

IDENTITY HISTORY, STORY & NARRATIVE

July 4–5, 2017 | Brighton, UK



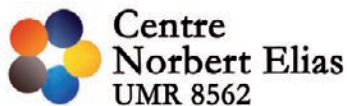
The European Conference on Ethics, Religion & Philosophy
The European Conference on Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences
Organised by The International Academic Forum

IAFOR Global Partners

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University of Belgrade





ECP ECERP 2017

**The European Conference on
Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences 2017**

**The European Conference on
Ethics, Religion & Philosophy 2017**

Organising Committee Members



Welcome to ECP2017 & ECERP2017

Dear Colleagues,

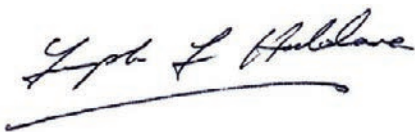
It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to the beautiful seaside city of Brighton and Hove. The city is a cultural and artistic hub of activity that boasts two world-class universities. Brighton and Hove is also home to IAFOR's European conference series, now in its fifth year, and we will welcome some 650 academics from more than 60 different countries over the two-week period in a celebration of interdisciplinary study. If this is your first IAFOR conference, and/or your first visit to Brighton, then I would like to welcome you particularly warmly, and if you are a returnee, then welcome back.

Reflecting the spirit of our host city, the programme for these conferences is diverse and exciting, and I would like to thank the many people involved with the planning of the events over the past year, from members of the Organising Committee, to members of the International Academic Advisory Board, to the dedicated team of professionals working behind the scenes at the IAFOR offices in Japan. I would like to thank the Keynote and Featured Speakers, the IAFOR journal editors, and each and every one of you for travelling from all corners of the earth, so we can come together today.

I would also like to acknowledge and congratulate the recipients of IAFOR scholarships and research awards, including the 2017 recipients of the Stuart D. B. Picken Grant & Scholarship. This award was initiated in 2017 in the name of the first Chairman of IAFOR, who sadly passed away last year, and to recognise excellence in young scholars. As well as an academic of international renown, Stuart was a kind and generous man, and it is fitting that his commitment to nurturing young academics from different backgrounds continues in the organisation he did so much to help found and shape.

The heuristic and reality of an international academic forum, in which peoples engage with each other to discuss the latest research, test ideas, and take part in rigorous and challenging debates, has never been more important. IAFOR's mission is to promote international exchange, to facilitate intercultural awareness, to encourage interdisciplinary discussion, and to generate and share new knowledge, and we encourage you, as academics working throughout the world, to forge friendships and working relationships with your fellow delegates across national, religious and disciplinary borders, and in pursuit of the research synergies that drive positive change.

It is in this spirit of friendship and international cooperation, and with the expectation of your active participation, that I express my warmest regards to you.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Joseph Haldane", with a horizontal line underneath.

Dr Joseph Haldane
Chairman & CEO, The International Academic Forum

Welcome to Brighton & Hove



Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the city of Brighton and Hove, a vibrant and diverse centre of arts and culture.

Ever since the Prince Regent first visited in 1783, Brighton and Hove has been England's most exciting seaside city, and today it is as lively, eccentric and cosmopolitan as ever. As Mayor it is my job to represent our city to others and its civic life to the people who live here... quite a job, considering the depth and breadth of our offer.

Our city has a bohemian and artistic atmosphere that cannot be found anywhere else in the United Kingdom. We combine the modern with the traditional and the outlandish with the everyday, tempting and treating visitors and residents alike with a unique cultural experience.

Whether this will be your first visit, or one of many, I very much hope that you will have the opportunity whilst in the city to enjoy the atmosphere and the wonderful array of cultural and culinary delights we have to offer in Brighton and Hove, and perhaps find time for some shopping in our historic Lanes.

If you've never visited I urge you to get out and about and make the most of the rich cultural mix – Regency architecture, pleasure pier, specialist shops, pavement cafés, lively arts and of course the exotic Royal Pavilion. Everything is within walking distance, so take time to explore and enjoy what the city has to offer.

Our city-by-the-sea has a passion for creativity, a desire to look at things differently, and a friendliness that attracts visitors from all over the world.

Whether it is the sea air that changes your perspective or the lively North Laine that buzzes day and night, I am sure that Brighton and Hove has got that special something that will inspire.

I wish you every success with your conference and hope you have a long and enjoyable stay.

Councillor Mo Marsh

Mayor of the City of Brighton and Hove



Conference Themes: “Identity” and “History, Story and Narrative”

ECP2017

The study of Identity in Psychology was pioneered by Erik Erikson in his early work in the 1950s and 1960s, 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.

ECERP2017

The conference themes for ECERP2017 are “Identity” and “History, Story and Narrative”, and the organisers encourage submissions that approach these themes from a variety of perspectives. 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.



The Asian Conference on Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences

March 22–24, 2018 | KOBE, JAPAN

Initial Abstract Submission Deadline: **November 8, 2017**

Early Bird Registration Deadline: **December 12, 2017**

Final Abstract Submission Deadline: **January 9, 2018**

Final Registration Deadline: **February 9, 2018**

Why Attend ACP2018?

Since 2009, IAFOR's interdisciplinary conferences have attracted

16,000+ delegates from 100+ countries

Join IAFOR at ACP2018 to:

- Present to a global audience in Kobe, Japan
- Have your work published in the Conference Proceedings and considered for peer-reviewed, Open Access journals
- Benefit from IAFOR's interdisciplinary focus by hearing about the latest research in psychology and the behavioral sciences
- Participate in a truly international, intercultural and interdisciplinary event
- Take part in interactive audience sessions
- Network with international colleagues

Find out more: acp.iafor.org



IAFORJAPAN



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Conference Guide

Tuesday at a Glance

July 4, 2017

- 08:00-09:00 Conference Registration | Renaissance Suite
- 09:00-09:15 Announcements & Welcome Address | Renaissance Suite
- 09:15-10:15 Keynote Presentation | Renaissance Suite**
When the Pope Is Not a Catholic: Complicating Religious Identity in the Twenty-First Century
Stephen E. Gregg, University of Wolverhampton, UK
- 10:15-10:45 Coffee Break | Renaissance Foyer
- 10:45-11:45 Keynote Presentation | Renaissance Suite**
Hidden Thoughts: Do Your Hand Gestures Reveal More About You Than You Think?
Geoff Beattie, Edge Hill University, UK
- 11:45-12:00 IAFOR Documentary Photography Award followed by Conference Photograph | Renaissance Suite
- 12:00-13:00 Lunch Break | Atrium Restaurant
- 13:00-13:30 Featured Presentation | Renaissance Suite**
A Motivational Theory of Attitudes Towards Counter-Terrorism
Katie Woodward, Defence Science and Technology Laboratory, UK
- 13:30-14:30 Plenary Panel Presentation | Renaissance Suite**
"Identity" and "History, Story, Narrative"
Panel Chair: Joseph Haldane
Panellists: Stephen E. Gregg, Geoff Beattie and Katie Woodward
- 14:30-15:00 Coffee Break | Renaissance Foyer
- 15:00-16:00 Spotlight Workshop Presentation | Renaissance Suite**
Fostering Moral Competence with KMDD (Konstanz Method of Dilemma-Discussion)
Malgorzata Stec, Jagiellonian University in Kraków, Poland
- 16:15-17:15 Conference Poster Session | Library Terrace
- 17:15-18:45 Conference Welcome Reception | Library Terrace

Wednesday at a Glance

July 5, 2017

09:00-11:00	Parallel Sessions
11:00-11:15	Coffee Break Library Terrace
11:15-12:45	Parallel Sessions
12:45-13:45	Lunch Atrium Restaurant
13:45-15:45	Parallel Sessions
15:45-16:00	Coffee Break Library Terrace
16:00-17:30	Parallel Sessions
17:30-17:45	Break
17:45-18:30	Featured Presentation Wordsworth Room <i>The Virtue of Politeness As a Part of the Virtue of Justice</i> T. Brian Mooney, Charles Darwin University, Australia
18:30-18:45	Conference Closing Session Wordsworth Room
19:15-21:15	Conference Dinner (Optional Ticketed Event) Meeting time & location: 18:45 at Library Terrace (2F) Group leaves for restaurant at 19:00

Registration & Access

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:

Tuesday, July 4	08:00-16:00	Renaissance Foyer (LGF)
	16:00-17:00	Library Terrace (2F)
Wednesday, July 5	08:00-17:00	Library Terrace (2F)

If you have any questions or concerns, IAFOR staff and hotel staff will happily assist you.

Name 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:

Blue: Presenters and Audience

Yellow: Keynote and Featured Speakers

Red: Conference Exhibitors and Affiliates

Black: IAFOR Staff

Getting to the Conference Venue

By Rail from London: London is the hub of the UK's rail network and it is easy to travel by train to Brighton from the major London stations. The fastest direct travelling times from London to Brighton are:

London Victoria – 56 minutes (direct)
London Bridge – 1 hour 3 minutes (direct)
London St Pancras – 1 hour 33 minutes (direct)

Rail services in the UK are operated by a number of private train operators. The main operators to Brighton are Southern and First Capital Connect and all trains arrive into Brighton mainline station on Queens Road. Regular rail connections also serve Hove, which is just a few minutes from Brighton by rail. Central Brighton and the Jurys Inn Brighton Waterfront are an easy 20-minute walk from Brighton Station, but, if required, buses and taxis are both available at the front of the station.

If you are travelling from Europe, the Eurostar train arrives from London St Pancras, where there are direct train connections to Brighton.

By Rail from Gatwick Airport: Trains from Gatwick to Brighton take approximately 30 minutes direct and run regularly. The Gatwick South rail station is directly linked to Gatwick's South Terminal and just a few minutes away from North Terminal via a transit train link.

By Rail from Heathrow Airport: Take the London Underground to London Victoria and then a mainline train to Brighton. Alternatively, take the Heathrow Express to Paddington and then the London Underground to Victoria and then a mainline train to Brighton.

By Coach from Heathrow Airport: National Express is the major coach operator serving Brighton. Most international flights arrive at Terminal 4 and 5 where a coach departs every hour. Brighton Coach Station is located next to Brighton Pier and is a two-minute walk from the Jurys Inn Brighton Waterfront. Further information is available on the National Express website (www.nationalexpress.com).



Lunch & Dinner

Lunch

Lunch on Tuesday and Wednesday is included in the conference registration fee.

Lunch will be provided in the Atrium Restaurant at Jurys Inn Brighton. Situated on the Promenade, with unrivalled views of the famous Brighton Pier and the sea, the restaurant serves a range of modern British and European dishes prepared by a talented team of chefs. Lunch service includes an unlimited drinks bar (non-alcoholic), coffee station and dessert table.

Please remember to bring your name badge with you, as this will act as your lunch ticket.

Lunch Times

Tuesday, July 4	12:00-13:00
Wednesday, July 5	12:15-13:45

Official Conference Dinner

The official Conference Dinner is a ticketed optional event (50 GBP). Please remember to bring your name tag to the Conference Dinner. Conference Dinner attendees should meet at the Library Terrace (2F) at 18:45 on Wednesday, July 5, 2017. The group leaves for the restaurant at 19:00. It takes approximately 15 minutes to walk to the restaurant.

Restaurant name: Hilton Brighton Metropole
Restaurant address: King's Road, Brighton, BN1 2FU

General Information

Internet Access

There is free Wi-Fi internet connection throughout the conference venue. However, this can be unreliable and we would strongly suggest that you do not rely on a live connection for your presentation.

Refreshment Breaks

Complimentary coffee, tea and water will be available during the scheduled coffee breaks at the Plenary Session on Tuesday morning and on the Library Terrace during the rest of the conference. Light snacks will be provided once in the morning and once in the afternoon.

Food and drink (excluding water) are not allowed in the presentation rooms.

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.

Smoking

Smoking is not permitted in the Jurys Inn Brighton Waterfront. Please smoke outside of the building in designated smoking areas.

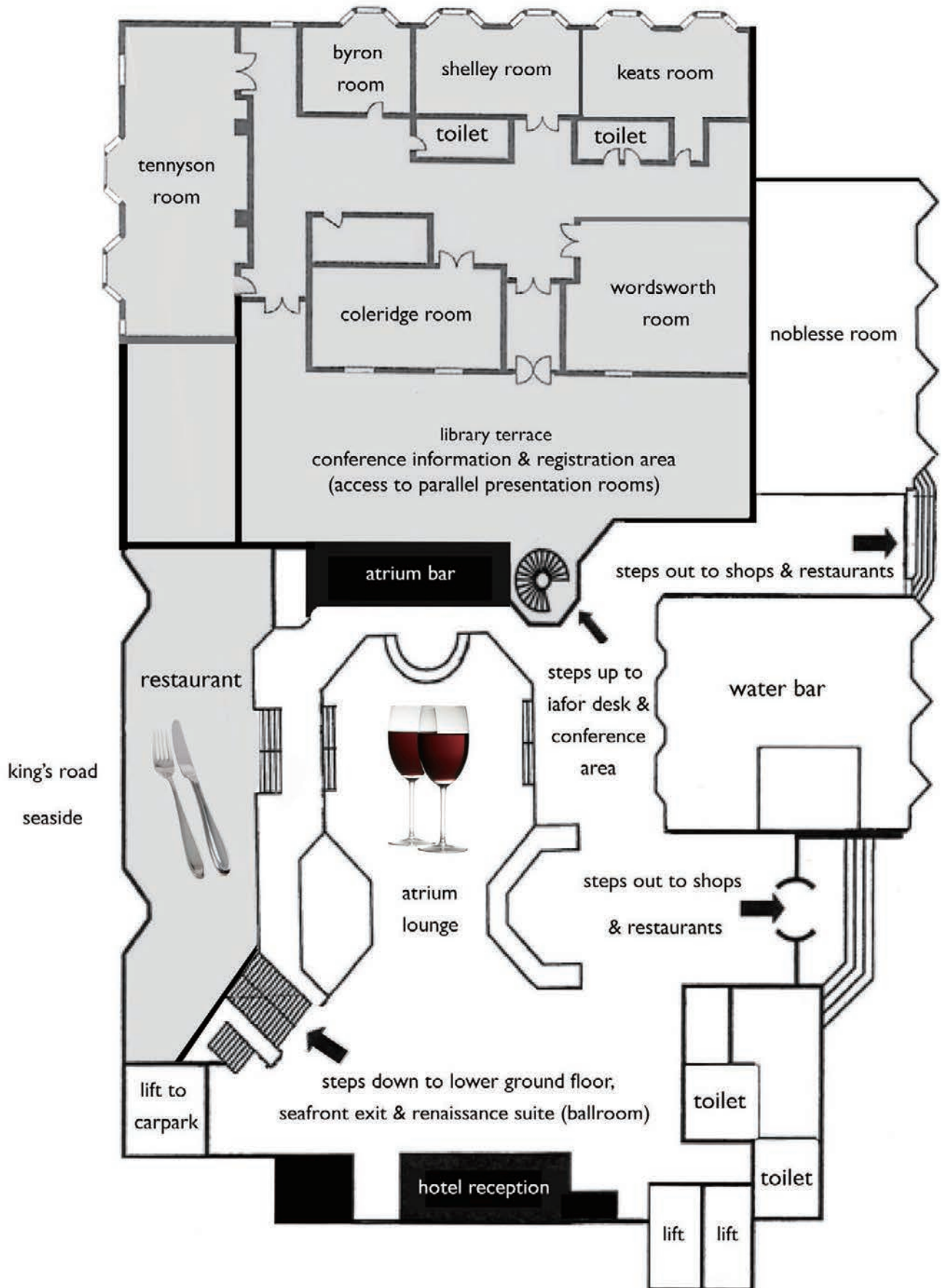
What to Wear & Bring

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 clothing in case of rain.

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.

The Jurys Inn Brighton Waterfront Floor Guide





Presentation Guide

Conference Abstracts

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

Oral & Workshop Presentations

Oral Presentation Sessions will run from 09:00 on Wednesday 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.

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.

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 asked 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. 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.

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.



Presentation Guide

Poster Sessions

Poster Sessions are 60 minutes in length and take place on the Library Terrace.

The poster display boards are 1800 mm high x 1200 mm wide. Tape will be provided for putting posters up. Please be aware that there are no on-site facilities for printing posters.

Presentation Certificates

Poster Presenters may 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.

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 by August 5, 2017 through the online system. The proceedings will be published on September 5, 2017. Authors will have PDF copies of their offprints emailed to them by October 5, 2017.

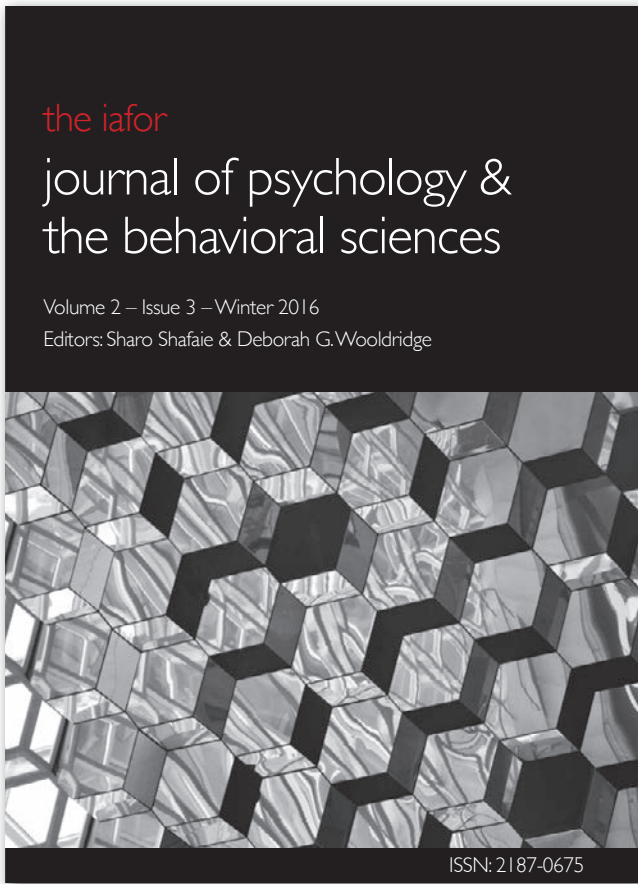
A Polite Request to All Participants

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.

Participants should refrain from talking amongst themselves and ensure that mobile phones are switched off or set to silent mode during presentations.

IAFOR Journals

www.iafor.org/journals



IAFOR Journals

www.iafor.org/journals

The International Academic Forum's journals conform to the highest academic standards of international peer review, and are published in accordance with IAFOR's commitment to make all of our published materials available online.

How are journal editors appointed?

Journal editors are appointed by The International Academic Forum's leadership, under the guidance of the International Advisory Board. The term of appointment is for one issue, to be renewed by mutual consent.

How do we ensure academic integrity?

Once appointed, the journal editor is free to appoint his or her own editorial team and advisory members. All papers published in the journal have been subjected to the rigorous and accepted processes of academic peer review. Neither editors nor members of the editorial team are remunerated for their work. Authors will never be asked to contribute to publication costs.

How are papers selected?

Journal editors may accept papers through an open call, and proposed articles may be sent directly to the respective editors. A small number of papers from the associated Conference Proceedings may also be selected by the journal editor(s) for reworking and revising, subject to normal processes of review. It is expected that between five and ten percent of papers included in any given Conference Proceedings will be selected for consideration and potential publication in the associated conference journal.

How are IAFOR journals related to IAFOR conferences?

IAFOR's journals reflect the interdisciplinary and international nature of our conferences and are organised thematically. Papers included in the associated Conference Proceedings may be considered for reworking by the editor(s), and are then subjected to the same processes of peer review as papers submitted by other means.

Journal Editors

IAFOR Journal of Arts & Humanities

Dr Alfonso Garcia Osuna, Hofstra University, USA

IAFOR Journal of Literature & Librarianship

Dr Richard Donovan, Kansai University, Japan

IAFOR Journal of Education

Dr Bernard Montoneri, Tamkang University, Taiwan

IAFOR Journal of Business & Management

Dr Anshuman Khare, Athabasca University, Canada

IAFOR Journal of the Social Sciences

Dr Tingting Ying, Ningbo University of Technology, China

IAFOR Journal of Ethics, Religion & Philosophy

Professor Lystra Hagley-Dickinson, University of St Mark & St John, UK

IAFOR Journal of Sustainability, Energy & the Environment

Dr Alexandru-Ionut Petrisor, University of Architecture and Urban Planning, Romania / URBAN-INCERC, Romania

IAFOR Journal of Media, Communication & Film

Dr James Rowlin, Singapore University of Design and Technology, Singapore

IAFOR Journal of Asian Studies

Dr Seiko Yasumoto, University of Sydney, Australia

IAFOR Journal of Language Learning

Dr Ebru Melek Koç, Izmir Institute of Technology, Turkey

IAFOR Journal of Politics, Economics & Law

Dr Craig Mark, Kyoritsu Women's University, Japan

IAFOR Journal of Cultural Studies

Professor Holger Briel, Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University, China

IAFOR Journal of Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences

Dr Shahrokh Shafaie, Southeast Missouri State University, USA
Dr Deborah G. Wooldridge, Bowling Green State University, USA



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 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 the 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.

Image Caption | The Reverend Professor Stuart D. B. Picken (IAFOR), Professor Arthur Stockwin, OBE (The University of Oxford) and Professor Jun Arima (University of Tokyo) enjoy a lighter moment during a discussion on Japanese security at The European Conference on Politics, Economics & Law 2014.

THINK.IAFOR.ORG

THE ACADEMIC PLATFORM

THINK.IAFOR.ORG is IAFOR's online magazine, launched in early 2016. *THINK* is an ambitious project conceived by academics, for academics, with the following objectives:

To provide an international, far-reaching platform for the best research presented at IAFOR conferences;

To make original, high-quality, thought-provoking multimedia content freely accessible to a wide readership;

To facilitate the opportunity for academics to step outside of the traditional research publishing status quo – to get creative, explore different disciplines and to have their ideas heard, shared and discussed by a diverse, global academic audience.

Content published on *THINK* spans a wide variety of disciplines and the format is varied, encompassing full research papers, long-form journalism, opinion pieces, creative writing, interviews, podcasts, video, photography, artwork and more. Current contributing authors include leading academics such as Professor Svetlana Ter-Minasova, Professor A. Robert Lee, Professor Bill Ashcroft and Professor J. A. A. Stockwin.

