

THE IAFOR HAWAII CONFERENCE SERIES 2017

# **EAST MEETS WEST INNOVATION AND DISCOVERY**

**THE INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC FORUM PRESENTS**

THE IAFOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABILITY, ENERGY & THE ENVIRONMENT

THE IAFOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

THE IAFOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ARTS & HUMANITIES

**THE HAWAII CONVENTION CENTER, HONOLULU, HAWAII, USA**

**JANUARY 5–7, 2017**

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# IAFOR Hawaii Conference Series 2017

Sustainability, Energy & the Environment  
Social Sciences  
Arts & Humanities

# East Meets West: Innovation and Discovery

## Sustainability, Energy & the Environment / Social Sciences

From natural phenomena and the results of climate change, through pollution and societal traumas, migrations and war, the enormous challenges that face humankind and our environment are frequently daunting, and difficult to comprehend. However, with every new challenge or disruption comes the opportunity for innovation and discovery. Whether inventing new technologies, implementing innovative systems, enacting better policies, legislation, or governance, or ensuring greater cooperation and information sharing, responses are many and varied.

From incremental shift to radical change, from local to regional, or from the national to the global, this international conference will focus on the challenges that demand a collective response. It will highlight the need to harness our abilities as scientists, policymakers, practitioners, engineers and educators to find multidisciplinary solutions in pursuit of the common goal of a sustainable world.

## Arts & Humanities

Global movements of people and ideas have made possible meetings of East and West that have brought together peoples whose roots lie in different nations, languages, religions and cultures.

These meetings of different cultures, literal and metaphorical, have generated contrasts ranging from outright confrontation to some amazingly creative responses. They have inspired art and architectural beauty, generated new perspectives, expanded trade exchanges, and stimulated technological innovation and scientific discovery. They have also been directly and indirectly responsible for suffering and destruction on the one hand, but for literature, music, food, friendships, and love on the other.

From the high end of literature, music, art, and fashion, to simple improvements in communications and understanding, all of which are necessary for the progress of human civilisations, this conference has as its theme the historical, geographical and cultural meetings of East and West.

– The 2017 Organising Committees

**Professor Steve Cornwell**  
Osaka Jogakuin University, Japan

**Dr Joseph Haldane**  
The International Academic Forum (IAFOR)

**Professor Curtis Ho**  
The University of Hawai'i at Manoa, USA

**Professor Sue Jackson**  
Birkbeck, University of London, UK

**Dr A. Robert Lee**  
Nihon University (ret'd.), Japan

**Professor Barbara Lockee**  
Virginia Tech, USA

**Professor Ted O'Neill**  
Gakushuin University, Japan

**Kiyoshi Mana**  
The International Academic Forum (IAFOR)

**Dr James W. McNally**  
University of Michigan, USA

# Welcome from the President of IAFOR

Dear Colleagues,

Welcome to Hawaii, centre of the Asia-Pacific region and for the next three days a centre for the generation and sharing of knowledge and ideas, the discussion of new concepts and perspectives, and the forging of new connections.

For the second time, the vibrant, cosmopolitan city of Honolulu is our host for The IAFOR Hawaii Conference Series. The IAFOR International Conference on Arts & Humanities – Hawaii, The IAFOR International Conference on the Social Sciences – Hawaii and The IAFOR International Conference on Sustainability, Energy & the Environment – Hawaii are taking place alongside each other as the first of IAFOR's two back-to-back interdisciplinary events held over the coming week.

What better location than these islands for this trio of conferences that take the meeting of East and West as their theme? The Hawaiian archipelago, with its rich cultural heritage, unique history, and reputation as an international hub and travel destination, provides a fitting backdrop for an event that in its diverse subject matter transcends cultural and national borders and spans numerous academic fields.

I would like to thank the Organising Committees for their efforts to bring these conferences into being, including Dr James McNally of the University of Michigan, USA; Professor Curtis Ho of the University of Hawai'i at Manoa; Professor Sue Jackson, Birkbeck, University of London, UK; Professor Barbara Lockee of Virginia Tech, USA; Professor Steve Cornwell, Osaka Jogakuin University, Japan; and Professor Ted O'Neill, Gakushuin University, Japan.

I would also like to thank our Keynote and Featured Speakers, including Dr Jaimey Hamilton Faris, Associate Professor of Art History and Critical Theory at the University of Hawai'i at Manoa. Another important thank you goes to IAFOR's institutional partners, in particular the University of Hawai'i at Manoa, for their support and contributions to making the concept of an international academic forum a reality.

And last but certainly not least, my thanks to each and every one of you for travelling to Honolulu to be with us. I encourage you to take full advantage of the opportunities for engagement and interaction these few days will bring.

Warm regards,

**Joseph Haldane**

President & CEO, The International Academic Forum (IAFOR)

Guest Professor, Osaka School of International Public Policy (OSIPP), Osaka University, Japan

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



# Conference Guide

# Thursday at a Glance

January 5, 2017

08:30-17:00 Conference Registration | Room: 317B (3F)

**09:15-09:30 Announcements and Welcome Address | Room: 320 (3F)**

Kiyoshi Mana, Director of International Operations, The International Academic Forum (IAFOR)  
Joseph Haldane, President & CEO, The International Academic Forum (IAFOR)

**09:30-10:00 Featured Presentation | Room: 320 (3F)**

*Methodologies for the Collection of Comparative Community Level Public Health Data: Obtaining Powerful and Statistically Meaningful Findings for Small Populations*

James W. McNally, University of Michigan & National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA), USA

**10:00-10:45 Featured Presentation | Room: 320 (3F)**

*Statistics in the Cognitive/Risk Era: Bridging Knowledge, Solutions and Pathways to a Sustainable World*

Nathaniel Newlands, Researcher and Innovator, Canada

10:45-11:15 Coffee Break

**11:15-12:00 Keynote Presentation | Room: 320 (3F)**

*Liquid Archives*

Jaimey Hamilton Faris, University of Hawai'i at Manoa, USA

**12:00-12:15 IAFOR Documentary Photography Award | Room: 320 (3F)**

12:15-13:30 Lunch Break

**13:30-14:15 Featured Presentation | Room: 320 (3F)**

*Everyday Surveillance: A Case Study of Student Information Systems*

William G. Staples, University of Kansas, USA

**14:30-15:30 Poster Session | Room: 317B (3F)**

15:30-15:45 Coffee break

**15:45-16:45 Featured Workshop | Room 320 (3F)**

*Lecture Recital on Works of George Rochberg*

Stephanie Meyers, University of Texas at El Paso, USA

**17:00-18:30 Welcome Reception | Room 317B (3F)**

Join fellow delegates for a drink or two at the Welcome Reception. This is a great opportunity to network and get to know other delegates. All registered presenters and audience members are very welcome to attend.

# Friday at a Glance

January 6, 2017

08:30-17:00 Conference Registration | Room 317B (3F)

09:00-10:30 Parallel Session I

10:45-12:45 Parallel Session II

13:45-15:15 Parallel Session III

15:30-17:00 Parallel Session IV

**17:15-18:15 Featured Workshop | Room: 318A (3F)**

*Eco-Diplomacy – Water Conservation/Protection at US Embassies Demonstrating Best Practices for a Sustainable Built Environment*

Donna McIntire-Byrd, United States Department of State, USA

# Saturday at a Glance

January 7, 2017

08:30-15:00 Conference Registration | Room 317B (3F)

09:00-10:30 Parallel Session I

10:45-12:45 Parallel Session II

13:45-15:15 Parallel Session III

**13:45-14:15 Partner Presentation | Room: 318B (3F)**

*Pushing European Boundaries Towards East and West: Gulliver in Japan and America*

Ljiljana Markovic, Faculty of Philology, University of Belgrade, Serbia

Biljana Djoric Francuski, Faculty of Philology, University of Belgrade, Serbia

**14:15-14:45 Spotlight Presentation | Room: 318B (3F)**

*“It is Happening Again”: Re-imagining in Mark Frost’s The Secret History of Twin Peaks*

Richard Donovan, Kansai University, Japan

**15:30-16:00 Conference Closing Session | Room: 318A (3F)**

Joseph Haldane, President & CEO, The International Academic Forum (IAFOR)



# Introducing IAFOR's Academic Grants and 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 been accepted for presentation at one of our conferences.

## How can I apply for an IAFOR grant or scholarship?

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

For more information please visit  
[www.iafor.org/financial-support](http://www.iafor.org/financial-support)

# Getting to the Conference

The Hawai'i Convention Center is centrally located in the heart of Honolulu, at the gateway to Waikiki, on the corner of Kalakaua Avenue and Kapiolani Boulevard. The venue can easily be reached by both car and bus.

## Venue Address

Hawai'i Convention Center, 1801 Kalakaua Ave, Honolulu, Hawaii, HI 96815, United States

## Driving Directions from Honolulu International Airport

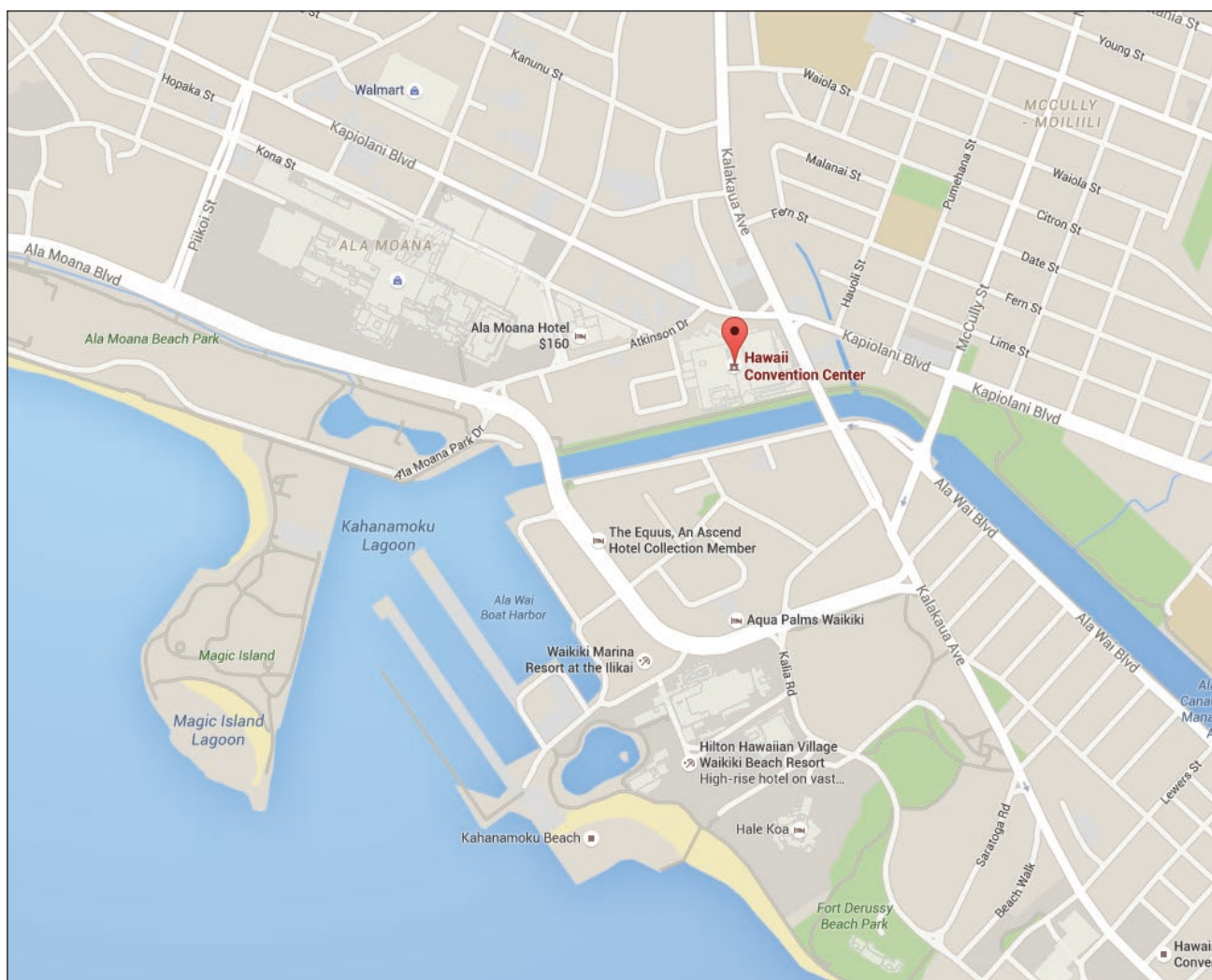
- Upon exiting the airport terminal, take the H-1 east on-ramp
- Stay in your right lane and exit onto Nimitz Highway
- Drive approximately six miles on Nimitz Highway (which later becomes Ala Moana Blvd)
- Turn left onto Atkinson Drive
- Turn right onto Kapiolani Avenue
- Turn right onto Kalakaua Avenue
- Entrance to the parking garage is on the right

## Public Bus Transportation ("TheBus")

Public transportation to the Hawai'i Convention Center from the airport and all parts of Oahu is available on "TheBus". For information on routes, times and fares, call (808) 848-5555 or visit their website at [www.thebus.org](http://www.thebus.org).

## Around the Conference Venue

Located within walking distance of Waikiki, the Hawai'i Convention Center is a large, modern events venue conveniently located 8 miles (12 km) from the Honolulu International Airport, within 1.5 miles of 28,000 hotel rooms in all price categories, and adjacent to an array of shopping, dining, and entertainment venues.



# Conference Guide

## Information and Registration

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

Thursday	08:30-17:00 – Room 317B (3F)
Friday	08:30-17:00 – Room 317B (3F)
Saturday	08:30-15:00 – Room 317B (3F)

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

## 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.

## Smoking

Smoking is not permitted in the Hawai'i Convention Center. Please smoke outside of the building in designated smoking areas.

## Printing

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.

## 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:

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

## Photo/Recording Waiver

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

## Eating & Drinking

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

## Refreshment Breaks

Complimentary coffee, tea, and water will be available during the scheduled coffee breaks at the Plenary Session on Thursday morning in Room 320 (3F), and in Room 317B (3F) during the rest of the conference. Light snacks will also be provided.

## Lunch

Lunch on Thursday, Friday and Saturday is included in the conference registration fee. Lunches will be distributed from 12:00 in Room 317B (3F). Please remember to bring your conference name badge as you will need to show this in order to claim your lunch. Lunches will be served until 14:00.

There is also an excellent choice of restaurants and cafes within walking distance of the venue.

# Conference Guide

## Conference Abstracts

All conference abstracts are available online. Please visit [papers.iafor.org](http://papers.iafor.org) for a searchable database of abstracts. Alternatively, download the IAFOR Events application, free of charge, from [appstore.com/iaforevents](http://appstore.com/iaforevents) on iPad or iPhone, or from the Google Play store for Android users.

## Oral Presentations & Workshop Presentations

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

## Presentation Length

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

## Presentations & Equipment

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

## Session Chairs

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

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

## Presentation Certificates

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

## A Polite Request to All Participants

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

## Poster Sessions

The Poster Session is 60 minutes in length and will be held in Room 317B (3F) on Thursday from 14:30 to 15:30.

