that reading non-chronological script requires more cognitive load than chronological script. This cognitive mechanism would also include inference mechanism which increases reading enjoyment. However, there are arguments against this result amongst media psychologists. Therefore, this paper researched how the plot affects the comprehension difficulty and enjoyment on story comprehension. Three plots (chronological, reversed, and mixed) are all given to each participant. Subjects responded to questionnaires to measure enjoyment, cognitive challenging, and NfC. The result showed that reversed plot was the most difficult to understand while chronological plot was the most enjoyable. And, NfC did not have any significant influence on both cognitive challenging score and enjoyment score.

34611 | Room: 504 (5F)

Anxiety and Return to Work in Cancer Patients Receiving Outpatient Chemotherapy

Tamura Saori, Doshisha Women's College of Liberal Arts, Japan
Sachiko Mitsuki, Doshisha Women's College of Liberal Arts, Japan
Ryuya Yamanaka, Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine, Japan
Koichi Sakaguchi, University Hospital Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine, Japan

Introduction: Many cancer patients contract cancer and are diagnosed with it while they are working. However, only one third of patients return to work. The issue of working is an economic problem and is directly connected to quality of life (QOL) in a working population. This study aimed to clarify the differences anxiety among breast cancer patients receiving outpatient chemotherapy according to their employment status. Method: 28 breast cancer patients being treated as chemotherapy outpatients were recruited. A questionnaire was used to survey the attributes,employment status, and level of anxiety in these patients based on the Cancer-Chemotherapy Concerns Rating Scale (CCRS). Date from three groups (an employed group, an intermittent employment group, and a not-employed group) were analyzed by multiple comparisons tests. Statistical comparison of each CCRS subscale was performed using the Kruskal-Wallis test to analyze differences in scores for each employment status. Results: Patients' mean age was 55.19 ± 9.9 years. According to the CCRS findings, the response rate for the following three parameters was the difference between three groups: "I always think my disease" (p<.007:employed vs not employed, p=.005) and "I can't work" (housework/schoolwork) (p<.049:employed vs intermitted, p=.045), sub-item "own existence" (p<.024:employed vs not employed, p=.024). Conclusion: The study revealed the characteristic of breast cancer patients and their anxiety according to their employment status. Being able to continue work is considered to enhance the social health of these patients. Predicting anxiety that was strongly experienced by employed patients and collecting information will help acquire perspective in early nursing intervention.

34619 | Room: 504 (5F)

Non-Clinical Depression Reduces the P300 Amplitude as an Index of the Amount of Processing Resources: An ERP During Non-Emotional Task

Miyuki Kato, Hiroshima University, Japan

It is known that depressive patients present reduced P300 amplitude of the event-related potential (ERP) which reflects reduced processing resources. In addition, even in non-clinical person who do not meet diagnostic criterion for depression, it is known to show that processing resources are similar to clinical depression. Hence, we expected that there would not be differences between clinical patients and non-clinical people for reduced P300 amplitude as a physiological indicator. This study investigated whether reduced P300 amplitude is observed in the non-clinical depressed person. Eleven Japanese undergraduate students of the Aichi Gakuin University participated (M=21.18, SD=1.17, male=6). Participants' scoring was high depressive with higher than twenty in the BDI-II (moderate=8, severe=3). Participants were performed non-emotional dual task while their ERP were recorded. The task became more and more difficult, as the required load becomes stronger in accordance with the progresses of the task. Hierarchical liner model revealed not only the significant interaction effect between "indecisiveness" and task, but also the significant interaction effect between "indecisiveness", "tiredness/fatigue" and task. These results indicate that depressed participants who tend to be indecisiveness and exhaust exhibited showed smaller P300 amplitude during difficult task. Consistent with depressive patient study, non-clinical depression showed smaller P300 amplitude during a more difficult task. This result indicated that non-clinical depressive students showed to be cognitive functional decline physiologically. It can be inferred that chronically tired students is lack of processing resources by exhaustion cause an increase being undecidable.

34626 | Room: 504 (5F)

Do Involuntary Autobiographical Memories Change Moods?

Junya Hashimoto, Hiroshima University, Japan
Yoichi Watanabe, Uyo Gakuen College, Japan

Previous studies suggest that involuntary autobiographical memories (IAMs) influence mood. That is, the positive involuntary autobiographical memory improves mood and the negative involuntary autobiographical memory deteriorates mood. However, the influences have been examined using the subjective reports of participants, and it is difficult to establish whether moods were really changed on the basis of these subjective accounts alone. This study thus aimed to examine whether positive IAMs improve mood by using the Japanese version of the Implicit Positive and Negative Affect Test (IPANAT) to assess mood change objectively. 64 participants were instructed that this investigation was related to the moods of words, and they carried out the task of recalling the positive IAMs. The task required the participants to rate the moods of sets of kanji. The participants were asked to respond to the IPANAT before and after the task, with the IPANAT measuring the unconscious aspect of positive and negative affect. Thereafter, it was checked whether the participants recalled a memory during the task, and, where this was the case, they were asked to complete the questionnaire about the recalled memory. Although no significant effect of positive IAMs on mood was found, the participants with lower positive moods prior to recalling the memory tended to experience improvement in their moods. This result suggests that the positive IAMs improve mood.

Friday Poster Session

15:15-16:15 | Room: 504 (5F)

34646 | Room: 504 (5F)

The Effects of Cognition of the Lay Judge System on Intentions to Participate in the Lay Judge System

Mayu Saitoh, University of Tokyo, Japan
Yuko Shiraiwa, University of Tokyo, Japan
Kaori Karasawa, University of Tokyo, Japan

The purpose of our article is to investigate the structure of cognition of the lay judge system and to examine the relationships between the cognition and intention to participate in the lay judge system. 206 undergraduate students and members of society were requested to evaluate some images of the lay judge system and intention to participate in it. Factor analysis revealed that cognition of the lay judge consisted of nine factors. These factors were categorized into 3 types of evaluations applied in the study of environment conscious behavior. Firstly, "the feasibility evaluation" is an evaluation that people have enough knowledge or skills to do some behavior and consisted of 4 factors. Secondly, "the cost benefit evaluation" is an evaluation of cost to do some behavior and was only a factor. Finally, "the social norm evaluation" is the evaluation that some behavior meets norms and consisted of 4 factors. Further, multiple regression analysis reveals that "the improving interest" and "the improving transparency", categorized into "the social norm evaluation", facilitated intentions but "the importance of responsibility", categorized into "the cost benefit evaluation", and "the lack of knowledge and experience", categorized into "the feasibility evaluation", inhibited intentions. Therefore, to improve intentions to participate in the lay judge system, these analyses suggested it is important to lower both mental and costly hurdles and to notify the benefits for the lay judge system.

34682 | Room: 504 (5F)

Influence of Sound on Emotion and Flow in 2D and VR Gaming

En Sung Park, Yonsei University, South Korea
Kwanghee Han, Yonsei University, South Korea

As virtual reality (VR) technology is attracting more attention, the use of technology in the gaming industry is also drawing many game players' attention. This experiment was conducted to discover whether the presence of sound will be influential to emotion and flow experience in different gaming conditions. A total of 49 female undergraduate students from Yonsei University participated in the experiment and were randomly assigned to one of four conditions (sound on vs. sound off condition and 2D vs. VR gaming condition). Participants were measured with Positive Affect and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS) before and after playing the game. For gaming, participants played a PG-12 horror game called "Dim Light" for eight minutes in either 2D condition or VR condition. After playing the game, participants were measured with Flow State Scale (FSS) to measure their flow experience. Analysis of data discovered significant interaction between game condition and sound in positive emotion and simple main effect of sound was also discovered for 2D gaming condition. On the other hand, only main effect of sound was discovered for negative emotion. Total score of flow state scale did not show any significant findings but sub element of flow state scale, autotelic experience, showed significant interaction between variables. As people's interest in VR grows, this experiment can find its meaning by figuring out how sound influences gaming experience in 2D condition and VR condition.

34692 | Room: 504 (5F)

Elements of Collaboration between Foreign and Japanese Care Workers: A Case Report of an Elderly Facility in Japan

Kaori Hatanaka, Doshisha Women's College of Liberal Arts, Japan
Emiko Yamamoto, University of Miyazaki, Japan
Tomoko Tanaka, Okayama University, Japan

Foreign care workers have started entering the field of caregiving in Japan. However, it is difficult for Japanese and foreign care workers to collaborate owing to differences in caregiving or lifestyle. For this reason, it is important to build a collaborative environment for both. The present study examines important factors for collaboration between foreign and Japanese care workers based on successful collaboration cases at a nursing home facility in Japan. Semi-structured interviews were conducted on two Japanese staffs and a Filipino care worker in February 2016. Verbatim responses were created and categorized. The facility categorized the foreign workers into different departments based on their abilities, and evaluated their professional care abilities. Foreigners who had experience working in their own country were given support for language and national examination to encourage cooperation with the Japanese workers. Furthermore, when more than one foreigner was from the same country, they were able to support each other. The Japanese staff expected the foreigners to be more flexible while adjusting to the Japanese lifestyle and its importance was noted. For foreign workers, it was concluded that support environment was important to cope with difficulties in adjustment. They were able to adjust with the Japanese culture and lifestyle by living in the workplace facilities for six months since their arrival in Japan. Well-prepared Japanese consultants were assigned to help the foreigners with their anxieties or difficulties so that foreign workers were able to cope with their stress and stayed longer at the same facility.

34600 | Room: 504 (5F)

How a Nurse Helps Prevent Unsafe Behavior of Patients: Providing Medical Safety Education to Nursing Students through the Guessing Exercise

Emiko Yamamoto, Okayama University, Japan
Tomoko Tanaka, Okayama University, Japan
Yoshimi Hyodo, Okayama University, Japan

Examining the effect of conducting education to promote understanding of nursing students by using teaching materials; the four types of medical care attitude of the patients and how the roles of health care workers need to change when patients' display their own safety behaviors. The procedure comprised 90 minutes of guessing exercises 1 and 2 and a discussion. Participants of 74 first year nursing students were debriefed afterwards. The exercise involved changing patients' prescription without sufficient explanation from their doctor. Four types of patient attitudes were described: active, confident, passive, and refrain. Nursing students guessed the behavior and perception of each patient to enhance communication between the nursing staff to promote patient safety. Responses (free description) to "Patient and medical safety awareness of the 14 items" were scored (5). Changes were analyzed by t-tests. Participants organized the patients' intellectual processes and guessed a variety of correspondences. Regardless of patient type, there was the potential of a "leading error", which was prevented by the patients' positioning in the line. Participants focused on the patients' point of view and provided sufficient explanations and communication to the patient. The debriefing process revealed that flexibility is important and patients require behavioral choices. After the session, nursing students perceived that patients felt safety improvements were being implemented. Nursing students understood that patients will display various medical care attitudes and that effective communication will promote enhanced medical safety. It is important to identify ways to enhance patients' understanding of the four types of medical care attitudes.

35732 | Room: 504 (5F)

Effects of Childhood Abuse and Attachment to Parents and Generalized Others on Narcissistic Personality Disorder Traits

Rie Kita, Graduate School of Konan University, Japan
Yoshikazu Fukui, Konan University, Japan

Narcissistic personality disorder is the personality disorder characterized by narcissistic grandiosity and vulnerability. Childhood abuse has been considered one of the background factors of NPD. Childhood abuse results in insecure attachment to parents and thereby to generalized others. Therefore, the impact of attachment on NPD is important. However, no previous studies have examined whether childhood abuse or insecure attachment to parents or generalized others are important factors. This exploratory study investigated the impact of childhood abuse and attachments to parents and generalized others on NPD traits in normal adolescents. A questionnaire survey was conducted. The results of the analysis showed that childhood abuse had no significant direct relationship with NPD traits, whereas childhood abuse had an indirect relationship with NPD traits mediating insecure attachment to parents and generalized others. Attachment to a mother has a direct effect on the narcissistic grandiosity that is one aspect of NPD, whereas attachment to a father has an indirect effect on the narcissistic vulnerability that is another aspect of NPD mediating "attachment-related anxiety" that is one dimension of the internal working model of attachment. In contrast, "attachment-related avoidance", which is another dimension of IWM of attachment, showed no significant correlation with NPD traits. The results suggest that childhood abuse has an impact on NPD traits mediating insecure attachment to parents and generalized others.

35739 | Room: 504 (5F)

Effects of Childhood Abuse and Internal Working Models of Attachment on Accuracy of Facial Emotion Recognition: Mediating Effects of Mindfulness

Kazuya Matsuo, Graduate school of Humanities, Konan University, Japan
Yoshikazu Fukui, Konan University, Japan

Childhood abuse, and internal working models (IWM) of attachment that are formed from childhood abuse, are well known for decreasing accuracy of facial emotion recognition. English (2012) showed that childhood abuse and IWM lead to a decline in mindfulness, and each of these makes subjects more sensitive to emotions expressed in faces. However, because English (2012) used a one-dimensional scale for measuring mindfulness, which has recently been considered multi-dimensional construct, the difference in effects on subscales of mindfulness were not examined. Then, the present study examined the effects of childhood abuse and IWM on accuracy of facial emotion recognition mediating sub- dimensions of mindfulness. A questionnaire survey and a facial emotion recognition task were administered to 116 undergraduate and graduate students. The results showed that attachment-related anxiety and avoidance, that are two dimensions of IWM, were elevated by childhood abuse. In addition, attachment-related anxiety inhibited "non-judging", which is one of the subscales of mindfulness, causing incorrect reading of happy, angry, and sad expressions. But "non-reactivity" and "awareness", which are other subscales of mindfulness, inhibited by attachment-related anxiety improved accuracy in judging expression of happy or a neutral face. Attachment-related avoidance directly contributed to improved accuracy in judging neutral faces. The results of the present study suggest that childhood abuse and IWM have an important role in the accuracy of facial emotion recognition mediating the various dimensions of mindfulness.

Friday Poster Session

15:15-16:15 | Room: 504 (5F)

36137 | Room: 504 (5F)

Relationship Among Mindfulness, Suppression-Emotion Regulation, Reappraisal-Emotion Regulation, and Psychological Well-Being

Tao Saengwan, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

With the increased number of psychological problems in workplace within Thailand, it becomes necessary to find ways to enhance psychological well-being for workers. One such way was to identify psychological ingredients that contribute to psychological well-being. Such attempts remained very limited in Thailand, however. This research study hence aimed to establish relationships among psychological well-being, mindfulness, cognitive reappraisal and emotional suppression. Data was collected in 150 Thai individuals who had been a worker in originations or companies (age 20–60 years). Participants responded to relevant measures. Multiple Regression Analysis was conducted. Findings suggested that mindfulness, cognitive reappraisal and emotional suppression together significantly predicted psychological well-being (38.5%, p < .001). Findings were discussed in terms of research contribution and clinical implication in worker's psychological well-being enhancement.

34780 | Room: 504 (5F)

Self-Esteem Growth Trajectory for Asian Adolescents

Pei-Chen Wu, National PingTung University, Taiwan

Self-esteem has drawn much attention in psychological fields and it can predict various important life outcomes (Orth, Robins, Widaman, & Conger, 2013). Research has consistently found that self-esteem increases with age during adolescence (Erol & Orth, 2011). However, these studies emphasized on average trajectories and may ignore interindividual variations of these trajectories. The study aims to investigate the heterogeneous trajectories of self-esteem for Asian adolescents. Data for this study were collected from a sample of 721 adolescents (48% being females) since they were in 7th grade (the first year of junior high school). Participants were tracked for six years to assess the development of self-esteem from early adolescence to late adolescence. Using analysis of growth mixture models, the results found that three distinct developmental trajectories of self-esteem: stable moderated trajectory (C1), early moderated stable and later declining trajectory (C2), ascending trajectory (C3). Class 1 with the majority of sample (61.3%) showed moderated initial levels of self-esteem and stable variation. Class 2 (22.1%) exhibited stable moderated initial levels of self-esteem over first three waves with a shape decline from the forth wave (the transition to the senior high school) to final waves. Last, Class 3 (16.6%) demonstrated relatively lower initial levels of self-esteem followed by positive slope and quadratic over time. Additionally, interpersonal relation can significantly predict the heterogeneity of self-esteem trajectories.

34203 | Room: 504 (5F)

Prevalence and Characteristics Associated with Anxiety among Suburban Adults in Negeri Sembilan, Peninsular Malaysia

Kok Leong Tan, International Medical University, Malaysia

Background: Anxiety is common in all regions of the world. Globally, it was estimated that about 272 million people had an anxiety disorder at any point in time in 2010. The aim of the study was to estimate the prevalence of anxiety among suburban adults in Port Dickson, Negeri Sembilan, Peninsular Malaysia and identify factors associated with anxiety. Method: A community-based cross-sectional study involving 412 respondents from 5 housing areas in Port Dickson district, Negeri Sembilan, was conducted in July 2016. Data was collected by face-to-face interviews using a structured questionnaire by trained personnel. The Generalised Anxiety Disorder Questionnaire (GAD-7) was used to determine the presence or absence of anxiety among the respondents. Adults aged 21 years and above from households in selected housing areas were interviewed. The prevalence of anxiety was estimated. Descriptive statistics were used. Binary logistics regression, Odds Ratio and 95% Confidence Interval were used to test the association and risk between each factor and anxiety. Results: The mean age of the respondent was 38.2 ± 7.2 years. Majority were females (58.5%), non-Malay (66.3%) and had diploma or degrees level education (74.0%). The prevalence of anxiety among suburban adults was 9.7%. Factors significantly associated with anxiety include low education level, single/divorced/widow and presence of family member with mental problem. Conclusion: Anxiety among suburban adults in Port Dickson, Negeri Sembilan was 9.7% and associated with education level, marital status and family member with mental problem.