Get involved by visiting the website, following us on Facebook and Twitter and signing up to our e-newsletter.

[facebook.com/ThinkIAFOR](https://www.facebook.com/ThinkIAFOR)

twitter.com/ThinkIAFOR

SUBMIT TO THINK

We are currently accepting submissions for publication in 2017. We welcome photographs to accompany articles, as well as topical photo-essays.

Submissions should be between 500 and 2,500 words and sent to publications@iafor.org. Please include "THINK submission" in the subject line.

IAFOR Academic Grant & Scholarship Recipients

We are delighted to announce the recipients of financial support as part of the IAFOR grants and scholarships programme, newly launched for 2017. Our warmest congratulations go to Natasha Kristen Bell and Sree Lekshmi Sreekumaran Nair, recipients of IAFOR Scholarships, who have been selected by the conference Organising Committee to receive financial support to present their research at The European Conference on Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences 2017 and The European 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

Natasha Kristen Bell IAFOR Scholarship Recipient

Natasha Bell is currently a doctoral student at the University of Minnesota in Twin Cities in the United States. She is studying Family Social Science and Couple and Family Therapy. She completed her Master's degree at Brigham Young University in Utah. Her research interests include children and adolescents, shame, divorce, and physical activity in families.

36422 | Tuesday Poster Session: 16:30-17:30 | Library Terrace
Parent and Adolescent Shame with Psychological Control As a Mediator
Natasha Kristen Bell, University of Minnesota, USA
James M. Harper, Brigham Young University, USA
Roy A. Bean, Brigham Young University, USA

Internalized shame is a defining trait that can permeate a person's everyday life. Shame is a fundamental affect that all humans are capable of experiencing at birth (Tompkins, 1965); however, when shame is internalized it becomes problematic to healthy development. Harper and Hoopes (1990) postulated that internalized shame results from specific family dynamics and that adults who have a high amount of internalized shame are more likely to be shaming in their parenting behaviors, such as the use of psychological control. The purpose of the study was to examine the relationship between father and mother shame and adolescent shame, with mother and father psychological control as potential mediating variables. The data for this study were taken from waves 4, 5, and 6 of the Flourish Families project, a longitudinal study of the inner-family life of 311 families. Mother shame was related to adolescent shame two years later for both girls and boys, but father shame was related to adolescent shame for boys only. Shame in parents was also related to increased use of psychological control one year later, and both mother and father use of psychological control was related to adolescent shame. Both mother and father psychological control were significant mediating variables between mother and father shame and adolescent shame. The clinical implications of this study suggest that working with the parents and helping them to process and cope with their shame can help children develop less shame and improve parenting practices.

Sree Lekshmi Sreekumaran Nair IAFOR Scholarship Recipient

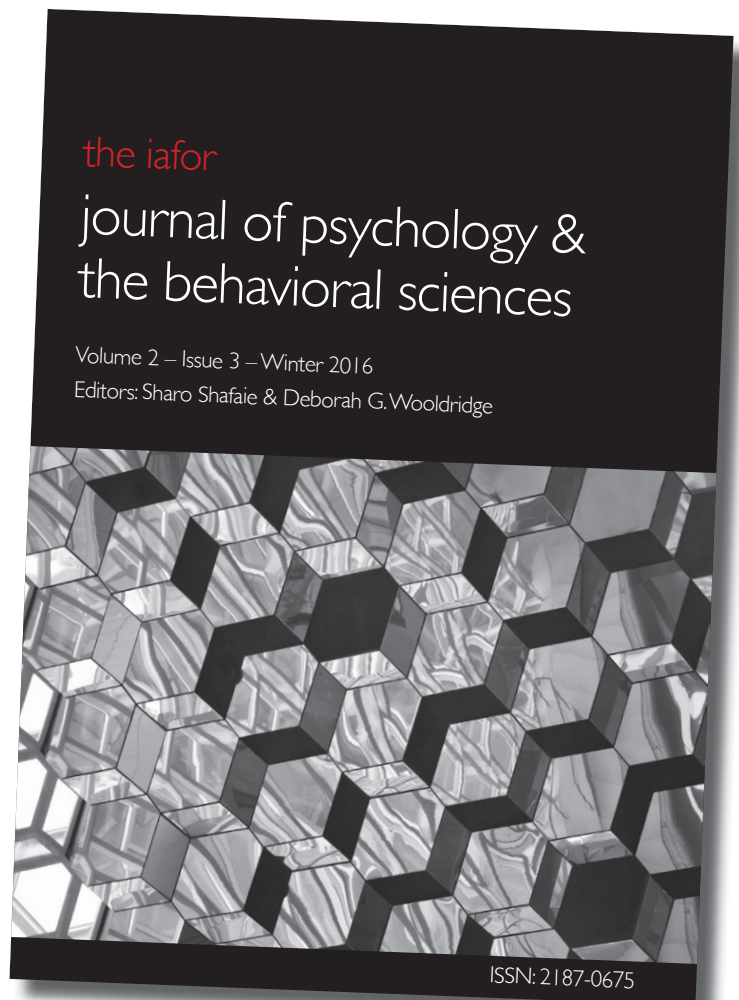
Sree Lekshmi Sreekumaran Nair is currently studying for a Doctor of Business Administration (DBA) at University of Wales Trinity Saint David (London Campus) in the United Kingdom. Born in India, she graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Biotechnology. She has a double Master's degree in Business Administration from the University of Wales, United Kingdom, and the University of Kerala, India. Her specialisation includes Human Resource Management and Operations Management. She has more than four years' experience in administration in both the banking and IT sectors.

36493 | Wednesday Session II: 12:15-12:45 | Tennyson Room
Do Feminine and Masculine Style of Leadership Affect Gender's Performance Differently? Cross-Cultural Survey From India, Canada, Pakistan, and UK
Riffat Faizan, ABMS Open University, Switzerland
Sree Lekshmi Sreekumaran Nair, University of Wales Trinity Saint David, UK
Adnan Haque, University of Wales Trinity Saint David, UK

This paper focuses on the impact of feminine and masculine style of leadership on contrasting genders in four different economies namely; India, Canada, Pakistan, and the United Kingdom's IT sector. Through semi-structured 5-point scale we gathered a data from 248 participants using connection, networking, and convenience sampling. Our findings showed that employees in terms of their respective gender are affected by the type of leadership style demonstrated by line managers. Additionally, in developing countries; in Pakistan and India there is significant similarity in the style of leadership and it differs to high extent from the leadership style of developed economies, Canada and UK respectively. The Indian workforce demonstrated a higher competition among personnel within the organisation in contrast to other economies. Interestingly, feminine style of leadership is highly demonstrated by males in Pakistan while in the other three economies, it is exhibited by female line managers. Moreover, female line managers in the United Kingdom showed a higher masculine style of leadership in contrast to other economies. Furthermore, participative leadership style is more commonly associated with females but males use it more effectively in developed economies while autocratic style is often associated with males but females use it effectively in developing economies. Overall, feminine leadership is more effective than masculine leadership irrespective of the type of economies and gender.

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Volume 3 Issue 3

Full paper submission to editors: August 31
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For details of how to submit your paper, view the Author Guidelines on the journal website: ijpbs.iafor.org



Keynote, Featured & Spotlight Speakers

Keynote & Featured Speakers

ECP/ECERP2017

The following Keynote and Featured Speakers will provide a variety of perspectives from different academic and professional backgrounds on the conference theme.





Keynote Presentation: Stephen E. Gregg

Tuesday, July 4 | 09:15-10:15 | Renaissance Suite

When the Pope Is Not a Catholic: Complicating Religious Identity in the Twenty-First Century

In this lecture I will explore new academic approaches to the study of religion that move beyond the World Religions paradigm and the theological approaches of past generations. Prioritising a bottom-up, vernacular approach to "religion", I will explore the complexities of religious identity, categorisation and belonging that arise when the religious participants are understood within the context of their everyday lives. With a focus on people, not texts, practices, not beliefs, and on understanding religious living in informal as well as formal settings, I will argue that religious belonging and identity need to be understood within a relational continuum, rather than the binary "inside/outside" categories of previous paradigms. Such an approach seeks to understand the complexity of everyday religious lives – of atheist Muslims, of pro-women priest Catholics, and of performative religious lives that often defy textbook categories of belonging and identity. In so doing, this approach not only re-appraises individual identity and belonging, but challenges the very notion of religious authority and "ownership" – if huge swathes of Catholics disagree with the Vatican with regard to social or family policy issues, what does it mean for textbooks to state "Catholics believe that..."? About whom are they talking? Cardinals or choirboys? Popes or plasterers? Utilising examples from a variety of "mainstream" and "minority" religions, I wish to argue that public discourse on religion, and interdisciplinary approaches to religion outside Religious Studies, should be focusing on religion "as-lived" to best understand the role of religion within contemporary society.

Biography

Dr Stephen E. Gregg is Senior Lecturer in Religious Studies at the University of Wolverhampton, and the Hon. Secretary of the British Association for the Study of Religions. His research interests are focused on Religious Identity, Contemporary Religion, Minority Religions, and Religion and Comedy/Performance. His current and recent book projects include *Swami Vivekananda and Non-Hindu Traditions* (Routledge, forthcoming 2018), *The Insider/Outsider Debate: New Approaches in the Study of Religion* (Equinox, forthcoming 2017), *Engaging with Living Religion* (Routledge, 2015) and *Jesus Beyond Christianity* (Oxford University Press, 2010).

Dr Gregg received his BA and PhD from the University of Wales, where he was subsequently appointed Lecturer in Religious Studies. He was then appointed as Fellow in the Study of Religion at Liverpool Hope University and is now Senior Lecturer at Wolverhampton, the multicultural heart of the UK. He has delivered invited papers at universities in India, Turkey, Australia, the USA, and across the UK and Europe. In 2013 Stephen was the lead coordinator for the European Association for the Study of Religions and the International Association for the History of Religions Conference in Liverpool, UK.



Keynote Presentation: Geoff Beattie

Tuesday, July 4 | 10:45-11:45 | Renaissance Suite

Hidden Thoughts: Do Your Hand Gestures Reveal More About You Than You Think?

In this lecture I will take a fresh look at what non-verbal communication does in everyday talk. We know that people express their emotions through bodily communication and that we use bodily communication to signal our attitudes to other people, but here I will suggest that one form of bodily communication, namely the spontaneous movements of the hands that we make when we talk, also reflect aspects of our thinking. These hand movements that accompany everyday talk convey core parts of the underlying message. However, since we have little conscious awareness of these spontaneous hand movements they can be very revealing. We are good at controlling what we say in everyday interaction, but we find it impossible to control the form of these unconsciously generated movements. They may therefore, on occasion, not match the speech, and these gesture-speech mismatches can act as a critical cue to various underlying psychological states, including deception. In deception, the form and structural organisation of co-verbal gestures may systematically change, and these spontaneous, unconscious gestures can “leak” the truth. I have analysed instances where people’s self-reported attitudes to sustainability do not correspond to their implicit attitudes, as measured using various associative tasks that do not require verbalisation, and in such cases gesture-speech mismatches may also arise. In this lecture I will argue for the essential unity of speech and gesture in the transmission of thought, and will suggest that we may well have underestimated the communicative power of gestures and failed to see the way that they can reveal our hidden thoughts.

Biography

Dr Geoff Beattie is Professor of Psychology at Edge Hill University, UK. Previously, he was Professor of Psychology at the University of Manchester, UK, as well as a Professorial Research Fellow at the university’s Sustainable Consumption Institute. In 2012 he was Visiting Professor at the Bren School of Environmental Science and Management at the University of California, Santa Barbara, USA. He received his PhD from Trinity College, University of Cambridge, UK, and is a Fellow of the British Psychological Society and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine. He has also been President of the Psychology Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He is the author of 20 books with various Chinese, Taiwanese, Brazilian, Italian, Finnish and German editions, and has published over 100 articles in academic journals, including *Nature* and *Nature Climate Change*. He was awarded the Spearman Medal by the BPS for “published psychological research of outstanding merit”, and the Mouton d’Or for the best paper in semiotics in 2010. In the past few years his research has been funded by the ESRC, the EU (through the FP7 framework), the British Academy, Tesco and Unilever. He has presented a number of television programmes on BBC1 (“Life’s Too Short”; “Family SOS”), Channel 4 (“Dump Your Mates in Four Days”) and UKTV (“The Farm of Fussy Eaters”). He was also the resident on-screen psychologist for *Big Brother* for 11 series on Channel 4, specialising in body language and social behaviour. His latest book is entitled *Rethinking Body Language. How Hand Movements Reveal Hidden Thoughts* (Routledge, 2016). Marcel Danesi, Professor of Semiotics and Linguistic Anthropology at the University of Toronto, Canada, has described the book as “an in-depth and thorough investigation into the many modalities of communication, emotion and cognition involved in body language. It is brilliant and a must read for anyone who is interested in the mind-body-culture nexus that makes humans unique.” Professor Beattie was featured as Routledge’s Author of the Month to coincide with the publication of the book.

Professor Beattie is a member of the Psychology & Behavioral Sciences section of IAFOR’s International Academic Advisory Board.



Featured Presentation: Katie Woodward

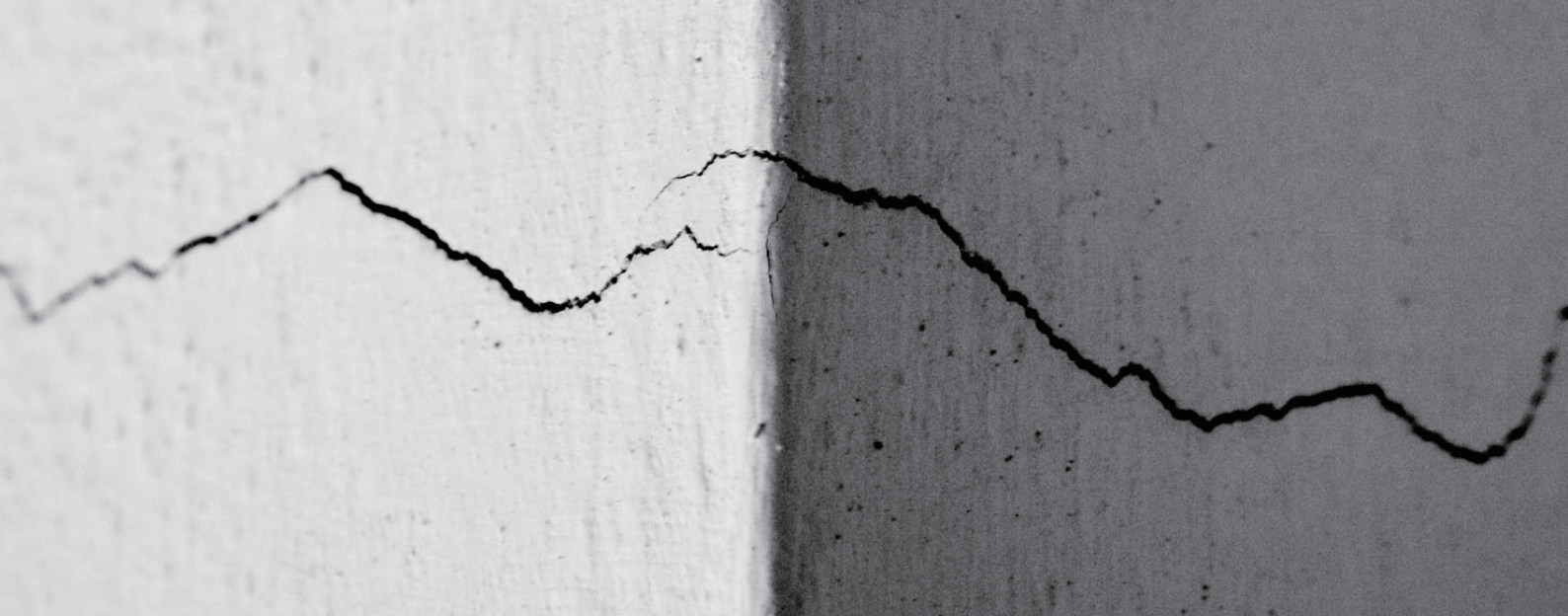
Tuesday, July 4 | 13:00-13:30 | Renaissance Suite

A Motivational Theory of Attitudes Towards Counter-Terrorism

Terrorism is a form of communication and the general public are the audience. Although much is known about public attitudes towards terrorism, surprisingly little is known about public attitudes towards counter-terrorism. In the small number of studies that do exist, attitudes towards counter-terrorism have been shown to be more significant for their variability than their unanimity. The research presented here proposes that one of the key identifiable differences between people who hold differing attitudes towards counter-terrorism is how they conceptualise themselves within a group and therefore how they are motivated to justify the actions of the group in response to terrorist events. Using the previously developed Attitudes towards Counter-Terrorism Scale (AtCTS-13), quantitative data is collected alongside open-ended qualitative questions to examine in greater detail what people articulate to be “good” and “bad” in terms of the UK’s approach to countering terrorism. The integrated analysis of the quantitative and qualitative scores provided by 89 participants enables insight into the different narratives held by three distinct groups: the most favourable, the least favourable and the ambivalent. It was found that the arguments presented by the three groups were qualitatively different, adding more evidence to the theoretical position that the social context in which attitudes are formed and the social-identity motivations are central to understanding these important attitudes. The research culminates in the proposal of a motivational theory to understand attitudes towards counter-terrorism comprising of three distinct justification motives: system justification, group-justification and ego-justification.

Biography

Dr Katie Woodward is currently a principal psychologist working in the Human and Social Sciences Group at the Defence Science and Technology Laboratory in Hampshire, UK. She completed her Bachelor of Sciences degree in Psychology at the University of Plymouth in Devon, UK, and went on to study for her doctoral degree within the International Centre for Research in Forensic Psychology (ICRFP) at the University of Portsmouth, UK. Her research interests are predominantly in social-psychological attitudes and influence. She combines a research career in a government laboratory with teaching through visiting lecture positions and independent research. She is also a member of the NATO Science and Technology Organisation (STO), representing the UK on the Human Factors and Medicine (HFM) Panel with a particular emphasis on Social Behaviour.



Plenary Panel Presentation

Panellists: Stephen E. Gregg, Geoff Beattie & Katie Woodward

Panel Chair: Joseph Haldane

Tuesday, July 4 | 13:30-14:30 | Renaissance Suite

“Identity” and “History, Story, Narrative”

For much of the previous quarter of a century, Europe and North America has 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 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.

In this panel Dr Joseph Haldane chairs a round-table discussion which draws on the three morning presentations, referencing the conference themes, and the contemporary, local and global contexts to set the scene for the rest of the conference, and inviting reflection from the panellists as well as participation from the audience.

Biographies

Dr Joseph Haldane is the Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer of The International Academic Forum (IAFOR).

One of the founders of IAFOR, he was Academic Director from its inception in 2009 until 2011, Executive Director from 2011 to 2014, and President from 2014 to 2016. He is responsible for devising strategy, setting policies, forging institutional partnerships, implementing projects, and overseeing the organisation's business and academic operations, including research, publications and events.

Dr Haldane holds a PhD from the University of London in 19th-century French Studies, and has held full-time faculty positions at the University of Paris XII Paris-Est Créteil (France), Sciences Po Paris (France), and Nagoya University of Commerce and Business (Japan), as well as visiting positions at the French Press Institute in the University of Paris II Panthéon-Assas (France), The School of Journalism at Sciences Po Paris (France), and the School of Journalism at Moscow State University (Russia).

Dr Haldane's current research concentrates on post-war and contemporary politics and international affairs, and since 2015 he has been a Guest Professor at The Osaka School of International Public Policy (OSIPP) at Osaka University, where he teaches on the postgraduate Global Governance Course. He is also a Co-Director of the newly founded OSIPP-IAFOR Research Center at Osaka University. From 2012 to 2014, Dr Haldane served as Treasurer of the American Chamber of Commerce in Japan (Chubu Region) and he is currently a Trustee of the HOPE International Development Agency (Japan). In 2012 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society, and in 2015 a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts.

Biographies for Stephen E. Gregg, Geoff Beattie and Katie Woodward are available on pages 25, 26 and 27 respectively.



Spotlight Workshop Presentation: Malgorzata Stec

Tuesday, July 4 | 15:00-16:00 | Renaissance Suite

Fostering Moral Competence with KMDD (Konstanz Method of Dilemma-Discussion)

Well-designed ethics classes can enhance moral competence development, which plays an important role in general personality and identity development. It has been also proved that an effective way to stimulate development must put individuals in situations of cognitive conflict (Turiel, 1966). It shows how important the quality of reasoning is in general growth. But cognitive competence is not enough. Moral learning and upbringing processes should be also based on responsible and democratic decisions – for example, by participating in discussions of moral dilemmas. The Konstanz Method of Dilemma Discussion (KMDD) introduced originally by Professor Dr Georg Lind of the University of Konstanz, Germany, is one of the the most effective and well-documented methods for moral democratic education (fostering moral-democratic competence). Developed through international collaboration over many years of experience by one of the foremost moral education researchers, Professor Dr Georg Lind, this theory-based approach is scientifically proven to improve moral-democratic competence (Lind, 2016). Within the KMDD fostering moral-democratic competence can be achieved more effectively and with less investment of costs or time than is often thought. KMDD can be offered to people of all ages (from age eight upward) and all cultures and religions. After just one or two sessions, a measurable and sustainable effect occurs. As a Certified KMDD Trainee, KMDD Teacher candidate (2017) and Professor Lind's direct apprentice and follower, during my workshop I would like to present a full session of KMDD to all who are interested in fostering moral and democratic competence.

Biography

Malgorzata Stec is currently a doctoral candidate at Jagiellonian University in Kraków, and Assistant Professor/Lecturer at Jesuit University Ignatianum in Kraków, Poland. Her research field is developmental psychology and moral development. Dr Stec is interested in fostering moral development within the discussions of moral dilemmas. Dr Stec received her first PhD in philosophy in 2013 at the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University (UMCS) in Lublin, Poland (topic: moral identity). At the moment Dr Stec is also an undergraduate and postgraduate teacher at the Jagiellonian University and Assistant Professor of Jesuit University Ignatianum. Dr Malgorzata Stec is Konstanz Method of Dilemma-Discussion (KMDD) Certified Trainee and use the KMDD method in her overall educational practice to promote among young people discussion and democracy instead of violence, power, and deceit. Dr Stec is in constant cooperation and contact with Professor Georg Lind – the founder and promoter of KMDD.