## Poster Requirements

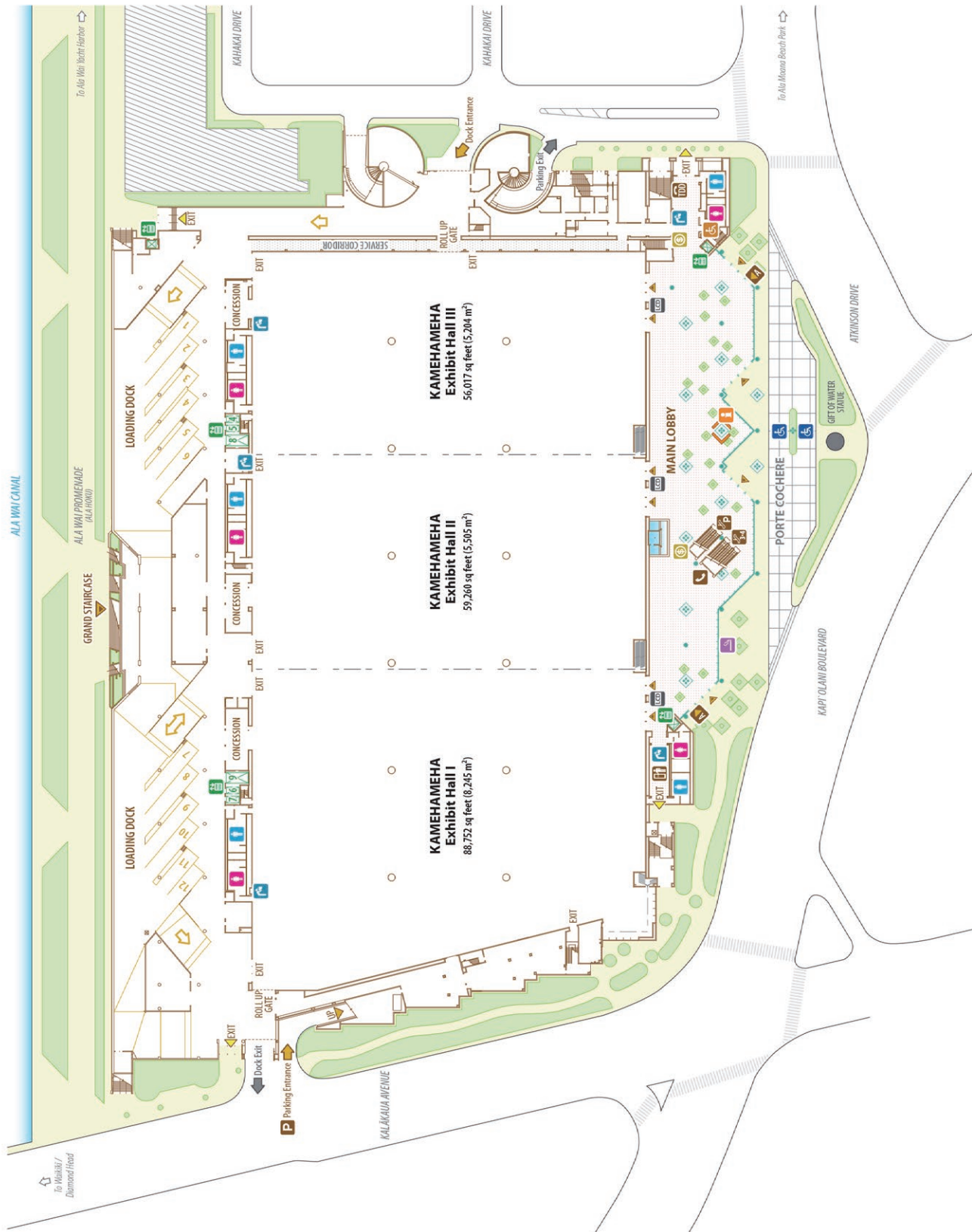
The poster display boards are 1,800 mm high x 900 mm wide and pins and tape will be provided for putting posters up. Please be aware that there are no on-site facilities for printing posters.

## Conference Proceedings

The Conference Proceedings are published on the IAFOR website ([www.iafor.org](http://www.iafor.org)), and can be freely accessed as part of IAFOR's research archive. All authors may have their full paper published in the online Conference Proceedings. Full text submission is due before February 6, 2017 through the online system. The proceedings will be published on March 6, 2017. Authors will have PDF copies of their offprints emailed to them by April 6, 2017.

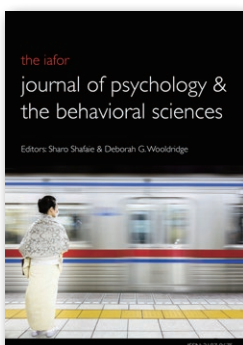
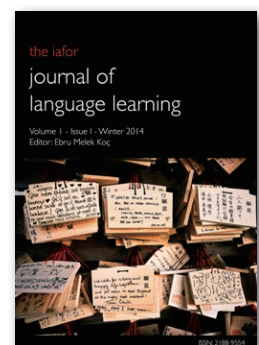
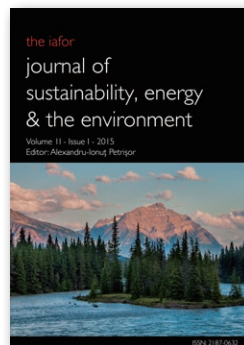
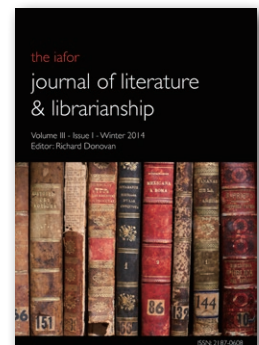
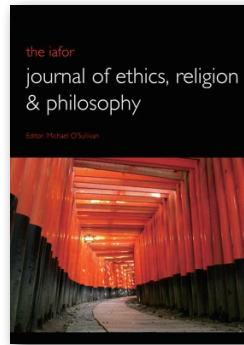
# Hawai'i Convention Center

## Floor Plan | Level I



## Floor Plan | Level 3





# IAFOR Journals

[www.iafor.org/journals](http://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 the IAFOR publishing 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 towards 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 (Guest Editor)  
Athabasca University, Canada

## IAFOR Journal of the Social Sciences

Dr Tingting Ying  
University of Nottingham, 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 Rowllins  
Singapore University of Design and Technology, Singapore

## IAFOR Journal of Asian Studies

Dr Seiko Yasumoto  
The 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  
Tokyo Denki 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 (Sharo) Shafaie  
Southeast Missouri State University, USA  
Dr Deborah G. Wooldridge  
Bowling Green State University, USA

# Submit your research to the IAFOR Journal of Arts & Humanities

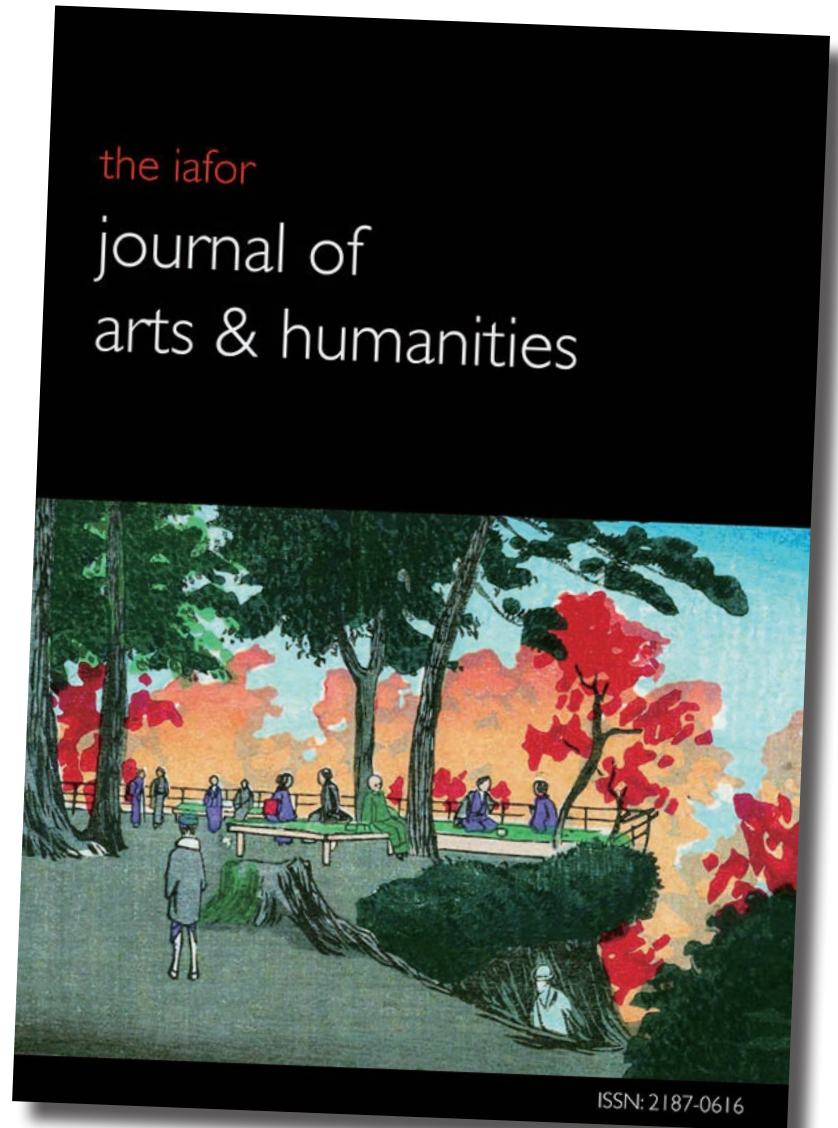
- Fair and rigorous peer review process
- No submission or publication fees
- Editorially independent
- Freely available online to a global academic audience

The *IAFOR Journal of Arts & Humanities* is currently accepting submissions for 2017.

## Submission deadline:

January 31, 2017

For details of how to submit your paper, view the Author Guidelines on the journal website: [joah.iafor.org](http://joah.iafor.org)



The *IAFOR Journal of Arts & Humanities* is an internationally reviewed and editorially independent interdisciplinary journal associated with IAFOR's international conferences on the Arts and Humanities. Like all IAFOR publications, it is freely available to read online, and is free of publication fees for authors. The first issue was published in July 2012, and the journal continues to publish annually.

All papers are reviewed equally according to standard peer review processes, regardless of whether or not the authors have attended a related IAFOR conference.

A grayscale photograph of a man with dark hair, a mustache, and glasses. He is wearing a dark suit jacket, a light-colored shirt, and a patterned tie. He is looking slightly to the left with a thoughtful expression, his right hand raised near his chin. The background is dark and out of focus.

# Keynote & Featured Speakers



# Methodologies for the Collection of Comparative Community Level Public Health Data

Featured Presentation: James W. McNally

Thursday, January 5 | 09:30-10:00 | Room: 320 (3F)

Recent health emergencies such as the ebola outbreak in 2015 and the current zika virus reflects the pressing need for the rapid and statistically meaningful collection of data, often within small geographic areas. The collection of public health data at the community level is challenging for a number of reasons. Building respondent trust and gaining local support are key, but even when these barriers are overcome the choice of questions and how they are asked is central to the success of a study and to its impact on health improvements and policy change. One of the common problems found in many community level studies is the lack of comparability and the inability to generalize findings beyond the study area. While interesting and useful information is often obtained, translating this information into a framework that facilitates policy impact often proves difficult due to a lack of comparability. The NACDA Program on Aging has been promoting a methodology for overcoming the challenges of generalizability and comparability that has been successfully employed in several small area studies of public health and healthcare unitization. The presentation will describe this methodology and provide examples of its efficacy in real-world research situations. The presentation will provide supporting materials to guide interested users in applying this approach for their own research specializations. This approach is flexible and works across languages and research disciplines so it can be applied in a variety of public health studies, including RAPID AREA ANALYSIS (RAP) situations.

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Dr James W. McNally is the Director of the NACDA Program on Aging, a data archive containing over 1,500 studies related to health and the aging lifecourse. He currently does methodological research on the improvement and enhancement of secondary research data and has been cited as an expert authority on data imputation. Dr McNally has directed the NACDA Program on Aging since 1998 and has seen the archive significantly increase its holdings with a growing collection of seminal studies on the aging lifecourse, health, retirement and international aspects of aging. He has spent much of his career addressing methodological issues with a specific focus on specialized application of incomplete or deficient data and the enhancement of secondary data for research applications. Dr McNally has also worked extensively on issues related to international aging and changing perspectives on the role of family support in the later stages of the aging lifecourse.



# Statistics in the Cognitive/Risk Era: Bridging Knowledge, Solutions and Pathways to a Sustainable World

Featured Presentation: Nathaniel Newlands

Thursday, January 5 | 10:00-10:45 | Room: 320 (3F)

Humans interact with real and virtual ecosystems. Virtual (model and collaborative) ecosystems continue to expand in their knowledge, sophistication and influence in addressing increasingly complex situations and challenges involving real systems. Our world, however, continues to struggle with escalating inequality and insecurity, economic volatility, environmental resource scarcity and pollution, population growth, rapid urbanization, extreme weather, invasive species and political upheaval. Despite increasing global awareness of the urgency to address climate change and become more sustainable, societies continue to struggle in how best to transition to a low-carbon economy and take broader action aligned with sustainable development pathways. This is due to a complex array of trade-offs, varying uncertainties, changing inter-dependencies and unforeseen risks. Much of our knowledge is also domain-specific, relying strongly on historical observations of patterns and processes. To bridge this “knowledge-to-action” divide, statistics has an increasingly critical role in unraveling the complexity of our world and how we construct reliable/flexible real-world solutions from interdisciplinary knowledge.

The talk will broadly cover the concept of “integrated risk” and how it may transform our current sustainable development dialogue, enabling more informed action/s. Our collective ability to sustain ecosystems and our societies in the future, over the long-term, will involve a stronger symbiosis of human and machine intelligence (“super-intelligent tools” that support complex decision-making). Such tools are capable of transforming our current understanding and future capability to respond to anticipated/emergent extreme conditions and tipping-points (dynamical changes of a system’s state), in a coherent and informed way. Perspectives and recommendations on the broad application of statistics in addressing sustainable development challenges, drawing on my research within the food-water-energy nexus and agricultural sector (i.e. modeling of greenhouse-gas emissions, climate interpolation, operational forecasting, sensor-based monitoring networks, sustainability assessment), will be discussed.

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Dr Nathaniel Kenneth Newlands is an associate professor in geography with the University of Victoria (UVic), and an award winning research scientist and innovator. Nathaniel is a member of the Statistical Society of Canada (SSC), American Statistical Association (ASA) and The International Environmetrics Society (TIES). He is an editor (Associate and Review) for the *Frontiers Environmental Science (Interdisciplinary Climate Change) Journal*. He is the author of *Future Sustainable Ecosystems* (Taylor & Francis), and has authored 68 original peer-reviewed manuscripts, book chapters, conference proceedings and numerous governmental and non-governmental technical reports. He is a strong lateral learner and systems thinker. His research addresses public-good food-water-energy nexus issues and tackles broad, integrated, complex global problems (e.g. climate change) to help support and advance global sustainable development.