34246 | Room: 504 (5F)

Factors Associated with the Use of Traditional Chinese Medicine Among Reproductive-Age Women with Breast Cancer in Taiwan

Ping-Ho Chen, Taipei Medical University Hospital, Taiwan
Sheng-Miauh Huang, Mackay Medical College, Taiwan
Chen-Jei Tai, Taipei Medical University Hospital, Taiwan

Background: The Use of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) is popular in Taiwanese, especially for women with infertility. Previous studies indicate women with cancer experience infertility after cancer-related treatment. However, the seeking behavior with TCM focus has rarely been studied in women with breast cancer. Objective: The study purposes are to describe the use of TCM among women with breast cancer after cancer-related treatment in Taiwan and to examine factors associated with the use of TCM. Methods: Reproductive-age (20-49 years old) women with breast cancer after cancer-related treatment between January 2011 and June 2015 in a Taiwan city participated in the study. Interview was completed with 197 (64%) of those 306 eligible, asking about sociodemographic variables, disease/treatment characteristics, fertility willingness and the use of TCM. Results: The TCM was used after cancer-related treatment by 14.7% (29/197) of women with breast cancer. The Chinese herb was the most popular option (76%). The result of binary logistic regression showed that younger age was the key predictor for using TCM when considering pregnancy (OR =-0.090; 95% CI: 0.837, 0.982; p=0.02). The stronger fertility willingness woman had, the more frequently the use of TCM was (OR = 0.03; 95% CI: 1.01, 1.04; p<0.01). Conclusions: This study found that younger women with breast cancer would search TCM, especially for women with stronger

desire to have babies. Health providers should help them to choose safe TCM and increase the quality of cancer and pregnancy care.

34495 | Room: 504 (5F)

Superordinate Identity in Zainichi Koreans (Koreans Living in Japan)

JungHui Lee, Kanagawa Dental University, Japan
Tomoko Tanaka, Okayama University, Japan

In this study, we examined the Zainichi Koreans of a superordinate identity, which represents "Unattached"; that is, they are not confined to a fixed ethnic or host identity. For instance, they may have a human or a global citizen identity instead of a pre-determined group identity. It is reported that during their growing years, many Zainichi Koreans experience an identity crisis where they identify themselves as both Korean and Japanese or neither of the two. This situation has led to them identifying themselves as "unattached" or in other words, not constrained by ethnicity. The sample comprised 184 Zainichi Koreans aged between 20 and 83 years (Mean = 47.6, SD=16.9) who responded to a questionnaire survey. Informed oral consent was obtained from all respondents. To understand the dynamic mechanisms leading to the creation of an unattached identity, we conducted path analyses. We specified the link from demographic variables to discrimination to conflict, and thereby, lead to unattached. There was a negative direct effect of age on unattached identity; those who were younger felt more unattached. Discrimination was negatively correlated with being unattached, while conflict had a positive effect. Furthermore, there was a positive link from discrimination to conflict, and thereby, a positive effect on identifying as unattached, indicating that discrimination has an effect on unattached identity through conflict. We inferred that superordinate identity of Unattached in the present study was a solution strategy of the Zainichi Koreans.

34663 | Room: 504 (5F)

Relationships Between Stressor and Rewarding Sense of Nursing among Psychiatric Nurses

Kosuke Kawamura, Doshisha Women's College of Liberal Arts, Japan
Masumi Omori, Shimane University, Japan
Kazuko Yamada, Wakayama Medical University, Japan
Ikuharu Morioka, Wakayama Medical University, Japan

The aims of this study were to distinguish stressors of psychiatric nurses in a polyclinic hospital or a psychiatric hospital, and to clarify the relationship between their stressors and rewarding sense. The questionnaire was comprised of 38 items on the stressors, and the rewarding sense of psychiatric nursing. The subjects were 96 nurses in 6 polyclinic hospitals (polyclinic group) and 120 in 3 psychiatric hospitals (psychiatric group). Six items of the stress scores, such as "Receiving patient's negative complaint" were significantly higher in the polyclinic group. One item of them, "Human-relation problem" was significantly higher in the psychiatric group. The subjects were divided into 4 groups using the quartile points of total stress score. The rewarding sense score was higher in the group whose total stress score was higher in the both groups, but it was still higher in the group whose total stress score was lowest. The result of multiple linear regression analysis showed that in the polyclinic group, the factor increasing the rewarding sense score was "Not enough time to listen to the patient's narratives". The one decreasing it was "Patients who don't observe the instructions". In the psychiatric group, the factor increasing it was "Not giving enough emotional support to the patient". The one decreasing it was "Suffering patient's physical violence". The patient's negative complaint or action was stressful in the polyclinic group, and the human-relation problem was high-stress in the psychiatric group. Nurses feeling stress may have high rewarding sense of psychiatric nursing.

35478 | Room: 504 (5F)

Late- Vs. Early-Onset Anorexia Nervosa in Asia: Aetiological Implications of Personal and Social Identity

Shian Ming Tan, Singapore General Hospital, Singapore
Victor Kah Foo Kwok, Singapore General Hospital, Singapore
Kelly Ann Zainal, Singapore General Hospital, Singapore
Shi Hui Poon, Singapore General Hospital, Singapore
Ashwin Chee, Singapore General Hospital, Singapore
Huei Yen Lee, Singapore General Hospital, Singapore

Objective: While anorexia nervosa (AN) is typically an illness of adolescent onset, there has been evidence of rising incidence of older onset cases in recent years. Existing literature on late onset AN has been plagued with methodological flaws and is inconclusive. We aim to describe their clinical features and examine for differences with early onset cases. Method: All AN cases presenting between 2003 and 2014 to Singapore General Hospital, the largest eating disorder treatment service in Singapore, were identified and their medical records were studied retrospectively. Results: Out of 577 AN cases that presented, only 41 (7.1%) were late onset. Compared to early onset AN, late onset cases reported less teasing and more relationship problems as a trigger for the illness. They were also less likely to join the eating disorders treatment program. Post hoc analysis affirmed robustness of the results. Conclusion: The low number of late onset AN cases suggests that it is either uncommon or patients are not seeking help. The differences in precipitating factors for the illness suggest aetiological differences that reflect the social and personal identity challenges unique to each demographic. Future research should leverage on the knowledge gleaned from current literature and the limitations of prior studies, to better characterise late onset AN.

Friday Poster Session

15:15-16:15 | Room: 504 (5F)

35704 | Room: 504 (5F)

Effects of Childhood Abuse and Attachment on Over-Adaptation

Yoshikazu Fukui, Konan University, Japan

Kazuya Matsuo, Graduate School of Konan University, Japan

Childhood abuse triggers Type-D (disorganized/disoriented) attachment pattern, which becomes a factor of vulnerability in future mental and physical health. Children who developed a Type-D attachment due to neglect during childhood tend to fake a secure attachment style during their development, because such children are pressured to take care of their caregivers with unsolved trauma or depression. This is known as "D-Secure" attachment. Since such children are presumed to be in a state of over-adaptation, this study examined the effect of childhood abuse and attachment on over-adaptation. From the database of large-scale research studies with university students, 117 subjects' data, which had variables used in this study, were analyzed. Results showed that childhood abuse directly increased over-adaptation. Although attachment-related anxiety of the internal working model (IWM) increased the internal over-adaptation, there is no significant effect of childhood abuse on attachment-related avoidance. The internal over-adaptation was at its lowest when both the childhood abuse and score of attachment-related anxiety were low, and the external over-adaptation was at its lowest when the childhood abuse was low and the attachment-related avoidance was high. The childhood abuse affected "consideration toward others" and "tendency to appear well to others" that are subscales of external over-adaptation only among the fearful-avoidant attachment style. The effect of childhood abuse was significant for part of external over-adaptation, even among the secure attachment style. Results suggested that, there may be those who seem to have a secure attachment style, but who actually have an over-adaptation among those who have experienced abuse.

35729 | Room: 504 (5F)

Effects of Explicit/Implicit Internal Working Models of Attachment on Subjective Aspects of Social Adaptation: Using Single Target Implicit Association Test

Shin-ichi Oura, Konan University, Japan

Kazuya Matsuo, Konan University, Japan

Yoshikazu Fukui, Konan University, Japan

The internal working models (IWM) of attachment are cognitive frameworks related to self and others, and they are an important factor for regulating interpersonal relationships. Although IWM functions both explicitly and implicitly (Bowlby, 1975), criticisms include that questionnaire surveys can only measure explicit aspects, and recently attempts were made to measure the implicit aspects through Implicit Association Tests (IAT) (e.g., Dewitte et al., 2008). However, an IAT measures IWM by comparison of self and others, and therefore there is a significant negative correlation between the self-and-other model that, by nature, should have no correlation theoretically, and standard IAT procedure possibly cannot correctly measure implicit IWM. Therefore, this study investigated the effects on subjective social adaptation of explicit IWM measured by questionnaire and implicit IWM measured by Single Target IAT without comparison of models of self and others. A set of questionnaire and experiment tasks were conducted to 48 university students. Result of the analysis showed that bad explicit IWM was associated with bad adaptation, whereas bad implicit IWM improved social adaptation in some variables. Additionally, it was found that when explicit IWM was worse and the discrepancy with implicit IWM was larger, it was less adaptive, whereas when implicit IWM was worse and the discrepancy with explicit IWM was larger, it was more adaptive. This study suggested that in comparison to explicit aspects, the worse the implicit aspects of IWM were, the more adaptive they were self-reported to be.

35741 | Room: 504 (5F)

Effects of Ego Identity and Sense of Coherence on Stress Response in Salutogenic Model: Mediating and Moderating Effects of SOC

Takahiro Imaida, Konan University, Japan

Shin-ichi Oura, Konan University, Japan

Kazuya Matsuo, Konan University, Japan

Yoshikazu Fukui, Konan University, Japan

In the salutogenic model (Antonovsky, 1987), it is hypothesized that general resistance resources (GRRs) are mobilized by the sense of coherence (SOC) and reducing stress response. However, there is little empirical study for this model in Japan. In this research, by considering ego identity as GRRs, the mediating and moderating effects of SOC on stress response were investigated. Data from 197 individuals, was collected from a large database of university students (CAASK2: Fukui et al., 2017) and used for analysis. Consequently, investigating the mediating effects of SOC on the influence of ego identity on stress response, it was found that ego identity directly reduced stress response significantly and it also indirectly reduced stress response mediating SOC. However, after stressors were included in the model, these direct/indirect effects of SOC had weakened or disappeared. Furthermore, the results of investigating the moderating effects of SOC on the influence of ego identity on stress response indicated that ego identity well reduced stress response when SOC was enough. Nonetheless, after stressors were included in the model, this moderating effects had also weakened or disappeared, similar to the mediating effects. In conclusion, it is suggested that the validity of the salutogenic model, which regards ego identity as GRRs, was partly confirmed. However, as the stress reduction effect of ego identity declines under the influence of stressors, it is suggested that salutogenic model may not be established.

Friday Poster Session
15:15-16:15 | Room: 504 (5F)

34354 | Room: 504 (5F)

Poorer Executive Attention Functions of ADHD Children Without ERN While Making Impulsive Error

Yu-Chi Liao, National Cheng Kung University/Jainan Psychiatric Center, Taiwan
Nai-Wen Guo, Institute of Allied Health Sciences and Institute of Behavioral Medicine, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan
Shin-Jaw Chen, Doctor Yin Clinic, Taiwan
Hsing-Fang Tsai, Spring Sun Psychiatric Clinic, Taiwan
Jhih-Hong Fang, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan
Jia-Jin Chen, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan
Bei-Yi Su, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

Purpose: Attention-deficit-hyperactivity-disorder (ADHD) children often had inhibition dysfunction. The error-related negativity (ERN) component of event-related potential(ERP) was used to investigate error-monitoring function while making error, which was reported inconsistently in ADHD children. This study aided to find out the executive attention functions of ADHD children with/without ERN while making impulsive error (IE). Method: Ninety children included 49 children with ADHD and 41 without entered the study. The ERNs of FZ,CZ, & PZ while making IE during a 4 min simple reaction time (SRT) task. During the procedure, 43 participants made IE, 31 with ADHD and 12 without. Executive attention functions were measured by comprehensive nonverbal attention test(CNAT) and four behavioral questionnaires.Two-way repeated ANOVA were used to analysis the ERNs differences between groups and sites. One-way ANOVA and post-hoc analyses were done to compare executive attention functions in participants with IE among ADHD with(w)/without(w/o)ERN and control groups. The average area under curve(AUC) of ERN in control group was used to regroup ADHD into -w and -w/o ERN groups. Results: ADHD children had smaller ERN than control children while making IE, especially on FZ&CZ. After regrouping, more deficits in CNAT were found in ADHD-w/oERN than ADHD-wERN when compared to control group. There were no differences in four behavioral questionnaires between ADHD-w/o and ADHD-w. Discussion: Using 4 mins SRT to find out 23 of 43 (53.5%) IE among ADHD-w/oERN. Further analysis found that ADHD-w/oERN had more executive attention problems. That could be an electrophysiological indicator for future training. The error-monitoring ability might be a key factor as a training target of ADHD.

34503 | Room: 504 (5F)

The Impact of Frontal Lobe Lesions on Executive Functions in Chronic Complicated Mild TBI Patients with Glasgow Coma Scale of 14 to 15

Bei Yi Su, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan
Nai Wen Guo, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan
Ming Tsung Chuang, National Cheng Kung University Hospital, Taiwan
Jinn-Rung Kuo, Chi-Mei Medical Center, Taiwan
Willy Chou, Chi-Mei Medical Center, Taiwan

Background: Executive functions (EF) were frequently impaired by traumatic brain injury (TBI) while frontal lobe was believed to play important roles. This study aimed to investigate the impacts of frontal lobe lesions on EF in chronic complicated mild TBI (mTBI) patients with Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) of 14 to 15. Methods: There were 95 patients with GCS 14-15 included for study while both computerized tomography (CT) scans and medical records were retrospectively analyzed by physicians and neuropsychologists in several teaching hospitals of southern Taiwan. EF were evaluated in all patients, including executive attention, working memory, verbal fluency, planning, and flexibility, measured by Comprehensive Nonverbal Attention test (CNAT), Comprehensive Nonverbal Memory test (CNMT), Instrumental Verbal Working Memory of Daily Life, Serial Verbal Memory Task, Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (WCST), Tower of London (ToL), and Stroop test. Results: There were 47 male and 48 female patients analyzed with mean age of injury at 31.00 (SD=12.93) years, and average follow-up for 1.76 (SD=0.48) years. Forty-one patients (43.16%) with frontal lesions on CT revealed significantly lower total score of ToL (P<.01), more commission errors of ToL (P<.05), more impulsive errors of CNAT (P<.05), and less verbal fluency of Serial Verbal Memory Task (P<.05). Confounding factors were excluded after control for demographic factors, age and level of education. Discussion: Complicated mTBI with frontal lobe lesions might be an indicator for predicting poorer EF, even in the chronic stage. It is suggested that early neuropsychological rehabilitation should be arranged for such patients.

35101 | Room: 504 (5F)

Diagnostic Accuracy of the Overlapping Infinity Loops, Wire Cube and Clock Drawing Tests for Detection of Cognitive Impairment

Thammanard Charernboon, Thammasat University, Thailand

To investigate the diagnostic accuracy of the overlapping infinity loops, wire cube, clock drawing tests (CDT) and the combined score in the detection of mild cognitive impairment (MCI) and dementia. The participants were 60 normal controls (NC), 35 patients with MCI, and 47 patients with dementia. The results illustrate that infinity loops, cube, or CDT alone, or combined score, were not able to discriminate between NC and MCI groups. In dementia detection, the CDT had the highest diagnostic accuracy (sensitivity 76.6% and specificity 87.4%) followed by infinity loops (sensitivity 83.7% and specificity 78.9%) and cube (sensitivity 93.6% and specificity 46.3%). Additionally, when the three tests were combined, better diagnostic accuracy was demonstrated with a sensitivity of 87.2% and specificity 86.3%. This study demonstrates that the three tests are sensitive detectors of dementia but not MCI. The combination of these three drawing tests is a brief tool of good diagnostic accuracy for dementia screening.

Friday Poster Session
15:15-16:15 | Room: 504 (5F)

34601 | Spotlight Poster Presentation | Room: 504 (5F)
*Identity Constructs as Drivers of Persecution and Obstacles to Justice*
David Matas, Law Society of Manitoba, Canada

Identity can be viewed both objectively and subjectively. Subjectively, identity can be self constructed or constructed by others. Persecution often flows from divergences in identity constructs. When that happens, what constraints do those conflicting perspectives pose for legal remedies? In this context, where can justice be found? This paper will address these questions through a case study – the persecution of prisoners of conscience in China and, in particular, practitioners of the spiritually based set of exercises Falun Gong. The search for justice will focus on the evidence of killing of Falun Gong for their organs. Bringing justice to the Falun Gong community and bringing to justice the persecutors of Falun Gong becomes impossible in China, not only because perpetrators seek immunity, but also because the pervasive view of identity of Falun Gong the Communist Party brings to China immobilizes justice. The search for justice for the victimization of Falun Gong then falls to outsiders. Yet, even for those outside China, the search for justice is constrained by the views outsiders have of what the Falun Gong community is, who Falun Gong practitioners are. The purpose of the paper will be consider these identity constraints to justice, in the context of efforts to address the evidence of the killing of Falun Gong for their organs, and suggest ways in which the constraints could be overcome.

Friday Spotlight Presentations
16:30-17:35 | Room: 504 (5F)

35605 | 16:30-17:00 | Room: 504 (5F)
Buddhism and Non-Discrimination: The Rise of Black Buddhist Feminism
Sokthan Yeng, Adelphi University, USA

Known for their analysis on compound identities, Black Feminists reveal how multiple layers of power act through discourses of gender, sexuality, race, etc. Their engagement with Buddhism, therefore, has the potential to move Buddhist Feminism beyond issues of sex and gender. To this end, I will explore why Buddhism is attractive to some in the black community. I further suggest that Buddhism's appeal to the black community can help to expose Buddhist communities' allegiances with and point to a possible path of transforming Buddhism in resistance to dominant society. By surveying the landscape of black Buddhist practitioners, I hope to gain insight into the possibility of reconciling the Buddhist ideal of non-discrimination with the constitution of its Western membership (largely from white middle-class backgrounds). I look, in particular, to critiques made by bell hooks to examine possible ways for political change through Buddhism. Although bell hooks identifies as Buddhist, she believes that belonging to a Buddhist community does not necessarily guarantee a break with narratives of domination. She has publicly admonished the lack of diversity within Buddhist leadership and communities. Yet hooks believes that Buddhism can challenge the focus on material gain and help combat feelings of anger that arise from dealing with injustices. Of all the Western feminists who engage with Buddhism, she has arguably done the most to shine a light on feelings of anger and sought to transform anger into loving-kindness via Buddhist mindfulness.