Featured Presentation: T. Brian Mooney

Wednesday, July 5 | 17:45-18:30 | Wordsworth Room

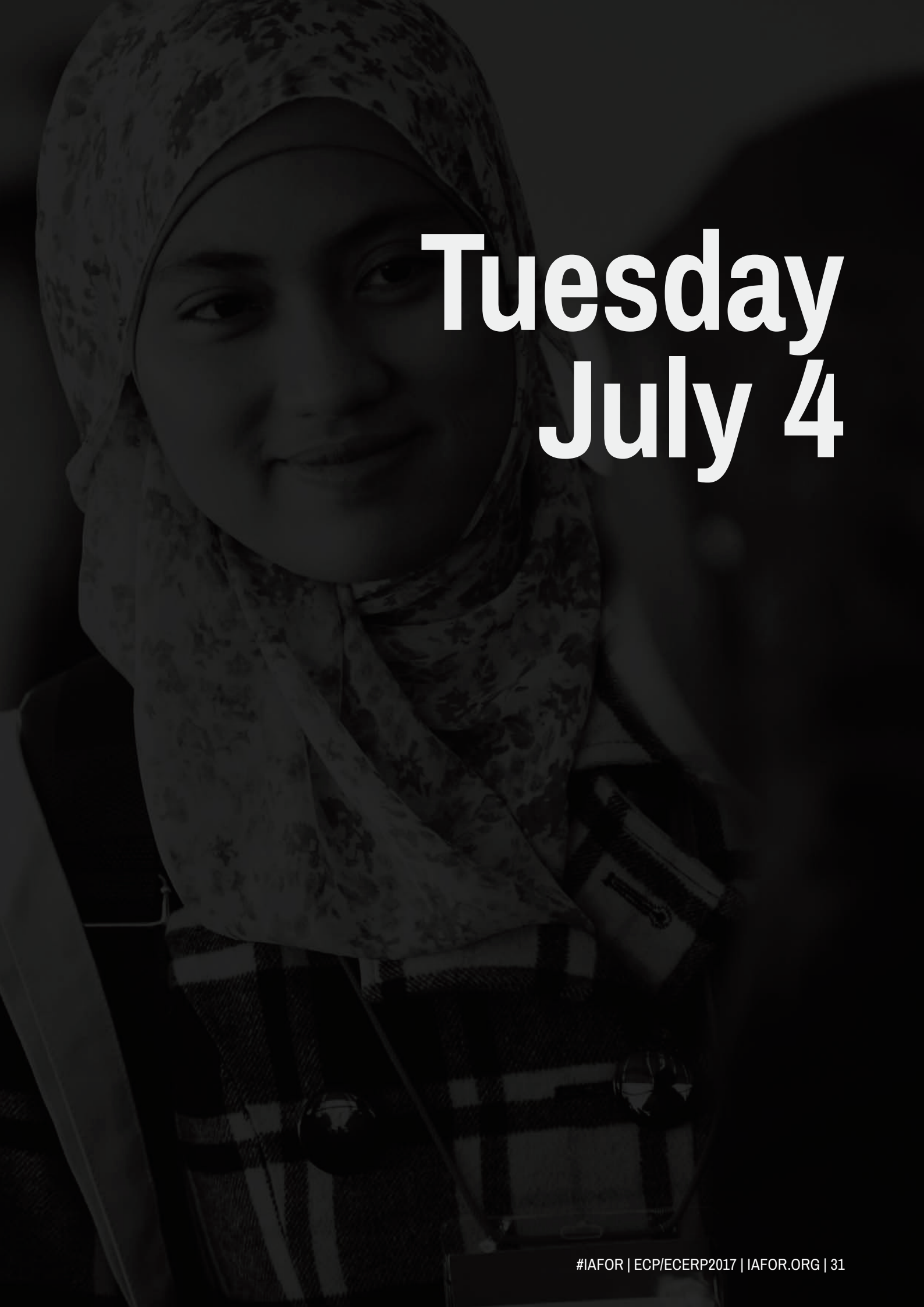
The Virtue of Politeness As a Part of the Virtue of Justice

"Politeness" appears to be connected to a quite disparate set of related concepts, including but not limited to "manners", "etiquette", "agreeableness", "respect" and even "piety". While in the East politeness considered as an important social virtue is present (and even central) in the theoretical and practical expressions of the Confucian, Taoist and Buddhist traditions, it has not featured prominently in philosophical discussion in the West. American presidents Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin and George Washington all devoted discussion to politeness within the broader ambit of manners and etiquette, as too did Erasmus, Edmund Burke and Ralph Waldo Emerson, but on the whole sustained philosophical engagement with the topic has been lacking in the West. The richest source for philosophical investigation is perhaps afforded by the centrality of the concept of respect in Immanuel Kant. However in this paper I will instead draw on the writings of Aristotle and Thomas Aquinas to defend the centrality of "politeness" as an important and valuable moral virtue. Starting with an analysis of the broader Aristotelian arguments on the virtues associated with "agreeableness", namely, friendliness, truthfulness and wit, I will argue that "politeness" should be thought of as an important moral virtue attached to social intercourse (and by extension the vice of impoliteness). I then move to identify an even broader and more important account of politeness, drawing on the work of Aquinas, as intimately connected to the notion of pietas (piety) as a fundamental part of the virtue of justice.

Biography

Professor T. 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.

Professor Mooney is a member of the Ethics, Religion & Philosophy section of IAFOR's International Academic Advisory Board.



**Tuesday
July 4**



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. Abstracts must be submitted by the initial submission deadline of the relevant conference in order to be considered for funding. Applicants will be notified of results within three to four weeks of the initial submission deadline.

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

Tuesday Plenary Session

09:00-16:00 | Renaissance Suite (LGF)

- 08:00-09:00 Conference Registration | Renaissance Suite
- 09:00-09:15 Announcements & Welcome Address | Renaissance Suite
- 09:15-10:15 Keynote Presentation | Renaissance Suite**
When the Pope Is Not a Catholic: Complicating Religious Identity in the Twenty-First Century
Stephen E. Gregg, University of Wolverhampton, UK
- 10:15-10:45 Coffee Break | Renaissance Foyer
- 10:45-11:45 Keynote Presentation | Renaissance Suite**
Hidden Thoughts: Do Your Hand Gestures Reveal More About You Than You Think?
Geoff Beattie, Edge Hill University, UK
- 11:45-12:00 IAFOR Documentary Photography Award followed by Conference Photograph | Renaissance Suite
- 12:00-13:00 Lunch Break | Atrium Restaurant
- 13:00-13:30 Featured Presentation | Renaissance Suite**
A Motivational Theory of Attitudes Towards Counter-Terrorism
Katie Woodward, Defence Science and Technology Laboratory, UK
- 13:30-14:30 Plenary Panel Presentation | Renaissance Suite**
"Identity" and "History, Story, Narrative"
Panel Chair: Joseph Haldane
Panellists: Stephen E. Gregg, Geoff Beattie and Katie Woodward
- 14:30-15:00 Coffee Break | Renaissance Foyer
- 15:00-16:00 Spotlight Workshop Presentation | Renaissance Suite**
Fostering Moral Competence with KMDD (Konstanz Method of Dilemma-Discussion)
Malgorzata Stec, Jagiellonian University in Kraków, Poland

The Plenary Session will be followed by a Poster Presentation Session and Welcome Reception.

Tuesday Poster Session

16:15-17:15 | Library Terrace

34002 | Library Terrace

Chinese Authority-Sensitization and Its Distinction with Power Distance

Chin-Lung Chien, Kaohsiung Medical University, Taiwan
Shih-Chi Hsu, National Taiwan Sport University, Taiwan

"Respecting the superior" (*zun-zun*) is an important part of the deep structure of Confucian ethics for ordinary people (K. K. Hwang, 2012). Theoretically, authority-sensitization can be considered the embodiment of "respecting the superior" ethic and also a part of Chinese traditionality. It is defined as a cultural habitus that a person is accustomed to verifying whether an authority figure is nearby during interpersonal contact ("authority-searching") and subsequently performs respectful behaviors if an authority figure is present ("corresponding behaviors"). Chien (2013) provided preliminary evidence for authority-sensitization with a college-student sample. This study goes one step further to validate "authority-sensitization" and distinguish it with an imposed-etic cultural variable "power distance", using a more representative sample consisting of adults (non-students) and college students. Data were collected through an online survey. Participants were instructed to imagine that he or she "is in a social occasion". The results confirmed that most people would habitually notice if an authority figure is present during interpersonal contacts; in addition, they would exhibit respectful behaviors (e.g. standing and bowing) immediately when encountering an authority figure. More importantly, power distance does not play an important role in the operation of authority-sensitization during the imagined interpersonal contact. Finally, there are no systematic differences between adults (non-students) and college students regarding authority-sensitization. In sum, this study provided further evidence for authority-sensitization. As a part of Chinese traditionality, authority-sensitization is robust even under the impact of globalization.

34089 | Library Terrace

Media Marketing Strategies of Higher Education Institutions in Taiwan and Student Cognition of These Brands

Yu-Chuan Chen, NTNU-Graduate Institute of Educational Policy and Administration, Taiwan

In recent years, marketing higher education institutions have become a trend, although many academicians and personnel in higher education institutions view marketing as a compromise of academic freedom. However, noting the decreasing enrolment in schools, they do agree that media marketing strategies are important. If institutions do not market themselves, they may not survive the competition. Therefore, higher educational institutions have resorted to using media marketing strategies to help resolve these management problems. Second, students are stakeholders in higher education institutions; therefore, it is important for the institution to know how to influence students perception of school brands. However, few studies have focused on the framework of media marketing strategies of schools and students awareness of school brands. This is a topic worth exploring. This study aims to investigate the media marketing strategies and student awareness of branding of higher education institutions in Taiwan's universities. The study used the questionnaire technique to collect data. The author used Structural Equation Modeling to construct and test the model of media marketing and students cognition of brands in higher education institutions. This model has implications for the growth of higher education institutions, where media marketing strategies and student cognition are crucial. The results demonstrate that media marketing strategies of higher education institutions have a definite influence on students awareness of school brands. Based on this conclusion, the author provides a comprehensive overview of media marketing strategies in higher education, which can serve as a reference for schools and for Taiwan's relevant policymakers.

34520 | Library Terrace

Ethnicity Moderates the Effects of Resources on Adjustment of Jewish and Arab Mothers of Children Diagnosed with Cancer

Hasida Ben-Zur, University of Haifa, Israel
Siwar Makhoul Khoury, Rambam Health Care Campus, Israel

Objectives: The study explored the adjustment of Jewish and Arab mothers of children diagnosed with cancer, as shown by the mothers' distress, quality of life, and future orientation. The aim was twofold: to examine the associations between ethnicity, personal resources, and adjustment indices; and to assess the moderating effects of ethnicity on the resources and adjustment associations. Methods: The sample consisted of 97 Jewish and 100 Arab mothers who completed questionnaires assessing mastery, social support, psychological distress, quality of life and future fears and hopes. Results: Arab mothers were higher than Jewish mothers on distress and lower on social support and future hopes. Both social support and mastery contributed independently to distress, mastery contributed independently to higher future hopes, and social support contributed independently to higher levels of quality of life and lower future fears. Ethnicity moderated the effects of mastery and social support on adjustment: the associations between mastery or social support and adjustment indices were stronger among Arab mothers than Jewish mothers. Conclusions: Both mastery and social support are important resources in the context of adjustment to cancer, but ethnicity is an important factor in moderating the effects of resources on adjustment. Thus, ethnicity should be taken into consideration when developing intervention programs for parents coping with their child's cancer.

35303 | Library Terrace

Perceived Calling and Work Engagement in Nursing

Arunas Ziedelis, Vilnius University, Lithuania

Dominant models of work engagement emphasize the importance of work environment and its motivating potential. However, there are professions like nursing, where ordinary rewards and career prospects are scarce, yet people are still motivated to work above minimal requirements. Previous research provides a reason to believe that work motivation might be related to professional identity and the perception of one's work as a calling. The aim of this research is to evaluate the impact of perceived calling on work engagement in nursing over and above work environment factors. Nurses working in Lithuanian organizations are to be asked to fill out online survey, consisting of an expanded nursing stress scale, a work design questionnaire, a calling and vocation questionnaire, and a Utrecht work engagement scale. Hierarchical multiple regression analysis is to be used to evaluate the impact of perceived calling to work engagement. This study will contribute to the growing knowledge of possible contributors to work engagement in jobs that lack ordinary rewards but provide strong professional identity and meaning.

Tuesday Poster Session

16:15-17:15 | Library Terrace

36048 | Library Terrace

Identity, Religion and Intergroup Conflict: The Role of Religious-Secular Discourse in Self-Investigation

Lipaz Shamo-Nir, Zefat Academic College, Israel

This paper explores the logic and implications of a Secular-Religious Discourse and group processes to construction of individual and social identity. The theory argues that Intergroup discourse can create a safe environment that encourages individuals to engage in self-reflection and in discourse with "the other". Qualitative thematic content analysis was used to analyze the final papers of Jewish students who (N=83) participated in a semester-long dialogue course. Content analysis found that students came into the dialogue with low willingness to engage in self-exploration, and had difficulty discussing their personal and social identities. The majority of the students did not report on a change occurring during the dialogue, but rather engaged more in an attempt to settle their self-perceptions in comparison to the out-group members (Arad students). The contribution of this research lies in investigating how identities are shaped within a context of intergroup conflict and majority-minority relations. Moreover, the paper proposes several hypotheses and questions to advance the research in this field.

36349 | Library Terrace

Do Right-Wing Authoritarianism and Social Dominance Orientation Predict Attitudes Towards Social, Economic, and Political Rights for People with Disabilities?

H. Michael Crowson, The University of Oklahoma, USA

Joyce Brandes, The University of Oklahoma, USA

People with disabilities are often subjected to prejudice and discrimination in society, making them less likely to experience social and physical integration and more likely to experience economic hardships. For our study, we aimed to test the relationship between two individual difference factors – social dominance orientation (SDO) and right-wing authoritarianism (RWA) – and people's attitudes toward increasing the social, political, and economic rights of persons with disability. SDO represents an orientation towards group-based dominance and anti-egalitarianism (Ho et al., 2015). RWA represents a cluster of attitudes marked by conventionalism, submission to authorities, and aggression against social outgroups based on the belief that it is sanctioned by authorities (see Altemeyer, 1996). Our study was based on questionnaire responses from a sample of US adults. Exploratory factor analysis suggested disability rights can be grouped into two clusters: "protest rights" (i.e. the right to assemble, protest, and advocate for increased social and economic equality) and "direct access rights" (i.e. specific social and economic rights, and rights to physical access in society). Using multiple regression analysis, we tested the predictive relationship between RWA and SDO and "protest" and "direct access" rights. Our analyses revealed persons scoring higher on RWA and SDO were less likely to endorse "protest rights" for people with disabilities. Persons scoring higher on SDO were less likely to endorse "access rights", whereas persons scoring higher on RWA were slightly more likely to support these rights. Implications for this research for understanding and furthering disability rights will be addressed.

36422 | IAFOR Scholarship Recipient | Library Terrace

Parent and Adolescent Shame with Psychological Control As a Mediator

Natasha Kristen Bell, University of Minnesota, USA

James M. Harper, Brigham Young University, USA

Roy A. Bean, Brigham Young University, USA

Internalized shame is a defining trait that can permeate a person's everyday life. Shame is a fundamental affect that all humans are capable of experiencing at birth (Tompkins, 1965); however, when shame is internalized it becomes problematic to healthy development. Harper and Hoopes (1990) postulated that internalized shame results from specific family dynamics and that adults who have a high amount of internalized shame are more likely to be shaming in their parenting behaviors, such as the use of psychological control. The purpose of the study was to examine the relationship between father and mother shame and adolescent shame, with mother and father psychological control as potential mediating variables. The data for this study were taken from waves 4, 5, and 6 of the Flourish Families project, a longitudinal study of the inner-family life of 311 families. Mother shame was related to adolescent shame two years later for both girls and boys, but father shame was related to adolescent shame for boys only. Shame in parents was also related to increased use of psychological control one year later, and both mother and father use of psychological control was related to adolescent shame. Both mother and father psychological control were significant mediating variables between mother and father shame and adolescent shame. The clinical implications of this study suggest that working with the parents and helping them to process and cope with their shame can help children develop less shame and improve parenting practices.

36441 | Library Terrace

Determining the Psychometric Properties of the Version of Murphy Meisgeir Type Indicator for Children (MMTIC) in Tehran, Iran

Hossein Rezaabakhsh, Khatam University, Iran

Fatemeh Jahanian, Islamic Azad University, Karaj Branch, Iran

The purpose of this investigation was to determine the psychometric properties (validity, reliability and norms) of the MMTIC test among children and adolescents in Tehran, Iran. The research was a developmental type, based on the classical psychometric theory. The sample size was 600 students of primary and high school students in Tehran, that have been chosen by multiphasic cluster random sampling procedure, including about 300 students in each gender (Clien, 2000). The scale (test) was the revised version of the psychological types in the name of Murphy-Meisgeir Type Indicator for Children (MMTIC) developed by E. Murphy and C. Meisgeir (2008). This measure was based on the psychological types primarily developed by Jung's (1921/1971) three major dimensions of personality, consisting of introversion vs. extroversion, thinking vs. feeling and sensation vs. intuition. The statistical tools used in this study were factor analysis, differential validity, and Principal Component Analysis (PCA) for measuring the validity of the test. All of the calculations indicated that MMTIC was valid for Tehran's children and adolescents ($P < .05$). For measuring reliability and internal consistency of the test, two methods have been used: Cronbach alpha coefficient measures were in the range of 0.607-0.736. The second index was split-half coefficient measures, ranging from 0.749-0.908. In conclusion, this study indicated that MMTIC psychometric indicators had optimal or sufficient validity, reliability and normalization power to distinguish eight types of personality among Tehran's students.

Tuesday Poster Session

16:15-17:15 | Library Terrace

36416 | Library Terrace

Religion and Spirituality in Divorce Decision-Making

Natasha Kristen Bell, University of Minnesota, USA
Steven M. Harris, University of Minnesota, USA
Sarah A. Crabtree, University of Minnesota, USA

Research shows that the decision to divorce is confusing and most people lack clarity and confidence in their decision, often times spending years going back and forth (Fackrell, 2012). The National Divorce Decision-Making Project surveyed 3000 participants; from those, we selected 30 participants to engage in in-depth, semi-structured interviews. All participants were married and had indicated that they had thoughts about divorce in the past 6 months. Inductive content analysis was used to identify how participants' religious and/or spiritual beliefs influence their decision to divorce or to stay and reconcile. Results suggest that for a large number of participants their religious and spiritual beliefs influence their decision-making concerning divorcing their partner. Many spoke of how religious commitments or obligations or the opinions of their family and religious peers had an impact on their decision-making. Some spoke of a past or childhood religion that is no longer practiced, yet still influences their decision. On the other hand, some spoke of how they would rationalize their decision to divorce despite their religious and spiritual beliefs. Clinical implications for couples on the brink of divorce and how to talk about the role of religion and spirituality will be presented.

36592 | Library Terrace

Personality Traits and Identity As Predictors of Generativity

Marek Blatný, Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic
Katarina Millová, Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic
Martin Jelínek, Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic

According to current knowledge, generativity is associated to a certain degree with personality traits. Generativity usually correlates negatively with neuroticism and positively with openness to experience and extraversion. Less empirical evidence is available about connections between generativity and identity, another key concept within Erikson's theory of human development. In our study, we focused on Big Five personality traits and various aspects of identity/self-concept as possible predictors of later generativity. We used data from Czech Longitudinal Study of Life-Span Human Development, CLS (149 people aged 52 to 60 years, 87 women). Generativity (concern, action) and stagnation were measured under the current stage of CLS (2016), personality traits and aspects of identity were measured in the previous stage of the study (2011). We used the following methods: generative concern – Loyola Generativity Scale, generative action – Generative Behavior Checklist, stagnation – Bradley-based Stagnation Scale (with dimensions of stagnation in Self, relationships, work, and community), personality traits – NEO-FFI, self-esteem – Rosenberg's Self-esteem Scale, self-efficacy – Generalized Self-efficacy Scale, identity – Self-concept Clarity Scale. To test for unique associations between generativity and personality and identity we used sequential regression analysis with personality traits in the first block of predictors and with identity variables in the second block of predictors. Extraversion and openness to experience proved to be the best predictors of generative concern and action (positively) and stagnation (negatively). Moreover, self-concept clarity predicted negatively stagnation in Self.

37475 | Library Terrace

The Interaction Effects of Achievement Goals and Emotions on Insight-Problem Solving

Hsiao-an Wu, New York University, USA
Yu-chu Yeh, National Chengchi University, Taiwan
Frank Huang, National Chengchi University, Taiwan

This study aimed at developing a set of digital insight problem tasks and, further, investigating the interaction effects of different types of achievement goals and emotions on the improvement of insight problem solving. Participants were 154 college students (119 females and 35 males) who were recruited from campus internet advertisement. The employed instruments included the Digital Insight Problem Solving Test (DIPST), the Multiple Goals Scale (MGS), and The Inventory of Three-Dimensional Emotions (I3E). The participants first completed the MGS and Form-A DIPST (pretest). Then, they completed the I3E. After that, they proceeded to complete the Form-B DIPST (posttest). To examine the interaction effects of each achievement goal and emotion on insight problem solving, we conducted 2 (achievement goal: low vs. high) × 2 (emotion: low vs. high) covariance analysis of variance (ANCOVA). The results revealed that 1) negative-low-promotion emotions had negative effects on insight problem solving for those who had an approach-performance and an avoidance-performance achievement goals; 2) negative-high-prevention emotions had negative effects on insight problem solving for those who had an approach-mastery achievement goal; and 3) negative-low-prevention emotions had negative effects on insight problem solving for those who had an avoidance-mastery achievement goal.