# Liquid Archives

Keynote Presentation: Jaimey Hamilton Faris

Thursday, January 5 | 11:15-12:00 | Room: 320 (3F)

Even as big data can be used to visualize our moment-by-moment shipping activities, it is difficult to capture how these activities affect sea levels and ice caps in a single image. How to come to terms with this contradiction? Perhaps one way is to be more attentive to oil and water as quickly accumulating repositories that challenge our very systems of conceptualization, innovation, and analysis. If we follow this path, we will need to think of them as archives, as media, as heterogeneous witnesses of the past, present and future – and not merely as assets and resources to be used in the now. This talk will introduce this notion of “liquid archives” and a selection of artists (often in conjunction with writers, scientists, geographers and others) who have established new visual and interpretive strategies to make this archive known and felt. They attempt to make visible the important geological, cultural and historical markers hidden in our oceans, atmospheres, icecaps, aquifers and oil veins. They also seek ways to visualize the information flowing through government agencies, global business and bundles of fiber-optic cable on the bottom of the sea-floor as accumulating markers of the recent history of techno-capitalism. These various efforts to establish the liquid archives all necessitate radical adjustments in our perception of the moment when global flows meet climate change.

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Dr Jaimey Hamilton Faris is based in Honolulu, where she is Associate Professor of Art History and Critical Theory at the University of Hawai‘i at Manoa. At UHM, she directed Intersections, the Visiting Artist and Scholar Program, from 2008 to 2014, a residency that brings in globally recognised artists to share their artistic processes with the community. She is currently working on establishing a digital archive for oral histories of Hawai‘i’s artists. Since 2008 she has been interviewing Hawai‘i’s artists and is now working with her students to record conversations and studio practices of the islands’ artists. The histories reflect the uniqueness of artistic processes on the islands and relate how Hawai‘i’s history as a colony, plantation, military outpost and tourist paradise has impacted its visual culture.

Her academic writing focuses on issues of global trade networks and systems, environmentalism, and sustainability in contemporary art, especially in the Asia-Pacific context. Her book, *Uncommon Goods* (Intellect, 2013), explores the use of everyday goods and situations in contemporary art practice in response to neoliberal trade expansion in the nineties. In 2015 she guest edited a special volume of *Art Margins on Capitalist Realism*. She has published other articles on contemporary art in *October*, *Art Journal*, *InVisible Culture*, *Art Pulse* and more. Her current focus is on a collection of essays called *Liquid Archives*.



# Everyday Surveillance: A Case Study of Student Information Systems

Featured Presentation: William G. Staples

Thursday, January 5 | 13:30-14:15 | Room: 320 (3F)

In my book, *Everyday Surveillance: Vigilance and Visibility in Postmodern Life* (2014), I focus attention on the relatively mundane techniques of keeping a close watch on people – what I have dubbed the “Tiny Brothers” – that are increasingly present in the workplace, the school, the home and the community. I show how our bodies, behaviors and movements are being tracked by a host of public and private organizations – sometimes with our consent, sometimes without – through Internet use, cell phones, video cameras, credit cards, license plate readers, loyalty shopping cards, and more. One example of this phenomenon I highlight is internet-based student information systems (SIS) that offer students, parents, teachers and administrators immediate access to differentially detailed student profiles. Students can check their grades while parents can see if their child is in class, access assignments, and view a teacher’s grade book in “real-time”, while administrators can review student demographic data, behavior and disciplinary files, health records and family information, teachers’ comments to students and parents, and more. I will report on in-depth interviews with a sample of students, parents, teachers, and school administrators to derive accounts of how the SIS actually operates and how these participants experience life with an SIS. Interviewees report that the SIS increases communication among school stakeholders, while their responses suggest that in doing so the systems intensify the performance and behavior monitoring of students and encourages micro-level assessments of their everyday lives.

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William G. Staples is the 2016-17 Paul and Helen Roofe Professor of Sociology, Chair of the Department of Sociology, and Founding Director of the Surveillance Studies Research Center at the University of Kansas. He received his PhD from the University of Southern California and was a postdoctoral fellow at UCLA. Staples is well known internationally for his work in the areas of social control and surveillance. He is the author of five books and dozens of articles and chapters. His most recent work is the second edition of *Everyday Surveillance: Vigilance and Visibility in Postmodern Life*, considered a foundational work in the interdisciplinary field of surveillance studies. Staples is a former Co-Editor of *Sociological Inquiry*, *The Sociological Quarterly*, and is currently Associate Editor of *Surveillance & Society*, the international journal of the Surveillance Studies Network.



# Lecture Recital on Works of George Rochberg

Featured Workshop: Stephanie Meyers

Thursday, January 5 | 15:45-16:45 | Room: 320 (3F)

The workshop will consist of a lecture-recital on several of the Solo Violin Caprices by American composer George Rochberg (1918-2005). The lecture will begin with a discussion pertaining to the relevance of Rochberg's Caprices. The question of whether the Caprices are relevant and in what way they may be influential to the modern violin literature will be key aspects of the lecture. Next, Dr Meyers will turn to an explanation of how to incorporate Rochberg's Caprices into an educational process that typically revolves around many standard works. Dr Meyers will argue that infusing the current pedagogical plan with Rochberg's Caprices can significantly impact the students in terms of their familiarity and understanding of a broader range of literature from the modern era. Dr Meyers will explore the best practices and techniques for learning these fascinating works, which of the Caprices should be paired together, and what each of the chosen Caprices can offer to both a mentored student and performing artist. At the end of the lecture portion Dr Meyers will commence with the recital portion of the workshop. This will consist of Dr Meyers' performance and interpretation of the selected Rochberg Caprices. There will be time for questions and comments from the audience. This informative and exciting workshop is not to be missed, as it touches on the historical significance of repertoire that is neglected when, instead, it should be brought to the attention of and incorporated by modern pedagogues across the world.

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Dr Stephanie Meyers is Professor of Violin, Viola and Chamber Music at the University of Texas at El Paso (UTEP) where she is currently director of the String Area and Faculty Advisor to the "Sun City" Student Chapter of the American String Teacher's Association. In addition, Meyers is the Fonder and Director of The String Project at UTEP, which began in 2016. Meyers has presented at numerous scholarly conventions across the United States and performed both nationally and internationally in chamber music and solo appearances. Meyers is Associate Concertmaster of the El Paso Symphony Orchestra and First Violin of the El Paso Symphony Outreach Quartet.



# **Eco-Diplomacy – Water Conservation/ Protection at US Embassies Demonstrating Best Practices for a Sustainable Built Environment**

Featured Workshop: Donna McIntire-Byrd

Friday, January 6 | 17:15-18:15 | Room: 318A (3F)

As segments of the world's populations are increasingly impacted by water scarcity, the State Department is committed to conserving water resources and providing leadership in water resource protection at our embassies overseas. By reducing water demands on public systems and local groundwater, increasing water reuse on-site, and protecting water quality at our diplomatic and residential facilities, the United States sets an example and demonstrates best water practices that impact our host nations. Aligned with federal mandates, the Department aims to reduce potable water use in buildings and for outdoor potable water use. To support this challenge, we routinely incorporate water-saving technologies and strategies into capital construction projects and major renovations. To optimize water use at existing facilities, we conduct comprehensive water audits at posts with high water use or at posts experiencing water shortages, and are planning new projects to reuse rainwater and treated wastewater effluent for landscape irrigation and for use within building systems. Three embassy case studies will be presented in this workshop: London, United Kingdom; Monrovia, Liberia; and Nairobi, Kenya. Through these case studies, participants will learn about best practices for water conservation and alternative water sources, such as rainwater and treated wastewater. After instructions on how to work toward a net-zero water solution, participants will use tools developed to enable architects and engineers to identify and evaluate water resources and balance them with development demands. They will work in teams to develop and present their solution to the group.

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Donna McIntire-Byrd serves as Chief of the Energy & Sustainable Design Unit for the US Department of State Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations. She leads a team of multidisciplinary professionals within the department who are responsible for greening US embassies and consulates around the world and compiling a greenhouse gas inventory for the department's approximately 20,000 building portfolio. Donna's team produced the *Guide to Green Embassies: Eco-Diplomacy in Operation*, which has proven to be an invaluable tool for US embassies and consulates to improve performance and build a stronger environmental platform for the Department. In her recent role as Buildings & Climate Change Officer for the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), Donna facilitated the launch of the Common Carbon Metric for measuring energy efficiency and reporting greenhouse gas emissions from building operations as a global tool to establish.



# “It Is Happening Again”: Re-imagining in Mark Frost’s “The Secret History of Twin Peaks”

Spotlight Presentation: Richard Donovan

Saturday, January 7 | 14:15-14:45 | Room: 318B (3F)

In the early 1990s, David Lynch, film director, and Mark Frost, creator of *The X-Files*, collaborated on the groundbreaking television series *Twin Peaks*. Though it only ran for two seasons and a feature film, *Twin Peaks* has become a cult classic, even credited with ushering in the “golden age” of multilayered, longform audiovisual narrative that currently plays out in many drama series on the small screen. Its fanbase is responsible for the upcoming 2017 revival of the TV series, but in the interim, Mark Frost has written a book entitled *The Secret History of Twin Peaks*, both to (re)contextualise the series’ prior manifestations and to prepare for its return. This paper explores the almost unprecedented intertextuality and intermediality of Frost’s printed text and the corresponding audiobook version, delineating the space that these works occupy in the *Twin Peaks* universe and their possible implications both for the upcoming TV series and for the boundaries of narrative fiction itself.

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Dr Richard Donovan lectures in comparative literature and translation studies in the Faculty of Letters at Kansai University. He has also worked as a translator at the Kyoto City International Relations Office. He obtained a PhD in literary translation studies at Victoria University of Wellington in 2012. The title of his thesis was *Dances with Words: Issues in the Translation of Japanese Literature into English*. His other areas of interest include Japanese media subculture and environmental technology.



# Thursday January 5

# 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.

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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](mailto:publications@iafor.org). Please include "THINK submission" in the subject line.

# Thursday Plenary Day

09:15-16:45 | Room: 320 & 319 (3F)

08:30-09:15 Conference Registration | Room: 317B (3F)

**09:15-09:30 Announcements and Welcome Address | Room: 320 (3F)**

Joseph Haldane, President & CEO, The International Academic Forum (IAFOR)

Kiyoshi Mana, Director of International Operations, The International Academic Forum (IAFOR)

**09:30-10:00 Featured Presentation | Room: 320 (3F)**

*Methodologies for the Collection of Comparative Community Level Public Health Data: Obtaining Powerful and Statistically Meaningful Findings for Small Populations*

James W. McNally, University of Michigan & National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA), USA

**10:00-10:45 Featured Presentation | Room: 320 (3F)**

*Statistics in the Cognitive/Risk Era: Bridging Knowledge, Solutions and Pathways to a Sustainable World*

Nathaniel Newlands, University of Victoria, Canada

10:45-11:15 Coffee Break

**11:15-12:00 Keynote Presentation | Room: 320 (3F)**

*Liquid Archives*

Jaimey Hamilton Faris, University of Hawai'i at Manoa, USA

**12:00-12:15 IAFOR Documentary Photography Award | Room: 320 (3F)**

12:15-13:30 Lunch Break

**13:30-14:15 Featured Presentation | Room: 320 (3F)**

*Everyday Surveillance: A Case Study of Student Information Systems*

William Staples, University of Kansas, USA

**14:30-15:30 Poster Session | Room: 317B (3F)**

15:30-15:45 Coffee break

**15:45-16:45 Featured Workshop | Room 320 (3F)**

*Lecture Recital on Works of George Rochberg*

Stephanie Meyers, University of Texas at El Paso, USA

**17:00-18:30 Welcome Reception | Room 317B (3F)**

Join fellow delegates for a drink or two at the Welcome Reception. This is a great opportunity to network and get to know other delegates. All registered presenters and audience members are very welcome to attend.

# Thursday Poster Session

14:30-15:30 | Room: 317B (3F)

**33707 14:30-15:30 | Room: 317B (3F)**

*Bilingual Language Production: Shared or Separate Processing?*

Daniel Chang, Simon Fraser University, Canada

Language production processes have recently been of interest to many psycholinguistic researchers. While human beings are able to acquire multiple languages at the same time, this has pointed to the fact that different mental cognitive processes may be involved in multilingual language production. An existing debate in bilingual research is the question whether the mental linguistic representations in bilinguals are governed by a separate or shared processing mechanism (Kecskes, 2006; Poulish & Bongaerts, 1994; Riehl, 2005). While this controversy may involve a broad scope of discussion, it has indeed provided a solid basis for the subsequent empirical research to further document bilingual speakers' speech processing, such as code-switching (Azuma & Meier, 1997; Kecskes, 2006; Kootstra, Hell, & Dijkstra, 2012; Meuter & Allport, 1999; Poulish & Bongaerts, 1994; Riehl, 2005), neural laterality (Hull & Vaid, 2007), or executive function (Bialystok & DePape, 2009). While previous research has mostly been interested in the bilingual code-switching phenomenon (e.g. Hartsuiker et al., 2004), it has been unclear whether there is a difference in the mental representations of bilinguals, who differed in the age of acquisition (AOA) of the second language, given the fact that language proficiency is positively associated with the degree of code-switching and structural priming (Chen & Ng, 1989; Kecskes, 2006; Kootstra et al., 2012). Thus, the purpose of this paper is not only to review the current state of bilingual speech production research but also to examine whether AOA influences early/late bilinguals' speech production representations and its processing structure.

**34239 14:30-15:30 | Room: 317B (3F)**

*Externalities of Network Formation and Economic Growth*

Tomoya Sakagami, Kumamoto Gakuen University, Japan

Yasuhiko Kato, Kumamoto Gakuen University, Japan

Hiroki Inoue, Institute of Economic Research, Kyoto University, Japan

Hiroki Unoki, Nakakyushu Junior College, Japan

This study presents an economic growth model which includes a network externality in the Ramsey model. A country obtains a positive network externality according to the network formation (shape), and can reinforce own productivity. Instead, a country needs to pay a network costs. We consider a star network as an example of the network formation. A star network is the formation called a hub-and-spoke network, means only one country has connections with all other (spoke) countries which have only the connection with the hub country. Under the star network, this study focuses on the difference between the capital stock and the personal consumption of the hub country and those of the other countries. In the steady state, we clarify the condition in which the hub country's consumption is greater than the other countries' one. In addition, the growing process of the capital stock and personal consumption of each country is shown visually through the computer simulation. This study's major consequences are as follows: (1) the hub country's capital stock is always greater than the other countries' one, (2) the magnitude relation of personal consumption is changed by the transfer rate of network externality in the steady-state, and (3) if the transfer rate of network externality is sufficiently small or large enough, then the hub country's personal consumption becomes greater than the other countries' one.