17:05-17:35 | Room: 504 (5F)
Identity Constructs as Drivers of Persecution and Obstacles to Justice
David Matas, Law Society of Manitoba, Canada

Identity can be viewed both objectively and subjectively. Subjectively, identity can be self-constructed or constructed by others. Persecution often flows from divergences in identity constructs. When that happens, what constraints do those conflicting perspectives pose for legal remedies? In this context, where can justice be found? This paper will address these questions through a case study – the persecution of prisoners of conscience in China and, in particular, practitioners of the spiritually based set of exercises Falun Gong. The search for justice will focus on the evidence of killing of Falun Gong for their organs. Bringing justice to the Falun Gong community and bringing to justice the persecutors of Falun Gong becomes impossible in China, not only because perpetrators seek immunity, but also because the pervasive view of the identity of Falun Gong the Communist Party brings to China immobilizes justice. The search for justice for the victimization of Falun Gong then falls to outsiders. Yet, even for those outside China, the search for justice is constrained by the views outsiders have of what the Falun Gong community is and who Falun Gong practitioners are. The purpose of the paper will be to consider these identity constraints to justice in the context of efforts to address the evidence of the killing of Falun Gong for their organs, and suggest ways in which the constraints could be overcome.

Following this presentation there will be a screening of the documentary *Hard To Believe.*

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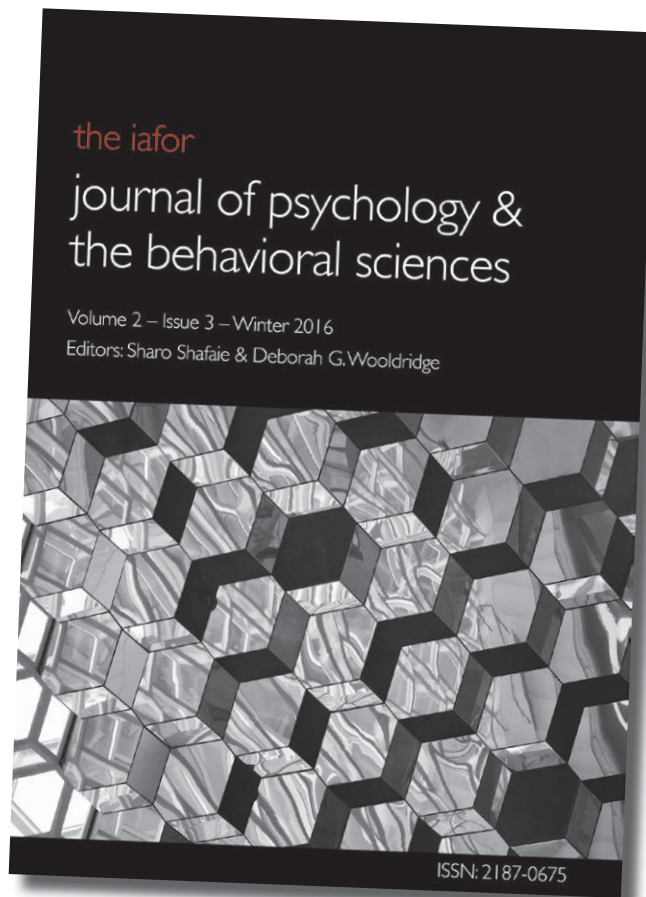
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Saturday
March 25

Saturday Session I

09:00-10:30 | Room: 501 (5F)

Saturday Session I: 09:00-10:30
Room: 501 (5F)
Philosophy: Philosophy & Culture
Session Chair: Costica Bradatan

34546   09:00-09:30 | Room: 501 (5F)
Being a Malaysian Chinese Woman
Karen Leong Trimarchi, University of Hertfordshire, UK

The Malaysian Chinese in Malaysia, who are 3rd or 4th generation Chinese, are unique as they continue to maintain their Chinese values while identifying themselves as Malaysian. From an insider's perspective, I will discuss the various aspects of Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism that continue to influence Malaysian Chinese in Malaysia. I will also highlight the salient values that are essential for Malaysian Chinese to maintain their identity in a predominantly Islamic country and how these enable them to integrate and assimilate themselves in a multi-racial, multi-religious and multi-cultural country like Malaysia. Informed by Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism teaching, the Malaysian Chinese are able to practice these beliefs in their daily lives and through the various rituals and ceremonies. For example, their belief in reincarnation and karma require a benevolent and compassionate attitude towards other living beings. Thus influencing the way they communicate and the need to consider the feelings of others in order to avoid confrontation and maintain social harmony. As a Malaysian Chinese woman living in the UK, my research contribution will enhance our understanding of Chinese values from two distinctive perspectives – an insider as well as an outsider standpoint. My research will inform our understanding Chinese values and its influence on Malaysian Chinese women and their career experiences in Malaysia.

34527   09:30-10:00 | Room: 501 (5F)
Your Highness, Mr Policeman: The Taiwanese Perception of the Policeman during the Japanese Colonial Rule
Min-Chia Young, Shu-Te University, Taiwan

This article examines the image of the policeman when Taiwan was under Japanese rule (1895–1945) through textual and linguistic analysis. It focuses on the process of how a foreign authority was transformed from a law abiding public servant to a ruthless mighty tyrant in the name of gaining full control and access to a land that was yet to be civilized. In contrast with the process of Taiwanese democratic reform when legitimate law enforcement can no longer stop the rising crime rate, some Taiwanese start to look back to the peaceful colonial period with nostalgia, that is, when the nation is ruled under Your Highness, Mr Policeman.

34394   10:00-10:30 | Room: 501 (5F)
Failure and Self-Fashioning
Costica Bradatan, Texas Tech University, USA and University of Queensland, Australia

In my contribution I will explore the phenomenological link between self-fashioning, self-narratives and the experience of failure. As I will show in my presentation, the way in which we approach and cope with failure shapes our sense of who we are, and the story we tell about ourselves. In a certain sense, we need failure. More exactly, we need to preserve, cultivate, even treasure our capacity to fail. It is crucial that we remain fundamentally imperfect, incomplete, erring creatures; in other words, that there is always a gap left between what we are and what we can be. Whatever human accomplishments there have been in history, they have been possible precisely because of this empty space. It is within this interval that people, individuals as well as communities, can accomplish anything. Ironically, it is the struggle with our own failings that may bring the best in us. This contribution is part of a book project titled "In Praise of Failure" (under contract with Harvard University Press)

Saturday Session I

09:00-10:30 | Room: 503 (5F)

35228   09:00-09:30 | Room: 503 (5F)

The Effect of Type of Self Perspective and God Prime on Prosociality

Gumilang Reza Andika, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia
Rizka Halida, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia

Frimer, Schaefer, and Oakes (2014) suggest that there are at least two distinct self-perspectives in every person: actor (tends to be prosocial) and agent (tends to be selfish), which mainly differentiated by the feeling of being watched. What if that feeling came from ideas about God? Priming God concept is known as an activating factor to prosociality. We predicted that the activation of God concept can diminish prosociality gap between self-perspectives by increasing their prosociality. It means that there is an interaction effect between self-perspective and God prime. A 2 (self-perspective: actor, agent) X 2 (prime: God, neutral) X 2 (recipient: self, others) mixed-design computer-based experiment (N = 124) was conducted to test them. The manipulations including a task to describe or rate the importance of two kinds of goals: selfish and prosocial (Frimer, Schaefer, & Oakes, 2014), and semantic prime (Shariff & Norenzayan, 2007). Prosociality is measured by comparing the importance of selfish and prosocial goals (Frimer, Schaefer, & Oakes, 2014). We found that God prime has divergent effects on prosociality: increases actor's prosociality, but decreases agent's prosociality. It suggests that effect of thought about God depends on how our self-perspective is. This finding is an important consideration in designing behavior intervention methods to promote prosocial behavior.

34229   09:30-10:00 | Room: 503 (5F)

The Prevalence of Depression among First-Year Health Sciences Students at Thammasat University

Piyanud Chompookard, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand
Amaraporn Surakarn, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand
Ujsara Prasertsin, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

This study aims to find out the prevalence of depression in first-year health sciences students at Thammasat University, Thailand. The study is a cross-sectional descriptive (Survey Research). 248 first-year students are recruited from 6 faculties including the Faculty of Medicine, the Faculty of Dentistry, the Faculty of Pharmacy, the Faculty of Nursing, the Faculty of Allied Health Science, and the Faculty of Public Health. There are 2 phases in this study; a survey and an in-depth interview. The survey consists of 2 parts including personal information and questions of Thai version of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAM-D). Students who score higher than 10 in the HAM-D are at the risk of having depression. Thereafter, qualitative study is used to examine students at risk by an in-depth interview. The research findings can lead to a better understanding of depression among first-year health sciences students. Furthermore, they are useful in creating an intervention program to improve treatment of depression in the next study.

34592   10:00-10:30 | Room: 503 (5F)

Predictive Factors of Familial Physical Abuse

Rebecca N Foster, Brigham Young University – Hawaii, USA
Leslie Silva, Brigham Young University – Hawaii, USA
Ronald Mellado Miller, Brigham Young University – Hawaii, USA

The current study addresses the relationship between family stressors, family background, and family quality and familial physical abuse. Past research found a correlation between high family stress, and intrafamilial physical abuse (Wind and Silvern, 1994). Based on data of 5097 participants from the Relate assessment, the current study uses a multiple linear regression to analyze the relationship between these factors and familial physical abuse. Results from this current study on Family Stress found a relationship between Family Stress, depression, and self-esteem. When controlled for separately, Family Stress and abuse each predicted a relationship to trauma symptoms. Results from the current study show a significant relationship between familial physical abuse and family stressors $p < 0.01$. Springer, Sheridan, Kuo, and Carnes (2004) found that when family background was controlled for, childhood physical abuse affected respondents, who reported poorer physical and mental health by 90%, compared to the rest of the sample. Results from the current study show that there is a significant relationship between family background and familial physical abuse $p < 0.01$. Additional results of the current study show a significant relationship between family quality and familial physical abuse $p < 0.01$. Furthermore, the current study indicates no significant relationship between physical abuse and gender $p > 0.05$, despite previous studies that support this hypothesis (Gayer-Anderson et al., 2015; Prince-Wolf, 2015). These findings could help improve psychological intervention treatments for victims of familial physical abuse by recognizing variables that are predictive of this kind of abuse.

Saturday Session I

09:00-10:30 | Room: 505 (5F)

35487   09:00-09:30 | Room: 505 (5F)

Development and Initial Psychometrics of the Domestic Gender Role Implicit Association Test
Yu-Ling Lan, National Dong Hwa University, Taiwan

The purposes of this study were to develop the Domestic Gender Role Implicit Association Test (DGR IAT), a new implicit measure for assessing Taiwanese people's implicit gender stereotypes toward domestic labor, and to examine its psychometric properties. In Study 1, 92 Taiwanese adults were recruited to rate 60 household activities (e.g., doing laundry) on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (strongly related to males) to 5 (strongly related to females). The results of this study suggested a sample of genderized household tasks for developing the DGR IAT. In Study 2, another 149 Taiwanese adults (including 99 Generation Y students and 50 Baby Boomers) were recruited to examine the psychometric properties of the DGR IAT. To counterbalance the order effects of the DGR IAT, half of the participants took the stereotype-compatible version of the DGR IAT, whereas others took the stereotype-noncompatible version of the DGR IAT. Significant IAT effects of the DGR IAT revealed that the DGR IAT was a valid instrument for assessing implicit gender stereotypes toward domestic labor. The split-half reliability coefficient of the DGR IAT was above .7 only when assessing the Baby Boomers by the stereotype-compatible version of the DGR IAT. As a newly developed instrument, the DGR IAT demonstrates good validity and needs further modification to improve its reliability.

34016   09:30-10:00 | Room: 505 (5F)

The Effect of Adversity Quotient Training Program on Stress of High School Students in Bangkok
Unchalika Prakaew, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand
Chanya Leesattrupai, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

The objectives of this research were to develop Adversity training program and examine the effect of Adversity quotient on stress of High school students in Bangkok. The participants were 90 high school students in Bangkok, Thailand. Research instruments included: 1) The Perceived Stress Scale; 2) The Adversity Quotient skill scale; 3) The Adversity Quotient training program. The participants were divided into two conditions, the control group and the experiment group (AQ training group) would join Adversity Quotient training program. The results have found that: 1) After receiving the Adversity Quotient training for 6 weeks, the participants in experiment group had significantly higher Adversity Quotient level, while the control group showed no difference. 2) The participants with high level of Adversity Quotient had significantly lower stress; this result implied that Adversity quotient could reduce stress in high school students.

34015   10:00-10:30 | Room: 505 (5F)

Effect of Psychological and Social Factors on Active Aging among Middle Adulthood in Bangkok
Awassadha Jongudomsuk, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand
Chanya Leesattrupai, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

The purposes of this research were: 1) to examine the level of Active Aging among middle adulthood in Bangkok; 2) to examine the relationship between psychological and social factors (attitude towards Active Aging, internal locus of control, the knowledge about Active Aging, social support, and getting information through online Social media) on Active Aging among middle adulthood in Bangkok; 3) to examine the effect of psychological and social factors that could predict Active Aging among middle adulthood in Bangkok. This research was conducted on 460 middle adulthood aged between 45 and 55 years in Bangkok, Thailand. Research instruments included a demographic data, the Active Aging questionnaire, attitude towards Active Aging questionnaire, internal locus of control questionnaire, the knowledge about Active Aging questionnaire, social support questionnaire and getting information through online Social media by using Internet questionnaire. The results found that: 1) Health, participation and security rate of the overall Active Aging were at high level; 2) Psychological and social factors were positively correlated with Active Aging; 3) Psychological and social factors could predict Active Aging among middle adulthood in Bangkok.

Saturday Session I
09:00-10:30 | Room: 506 (5F)

Saturday Session I: 09:00-10:30
Room: 506 (5F)
General Psychology
Session Chair: Lucia Voni Pebriani

33802   09:00-09:30 | Room: 506 (5F)

Development of Positive Youth Development Indicators in the Context of Thai Adolescents

Kaninthorn Lokhum, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand
Sittipong Wattananonsakul, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

Research on the positive youth development (PYD) has been widely studied, based on the positive youth development model (Lerner, 2005). The objectives of this study were to develop and validate a scale for measuring the positive youth development of Thai adolescents. There was full form measurement for grades 10 to 12. Data were collected from 400 high school students, ranging in age from 16 to 18 years (M = 17.2, SD = 0.81), in Bangkok, Thailand. The PYD scale was developed through a two-phase process. The first phase involved the generation of an item pool and the second a validation of the psychometric properties of the PYD scale in Thai version. Factor analysis was employed for study the dimensions of PYD. Factor analysis demonstrated that items loaded on 6 specific dimensions consists of competence, confidence, connection, character, caring and contribution. Results showed that a six-factor model of PYD had a better overall fit to the empirical data. The results were consistent with previous researches in term of the indicators. These indicators should be utilized in further developmental strengthening program for students. Findings of this study are discussed and limitation.

34735   09:30-10:00 | Room: 506 (5F)

Survey about Identity Status in Indonesian Adolescence

Lucia Voni Pebriani, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia
Laila Qodariah, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia

Adolescence is a period when teenagers ask themselves "Who am I?" and "What is different about me?" There are many roles which teenagers may explore. In Indonesia, there are a lot of problems in adolescence that emerge during the process of searching the identity in each role. Yet, research about identity status of adolescence in Indonesia is only a few. Through this research. parents, teachers, and general society may know about the identity status of adolescence in Indonesia. This research was conducted to 156 teenagers, 10–21 years old, in Bandung and Sumedang, using survey as the research method. There are Identity Status proposed by James Marchia that highlighted in 2 situations: 1) crisis that happen in adolescence; and 2) how they take commitment to get through the crisis. From those situation, Marchia stated four Identity Statuses, which are diffused, moratorium, foreclosured, and achieved. The results show that the diffused identity status is most significant in political (68%) and least significant in religious (1%). The moratorium identity status is most significant in personality (47%) and least significant in gender (4%). The foreclosured identity status is most significant in vocational (21%). It is least significant in relationship (4%). The achieved identity status is most significant in religious (71%) and least significant in political (5%). Further research can be continued by comparing the data in Indonesia and former research in another country.

34549   10:00-10:30 | Room: 506 (5F)

Changes in Social Identity Influence Self Perception (Case Studies on Entertainers)

Mellissa Grace, University of Indonesia, Indonesia
Monty P. Satiadarma, Tarumanagara University, Indonesia

Individual self-perception is influenced by a) how a person perceives the self, and b) how a person accepts social perception on him or her. Social perception toward a person is influenced by the social attributes given on the individual. Numbers of entertainers obtain their social attributes based on the role they normally and mostly play during public entertainment, and these roles gradually may create social identities on the person. Various actors, actresses, singers and other entertainers experience such condition. In the 1990s, Indonesian television programs for children included entertainment programs being conducted by numbers of children and young adolescents. Some of them remain as entertainers as they grow older into adults, some of them turn to be masters of ceremony or presenters, others are withdrawn from their entertainment activities. This research explores how these entertainers change or retain their self-perception as they change from children and adolescent to adults. Financial issues and social recognition may influence their behavior while previously being entertainers and as they retain their roles, but other issues may strongly influence their self-perception as they have been withdrawn as public figures. Such condition may change their social identities. This qualitative research is based on depth interview on some public entertainers of Indonesian television.