37667 | Library Terrace

Ingroup Favoritism in Japanese Baseball Fans

Yumi Nakagawa, Hiroshima Shudo University, Japan
Kunihiro Yokota, Hiroshima Shudo University, Japan
Daisuke Nakanishi, Hiroshima Shudo University, Japan

In this study, we compared the ability of Social Identity Theory (SIT) and Bounded Generalized Reciprocity Hypothesis (BGR) to explain ingroup favoritism in real social groups. We conducted the vignette experiments that designed as controlling various confounded factors to possibly influence ingroup favoritism in Japanese baseball fans. In this experiment, we manipulated expectation of reciprocity, which was assumed as a precursor of ingroup favoritism by BGR, by controlling knowledge of group membership. In Study 1, 117 undergraduate students who were fans of one Japanese baseball team participated in an experiment that ingroup cooperation (helping behavior) and expectations of ingroup member's cooperation were measured in four scenarios. The results further verified the theoretical validity of SIT and BGR in real social groups. Study 2 addressed the limitations in Study 1, lack of cost of cooperation and limited the samples to undergraduates, by requiring a cost for cooperation, and employing a large sample (N=1635) of adult baseball team fans. Contents of some cost were added to ingroup cooperation and expectations when the participants cooperate others, and the expectation of reciprocity was also manipulated as Study 1. The results of Study 2 supported BGR by showing in-group cooperation only when they could expect reciprocity. It is concluded that cost of ingroup cooperation can enhance the psychological process of BGR, while ingroup cooperation without cost proceeds both processes of SIT and BGR.



**Wednesday
July 5**

Wednesday Session I

09:00-11:00 | Tennyson Room

Industrial Organisation & Organisation Theory

Session Chair: Ipek Kocoglu

36451 09:00-09:30 | Tennyson Room

All Lay Loads on a Willing Horse: The Moderating Effect of Supervisors' Liking and Organizational Inducements
Wen-yang Lee, National Chengchi University, Taiwan

"All Lay Loads on a Willing Horse" refers to the phenomenon that high-competence employees do more work in the workplace. In recent years, the importance of high performers in organizations is highly valued, although previous evidence supported that these employees would be negatively treated in the workplace. The relationship between employees' competence and work overload was rarely examined. This study aims to understand this phenomenon and its impact on workplace mental health. Research data will be collected by a dyadic questionnaire survey and plan to get 200 sets of supervisors and subordinates samples for data analysis. In the view of reinforcement theory, it is expected that due to the better ability and job performance high-competence subordinates usually have, they may be given more work and responsibilities by their immediate supervisors. This condition will further influence subordinates' feeling of occupational burnout, subjective well-being, and general health. We also argue that supervisors' liking of subordinates may strengthen the relationship between subordinates' competence and work overload. Meanwhile, use job demands-resources model as a theoretical basis, organizational inducements can be seen as a work resource, buffer the impact of work overload on workplace mental health.

36496 09:30-10:00 | Tennyson Room

The Power of Positive Gossip: How Does Leader Positive Gossip Influence Team Efficiency?
Huai-Wen Tsai, National Chengchi University, Taiwan

Workplace gossip has been paid attention recently in the field of industrial and organizational psychology. Scholars mostly examine the effect of negative gossip and make the summary that it is something bad against organization. Even though the researchers about positive gossip have been being the minority in the academia, positive gossip still can be impactful and valuable to organization. This research wishes to examine the effect of positive gossip in working team to show the advantage and potentiality of gossip in organization. Drawing on social information process theory and social learning theory, this research examines the relationship between leader positive gossip and team efficiency. The mediation mechanism between them has also been examined in this research. By analyzing the data from 218 pairs of dyadic work units (129 leaders and 218 employees), result provides empirically support to the positive relationship between leader positive gossip and team efficiency. Additionally, this research also shows that affective commitment fully mediated the effect of leader positive gossip. Employee positive gossip partially mediated the effect of affective commitment. In the end of this research, it is affirmative to believe that the study of positive gossip is another path to tell us how to increase the efficiency of team unit and how to cohere the relationship between leader and employee.

37383 10:00-10:30 | Tennyson Room

How Does Positive and Negative Leadership Influence Leader-Member Exchange? Examining the Role of Leader Emotional Labor
Yen-Chun Chen, I-Shou University, Taiwan

There are a number of studies exploring emotional labor, but most are limited in service context. In fact, the targets of emotional labor could be outside customers and inside customers, employees. Employees may perceive their leaders positively or not based on the authenticity of leaders' emotion expression, which may further influence their social relationship. However, relevant research is rare, and the present study intends to examine whether positive and negative leadership style (transformational vs. authoritarian leadership) would influence leader emotional labor (deep acting and surface acting) differently. Furthermore, we investigate the relationship between leader emotional labor and leader-member exchange (LMX). The sample included 154 employee-leader dyads from public and private sectors in Taiwan. All leaders rated their own leadership style and their personal data. Employee questionnaire were administered in two waves. First employees rated leader emotional labor and control variables. Two weeks later, they rated LMX scale. We used SEM analysis and found that when leaders adopted positive leadership (transformational leadership), they expressed emotion in a more sincere way, which further facilitated LMX. By contrast, when leaders performed more authoritarian leadership, they used more surface acting, which might deteriorate LMX. Theoretical and practical implications are discussed.

37341 10:30-11:00 | Tennyson Room

The Evolution of Research on Organizational Compassion Capacity: A Systematic Review and Research Agenda
Halit Keskin, Yildiz Technical University, Turkey
Ali Ekber Akgun, Gebze Technical University, Turkey
Ipek Kocoglu, Gebze Technical University, Turkey
Tuba Etlioglu, Yildiz Technical University, Turkey

The study of compassion at the organizational context is gaining momentum as the need for other-serving behavior increases in today's global crises and social trauma environment. Compassion which is commonly defined as a social process consisting of noticing, feeling, and responding to the suffering of others, is a concept that is as ancient as the history of humanity. Today, compassion is a promising and timely research area attracting researchers as well as practitioners from a wide range of disciplines including philosophy, psychology, neuropsychology, social policy and health care. However, despite the awakening interest in compassion particularly after Frost's call in 1999 to bring a "compassion lens" to organizational studies, the importance of compassion is still underemphasized in organization research. Specifically the literature on organizational compassion capacity lacks a systematic and extended review which sheds lights on its roots, evolution, influential avenues and underexplored issues in order to build a platform for the future development of the field. Based on this, our purpose is 1) to provide a systematic and extensive literature review on compassion covering various research streams, 2) to conceptualize organizational capacity for compassion on the grounds of compassion theories from different disciplines, and 3) to provide a research agenda for future research avenues related to both theoretical and methodological issues. This systematic review provides valuable insight into the conceptualization and operationalization of organizational compassion as a collective, dynamic and interpersonal process which in turn contributes highly to the agenda of organization studies.

Wednesday Session I

09:00-11:00 | Shelley Room

Qualitative/Quantitative Research in Any Other Area of Psychology

Session Chair: Thomas Wilson

35004 09:00-09:30 | Shelley Room

The Study of the Female Suicidal Attempters' Life Experience in Taiwan

Mei Yuan Lee, Kaoshinung Normal University, Taiwan

Gu Ha Gan, Kaoshinung Normal University, Taiwan

The main purpose of this study was to explore the female suicidal attempters' former life experience, the mechanics which helped them survive and the life impact through their suicidal experience. The study was based on hermeneutic phenomenology as the methodology. Thematic analysis was adopted for analysis strategies and steps. The participants, recommended by the psychiatrist and religion group, had attempted suicide at least before once. They have not attempted suicide for one year. According to the results, the female suicidal attempters' life experience of the participants included five common themes: 1) The treasure from the original family; 2) The rigid test through married life; 3) Suicide – the exit to the life here and now; 4) The mechanics to survive; 5) The life impact after survival. By the intersubjective understanding, conclusions of this study were as the following: 1) The influence from the original family was great; 2) The marriage quality became worse when mother-in-law and daughter-in-law were contradicted; 3) The purpose of suicide was to deconstruct and reconstruct; 4) It was crucial to put them to death when the method became the purpose; 5) The life was tortuous and refined. At last, according to research conclusions, some comments were offered for the future research and suicidal attempters.

36220 09:30-10:00 | Shelley Room

Identity As a Coping Strategy to Enhance Psychological Well-Being in Military Personnel and Their Families

Lizzy Bernthal, Ministry of Defence, UK

Introduction: There is little evidence of how "identity" as a concept enhances resilience for military personnel and their families. This reports the findings of a qualitative study. Methodology: A sequential three phased iterative qualitative study with 31 parents from an Army garrison using focus groups and interviews. Results: Mothers used their identity as an "Army wife" as a coping strategy to enhance their resilience, regardless if serving or not. This cohesive group identity was greater within a regiment than from Corps due to a greater sense of belonging. Conclusion: A group identity as an "Army wife" enhanced a sense of belonging and was an important coping strategy to enhance emotional support and resilience to cope with the stresses of being a military family. Strengthening a sense of identity and attachment increased a sense of belonging which had a positive impact on their psychological wellbeing and resilience. This study has increased understanding of the importance of and how Army families develop an identity and sense of belonging to boost resilience as a coping strategy. Taking this work forward: A study is in the process of being developed to explore the coping strategies that military nurses use to enhance their resilience to change, and in what way identity as a military nurse has an impact. It is hoped to report these findings also.

33739 10:00-10:30 | Shelley Room

Sustaining Human Capital by Reducing Stress Through Social Support Programme in Contrasting Economies

Adnan ul Haque, University of Wales Trinity Saint David, UK

Isaiah Oino, Coventry University, UK

This paper investigates the role of social support at workplace in reducing stress for sustaining human capital among different genders at operational and managerial levels in private software houses of Pakistan and Canada. This cross-sectional research explores research phenomenon through self-constructed stress model containing; social support, organisational commitment, and perceived job satisfaction. Last four decades managerial literature related to social support, stress, and organisational commitment are included to gain qualitative perspective. Using purposive and convenience sampling 77 interviews were conducted from 13 organisations through Skype by semi-structured interview questions. Findings showed that male workers experiences high stress than female workers. Operational level employees are more vulnerable to stress than managerial level due to less exposure to social support. Moreover, Canadian employees have low stress than Pakistani employees. Females uses social support and self-meditation more often than males to overcome stress. Furthermore, females "perceive" and "receive" emotional support more often than moral support. High level of affective commitment is evident at managerial position male employees while job loyalty, emotional support, normative commitment and continuance commitment is evident among female workforce more visible at managerial level. The study confirms that level, causes, and consequences of stress vary in gender's perspective. The causes and consequences are similar in contrasting economies but level of stress is high in Pakistan (developing country) than Canada (developed country).

34821 10:30-11:00 | Shelley Room

Implicit Cognitions in Awareness: Three Empirical Examples and Implications for Conscious Identity

Thomas Wilson, Bellarmine University, USA

Across psychological science the prevailing view of mental events includes unconscious mental representations that result from a separate implicit system outside of awareness. Recently, scientific interest in consciousness of self and the widespread application of mindfulness practice have made necessary innovative methods of assessing awareness during cognitive tasks and validating those assessments wherever they are researched. Studies from three areas of psychology, self-esteem, sustainability thinking, and the learning of control systems questioned the unconscious status of implicit cognitions. The studies replicated published methods of investigating a) the Name-letter effect, b) implicit attitudes using IAT, and c) unselective learning of a control task. In addition, a common analytic method of awareness assessment validation was used. In Study 1, the famous Name-letter effect in 191 university students was predicted by the validity of reported awareness of preference reasons. In Study 2, 44 participants self-reported hesitations and trial difficulty predicted IAT scores for sustainability attitudes. Study 3 demonstrated the control performance of 96 participants was predicted by the validity of the rules in awareness they reported. In all three studies the prediction functions did not produce significant residual error. The repeated finding that self-knowledge in awareness predicted what should be cognitions outside of awareness, according to the dual processing view, suggests an alternative model of implicit mental events in which associative relations evoke conscious symbolic representations. The analytic method of validating phenomenal reports will be discussed along with its potential contribution to research involving implicit cognitions.

Wednesday Session I

09:00-11:00 | Keats Room

Religion & Mythology

Session Chair: Shanon Ferguson

36521 09:00-09:30 | Keats Room

The Evolving Narrative of Indian Mythology and Classical Arts

Janani Murali, Padmalaya Dance Foundation, India

Abstract philosophy is best explained through effective metaphors. Ancient Indian mythology and classical dance are reflective of this; having been integral to the propagation of philosophical thought from one generation to another. Over centuries, both these mediums have simultaneously evolved by virtue of being influenced by the prevalent socio-cultural scene. And the perspectives that we have therein developed reflect our cultural and spiritual evolution. We trace the evolution of such perspective through the popular tale of Savitri from the Mahabharata. Classical dance is an effective medium to portray the details of the story but is not limited to it. The use of theatrical elements within the framework of classical dance allows the artist to intersperse dramatization with narratives of philosophy – be it the poetry of Sufi mystic Rumi or verses from the Brihadaranyaka Upanishad; be it the magnum work of Sri Aurobindo in explaining the abstraction of “Savitri” or the modern philosophy of twentieth-century thinkers like Rabindranath Tagore. The presentation format of classical dance today has evolved to allow a dialogue between theatre, classical movement and thought. It provides a deeper connect and understanding of the metaphors that these stories signify. By exploring the multitude of opportunities that this provides in delving into ancient wisdom, one is able to present a multi-dimensional vision of Indian mythology to the current generation. And in this juxtaposition of literal and metaphorical lies our narrative of spiritual growth and cultural identity.

36168 09:30-10:00 | Keats Room

Living the Rhetoric of Dialogue: An Ecumenical Challenge

Myra Patambang, De La Salle Health Sciences Institute, The Philippines

“Dialogue is a manner of acting, an attitude; a spirit which guides one’s conduct. It implies concern, respect, and hospitality toward the other. It leaves room for the other person’s identity, modes of expression, and values. Dialogue is thus the norm and necessary manner of every form of Christian mission, as well as of every aspect of it, whether one speaks of simple presence and witness, service, or direct proclamation” (Code of Canon Law, can. 787.1). Inspired by Raimundo Pannikar’s “The Rhetoric of Dialogue”, this paper is an attempt to gather thoughts and reflections on interfaith dialogue. Ecumenical Theology challenges everyone to tread the path leading to universal sense of brotherhood. People of goodwill, regardless of religious affiliation, could very well work together for a common purpose, and have mutual commitment to the people’s struggle for justice and peace, likewise be in solidarity with one another in matters pertaining to protection of human rights and sublime respect for human dignity. Basically, the focus of this presentation shall be on the essence of dialogue and the way it could be done. There shall be an exposition of presuppositions to and theological bases of an inter-religious dialogue as well as a discussion of its viability and attitudinal constraints. The following precepts shall likewise be reflected upon: right to religious freedom; relationships of respect and love; dialogue of salvation; positive and constructive dialogue; universal presence of the Holy Spirit, dialogue of life and fruits of dialogue among others.

36318 10:00-10:30 | Keats Room

Identity and Belonging: Women in a Japanese New Religious Movement

Ella Tennant, Keele University, UK

This paper will discuss the role of women in Kofuku-no-Kagaku, a Japanese new religion which rose to prominence in the 1990’s, due to its rapid growth and tendency to socio-political activism. Kofuku-no-Kagaku described itself as an “innovative” religion, with a public image of the new and dynamic. However, the core philosophy was based on androcentric interpretations of history and myth, with male spiritual dominance reflected not only in the organization’s patriarchal corporate structure, but also in publications and roles allocated to members. Stereotypical gender roles were part of the group’s cosmological interpretations and its vision of the future. Over the past decades, Japanese women have seen their status improve, but they still remain an inferior social category in an unequal gender-based social structure. In her analysis of patriarchy in Buddhism, Rita Gross (1993), describes gender as “one of the more destructive manifestations of ego”. Kumiko Sato (2004) considers the rhetoric of change to imply “transition from an old mode to a new mode”. Kofuku-no-Kagaku’s gender-stratified world-view can therefore be seen to reflect regression rather than cultural progress and the enlightened, egoless portrayal of the universe it claimed to present. This paper will argue that the worldview of Kofuku-no-Kagaku is androcentric: created as an attempt to perpetuate gender stratification in a changing society. A brief examination of the role of women in religion in Japan will be expanded by an analysis of extracts from interviews with women members of their spiritual role, status and sense of identity in Kofuku-no-Kagaku.

36158 10:30-11:00 | Keats Room

Male and Female God Created Them: Is the Gender Binary Divinely Ordained?

Shanon Ferguson, University of Roehampton, UK

In the first book of the Christian Bible we are given two accounts of how humans were created. Genesis 1, talks about human beings being “male and female” in the likeness and image of God. However, being male and female is not linked to physical bodies and could just as easily be referring to our souls. Given the lack of syntax in the Hebrew language and the fact that “and” and not “or” is used, it is also just as accurate to read that every human being is both male and female as to read it as some were male and some were female. In Genesis 2 there are clearly two separate bodies with the second being created from the “side” of the first. They are given the titles of “man” and “woman” and these texts are used to provide endless support for the subordination of women, the complementarity of the sexes, and heteronormativity. Is the desire of the two humans for one another to become “one flesh” (through marriage) the need to re-unite female and male into one being again? Is this what St Paul is talking about when he tells the Galatians that in Christ there is no male and female? What does it mean to live the fullness of our maleness and femaleness in our one body? What does it mean for the doctrine of the Christian church if each human being doesn’t have to choose between only two possible genders?

Wednesday Session I

09:00-11:00 | Coleridge Room

Ethics

Session Chair: Philip Shields

36278 09:00-09:30 | Coleridge Room

Deleuzes Immanent Ethics and Indian Ethics Through Indian Tales

Meenu Gupta, Panjab University, India

My paper is an attempt to explore Deleuze and Guattari's immanent ethics and draw similarities with Indian ethics. The nodal point that holds them together is their pragmatic nature. Their ontology of self-organising processes and becoming rather than substance and being entails conceptions of time, subjectivity with galvanising potential for resolving ethical and political questions about who we are and how we should live with human as well as nonhuman others in a world that is rapidly changing. Deleuzian theory can be well applied to Indian ethics, which is most precisely *nitishatra* – instead of laid down rules, the strategic application of virtues helps in better attunement with the multiple forces of our life which need not be compartmentalised into work, domestic and individual and social and global. Rather than attempt to dictate or control, the responses that will best serve the evolving capacities of the interdependent life-forms of the various communities to which we belong. Like Indian ethics, Deleuze and Guattari's immanent ethics calls on us to attend to the situations of our lives in all their textured specificity. Further I would like to exemplify Indian ethics or nitishastra through Indian tales taking up Panchatantra. The theoretical Deleuze and practicality aimed behind Indian tales emphasises not only the pragmatic efficacy but also resolves the painful conundrum that a person struggling to live good life. These tales contain significant insights into how human life should be lived and what value structures humans should pursue in their life.

37636 09:30-10:00 | Coleridge Room

Human Values and Global Environmental Change in the Anthropocene: The Challenges of Environmental Philosophy

Yee Keong Choy, Keio University, Japan

Since the industrial revolution in the 1800s, human activities have fundamentally altered everything in our planet from ecosystems to the oceans and the atmosphere. This anthropogenic shift in the relationship between humans and the Earth systems is a geological age of our own making. In the Anthropocene, humanity has ascended to the biospheric supremacy as the single geological force capable in its own right of manipulating, modifying and transforming the earth systems, causing massive deforestation, habitat destruction, biodiversity depletion and climate change. This raises a pertinent ethical question on human responsibility towards nature. This article seeks to examine our changing environmental conditions using global evidence. It further explores a philosophical framework for guiding collective human ethical responsibility towards the Earth systems based on a theoretical assessment of human values and their relationship to environmental ethics. Within this perspective, three fundamental environmental philosophies are considered: anthropocentrism, biocentrism, and ecocentrism. The theoretical assessment will be substantiated with empirical evidence gathered from field research. It is concluded that to forestall further disastrous global and irreversible impact of our activities on our Earth systems detrimental to long-term human existence, we need to restore the integration between nature and humans to maintain our planet in a state conducive for further human development into an indefinite future. Here, environmental ethics provides the key to driving collective action of our human-centred social system towards Earth stewardship to avert further planetary degradation and possibly to reverse the process.

36678 10:00-10:30 | Coleridge Room

Making Space for Change: Engaging the Relational Realities of Moral Obligation and Spaces of Public Protest

Lane Busby McLelland, The University of Alabama, USA

In the fall of 2015, protests erupted on campuses across America. Students accused their institutions of systemic racism and demanded sweeping, high-level reforms. Though administrators and boards of trustees issued promises to conduct investigations into racist practices on their campuses, the more seasoned activists feared that once the protests subsided things would return to the status quo ante. This paper interrogates our assumptions about protest space and moral obligation as limiting factors for strategies of social change movements, specifically movements to eradicate institutional racism in higher education. Scholars interested in the relationships among space, power, and identity have begun to examine the socio-spatial dialectic to reveal its ability to shape political resistance and alternative futures (Soja, 2010; Harvey, 2001). Drawing from Massey's (2005) understanding of space as never simple, but pluralistic and non-linear, I ask if framing racial justice discourse as simple moral choices might also be the reason success is often limited to that which can be legally enforced, resulting mostly in desegregation rather than true integration. This paper examines the moral rhetoric and physical sites of the Fall 2015 student protests on American campuses to 1) uncover assumptions about space and moral obligation that thwart social justice goals, and 2) articulate the promise of dialogic space for doing what spaces of public protest cannot. I contend that achieving racial equality beyond legally enforceable morality will require a disruption, not only of the binary discourse itself, but also of our philosophical assumptions about space and moral obligation.