**33579 14:30-15:30 | Room: 317B (3F)**

*Exploring the Effect of the Hospital Violence on Health Care Providers Withdrawal Behavior and Well-Being: Supervisor Support As a Moderator*

Chin-Tien Hsu, Ming Chuan University, Taiwan

Ming-Ling Chao, Hsin Sheng College of Medical Care and Management, Taiwan

We apply quantitative analysis method to verify the relationship between the hospital violence and health care providers of mental and physical health and well-being. Drawing from the job demands-resources model, this study has four objectives: first, to assess the effect of hospital violence on withdrawal behavior and well-being, respectively. Second, to test the mediating effect of emotional exhaustion on the relationship between hospital violence and withdrawal behavior, well-being, respectively. Finally, to explore the moderating effect of supervisor support on the relationship between hospital violence and emotional exhaustion. Survey data were collected from a sample of 420 full-time health care providers (260 nurses and 160 doctors) in Taiwan. Results indicated that hospital violence was positively related to withdrawal behavior and negatively related to well-being, and emotional exhaustion fully mediated the relationship between hospital violence and withdrawal behavior but partially mediated the relationship between hospital violence and well-being. Furthermore, supervisor support will buffer the relationship between hospital violence and emotional exhaustion, such that the relationship is weaker when their supervisor support is high. Finally, the limitations of the research are discussed and suggestions for further research are proposed.

# Thursday Poster Session

14:30-15:30 | Room: 317B (3F)

**34212 14:30-15:30 | Room: 317B (3F)**

*A Study on the Relationship Among Personality Traits, Emotion Management and Peer Relationship of Junior High School Students*

Lee-Min Wei, National Taichung University of Education, Taiwan

Li-Chun Wei, Ssu Chang Li Junior High School, Taiwan

Kwang-Kuo Hwang, National Taiwan University, Taiwan

Chien-Ju Lan, Chang Gung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

The main purpose of this study was to investigate the relationships among the personality traits, emotion management and peer relationships of the junior high school students. The study was conducted through the questionnaire-survey method. The subjects of this study were 630 junior high school students from the central part of Taiwan. The data collected were analyzed by statistical methods including descriptive statistics, t-test, one-way ANOVA, Pearson product-moment correlation, and hierarchical regression analysis via the SPSS. The findings of this study are as follows: 1) The averages on personality traits of junior high school students were arranged from high to low as follows: agreeableness, extraversion, intellect/openness, conscientiousness, nervousness and negative dominant. 2) The averages on emotion management of junior high school students were arranged from high to low as follows: emotional awareness, emotional expression and emotional adjustment. 3) There were significant correlations between the personality traits, emotion management and peer relationships of the junior high school students. 4) The neuroticism, agreeableness, emotional expression and emotional adjustment can significantly and positively predict peer relationships. The results of this study are summarized recommendations for education authorities, counselors, teachers, and parents, as well as a reference for future research.

**33561 14:30-15:30 | Room: 317B (3F)**

*Facing the Challenge of Being a Woman Officer in the Belgian Army: Personality Profile and Coping Strategies*

Marielle Bruyninckx, University of Mons, Belgium

Dimitri Cauchie, University of Mons, Belgium

Marina Capomasi, University of Mons, Belgium

Forty years ago, the first women soldiers joined the Belgian army. Since then, much progress has been made in the feminization of the staff, particularly through various laws and policies implemented on this purpose. However, female staff are still a largely under-represented group in the Belgian army. This could be mainly explained by the fact that the characteristics traditionally assigned to women do not match the military culture, primarily based on so-called “male” values. Given this situation, we tried to identify the personality profile and the coping strategies of those women who chose to pursue a leadership career, as army officer, in a male-dominated environment. We therefore conducted a survey with a selected sample of 38 female military officers. Four tools were used: an anamnestic questionnaire, the Revised NEO Personality Inventory, the Coping Inventory for Stressful Situations and the Coopersmith Self-Esteem Inventory. From the main sample, we then extracted a subsample of 17 officers who agreed to participate in a semi-structured interview. The results of the personality inventory revealed high marks in the areas of extraversion and conscientiousness, and a low score in neuroticism. The CISS allowed us to demonstrate that our subjects do not use a specific style of coping and the CSEI highlighted that their self-esteem is within the average range. The semi-directive interviews confirmed these results and allowed us to observe that most of our subjects do not perceive discrimination relating to their career development even if the access to promotions is still limited.

**33556 14:30-15:30 | Room: 317B (3F)**

*The Diversity of Indigenous Wisdom on Grief: Exploring Social Work Approaches to Bereavement*

Tomofumi Oka, Sophia University, Japan

Nur Atikah Mohamed Hussin, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia

Anneli Silvén Hagström, Linköping University, Sweden

The aim of our study was twofold: 1) to describe the diversity of indigenous wisdom on grief and maintaining relationships with the deceased by exploring Buddhists in Japan, Muslims in Malaysia and Christians in Sweden; and 2) to discuss social work approaches for bereaved families based on their indigenous wisdom. Background: The International Federation of Social Workers and International Association of Schools of Social Work established the Global Definition of The Social Work Profession in 2014, which considers indigenous knowledge as a main underpinning of social work and encourages social workers to develop approaches that accommodate local values and traditions. However, in some societies, such as Japan, psychotherapeutic bereavement interventions for bereaved families are becoming more common. Theories supporting such interventions are considered applicable to all peoples, irrespective of cultural differences. Method: Using literature reviews, the authors describe their respective society's indigenous rituals and spiritual values concerning grief and death. They also critically examine bereavement interventions used in their respective societies. Findings and discussion: Psychological theories underpinning bereavement interventions tend to reflect Western or Christian values. This can lead to bereaved people in societies that do not share these values (such as Buddhist Japanese and Islamic Malaysians) being considered maladjusted or pathological, and ultimately to their disempowerment. Also, the rapid process of secularisation is depriving Japanese and Swedish people of the chance to utilise their indigenous wisdom. This is forcing them to depend more on Western bereavement interventions, some of the concepts of which they do not agree with.

# Thursday Poster Session

14:30-15:30 | Room: 317B (3F)

**33494 14:30-15:30 | Room: 317B (3F)**

*Light, The Physical Factor Affecting the Social Security of Public Space in Historical Texture*

Reyhane Hosseinzade, Yazd University, Iran

The city of Yazd is the first adobe and the second historical city in the world. Placement of valuable historical texture of this city in a circle of worn out context has caused the gradual burial of social, economic, skeletal and functional life especially in the public spaces of the historical core of the town. In addition, the expansion of urban crime and increasing social vulnerability in the region reduced the high value of this texture and has faced the valuable historical public spaces with matters like security reduction, street harassment and reputation of insecurity that makes the most attractive tourist area of Yazd not to have worthy attention especially for the citizens. One of the fundamental objectives of the public spaces of the city design is to maintain security and tranquility that is achieved through the expansion of a physical security system. On this basis we must make these spaces in a way that contains sufficient capacity of security for the presence of all social groups. Within the scope of the historical areas that are a valuable heritage of the past, the design should be conducted very cautiously. So this research in a manner of descriptive analysis examines the impact of the skeletal features of public spaces to create local security and environmental comfort, and will address with a definition of secure spaces and its position in city of Yazd and exciting crimes in the historical core center. In addition, among the physical environmental factors, it considers the impact of the light factor in preventing urban crimes and examines the rate of its dependency on security and insecurity.

**33794 14:30-15:30 | Room: 317B (3F)**

*Analysis of Factors to Influence the Opposition Intention and Action toward Nuclear Power Energy on the Internet*

Jung Yul Kim, Daegu University, South Korea

The advent of the information age has brought out the development of various media, and the production of rich information through such media today. Easily and quickly, a vast amount of information has been produced and diffused around Internet space. It is also applied to the matter of nuclear power energy. Sensitive and negative information about nuclear power energy in cyberspace has influenced the netizens attitude toward nuclear power energy. Therefore, it is important to analyze the way in which the information on the Internet influences people's intentions to oppose or actual action for nuclear power. Based on survey data, our study will analyze what factors influence the netizens intention to action and actual opposition related with nuclear power energy. For this work, we set the intention to action and actual action related with nuclear power energy as dependent variables. Also we will focus on, as independent variable, the perception variables such as perceived risk and benefit, trust and stigma, and the Internet variables such as cyber-identity, anonymity and social capital. We expect that our analysis will show the structure of factors to influence the netizens' opposition intention and actual action on the Internet.

**34265 14:30-15:30 | Room: 317B (3F)**

*The Influence of Western Film Theory on Chinese Contemporary Film Theory*

Zongwei Zhang, Communication University of China, China

Since the reform and opening-up, Chinese film has been learning from Western films and theories. This paper focuses on the influence of Western film theory on Chinese contemporary film theory. This paper's research methods mainly involve: analysis of comparison, document review and analysis, logistic induction and syllogism, historic analysis. The paper discusses the topic in three periods of time. First, in the 1980s, Eisenstein's theory of montage and André Bazin's long-lens theory have contributed to the realism theory of the 4th generation of directors and the ontology of photographic image of the 5th. And the Grand Theory has broadened horizons for Chinese film theory research. In the 1990s, when the era of Chinese film industrialization began, Chinese film theory became strongly influenced by the industry theory and Genre films research of Hollywood. Stepping into the new century, with the expedition of globalization, digital technology and the Internet has brought revolution to film production. And benefiting from Western countries' most advanced digital technology, Chinese film has been making great efforts in exploring the areas of 3D movies and VR. In recent years, in the context of media convergence, interaction among different countries' film industries has accelerated, and the number of film research institutions and platforms participated by both China and Western countries have increased. All these have led to a further step into the research of film theories. This article believes that the influence Western film theories have on Chinese ones is generally positive. It helps promote the modernization of Chinese film research and the innovation of research methodology. And Western film theories play an important role in enhancing the recognition of films' commodity property and media characteristics in China, and in strengthening the techniques and communication capacity of Chinese film.

# Thursday Poster Session

14:30-15:30 | Room: 317B (3F)

**33454 14:30-15:30 | Room: 317B (3F)**

*Waste Management Cost Impacts on Project Finance: A Case Study of Solar Photovoltaic Rooftops in Thailand*

Kritsana Sontimanotham, Mahidol University, Thailand

Komgrich Thavornwanchai, University of the Thai Chamber of Commerce, Thailand

Raywadee Roachanakanan, Mahidol University, Thailand

Sittipong Dilokwanich, Mahidol University, Thailand

Recently, the Royal Government of Thailand has announced promotional policies for solar photovoltaic (PV) roof mounts. The feed-in tariff policy of three project scales (residential <10kW, medium commercial 10-250kW and large commercial/industrial 250-1000kW) has been granted to the applicants for the duration of 25 years at 6.96, 6.55 and 6.16 Baht (0.20, 0.19 and 0.18 USD), respectively. However, there is no regulation on waste generated from solar PV project that will lead to environmental effect in the decommissioning phase. The effect of waste handling costs on the project finance has been analyzed by using Thailand's circumstance data in 2015. Cash flow of 54 cases has been calculated along with other financial parameters. The results indicated that the most profitable case for residential scale is disposal to existing land filled (IRR 13.01%, NPV 260,718.32 Baht, and BCR 1.19). In the same trend, the highest return case for medium scale is disposal to existing land filled (IRR 14.34%, NPV 11,789,246.01 Baht, and BCR 1.37). For large scale, the waste handling method generating the highest yield is waste incineration (IRR 14.27%, NPV 43,458,050.35 Baht, and BCR 1.36). Sensitivity analysis indicated that the project return of small, medium, and large scales would be below the benchmark value, 12.63% calculated from the ROE of the power producing companies in the national open market, at 5%, 10% and 10% income reduction, respectively. The financial results are used in predicting the designated solar PV waste, which requires proper policies in order to enforce and encourage responsibility of relevant parties.

**33523 14:30-15:30 | Room: 317B (3F)**

*Using Asset Management to Unlock Sustainability Potential*

Loida Begley, National Nuclear Security Administration, USA

Robert Schmidt, National Nuclear Security Administration, USA

The US Department of Energy's (DOE) National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) ensures the nation's nuclear security. Comprised of eight science and manufacturing campuses covering 36 million square feet of facilities, NNSA is the heart of the US nuclear deterrence and non-proliferation missions. Its unique capabilities, from supercomputing to laser science, and workforce of upwards of 40,000, together consume 9.1 trillion BTU's per year. NNSA is challenged to invest in its workforce and specialized functions, while repairing and replacing old facilities – 54% are over 40 years old. The newly expanded Asset Management Program (AMP), which on average is funded at \$20-30m per year, uses a systems approach to invest in infrastructure to include roofs and cooling and heating equipment. By using an asset management approach, an organization can flexibly define and target performance goals, such as sustainability. The roof program, in place for more than a decade, has implemented a white roof, high insulation roof standard pre-dating several mandatory code dates. The cooling and heating program, currently in a pilot phase, drives sustainability throughout design. The differences between the systems have affected implementation of sustainability. Even with rigorous attention to sustainability, not all decisions are as sustainable as technically possible. Challenges to sustainability correspond closely with a triple bottom line model people/culture, economic costs/benefits, and sustainability performance. The roof and heating and cooling program have collected several lessons learned and best practices that could benefit others.

**33897 14:30-15:30 | Room: 317B (3F)**

*Empirical Analysis of the Effect of Internet Information in Judging the Risk of Nuclear Power Energy*

Sungman Hong, Anyang University, South Korea

The purpose of this study is to explore the impact of information factor in attitude toward nuclear power energy. It is hard to find studies on checking the impact of information on attitude change about nuclear power. In this study, based on a survey experiment, I can provide you the theoretical and realistic implications as follows. In the survey experiment, after we provide the respondents with the negative or positive information, we check the degree of attitude change. Such an experiment will show the role of information in attitude changes. Moreover, our analysis will check the impact of the prior variables such as perceived risk, perceived benefit, negative stigma and trust on attitude changes. We expect that our analysis will show well the structure of attitude change which mainly depends on the information as a usual stimulus. Moreover, our study will show the structural relationships between psychometric variables and attitude changes.

**33755 14:30-15:30 | Room: 317B (3F)**

*What is Next Energy? Comparative Analysis of Individuals' Preference for Nuclear, Fossil and Renewable Energies*

Seoyong Kim, Ajou University, South Korea

After the Fukushima accident, a lot of countries around the world have considered a transition of energy system. In particular, Germany, Swiss and Italy changed the priority of energy policies from nuclear power energy to other alternative energy. The choice for the future energy heavily depends on the individual's preference for it. Hence, it is demanding for analyzing what preference for energy individuals have. Based on survey data, our analysis will focus on the relative comparison of individuals preference toward three major energies, nuclear power, fossil and renewable. Moreover, to know the causal factors that influence such a preference, we adopt sociodemographic, psychological and value variables. We expected that our analysis would show individual's preferred structure of future energy and its determinants.