Saturday Session I
09:00-10:30 | Room: Prokofiev (2F)

34653   09:00-09:30 | Room: Prokofiev (2F)

A Structural Model of Parenting Styles, Morality, Coping Styles and Psychological Well-Being of University Students in Hong Kong

Man-Tak Leung, Hong Kong Shue Yan University, Hong Kong
Hiu-Ching Tsang, Hong Kong Shue Yan University, Hong Kong

The main purpose of this study is to explore the constructs between parenting styles, morality, coping styles and psychological well-being. The study was conducted as a survey among a convenient sample of 209 undergraduates (127 females and 82 males) in Hong Kong, aged 19–24. A model predicting parenting styles and morality affecting individuals' psychological well-being through the mediating effect of coping styles was examined. The results show that authoritative parenting and conventional morality leads to decrease self-blame coping styles and be beneficial for individual's psychological well-being. And, authoritarian parenting surprisingly leads to planning coping which is a positive coping style for dealing with daily difficulties. Besides, it is also found that nowadays permissive parenting seems to be the most dominated parenting style in Hong Kong as it can provide freedom, autonomy and democracy for children. Additionally, the results imply that higher level of morality might lead to more favorable behaviors such as non-aggressive behaviors in stressful and difficult situations which further lead to higher level of happiness. The study's implication is to enhance and empower parents and educators on the understanding, within psychological context of developments, such as coping styles and psychological well-being of undergraduates, and to highlight the importance of morality and coping styles research.

34872   09:30-10:00 | Room: Prokofiev (2F)

From Theory to Practice: Exploring the Utility of Needs Assessment Scale to College Samples Having Academic and Non-Academic Problems

Ryan Dale Elnar, University of Mindanao, The Philippines

The epitome of any scale that measures personal needs is to test its efficacy to the users. Thus, this research explores the utility of a needs assessment scale among college students having academic and non-academic problems. To attain its validity and reliability for use, the scale utilizes a college sample to create a model of students' needs which comprises the initial six broad facets: family attachment, career exploration, self-management, spiritual enrichment, affective integration, and personal autonomy. Further validation (i.e. CFA, EFA, regression analyses) process proved that the one-factor-six-dimensional model is a highly valid and reliable instrument. Finally, the scale has strong capability to diagnose students' personal and academic problems affecting their college life in conjunction with other measures.

33998   10:00-10:30 | Room: Prokofiev (2F)

Effectiveness of School-Based Smoking Prevention Program with Lower Secondary School Students

Sittipong Wattananonsakul, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

This research has the following objectives: 1) to study the effects of the preventive program on protective outcomes and the intention to smoke among lower secondary school students, 2) to study the mediating role of protective factors in the relationship between the prevention program and smoking intention, and 3) to assess effectiveness of school-based smoking prevention program. The school-based smoking prevention program is based on a previous model of the intention to smoke among youth. It combines four concepts; rationale, development, social norms, and social reinforcement. The program consisted of eight activities for skill learning which were divided into three sections: the development of knowledge about tobacco and other illicit substances, enhancing social skills, and improving intrapersonal skills. A pretest-posttest control group design was applied to this study. The effectiveness of school-based prevention program was tested with three hundred secondary school students divided into an experimental and a control group. The findings indicated that the preventive program was negatively correlated with the intention to smoke among the students indirectly through the protective factor. To achieve the objectives of this study, the effectiveness of the program should include fifteen or more sessions over the course of a year, using the social influence model and interactive delivery methods. Overall, these results support the use of a smoking prevention strategy that focuses on the psychosocial factors promoting by teaching students the basic skills required to avoid the onset of cigarette smoking.

Saturday Session I

10:45-12:45 | Room: 501 (5F)

34442   10:45-11:15 | Room: 501 (5F)
The Absolute Totality of Conditions and Quantum: The Problem of Metaphysics in the Critique of Pure Reason
Kazuhiko Yamamoto, Kyushu University, Japan

Kant's metaphysics which says that the absolute whole of magnitude has nothing to do with any possible experience presses him to think of a thing in itself, which is merely intelligible. The difficulty is related to the issue of the absolute totality of series of conditions in connection with the issue of the absolute magnitude of the series in the world of sense, which looms as the antinomy of pure reasons. Is it possible to solve this problem, in such a way that we can comprehend transcendental aesthetics and the world-whole through empirical intuition and synthesis in accordance with experience or possible experience? Our transcendental analytic, grounded on the law of nature, has shown that: 1) the absolute unity of the thinking subject and the absolutely unconditioned in a series of given conditions signify nullity in space-time quantum; and 2) a being of all beings signifies space-time itself quantum, suggesting that the understanding can never accomplish a priori anything more than to anticipate an object of experience or possible experience, and, since that which is not appearance itself cannot be an object of experience or possible experience, it can never overstep the limits of sensibility, within which alone objects in themselves are given to us. The concept of another possible understanding, either one that would intuit itself, or one that, while possessing a sensible intuition, would possess one of a different kind than one grounded in space and time seems to be homogeneous with Kant's thing in itself.

33943   11:15-11:45 | Room: 501 (5F)
Heidegger's Ambivalence: French Enlightenment and Heidegger on Modern Technology, and Biohacking
Jamil Matalam, Ateneo de Davao University, The Philippines

In this paper I examine Martin Heidegger's position concerning modern technology in terms of the opposing pessimist and optimist views about modern technology. I argue that Heidegger is ambivalent about it; he sees the danger in modern technology, does not condemn it, but nevertheless has some optimism concerning modern technology. I first briefly explain the meaning of the pessimistic and optimistic views to clarify the question I raise in this paper. I then make a discussion of the French Enlightenment views on modern technology as representing the optimistic view. After which, I discuss Heidegger's phenomenology of modern technology. I end with a discussion of Heidegger's ambivalence concerning modern technology and conclude by pointing out that contemporary biohacking and its alliance with transhumanism as a possible frontier for the further questioning concerning modern technology.

34576   11:45-12:15 | Room: 501 (5F)
Crucible, Catalyst, Convergence: The Emerging Global Metanarrative and the Culmination of Technological Civilization
James Clement van Pelt, Yale University, USA

A metanarrative is a source document that unites the stories of a people within an all-encompassing narrative that provides an inspiring, orienting account of their origin, purpose, and destiny. Examples include the Hebrew Bible, Homer's Odyssey, Vergil's Aeneid, and Japan's Shinto mythos. The emerging global civilization brings with it the opening for a metanarrative to bind together Earth's peoples and cultures. As the enormity of climate change dawns on humanity and overwhelms our capacity for denial, the structure of such a source document begins to take form. The "Big History" of technological civilization can be understood as a progression from primeval origins toward an imminent culmination. Within that progression, climate change is the most extensive of numerous planetary threats resulting from unsustainable human activity, all now converging into a single Mega-Threat. How humanity passes through this crucible will determine Earth's destiny: either the next evolutionary bottleneck and the sixth mass extinction, or a transition to a sustainable planetary civilization united by a common purpose. That purpose is to move beyond exploitative interspecies competition by redefining the concept of species in ways that establish humanity as the protector of Earth and the guiding, caring intelligence of livingkind. To enable humanity to grasp this decisive choice, a fresh, compelling planetary metanarrative is emerging from multiple sources, through which civilization can fully comprehend what is at stake given either outcome: either cataclysmic collapse into an interminable dark age, or "a new heaven and a new Earth".

33749   12:15-12:45 | Room: 501 (5F)
Identity in The Times of Big Data
Sabine Thuermel, Technische Universitaet Muenchen, Germany

Our personal and social identity is both enhanced and challenged by life-logging, i.e. by recording and storing data generated by our own behavioral activities. Life-logging provides us with a data-driven extension to our memory and our cognitive abilities. In a second step the logged data need to be organized and curated. Due to the huge amount of data this has to be done automatically: Big Data systems may be employed to construct a quantified self-image. It must be noted that the digital self does not simply mirror our behavioral identity but influences strongly how we perceive ourselves. Our personal and social identity is enriched by this information: Quantifed Self systems provide the users with novel forms of self-knowledge and new ways of self-optimization. If the behavioral data is compared with ideal quantified self images or with data provided by others (Quantified US), digital life-logging may lead to the leveling, normalization and standardization of personal and group behavior. Thus, the governance embedded in these systems may restrict the autonomy of the participants and even impose an opaque guidance. Data power is exercised. Therefore a responsible innovation process guiding the modeling and employment of such systems is essential. The presentation will outline how such a responsible social engineering approach in the field of proactive health systems could look like. It will elaborate on the impact Big Data has on personal and social identity in this context.

Saturday Session II
10:45-12:15 | Room: 503 (5F)

Saturday Session II: 10:45-12:15
Room: 503 (5F)
Ethics: Medical Ethics
Session Chair: Sylvester Chima

34441   10:45-11:15 | Room: 503 (5F)
Self-Direction, Psychological Illness, and Limitations on Medical Informed Consent
Kelsey Gipe, University of Maryland, USA

Medical professionals and policymakers are tasked with a unique set of moral imperatives: to not only look after patients and populations in terms of straightforward biophysical health, but to do so in a way that protects the vulnerable, demonstrates respect for personal autonomy, and accords with varied conceptions of subjective well-being and what makes a life worth living. One of the best tools at our disposal to safeguard patients, research subjects, and other vulnerable populations against exploitation is that of genuine informed consent. It is important that such individuals are able to make decisions rationally, on the basis of adequate information, and in line with their own values and personal identities. This provides protection from the unduly paternalistic. But is informed consent a panacea for protecting the vulnerable? This question is especially salient in regard to placing appropriate constraints on physician-assisted dying. Many bioethicists hold that we should allow physician-assisted death for terminally ill patients who find themselves in excruciating and intractable physical pain. However, whether or not physician-assisted death should be allowed to relieve unremitting, debilitating psychological pain is far more controversial. This is largely due to the potential challenge posed by psychological illness to the possibility of rational informed consent. Recently, a physically healthy 24-year-old Belgian woman named Emily was granted medical assistance to end her life on the basis of unbearable psychological suffering. I argue that our current end-of-life clinical practice rationally commits physicians to aid in dying patients like Emily who experience severe and unremitting psychological suffering.

33647   11:15-11:45 | Room: 503 (5F)
Legal Identity and the Process of Obtaining Informed Consent for Medical Treatment
Martien Snellen, Mercy Hospital for Women, Melbourne, Australia
Geoff Thompson, Monash University, Australia.
Neill Murdoch, QC Victorian Bar, Melbourne, Australia

The legal person is a physical body that has rights and duties on one hand and certain behaviors and capability on the other. Both clinicians and patients are legal persons. When decisions need to be made regarding medical treatments that may impact both positively and adversely upon a person's physical and mental state there is now a philosophical, ethical and legal requirement that they be advised fully so that they are empowered to make knowledgeable decisions on their own behalf. Informed consent for medical treatment is considered to be given when a patient agrees to a proposed treatment based on their participation in a risk: benefit analysis. This requires that a patient acting autonomously must be competent to understand and decide for themselves, be free of any third party coercion and be provided with all the relevant facts to make a decision. The relevant facts need to include disclosure of the expected outcome of non-treatment, the risks involved of the proposed treatment and the expected benefit, and the risks and benefits of any alternative treatment. However, in some circumstances a person with legal identity (a pregnant woman) may need to make decisions that impact on another being (her foetus) that whilst being an entity may not be considered in certain jurisdictions to have a legal identity. This presentation will explore the relevant philosophical, ethical and legal principles involved in the process of obtaining informed consent for medical treatment.

35763   11:45-12:15 | Room: 503 (5F)
Understanding and Practice of Informed Consent by Professional Nurses in South Africa: An Empirical Study
Sylvester Chima, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

Introduction: Informed consent (IC) is a legal and ethical doctrine, constitutionally protected in South Africa through rights to bodily integrity, privacy and self-determination. The National Health Act 2003 codified requirements for IC; stipulating that healthcare professionals (HCPs) must inform patients about diagnosis, treatment risks, benefits, options, and right of refusal. However, multicultural societies are challenged by problems of poverty, education, language, and cultural ethos, which may impact on IC practice. Methods: This was a cross-sectional quantitative study using semi-structured questionnaires conducted at randomly selected public hospitals in Durban city. Data, analysed with SPSS, used descriptive statistics and chi-squared tests to compare results between nurses, doctors and patients. The study was approved by local RECs and IC was obtained from all participants. Results: Three hundred fifty-five registered nurses completed the study. Majority female (92%), (1–41 years) professional experience. Information disclosed by nurses included diagnosis (77%); treatment options (68%); benefits (71%), risks (69%), recommended treatment (65%). Inconsistencies observed between nurses and patients included non-disclosure of right of refusal, treatment options and risks (25–41%). Nurses' knowledge of basic laws like age of consent was deficient, (30% accuracy). Conclusions: This study showed that professional nurses in South Africa are deficient in knowledge of local regulations regarding IC and would benefit from additional training in healthcare law and ethics. Barriers to IC include language, education, and workload. Provision of trained interpreters will minimize language barriers, reduce nurses' workload and improve overall quality of healthcare service delivery.

Saturday Session II

10:45-12:45 | Room: 505 (5F)

35063   10:45-11:15 | Room: 505 (5F)
Conformity and Obedience of Bantengan and Jaran Kencak in East Java
Fahyuni Baharuddin, 45 University of Surabaya, Indonesia
Prakrisno Satrio, 45 University of Surabaya, Indonesia

As a traditional culture and art, Bantengan in Trawas and Jaran Kencak in Lumajang, East Java is one of the diversity of Indonesian famous and exotic cultures. Although using animals as the name, they are very different in essence. Bantengan or Bull Dance is a performance art that combines elements of dance, physical exercise, music and mantra that very thick with magical feel, while the Jaran Kencak or Dancing Horse is a performance art that uses specially trained horses to dance and makeup with clothes and accessories that complete and sparkling. Both types of that traditional art are held communally, involving many people as dancer, musician and leader. Aiming to compare the effect of group on members of Bantengan and Jaran Kecak groups, particularly on conformity and obedience, this study involved groups of Jaran Kencak consisting of approximately 12 people and Bantengan consisting of approximately 25 people with their roles. This study shown that each member of the group Bantengan and Jaran Kencak simultaneously experiencing conformity and obedience, where conformity occur because they conform to group values and obedience because they must be obedient to the leader. Although some research on conformity and obedience has been done, but the role of conformity and obedience in the traditional cultural art of Indonesia are still limited in number and interesting to study. As a pilot study, this study only covers two districts in East Java and will be followed by a broader research scope to get better results.

34420   11:15-11:45 | Room: 505 (5F)
The Effect of Group Counseling Program for Developing Self-Efficacy and Adversity Quotient in Real Time Company
Jitsupang Jutavitaya, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand
Ungsinun Intarakamhang, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand
Ujsara Prasertsin, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

The objectives of this research were to develop self-efficacy and adversity quotient of employees in a real time company and to study the effectiveness of the group counseling program for developing self-efficacy and adversity quotient in real time company used before and after participating in the program. This was quasi-experimental research. The sample was a group of employees in a real time company and purposive selection method was used for selecting the willing participants. For the research process, simple random sampling method was used and samples were divided into experimental group and control group. There are 8 people consisted of 4 women and 4 men in each group. The total number of samples were 16 people. The experimental group participated in group counseling program for 10 sessions which was 1 hour 30 minutes to 2 hours at a time. The research tool is the developing self-efficacy and adversity quotient in real time company group counseling program and self-efficacy and adversity quotient test. T-test non-parametric was used to analyze the score. The result of this research showed that this group counseling program can be used to develop self-efficacy and adversity quotient and can be used to predict that self-efficacy varies directly as adversity quotient which can be applied to other researches in the same field in the future.

34401   11:45-12:15 | Room: 505 (5F)
Caregiver State of Mind and Role Performing of Counselors in Foster Homes
Papatcha Klamcharoen, Srinakharinwiroj University, Thailand
Ungsinun Intarakamhang, Behavioral Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand
Ujsara Prasertsin, Educational and Psychological Test Bureau, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

Nowadays, Thailand is facing problems in orphan care. There are huge numbers of children living in foster homes while less numbers of child caregivers. As researchers reviewed literatures, researcher found that there are many reasons that make this carrier had high rate turnover. The study was conducted to explore caregivers' experiences and perceptions of their work in foster home. The study provided how caregivers feel about their career and how they act as a counselor when they are working. Researcher uses qualitative research method to explain phenomenon. In-depth Interviewing and observation are also used as methods to get information. As Person-Centered Theory and Theory of Needs are humanistic counseling which are theories that talk about healthy human being's functioning, mode of living and goals of life, researcher use the theories to explain what happened in child caregivers' daily life and how they can be as a counselor for their colleagues. Researcher uses open-ended questions in interviewing with 6 child caregivers who have difference age of working. Results indicate that most child caregivers always act as a counselor when their colleagues have work and family problems. They always share their experiences to their colleagues to make them feel better when they faced the same problems. The study also found that child caregivers are proud to be as parents for children. They mentioned about having low income but they still want to work in long term. Researcher suggests the need for training and interventions to strengthen child caregivers' capacity to provide effective orphan care and to develop child caregivers' standard of living.

Saturday Session II
10:45-12:45 | Rooms: 505 & 506 (5F)

34273   12:15-12:45 | Room: 505 (5F)

Social Support of Thai Buddhist Elderly in the Suburban Area, Thailand

Prapaporn Manorath, Boromarajonani College of Nursing in Uttaradit, Thailand

This study was to examine the social support of Thai Buddhist elderly in the suburban area of, Ban Na-Plong, Tha-Sao, Muang, Uttaradit province, Thailand. The structure Interview schedules were used for collecting data from 80 Buddhist elderly, 60 years and above. Content validity testing by using experts and reliability testing by using Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient was at 0.82 .The interview guideline was used for those population. Quantitative data analysis were used, frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation.Thematic analysis was used for qualitative data. The results showed that overall of social support of the elders was at a high level (μ = 3.81, σ = 0.56). The highest score of dimension of social support was from a family (μ = 3.98, ó = 0.78)at a high level ,and the second ranking was from a community at a high level. (μ = 3.74, ó = 0.78).The lowest score of support was from a health service unit at a high level (μ = 3.69, ó = 0.79). Moreover, the elderly also need the supportive from the people around them and especially the basically elder health services and particularly health services for elderly in the community due to support them as frail age with health problems and moving to health service unit for promoting self esteem and quality of life Suggestion: Health authorities and relevant departments should accelerate the health service in line with the basic services and professional services that older people should be in the community or in the home visiting service.