36641 10:30-11:00 | Coleridge Room

Identity Politics, Objectification, and Agency: Some Methodological Concerns

Philip Shields, Beloit College, USA

Identity politics arose as a means for marginalized groups to fight social oppression. Borrowing from social science it recognizes the systemic nature of these injustices and seeks to make structural interventions. However, most social scientists take for granted progressive values – justice, human dignity and egalitarianism – that cannot be justified through the objectifying assumptions underlying their methodology as scientists. Evolutionary theory describes biological mechanisms of change but does not claim these changes are good or bad. Likewise, scientific theories of how social norms shape human behavior may have some degree of descriptive or explanatory power, but cannot justify using moral language to identify patterns of human behavior as oppressive or social interventions as liberating. As argued by Robert Pippin ("The Natural and the Normative" in *Daedalus*, Summer 2009), if moral reasoning and agency are to be possible, we must not limit ourselves to the objectifying perspective of the social scientist but must respect the intentionality and reasoning of participants in defeasible and self-correcting moral practices. To dismiss or accept someone's argument simply because of their identity interests, to evaluate what they say and do in terms of their "positionality", without considering the explicit meaning and validity of their arguments, is *ad hominem*. Ironically, this tendency is ultimately contemptuous of human dignity because it undermines moral responsibility. Taken by itself, identity politics reduces all power to coercion and fails to appreciate the power of persuasion, and the conditions that make rational agency possible.

Wednesday Session I

09:00-11:00 | Wordsworth Room

General Psychology

Session Chair: Chi Chuen Chan

36844 09:00-09:30 | Wordsworth Room

Community, Identity and Elderly: What Happens When "Us" Enhances "Me" – The Belonging on Elderly

Maria Arlene Almeida Moreira, Pontificia Universidade Catolica of Sao Paulo, Brazil

Ceneide Maria Oliveira Cervenly, Pontificia Universidade Catolica of Sao Paulo, Brazil

We are living in times where it is possible to observe families with three or four generations that coexist, but their members are so busy and involved in so many activities outside home, that there is no time to share experiences in daily life, and sharing is restricted on commemorative parties dates, or occasional weekends. Authors have been studied the life familiar cycle in some cultures, and notice that the "empty nest" can reach family life. It is true that we do consider the particular story of life, the multiplicity of contexts, according socio-cultural environment where the life develops, to know how these affects the elderly. But we visualize that the counselling and practicing the adoption of a variety of activities, including social ones, gives to the seniors more interest on life, make them to be able or to feel connected again with something, and to come true new projects in life. The well-being is associated with a high self-esteem, physical, psychological and mental health and these are characteristics that delay the time of the natural elderly process. On the other hand, the physical autonomy, and the financial independence are ingredients to enjoy freedom to live, as someone wants to. This fact could find sometimes barriers in the familiar circle, considering age to do things, and maybe it is time to the family make reflections about the child treatment that ones can give to elders.

36479 09:30-10:00 | Wordsworth Room

The Moderating Effect of Core Self-Evaluation on the Relationship Between Identity Threat and Antisocial Behaviours in the Workplace

Mei-Chi Lin, National Cheng-Chi University, Taiwan

"Who am I?", a profound question that has been eagerly explored and answered for thousands of years, is still an important issue that all mankind considers. Based on the social interactionist model, individuals construct their identity through interactions with their surrounding primary and secondary groups and reconstruct understandings of themselves by others' feedback. While undergoing actions that challenge or diminish their sense of competence, dignity, or self-worth, which lead to appraisals of potential harm to one's own value, meanings, or enactment of an identity, individuals have the experiences of "identity threat". Though most studies focus on the negative outcomes raised by identity threat, individuals could gain enhancement or growth by eliminating identity threat (Petriglieri, 2011). This study aims to examine the moderating effects of core self-evaluation on the causal relationship led by identity threat, for CSE has been proved to be associated with approach/avoidance motives (Ferris et al., 2011). The higher level of CSE, the higher sensitivity to positive stimuli around, which could influence our actions to cope with threat. Thus, three main hypotheses are: 1) experiences of identity threat can predict antisocial behaviors and other negative behaviors in workplace, such as negative gossiping or anger expression; 2) core self-evaluation moderates the relation between identity threat and antisocial behaviors in workplace; and 3) CSE moderates the causal relationship in an approaching/avoidance motives framework (Chang et al., 2012). Questionnaires are designed to be completed by 300 full-time employees, and distributed in a two-phased course to prevent common method variance.

36107 10:00-10:30 | Wordsworth Room

Active Imagination and Identity – Self Concept

Sonia Lyra, Ichthys Instituto de Psicologia Analítica, Brazil

For Analytical Psychology, Self is a borderline concept because it is not only the center of the psyche but also the whole circumference that embraces both conscious and unconscious; and this totality transcends our vision. It is a veritable *lapis invisibilitatis*. It is the center of this totality, just as the ego is the center of consciousness. We may be able to indicate the limits of consciousness, but the unconscious is simply the unknown psyche and for that very reason, unlimited because undetermined. According to Jungian hypothesis, the unconscious possesses an etiological significance, and since dreams are the direct expression of unconscious psychic activity, the attempt to analyze and interpret dreams is theoretically justified from a scientific standpoint, as is the Active Imagination. Both processes aim at an assimilation, that is, the mutual penetration of conscious and unconscious resulting in the birth of the unique and singular identity of the human being: the Self, which in last instance brings with it the realization of the divine in man. Our proposal with this article is to search the origin and development of this so unique human Identity through the Active Imagination technique.

37604 10:30-11:00 | Wordsworth Room

The Identity of the Male Gamblers in Chinese Gambling Movies: A Psychological Analysis

Mona Chung, Upper Iowa University, Hong Kong

Alan Carl Wai Fan, Upper Iowa University, Hong Kong

Chi Chuen Chan, Upper Iowa University, Hong Kong

The aim of the current study was to understand the portrayals and the gambling motivation of male gamblers in 12 Chinese gambling movies produced in Hong Kong from 2000 to 2017. This investigation utilized qualitative content analysis on the collection of data. Content analysis is a method used to analyse qualitative data. This approach allows researchers to take qualitative data and to transform it into quantitative data. The researchers in this study examined the movie male characters independently. In this methodology, the researchers first developed "coding units". For example, when the researchers want to assess the motivation of the gamblers, the coding units are the particular behaviors or words that the characters describe the motives of their gambling. There are two hypotheses: a) the motivation of gambling focused on money and power and b) gambling is employed as a means for achieving social justice. The analysis of the movies provided support for both hypotheses. Money and power are the main motivation of Chinese gamblers in the movies. Further, the male characters are often pictured as tough, aggressive, confident, self-reliant, competent, successful in sexual conquest and, above all, win big in gambling at the end of the movies, which also serves as a means for achieving social justice. These characteristics might reflect the hero identity in the Chinese popular culture.

Wednesday Session II

11:15-12:45 | Tennyson Room

General Psychology

Session Chair: Sree Lekshmi Sreekumaran Nair

36389 11:15-11:45 | Tennyson Room

I Am Not Blind; I Am Me – A Qualitative Single Case Study of Identity and Disability

Sara Partow, Swinburne University of Technology, Australia

Roger Cook, Swinburne University of Technology, Australia

Previous studies on disability identity have substantially addressed the process of self-identification with disability as a minority group, whereas, some scholars have emphasized that it is also important to investigate self-disidentification processes with one's group in relation to social stigma (McCall 2003). To address this gap, and the lack of an interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA) technique on a single case in psychological studies (Smith, 2004), we examined the lived experience of a blind Australian female. Data was collected via (an approximately 90 minutes) telephone interview (using open-ended questions) and subjected to IPA data analysis. The emergent themes are presented under two superordinate themes, namely Maintaining Personal Identity and Psychological Resources. Our close examination outlines several aspects of a disidentification process and thus could have implications for clinical practice in psychology. Future research also could benefit from the recommendations of our study.

37649 11:45-12:15 | Tennyson Room

Inclusive Language Has Persuasive Appeal Only for Ingroup Sources

Fabien Silone, Université de Bretagne Sud, France

Viviane Seyranian, California State Polytechnic University, USA

Sébastien Meineri, Université de Bretagne Sud, France

Nicolas Guéguen, Université de Bretagne Sud, France

Social identity framing communication strategy (Seyranian, 2013) augments the persuasive power of speeches by employing language that highlights a common identity between the source and the message recipient. Research shows that inclusive language (we, us, together...) is especially effective in increasing the confidence about a change initiative and also increase positive perceptions about the message source (Seyranian, 2014). Robust findings in the social psychological literature suggest that message sources influence attitudes about the message topic and perceptions of the source (Mackie, Worth, & Asuncion, 1990; van Knippenberg, 1999; Wilder, 1990; Wyer, 2010). However, little is known about how varying different types of sources (ingroup versus outgroup) influence the persuasive power of inclusive language. To address this gap, we varied in factorial design the categorization of the source (ingroup vs outgroup) and inclusive language in a protocol aiming to promote change (video-refereeing) for a sample of 177 facebook soccer fans. Results showed that the positive evaluation of the message, the source, and the trivialization of change depend on the identification of the targeted individuals to the ingroup ($F(3, 170) = 8.249, p < .00$) and of the interaction of the categorization of the source and of the use of inclusive language ($F(3, 170) = 3.952, p < .01$). In other words, inclusive language appears to only be effective for individuals who identify themselves to the ingroup and who read a speech from a fellow ingroup member. Implications for further research are discussed.

36493 12:15-12:45 | IAFOR Scholarship Recipient | Tennyson Room

Do Feminine and Masculine Style of Leadership Affect Gender's Performance Differently? Cross-Cultural Survey From India, Canada, Pakistan, and UK

Riffat Faizan, ABMS Open University, Switzerland

Sree Lekshmi Sreekumaran Nair, University of Wales Trinity Saint David, UK

Adnan Haque, University of Wales Trinity Saint David, UK

This paper focuses on the impact of feminine and masculine style of leadership on contrasting genders in four different economies namely; India, Canada, Pakistan, and the United Kingdom's IT sector. Through semi-structured 5-point scale we gathered a data from 248 participants using connection, networking, and convenience sampling. Our findings showed that employees in terms of their respective gender are affected by the type of leadership style demonstrated by line managers. Additionally, in developing countries; in Pakistan and India there is significant similarity in the style of leadership and it differs to high extent from the leadership style of developed economies, Canada and UK respectively. The Indian workforce demonstrated a higher competition among personnel within the organisation in contrast to other economies. Interestingly, feminine style of leadership is highly demonstrated by males in Pakistan while in the other three economies, it is exhibited by female line managers. Moreover, female line managers in the United Kingdom showed a higher masculine style of leadership in contrast to other economies. Furthermore, participative leadership style is more commonly associated with females but males use it more effectively in developed economies while autocratic style is often associated with males but females use it effectively in developing economies. Overall, feminine leadership is more effective than masculine leadership irrespective of the type of economies and gender.

Wednesday Session II

11:15-12:45 | Shelley Room

Mental Health

Session Chair: Kullaya Pisitsungkagarn

36470 11:15-11:45 | Shelley Room

Sexual Identity Disclosure of Thai Gay Male Employees

Peter Cal, National Institute of Development Administration, Thailand

People spend a significant part of their life at work and so their overall quality of life is greatly influenced by the work environment. People who are marginalized at work due to gender (women), race (people of color) and sexual orientation (lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender) face a harder life compared to those who are not marginalized. Thailand is a predominantly Buddhist country where Buddhism does not preach doctrines or persecute people against homosexuality, yet some Thai homosexuals are still discriminated against or are reluctant to disclose their sexual identity at home, work, and/or society at large. The purpose of this paper is to identify and understand how Thai gay men manage their sexual identity in the workplace. This study was conducted using in-depth, face-to-face interviews and a short questionnaire with 10 participants using purposive and snowball approach. Based on pre-determined criteria, participants were selected to be Thai nationals, gay males, employees of an organization (unemployed and freelancers were excluded), and have a good command of English since all interviews were conducted in English due to the author's proficiency in English versus Thai language. Two participants were personal acquaintances and through snowballing that eight more participants were interviewed. Five common themes were identified, namely getting/not getting personal at work, disclosing sexual identity only when directly asked, responding to heterosexual-oriented questions, navigating within masculinized industries, and dealing with gay stereotypes.

35094 11:45-12:15 | Shelley Room

An Integrative Analysis of Cognitive Behavior Group Therapy for Thai Individuals with Gender Identity-Related Concerns

Kullaya Pisitsungkagarn, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

Somboon Jarukasemthawee, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

This integrative analysis systematically reviewed the application of Cognitive Behavior Group Therapy (CBGT) aimed at supporting three groups of Thai individuals with gender identity-related concerns. The main objectives of these studies were: 1) to enhance body image satisfaction in female adolescents, 2) to support smoking cessation in male adolescents, and 3) to alleviate depression and enhance antiviral medication adherence in Men who had Sex with Men (MSM). With aesthetic beauty being associated with femininity and smoking with masculinity in the Thai culture, participants in the first two studies experienced ambivalence in overcoming their concerns. In the third study, MSM experienced adjustment difficulties not only from HIV infection but also from their homosexual gender identity. Overall, the analysis indicated the efficacy of CBGT. With consideration of the participants' characteristics and gender identity-related concerns, key change mechanisms that brought about treatment gains across the three studies (i.e. motivational interviews and cognitive restructuring) were discussed. Caution was raised regarding how the gains could be compromised by cultural orientation of the participants (e.g. mental health stigmatization, predilections toward holistic cognitive process, and interdependent self-construal). Of particular challenges were the introduction of the role of cognition and the engagement of cognitive restructuring, including challenging misconceptions relevant to gender identity. Strategies to overcome these challenges were offered in relevance to the planning of CBGT program/session and accompanying materials as well as the roles of CBGT group leaders. Possibilities of generalizing these strategies to cross-cultural CBGT to address concerns above and beyond gender identity were also discussed.

35244 12:15-12:45 | Shelley Room

The Effect of Stress, Depression and Resilience on Coping Behaviors of Nursing Students: A Cross-Sectional Study

Cheng Joo Eng, Min-Hwei College of Health Care Management, Taiwan

Hsiang Chu Pai, Chung-Shan Medical University, Taiwan

Hsin Hsin Chang, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

Kit Hong Wong, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

It is easy for nursing students to encounter stress during their learning process. Research has found that stress would lead to depression and affect one's coping behaviors. Resilience has been regarded as a critical element in coping with stress. Nevertheless, few evidence-based studies have examined the mediating effect of resilience on stress and depression toward coping behaviors. The purpose of this study was to explore the relationships among stress, depression and coping behaviors, and the mediating effect of resilience upon the relationships between stress and depression toward coping behaviors. Based upon quantitative method, a cross-sectional survey with cluster sampling was used in this study. A questionnaire including four scales (perceived stress scale, depression scale, resilience scale, and coping behavior scale) was completed by 462 nursing students of five junior colleges of nursing in Taiwan. The research model was verified with structural equating modeling.

Wednesday Session II

11:15-12:45 | Keats Room

Religion: Mysticism, Faith & Scientific Culture
Session Chair: David Sheng-Yu Peng

37701 11:15-11:45 | Keats Room

The Narratives of the 2004 Child Tsunami Survivors: How Children Experienced the Disaster and Their Changed Life after the Tragedy

Maila Dinia Husni Rahiem, Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, Indonesia

The 2004 earthquake and tsunami caused grief and immense suffering for the people of Aceh, resulting in thousands of homes and buildings becoming damaged, and causing almost half a million people to become refugees. Data on the number of casualties, cannot be ascertained exactly, yet estimates have put the death toll in Aceh at up to 300,000 people (Sarvananthan, 2007). Oxfam (2004) reported that one third of the victims that died were children. This tragedy has also made thousands of children orphans, separated from their parents, lost relatives and/or friends. This paper describes the findings of the researcher who interviewed 10 child victims of the tsunami in Aceh, 12 years after the tragedy occurred. The participants were 6–12 years old when the disaster occurred, while at the time of the interview were aged 18–24 years. This study aims to gather the experiences of children in the event of a major disaster; how this tragedy affected their lives and their identity as children, and how they see themselves both before and after the disaster. Researchers analyzed participants' spoken narratives by the method of thematic analysis. The study found that children find it difficult to express their feelings when the disaster struck, as they feel tremendous loss, but the support of family and community helped them. Their belief in religion also makes them more amenable to this tragedy; they believe they will be reunited with their loved ones in the afterlife. They sense a remarkable turnaround after the tragedy occurred; some felt more faithful, responsible and independent, but some also said that they became moody, traumatised and more frightened.

36507 11:45-12:15 | Keats Room

Numbers, Geometry, and Mathematical Axioms: The Problem of Metaphysics in the Critique of Pure Reason

Kazuhiko Yamamoto, Megumi Institute of Ethics and Philosophy, Japan

We have shown that 1) "the representation I think" – the transcendental unity of self-consciousness – is homogeneous with "pure apperception" which signifies "the thoroughgoing identity of oneself in all possible representations" which "grounds empirical consciousness a priori" (A116): 2) "the representation I think," which can accompany all others, is to cognize "through categories whatever objects may come before our senses" (B159). Thus we comprehend that a human, as "the representation I think," senses, intuits and cognizes all appearances themselves in virtue of filled space-elapsing time or nullity in space-time through empirical intuition and synthesis. Our transcendental analytic indicates that a being of all beings signifies space-time itself – quantum. When Kant says, "the members of the division exclude each other and yet are connected in one sphere, so in the latter case the parts are represented as ones to which existence (as substance) pertains to each exclusively of the other, and which are yet connected in one whole" (B112-B113), we think that "the members of the division" signifies categories, through which it would become possible for us to cognize a priori "whatever objects may come before our senses,...as far as laws of their combination are concerned" (B159). Our discourse would potentially lead us to an alternative view on the universe and causality. When Einstein asserts that there is a serious defect in quantum mechanics (Einstein et al. 1935: 777-780), we feel that our transcendental analytic might give us an inkling for the solution of this conundrum and mathematics.

36522 12:15-12:45 | Keats Room

Personal Identity and Wholeness: A Study from the Perspective of Hans Urs von Balthasar's Theological Aesthetics

David Sheng-Yu Peng, Taiwan Baptist Christian Seminary, Taiwan

Central to the situation of a human being, according to Hans Urs von Balthasar, is the necessity of a human being's lying in tension with the infinite and finite. The significance of a distinction between infinite and finite, an ontological distinction, demonstrates von Balthasar's fundamental horizon: the personal encounter between the self-revealed God and finite human. Von Balthasar's theological aesthetics is also shaped by his exploration of the mystery of being and his investigation of human being in the modern era. With regard to the mystery of being and the wholeness of human being, von Balthasar claims that Christ, as the Form aesthetically, is the only truth bringer to human being in fragmenting time who can lead human being out of fragmenting time and into wholeness, as well as exactly central to all human history and culture is enabled. Based on the perspective of von Balthasar's theological aesthetics, a human being becomes a "unique person" when encountering God in contemplative seeing (prayer). And it is within contemplative seeing that one comes into contact with one's "Idea", which is realized when one's personal identity is fully developed, and which it is one's "life form", a life telos received from God, to conform to. Thus, this article shows how the fundamental components of von Balthasar's distinctive theological aesthetic model of human personal identity and wholeness fit together around his core concept of "Form".

Wednesday Session II

11:15-12:45 | Coleridge Room

Philosophy

Session Chair: Jeremy Walton

35267 11:15-11:45 | Coleridge Room

Reading Dying: Narrative and the Ethics of Identification in Paul Harding's Tinkers and William Faulkner's As I Lay Dying

Caleb Murray, Brown University, USA

The question of identification with and empathy for victims, subjects in pain, and oppressed persons has been the subject of debate within a range of disciplines (medical ethics, philosophy of experience, theory of religion). Notably, Elaine Scarry's *The Body in Pain* and more recently Amy Hollywood's *Sensible Ecstasy*, Mark Jordan's *Convulsing Bodies*, and Judith Butler's work on embodiment and recognizability have provided valuable resources for negotiating issues of power, the politics of dominance, and the performance of pain. While these thinkers open useful avenues for thinking about pain and the ethical/power relations between doctor and patient, observer and observed, actor and acted-upon, my paper seeks to integrate these theorist's narrative insights within their broader projects regarding relational ethics and regimes of power. Enlisting philosophical and linguistic theories of violence, pain, and otherness, my paper examines Harding's *Tinkers* and Faulkner's *As I Lay Dying* in order to better understand the complex interplay between narrated suffering, readerly affect, and the ethics of identification. What is at stake in a patient–doctor or actor–acted-upon relationship in terms of affect and identification; what are the ethics of witnessing versus affectively or fictively experiencing the other's death; what are the ethical benefits or limits of such a scene? Through an analysis of theories of pain, violence, and affect alongside narrated scenes of death and dying, my paper asks after the ways in which fiction operates as a site for ethical deliberation and readerly identification with the (fictive) suffering other.

35863 11:45-12:15 | Coleridge Room

Identity, Adam Smith and Narrative in the African Business Context

Mark Rathbone, North-West University, South Africa

The purpose of this paper is to argue that the impartial spectator in the economic philosophy of Adam Smith is rooted in the key human impulses of sympathy and self-love that may play a salient role in the formation of identity and contribute to happiness. However, the problem is that Smith's notion of the impartial spectator is based on the premise of a disembodied self. This has serious implications for identity formation and happiness because the impartial spectator may induce conformity to preconceived expectations of society based on physicality. In other words, the expectations of society and not the identity of the self becomes the primary driver of moral action. It may result in misery and not healthy self-love. It will be argued that this can possibly explain the dilemma of identity formation in specifically the African business context. Most corporate businesses in the African context follow a similar disembodied view of the self as Smith that does not give adequate recognitions to the communal identity of the individual that is also closely connected to geographical space. These communal and environmental aspects are in conflict with egoistic notions of self-love that is often perpetuated by business. However, this crisis of identity formation may be transformed if full expression is given to identity as a function of an embodied ontology. This ontology highlights that sympathy is an expression of bodily recognition, mutuality and solidarity.

36584 12:15-12:45 | Coleridge Room

Artaud's Cry: Self-Doubt and Resistance in Correspondence with Rivière

Jeremy Walton, University of the West of England, UK

This paper addresses the complex unfolding of doubt, self-reflection, and determination manifested in Antonin Artaud's correspondence with Jacques Rivière – the editor of *La Nouvelle Revue* – that took place between May 1923 and June 1924. The young Artaud submitted the poem "A Cry" for publication; however, the resulting rejection was only the beginning of an occasionally pained yet frequently insightful dialogue that played out through published letters exploring themes of inability, the struggle for creative sincerity, and the very process of expression itself. This literary conversation marked the beginning of a career in the arts that would see Artaud frequently address his perpetual struggles to externalise his creative impulses, and would draw the attention of philosophers such as Derrida, Deleuze, and Blanchot as they analysed differences between the "work" and the "case" (Derrida), the struggle against a historical "image of thought" (Deleuze), and the breaking down of boundaries between work and support (Blanchot). These analyses and themes will be explored within the context of this intriguing engagement between editor and potential publisher, as self-criticism and insecurity gives way to an increased resistance and confidence that would play out in (and in turn become influenced by) the public eye. The exchange culminates in the "failed" poem itself becoming published as an object of critique, support, and evidence of shortcomings that are complicated by the self-reflective letters that transform it into a catalyst for the very forms of expression of which it was deemed to fall short.