# Thursday Poster Session

14:30-15:30 | Room: 317B (3F)

**33793 14:30-15:30 | Room: 317B (3F)**

*Perception Versus Experience: Local Residents' Attitudes toward Nuclear Power Stations in Korea*

Jaebok Joo, The Korea Research Institute for Local Administration (KRILA), South Korea

Recently, when operations stop in nuclear power plants in Korea, local residents around nuclear power station feel afraid. Moreover, in Korea, people's concerns about nuclear power energy have increased due to the corruption scandal related to nuclear power plant components. Therefore, criticism toward nuclear power energy is increasing. Since a lot of research has focused on the perception variables, such as perceived risk, perceived benefit, affective feeling, and trust, they did not regard experience as an important factor. Our study will examine the effect of experience on the acceptance of nuclear power energy and then compare its effect with the perception variable. For this work, based on survey data, we set the acceptance of nuclear as a dependent variable and the perception/experience as independent variable under controlling the socio-demographic variables. We expect that our analysis will highlight the impact of experience on the acceptance of nuclear power energy.

**33538 14:30-15:30 | Room: 317B (3F)**

*Application of Forward Osmosis Tests and Response Surface Methodology for the Optimization of Chemical Cleaning Conditions in Reverse Osmosis Process*

Seoktae Kang, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, South Korea

Am Jang, Sungkyunkwan University, South Korea

Seokoh Ko, Kyung Hee University, South Korea

Pattarasiri Fagkaew, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, South Korea

A major limitation of membrane process is fouling that not only decreases the water flux but also changes the rejection of solutes. In the previous study, it was found that the chemical cleaning agents designed for RO could remove foulants deposited on membrane surface more than 95%. However, there is no study about the optimal condition for the cleaning of fouled FO membranes in our knowledge. The objective of this study is to optimize the cleaning conditions tested in FO mode based on the RSM and apply the optimum conditions in real water treatment plant. The membrane fouled with brackish water in FO mode was chemically cleaned with a prepared solution following the statistical desired experiment conditions. DI water and 2 M NaCl were used as feed solution and draw solution, respectively. The value of the reverse flux selectivity is independent of the structure of the membrane support layer, and solely determined by the selectivity of the membrane active layer [1]. The comparison of reverse flux selectivity with different conditions was shown in Figure 1. The cleaning with optimum conditions obtained from RSM could recover the water flux from 1.145 to 3.279 LMH, while the cleaning with company suggestion was 2.860 LMH. This result correlated well with the reverse flux selectivity result, the reverse flux selectivity was increased up to 0.210 L/mmol with the optimal conditions, while cleaning with company suggestion was only 0.167 L/mmol.

**33540 14:30-15:30 | Room: 317B (3F)**

*Quantitative Assessment of River Environment by Focusing on Benthic Biota*

Hideki Sato, Takasaki City University of Economics, Japan

Akihiro Iijima, Takasaki City University of Economics, Japan

It is well known that the benthic biota in the river ecosystem changes drastically between the mountain and urban streams. However, there are few studies demonstrating the changes in biota by using quantitative techniques. In this study, field research on benthic species (mainly aquatic insects) was carried out at 6 different sites (St. 1-3: mountain sites, St. 4-6: urban sites) in the Kanna River which is a typical river in Japan. Sample collection was carried out every other month during February 2012 to January 2013 by a Beck-Tsuda method. In total, we identified 7879 benthos of 153 species. We compared the biota quantitatively by using an EPT (Ephemeroptera, Plecoptera, and Trichoptera) index and a pollution index (Pantle-Buck Method). The EPT index focuses on the species which have no pollution tolerance. On the other hand, the pollution index focuses on the species which have pollution tolerance. Calculated EPT index tended to decrease toward the lower reaches (0.81 at St. 1; 0.50 at St. 6). This indicates that the water quality in the urban stream is getting worse. The values of pollution index tended to increase toward the lower sites (1.0 at St. 1; 1.5 at St. 6). This tendency was consistent with that of the EPT index. The lower reaches of the Kanna River has a large population who has insufficient sewage treatment system. Consequently, the significant changes in benthic biota between mountain and urban sites are supposed to be caused by water contamination in the urban area.

**34235 14:30-15:30 | Room: 317B (3F)**

*Characteristics of the Membrane and Electrode in Vanadium Redox Flow Battery*

Dong-Jun Park, Hoseo University, South Korea

Kyung-Tae Lim, Kceracell Co., South Korea

Cheol-Hwi Ryu, Hoseo University, South Korea

Gab-Jin Hwang, Hoseo University, South Korea

The all-vanadium redox flow battery (VRFB) is being investigated as an energy storage system for load levelling purposes and use in emergency uninterruptable power supplies. The performance of VRFB using anion exchange membrane and electrode was measured. The commercial anion exchange membrane and carbon felt electrode was used. The performance of VRFB was tested at current density of 60mA/cm<sup>2</sup>. The energy efficiency of VRFB was showed over 80%.

# Thursday Poster Session

14:30-15:30 | Room: 317B (3F)

**32825 14:30-15:30 | Room: 317B (3F)**

## *Singapore's Coastal Urbanization – Impact of Marinas on Biodiversity*

Loke Ming Chou, Tropical Marine Science Institute, National University of Singapore, Singapore

Kok Ben Toh, Tropical Marine Science Institute, National University of Singapore, Singapore

Chin Soon Lionel Ng, Tropical Marine Science Institute, National University of Singapore, Singapore

Coastal development has modified most of Singapore's coastline with variable consequences on marine biodiversity. Marinas, typically constructed as a semi-enclosed environment with a complex mix of structures that provide ecological niches throughout the water body, have reduced flushing and possible water quality decline. This study investigated how marinas influence marine biodiversity. The three marinas studied (Marina at Keppel Bay [MKB], One Degree 15 Marina [ODF], Raffles Marina [RM]) all supported rich biodiversity. The combined 71 faunal taxa (two Classes, 10 Orders and 59 Families) from the soft bottom of all three marinas were dominated by polychaetes (71.4%) and arthropods (16.7%; mainly crustaceans). The total fish species was 49 from 31 families, ranging from the very common and abundant fan-bellied filefish (*Monacanthus chinensis*) and celtail catfish (*Plotosus* spp.), to the less common ones such as the starry triggerfish (*Abalistes stellatus*) and estuarine stonefish (*Synanceja horrida*). Reef-associated fish species were more abundant at MKB and ODF, while estuarine species dominated at RM. Epibiotic diversity was evident on the artificial structures in all marinas. The submerged sides of berthing pontoons supported up to 107 taxa, dominated by ascidians, macroalgae and sponges. Corals also recruited naturally with 10 and 22 scleractinian genera established on pontoons at MKB and on seawalls at ODF, respectively. In general, fish and soft bottom macrobenthic abundance and diversity were comparable or higher within the marina compared to the adjacent open water. The findings indicate that modified coastal environments such as marinas can support diverse biological communities.

**33549 14:30-15:30 | Room: 317B (3F)**

## *Performance Evaluation of a Semi-Pilot Scale Forward Osmosis-Reverse Osmosis (FO-RO) Hybrid System: Forward Osmosis Case*

Am Jang, Sungkyunkwan University (SKKU), South Korea

Seoktae Kang, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST), South Korea

Seok-Oh Ko, Kyunghee University, South Korea

A FO-RO hybrid system has gained attention as novel energy saving water treatment and desalination technology. However, the most of previous FO-RO researches have focused on lab-scale or unit process because of high installation and operation cost of the semi pilot-scale FO-RO hybrid system, suitable area, lengthy duration and legislation problem. For optimization and commercialization of a full scale FO-RO hybrid system, the performance evaluation of a semi-pilot scale FO-RO hybrid system is required. However, in lots of previous studies conducted RO process due to RO process was overused. In FO-RO hybrid system, evaluation of FO process was necessary for the suitable and mature system in desalination and wastewater treatment industries. In this study, a semi-pilot FO-RO hybrid system was designed as a continuous operating mode (final RO permeate: 1 m<sup>3</sup>/d) to find out the optimal operation conditions such as flow rate, draw solution concentration, etc. It will be useful to provide basic information (design and operation factors) of the FO-RO hybrid system for pilot plant engineers.

**33548 14:30-15:30 | Room: 317B (3F)**

## *Hardwood Propagation of Lantana Camara L. for Green Environment*

Yasuhiko Koike, Tokyo University of Agriculture, Japan

Ken-ichi Matsushima, Tokyo University of Agriculture, Japan

Yozo Mitarai, Tokyo University of Agriculture, Japan

Lantana is popular for its growth and flowering throughout the heat of summer and while it is a tender woody perennial, it is most commonly used as an herbaceous annual. Flower colors vary, ranging from yellow to deep red and purple, and foliage with green or variegated leaf margins. Growth habits for different lantana cultivars vary from dwarf, highly compact cultivars for containers to large cultivars for use in landscapes. To determine effect of indole 3-butyric acid (IBA) on rooting of *L. camara* cuttings were treated with 1, 10, 100 and 1000mg/liter of IBA. Tap water was used as control. Except at 1mg/liter, IBA improved rooting of *L. camara* cuttings in all concentrations used, however, IBA at 100mg/liter gave the greatest root production rate as indicated by highest rooting percentage, highest primary root number and longest roots. It was admitted that the teaching material that used hardwood propagation of *L. camara* was effective for education of the sustainability environment education and plant propagation.

**33819 14:30-15:30 | Room: 317B (3F)**

## *The Effect of Cluster Simplification in Thai on English Language Learners*

Napasri Suwanajote, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand

This research is aimed at studying the effect of the change in progress of spoken standard Thai in terms of true consonant cluster simplification on Thai students learning the English language. Thai language permits CC- with /k, kh, t, p, ph/ { **ก, ข, ด, ต, พ, ฟ** } in the first position and /r, l, j/ { **ร, ล, จ** } as the second consonant. The Cr- and Cl- are the consonant clusters that are facing the simplification in most of the speakers of Thai while Cj- remains intact. Subjects are 50 freshmen from the Department of English, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University in Bangkok, Thailand. They are asked to complete two tasks: 1) Translate Thai words into English and 2) Short story-telling about their family. The results show that 89% of subjects simplified Cr- and Cl- clusters in English, both writing and speaking, which is the same phenomena in their native language.

# Thursday Poster Session

14:30-15:30 | Room: 317B (3F)

**34160 14:30-15:30 | Room: 317B (3F)**

*Quantification of Building Indoor Environmental Quality and Development of the Combined Index*

Jimin Kim, Yonsei University, South Korea

Tae-hoon Hong, Yonsei University, South Korea

Kwangbok Jeong, Yonsei University, South Korea

Humans spend a great part of their lifetime in working space. Rising expectations of improving working conditions and the importance of health are forcing various workers to reconsider the level of importance of indoor environmental quality (IEQ) (e.g. thermal environment and indoor air quality (IAQ)). From the perspective of public health, building practices and standards that specify the minimum requirements for many IEQ key factors are usually adopted as the benchmark to achieve a thermal comfort, healthy, and working condition, respectively. Therefore, this study is conducted to preliminary research to develop the framework for the occupant-oriented building indoor environment evaluation for the healthy building. For this purpose, this study quantifies building IEQ and develops the combined index. This study consists of following 3 steps: (i) Collection and correlation analysis of indoor and outdoor environmental quality information based on building characteristics; (ii) Collection and correlation analysis of IEQ information using Wi-Fi and sensors according to the occupant behavior pattern; and (iii) Quantification of IEQ based on building characteristics and occupant behavior pattern information, and development of combined index.

**33587 14:30-15:30 | Room: 317B (3F)**

*Vulnerability and Adaptive Capacity Assessment of Indigenous Tribes Facing Climate Change in Taiwan-Household Questionnaire and Environmental Survey*

Pei-Chih Wu, Chang Jung Christian University, Taiwan

Hsin-Chih Lai, Chang Jung Christian University, Taiwan

Yie-Ruey Chen, Chang Jung Christian University, Taiwan

Chi-Yu Chuang, Chang Jung Christian University, Taiwan

Yaw-Tone Huang, Chang Jung Christian University, Taiwan

In recent years, indigenous populations have been confronted with health impacts associated with climate change. In Taiwan, the typhoon event in 2009 caused significant life and economic loss of the indigenous population. Even though their communities are reconstructed they have still been particularly vulnerable since. For better comprehensively assessing and adapting the future risk, we designed two-phase investigation tools for constructing climate change associated health vulnerability and adaptive capacity of two main indigenous communities in southern Taiwan. A household questionnaire was developed based on the three main dimensions of adaptive capacity, sensitivity, and exposure and including demographic, social-economics, access to resources, social networks, livelihood strategies, physical accessibility, well-being, health and sanitation, water safety, coping strategies, environmental stability, self-awareness of climate change and health symptoms. In addition, we visited the household to identify the environmental risk factors of water-borne, vector-borne infectious diseases, vector surveillance and indoor. The aim of this survey was to assess livelihood and health vulnerabilities to environmental and socioeconomic changes, drivers of vulnerability, and the capacities of the people in indigenous tribes to adapt to the changes. It is intended that the assessment will help to identify and promote adaptation actions and strategies at the community level, enable the mapping of target areas and groups for interventions, and serve as a baseline for further in-depth studies.

**33682 14:30-15:30 | Room: 317B (3F)**

*The Properties of Environmentally-Friendly Precast Concrete Using the Byproduct of the Aggregate Industry*

Se-Jin Choi, Wonkwang University, South Korea

Jin-Man Kim, Konju National University, South Korea

Ji-Yong Jeong, Korea Railroad Research Institute, South Korea

This paper investigates the properties of environmentally-friendly autoclaved aerated concrete with the by-product (stone powder sludge) of the crushed aggregate industry. Stone powder sludge produced from crushed aggregate factory was used to investigate suitability as a substitute for quartz sand. To determine the properties of the AAC mixes with stone powder sludge, AAC specimens containing different foam ratios were produced. Flow, density, compressive strength, tensile strength and flexural strength of the samples were measured, and X-ray diffraction (XRD) was performed. The test results indicated that adding water content of 35% was suggested as the optimal amount of water to obtain proper fluidity for making AAC mix with stone powder sludge. The density of F100 and F120 samples with stone powder sludge containing 100% and 120% foam ratios was 0.75 t/m<sup>3</sup> and 0.70 t/m<sup>3</sup>, respectively. For the same foam ratio of 120%, the compressive strength of F120 specimen with stone powder sludge was higher than that of the Q120 specimen with quartz sand. For all XRD diagrams, a higher number of tobermorite peaks was shown for the F120 sample than for the Q120 sample, which may explain the slightly higher strength gain in the F120 sample.

# Thursday Poster Session

14:30-15:30 | Room: 317B (3F)

**34371 14:30-15:30 | Room: 317B (3F)**

*Exploring a Sustainable Welfare Program Model: Analyzing Institutional Change of Food Banks in Korea*

Sunhee Kim, Seowon University, South Korea

Food banks are one of the fundamental instruments to reduce poverty. Making sustainable food bank governance is a key factor for the sake of food security. Food banks are nonprofit charitable organizations that distribute donated food to the poor. In Korea, to eliminate poverty and reduce the food insecurity caused by economic crisis, the Korean government introduced food banks as a pilot welfare program in four cities in 1998. Today, the food bank has become the one of main welfare program models in Korea. Our research will analyze the institutional change of the food bank system in Korea. Welfare programs usually reflect the social, economic and historical environments into which social actors and agencies are embedded. Therefore, the food bank model in Korea has different characteristics compared with those in other countries. We will show the way in which the food bank in Korea has historically changed and then possessed different attributes. We will address the historical development of food banks in terms of macro-level governance, meso-level organization and micro-level actor. Such three-level analyses will show the food bank's historical trajectory and evolution process. Our research adopts a qualitative and neo-institutional method to analyze the evolutionary process of food bank in Korea.