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Saturday Session II: 10:45-12:45
Room: 506 (5F)
General Psychology
Session Chair: Unita Werdi Rahajeng

34700   10:45-11:15 | Room: 506 (5F)

The Relationship of Identity Status to Peer Relation during Adolescence

Laila Qodariah, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia
Lucia Voni Pebriani, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia

Who am I? These questions reflect the search for an identity. Identity is a self-portrait composed of many pieces, including these: the career; political; religious; relationship; achievement; sexual; ethnic; interests; personality; and physical identity. Adolescents search their cultures identity – experimenting with different roles and personalities. For adolescence peer approval becomes increasingly important. Peers play an important role in the development of individuals in all cultures. This study will focus on the relationship between identity status to peer relation in adolescence. The survey was conducted using James Marcia (1999) concept of four statuses of identity: identity diffusion, identity foreclosure, identity moratorium, and identity achievement. The sample was 156 participants from Bandung, West Java, Indonesia. Using correlational study, the result show that there is a significant correlation (r = 0.249) between peer relation with relationship identity. Meanwhile, for other identity they are not significantly correlate. Using descriptive analysis, the result show that adolescents who perceive that they have close relationship with their peers, they develop identity achievement in religious (71.14%), relationship (50.33%), sexual (78.52%), ethnic (62.41%), interest (53.69%), and physical (43.62%). One of good peer relation most important functions is to provide a source of information and comparison about the world outside the family. Adolescents receive feedback about their abilities from their peer group. They evaluate what they do in terms of whether it is better than, as good as, or worse than what other adolescents do.

33800   11:15-11:45 | Room: 506 (5F)

The Effect of Identity on Risk-Taking in Middle Adolescence: The Mediating Role of Positive Youth Development

Pimnapassara Hongjoy, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand
Sittipong Wattananonsakul, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

Researches on factors that can reduce risk-taking in adolescence have been widely studied. Ones of these factors are identity and Positive Youth Development (PYD) which are the key factors to successfully accomplish developmental tasks in adolescence. However, there has been little research on whether Positive Youth Development can serve as the mediator between identity and risk-taking. Therefore, based on Problem Behavior Theory (Jessor & Jessor, 1977) and Erikson's theory of psychosocial development (1968), this study aims to examine a) the direct effect of identity and PYD on risk-taking and b) the indirect effect of identity on risk-taking through Positive Youth Development. Self-report questionnaires were used to collect data from 405 high school students in the public schools in Bangkok, Thailand. The Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) was selected to analyze the tested model. The results reveal that identity and PYD have negative association with risk-taking. Moreover, there is the mediation effect between identity and risk-taking via PYD. The overall goodness-of-fit statistical analysis represents that the tested model of risk-taking is a good fit to the empirical data. Implications for decreasing risk-taking in middle adolescence along with limitations and suggestions for future research are discussed.

Saturday Session II

10:45-12:45 | Rooms: 506 (5F) & Prokofiev (2F)

34639   11:45-12:15 | Room: 506 (5F)

Mediating Role of Ethnic Identity on the Relationship between Ethnicity and Life Satisfaction among Indonesians Adolescents
Unita Werdi Rahajeng, Brawijaya University, Indonesia

Indonesia is known as a multi-ethnic and multicultural country then Javanese is the largest ethnic group among the population. Ethnicity and culture is an aspect which determine a person's identity. As another domain of identity, ethnic identity is a predictor of psychological well-being, including life satisfaction. Adolescent's life satisfaction is a subjective evaluation to specific domain that is family, peer, school, environment and self. This study explored the mediating role of ethnic identity on the relationship between ethnicity and life satisfaction. Participants-844 adolescents (mean age = 14,76 years old; 58,8% females)-classified into three groups based on their ethnicity: Javanese adolescent, mixed-Javanese adolescent and non-Javanese adolescent. Indonesian version of Multigroup Ethnic Identity Measure-Revised (MEIM-R) was used to identify adolescent's ethnic identity whereas Indonesian version of Multidimensional Students' Life Satisfaction Scale (MSLSS) was used to identify adolescent life satisfaction in some specific domains. The results showed that ethnicity predicted ethnic identity (p = 0.034) and were able to serve as a mediator of relationship between ethnicity and some specific domains of adolescent life satisfaction which were peer (p = 0.0500) and school (p = 0,0002). Ethnicity didn't have either direct or indirect role of adolescent life satisfaction in another specific domain i.e. family (p = 0.8684), environment (p = 0.0581) and self (p = 0.3040). Discussion and limitations of the study will be reviewed further in the article.

34553   12:15-12:45 | Room: 506 (5F)

Self-Esteem of Adolescents Living in Dorms: Cimahi, Indonesia
Siska Oktari, Padjadjaran University, Indonesia
Yohana Christina, Padjadjaran University, Indonesia
Ida Ayu Gede Sri Evita Sari, Padjadjaran University, Indonesia
Marisa F. Moeliono, Padjadjaran University, Indonesia

Self-esteem is the global evaluative dimension of self that began to develop since childhood and adolescence. Self-esteem is an evaluation made by individual to keep everything relating to him, which is expressed in an affirmative or negative attitudes, and to belief himself as capable, significant, successful and valuable. This study aims to describe self-esteem of adolescents who live in the islamic dorm and the factors that influence it. This study uses a mix methods by combining quantitative methods to measure self-esteem and qualitative methods to identify factors that affect self-esteem. Measurements were made against 39 adolescents (F=12 and M=27) who live in a dorm using the Sorensen self-esteem test. As many as 5 people are moderately low self-esteem and 34 people are severely low self-esteem. The interview was conducted to determine the factors that affect self-esteem in adolescents who live in the dorm. The factors of presence of friends in dorm which is considered more powerful make adolescents into having low self-esteem. The other factor is the attitude of the dormitory administrators that is unequal to all the boarders make adolescents feel that they are not too important among her or his other friends.

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Saturday Session II: 10:45-12:45
Room: Prokofiev (2F)
Mental Health
Session Chair: Simona Trifu

35641   10:45-11:15 | Room: Prokofiev (2F)

An Initial Development of the Thai Version of the Shortened Depression Scale (10 Item CES-D) among Thai Individuals with HIV
Panu Sahassanon, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
Kullaya Pisitsungkakarn, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
Nattasuda Taephant, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

With the increasing reports of HIV infection in Thailand, research endeavors on the topic have proliferated to alleviate mental health problems in individuals with such infection. The endeavors, however, are partially restricted by a lack of sound measurement instruments in relevant areas. The current study, therefore, aimed to develop a culturally-appropriate measure of depression, an emotional experience reported to impact both physical and psychological well-being of those with HIV infection. The Shortened Center for Epidemiologic Studies-Depression Scale (10 item CES-D), a well-recognized measure of depression, was translated into Thai. Item-Objective Congruence Index was examined prior to the Thai-version Shortened CES-D was administered to 102 HIV-infected individuals in the Bangkok and vicinity areas. Seventy-one males and thirty-one females, with the mean age of 35, participated in the study on a voluntary basis. The participants responded to the Shortened Thai version CES-D and two measures of antiviral medication adherence. Initial data suggested satisfactory psychometric properties of the Thai-version Shortened CES-D. Reliability analyses suggested satisfactory internal consistency, shown in the Corrected Item-Total Correlation (p < .05) and Cronbach's Alpha (α=0.81). Discriminant index was also satisfactory for all of the items (p < .001) and so was an eight-week test-retest reliability analysis (p < .01). Criterion validity was demonstrated as well. Discussions were made regarding the shortened Thai-version CES-D psychometric properties and its potential applications within the research and clinical contexts.

Saturday Session II

10:45-12:45 | Room: Prokofiev (2F)

35282   11:15-11:45 | Room: Prokofiev (2F)

Implementing Token Economy to Improve Life Skills on Schizophrenics Patients without Antipsychotic Medication

Annisa Prameswari Kesumaningrum, Tarumanagara University, Indonesia

Monty P. Satiadarma, Tarumanagara University, Indonesia

Denrich Suryadi, Tarumanagara University, Indonesia

A high number of schizophrenic patients who do not take antipsychotic medication causes the treatment of schizophrenia not optimal. The absence of antipsychotic medication makes the schizophrenic symptoms persist and very difficult to be treated by any kind of therapy that relates to cognition and affection. This research is aimed to know whether the application of token economy can improve the life-skills of the schizophrenic patients without antipsychotic medication. Token economy is an intervention program which uses token as reinforcement on changing the behavior. Participants of this research were 3 schizophrenic patients who do not take antipsychotic medication. The intervention was conducted for 20 days, and each day consisted of 3 sessions of observation. The life skills of the participants were being measured by Life Skills Profile which was designed to describe the life skills for mental illness patients. The life skills on this research consisted of 4 aspects which are self-care, bizzare, withdrawal, and antisocial. The data was analyzed by quantitative methods by comparing the mean score of the pretest and posttest, and by qualitative methods to describe the observation results. The results indicated that token economy is applicable to improve life skills of schizophrenic patients without antipsychotic medication. This research also found that self-care skill is the most improved aspects among other life skills aspects.

35286   11:45-12:15 | Room: Prokofiev (2F)

Identity Impairment in Schizophrenia Type III (Crown)

Simona Trifu, Carol Davila University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Romania

Eduard George Carp, Hospital for Psychiatry Sapunari, Romania

Antonia Ioana Trifu, Medical Military Institute of Bucharest, Romania

Arina Cipriana Trifu, Medical Military Institute of Bucharest, Romania

Hebephrenic Schizophrenia is a touchstone in terms of long-term case management, especially when it comes to acceptance by the patient's family of the lingering evolution and the disintegrative dimension of cognition and intellect. At the limit, the early onset of such form of schizophrenia is almost at the verge of disintegrative spectrum disorders from Pediatric Psychiatry. We would like to present a case of Hebephrenic Schizophrenia, with onset at the age of 13, on a background of high level intellectual and social functioning. The patient corresponds to type III Schizophrenia according to Crown's classification, the important characteristics are: disorganized speech and behavior, attention and cognitive deficits, the presence of an amalgam of symptoms, both positive and negative. Method:EEG, brain MRI, psychiatric interview, daily monitoring of the developments during treatment, life mapping, hetero-anamnesis, psychological tests, participation in occupational therapy and psycho-education during a prolonged hospitalization. Results: Investigation reveals organic structure abnormalities such as a leptomeningeal parasagittal left cyst with a diameter of 1 cm and a lipoma at the corpus callosum level. The patient showed a progression of deteriorative type of cognition and behavior, up to and loss of sphincter control, ceaseless imperative auditory hallucinations, voices dictating suicidal acts of bizarre motivations. Poor remission and treatment failure (leukopenia under clozapine, increased agitation under paliperidon). Conclusions: Antipsychotics influenced less productive dimension of the disease, with persistence phenomenology of formal thought, language and communication disorders (deficits in logical reasoning, approximations of words, persevering), along with regression and high levels of suggestibility.

34493   12:15-12:45 | Room: Prokofiev (2F)

Could Attractive Properties of MMORPGs be Implemented in Video Games Designed to Help People with Mental Health Problems?

Gabriel Thorens, University Hospitals of Geneva, Switzerland

Joel Billieux, Université Catholique de Louvain, Belgium

Pierre Megevand, University Hospitals of Geneva, Switzerland

Daniele Zullino, University Hospitals of Geneva, Switzerland

Stéphane Rothen, University Hospitals of Geneva, Switzerland

Sophia Achab, University Hospitals of Geneva, Switzerland

Yasser Khazaal, University Hospitals of Geneva, Switzerland

Studies on video game based treatments for mental health disorders suggest that these approaches have the potential to promote cognitive and behavioral changes as well as symptom relief. Massive multiplayer online role playing games (MMORPGs) such as World of Warcraft are amongst the most popular game played worldwide. Six core attractive mechanisms of MMORPGs: conditioning reward schemes, competition, social interactions, never ending games, appealing content and virtual aspect of games are central to the success of these games. If these mechanisms are primarily used for commercial purpose, the challenge is to implement them in video games for mental health. An example is using conditioning reward schemes in MMORPGs (i.e. leveling, virtual money) to promote the practice of a potentially unappealing but effective cognitive task (i.e. repetitive inhibition exercises to reduce impulsive behaviors) through the practice of a video game with virtual appealing rewards. The purpose is to make the task attractive enough to engage the users in a regular practice. Another example is using the social component of MMORPGs (i.e. guilds) to relate patients with specific problems (depression, social phobia) through peer support, positive feedback and the sense of belonging to a community. In conclusion, specific attractive properties of MMORPGs should be used in the development of video games for mental health.

Saturday Session III

13:45-15:15 | Room: 501 (5F)

Saturday Session III: 13:45-15:15
Room: 501 (5F)
Philosophy: Comparative Philosophy
Session Chair: Ashu Tiwari

IAFOR Scholarship Recipient
34860   13:45-14:15 | Room: 501 (5F)
Evolution of Insurance and Religious Philosophy: An Exploration
Ashu Tiwari, Indian Institute of Management, India
Venktesh Murthy, Indian Institute of Management, India

The most of the literature available in the domain of origin and history of Insurance starts from 4000 BC which is the period of development of Babylonian civilization, one of the oldest civilizations in the history of human race. The reason for frequent references to such time periods is that these time horizons have certain archeological evidence. The paper argues that the mechanism of protection is far older than archeological evidence and has its roots in various religions, however, away from economic orientation; they were governed by religious faith for collective survival. The concepts of collectivism, protection, mutual bearing, pooling, and temporal diversification of resources are discussed intensively in all religions however the process varies in terms of a strict adherence to faith to social laws of collective survival. The purpose of present paper is to explore the religious text and related scholarly literature to understand the relative position of various religious texts based on the proximity of forms and philosophies to the four concepts of protection, namely religious insurance, political insurance, mutual insurance and, institutional insurance. The study shows that The Vedic texts, The Avast and the Old Testaments are conceptually closer to the concept of Religious Insurance while Hindu epics are closer to Political Insurance concept and the Talmud, the Tripitaka and the New Testament are closure to the Mutual Insurance concept. The Quran is peculiar in the sense it has comprehensive system resembling Institutional Insurance but guided by strict religious laws.

34531   14:15-14:45 | Room: 501 (5F)
From M. Robespierre to N. Bonaparte: The Fade of Petit-Bourgeoise Utopia and Enlightenment Ideal
Dawei Bao, Renmin University of China, China

The transformations from the Jacobinism and Napoleon in the French revolution left numerous topics and historical materials for the research about political philosophy, especially for the research about the association between enlightenment and the political ideals in the revolution. The institutional design in the French revolution based on the concepts of democracy and liberty, though underwent the process of populist practice guided by M. Robespierre, still was concluded by Napoleon's dictatorship and legal order. The petit-bourgeois or sans-culottes once expected the egalitarian democracy adopted by the Jacobins and the Committee of Public Safety, finally still were limited by the severe social and economic crisis. While Napoleon's autocracy not only realized the vision of a legal order of rights, but also was taken by the bourgeois as the regime for modern civilization.Napoleon's empire centralized the political power for an effective state machine that can guarantee the safety of private property and capital, which also means the oppression upon the working class inevitably was intensified simultaneously. The triumph of Napoleon and the capitalist supported him, not only ended the political practice of enlightenment concepts, but also ended the radical punishment on corruption. The thesis of rescuing the revolution by moralizing the whole society finally became a petit-bourgeois utopia that never has been reached in the capitalist political practice.

34484   14:45-15:15 | Room: 501 (5F)
A Razor's Edge: For an Explanation on "Identity" In Timaeus
Ya Du, Renmin University of China, China

This paper intends to explain how "a razor's edge" in Katha-Upanishad inspires an understanding of "identity" in Timaeus. In Katha-Upanishad, a razor's edge was compared to an extremely sharp path to manifest Ātman, the ultimate eternal Being permeating over the universe and inner Self of individuals. It discloses the arduousness of self-knowing, also reveals that the approach to one's identification with the Ātman lies on a seemly impassable point. Nevertheless, difficulties could be owed to a relation between oneself and Time. Instead of leaning to the separation of past, present and future or indulging in restless flux of materials, the 'edge' implies a de-antagonistic situation where any presupposed divisions are not dissolved but involved in, meanwhile, people can struggle to recognize and reside in soul oneness among and over entire diverse appearances. In Timaeus, the unchanging self-sufficient Being is original, Time and celestial bodies in regular motions are images of Being. Identity, which maintains at a permanent present, accomplishes itself by incorporating a timeless essence and images within temporality. In Sophist, identity is "that which is in its being" suffusing all that is motionless and in a state of motion. Thus, for human beings whose nature is a concealment of the eternity of Being or the universal soul, the way of achieving at one's identity, of nourishing oneself in accord with the universal order, appears to be passing over the "edge", that entails an imitation of divinity and an internal whole residence at the permanent present.

Saturday Session III
13:45-14:45 | Rooms: 503 & 505 (5F)

Stuart D. B. Picken Grant and Scholarship Recipient
35254   13:45-14:15 | Room: 503 (5F)
National Identity and the Story of the Jewish Exile: A Narrative Reading of the Psalms of Ascents
Wen-Pin Leow, Singapore Bible College, Singapore

The seventh- and sixth-century BCE exiles of the northern and southern kingdoms of Israel and Judah by the Assyrians and Babylonians respectively were, identity-wise, a severely dislocating experience. This forced migration, and the sociological turmoil that accompanied it, caused a crisis of national identity as the exiles were forced to confront the apparent collapse of the traditional pillars of the Israelite narrative, such as the loss of their land and the destruction of the poignant symbol of the temple of YHWH in Jerusalem. After Cyrus the Great allowed the Jewish exiles to return to their homeland in the late sixth-century BCE, a renewed national narrative needed to be woven in order to make sense of this history of exile. But what tools could be used to weave such a narrative? The general consensus of the scholarly community is that the Psalms of Ascents (Psalms 120–134) are a product of this post-exilic era, demonstrate a high degree of literary unity and exhibit narrativity as a corpus. Building on these features, this paper studies the language of these psalms through a narratival lens to identity interpretative concepts frequently found within the corpus. The relationship between these concepts is then studied to see if and how they contribute to a coherent narratival worldview. The paper concludes that the Psalms of Ascents could have contributed to the shaping of a post-exilic national identity by contributing to the formation of new communal narratives.