Wednesday Session II

11:15-12:45 | Wordsworth Room

Philosophy: Philosophy & Religion
Session Chair: Roger Green

37460 11:15-11:45 | Wordsworth Room

Stream-of-Consciousness Novels in English Literature: The Genres and the Secrets in Tristram Shandy, Mrs Dalloway, and To The Lighthouse

Yu-min Huang, National Changhua University of Education, Taiwan

This dissertation aims to explore stream-of-consciousness novels in English literature and to develop their theories among which Postmodernism and Jacques Derrida's deconstruction serve as the major theoretical bases, and Mikhail Bakhtin's Dialogism, Readers-Oriented Criticism and Narratology serve as the minor. To unveil the genres and the secrets in *Tristram Shandy*, *Mrs Dalloway*, and *To the Lighthouse*, I argue that these three stream-of-consciousness novels all tend to discuss large-scope issues in disguise of common daily life, like religion, war and art respectively in the first-person or third-person omniscient narration of their same Victorian features of a traditional wife, dependent on her husband in the family life among the expectations of family members. Firstly, *Tristram Shandy* emphasizes histories and morals: Laurence Sterne wrote the birth and naming of *Tristram Shandy* and Uncle Toby and Corporal Trim's wars into portrayal of the historical segments and five morals related to religion such as fideism, rationalism, sentimentalism, pragmatism and skepticism. Secondly, *Mrs Dalloway* highlights fame, love, and death: Virginia Woolf wrote the themes of Mrs Clarissa Dalloway's party and Septimus Smith's guilt of Evans's death into the description of how England's government preached her people to support and fight World War I and that of how the war caused the loss of people's lives and their mental trauma. Lastly, *To the Lighthouse* underlines marriage and vision: Woolf wrote the theme of Mr and Mrs Ramsay's marriage and that of Lily Briscoe's painting into the illustrations of marriage and the vision of art, which is pre-Raphaelite.

36831 11:45-12:15 | Wordsworth Room

Entheogens, New Religious Movements, and Dogmatic Liberalism

Roger Green, Metropolitan State University of Denver, USA

Psychedelic drugs and entheogens have long been part of the texture of resistance and counterculture. Mind-altering substances open minds and offer new perspectives. According to classic theorists like Aldous Huxley, they "democratize" mystical experience. They are associated with the counterculture in knee-jerk fashion. They are also entrenched in primitivist and romantic essentialism due to intellectuals such as Mircea Eliade and Ernst Jünger and have "dark associations" with far-right politics in the mid twentieth century. As efforts toward the domestication of psychedelics into medical science by organizations such as Multidisciplinary Association for Psychedelic Substances (MAPS) push for biopolitical uses, Ayahuasca sessions blossom in yoga studios and emergent religious groups that seek protection of psychedelic sacrament by appealing to "indigenous roots" and legal systems whose colonial pasts perpetuate the extermination of indigenous people and culture. A dogmatic and cruelly optimistic attachment to historical narratives around consciousness-expanding drugs lurks in the imagination of theories and practices of resistance. Without taking a pedantic or prescriptive approach to whether or not one should "do" drugs, this paper argues for the recognition of cultural texture as set and setting of efforts to depart and return to liminal spaces and persistent cognitive architecture or apparatus at work in efforts to reach beyond and to resist what is.

36410 12:15-12:45 | Wordsworth Room

Becoming Witch: Creating and Confirming Faith Identities within Social Networking Spaces

Maggie Webster, Edge Hill University & University of Wales, UK

This paper explores how Pagans who identify with the term "Witch" create and confirm their faith identity by presenting personal truths and realities within visual, textual and virtual-world social networking spaces. Although Murray (2009) and Drury (2003) suggest that witches have historically passed on traditions related to praxis through a particular lineage and may have been initiated into witchcraft through specific rituals and rites of passage, social networking spaces now offer another opportunity to explore what is commonly known in Paganism as the "Craft". Hence there is a growing trend of solitary witches who have not created their faith identity through initiation ceremonies and formalised training such as is offered within Wicca, and are more eclectic in where and how they develop personal epistemologies. This research seeks to discover (through analysis of narrative life histories and public postings within social networking spaces) where and how a "Witch" may gain his or her knowledge about the Craft and how this may aid the creation of a faith identity. The aim of the paper is to begin to understand how "Witches" interact within social networking spaces and use the platforms to create, share and establish knowledge about how to "become" a witch (Deleuze & Guatarri, 2013, p. 278) so to create personal ontologies about what it means to be part of a religious group within liquid modern times (Bauman, 201).

Wednesday Session III

13:45-15:45 | Tennyson Room

Industrial Organisation & Organisation Theory

Session Chair: Jorge Gomes

36357 13:45-14:15 | Tennyson Room

Work-Family Conflict and Interpersonal Relationship: A Diary Study on the Role of Personal Resources and Rumination

Lien-Chun Lin, National Chenchi University, Taiwan

In recent years, how to settle down work-family conflict has become a challenge for both employers and employees. Therefore, It is important to understand how work-family conflict diminishes workers' behavior and well-being in the daily process. Psychological resources are dynamic, which are daily influenced by environment, and motivate employees' personal attitude and action. According to conservation of resources theory, this study investigates how work-family conflict damage workers relationship through psychological resources and whether different kinds of the cognitive estimates (rumination and reappraisal) can buffer this process. This study used the diary method to capture employees' daily fluctuations in work-family conflict are related to employees' levels of psychological resources (self-esteem, self-efficacy, and optimism), rumination, reappraisal, and relationship with family members, supervisor, and colleagues. The main hypotheses of this study are: 1) In daily fluctuations, 1) psychological resources mediate between work-family conflict and relation in workplace and home, 2) rumination and reappraisal moderate the relationship between work-family conflict and psychological resources, and 3) daily work-family conflict and psychological resources can predict next day's psychological resources and relation at work and home. This research recruited 100 employees who live with their family members to complete a general questionnaire and diary questionnaire over five consecutive workdays. Based on the result of this study, theoretical contribute and implications for current research are discussed.

35243 14:15-14:45 | Tennyson Room

Healthcare Professional Resistance to Implementation of Electronic Medical Records System

Kit Hong Wong, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

Hsin Hsin Chang, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

Cheng Joo Eng, Min-Hwei College of Health Care Management, Taiwan

Chung-Jye Hung, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

Electronic Medical Records (EMR) provides sufficient information for hospital physicians to make accurate disease diagnoses; however, Taiwanese hospitals' medical records are mostly in computerized stage due to healthcare professional resistance behavior. This study developed a model to explore the healthcare professional resistance behaviors toward EMR implementation by adopting equity theory and psychological reactance theory. From the equity theory perspective, perceived unmet promise of reciprocal obligation and organizational justice were expected to increase healthcare professional perceived contract breach (PCB), and according to psychological reactance theory, the degree of PCB determined their resistance behavior. Organizational responses to resistance behavior and healthcare technology management (HTM) competency were proposed as moderators in the model. The study initially adopted six in-depth interviews with senior healthcare professionals to ensure the reliability of research framework, hypotheses, and survey questionnaire. 489 valid questionnaires were collected for empirical testing. The results showed perceived unmet promises and organizational justice affected healthcare professional PCB directly and generated resistance behavior to EMR implementation. Acknowledgement and rectification responses had a moderating effect on mitigating resistance behavior; high- and low-HTM competency group had significant difference on the effect of perceived unmet promises and organizational justice on PCB. The study suggested the hospital should pay attention to healthcare professionals' negative experience, perform transparent and respected in job distribution, and avoid heavy workload to the more capable and talented healthcare professionals to mitigate their emotional exhaustion. Finally, a two-way communication mechanism should be developed to increase the understanding between the hospitals and healthcare professionals to obtain a win-win situation.

35826 14:45-15:15 | Tennyson Room

Improvisation in Tennis: Lessons from a Technically-Intense Activity

Jorge Gomes, ISEG-University of Lisbon, Portugal

Sara Ponces, Independent Researcher, Portugal

Tania Marques, Polytechnic Institute of Leiria, Portugal

Creativity and improvisation have been said to impact individual and organisational performance. Individuals who are able to generate and explore new ideas and behaviours, either through an intended path (creativity) or an unforeseen one (improvisation), are critical for organisations investing in innovation and change. The most recent research suggests that contextual factors play a key role in creativity, which is defined as the result of social interaction, as much as of individual action. The current research challenges the overly role of context in shaping creativity, by looking at improvisation in tennis. Tennis is a technically-intense sport, hence creativity and improvisation are not attributes that one would credit as success factors. The first question addresses this assumption: is improvisation required in tennis? The second research question explores the role of context in tennis. Context during individual performance is relatively controlled in a tennis match, therefore each player can count with his/her skills mainly. Thus, tennis shows a good opportunity to understand if improvisation plays a role in individual performance. 15 interviews were carried out with coaches, professional players, referees and fans. Several observations were also made. Data was analysed with thematic content analysis. Results show that improvisation exists in tennis, but planned creativity is more limited and surpassed by technical skills. In fact, the research shows that improvisation is part of a player's own style, character, and performance, which means that improvisation is what identifies and distinguishes some players from the others.

36197 15:15-15:45 | Tennyson Room

Differences in Motivation for Venture Creation: A Comparative Analysis

Emmanuel Affum-Osei, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Kwan Shing Darius Chan, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Unemployment is ubiquitous and has a debilitating effect on individuals. Entrepreneurship has been found to stimulate economic development and job creation. Previous research has identified reasons of nascent entrepreneurs for business start-ups. However, these studies have adopted retrospective approaches in examining these reasons using participants who had already established businesses. This paper examines whether potential entrepreneurs in Hong Kong and Ghana will differ on four categories of motivation for venture creation that have been identified in previous research (namely recognition, independence, learning and roles). MANOVA results revealed differences in motivation for venture creation between Hong Kong and Ghana. The findings showed that Hong Kong potential entrepreneurs desired to create businesses to gain status and positions in their families and communities. Ghanaian participants were more likely to start new ventures to have better control of their own time whereas Hong Kong participants desired to initiate ventures to have more flexibility for family and personal lives. Whereas the reasons potential entrepreneurs give for business formation are seem to be similar to those of nascent entrepreneurs, our results also highlight interesting differences between the two cultural groups in the reasons for starting businesses. Such findings provide practical implications for career development and entrepreneurial training.

Wednesday Session III

13:45-15:45 | Shelley Room

Psychology & Education

Session Chair: Angela Page

36464 13:45-14:15 | Shelley Room

The Role of Carer Attachment Style and Distress in Children's Outcomes in Saudi Residential Care

Najla Al Jasas, University of Bedfordshire, UK
Antigonos Sochos, University of Bedfordshire, UK

Previous studies have highlighted the importance of the carer-child relationship in the development of children in care, but further research is needed to explain the impact of staff characteristics on child outcomes. It was hypothesised that staff attachment anxiety, avoidance, and burnout would moderate the impact of child attachment on child psychological distress. A correlational study was conducted, recruiting 261 Saudi children in residential care and their carers. Children completed the Security Scale, the Copying Strategies Questionnaire, and the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire and staff completed the Experiences in Close Relationships Questionnaire, the General Health Questionnaire, and the Maslach Burnout Inventory. It was found that staff attachment avoidance moderated the effects of child attachment avoidance on child distress (interaction $b=.58$, $p=.012$). Also, the effects of staff general distress on child behavioural problems were moderated by staff attachment style ($b=-.31$, $p=.031$ for interaction with avoidance, $b=.40$, $p=.004$ for interaction with anxiety), while the effects of staff burnout were moderated by all three child attachment styles ($b=.35$, $p=.001$ for interaction with security, $b=-.33$, $p=.022$ for interaction with avoidance, and $b=-.12$, $p=.040$ for interaction with ambivalence). Findings suggest that an avoidant attachment style and relatively high burnout are the staff characteristics most likely to lead to negative mental health outcomes among insecurely attached children in Saudi residential care.

37715 14:15-14:45 | Shelley Room

Interventive Psychodiagnosis in a University Clinical Practice in Brazil: Managing Psychological Assessment and Intervention of Children in Underserved Populations

Cristina Varanda, Universidade Paulista, Brazil
Andrea Poppe, Universidade Paulista, Brazil
Mariana Campos, Universidade Paulista, Brazil
Armando Macedo Filho, Universidade Paulista, Brazil

Childhood psychological problems and psychiatric disorders may impose long term care costs to individuals and society. In 2011, prevalence of one or more psychiatric disorders among children was 13.1% in Brazil. Considering that in 2015 there were 51,653 children and adolescents enrolled in preschool and basic school in Santos, Brazil, there is an estimation of 6,766 children or adolescents that may present psychiatric disorders. According to the last demographic census carried out in 2010, 47.07% of Santos' population live on up to two minimum wage incomes. Managing psychological assessment and intervention of children all in the same service and in a brief period of time, may reduce financial and time costs significantly. Universidade Paulista, a private university in Santos, requires Psychological students in their 6th and 7th terms to attend to a clinical practice internship, assessing and intervening in childhood psychological problems and psychiatric disorders. During each term, an average of 50 children and their parents are taken care of in the service. Interventive psychodiagnosis is adopted making use semi-structured interviews, diagnostic play sessions, questionnaires and projective, developmental and cognitive screening tests. Intervention is also developed since the active participation of children and families is taken into account for understanding and managing psychological issues. Orientation is also provided following the input provided by children and their parents. Interventive psychodiagnosis has been proved a useful tool for managing psychological assessment and intervention at a university clinical practice in Santos, Brazil, especially for underserved populations.

36003 14:45-15:15 | Shelley Room

Understanding Cheating Behaviors: The Essence of Intentionality

Tania Marques, Polytechnic Institute of Leiria, Portugal
Manuel Portugal Ferreira, Polytechnic Institute of Leiria, Portugal
Jorge Gomes, ISEG, University of Lisbon, Portugal

In recent years practitioners and researchers worldwide have devoted efforts to studying and understanding a wide array of practices related to fraud, bribery, corruption, and many other illicit practices. A considerable part of the extant research has used university students to measure their actual or intended cheating behaviours, and cross-cultural studies have helped comprehending cultural and national variations of a global phenomenon. The current paper addresses some of the major concerns in this stream of inquiry. Firstly, it highlights the vagueness and unclear nature of many definitions and conceptualisation of cheating behaviour. Secondly, it takes in advancements from cross-cultural research, in order to introduce contextual factors that are key to understand cheating behaviour. The text puts forward the notion of intentionality, and further suggests that intentionality may be of a reactive or of a proactive nature. Depending on the social and formal contexts of a country, both reactive and proactive intentions lead to moral concerns, expressed in terms such as omorality (our morality) or immorality. The paper contributes to the literature on cheating behaviours in an educational context, by highlighting the need to take into account the individual in context, if one wants to understand how reactive or proactive intentionality lead to distinct morality judgments. Implications are mainly for the education fields; however, business and management research can also benefit from the reflections offered in this text.

37561 15:15-15:45 | Shelley Room

Prevailing Discourses of Relational Aggression: Challenging the Identity of the "Mean Girl"

Angela Page, University of New England, Australia
Marguerite Jones, University of New England, Australia
Jennifer Charteris, University of New England, Australia
Adele Nye, University of New England, Australia

Relational aggression has long been considered the "weapon of choice" for young women seeking to harm others through persistent manipulation or damage to relationships. However, in recently media articles in Australia, young men have been reported to use the same aggressive strategies to target young women. This presentation explores the themes drawn from a content analysis of 30 newspaper articles reporting on an Internet website established to "trade" sexual images of teenage girls. The findings report that the prevalent forms and functions of girls' relational aggression, as described in the literature, are also evident in the perpetrating behaviour of boys. The conclusions that can be drawn from the study show that the expression of such behaviour prompts discussion of a gendered alternative to what is considered as "mean". The reported actions of young men can be recognised as aggressive and dangerous. It is damaging to dismiss "mean boys" subjectivities as merely "boys being boys".

Wednesday Session III

13:45-15:45 | Keats Room

Values

Session Chair: Ketty Thomas

37490 13:45-14:15 | Keats Room

Religious Education in Norway

Jon V. Hugaas, Western Norway University of Applied Science, Norway

This paper will be concerned with the subject of "Knowledge of Christianity, Religion, Philosophies of Life, and Ethics" (CRPE) in compulsory education in Norwegian primary schools and lower secondary schools. It will offer a presentation and discussion of the core values and the politically intended normative function of the CRPE-subject conceived as a generally educative subject. The political and educational purpose of the CRPE-subject is to form the basis for a common platform for greater knowledge and to provide a frame of reference that will help the pupils to gain an understanding of the different cultures within larger society. As part of this, the curriculum aims to promote respect for religious values, human rights in general and the ethical foundation of all human rights. However, the Norwegian Education Act also demands that the teaching of this subject shall be objective, critical and pluralistic, which entails that the principles of equivalent education shall be the basis for teaching in the subject. This paper raises the question of whether the national curriculum is ultimately self-contradictory.

34758 14:15-14:45 | Keats Room

Negotiating the Development of a State Curriculum in Ethical and Religious Education

Patrick Sullivan, National Council for Curriculum and Assessment (NCCA), Ireland

Colm Ó Cadhain, National Council for Curriculum and Assessment (NCCA), Ireland

The question of what children should learn in ethical or religious education is rarely straightforward. Indeed, the question becomes more complex when one considers what ethics or religious education that should be described in a state curriculum. This is the question that is the focus of the National Council for Curriculum and Assessment's (NCCA) work. In its simplest terms curriculum can be described as "the collection of stories which one generation chooses to tell the next about the world in which they live". It could be asserted that the stories we have held dear in Ireland have served us well. Others may argue that these stories are rooted in the norms or assumptions of a time gone by, particularly in relation to what it means to be an Irish, or indeed a global, citizen. Given the recent changes in Irish and global contexts, it seems timely to look again at the stories we have told ourselves and to ask if they continue to serve children in our schools and the world in which we live. This paper presents an example of a curriculum that is being developed to support children's learning in ethical and religious education. Due to the unique composition of the Irish primary sector and its changing landscape this has given rise to additional sensitivities over and above the general cut and thrust of debates about curriculum change in Ireland, making it the most contentious in recent times.

36620 14:45-15:15 | Keats Room

Scholarly Praxis Within a Haunting Interface of Wisdom, Tradition and Confession

Linda Schwartz, Ambrose University, Canada

Elizabeth Christina Belcher, Redeemer University College, Canada

Within the Christian academy, there is a duality of specters that haunt the scholar: the burden of fidelity to a scholarly tradition (Derrida, 1994), and the convergence of scholarship and faith that informs a peculiar and paradoxical haunt. This paper identifies spaces for scholarly inquiry that are responsible to both tradition and confession, based on a premise that authentic scholarship seeks after wisdom. A modified theory of "epistemological shudders" (Charteris, 2014) is applied across three interfaces of educational life: Christian tradition in higher education; the intersection of faith and scholarship; and the pull of institutional regulatory formation. The authors examined philosophical foundations and practices of academic life that either shut down or encourage the personal and professional growth of scholars situated within the (sometimes) dangerous intersections of faith and scholarly discourse. More nuanced possibilities of scholarship are explored, where secure boundaries are risked for the sake of enlargement and innovation.

37803 15:15-15:45 | Keats Room

Agents of Redemption: A Missionary Economy of Rescue

Ketty Thomas, Michigan Technological University, USA

This paper explores economies of rescue as they pertain to broadly defined missionary efforts. The word "missionary" here describes any person (or persons) with a pre-established set of principles who sets out or is charged with deliberate intent to provide structured assistance to persons deemed in "grave need". While "mission" often evokes the image of religious interventionists, it is also pervasive in political, educational, engineering and healthcare spheres. This paper identifies and examines the conditional relationship between subjects in the missionary context. Emphasis is placed on long-term engagements, where established relationships reveal a fixed pattern of behavior and expectations contingent on a prolonged contract between the actors. What are the social, ethical and psychological economies of rescue, particularly in cases where there are financial and political disparities between players? The island of Haiti offers a case study, as its socio-political and global-historical discourses reflect a formidable microcosm of the complexities of rescue. Shortly after the 2010 earthquake, Haiti became a mecca for missionaries around the world. Already beleaguered with crippling corruption and poverty, world attention to this particularly disadvantaged populace after the earthquake sent hordes of peacekeepers and religious missionaries on rescue missions. Becoming the site for manifest redemption, the psycho-social economies of rescue crystallized in the relationships that emerged locally and globally. This project asks, "What does Haiti have to teach us about the missionary's informal contract of rescue?" What can we learn about the lure of redemptive assistance?

Wednesday Session III

13:45-15:15 | Coleridge Room

Philosophy & Religion

Session Chair: Sobhi Rayan

37680 13:45-14:15 | Coleridge Room

The Complaint of Rumi's Reed: Its Significance as the Identity of Man in the Concept of Existence

Mohamed Eusuff Amin, Selcuk University, Turkey

The Quran opens with "In the Name of God the Most Merciful, the Most Compassionate". Muslims read this verse in their daily life, in prayer, before eating and even before driving. For the Muslims this verse is not only a way of life that is rooted in tradition, but also it signifies a cosmological and ontological statement of existence. In the Unity of Existences school of thought, the world is created as a manifestation of God's All-Merciful name which itself is a manifestation of His own creative will. Rumi, the mystical Sufi poet, expressed this idea in the opening couplet of his magnum opus, the *Mathnawi*: "Listen to the reed how it tells a tale, complaining of separations". In this paper I will explain how to relate the couplet to the given verse of the Quran and from it we will understand its conception of ethics. Later on, with the given structure, we shall apply it as a response to some philosophical questions such as the problem of evil and design argument; and also scientific challenges to theism such as the big bang theory and the evolution theory as well as the formulated ethic will be compared to moral relativism, consequentialism, and utilitarianism.