**33564 14:30-15:30 | Room: 317B (3F)**

*Motivations to Visit a Museum – Why Do You Visit While Others Don't Go?*

Naoko Yamada, Antalya International University, Turkey

Aiko Yoshino, San Francisco State University, USA

Jackson Wilson, San Francisco State University, USA

Museums are critical for resource conservation, while they can provide a recreational setting and enhance the visitor's leisure experience. Museums also play an important role in the hospitality and tourism industry, as they attract domestic and international travelers. Museums serve as social, cultural, and economic enrichment. The purpose of the research included understanding the motivations for visiting the Antalya Museum in Turkey in order to suggest a marketing communication design. Underpinned by the theory of planned behavior, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 85 visitors and 85 non-visitors who were selected by a purposeful sampling in order to elicit salient beliefs on their museum visits. The results showed three types of beliefs. With respect to behavioral beliefs, the most frequently reported advantage of visiting the museum was learning, followed by experiencing exhibits, while more than half of the visitors and non-visitors did not identify any disadvantages. Regarding normative beliefs, both the visitors and non-visitors perceived that their family members and friends supported their museum visits, whereas more than half of them did not recognize anyone who disagreed with their museum visits. Concerning perceived control beliefs, both the visitors and non-visitors explained that transportation and location were the major facilitator for their visits, whilst nearly half of the visitors did not report any obstacles to their visits. It is suggested that the motivations for visiting the museum, such as learning, family support, and accessibility, should be incorporated into the design of communication messages in order to promote visiting the museum.

**33599 14:30-15:30 | Room: 317B (3F)**

*What is Interpretation and How Can I Perform it? A Case Study of Assessing Interpreter Training in Japan*

Naoko Yamada, Antalya International University, Turkey

Koji Furuse, Teikyo University of Science, Japan

Jackson Wilson, San Francisco State University, USA

Aiko Yoshino, San Francisco State University, USA

Interpretation is a communication approach for facilitating personal meaning making and developing connections with things, places, people, and concepts and typically occurs in recreational or informal learning settings, such as heritage sites, museums, zoos, and protected areas. Interpretation helps audience to better understand and appreciate the object being interpreted, which can increase appropriate resource management behaviors. Interpretation is an essential element in resource conservation. Interpreter training is considered to be one of the most influential mechanisms for the improvement of the quality of interpretation. The purpose of the research was to obtain insight into the design of interpreter training in Japan. Questionnaires with open-ended questions were administered with 18 training participants before, during, and after a four-day training program in Japan in order to uncover the impact of the training program on the participants' understanding of interpretation and their perception of interpreter training needs. The important learning most frequently reported by participants concerned the principles of interpretation. This was followed by the theme of interpretation, the diversity of interpretation applications, and aspects of the experiential format used in interpretation. In contrast, the most prominent difficulty for the trainees was developing a theme/goal/objective of interpretation and designing interpretation. They comprehended the key elements of interpretation, while they perceived a difficulty in performing them. The trainees regarded interpretation as both an opportunity for information transmission and primary experience. The trainees were interested in developing their communication skills further. These findings suggest areas where a future training program focus.

# Featured Workshop

15:45-16:45 | Room: 320 (3F)

**34321 15:45-16:45 | Room: 320 (3F)**

*Lecture Recital on Works of George Rochberg*

Stephanie Meyers, University of Texas at El Paso, USA

The workshop will consist of a lecture-recital on several of the Solo Violin Caprices by American composer George Rochberg (1918-2005). The lecture will begin with a discussion pertaining to the relevance of Rochberg's Caprices. The question of whether the Caprices are relevant and in what way they may be influential to the modern violin literature will be key aspects of the lecture. Next, Dr Meyers will turn to an explanation of how to incorporate Rochberg's Caprices into an educational process that typically revolves around many standard works. Dr Meyers will argue that infusing the current pedagogical plan with Rochberg's Caprices can significantly impact the students in terms of their familiarity and understanding of a broader range of literature from the modern era. Dr Meyers will explore the best practices and techniques for learning these fascinating works, which of the Caprices should be paired together, and what each of the chosen Caprices can offer to both a mentored student and performing artist. At the end of the lecture portion Dr Meyers will commence with the recital portion of the workshop. This will consist of Dr Meyers' performance and interpretation of the selected Rochberg Caprices. There will be time for questions and comments from the audience. This informative and exciting workshop is not to be missed, as it touches on the historical significance of repertoire that is neglected when, instead, it should be brought to the attention and incorporated by modern pedagogues across the world.



# Welcome Reception

17:00-18:30 | Room: 317B (3F)

Join fellow delegates for a drink or two at the Welcome Reception. This is a great opportunity to network and get to know other delegates. All registered presenters and audience are very welcome to attend. Admission is included as part of your registration fee.



# Friday January 6

# Friday Session I

09:00-10:30 | Room: 318A (3F)

**Friday Session I: 09:00-10:30**

**Room: 318A (3F)**

**Environmental Sustainability & Environmental Management: Atmosphere and Air**

**Session Chair: Li-Pin Lin**

**33495 09:00-09:30 | Room: 318A (3F)**

*Type of Coal and Possible Occurrence of Congestion Related to Eco-Technology Innovation in US Electric Power Industry*

Daiki Wakayama, Komazawa University, Japan

Toshiyuki Sueyoshi, New Mexico Institute of Mining & Technology, USA

Mika Goto, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan

Coal-fired power plants generate approximately 32% of electricity in the United States. The electric generators fueled by coal are a major source of air pollution. The two types of coal mainly used by the coal-fired power plants are called “bituminous” and “subbituminous”. Almost 48% of the coal produced is bituminous, while about 44% is subbituminous. It is widely known that the coal conversion produces undesirable outputs, such as CO<sub>2</sub> and other greenhouse gases, which cause climate change and various pollutions. Because of such various pollution issues, this study is interested in the performance analysis of US coal-fired power plants by the types of coal, the type of disposability and a possible occurrence of congestion, or eco-technology innovation. This study discusses an identification method for a possible occurrence of congestion in US coal-fired power plants by using DEA environmental assessment. The congestion, which is a main methodology concern of this study, is classified into two categories: Undesirable Congestion (UC: indicating a transmission limit) and Desirable Congestion (DC: indicating eco-technology innovation). The identification of UC is important to avoid a cost increase and a shortage of electricity, while investigating of DC can be effectively used to reduce the amount of air pollution. This study finds that UC may occur on most of power plants. In contrast, DC may occur on a limited number of power plants. This study also suggests that power plants operated by bituminous coal outperform those with subbituminous coal.

**33593 09:30-10:00 | Room: 318A (3F)**

*PM2.5: Related Health Benefit Analysis by Emission Reduction of Air Pollutants From Mobile and Stationary Sources in Taiwan*

Pei-Chih Wu, Chang Jung Christian University, Taiwan

Hsin-Chih Lai, Chang Jung Christian University, Taiwan

Kuang-Jung Tsai, Chang Jung Christian University, Taiwan

Yie-Ruey Chen, Chang Jung Christian University, Taiwan

Chang-Min Tsai, Chang Jung Christian University, Taiwan

Particulate matter 2.5 (PM2.5) is a global health threat people are facing all over the world, such as on a small island with a well-developed industry and heavy ongoing traffic like Taiwan. This study analyzes the effectiveness of emission reduction of air pollutants from mobile and stationary sources in Taiwan through quantitative data assessment. By using Taiwan Emission Data (TEDS 8.1) from the year 2010, an air pollution emission reduction simulation is designed through Response Surface Modeling (RSM). We use Environmental Benefits Mapping and Analysis Program (BenMAP) to evaluate the quantitative health benefits after various reduction scenarios. Simulation of 20% emission reduction from mobile and stationary sources in Taiwan showed that reduction from mobile sources was more effective in the PM2.5 concentrations in northern and middle area of Taiwan, while stationary sources was more impactful in southern Taiwan. Compared to reduction from stationary sources, mobile sources control prevent an additional 439,014 people from being exposed to PM2.5 > 30 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. Through calculations, 10 billion USD can be saved from people surviving, hospital admission of cardiovascular and respiratory diseases in mobile source control, compared to the 9 billion USD from stationary source reduction. Our results showed that mobile source emission control is more effective in reducing population exposure which increases health benefit from controlling air pollution.

**33611 10:00-10:30 | Room: 318A (3F)**

*The Determinants of Industrial Tourists' Intention toward Slow Travel: A HLM Approach*

Li-Pin Lin, Ming Chuan University, Taiwan

The issue of the contribution of tourism activities to GHG emissions has been addressed. In the new century, slow travel has been promoted as an alternative tourism targeting on the emphasis. When low-emission travel initiatives have been greatly implemented in Taiwan to achieve the goal of climatic sustainability, slow travel through the modes of shuttle bus, electric vehicle, cycling, and walking is emerging. Previous studies reveal that three main factors, including environmental concerns, characters of slow mode, and tourism experiences derived from slow-pace travel significantly influence tourists' intention toward slow travel using shuttle buses. The contextual-level determinants might also influence tourists' sustainable travel behavior, which however attracts relatively less academic attentions. Furthermore, more than 100 certificated establishments of industrial tourism in Taiwan, redeveloped or renovated from abandoned or lowly-utilized industrial facilities, have become one of the most popular destinations. The negative effect of the rapidly developing tourism in these facilities is the increase of GHG emission when most of the visitors are found driving to there. Aiming to understand how the contextual factors and individual predictors directly and interactively shift industrial tourists' choice toward slow travel, this research surveyed 651 industrial tourists in 13 destinations, and the HLM analysis was applied. The three main factors were found to remain significant in encouraging visitors' intentions toward slow travel. Their intentions were influenced by contextual factors, such as whether the industrial facility was served by the tourism shuttle and how close it was to the train station.

# Friday Session I

09:00-10:30 | Room: 318B (3F)

**Friday Session I: 09:00-10:30**

**Room: 318B (3F)**

**Economics & Management**

**Session Chair: Wassana Suwanvijit**

**33529 09:00-09:30 | Room: 318B (3F)**

*Time Series Analysis of Thai Flooding Effects on Japanese Insurance Companies*

Yuriko Yano, Gakushuin University, Japan

Yukari Shirota, Gakushuin University, Japan

In this paper, we analyzed effects of the 2011 Thai flooding on Japanese economics, especially on the Japanese insurance companies. In 2011, the Japan economy was severely damaged by the great East Japan earthquake that happened on 11th March. To pay the insurance premium, Japanese major insurance companies were also damaged. In addition, the flood in Thai in October also attacked the Japanese economy. When we analyzed the stock price movement by the random matrix approach, we found that two different type downfall effects on the insurance company named Sampo in October. The first effect is considered to be one by the earthquake and the latter, one by the Thai flooding. In October, the Sampo belonged to these two groups. Then in November, the effect by the Thai flood diminished and in December Sampo was not the group member of the flood damaged group and appeared only in the group to which other major insurance companies belonged. In the paper we describe our approach to spot the difference on effects by between the East Japan earthquake and the Thai flood.

**33535 09:30-10:00 | Room: 318B (3F)**

*Market Orientation, Social Responsibility, and Performance in Korea's Healthcare Industry*

Yeo Im Hwang, Mediflower Medical Group, South Korea

Seungwha (Andy) Chung, Yonsei University, South Korea

This study examines the dynamics of the three most fundamental elements in Korean Healthcare Organizations: market orientation, social responsibility, and hospital performance. As nonprofit organizations, Korean hospitals face significant challenges conducting business activities to maintain their status while meeting demands for corporate social responsibility (CSR). In addition, Korea has extremely strict medical advertising laws, so hospitals need creative social work ideas to sustain their reputation. The data were collected from a structured survey of 248 hospital managers in Korea using a purposive sampling method. The results show the positive association between market orientation and both HSR and hospital performance. While it is difficult to measure the benefits of CSR activities, firms cannot disregard CSR. Market orientation no longer applies only to business organizations; it is a way to communicate with the public, react to environmental changes, attract potential patients, and improve service quality by listening to patients. This study shows that the interaction between market orientation and HSR can increase a hospital's long-term sustainability and highlights the importance of a strategic use of HSR in a highly competitive and resource-constrained healthcare industry.

**33912 10:00-10:30 | Room: 318B (3F)**

*Adding Value to Thailand's Robusta Coffee through Geographical Indication*

Wassana Suwanvijit, Thaksin University, Thailand

Sompong Promsa-ad, Thaksin University, Thailand

Coffee is the most valuable and widely traded tropical agricultural product. Thailand is one of the top coffee producers in the world. The country was also ranked third among the coffee producing countries of Asia with the Robusta coffee (*Coffea canephora*) accounting for 99% of its production. Thus, Robusta coffee is the chief coffee crop grown which provides substantial economic return. Coffee is one of the few types of goods and products that are grown or produced highly correlated with the quality and reputation of the coffee flavor. Geographical indication (GIs) has a similar role as a trademark that is indicative of the popularity or goodwill of the product. It is a powerful tool for building brand for agricultural products using the image and reputation of community. GIs is also the key measures to distribute the coffee to the market. This paper aims to study the possibility to add value to Thailand Robusta coffee through the geographical indications. In-depth interviews, surveys, and a literature review were used to gather information on the value chain. We found that the Robusta coffee processed by agricultural groups and community enterprise in southern Thailand had great potential to be registered as GIs coffee. In addition, to convey the background landscape and culture of southern Thailand as a world-class tourist attraction in advertising or publicity, it would be advantageous and would also lead to differentiation of coffee products and market access in the future.

# Friday Session I

09:00-10:30 | Room: 319A (3F)

**Friday Session I: 09:00-10:30**

**Room: 319A (3F)**

**Arts**

**Session Chair: Jennifer Shank**

**33476 09:00-09:30 | Room: 319A (3F)**

*The Strategies of Piano Manufacturers: Crafts, Industry and Marketing*

Yuko Oki, Toyo University, Japan

This article focuses on a study of product architecture and marketing strategies of piano manufacturers: Steinway & Sons and Yamaha. The main consumers of Steinway pianos are world class artists and concert halls. 99% of concert pianists and main concert halls use Steinway pianos. On contrast Yamaha targeted the mid-priced segment rather than the high-end one. Gaining such customers, however, required a certain quality level of musical instruments even under mass-production. The case study shows how the company has promoted introducing the state-of-the-art technology and the automation to avoid manual variability, and outsourcing module components while ensuring the integration which is the key for manufacturing instruments. I demonstrate that the company enables mass-production of instruments by committing to in-house manufacturing for finished products with the integration as well as its supporting mechanization. On the other hand, although Yamaha has stood on a par with a leading company in the category of woodwind and brass which could be easily standardized, it still does not get its reputation from high-end segment of piano and violin which are made of wood under the ultimate integration. Instruments demand connoisseurs to judge good wood for processing as well as unquantifiable sound and resonance, thus the competition of manufacturing instruments has been in the Invisible Dimension. This characteristic makes customers keep traditional brand belief, resulting in a long time to evaluate a new comer.