34140   14:15-14:45 | Room: 503 (5F)
The Problem of Dualism: "Self" as Cultural Exaptation
Israel Salas, Autonomous University of Madrid (UAM), Spain

The concept of "Self" is strongly rooted in an ontological (mind/body) and epistemological (reality/fiction) dualism. This idea appears as the result of a succession of genetic predispositions emerged from a series of adaptations of cognitive structures in response to external stimuli. These structures themselves have lead us to interpret and represent the world in terms of binary opposites. This dualistic tendency, intensified by socio-cultural contexts, steer us toward an illusory perception of a conscious "Self" that separates us from the rest of the world as autonomous entities, as something different from external reality. However, this separation between the "Self" and the rest of the world is a so-called "fictional reality". The evolution of this characteristic feature of the human mind has been developed in parallel with the cultural progress, which suggests that human consciousness, and thus our conception of "Self", is not the same as that of our remote ancestors. This paper focuses on the idea that we are born with an innate tendency to interpret and represent our environments in opposite terms, i.e., in antinomies. This is in addition to our innate genetic predispositions for language, spatial perception and pattern recognition. This leads us not only to a false illusory perception of "Self", a false perception of identity, but also to a new methodology in science from which we are able to gain a new form of knowledge, a new judgment about man and life.

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34094   13:45-14:15 | Room: 505 (5F)
Investigating Relationships Between Emotional Experiences and Spontaneous Facial Actions
Shushi Namba, University of Hiroshima, Japan
Russell Kabir, University of Hiroshima, Japan
Makoto Miyatani, University of Hiroshima, Japan
Takashi Nakao, University of Hiroshima, Japan

Numerous studies have examined the relationships between facial actions and emotions in psychology. However, these have yet to provide an explanation for the specific spontaneous facial expressions that map onto emotional experiences without expressive intent (see Fernández-Dols & Crivelli, 2013). Moreover, previous studies indicated that each facial action coheres with specific emotional experiences or their function (e.g. Lewis, 2012). Therefore, our aim is to clarify the relationship between each spontaneous facial action as it corresponds to emotional experiences. We secretly recorded the spontaneous facial expressions of Japanese participants as they watched film clips that could evoke three different target emotions: surprise, amusement, disgust (Sato et al., 2007). Afterwards, the participants rated their emotional experiences via a self-reported questionnaire for six basic emotions (Ekman, 2003). Next, these spontaneous facial expressions were coded using the Facial Action Coding System (FACS: Ekman & Friesen, 1978) that has been often used to describe visible facial movements. As a result of a generalized estimating equation for logit regression, we corroborated each facial action that was present in the emotional experiences. For instance, the lid tighten action was positively predicted by not only disgust but also by happy experiences. The inner brow raiser was positively predicted by surprised experiences, but negatively predicted by fearful experiences. Taken together, this study revealed new evidence for the correspondence of each spontaneous facial action with internal states of emotion.

Saturday Session III
13:45-15:15 | Rooms: 505 & 506 (5F)

33845   14:15-14:45 | Room: 505 (5F)

Causal Relationship Model of Organizational Culture Performance: The Study of Mediating Role of Organization Trust and Organizational Commitment

Suppawat Khuthanapong, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand
Sittipong Wattananonsakul, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

The purposes of this study were to examine a relationship of perceived organizational support (POS) towards organizational culture performance as well as a mediating role of organizational trust and organizational commitment (OC) and to validate the causal relationship model of POS towards organizational culture performance based on the job performance theory (Albanese, 1981). The participants of this study were 400 employees of real estate business in Bangkok, Thailand. Self-report questionnaires were used for data collection. Also, the data were analyzed by using path analysis among these variables. The results revealed that the causal model was good fit to the empirical data. The organizational culture performance had positive association with POS, organizational trust and OC. Additionally, the POS had an indirect effect on organizational culture performance through organizational trust and OC. Implications of this finding are discussed and future course of research is suggested.

35676   14:45-15:15 | Room: 505 (5F)

The D2-R Test; Comparative Studies in Selective Attention Between French and Japanese Elderlies/Students

Yuko Yato, Ritsumeikan University, Japan
Shohei Hirose, Ritsumeikan University, Japan
Noriaki Tsuchida, Ritsumeikan University, Japan
Philippe Wallon, Université Paris 8, France
Claude Mesmin, Université Paris 8, France
Matthieu Jobert, Seldage SARL, France

This study aimed to apply the d2-R test to Japanese elderly people and university students, and to clarify the cultural differences in quality and quantity of selective attention by comparing the performances with French counterparts. The d2-R test is the revised version of the "d2 test of Brickenkamp" developed in Germany in the 1960s. It plays a prominent role in measuring subjects' concentration and attention. Despite its high degree of usability, the d2-R test is little known in Asia, including Japan. The test deserves to be introduced and standardized for clinical usage, as well as cultural comparative studies. The d2-R test was conducted for 72 Japanese elderly people (M:16, F:56, avg. 73.5 yrs.) and 86 French counterparts (M:12, F:74, avg.74.3 yrs.) in addition to 253 Japanese students (M:82, F:171, avg. 20.2 yrs.) and 164 French students (M:21, F:143, avg. 29.0yrs.). The following parameters of the d2-R test were calculated: 1) Processed Target Objects (PTO: the number of processed target objects) 2) Error of Omission (EO: the number of target objects not processed) 3) Error of Commission (EC: the number of non-target objects processed) and 4) Concentration Performance (CP: the number of crossed-out target objects minus the number of commission/omission errors). The results showed significant differences in all the parameters between French and Japanese participants. For instance, Japanese elderly and students obtained better score in PTO ($F_{(3, 571)}$=147.684, p<.000), meanwhile French participants performed better in EO ($F_{(3, 571)}$= 39.421, p<.000). The results were discussed from developmental and cultural points of view.

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Saturday Session III: 13:45-14:45
Room: 506 (5F)
Mental Health
Session Chair: Daniele Zullino

35529   13:45-14:15 | Room: 506 (5F)

Identity Loss and Cognitive Restructuration on Patients with Post-Traumatic Cerebral Disorder

Simona Trifu, Carol Davila University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Romania
Antonia Ioana Trifu, Medical Military Institute of Bucharest, Romania
Arina Cipriana Trifu, Medical Military Institute of Bucharest, Romania
Ionut Trifu, Atumed Network srl, Romania

Motivation: temporal-occipital contusion resulting intracerebral hematoma, having as a psychiatric symptomatology post-traumatic dementia, it is a challenge for any therapeutic team. For a positive result it is necessary to coordinate pharmacological and psychological intervention. Objectives: the differentiation and isolation of psychiatric symptoms of the neurological ones, in order to reduce the psychiatric manifestation, increasing global functioning and preventing the suicide risk. Hypothesis: psychiatric symptoms are directly related to the dimension of the intracerebral hematom, therefore the neurological medication is essential in psychiatric recovery. Cognitive, sensory and emotional permanent stimulation are an important part of rehabilitation process and will improve the therapeutic results by a better compliance and therapeutic alliance, also getting the insight over the issue. Results: following administration of medication – neurological and psychiatric – along with daily psychological intervention, the psychiatric symptoms are considerable reduced. Psychiatric sequelae post-traumatical are minor, fully integrated by the patient, global functionality are close to the one prior the head trauma. Conclusions: coordination and collaboration between pharmacological and psychological intervention was essential for rehabilitation of posttraumatic symptoms. Family and social support brings also an important contribution regarding post-hospitalization rehabilitation program.

Saturday Session III

13:45-15:15 | Rooms: 506 (5F) & Prokofiev (2F)

34575   14:15-14:45 | Room: 506 (5F)

Mainstream Movies to Train Diagnostic Criteria in Psychiatry – Really Effective?

Daniele Zullino, University Hospitals of Geneva, Switzerland
Gerard Calzada, University Hospitals of Geneva, Switzerland
Stéphane Rothen, University Hospitals of Geneva, Switzerland
Gabriel Thoresn, University Hospitals of Geneva, Switzerland
Sophia Achab, University Hospitals of Geneva, Switzerland
Stergios Tsartsalis, University Hospitals of Geneva, Switzerland
Julie Gasppz, University Hospitals of Geneva, Switzerland

Psychiatric diseases, treatments, institutions, and caregivers have been present in mainstream movies during all its history. There is an important literature discussing the accurate representation of psychiatric symptoms and diseases. While the movie industry has been blamed to misrepresent psychiatric patients for dramaturgic reasons, mainstream movies are nevertheless often also used in medical education. The present study was realized with the objective to test mainstream movies suitability for teaching diagnostic criteria of Substance Use Disorders. Methods: During an undergraduate course 20 students watched 7 mainstream movies depicting addictive disorders regarding different substances. At the end of each movie, students were invited to score the main character regarding the presence of DSM-5 criteria for the specific substance use disorder presented in the film. Students' scores were compared to those of an invited specialist (usually a senior physician). Results: Over the 7 substances, the concordance ranged from 64–91% regarding the presence of a specific criterion, and from 71–84% for the absence of a criterion. The movie depicting an alcohol addiction (*The Lost Weekend* by Billy Wilder) received the most concordant scores over all criteria (92% for the presence of a symptom), the movies of the other substances reaching concordances of 70–88%. Conclusions: In addition to be an inspiring and entertaining method, the use of selected mainstream movies is an effective mean to train the recognition diagnostic criteria for substance use disorders.

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Saturday Session III: 13:45-15:15
Room: Prokofiev (2F)
Mental Health
Session Chair: Ratri Nurwanti

35680   13:45-14:15 | Room: Prokofiev (2F)

An Initial Development of the Thai Version of the Social Anxiety Acceptance and Action Questionnaire (SA-AAQ) For Undergraduate Students

Kunpariya Siripanit, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
Kullaya Pisitsungkagarn, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

Adjustment to college transition can be challenging. The challenges could compromise the benefits undergraduates could obtain from college learning in various ways. The anxiety that the undergraduates experience upon their social interaction could be one of such challenges. Recently, attempts have been made to alleviate such anxiety referring to the framework of Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (Hayes, Strosahl, & Wilson, 1999). Relevant assessment measures based on this framework, however, is yet to exist within the Thai cultural context. The current study, hence, aims to develop a culturally-appropriate measure of psychological flexibility that helps inoculate individuals from social anxiety. The Social Anxiety – Acceptance and Action Questionnaire (MacKenzie & Kocovski, 2010) was translated into Thai. Item-Objective Congruence Index was found satisfactory prior to the Thai-version SA-AAQ was administered in 105 undergraduates from two large universities in Bangkok. Forty-nine male and fifty-six female undergraduates, with the mean of age of 20.21 years. Participants responded to the Thai version SA-AAQ and the measures of social anxiety (Brief Fear of Negative Evaluation Scale). Initial data suggested satisfactory psychometric properties of the Thai-version SA-AAQ. Reliability analyses suggested good internal consistency, shown in the Corrected Item-Total Correlation ($p < .05$) and Cronbach's Alpha. Discriminant index was also satisfactory ($p < .05$). Concurrent validity was demonstrated through the negative association between the score on the Thai version SA-AAQ and the on the measure social anxiety ($p < .001$). Discussions were made regarding the Thai-version SA-AAQ psychometric properties and its potential applications within the research and clinical contexts.

34710   14:15-14:45 | Room: Prokofiev (2F)

Too Cool for School: Ego Identity Status, Peer Conformity, and Risk Taking Behavior in Adolescence

Ratri Nurwanti, Brawijaya University, Indonesia

Adolescence inclination to engage in risky behavior predict further risk behavior in later developmental stage and cause negative consequences or even death. Individual differences and the tendencies to conform with peer group often linked to risk taking behavior in adolescence. Hence, this present study was designed to investigate the relation between ego identity status, conformity to peer group, and risk-taking behavior in adolescence. A total of 200 adolescents between 15 and 19 years old completed Extended Objective Measures-Ego Identity Status II (EOM-EIS II), Peer Conformity Vignettes, and Adolescence Risk Taking Questionnaire (ARQ). Multiple regression analysis showed that conformity and the achievement, moratorium, foreclosure, and diffusion identity statuses, yielded significant results and had different beta coefficient size in order to explain risk taking behavior in adolescence. Further explanations, implications, and limitations of this study will be discussed later.

Saturday Session III
13:45-15:15 | Room: Prokofiev (2F)

34554   14:45-15:15 | Room: Prokofiev (2F)
Taijin Kyofusho of Adolescents Living in a Dormitory
Yohana Christina, Padjadjaran University, Indonesia
Ida Ayu Gede Sri Evitasari, Padjadjaran University, Indonesia
Siska Oktari, Padjadjaran University, Indonesia
Marisa Fransiska Moeliono, Padjadjaran University, Indonesia

Taijin kyofusho is culture-related diagnostic of social anxiety, occurring primarily in Japanese. Taijin kyofusho is often characterized by social-evaluative concerns that are associated with the fear that the individual makes other people uncomfortable. The main aim of the present study was to describe taijin kyofusho symptoms (TKS) in adolescents who living in dormitory. We used descriptive method to analyze the result of the study. The sample included 39 adolescents (F=12 and M=27), aged 12 to 16 years. These adolescents were recruited from several dormitories in Cimahi, Indonesia. All participants completed a questionnaire that were used to measure TKS, and 3 of them with the highest score were given depth interview to determine the factors that influences TKS. The study illustrates TKS in adolescents who living in dormitory was more influenced by interdependent self-construal and authoritarian parenting style given by their parent since their childhood in order to force them not to do something that could embarrass the family.

Saturday Session IV
15:30-16:30 | Room: 501 & 503 (5F)

Saturday Session IV: 15:30-16:30
Room: 501 (5F)
Mental Health
Workshop Presentation

33695 | Room: 501 (5F)
Psychodynamic Psychotherapy for the Older Adult
Neil Jeyasingam, Western Sydney University, Australia

It has been claimed that older persons do not respond to dynamic psychotherapy. This was championed by no less than Freud, who wrote in 1905, "Near or above the age of fifty, the elasticity of mental processes, on which the treatment depends is, as a rule lacking – old people are no longer educable." Curiously, Freud made this statement at the age of 49. This workshop aims to equip the attendee with the latest evidence regarding dynamic psychotherapies, and how to adapt these to respond to the growing needs of the older population. Approximately 12% of persons over the age of 65 have a personality disorder, and there is no intervention that is able to respond to this disability apart from a psychodynamically informed approach. It will discuss case studies, fundamentals of psychotherapy, and provide opportunities to assist practitioners with broadening their existing clinical approaches to encompass the older adult. One does not need to be a psychologist or psychiatrist in order to grasp the fundamentals of responding to the unconscious – nor does one need to become a therapist in order to benefit from the theories of psychoanalysis. One of the greatest joys of psychotherapy is to listen to the stories of patients. What better stories could there be than with the older patient?

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Saturday Session IV: 15:30-16:30
Room: 503 (5F)
Religion
Workshop Presentation

34329 | Room: 503 (5F)
Compassionate Presence: Scientific, Religious, and Ethical Views & Practices
Rolf Nolasco, Providence Theological Seminary, Canada

Compassion plays a central role in the teachings of all world religions. Christianity, in particular, demonstrates its vitality through compassionate engagement with those suffering with Christ serving as a paradigm and source of motive power. These concrete acts of mercy and solidarity disclose God's intimate regard for the welfare of humanity. However, in the Western world, sustained acts of compassion have taken the back seat and discourse on beliefs occupied the center stage. Simply, "wanting to be right" dethrones "doing right" from its pivotal place as the true test of religion and spirituality. Inevitably, this has resulted in a famished religious imagination, intolerance, injustice, and other forms of inhumane practices. The purpose of the workshop is to reclaim compassion as the pulsating heartbeat of Christian theology sand praxis through the lenses of science, religion, and ethics. Weaving together these varied yet complementary hermeneutical perspectives offers a much more nuanced and comprehensive approach to compassion that is lacking in current literature and discourse. More importantly, this scholarly and practical endeavor offers faith communities or religious groups seeds of self-compassion, affiliative behaviors, and an opportunity to embody God's compassionate presence and response to a broken, suffering, and hurting world. Specifically, the workshop offers concrete compassion cultivation practices or training that will help nourish and sustain a life of compassion.

Saturday Session IV

15:30-16:30 | Room: 505 & 506 (5F)

Saturday Session IV: 15:30-16:30
Room: 505 (5F)
Philosophy: Philosophy & the Arts
Session Chair: Timothy Wayne Pollock

34935   15:30-16:00 | Room: 505 (5F)
Visible and Invisible Worlds – Research on the Ontology of Film
Wu-Tso Lin, Central Taiwan University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

A film is art just in case it qualifies as art on a good philosophical theory of art. It is a self-evident proposition that the philosophy of film is a branch of aesthetics within the discipline of philosophy that seeks to understand the most basic questions regarding film. This paper aims to study the philosophical ontology of film. We will find what the core concept and the essential substance of film is. Film originates from the mixing of various arts, including literature, painting, drama, dancing, architecture, sculpture, photography and music. By way of combining these arts, film forms its special character. We connect with film, our senses touching the surface of the light, sound and motion of film. This is the physical way in which we attempt to comprehend film. We have another way to understand the essence of film and this is via a philosophical approach, a metaphysical method to connect with film, and it is this approach we call the ontological method. We can understand the meaning of a film through this abstract way reflecting on what the real essence of film is. This paper will study and display the various philosophical dimensions of film, regarding it as ontology of film. We will consider previous film theory and indicate what parts belong to the integral nature of film.