36371 14:15-14:45 | Coleridge Room

Porphyry, An Anti-Christian Plotinian Platonist

Yip Mei Loh, Chung Yuan Christian University, Taiwan

Porphyry, the Phoenician polymath, having studied with Plotinus when he was 30 years old, was a well-known Hellenic philosopher, an opponent of Christianity, a defender of Paganism and was born in Tyre, in the Roman Empire. We know of his anti-Christian ideology and of his defence of traditional Roman religions, by means of a fragment of his *Adversus Christianos*. This work incurred controversy among early Christians and was banned by Emperor Constantine the Great, and is entirely lost now, though it is not as contributory and influential as his *Eisagōgē* or *Isagoge* in the Middle Ages. Porphyry received his *paideia* from the master Ammonius Saccas and from Longinus and Plotinus. Eusebius, holding a different point of view from Porphyry, said that Ammonius remained a Christian throughout his life. Porphyry's *Adversus Christianos* has been served as a critique of Christianity and a defence of the worship of the traditional gods, so it is unavoidable that his texts involved Biblical culture and religious Hellenism. Augustine in his *De Civitate Dei* 10. 28 reproves Porphyry for wasting so much time in learning the theurgic arts and rites, which he considers dangerous for two reasons: its illegality and the inherent perils involved in the working of this art. This paper does not inquire into whether Porphyry's philosophical monistic theology is shown in Plotinus' *Enneads*, but focuses on his anti-Christian thought through the fragments that we have, particularly Augustine's *De Civitate Dei*.

37242 14:45-15:15 | Coleridge Room

Causality and Its Ethical Status in Ghazali's Epistemological System

Sobhi Rayan, Al-Qasemi College, Israel

This article deals with the issue of causality and its relationship with ethics in Al-Ghazali's epistemological system, where he connects causality and Man's actions through a treatment of the issues of *Ijbar/Jabr* (compulsion, i.e. predestination), *Ikhtiyar* (choice), and *Tawakkul* (reliance). Al-Ghazali sought to establish ethics on principles of certainty by referring them to their epistemological and existential origins, relying on science, knowledge, and work in order to achieve moral elevation. This conceptualization required that he deconstruct the relationship between human action and its existential principle because the reality of this connection affects the meaning of morals themselves. Al-Ghazali seeks to revive the necessary relationship between Man and God. *Tawhid* (the unity) is the existential origin and epistemological example from which relationships between Man and himself, people and nature are derived, and the establishment of human work, physical or mental, is based on the knowledge of *Tawhid*, which guarantees the process of this work will reach the end for which it was created. Understanding the relationship between actions and ethics for Al-Ghazali can be attributed to the structure of his philosophy, which is based on communication between the *al-Shahada*, (known world) and *al-Ghayb* (hidden world)). There is no separation between them; they are interconnected at both the epistemological and existential levels, where Man lives in two different worlds simultaneously, moving between them in complete freedom and going beyond the borders of reality to other, endless worlds.

Wednesday Session III

13:45-15:45 | Wordsworth Room

Philosophy

Session Chair: Elvin Lim

37679 13:45-14:15 | Wordsworth Room

Complex Identities and Solidarity

Martin Jungkunz, Central Institute of Mental Health & Friedrich-Alexander Universität, Germany

Sociological theories and certain psychological concepts treat individual identity as a composition of socially defined roles. Hence, the individual becomes more unique the more roles it combines and therefore constructs a more complex identity. For Émile Durkheim this is the point where the human being starts to be an individual with its own identity in contrast to one merely adopted from the surrounding society. But as some critics point out, this is also the moment where the individual becomes atomized, giving up solidary bonds to society and loses itself in individualization. I am arguing against this criticism and for a theory of solidarity that allows for complex identities in a modern society using Durkheim's theory and going beyond it. I claim that on the one hand, there is also solidarity present in the vast number of socially defined roles. On the other hand there are parts of identity that are independent from these roles. I here introduce the concept of an "individual in abstracto" being a category of social thought we use every time we try to answer the question: what is man? One distinguished form of this answer is given by the ethics of human rights. I argue that this specific answer creates a second form of solidarity which relies on the possibility of a complex identity. In summary I conclude that individualism, creating complex identities, is not necessarily linked to atomism but can create a different form of solidarity, adequate for modern societies.

36583 14:15-14:45 | Wordsworth Room

The Struggle for Identity in China

David Matas, Canadian Bar Association, Canada

Communism in China is a Western ideological import. Communist socialism had a simple moral line from each according to his means, to each according to his needs. With capitalist communism in China, that moral line disappeared. Capitalist communism is a trade-off allowing the Communist cadres to remain in power by allowing citizens to accumulate wealth. Falun Gong sprung up to fill the moral vacuum created by the abandonment of socialism. Falun Gong is a blending and updating of the Chinese spiritual and exercise traditions. It has three straightforward moral principles: truthfulness, compassion and tolerance. The Communist Party initially encouraged Falun Gong because its exercises are good for health and cut down on the costs of the health system. However, its rapid spread and wide popularity led the Party to fear for its ideological supremacy. So a crackdown ensued. The focus of the presentation would be the struggle for identity in China between the moralism and spirituality of practitioners of Falun Gong and the materialism and atheism of the Communist Party and the consequences this struggle has had in victimization of Falun Gong practitioners.

37240 14:45-15:15 | Wordsworth Room

The Development of Professional Identity in a Learning Community of Adult Students

Heli Makkonen, Karelia University of Applied Sciences, Finland

This presentation is one part of a larger research-based development process, which focuses on the question "How to Use Learning Communities in Higher Education". The target group is a group of adult students of Social Services in a University of Applied Sciences in Finland. The group is very heterogeneous. Adult students coming to study have with very different educational backgrounds. Some of these students have a lot of experience from social field and other students have none. These differences between students can have an effect on the development of a student's professional identity. The focus in this presentation is on a student's experiences: how do the students feel that they belong to their learning communities and how do they believe these experiences affect the development of their professional identity. It is important for the teachers to understand the type of conflicts students must resolve when developing their sense of self as a participant in a learning community and as a participant among social service students. There are no answers for these questions yet. To answer the questions, research data will be collected with two inquiries; the first conducted in March 2017 and the second in April 2017. The first results are ready to be shared in the conference in July. It is the presenter's sincere hope that this conference will also give some new ideas on how to continue this research-based development process.

36383 15:15-15:45 | Wordsworth Room

Martin Van Buren and the Jacksonian Reinvention of the American Constitution

Elvin Lim, National University of Singapore, Singapore

Parties seem like an established and uncontroversial feature of American democracy today; but nowhere in the US Constitution does the word "party" appear. In a formal sense, then, the parties and party system that exist today are extra-constitutional, perhaps even unconstitutional. Most of the framers of the Constitution, especially the Federalists, understood parties to be obstacles to the harmony of the body politic. Even the Republicans who organized to expel the Federalists from office in the "Revolution of 1800" operated under this understanding, and envisioned their party more as a temporary movement to undo the excesses of the Washington and Adams administrations – "a party to end all parties". But Martin Van Buren, Vice-President under Andrew Jackson and later, eighth President of the United States, would go further than the ever Republicans did, tapping into Anti-Federalist reservations still widely held by Republicans about the dangers of consolidated power wielded by the federal government to defend the idea of a permanent opposition and a competitive party system; in effect, creating and dressing up an initially illegitimate form (the party) with historically resonant and legitimate ends (limiting government) inherited from the Revolution.

Wednesday Session IV

16:00-17:30 | Tennyson Room

General Psychology

Session Chair: Ramesh Pathare

37648 16:00-16:30 | Tennyson Room

The "Binding Identities" Meta-Theory: Evidences Toward an Inclusive Theory of Social Identity and Influence

Fabien Silone, Université de Bretagne Sud, France

Nicolas Guéguen, Université de Bretagne Sud, France

Sébastien Meineri, Université de Bretagne Sud, France

Angélique Martin, Université Bretagne Sud, France

A great deal of research has been conducted in order to know what drive groups and individuals' behaviours efficiently in a given direction. Thus, research questions (e.g. what techniques are useful to drive commitment) prolifically produced a large number of works and many useful techniques are now identified (e.g. Cialdini, 2007; Dolinski, 2016; Pratkanis, 2007). On the one hand, the literature about social influence techniques helped in determining what factors need to be taken into account to promote specific behaviours. On the other hand, the social identity approach (e.g. Haslam, 2004; Reicher, Spears, & Haslam, 2010; Tajfel & Turner, 1986) identified social factors at work in several situations. Even though influence techniques are mainly interpreted through the prism of behaviours' characteristics, we argue they may also be influenced by social factors. Using a meta-theoretical and empirical approach allowed to identify four main social dimensions of influence that are interesting to keep in mind when implementing behavioural strategies aiming to bring about the social change. The present point of view is intended to be practical as well as theoretical, thus the oral presentation will guide the auditory through a research journey that invoke both theoretical and empirical research in order to support the hypothesis raised, as well as the dimensions we propose. Finally, we argue that a meta-theoretical framework is needed to allow those both fields of research to benefit from their mutual knowledge in order to improve their ecological validity

36380 16:30-17:00 | Tennyson Room

The Intersection of Homeless Identity, History of Alcohol/Drug Abuse, and Interpersonal Abuse

Sabina de Vries, Texas A&M University – San Antonio, USA

Suzanne Mudge, Texas A&M University – San Antonio, USA

There is paucity of recent research pertaining to the homeless. This presentation will focus on findings from a study that included 214 homeless persons in the United States. Data was collected utilizing the Addiction Severity Index. Select results will be presented, including history of alcohol and substance abuse; depression and anxiety rates; suicidal ideation and attempts; and psychological and emotional problems. Disrupted family relationships as well as the multitude of alcohol, drug, and psychological problems experienced by participants' parents will also be discussed. Furthermore, this presentation will highlight emotional, sexual abuse that homeless participants have experienced throughout their lifetime.

37369 17:00-17:30 | Tennyson Room

Social Identity: Gender Differences in Senior Citizens Staying in Old Age Home

Ramesh Pathare, SNDT Women's University, India

Krutika Kalbhor, SNDT Women's University, India

The central tasks highlighted in Erik Erikson's theory of psychological identity development are an individual's search for understanding and acceptance of one's self in society. Several theorists developed models of social and ethical component of overall identity. Identities give meaning to our roles in society and tie individuals to one another. Gender race, ethnicity, sexuality, class, age and disability are some dimensions of identity. Considering the role of old people in society, especially when they are staying in old age homes, is very complex. In the present study gender differences of senior citizens on social identity are examined. A total sample of 75 (Male = 37; Females = 38) of more than 60 years of age was assessed with Social Identity scale. Statistical analysis employing t test revealed that there is no significant difference between male and females on social identity ($t = .568$; $p < 0.05$). Female scored ($M = 10.54$, $SD = 5.71$) higher than male ($M = 11.29$, $SD = 5.70$) on social identity. It can be concluded that in late life the sex roles are not very much different especially when they are staying in old age homes. Social contacts with family and society are low in old age homes and it would be interesting to compare with old people staying with family. There was no significant correlation found between duration of stay in old age home and social identity.

Wednesday Session IV

16:00-17:30 | Shelley Room

Mental Health

Session Chair: Rebecca Curtis

36577 16:00-16:30 | Shelley Room

Role of Self Concept in Depression: CBT Can Benefit

Monica Sharma, The IIS University, India
Asha Hingar, University of Rajasthan, India

Depression, the most common mental health problem, is the leading cause of disability worldwide. Evidence indicate that its presence is increasing, and the reason for this increase is the sense of self that every individual has about themselves, positive or negative, based upon their experiences in life and perception of themselves, known as self-concept. This self-concept is resultant of self-esteem and self-efficacy. In individuals with low self-esteem and self-efficacy, the self concept is negatively skewed, i.e. the individuals have negative thoughts/views about themselves, others, the future etc., which is a risk factor for the development of a vicious cycle of depression, leading to the feeling of being trapped. Interventions planned to enhance self-esteem and self-efficacy and other associated issues should prove beneficial. The present study aims to a) explore the effectiveness of CBT in the treatment of Depression, and b) to understand the role of CBT in relation to components of self concept (self-esteem, self-efficacy), social problem-solving skills and cognitive distortions. A pre-post research design was employed with five participants in each group viz. CBT and Control Group. Results indicated that CBT was effective in reducing depressive symptoms, cognitive distortion and enhancing self-esteem and self-efficacy in turn the self-concept. The social problem-solving skills improved in both the groups. It can be concluded that CBT comes as a savior to reduce the effect caused by negative self-concept and other aspects, which led to the development of depression, finally leading to a better future.

33816 16:30-17:00 | Shelley Room

Relationship Between Diabetes Self-Care Management and Quality of Life of People with Type 2 Diabetes

Panthiracha Fuongtong, Boromarajonani College of Nursing UdonThani, Thailand
Angkhana Rueankon, Boromarajonani College of Nursing Buddhachinaraj, Thailand
Kasorn Khongkham, Boromarajonani College of Nursing Buddhachinaraj, Thailand
Suwannee Sroisong, Boromarajonani College of Nursing Phrae, Thailand
Kunnaya Kaewtankham, Phrae Hospital, Thailand
Nilubon Nunta, Phrae Hospital, Thailand

This research aimed to study the relationship between diabetes self-care management and quality of life in patients with diabetes type II. 168 diabetes patients were purposively recruited from extended out-patient department 1 at Phrae Hospital during January to June 2016. All participants completed three parts of questionnaires including 1) demographic data; 2) a modified Diabetes Self-care Management Questionnaire (DSMQ) originated by Andreas Schmitt (Schmitt et al 2013) and translated and modified to fit the Thai context by researchers (validity were 0.65); and 3) a modified Quality Of Life (QOL) (Diabetes-39 = D39) of diabetes originated by Gregory Boyer (Boyer, et. al., 1997) and translated into Thai and validity and reliability examined by Kanika Songraksa and Sa-nguan Lerkiatbundit (2009) (validity were 0.91). Pearson's Correlation coefficient analysis was conducted to determine the correlation between DSMQ and QOL of diabetes. Results revealed that: 1) overall score of DSMQ indicated medium level of diabetes self-care management. The highest subscale was managing "anxiety and worry" (mean 2.70±0.49). The lowest subscale was managing "diet control" (mean 1.96±0.35). 2) For QOL, overall score of D-39 indicated good level (mean 6.58±0.41). The lowest sub-scales was "other health problems and complications" (6.34±0.89); and 3) DSM in patients with type 2 diabetes were positively correlated to their QOL ($r = 0.28, p < 0.001$). Conclusion and recommendations: Health care providers should promote diabetes self-management and self-care programs enhancing dietary control. Ultimate purposes covered effectiveness of diabetes self-care management and reduce and/or prevent diabetes-related complications.

34347 17:00-17:30 | Shelley Room

Identity, The Experiential Self, and the Representations of the Self

Rebecca Curtis, Adelphi University, USA

A model of the self is presented separating the experiential self from the representation or theory of the self (one's identity). The experiential self includes the sensory-perceptual self whereas the representational self is the verbal/conceptual self. Self-representations include ideal and actual representations that cut across all theories of psychology and psychoanalysis, as well as feared, expected selves, etc. These representations of the self, or the theories of the self, are what most people think of as their identity. One might even think of the experiential self as a charioteer and the actual and ideal self-representations as the two horses that must be kept in balance. The experiential self is the sort of consciousness that animals have whereas representations of the self are representations like we have of chairs or houses. The experiential self is akin to Le Doux's fast route to the amygdala or Kahneman's fast thinking and the reflective route akin to Le Doux's long route and Kahneman's slow thinking. This is what philosophers have referred to as primary consciousness or core consciousness. We have both experiences and meanings of experiences. Acknowledgment of the experiential self leads to implications for therapeutic change that include attention to sensory processes, the body, non-verbal processes, visual images, language in the present and mindfulness techniques. So instead of relying only on interpretation and reframing, it makes sense for therapists to include attention to these sensory processes as well as one's identity. This is done in focusing therapy, portions of dialectical behavior therapy, mindfulness training, AEDP, and emotion-focused therapy.

Wednesday Session IV

16:00-17:30 | Keats Room

Philosophy: Linguistics & Language
Session Chair: Robert Ian Anderson

36300 16:00-16:30 | Keats Room

A Bald Case on Bald-Faced Lying

Vladimir Krstic, University of Auckland, New Zealand

In this paper, I argue that bald-faced liars – those who lie although everybody knows that they are lying – cannot deceive or intend to deceive and thus that the intent to deceive is not a necessary condition of lying. The rival view is based on two general arguments. The first says that, since asserting involves the intent to affect the addressee's relevant cognitive state, intentionally asserting a falsehood presupposes the intention to deceive; therefore, all liars intend to deceive. The second is based on various understandings of "deception" that do not require that the target ends up believing a falsehood. Deception may merely be concealing, for example, it may involve "restricting access to" information so that bald-faced liars can intend to "deceive" in the sense of preventing you from using the information you know. I first defend these two arguments and then propose a case of a bald-faced liar who can lie but who does not deceive and who does not intend to deceive in any sense. Because he knows that his addressees will see that he is lying and since he cannot directly assert the truth, the agent from my example decides to lie to them and thereby reveal the truth to them. In short, he intends to tell them the truth by lying to them. Therefore, lying without the intent to deceive is possible.

33972 16:30-17:00 | Keats Room

Identity and Slurring: The Case for Unequal Freedom of Speech

Chris Cousens, La Trobe University, Australia

There are some commonly encountered circumstances, such as the use of indexicals, where the identity of a speaker changes how their words work. This paper argues that the function of slurs also changes in accordance with speaker identity, which determines both who can properly use slurs, and who can be their targets. The same word thus functions differently when used by different speakers. I argue that there are two upshots to this. Firstly, it enables an explanation of the phenomenon of reappropriation, where a group targeted by a slur adopts it for the purpose of self-identification. Secondly, it provides an argument against equal access to freedom of speech. The commonly considered negative consequences of slurring only occur when speakers belonging to particular groups use the term. Any harms-based argument for the restriction of slurring speech should then be targeted only at those whose speech enacts those harms. Those whose words have the greatest power to oppress, offend, or hurt, should also be those who enjoy the least freedom of speech.

36504 17:00-17:30 | Keats Room

Arguing About Religious Identity and the No True Scotsman Fallacy

Robert Ian Anderson, University of Notre Dame Australia, Australia

Anthony Flew critiqued a particular argumentative manoeuvre he dubbed, "The No True Scotsman Move", where a speaker redefines an original claim by inserting the term "true" as an attributive adjective thereby restricting the extension of their first assertion. It is often appealed to in religious-apologetic diatribe. One non-academic book on fallacies names it "The No True Christian Fallacy", suggesting that those who commit this fallacy do so to illicitly defend a particular ideal religious identity. Often the charge of "No True Scotsman fallacy!" is invoked in strong eristic and sectarian contexts. Blamers score points by demonstrating that the opponent who commits this fallacy is evasive, prejudiced, and fails in their epistemic duty – since they refuse to accept falsifying evidence against their beliefs. In this paper I apply a heavy dose of the principle of charity and defend the individual who commits this fallacy and try to show they have something worthwhile to say. I critique the theory of the No True Scotsman Move in debates invoking religious identity. I argue that it is often mistaken to attribute the fallacy to others because of the presumption of a simplistic Aristotelian category theory of class membership. I favor a prototype theory of classification where the alleged committer of the fallacy is thinking about an ideal religious exemplar. If my argument succeeds I have defended this individual by showing that they were only trying to clarify what they originally meant by inserting "true".

Wednesday Session IV

16:00-17:30 | Coleridge Room

Religion

Session Chair: Sahar Kavandi

36001 16:00-16:30 | Coleridge Room

The Politics of Religious Identity in Nigeria: Power or a Clash of Civilisation?

Peter Echewija Sule, Federal University Lafia, Nigeria

The recent outburst of Bishop Oyedepo of the Winners Chapel, urging defensive attack on Muslim insurgents, ratifies the fever-high hostilities among Muslims and Christians in modern Nigeria. Since her independence, Nigeria has experienced bursts of religious and identity-related violence which reached a peak during the civil war of the 1960s. This has not abated as no decade passes without its fair share of religious unrest. Today it is worse as the nation confronts first grade terrorism from Islamic fundamentalists. Does this affirm Huntington's theory that people's cultural and religious identities will be the principal basis of skirmishes in the post-Cold War world? Huntington's theory has drawn both support and criticisms alike. Critics have questioned the major fault line in his argument. Particularly, critics like Hawker have argued that his failure to give detail analysis about African religion or religions in Africa hampers the global appeal of his theory. Although the crises of religious identity in Nigeria predate Huntington's theory, the paper holds that the theory conveniently explicates these crises which are at the heart of most violence in Nigeria. Religious identity exacerbates the social and political divisions of Nigeria's political landscape, impairing efforts at national integration and development. Thus, the research examines the politics and historicity of religious chauvinism in Nigeria and how this legacy of cleaving leads to conflict. It finds that the interplay between civilization clash and power struggles entrenches identity crises and until this is modulated, efforts at integration and development will continually yield abysmal results.

36569 16:30-17:00 | Coleridge Room

On Eric Voegelin's (1901–1985) Totalitarianism and Gnosticism: Gnosticism As the Nature of Modernity

Adelaide Pimenta, Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais, Brazil

This paper is part of a Master's thesis in progress. The chosen theme arises from the need to understand the relation that the political philosopher makes between totalitarianism and ideologies, Gnosticism and modernity. For this research, two basic concepts proposed by his philosophical-political theory will be used as fundamental theoretical base: political religions and Gnosticism. Voegelin used the concept of political religions as one of the initial elements of his analysis of twentieth-century political movements – notably National Socialism in Germany and Stalinist socialism. With extensive work and career as a scholar, he took on the task of investigating the deep origins of the political ideologies of his time. His project was being outlined through criticism of the ideologies of his time and research for spiritual causes of it. He investigated the symbolism in history in order to recover the formative experiences that gave rise to them, introducing the idea of Gnosticism as the foundation of the nature of modernity. The author's claim that modern ideological movements reflect a tendency to immanentizing Christian eschatology instigates a broader understanding of the phenomenon. This topic is extremely current, possibly opening perspectives to start to understand totalitarianism and its repercussion in the contemporary world.