**33609 09:30-10:00 | Room: 319A (3F)**

*A Research on Geometric Algorithm for Parametric Design*

Jung Woo Chae, Seoul National University, South Korea

Algorithms are well-defined mathematical rules to solve problems. Algorithms were tools for mathematics and computer programming, but through the development of digital technology, algorithms are widely used in design processes. This presentation shows a type of parametric design utilizing algorithms, and discusses design value and possibility using algorithms. Unlike traditional design approach, just sharing an algorithm causes users to participate in design directly. The designer enters only a few simple variables to the established algorithm, then the user's own design can be obtained. This is a revolutionary opportunity which came from the computation of 3D printing technology, such as Digital Fabrication. Also building an algorithm based on form creation principle foretells the possibility of the utilization of Artificial Intelligence in design, and naturally occurring design (Generative design). Thus, the presenter shows case studies of the geometric principle of design by using algorithms, generative design platform which allows the user's participation, and the utilization of Artificial Intelligence in the design process.

**33578 10:00-10:30 | Room: 319A (3F)**

*Technology in the Music Classroom: Tablets, Phones and Twenty Somethings*

Jennifer Shank, Tennessee Technological University, USA

Throughout the United States, technology is widely accessible and used in higher education classrooms in a variety of subjects. As society advances through the 21st century, numerous researchers have found advantages and disadvantages of using technology in the classroom. As educators of the arts, it is critical to employ effective ways of transferring knowledge to students while empowering them to have aesthetic experiences. One major goal is to enhance a society where people are participants and patrons in the arts. The purpose of this presentation is to present and discuss: (1) Current trends in the higher education music classroom that utilizes technology for formal and informal learning, (2) advantages and disadvantages of the use of technology in music classrooms, (3) transfer of knowledge to incorporate participation and appreciation of students, while providing the tools to have an aesthetic experience and (4) implications for further research.

# Friday Session II

10:45-12:45 | Room: 318A (3F)

**Friday Session II: 10:45-12:45**

**Room: 318A (3F)**

**Energy**

**Session Chair: Yan Yuan**

**33635 10:45-11:15 | Room: 318A (3F)**

*Estimation of Solar Energy on Building Roofs in Urban Areas Using LiDAR Data*

Alexis Marie de la Serna, University of the Philippines Cebu Phil-LiDAR 2, The Philippines

Eula Fae Sola, University of the Philippines Diliman Phil-LiDAR 2, The Philippines

Julius Jason Garcia, University of the Philippines Cebu Phil-LiDAR 2, The Philippines

Judith Silapan, University of the Philippines Cebu, The Philippines

Isabella Pauline Quijano, University of the Philippines Cebu Phil-LiDAR 1, The Philippines

Rey Sidney Carredo, University of the Philippines Cebu Phil-LiDAR 1, The Philippines

Many places in the Philippines have been facing an energy crisis for years, especially in the long, hot, dry days of summer. Rotating outages among localities have been implemented due to electricity shortages. In this paper, an estimation of the solar radiation received on roofs of residential and commercial buildings in urban areas was done in order to find out the energy output that can be generated when the photovoltaic (PV) systems on roofs are installed. However, a reliable estimation of solar radiation received on roofs is necessary since the radiation that reaches the earth's surface varies due to factors such as the location, time, terrain elevation, shadows and atmospheric attenuation. Geographic Resources Analysis Support System Geographic Information System (GRASS GIS)-based solar radiation model with Digital Surface Model (DSM) raster derived from 1-meter resolution LiDAR data as input was used to estimate the average solar radiation for the urban area per month. Digitization of buildings was also done in order to extract the building roofs which is the area study for solar energy computation. The total energy output of roofs was estimated per month, considering the conversion efficiency of the PV module. Hence, the detailed map of building roofs with their corresponding solar radiation and the estimated total solar energy output that can be generated monthly can be used by the planning and development department of the city for PV system installation assessment on roofs as alternative source of energy.

**33338 11:15-11:45 | Room: 318A (3F)**

*Performance of a Solar Heating System with Photovoltaic Thermal Hybrid Collectors and Heat Pump*

Mark Dannemand, Technical University of Denmark, Denmark

Simon Furbo, Technical University of Denmark, Denmark

The energy consumption in buildings accounts for a large part of the world's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Much energy is used for appliances, domestic hot water preparation and space heating. In solar heating systems, heat is captured by solar collectors when the sun is shining and used for heating purposes. When the solar collectors are unable to supply the heat demand an auxiliary heat source is used. This heat can be generated by heat pumps. Liquid/water heat pumps have better performance compared to air/water heat pumps in cold climates but require installing a tubing system for the cold side of the heat pump. The tubes are typically placed in the ground, which requires a significant land area and increases the installation cost. A new system design of a solar heating system with two storage tanks and a liquid/water heat pump is presented. The system consists of PVT collectors that generate both heat and electricity. Heat from the collectors is transferred to a domestic hot water storage tank or to a cold storage tank which is used as the source for the heat pump. When the heat pump charges the warm storage tank, heat is extracted from the cold storage tank which easily can be reheated by the solar collectors. In this system, it is possible to have a higher performance of the liquid/water heat pump but without the need to install tubes in the ground. The performance of the system with automated energy discharge over several months is evaluated.

**33909 11:45-12:15 | Room: 318A (3F)**

*Management System Prototype for an Electric Iron to Contribute to Energy Efficiency*

Alvaro Espinel, Universidad Distrital Francisco José de Caldas, Colombia

Alejandra Clavijo, Universidad Distrital Francisco José de Caldas, Colombia

Adriana Vega, Universidad Distrital Francisco José de Caldas, Colombia

Nicolás Herrera, Universidad Distrital Francisco José de Caldas, Colombia

In this paper, a management system prototype for the electric iron is presented with the purpose of monitoring tension, current, energy and costs parameters, besides controlling real time turning On and Off using a web application. The objective is to reduce electric energy consumption to contribute to energy efficiency processes and home security. The prototype was developed with essential hardware and software components. Regarding hardware, Arduino® was implemented along with Ethernet Shield card, which allows an IP direction for bidirectional communication; additionally it is joined to a data acquisition system that takes measures of the well calibrated electrical parameters. Another characteristic is that the system recognizes the iron's position (vertical or horizontal), in order to determine if it is being used or not, so it can be turned off automatically. Regarding the software, a web application was developed using a set of languages, which makes electrical measures monitoring and control possible, by using PLC Power Line Communication. The Internet of things is used in this investigation since there is work on smart devices and there is user-technology interaction, with the aim of giving accurate information that allows decisions to be taken that improve life quality and so that the population acquires higher awareness on electric energy saving.

# Friday Session II

10:45-12:45 | Room: 318A & 318B (3F)

**33158 12:15-12:45 | Room: 318A (3F)**

*Sustainability on Economic and Energy Planning of China*

Yan Yuan, New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, USA

Toshiyuki Sueyoshi, New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, USA

From the 13th five year plan, China is now directing to transit to the green economy for not only relying on GDP performance, but also ensuring the environmental protection. Therefore, it is crucial to have an energy plan which can build up safe, efficient and sustainable energy strategy systems. This study discusses the concept of Undesirable Congestion (UC) under natural disposability and Desirable Congestion (DC) under managerial disposability and links them with Returns to Damage (RTD) and Damages to Return (DTR). RTD and DTR are newly derived from Returns to Scale (RTS). This study compares between RTD under UC and DTR under DC. This study applies the proposed methodology to 30 Chinese provinces on their economic and energy planning for social sustainability development. Three important findings are identified: First, the Chinese government has historically paid attention to economic development, but ignored environmental protection. Second, there was an increasing trend in improving the two components regarding social sustainability. Finally, China focused on large provinces especially municipalities, not small provinces in terms of economic and energy policy concerns. Thus, Chinese government should follow the three strategic concerns. First, the government should allocate economic and energy resources to small provinces so that China can reduce the industrial and regional imbalances. Second, large provinces need strict regulation on traffic control in these metropolitan areas and a fuel mix shift from coal combustion to natural gas and renewable energies. Finally, structure change from public to private energy firms and from manufacturing to service will be a major industrial policy issue for China in near future. As a result, the Chinese social sustainability will be enhanced.

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**Friday Session II: 10:45-12:45**

**Room: 318B (3F)**

**Sociology & Social Psychology**

**Session Chair: Ronald Simons**

**34295 10:45-11:15 | Room: 318B (3F)**

*The Cost of Being Cool: How Adolescent Peer Crowds Map Onto Adult Adjustment*

Leslie Gordon Simons, University of Georgia, USA

Ronald Simons, University of Georgia, USA

Few studies have examined the way that belonging to a particular social group maps onto adult adjustment. We used longitudinal data collected from a sample of 339 African American males to address this issue. Latent class analysis identified four crowds during adolescence: elites, academics, deviants and others. Our results indicated that elites, the most popular group in adolescence, were committed to school but engaged in early sex and minor substance use. In early adulthood, they made precocious transitions to serious romantic relationships and parenthood, and rarely graduated college. The academics, the most conventional and least popular group in adolescence, postponed such family transitions and were four times more likely than the pseudo-matures to graduate college. The deviants showed high involvement with delinquent friends and behavior coupled with rejection of school activities during adolescence and in adulthood they engaged in high crime, substance use, and showed a commitment to the street code. Finally, the others were unpopular, uncommitted to school, and uninvolved in early sex, substance use, and delinquency. As adults, they displayed low levels of social competence, college completion, parenthood, and involvement with romantic partners. Our findings are an indication that the adolescent peer crowd is a construct of consequence.

**34190 11:15-11:45 | Room: 318B (3F)**

*The Study of Suicide and Recovery of Borderline Personality Disorder Students in the College and Transference and Counter-Transference Issues*

Chien-Ju Lan, Chang Gung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Lee-Min Wei, National Taichung University of Education, Taiwan

Yu-Chun Lin, Chang Gung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Li-Ming Hsu, Chang Gung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Purpose: Borderline personality disorder is usually considered as one of the most difficult and energy consuming psychopaths for mental health practitioners. The goal of this research is to explore suicide issues and recovery of BPD students in the college and the transference and counter-transference between BPD and helping professionals. Method: This case study used qualitative approach methods to conduct the research, using semi-structured and in-depth interviews to collect and analyze data. Data was recruited from two BPD clients and their physician, psychologist and school counselor. Research project has been approved by IRB in 2010 and 2012. Interviews were conducted in 2011 and 2013. An integrated model of prolonged engagement, triangulation and peer-debriefing was served to enhance trustworthiness. Results: The factors that impacted BPD clients' suicidal attempts could be turbulence since childhood, blurred self-image, unstable interpersonal relationship, and chronic emptiness. Effective ways of overcoming clients' suicidal thoughts could be purposefully re-directness from self-harm situation, self-encouragement, dream representation, and set up positive goals in the future. The psychotherapy of BPD clients is a process of transference and countertransference. The key factor for professional helpers to sustain relationships with the BPD students was personal and professional growth from counter-transference issues, while these issues might sometimes cause overloaded stress and sense of powerlessness. Conclusions: Suicidal risk precaution would always be the first working priority in every encounter of BPD students. Support systems would be both important for BPD students and professional team members due to the traits of BPD pathologies and counter-transference issues.

# Friday Session II

10:45-12:45 | Room: 318B & 319A (3F)

**34231 11:45-12:15 | Room: 318B (3F)**

*The Effect of Economic Hardship on Biological Aging: The Epigenetics of Aging in a US Sample of Black Women*

Ronald Simons, University of Georgia, USA

Leslie Gordon Simons, University of Georgia, USA

Background: Past research has linked low SES to inflammation, metabolic dysregulation, and various age-related chronic diseases such as diabetes, coronary heart disease, stroke, and dementia. Such studies suggest that the challenges and adversities associated with low SES may result in premature aging and increased risk of morbidity and mortality. Objective: Building upon this research, the present study investigates various avenues whereby low income might accelerate biological aging. Methods: Structural equation modeling and longitudinal data from a sample of 100 black, middle-aged women residing in the United States was used to investigate the effect of income on a recently developed epigenetic measure of biological aging. This measure can be used as a “biological clock” to assess, at any point during adulthood, the extent to which an individual is experiencing accelerated or decelerated biological aging. Results: Low income displayed a robust association with accelerated aging that was unaffected by controls for socioeconomically related factors such as education, marital status, and childhood adversity. Further, our analyses indicated that this association between income and biological aging was not explained by health related behaviors such as diet, exercise, smoking, alcohol consumption, or having health insurance. Rather, in large measure, it was financial pressure (difficulty paying bills, buying necessities, or meeting daily expenses) that accounted for the association between low income and accelerated aging. Conclusions: These findings support the view that chronic financial pressures associated with low income can exert a weathering effect that results in premature aging.

**34855 12:15-12:45 | Room: 318B (3F) (NEW)**

*Establishing a National Center for Pacific Islander Wellness*

Sela V Panapasa, University of Michigan, USA

James W McNally, University of Michigan, USA

The National Center for Pacific Islander Wellness will establish creative and community-centered strategies to improve the health and well-being of Pacific Islanders in the U.S. The project will engage 150 Pacific Islander faith institutions in nine states, reaching an estimated 200,000 participants. The goal of the Wellness Center is to develop engagement strategies and baseline data that will collectively shape and develop a shared vision for a healthy Pacific Islander population and a role for a National Center for Pacific Islander Wellness (NCPIW). Evidence on Pacific Islander health disparities from the 2012 Pacific Islander Health Study conducted by ISR, and results from other administrative and surveillance data, suggest that: Pacific Islanders are disproportionately affected by poverty and often reside in neighborhoods offering inadequate housing, located in areas impacted by environmental toxins. There is also growing evidence that indicates a disproportionate increased risk of premature mortality, high prevalence of obesity, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, hypertension and cancer. All of these issues warrant serious attention. The Center will be the first of its kind for this population on the mainland US and seeks to inspire and foster Pacific Islander “Communities for Wellness”. The NCPIW seeks to complement ongoing work in Hawaii among Native Hawaiians and other Pacific People to achieve health equity through the sharing and focused use of data derived from multiple sectors to inform strategies, measure progress and refine culturally centered interventions.

**Friday Session II: 10:45-11:45**

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**Room: 319A (3F)**

**Arts**

**Session Chair: Hyejin Jo**

**34296 10:45-11:15 | Room: 319A (3F)**

*Art and Politics in Iraq: Examining the Freedom Monument in Baghdad*

Orans Al-Behadili, University of Cincinnati, USA

The Iraqi Freedom Monument by Jawad Salim in Baghdad is an example of an artistic achievement that came into existence as a result of a clear political decision. This unique monument was designed after the changes that occurred in Iraq in 1958, the same year the Republic of Iraq was established. For this reason, one cannot understand the idea of the Freedom Monument without understanding the political reality in Iraq in the middle of the twentieth century. This paper explores the following questions: What is the relationship between the creation of the Freedom Monument and politics in Iraq? What are the factors and influences that led Jawad Salim to design this distinctive monument? What are the reasons for the special emotional relationship between the Iraqi people and the Freedom Monument?