35338   16:00-16:30 | Room: 505 (5F)
Hollywood Does Not Turn: What Film Can Teach Us about the Classic Trolley Car Dilemma
Timothy Wayne Pollock, Hagoromo University of International Studies, Japan

The Trolley Problem is a classic ethical dilemma where one must decide whether or not to sacrifice one person to save five. The problem and its many variants are used as a way to tease out various aspects of the competing claims deontologists and utilitarians make for how we should approach thinking about moral choices. The recent movies Cabin in the Woods and Snowpiercer both feature dramatic climaxes that hinge on variations of the Trolley Problem, but by doing so in the form of a dramatic narrative, they present it from what can best be described as the communitarian perspective. In the Western philosophical tradition, liberal philosophers from Kant to Rawls have argued for the primacy of human rights and autonomy, in a conception of human nature the philosopher Michael Sandel calls moral individualism. Powerful critiques of this view have come from communitarian thinkers like Alasdair MacIntyre and Michael Sandel, and also from researchers into moral psychology like Jonathan Haidt. As will be shown, a common point ties the two critiques together: The claim that liberal philosophers present a thin, unconvincing view of human nature, one that runs counter to our lived experiences as encumbered human beings. MacIntyre proposes the narrative construction of the self, an understanding of the self that incorporates one's history, memory and the roles one plays in various groups. This paper will explore how viewing the Trolley Problem from the communitarian perspective alters our reading of it, and whether it should.

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Saturday Session IV: 15:30-16:30
Room: 506 (5F)
Psychology & Education
Session Chair: Dian Putri Permatasari

34535   15:30-16:00 | Room: 506 (5F)
The Role of Identity Statuses on Freshman Students' Decision Making in Choosing Education Degree Program
Agustina, Tarumanagara University, Indonesia
Monty P. Satiadarma, Tarumanagara University, Indonesia

The development of a stable sense of self is considered to be one of the central tasks of human being. Erik Erikson (1902–1994) explained that during normative development, the influence of experimentation and exploration in personality and vocational roles became the important aspects in constructing individual identities (Santrock, 2007). Extending this theory, James Marcia proposed four identity statuses of psychological identity development, which are identity diffusion, identity foreclosure, identity moratorium, and identity achievement. Using this theory, Marcia explained that one's sense of identity is determined largely by crises (exploring choices) and commitments (Papalia & Feldman, 2012). It is believed that person with well-developed identity had experienced decision making period and committed to a certain choice (i.e. education degree program, occupation, sex-role orientation, and religious belief). Based on the well-known theory that adolescence is a period of identity formation, authors attempted to investigate how adolescents' identity statuses may influence their decision making, specifically in choosing education degree program. Hence, the importance of education degree program on one's future career. Furthermore, authors will also discuss the possible factors influencing adolescents' identity statuses and potential solutions to deal with issue of less developed identity statuses.

Saturday Session IV

15:30-16:30 | Room: 506 (5F) & Prokofiev (2F)

34550   16:00-16:30 | Room: 506 (5F)
Moral Identity and Academic Dishonesty among College Students: Moderating by Gender
Dian Putri Permatasari, Brawijaya University, Indonesia

Moral identity is a specific kind of identity that revolves around the moral aspects of one's self (Bergman, 2002). It acts as a self-regulatory mechanism that sets parameters for specific action that is moral. The present studies examined how moral identity related to students behavior of academic dishonesty, and its moderation by gender. Academic dishonesty can include unethical academic behaviors such as cheating, plagiarism, or lying for personal purpose. Ninety five college students completed self report of cheating (Lim & See, 2001) and Moral identity Questionnaire (MIQ) (Black & Reynolds, 2016). Hayes (2013) moderating analysis by process showed that Moral Identity (consist of moral self and moral integrity) and Academic dishonesty only correlated when moderated by gender. Moral self positively related to academic dishonesty, while moral integrity negatively correlated with academic dishonesty. Implications of the study are discussed, together with limitations and suggestions for future research.

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Saturday Session IV: 15:30-16:30
Room: Prokofiev (2F)
Qualitative/Quantitative Research in Any Other Area of Psychology
Session Chair: Stéphane Rothen

34548   15:30-16:00 | Room: Prokofiev (2F)
Factor Structure of the Cybersex Motives Questionnaire
Stéphane Rothen, University Hospitals of Geneva, Switzerland
Elisabeth Franc, Faculté de Psychologie et des Sciences de l'Éducation – UNIGE, Switzerland
Yasser Khazaal, University Hospitals of Geneva, Switzerland
Daniele Zullino, University Hospitals of Geneva, Switzerland

Cybersex activities are among the most frequent reason for Internet use, due among others to accessibility, affordability and anonymity. Motivations leading to addictive behaviors have studied previously regarding substance use and gambling, revealing regularly a three-factor model of consumption motives (enhancement, social and coping). The aim of this study was to validate an adapted version of the Gambling Motives Questionnaire (GMQ) for cybersex. Methods: In an online study including 191 subjects (71.7% males, median age 32), 24 items asked among others about sex, age, nationality, sexual orientation, time spent online on sexual websites, satisfaction about meetings on the internet, and frequency of sexual activity the last month and the 17-item GMQ adapted version. A principal component analysis (PCA) was performed. Results: Among the participants, 37.7% were in a relationship. The scree-test clearly suggested a three factor-solution. MAP test gave an ambiguous solution since 2 or 3 factors got very close values (0.0301 vs 0.0302). Explained variance was .47 for the 2-factors solution and .55 for the 3-factors solution. Particularly the items "to relax" and "it makes me feel good" loaded importantly on factor 1 (entertainment) and factor 2 (coping motives: escape). Discussion: The results suggest rather a 2-factor solution, contrasting with studies regarding substance use and gambling disorders. High loads on "to relax" and "it makes me feel good" may be due to fact that "to relax" could be an escape motive when subjects feel tense and be an entertainment motive in other contexts.

34480   16:00-16:30 | Room: Prokofiev (2F)
An Accurate Estimation Method for Abilities in Online Adaptive Testing Based on Item Response Theory
Hideo Hirose, Hiroshima Institute of Technology, Japan

Recently, universities in Japan, in particular, private universities, are inclined to accept a wide variety of students because the number of high school students is becoming smaller in contrast to the increase of the number of enrollment of students. In response to this situation, universities have been gradually providing pre-classes before enrollment, various levels of classes, or follow-up classes after regular classes. However, it becomes very difficult to serve adequate learning chances to each student because the distribution of students' skills is spreading like a uniform distribution. We may need many teaching assistants if exhaustive learning classes are required. Instead, we have developed new learning systems to assist classes, called the follow-up program systems, consisting of learning check testing, follow-up program testing, and collaborative work testing; they have been working successfully in Hiroshima Institute of Technology. In these online testing systems, we adopt the item response theory to evaluate students' learning skills fairly. Although students' abilities can be estimated accurately by using a large number of responses to tests, we can also obtain the estimates for the abilities accurately with the small number of responses to tests if we use a method proposed in this paper, the EM-type IRT. This can estimate the response values to the empty elements during the estimation process. The incomplete matrix can be modified to the complete matrix. We may expect that this makes the estimated ability values more reliable. This can lead us to reconfigure the class design in the early stages.

Saturday Featured Session

16:45-17:30 | Room: Prokofiev (2F)

34470

Life Changes, Identity Loss and Psychological Problems

Monty P. Satiadarma, Tarumanagara University, Indonesia

Life changes may not merely challenge people with transitional life issues, but also with changing identities. Identity issues correlate with various life aspects. Erik Erickson (1902–1994) explained that during normative development the influence of experimentation and exploration in personality and vocational roles became the important aspects in constructing individual identities (Santrock, 2007). Smart (2007) noted how the mind and brain of the individuals materialize into behavior and influence the identities of the individuals. Problems of losing identities start when people experience dramatic life changes such as losing their social relationships (for example, losing family members or their loved ones), their jobs or employment, and in general when they lose their sense of self, of self-worth (Alger, 2014). This presentation will discuss on issues of how people may lose their identities due to living conditions and various psychological problems they need to be aware of, besides it will discuss possible solution to deal with such condition.

Closing Session

17:30-18:00 | Room: Prokofiev (2F)

Closing remarks from members of the conference Organising Committee.

Virtual
Presentations

Virtual Presentations

34676

Personality Factors Assessing Emotional Intelligence and Creative-Potential as Predictors of Job Satisfaction among Managers in Karachi, Pakistan

Sonia Mairaj Ahmad, Bahria University Karachi Campus, Pakistan
Zainab Fottowat Zadeh, Bahria University Karachi Campus, Pakistan

Exploring emotional intelligence and creativity have become an absolute in today's organizations and personality dispositions for its study is a rare endeavor. The present study's aim was to find out whether emotional intelligence and creative potential are predictors of job satisfaction in managers working at the multinational corporations in Karachi, Pakistan. The purposive sampling technique based on whether the managers matched the required characteristics of the research was utilized. The Self Report Emotional Intelligence Scale (SREIS) (Schutte et al. 1998), Job Satisfaction scale (Phoebus Publishing Co. BPS Publishing Ltd, 1975) and the Creative Potential index (CP) utilizing the factors of Dominance, Social Boldness, Openness to Change, Perfectionism and Abstractedness (Cattell, Cattell & Cattell, 1993) were used for the study. The respondents of the study were 200 managers of age 30 years and above; with at least five years of job experience at the post of a manager. The regression analysis verify that Emotional Intelligence and Creative Potential are useful predictors of Job Satisfaction. The impact of Emotional Intelligence ($p<0.05$) and Creative Potential ($p<0.01$) are statistically significant. Further, regression analysis for the factors of both SREIS and CP report three factors as significant predictors for JS. The Social Boldness and Perfectionism factors for the 16PF as part of the CP index and the Managing Others Emotions factor from the SREIS relate positively to job satisfaction. The implications of the research signify the importance of personal dispositions and their influence on attitude towards work.

34315

Swami Vivekananda and Anna Hazare

Debarchana Chakrabarty, University of New England, Australia

This paper presents some intrinsic ways in which the life and work of Anna Hazare, the anti-corruption crusader of twenty-first century independent India, reflects the manifestation of certain aspects of the philosophy preached by the patriotic monk Swami Vivekananda in the late nineteenth century during colonialism. It further studies Vivekananda's and Hazare's perspectives on spirituality as well as the social and political dimensions of these two periods in the history of India. It also contrasts those aspects of Swami Vivekananda's philosophy that are represented in Hazare's work with those which are not.

33851

Brand Selection in Planned Purchasing: An Analysis of Asian User Behaviour

Toney Sebastian, Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, India
Pradeep G. Yammiyavar, Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, India
Stevan Jones, Procter & Gamble, Singapore

Consumers in planned purchasing undergo a significantly different decision making process compared to impulsive purchasing. Although several researchers have investigated consumer behavior of buying products from planned categories such as, organic products and halal products, researches in the area of selecting a specific brand within the category is limited. A pre-test was conducted among consumers across several Asian markets such as China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea and Thailand to understand factors influencing brand selection process in a planned purchase context. The pre-test used qualitative content analysis based approach, with a code sheet incorporating elements associated to purchase behavior, among over 100 consumers across the markets. Findings from the pre-test was used to formulate three hypotheses about factors influencing consumer's brand selection process. Firstly, family members and friends have higher level of influence than a branded consultant, secondly, an informative program about the product by an expert in the category has higher level of influence than a branded TV advertisement, and lastly, information provided on the package has higher level of influence than aesthetic appeal of the product. These hypotheses were tested and validated using an online survey among consumers from several Asian markets (predominantly India, Philippines and Singapore), with a base size of over 60. Statistical investigations were done using t-test with a p value of 0.05. The findings provides new knowledge in the area of consumer psychology, and are relevant for product designers and brand managers, who are designing and commercializing products in planned purchasing categories.

Conference Highlights: The Past 12 Months

Since 2009, IAFOR has welcomed university presidents, faculty deans, award-winning journalists, national politicians, government ministers, diplomats, charity leaders, think tank directors, documentary makers, movie directors, members of the armed forces, lawyers, doctors, jurists, artists, poets, writers, clergy, scientists, philosophers...

Top left: Did news coverage create the man or did the man create the news coverage? Professor Gary Swanson discusses the rise of Donald Trump at at The Asian Conference on Media & Mass Communication 2016 (MediAsia2016). Professor Swanson is the former Hansen Endowed Chair in Journalism and Distinguished Journalist-in-Residence at the University of Northern Colorado. He has received more than 75 awards for broadcast excellence including three EMMYs. **Top right:** Internationally recognised specialist in human rights, sexuality and culture Professor Baden Offord chairs a Featured Panel on Social Movements and Critical Pedagogy at The Asian Conference on Cultural Studies (ACCS2016).

Above left: Grand Prize Winner of the IAFOR Documentary Film Award 2016, *PLACEBO: ALT. RUSSIA* – a documentary which explores the alternative cultures that are present within Russia's major cities, directed by Charlie Targett-Adams and announced at The Asian Conference on Film & Documentary 2016 in Kobe, Japan. **Above right:** Speaking on contemporary issues in journalism, Professor Richard Roth of Northwestern University, USA, delivers his Keynote Presentation at The Asian Conference on Media & Mass Communication 2016 (MediAsia2016).

Below left: Silent film pianist Mie Yanashita prepares to perform an improvisational soundtrack to the film *What Made Her Do It?* after presenting on the same topic at The Asian Conference on Media & Mass Communication 2016 (MediAsia2016) in Kobe, Japan. She has accompanied more than 600 silent film screenings in Japan and throughout the world, and has played in the UK, Germany, Italy, Thailand, Korea, and Malaysia. **Below right:** The One String Suma Goto Preservation Society perform. The history of the single string version of the suma goto dates back to the 11th century. Played during the Sake Tasting Workshop at The Asian Conference on Language Learning 2016 (ACLL2016).

Above: IAFOR places great value on the local community and aims to ensure our delegates can experience Japan's culture through a packed and exciting programme of events. IAFOR conferences offer delegates a diverse, informative and thought-provoking range of activities and experiences, such as taiko drumming.

Below left: An image from the series *Life After Injury* by Ukrainian photojournalist Alexey Furman, Grand Prize Winner of the 2016 IAFOR Documentary Photography Award. "With this project I would like to raise awareness on a growing number of war veterans in Ukraine." Winners were announced at The European Conference on Media, Communication & Film (EuroMedia2016) in Brighton, England. The award's theme corresponds to the theme of the conference, which in 2016 was "justice". **Below right:** Traditional Awa Odori dance performance at ACAH/Librasia2016 in Kobe, Japan. The International Academic Forum is proud to be based in Japan, and we organise a number of events throughout the year that showcase the best of Japanese culture, ranging from the raw power of the taiko drums to the understated beauty of the tea ceremony, from martial arts demonstrations by world class masters to hands-on calligraphy workshops by university clubs and haiku workshops by leading poets.

Top left: John Nguyet Erni, Chair Professor in Humanities and Head of the Department of Humanities & Creative Writing at Hong Kong Baptist University, poses questions about new sovereignty, human rights and humanitarian discourse in a Keynote Presentation at The Asian Conference on Asian Studies (ACAS2016) entitled "Negotiating 'Refuge': Humanitarianism for the 'Included-outs'". Professor Erni has published widely on international and Asia-based cultural studies, human rights legal criticism, Chinese consumption of transnational culture, gender and sexuality in media culture, youth popular consumption in Hong Kong and Asia, and critical public health.

Top centre: At The Asian Conference on Cultural Studies (ACCS2016), Professor Koichi Iwabuchi chairs a Keynote Panel on social movements and critical pedagogy. Koichi Iwabuchi is Professor of Media and Cultural Studies and Director of the Monash Asia Institute in Monash University, Australia, and his main research interests are media and cultural globalisation, multicultural questions, mixed race and cultural citizenship in East Asian contexts.

Top right: Dr Amy Szarkowski delivers an interesting Featured Panel Presentation on disability and disability issues in Japan at The Asian Conference on Asian Studies (ACAS2016). Dr Szarkowski is a psychologist in the Deaf and Hard of Hearing Program at Boston Children's Hospital and an Instructor in the Department of Psychiatry at Harvard Medical School, USA.

Below left: Dr James McNally of the University of Michigan, USA, is Director of the NACDA Program on Aging, a data archive containing over 1,500 studies related to health and the aging lifecourse. As AGen2016 Featured Speaker & Conference Co-Chair, he delivers a Featured Presentation on the individual and societal benefits for caregivers to elderly family members. Professor McNally is is Vice-President of The International Academic Forum (IAFOR).

Below centre: Professor Jun Arima, of the Graduate School of Public Policies, University of Tokyo, Japan, gives a Keynote Presentation on the significance of the Paris Agreement in the history of climate negotiation, its major points and Japan's action, at The Asian Conference on Sustainability, Energy and the Environment (ACSEE2016).

Below right: As Keynote Speaker at The Asian Conference on Aging & Gerontology (AGen2016), Professor Hiroshi Ishida discusses social survey data sets and data-archiving activities in Japan and introduces the Social Science Japan Data Archive (SSJDA).
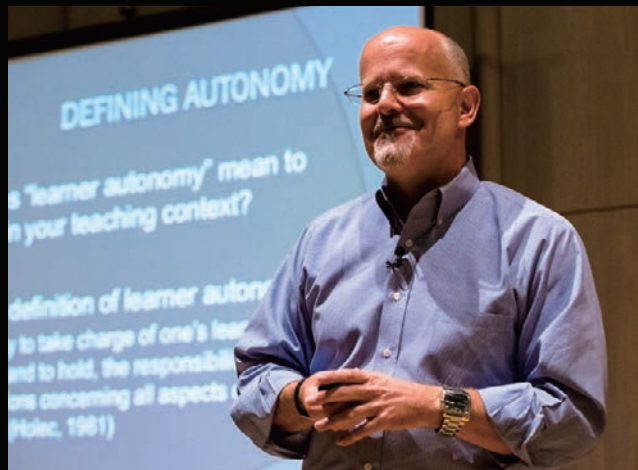
Top left: As a Keynote Speaker, Professor Stephen Ryan of Japan's Waseda University, lectures on "Diverging approaches and converging goals" at The Asian Conference on Language Learning (ACLL2016). **Top right:** In his Featured Presentation at the same conference, Richmond Stroupe of Soka University in Tokyo, Japan, discusses enhancing learner autonomy in Japan through teachers' professional development.

Above left: During the annual haiku workshop at The Asian Conference on Literature, Librarianship & Archival Science (LibrAsia2016), Hana Fujimoto of the Haiku International Association, Japan, gives a background and history to haiku and invites participants to write their own poems. **Above right:** Also at the LibrAsia2016 haiku workshop, Emiko Miyashita, a prominent haiku poet who is also a councillor for the Haiku International Association, reads world-famous haiku.