36819 17:00-17:30 | Coleridge Room

A Criticism on Extremism and Delegation in Religion and Their Consequences

Sahar Kavandi, University of Zanjan, Iran

Leyla Babaei, University of Zanjan, Iran

Hossein Babaei, Zanjan University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Both extremism and ignorance are regarded as deviation from the reality of religion. Extremists – and delegators in particular – are among the deviated when it comes to principles and foundations of religion, the Prophet and Imams. It is often a challenge to describe criteria for extremism; some thinkers regard Rejection of the Prophet's Inadvertence as its simplest example. Others believe the criteria would be attributing Attributes of God (such as Knowledge of the Absent) to the Prophet and Imams. A clear criteria, however, would be to perceive the Prophet and Imams' miracles or their Knowledge of the Absent as independent from God's providence, his divine will, or Authorization. Extremists were severely rejected by the Imams; however, a moderate group of them, called "Mofavezeh" (Delegators), were tolerated by the Shia. Mofavezeh believe that the Prophet and Imams are the first creatures created by God and that they are authorized to undertake the affairs of the world, including creation, death and birth, resurrection, organizing the universe, legislation and elaborating on religion. Although these extremists do not regard Imams as God, they believed them to be supernatural people who have boundless knowledge and power. This paper aims to investigate some of the threats, dangers and challenges posed by extremism – threats that continue to manifest in fresh embodiments in our contemporary times. It also briefly reviews the historical context and shows how Imams rejected and declined Extremists' exaggerated views. The paper will also draw on the logical-religious criteria that help to distinguish between the exaggerated Hadiths and the ones that truly account for the Imams' virtues and excellence.

Wednesday Session IV

16:00-17:00 | Wordsworth Room

Conflict Resolution & Mediation Studies

Workshop Presentation

36679 16:00-17:00 | Wordsworth Room

Sharing Stories about Identity with PIE – Practicing Inclusive Engagement

Lane Busby McLelland, The University of Alabama, USA

Participants will experience a modified Practicing Inclusive Engagement (PIE) workshop, a series of interactive experiences that focus on concepts of social identity, intersectionality, inclusive language, and creative ways to ask questions that invite diverse perspectives and encourage dialogue across differences. Through activities purposefully designed to allow the participants to be in an environment in which they can experience, process, and brainstorm application of these concepts, the participants will be able to: recognize the importance of scaffolding interactive experiences for developing cultural competency; experience the power of dialogue skills for fostering an inclusive campus or workplace climate; synthesize the PIE workshop experience with their own knowledge for social justice education and potential applications on their home campuses. The workshop will conclude with an opportunity for large group reflection about the PIE experience and an opportunity for questions and feedback for the facilitator. PIE workshops were designed by the Crossroads Center at The University of Alabama (<https://crossroads.ua.edu/inclusive-leadership>) to develop skills for intercultural engagement and to foster an inclusive mindset on campus. Over the past two years, Crossroads has worked to develop curriculum and strategies to introduce students, faculty, and staff to topics of inclusive leadership, social identities, privilege and marginalization. Since August 2015, when the first PIE workshops were rolled out, thousands of students have engaged with the curriculum and dozens of organizations have partnered with Crossroads to deliver the content, both on campus and in local and state agencies.

Wednesday Featured Session

17:45-18:30 | Wordsworth Room

37742 17:45-18:30 | Wordsworth Room

The Virtue of Politeness As a Part of the Virtue of Justice

T. Brian Mooney, Charles Darwin University, Australia

"Politeness" appears to be connected to a quite disparate set of related concepts, including but not limited to "manners", "etiquette", "agreeableness", "respect" and even "piety". While in the East politeness considered as an important social virtue is present (and even central) in the theoretical and practical expressions of the Confucian, Taoist and Buddhist traditions, it has not featured prominently in philosophical discussion in the West. American presidents Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin and George Washington all devoted discussion to politeness within the broader ambit of manners and etiquette, as too did Erasmus, Edmund Burke and Ralph Waldo Emerson, but on the whole sustained philosophical engagement with the topic has been lacking in the West. The richest source for philosophical investigation is perhaps afforded by the centrality of the concept of respect in Immanuel Kant. However in this paper I will instead draw on the writings of Aristotle and Thomas Aquinas to defend the centrality of "politeness" as an important and valuable moral virtue. Starting with an analysis of the broader Aristotelian arguments on the virtues associated with "agreeableness", namely, friendliness, truthfulness and wit, I will argue that "politeness" should be thought of as an important moral virtue attached to social intercourse (and by extension the vice of impoliteness). I then move to identify an even broader and more important account of politeness, drawing on the work of Aquinas, as intimately connected to the notion of pietas (piety) as a fundamental part of the virtue of justice.

Closing Session

18:30-18:45 | Wordsworth Room

Closing remarks from members of the conference Organising Committee.

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36571

If the Amazon Turkers Are Representative of the "New" Economy, What Does it Mean for Mental Health Services?

Michiel Bosman, Open Forest, USA

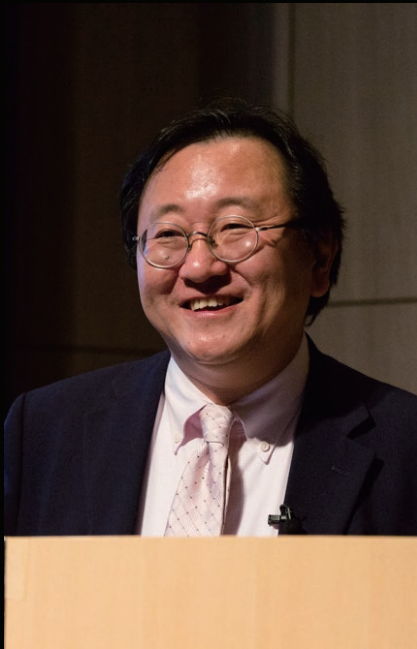
Joan Swart, Open Forest, USA

Objectives: The structure of formal economies has changed significantly in the past decade, making millions of people partly or wholly dependent on the "gig economy". This study illustrates the different personality and psychological profile of this growing population group, and how it relates to a need for different mental health services. Design and Methods: A cross-sectional quantitative design method was used to engage 184 US-based respondents on Amazon's Mechanical Turk, an online freelance marketplace. The 149-item questionnaire included demographic questions, the General Health Questionnaire-12 (GHQ-12), the Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale (ASRS), the Big Five Inventory-Short Version (BFI-10), and user perceptions of the advantages and concerns of online self-help therapy programs. Results: Indications are that the prevalence of ADHD in the participant sample is several multiples higher in the general population. More than three-quarters of respondents indicated potential clinical levels of psychological distress, as measured by the GHQ-12. The personality dimensions of extraversion and neuroticism were more marked than in general population groups, which could also be linked to a greater willingness to utilize online therapy and an increased need for mental health services, respectively. Conclusions: Most participants are willing to consider online therapy or self-help services as an alternative to traditional face-to-face therapy, citing convenience and low cost as attractive features. Those who were unwilling or less inclined to consider e-therapy, mentioned concerns about credibility and lack of personal contact as reasons. Thus, online mental health services have an increasingly important role to play in the new economic structures.



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...



The Asian Conference on Social Sciences 2017 (ACSS2017), The Asian Conference on Sustainability, Energy & the Environment 2017 (ACSEE2017) and The Asian Conference on Aging & Gerontology (AGen2017), were held in Kobe, Japan, June 8–11, 2017.

Above left: Dr Toshiya Hoshino gives a Keynote Presentation as part of an ACSS2017 Plenary Panel entitled “East Meets West”. Dr Hoshino is Professor at Osaka School of International Public Policy (OSIPP). He is a member of IAFOR’s Board of Directors. **Above middle:** Professor Haruko Satoh of Osaka School of International Public Policy (OSIPP), Osaka University, Japan, addresses delegates as part of the same ACSS2017 Plenary Panel. Professor Haruko Satoh is a member of IAFOR’s Academic Governing Board. **Above right:** Professor Michael Anthony C. Vasco, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Letters at the University of Santo Tomas in the Philippines, sits on the same Plenary Panel at ACSS2017.

Below left: Director of the NACDA Program on Aging and Vice-President of IAFOR Dr James W. McNally gives a Featured Presentation on methodologies for the collection of comparative community-level public health data at AGen2017. **Below right:** Dr Hiroshi Ishida, Professor of Sociology at the Institute of Social Sciences, University of Tokyo, Japan, sits on an AGen2017 Plenary Panel entitled “East Meets West – Healthy, Active and Beautiful Aging in Asia”.

Bottom left: ACSS2017 Featured Speaker Dr Philip Sugai of Doshisha Business School, Japan, examines the concept of value in marketing. **Bottom right:** ACSEE2017 Spotlight Speaker Dr Maxime Jaffré, Assistant Professor in Sociology of Culture at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales and a member of IAFOR’s International Academic Advisory Board, questions whether data science can do without the field survey.

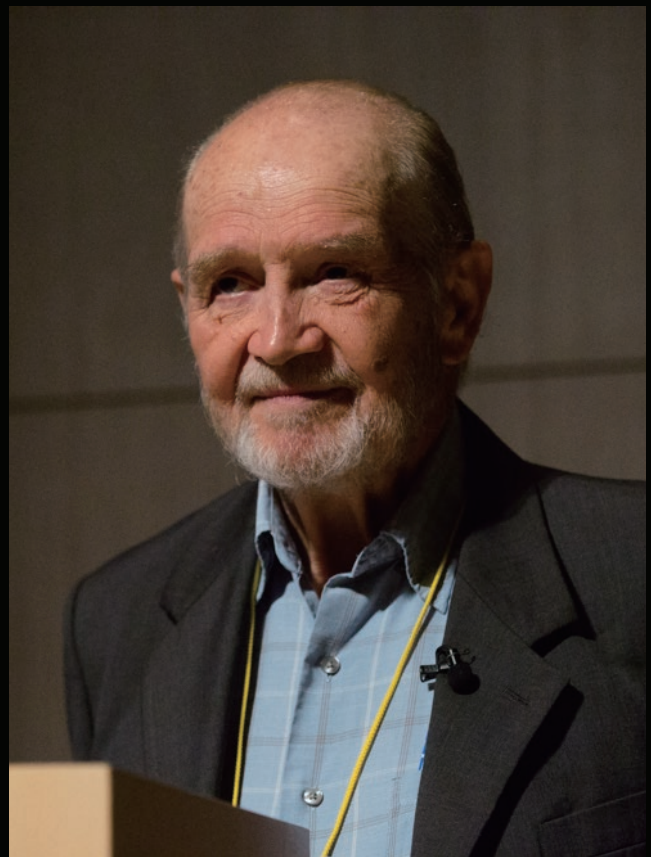




The Asian Conference on Cultural Studies 2017 (ACCS2017), The Asian Conference on Asian Studies 2017 (ACAS2017) and The International Conference on Japan & Japan Studies (IICJ2017), held June 1–4, 2017, brought together delegates from all over the world to explore the theme of "Global Realities: Precarious Survival and Belonging".

Above left: Professor Gaurav Desai of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA, examines the figure of the migrant in recent Anglophone fiction from Africa and South Asia in his ACCS2017 Keynote Presentation entitled "Precarious Futures, Precarious Pasts: Migritude and Planetaryity". **Above right:** In a Featured Panel Presentation at ACCS2017, Professor Donald E. Hall, Professor Emerita Sue Ballyn and Professor Emeritus Yasue Arimitsu discuss the challenges of doing Cultural Studies today, exploring the emerging geo-political constraints on their work, as well as their respective national and institutional contexts, and interact with the audience on the topic of strategies for individual and collective response to the challenges that we face.

Below left: In his ACAS2017 Featured Presentation entitled "Buddhist Terrorism?", Dr Brian Victoria of the Oxford Center for Buddhist Studies examines the long history of those calling themselves Buddhists who engaged in warfare, despite Buddhism's long-standing reputation in the West as a religion of peace. **Below right:** The University of Barcelona's Professor Emerita Sue Ballyn gives a Spotlight Presentation at ACCS2017 on the subject of surgeons on eighteenth-and-nineteenth-century female convict transports, often the unsung heroes of hazardous passages to the Antipodes, discussing the importance of their power at sea and on land, their care of their charges and how medical improvisation very often saved a patient's life.





Above: To ensure that delegates have an especially memorable experience, IAFOR conferences include tours to places of historic and cultural interest, led by experienced tour guides.

Fushimi Inari Grand Shrine in Kyoto, Japan, features a pathway lined with orange torii, each donated by a Japanese business, that leads 4 km up the mountain.

Below left: Professor Ted O'Neill of Gakushuin University, Tokyo, Vice-President (at large) of IAFOR, gives a Keynote Presentation entitled "Change in Japanese Tertiary Education: Implementing Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) in Japan" at The Asian Conference on Language Learning 2017 (ACLL2017). **Below centre:** Featured Speaker Professor Mark Pegrum presents on moving beyond web 2.0 when designing authentic mobile learning for everyday contexts in Asia at The Asian Conference on Technology in the Classroom 2017 (ACTC2017). Mark Pegrum is an associate professor in the Graduate School of Education at The University of Western Australia, where he specialises in mobile learning and, more broadly, e-learning. **Below right:** Professor Barbara Lockee, Associate Director of the School of Education and Associate Director of Educational Research and Outreach at Virginia Tech, USA, explores the changing landscape for instructional design professionals in educational contexts and their potential to serve as change agents in the adoption of learning innovations at ACTC2017.





Above left: During the annual haiku workshop at The Asian Conference on Literature 2017 (LibrAsia2017), 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 LibrAsia2017 haiku workshop, Emiko Miyashita, a prominent haiku poet who is also a councillor for the Haiku International Association, reads world-famous haiku before inviting audience members to compose haiku of their own. In addition to the yearly haiku workshop, LibrAsia2017 features the IAFOR Vladimir Devidé Haiku Award Ceremony, at which all award-winning entries are read out. The IAFOR Vladimir Devidé Haiku Award is an open competition for previously unpublished haiku written in the English language. The award is for haiku regardless of whether in the traditional or modern style; it transcends haiku divisions and is based only on literary merit.

Below left: Celebrated international pianist and former Fulbright scholar Marusya Nainggolan of the University of Indonesia, Indonesia, gives a resounding performance at The Asian Conference on Arts & Humanities 2017 (ACAH2017). Marusya Nainggolan performs music nationally and internationally, as well as teaching European Studies at the University of Indonesia and serving as a music counsellor for studies on music and health in the Indonesian National Health Department. **Below right:** At The Asian Conference on Arts & Humanities 2017 (ACAH2017) Dr Yutaka Mino, Director of the Hyogo Prefectural Museum of Art and the Yokoo Tadanori Museum of Contemporary Art, and Honorary Director of the Abeno Harukas Museum of Art, Japan, speaks on "Art and Narrative in the Public Sphere", examining art as a medium for telling stories and creating narrative, and how curation can be used to contextualise and situate works of art.

Bottom left: Professor Georges Depeyrot is a monetary historian at the French National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS) in Paris. As part of a Featured Panel Presentation on "Constructing History" at The Asian Conference on Literature 2017 (LibrAsia2017), he discusses the importance of the construction of national history in the creation of personal and national identity. **Bottom right:** In the same Featured Panel Presentation at The Asian Conference on Literature 2017 (LibrAsia2017), Professor Myles Chilton, a member of the Department of English Language and Literature at Japan's Nihon University, explores how history shapes our political decisions today, and how we go about building, revising and deconstructing history.





Above left: In a Featured Panel Presentation on the right to education at The Asian Conference on Education & International Development (ACEID2017), Osaka University's Professor Haruko Satoh, Chair of the Politics, Law & International Relations section of IAFOR's International Academic Advisory Board, examines the conference theme, "Educating for Change", in the context of the conference screening of *Among the Believers*, and the friction between preserving culture and challenging culture in areas of the world where education is highly politicised. **Above right:** At the same conference, Professor Adrian Ziderman, Sir Isaac Wolfson Professor in Economics and Business Administration at Bar-Ilan University, Israel, gives an interactive Spotlight Workshop on publication ethics as part of his role as Research Chair and Trustee at the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE).

Below left: Also at ACEID2017 Featured Speaker Jessica Loh gives an engaging presentation entitled "Values for Global Citizenship: Fostering Innovation and Access with the Higher Education Context". Jessica Loh is Director of Outreach at the Institute of International Education, Thailand. **Below middle:** Professor Hiroshi Nittono, Full Professor of Experimental Psychology at the Graduate School of Human Sciences, Osaka University, Japan, gives a Keynote Presentation on the psychology of Japanese "kawaii" culture at The Asian Conference on Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences 2017 (ACP2017). **Below right:** ACP2017 Featured Speaker Professor Ronald Mellado Miller of Brigham Young University – Hawaii, USA, presents on "A Poverty of Hope: Towards a Psychology of Humanitarian Success", discussing how programmes and implementations can meet both physical and psychological needs and how taking into account psychology can enhance humanitarian success and achieve far more than simply extending life.

Bottom left: In a Featured Panel Presentation at The Asian Conference on Ethics, Religion & Philosophy 2017 (ACERP2017), Professor Koji Higashikawa of Kanazawa University, Japan, engages the audience on the subject of free speech and hate speech in the context of the conference theme, "History, Story, Narrative". **Bottom middle:** In the same ACERP2017 Featured Panel Presentation, Shiki Tomimasu discusses the important ethical issues surrounding Japan's recent Hate Speech legislation, drawing on his experience at Kanagawa Law Office, Japan. **Bottom right:** In a Featured Panel Presentation entitled "Perspectives on Natural Religion" Professor Thomas Brian Mooney of Charles Darwin University, Australia, discusses key commonalities in the theory and practice of Natural Religion at ACERP2017.





The IAFOR Dubai Conference Series was held in February 2017 at the The InterContinental Festival City Event Centre in Dubai, UAE. This interdisciplinary event considered the joint 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 The IAFOR International Conference on Education – Dubai 2017 (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, at The IAFOR International Conference on Education – Dubai 2017 (IICEDubai2017).

Below left: In a Featured Presentation at The IAFOR International Conference on Education – Dubai 2017, Dr Fadi Aloul speaks on bringing education to schools and universities to help create future innovators. Dr Fadi Aloul is Professor and Department Head of Computer Science and Engineering and the Director of the HP Institute at the American University of Sharjah (AUS), UAE. **Below right:** As a Featured Speaker at the same conference, 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 The IAFOR International Conference on the Social Sciences – Dubai 2017, 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 The IAFOR International Conference on Education – Dubai 2017 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.





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 The IAFOR International Conference on the Social Sciences – Hawaii 2017 (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 The IAFOR International Conference on Sustainability, Energy & the Environment – Hawaii 2017 (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 The IAFOR International Conference on Sustainability, Energy & the Environment – Hawaii 2017 (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 The IAFOR International Conference on Education – Hawaii 2017 (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 The IAFOR International Conference on Education – Hawaii 2017 (IICEHawaii2017). **Bottom right:** In a Featured Presentation at The IAFOR International Conference on Technology in the Classroom – Hawaii 2017 (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 The IAFOR International Conference on Education – Hawaii 2017 (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 The IAFOR International Conference on Language Learning – Hawaii 2017 (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 The IAFOR International Conference on the Social Sciences – Hawaii 2017 (IICSSHawaii2017).





The Asia-Pacific Conference on Security and International Relations 2016 (APSec2016) brought together a range of academics, policymakers and practitioners to discuss the evolving issues in security and international relations in the Asia-Pacific, a volatile region in which states and peoples fight for power, influence, resources and basic human rights.

Above left: Ambassador Yukio Satoh gives his Keynote Presentation entitled “Shifting Strategic Balance and Asian Security” at 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) and Associate Dean of the Graduate School of International Studies, Ewha Womans University, South Korea, Professor Brendan Howe welcomes delegates to APSec2016, held jointly with APISA’s tenth annual congress in Osaka, Japan.

Below left: In a Keynote Presentation at 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 APSec2016 on fighting poverty in China.





Above 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 has received more than 75 awards for broadcast excellence including three EMMYS. **Above middle:** 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 (FilmAsia2016) in Kobe, Japan. IAFOR is proud to support the IAFOR Documentary Film Award, a global competition celebrating the best in documentary filmmaking. Documentary has a rich history of exposing truths, telling stories, raising awareness and creating discussion – all practices valued at IAFOR. **Above right:** Professor Richard Roth of Northwestern University's Medill School of Journalism, Media, Integrated Marketing Communications delivers his Keynote Presentation on contemporary issues in journalism at MediAsia2016.

Below: 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. Built into our conference programmes, this range of activities gives delegates a taste of Japan's rich and unique culture.





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 at 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. Professor Grant Black is an associate professor in the program for Modern Languages and Cultures, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences at the University of Tsukuba, and an adjunct lecturer in the Faculty of Commerce at Chuo University, 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.





Above left: At The IAFOR International Conference on the City 2016 (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 2016 (Global2016).

Below: 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 2016 (EuroMedia2016) in Brighton, England. As an organisation, IAFOR's mission is to promote international exchange, facilitate intercultural awareness, encourage interdisciplinary discussion, and generate and share new knowledge. In keeping with this mission, in appreciation of the great value of photography as a medium that can be shared across borders of language, culture and nation, and to influence and inform our academic work and programmes, the IAFOR Documentary Photography Award was launched as a competition that would help underline the importance of the organisation's aims, and would promote and recognise best practice and excellence. In support of up-and-coming talent, the IAFOR Documentary Photography Award is free to enter. For more information about the award please visit: www.iaforphotoaward.org.





Above left: In her role as Keynote Speaker at The European Conference on Arts & Humanities 2016 (ECAH2016), Professor Anne Boddington explores the idea of the “stained glass ceiling”, by examining the challenge of achieving effective intersectionality through gender and ethnic inequalities. Anne Boddington is Professor of Design Innovation and Dean of the College of Arts and Humanities. **Above right:** 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 2016 (LibEuro2016). Professor Sanja Bahun’s area of expertise is international modernism, and her research interests include theory of comparative arts, world literature, psychoanalysis, and women’s and gender studies.

Below left: Jared Baxter, ECAH2016 Keynote Speaker and Vincent van Gogh researcher, presents on “Vincent van Gogh’s Symbolist Art”. **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 2016 (ECSS2016). **Bottom 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 2016 (EBMC2016). **Bottom right:** At The European Conference on Politics, Economics & Law 2016 (ECP2016), 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.





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

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