Bottom left: Lowell Sheppard, ACEID2016 Featured Speaker and Asia Pacific Director at HOPE International Development Agency, Japan, presents on the connection between education and social justice at The Asian Conference on Education & International Development (ACEID2016). **Bottom right:** Professor Myles Chilton, a member of the Department of English Language and Literature at Japan's Nihon University and ACAH2016 Plenary Speaker, explores justice and literature in the classroom by investigating the claim that teaching literature means teaching social justice.

Above left: At The IAFOR International Conference on the City (City2016), renowned critic and theorist Professor Bill Ashcroft of the University of New South Wales, Australia, gives a Keynote Presentation on the concept of the Transnation. **Above centre:** Alonso Carnicer, a news reporter at TV3, the Catalan Television channel, and Keynote Speaker at City2016, discusses his Catalan Television documentary, "Shanty towns, the forgotten city", which tells the story of impoverished settlements in Barcelona. **Above right:** Novelist, playwright and poet Gloria Montero, Global2016 Featured Speaker, delivers a talk entitled "Filling in the Lonely, Empty Places" at The IAFOR International Conference on Global Studies (Global2016).

Below left: Speaking on the dialectics of communication, Professor Svetlana Ter-Minasova of Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia, presents during the Plenary Session at The European Conference on Psychology and the Behavioral Sciences (ECP2016). **Below right:** Dr Eddie Bruce-Jones of Birkbeck College School of Law, University of London, UK, explores the tensions and possibilities inherent in interdisciplinary work at the junction of the legal, the social-scientific and the literary, in his Keynote Presentation at The European Conference on the Social Sciences (ECSS2016).

Bottom left: Dr Amy Azano, Keynote Speaker at The European Conference on Education (ECE2016), gives an animated presentation entitled "Leveraging Place and Moving Toward Glocalized Learning". **Bottom right:** At The European Conference on Language Learning (ECLL2016), Professor Jean-Marc Dewaele, Keynote Speaker, argues that these non-linguistic benefits of language learning are illustrations of multicompetence.

Above left: Professor Sanja Bahun of the University of Essex, UK, addresses the part played by the arts, and literary art in particular, in transitional societies, in a Keynote Presentation at The European Conference on Literature & Librarianship (LibEuro2016). **Above right:** In her role as ECAH2016 Keynote Speaker, Professor Anne Boddington of the College of Arts and Humanities, University of Brighton, UK, explores the idea of the "stained glass ceiling", by examining the challenge of achieving effective intersectionality through gender and ethnic inequalities.

Below left: Toshihiko Sakaguchi, EBMC2016 Keynote Speaker and Director-General of JETRO London, gives a talk entitled "Japanese Economy and Business Opportunities" during the Plenary Session of The European Business & Management Conference (EBMC2016). **Below right:** At The European Conference on Politics, Economics & Law (ECPEL2016), Professor Michael Clarke, Keynote Speaker and Former Director General of the Royal United Services Institute, discusses the way in which the essential rules of international politics were formed and those states and societies that shaped them.

Bottom left: In a Keynote Presentation on reducing fear, increasing confidence and reaching the students who think that learning is an ordeal, Ken Wilson, a teacher trainer, and published author of a large amount of ELT materials, outlines how some simple group and game activities can serve as confidence builders for students at The European Conference on Language Learning (ECLL2016). **Bottom right:** Jared Baxter, ECAH2016 Keynote Speaker and Vincent van Gogh researcher, presents on "Vincent van Gogh's Symbolist Art" at The European Conference on Arts & Humanities (ECAH2016).

Above left: Yukio Satoh gives his Keynote Presentation entitled "Shifting Strategic Balance and Asian Security" at The Asia-Pacific Conference on Security and International Relations 2016 (APSec2016). Former Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations and former ambassador of Japan to Australia and the Netherlands, Yukio Satoh is now based at the Japan Institute of International Affairs, Japan. **Above right:** Current President of the Asian Political and International Studies Association (APISA) Professor Brendan Howe welcomes delegates to the The Asia-Pacific Conference on Security and International Relations 2016 (APSec2016), held jointly with APISA's tenth annual congress in Osaka, Japan.

Below left: In a Keynote Presentation at The Asia-Pacific Conference on Security and International Relations 2016 (APSec2016), Professor Jun Arima, based at the Graduate School of Public Policy, University of Tokyo, Japan, speaks on Asia's energy outlook. Professor Arima was Director General of the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), London, UK, and Special Advisor on Global Environmental Affairs for the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) in Japan from 2011 to 2015. **Below right:** Keynote Speaker Xingzui Wang, Executive Vice President of the China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation, addresses delegates at the Plenary Session of The Asia-Pacific Conference on Security and International Relations 2016 (APSec2016) on fighting poverty in China.

Bottom left: Michael Alfant, President Emeritus of the American Chamber of Commerce in Japan and Group President and CEO of Fusions Systems Group, headquartered in Tokyo, listens attentively during the Plenary Session of the The Asian Business & Management Conference 2016 (ABMC2016) in Kobe, Japan.

Bottom right: At IAFOR's Kansai-based conferences the arts and culture of Japan are frequently showcased as part of the programme. Conference attendees at The Asian Conference on Technology in the Classroom 2016 (ACTC2016) had the opportunity to gain knowledge and practical experience in the art of the Japanese green tea ceremony, with an informative demonstration and workshop given by local artisans.

Above left: Addressing delegates at The Asian Conference on Education 2016 (ACE2016), Dr Peter McCagg gives a Keynote Presentation entitled "International Liberal Arts: Meeting Japan's Higher Education Needs in the Global and Digital Era". In his talk he identified dimensions of the university experience in Japan that can and need to be strengthened in order to create coherence and integrity in students' intellectual experiences. Dr McCagg is the Vice President for Academic Affairs of Akita International University, Japan.

Above right: In her Keynote Presentation, Professor Insung Jung of the International Christian University, Japan, examines the ways MOOCs are being used by individual learners and university systems, and their impact on access, quality and cost in higher education, at The Asian Conference on Society, Education and Technology 2016 (ACSET2016).

Below: Professor Grant Black (**below top left**), Vice-President of The International Academic Forum (IAFOR), chairs a Featured Symposium entitled "The Globalisation Process for University Education in Japan" at The Asian Conference on Education 2016 (ACE2016) in Kobe, Japan. The symposium aimed to integrate education theory and research with the context of long-term social processes in order to address policy reform and structural change in Japanese universities, and contributors included Dr Fumiko Kurihara of Chuo University (**below top middle**), Dr Maria Gabriela Schmidt of the University of Tsukuba (**below top right**), Dr Yasuo Nakatani of Hosei University (**below bottom left**), Dr Yukiko Mishina of the University of Tokyo, Japan (**below center middle**) and Dr Reiko Yamada of Doshisha University (**below bottom right**), all based in Japan.

In January 2017, The IAFOR Hawaii Conference Series 2017 was held at The Hawai'i Convention Center, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA, as two consecutive events on the themes of "East Meets West: Innovation and Discovery" and "Educating for Change".

Top left: Professor William G. Staples of the University of Kansas, USA, speaks on "Everyday Surveillance: A Case Study of Student Information Systems" at IICSSHawaii2017. Professor Staples is well known internationally for his work in the areas of social control and surveillance. **Top right:** In her Keynote Presentation at IICSEEHawaii2017, Dr Jaimey Hamilton Faris of the University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA, introduces the audience to the concept of "liquid archives". Her academic writing focuses on issues of global trade networks and systems, environmentalism and sustainability in contemporary art, especially in the Asia-Pacific context.

Below left: Featured Presenter Donna McIntire-Byrd discusses eco-diplomacy and water conservation at IICSEEHawaii2017. Donna McIntire-Byrd serves as Chief of the Energy & Sustainable Design Unit for the US Department of State Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations. **Below right:** In a Keynote Presentation, Dr Linda Furuto of the University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA, addresses the audience at IICEHawaii2017 on the topic of "Pacific Ethnomathematics: Navigating Ancient Wisdom and Modern Connections".

Bottom left: Professor Curtis Ho of the University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA, sits on a Featured Panel that explored how we educate for positive change, striking a balance between the need to challenge while also respect and preserve local and indigenous cultures and their languages, at IICEHawaii2017. **Bottom right:** In a Featured Presentation at IICTCHawaii2017, Dr Kristin Palmer discusses the use of open educational resources (OER) and massive open online courses (MOOCs). Dr Kristin Palmer is the Director of Online Learning Programs at the University of Virginia, USA.

Above: Aunty Kehaulani Lum and Uncle Bruce Keaulani of the Living Life Source Foundation, Hawaii, demonstrate a traditional Hawaiian greeting at IICEHawaii2017.

Below left: Distinguished psychologist Professor Michael B. Salzman of the University of Hawaii at Manoa speaks as part of a Featured Panel on "Aloha as a Way of Being: Hawaiian Perspectives on Learning" at IICEHawaii2017. **Below right:** Dr Xu Di, also of the University of Hawaii at Manoa, addresses the audience as part of the same IICEHawaii2017 Featured Panel. Dr Di's recent publications focus on bridging Eastern and Western philosophy for educational practices.

Bottom left: Professor Ken Urano, Featured Speaker at IICLLHawaii2017, presents on the topic of "Developing and Implementing an English for Specific Purposes Syllabus for Business Majors in Japan". Professor Urano is a member of the Faculty of Business Administration, Hokkai-Gakuen University, in Sapporo, Japan, where he mainly teaches English to business students.

Bottom right: In a Featured Presentation on statistics in the cognitive/risk era, award-winning research scientist and innovator Dr Nathaniel Newlands of the University of Victoria, Canada, discusses the increasingly critical role statistics plays in unravelling the complexity of our world at IICSSHawaii2017.

The IAFOR Dubai Conference Series was held in February 2017 at the The InterContinental Festival City Event Centre in Dubai, UAE, as an interdisciplinary event on the themes of "Educating for Change" and "East Meets West: Innovation and Discovery".

Top left: Professor Donald E. Hall, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at Lehigh University, USA, gives a compelling Keynote Presentation at IICEDubai2017 on "Interdisciplinary Education for Innovation and Change". Professor Hall is Vice-President of IAFOR.
Top right: IICEDubai2017 Keynote Speaker Professor Christina Gitsaki of Zayed University, UAE, addresses delegates on the topic of "Education: A Supertanker in an Ocean of Change and Innovation", discussing change in education from a number of different perspectives.

Below left: In a Featured Presentation at IICEDubai2017, Dr Fadi Aloul speaks on bringing education to schools and universities to help create future innovators. Dr Aloul is Professor and Department Head of Computer Science and Engineering, as well as Director of the HP Institute at the American University of Sharjah, UAE. **Below right:** As a Featured Speaker at IICEDubai2017, Dr Sufian Abu-Rmaileh of UAE University, UAE, presents on "Leadership Skills & Styles for Successful Administrators". Dr Abu-Rmaileh is President of TA Toastmasters and former President of TESOL Arabia.

Bottom left: In a lively Featured Presentation at IICSSDubai2017, Dr Virginia Bodolica, American University of Sharjah, UAE, discusses "Managing for Innovation and Sustainability: Lessons from the Gulf Region", illustrating the recent accomplishments of several Gulf-based nations in espousing the principles of the knowledge-based economy and delineating strategic priorities for attaining sustainable development goals. **Bottom right:** Dr Christine Coombe of Dubai Men's College, UAE, gives a Featured Presentation as part of IICEDubai2017 on educators' productivity, sharing the results of a research project investigating how the most productive TESOLers "fit it all in" and attain the ever-elusive work-life balance.

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We are grateful for the time, effort and expertise donated by all our contributors.

Upcoming Events

www.iafor.org/conferences

Kobe, Japan, 2017

March 26–29, 2017
The Asian Conference on Education & International Development 2017
(aceid.iafor.org)

March 30 – April 2, 2017
The Asian Conference on Arts & Humanities 2017
(acah.iafor.org)
The Asian Conference on Literature 2017
(librasia.iafor.org)

June 1–4, 2017
The Asian Conference on Cultural Studies 2017
(accs.iafor.org)
The Asian Conference on Asian Studies 2017
(acas.iafor.org)
The IAFOR International Conference on Japan & Japan Studies 2017
(iicj.iafor.org)

June 8–11, 2017
The Asian Conference on the Social Sciences 2017
(acss.iafor.org)
The Asian Conference Sustainability, Energy & the Environment 2017
(acsee.iafor.org)
The Asian Conference on Aging & Gerontology 2017
(agen.iafor.org)

October 19–22, 2017
The Asian Conference on Education 2017
– includes The Asian Undergraduate Research Symposium 2017
(ace.iafor.org)

October 27–29, 2017
The Asian Conference on Media & Mass Communication 2017
(mediasia.iafor.org)

Brighton, UK, 2017

June 30 – July 2, 2017
The European Conference on Education 2017
(ece.iafor.org)
The European Conference on Language Learning 2017
(ecll.iafor.org)

July 4–5, 2017
The European Conference on Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences 2017
(ecp.iafor.org)
The European Conference on Ethics, Religion & Philosophy 2017
(ecerp.iafor.org)

Upcoming Events

www.iafor.org/conferences

Brighton, UK, 2017 (cont.)

July 7–9, 2017

The European Conference on the Social Sciences 2017
(ecss.iafor.org)
The European Conference on Sustainability, Energy & the Environment 2017
(ecsee.iafor.org)

July 11–12, 2017

The European Conference on Arts & Humanities 2017
(ecah.iafor.org)
The European Conference on Media, Communication & Film 2017
(euromedia.iafor.org)

Barcelona, Spain, 2017

July 14–16, 2017

The IAFOR International Conference on the City 2017
(city.iafor.org)
The IAFOR International Conference on Global Studies 2017
(global.iafor.org)

Hawaii, USA, 2018

January 4–6, 2018

The IAFOR International Conference on Education – Hawaii 2018
(iicehawaii.iafor.org)
The IAFOR International Conference on Language Learning – Hawaii 2018
(iicllhawaii.iafor.org)
The IAFOR International Conference on the Social Sciences – Hawaii 2018
(iicsshawaii.iafor.org)
The IAFOR International Conference on Sustainability, Energy & the Environment – Hawaii 2018
(iicseehawaii.iafor.org)

Dubai, UAE, 2018

Dates TBA – Schedule Subject to Change

The IAFOR International Conference on Education – Dubai 2018
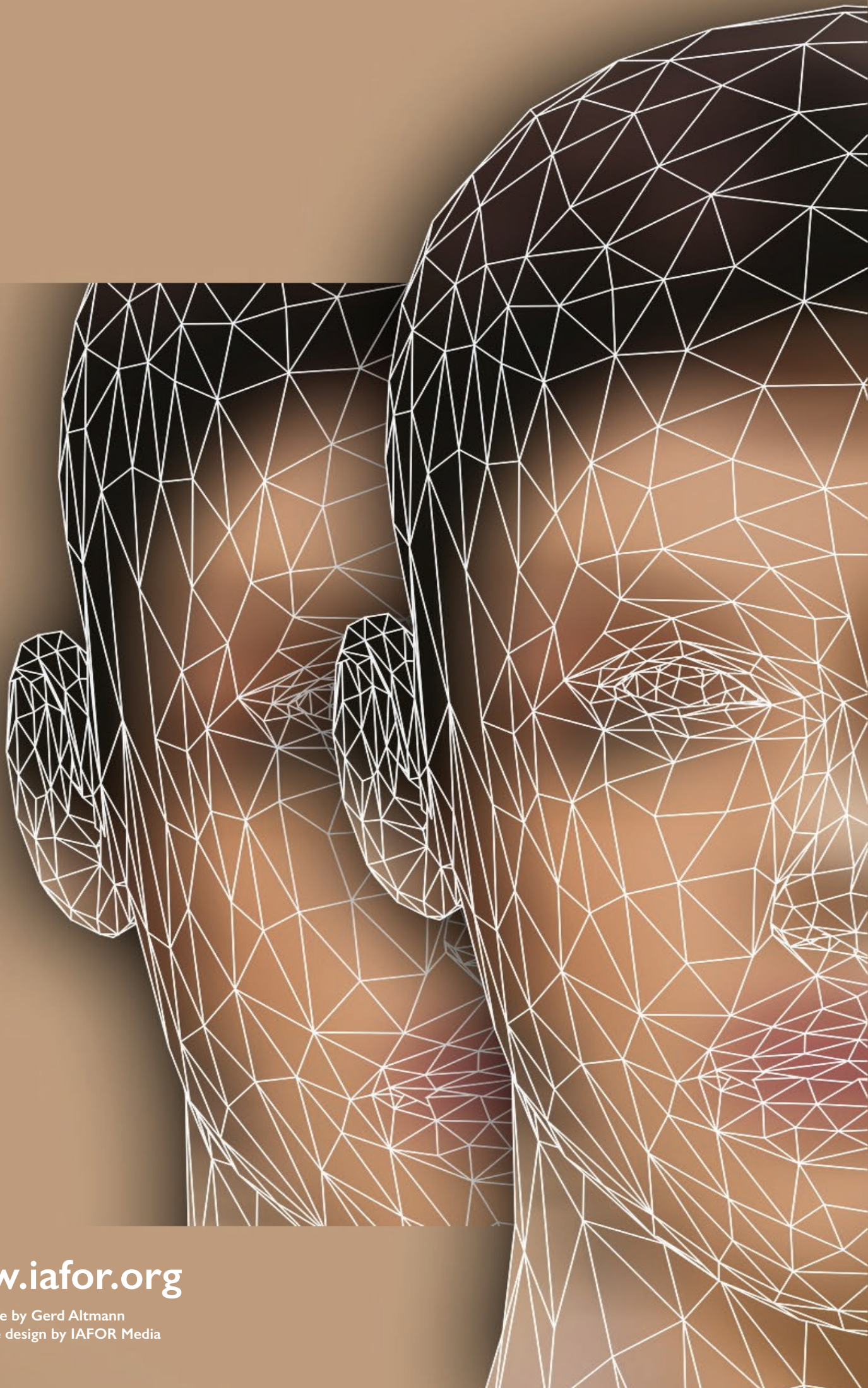(iicedubai.iafor.org)
The IAFOR International Conference on Language Learning – Dubai 2018
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