**33600 11:15-11:45 | Room: 319A (3F)**

*A Field Report on the Art Movement: The Case of Mullae Arts Village, Seoul*

Hyejin Jo, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, South Korea

This study takes a deep look at the art movement as cultural practices based on the local community by focusing on the case of the Mullae Arts Village in Seoul, Korea. The study adopts an ethnography to explore the characteristics of an art movement grounded in a specific location by pointing out the way art movements occur in the urban space through the example of the Mullae Arts Village. The findings are drawn from participant observation and in-depth interviews of natives, as well as literature reviews. The research examined: (1) the art movement of the Mullae Arts Village originates directly from our daily lives, (2) the “inside members” of the village are skeptical about the integration of artistic practices with cultural businesses, as the “inside” and “outside” members understand the cultural policies of the Seoul City Officials differently, (3) looking at how differently the people of the village consider “art” and “community art” leads us to discuss the very essence of artists’ role and to seek an appropriate direction for art movements. Last of all, members explain that Mullae, where the art movement is held, volunteers as an alternative place for art activities. The opinions of the village members are also sought to identify any possibility for the area to fully perform its role as an alternative art movement site in the future. Each phase of the field research is presented in detail, leading to a consideration of ethnography as the field study. Furthermore, this paper deals with the social dimension of art movements, and offers a discussion on the junction of communication, community and culture.

# Friday Session II

10:45-12:45 | Room: 319B (3F)

**Friday Session II: 10:45-12:45**

**Room: 319B (3F)**

**Humanities**

**Session Chair: Jim Shon**

**33861 10:45-11:15 | Room: 319B (3F)**

*Academic Leadership Training for New Chairs & Directors in the Liberal Arts: Creating a Culture of Collaboration and Change*  
Monica Cowart, Merrimack College, USA

A common problem at colleges and universities is that new chairs and directors of academic programs are not given consistent training that will guarantee a successful transition into their new roles. While some departments provide mentoring of new administrators by following a transition plan that includes extensive training prior to the start date, other departments offer no training at all for the new chair or director. A lack of standardization of training across departments is one factor that can result in the Dean's Office providing leadership training for new administrators. The goal is for all new chairs and directors to clearly understand which skills and techniques are needed to successfully lead their departments. Specifically, individuals must utilize skills that were not necessarily required in their former roles as faculty members. They must resolve internal disputes and student complaints, develop strategic plans, hire and evaluate faculty, advocate for college resources, and model a work/life balance. In an effort to equip new chairs and directors with the skills they need to succeed, our Dean's Office funded a series of three-hour summer trainings and discussion groups to develop these skills, make connections and foster a community of collaboration. Building upon Bolman and Gallos' (2011) *Reframing Academic Leadership*, participants discussed how to view complex situations from multiple lenses (political, symbolic, HR and structural) so that creative solutions would emerge. This presentation will outline the training protocol including a discussion of lesson learned, tools provided and next steps in the program.

**33572 11:15-11:45 | Room: 319B (3F)**

*Innovation Policy in the Arabian Gulf (Qatar, UAE, and Saudi Arabia): Humanistic and Technological Perspectives*  
Alan Weber, Weill Cornell Medicine, Qatar

Since the 1980s, economists and political leaders in the oil-rich nations of the Arabian Gulf (Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, Kuwait, UAE, Saudi Arabia and Yemen) have known that resource-based hydrocarbon economies are subject to price shocks and boom and bust cycles. Since between 40 and 70% of GDP in these nations derives from oil and gas revenues, and the main governmental function is equitable distribution of national income, low oil prices hamper Gulf governments from carrying out their basic social, educational and economic functions. Drawing on international development reports beginning in the 1990s citing low levels of knowledge production in the region, most of the Gulf nations have embarked on economic diversification strategies designed to increase technical training, scientific research, education, journal article output, and business incubation for novel ideas (intellectual property). Based on both qualitative evidence and the small amount of quantitative data available, this contribution surveys Gulf innovation practices primarily in Qatar, UAE, and Saudi Arabia. The topic is complex, as Muslim religious conservatives sometimes equate change and scientific progress with *bida'ah*, which technically means a new means of ritual or theological doctrine not approved by the original schools of Shariah law (*madhhabs*). Innovation may be a culturally laden concept not entirely compatible with the social realities of the Arabian Gulf, as it is often invoked in Neoliberal globalization and neocolonial discourses. The lack of post-graduate educational programs in the Gulf until recently has also strongly impacted innovative cultural, social, scientific, educational practices.

**33696 11:45-12:15 | Room: 319B (3F)**

*How Public Educational Policy Reform Has Lost Its Way*  
Jim Shon, University of Hawai'i, USA

American education has lost its sense of mission, its direction, its connection to real life, and its willingness to change its structure and administration. We do not attend to civic literacy, financial literacy, teamwork, project-based learning, and creation of global citizens. Graduates typically reject a sound grounding in history, geography, and the social sciences. The school day is still based on an industrial model of short, single subject classes, segregated by ages, and with little time or encouragement to work in, and be evaluated, as problem solving teams. We seldom give credit for student success in the arts, the science fair, the speech and debate leagues, history day, or community service learning. Adults use language to write poetry, short stories and novels, screenplays, grants, research reports, biographies and history. None of these are featured in most K-12 graduate requirements. In creating strategic plans we often craft goals and strategies in single statements designed to apply to all ages and grades – five year olds and eighteen year olds. The primary structural and governance reform arena – charter schools, are by all calculations funded for operations at 80% of that for traditional public schools. Almost nowhere do we believe that public charter students deserve to learn in publicly funded facilities. A sound analysis would dramatically change the structure, delivery and administration – with a practical commitment to education of the whole child, with well paid and respected teachers.

**33819 12:15-12:45 | Room: 319B (3F)**

*The Effect of Cluster Simplification in Thai on English Language Learners*  
Napasri Suwanajote, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand

This research is aimed at studying the effect of the change in progress of spoken standard Thai in terms of true consonant cluster simplification on Thai students learning the English language.

# Friday Session III

13:45-15:15 | Room: 318A (3F)

**Friday Session III: 13:45-15:15**

**Room: 318A (3F)**

**Environmental Sustainability & Human Consumption**

**Session Chair: Wresti Listu Anggayasti**

**32579 13:45-14:15 | Room: 318A (3F)**

*Green Discrimination: Diluting the Inclusiveness of Anthropocentric Approach*

Saim Farooqui, Aligarh Muslim University, India

Civilization has witnessed discrimination on different counts right from its inception. Many noble people around the globe have worked hard throughout their lives to make society equal for all. The discrimination can be analyzed as the privileged section in the society has always tried to oppress the under privileged. The discrimination ranged from race to religion, caste to class, gender to sex, rich to poor and so on and so forth. The section of society which is ruling society has been the privileged class and the others are discriminated against. The result of any kind of discrimination leads to injustice in society and therefore the idea of a friction-less society is hampered. Among different kinds of discrimination the one that has emerged recently is environmental discrimination. The under-privileged class in different parts of the world is forced to live an unhealthy environment. This discrimination is different from all other social discrimination as it directly harms their body and sometimes even the child in the mother's womb is affected. Environmental discrimination may lead to intergenerational loss to the society. The author has termed the same as green discrimination and will study how this discrimination has been prevalent in different parts of the world and especially in India.

**33792 14:15-14:45 | Room: 318A (3F)**

*Stochastic Model of Demand Curve Supported in Consumption Habits of Electric Energy for Residential Sector*

Adriana Marcela Vega, Universidad Distrital Francisco José de Caldas, Colombia

Francisco Santamaría, Universidad Distrital Francisco José de Caldas, Colombia

Edwin Rivas Trujillo, Universidad Distrital Francisco José de Caldas, Colombia

This paper shows the methodological aspects of designing and developing a stochastic model, which determines the demand curve from variation in energy consumption habits, using a survey that was applied to a group of 114 residential users located at Bogotá-Colombia in South America, in the same socio-economic sector, which is called four stratum. It was chosen because it does not receive any government subsidy; nevertheless, the proposed methodology can be replicated in any residential environment for its random nature. The users were chosen at different places of the city, taking into account aspects related to: knowledge of energy resources, habitual consumption behaviors and behavior regarding electrical energy management. The developed stochastic model shows consumption variations in eight groups of devices that are commonly used in a household. It should be noted that each time that another simulation is performed with same parameters; likewise, it is possible to determine how changes in the consumption habits influence energy demand projection for a residential sector. The changing of the energy consumption habits directly impacts on demand curve, but such changes should be based on aspects related to incorporation of dynamic knowledge of energy resource and everything that surrounds it.

**33935 14:45-15:15 | Room: 318A (3F)**

*Microenvironment of HMGB1 "Clusters": A Potential Drug Target for Cancer and Diabetes*

Wresti Listu Anggayasti, Independent Researcher, Indonesia

Ricardo Mancera, Curtin University of Technology, Australia

Steven Bottomley, Curtin University of Technology, Australia

Erik Helmerhorst, Curtin University of Technology, Australia

The quest for potential therapeutic strategies to treat inflammatory diseases represents one of the topical progresses in the field of medical sciences. Statistical data has shown that in the eastern world developing countries such as Indonesia, diseases such as diabetes mellitus, Alzheimer's, and cancer are amongst the main causes of death. High Mobility Group Box 1 (HMGB1) is a late mediator of those pathophysiological diseases, which makes it a potential target for drug development. Despite its intracellular role in controlling gene expression and managing architectural assembly of DNA, the HMGB1 which is released by damaged cells has found to interact with cell-surface receptors such as Receptor for Advanced Glycation End-products (RAGE) and Toll-like Receptor (TLR), subsequently activating a signal cascade which then triggers various diseases. The self-association of HMGB1 is proven to be crucial for its DNA-related biological functions. We found that this self-association is influenced by several factors, such as ionic strength, pH, divalent metal cations especially zinc, and redox environment. The self-association of HMGB1 possibly influences its interaction with the receptors and the concomitant inflammatory responses. Further investigation on the detailed mechanism of self-association of HMGB1 in regards to the ligand-receptor interaction is still ongoing.

# Friday Session III

13:45-14:45 | Room: 318B & 319A (3F)

**Friday Session III: 13:45-14:45**

**Room: 318B (3F)**

**Politics, Public Policy, Law & Criminology**

**Session Chair: Pamela Palmater**

**30717 13:45-14:15 | Room: 318B (3F)**

*Policing Black Bodies in 21st Century United States*

Brittany C. Slatton, Texas Southern University, USA

One of the most pressing issues facing the United States to date is the state of police community relations between communities of color and the police that patrol them. In 2014, black communities experienced a succession of black deaths at the hands of the police. These killings of African American men, women, and children incited a national outcry from within the African American community in reference to the use of excessive force by white police officers. Despite this outcry, the killings of black men, women, and children have continued over the past year-and-a-half. Policing Black Bodies in 21st Century United States is an interdisciplinary research project that critically examines the difficulties in meeting the Department of Justice's stated priority of "racial reconciliation" of public trust between police and the black community. Policing Black Bodies in 21st Century United States argues that trust between black communities and police remain contentious due to centuries of institutionalized racism in the United States and contemporary widespread acceptance of color-blind ideology. This research offers a historical look at the ways in which American policing has served to reinforce racial order between whites and blacks and more recently how the use of "color blind" discursive practices further complicates relationships between the police and the black community. Specifically, this research examines how contemporary incidents of excessive or deadly police force are often discursively rationalized as "good policing" in a supposedly "color-blind" society.

**32389 14:15-14:45 | Room: 318B (3F)**

*Police Racism and Sexualized Violence Against Indigenous Women in Canada*

Pamela Palmater, Ryerson University, Canada

Canada has a long-standing problem with racism against Indigenous peoples in its justice system. This has been documented in numerous national inquiries, commissions and investigations. The Donald Marshall Inquiry in 1989 concluded that he had been wrongly imprisoned because of the racism against Indigenous peoples in the justice system. The Manitoba Justice Inquiry in 1999 not only found that the justice system has failed Indigenous peoples, but that Indigenous women and children are victims of the worst kind of racism and sexism. The Saskatchewan Commission in 2004 confirmed that racism was a significant issue in policing. Again in 2007, the Ipperwash Inquiry confirmed that racism within the police was widespread. Yet, despite the evidence, little has been done in Canada to act on the recommendations. This has resulted in the over-incarceration of Indigenous peoples, numerous deaths of Indigenous peoples in police custody, and the national crisis of thousands of murdered and missing Indigenous women and girls. Initial research into police racialized and sexualized violence against Indigenous women and girls has shown to be a significant factor in the vulnerability of Indigenous women and girls to high rates of violence. While Canada will conduct a national inquiry into the high rates of murdered and missing Indigenous women and girls, it is not yet known whether it will include an in-depth look at police-involved disappearances, sexual assaults and murders of Indigenous women and girls. This research project proposes to shine a light on the lethal nature of racism in Canada's police forces.

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**Friday Session III: 13:45-14:45**

**Room: 319A (3F)**

**Arts – Arts Theory & Criticism**

**Session Chair: Anna Hamling**

**33745 13:45-14:15 | Room: 319A (3F)**

*Research on the Structural Forms of Dance*

Donglin Jia, National Taiwan University of Arts, Taiwan

This paper, which is about dance structure, is a summary of the author's practical experience, and could be regarded as a kind of theoretical exploration on dance structure. It is presented mainly from the perspective of dance creation practice. However, the research approaches used here are certainly interdisciplinary. To be more specific, the study refers to the discussion of the drama structure, and also analyzes some famous dancing works as well as the researcher's own works. To end, there comes an all-round summary of the dance structure in the way of combining theories with practice. As far as the researcher concerns, the forms of dance could be classified into two categories, the internal and external form. The internal form is the dance structure which always hides in the dancing works, while the external form refers to dance languages which can be seen or heard or perceived by others senses, such as the dance movement, costumes, stage design and music. This research is mainly aimed at the internal form of dance, that is, the discussion of the dance structure. The researcher hopes this study can bring at least the following three goals. First, in terms of the dance structure, the study can offer some operational methods that can be used for reference when dancers and choreographers create dancing works in future. Second, regarding the teaching of choreography, the study can provide much more abundant theoretical thoughts to enhance the teaching operability of choreography. Meanwhile, to instruct and inspire students in more effective ways when they are doing practical creation. Last but not least, the study is able to make a difference to the construction of the theory of dance forms.

# Friday Session III

13:45-14:45 | Room: 319A & 319B (3F)

**33326 14:15-14:45 | Room: 319A (3F)**

*Introduction to the Religious Icons of the Black Madonna*

Anna Hamling, UNB, Canada

The images of the Black Madonna from Czestochowa (Poland), Guadalupe (Spain) and Guadalupe (Mexico) have been meaningful and powerful cultural icons in their respective countries from the time of their inception. There are still millions of people visiting and praying to them every year. What do these images mean? What are the causes of these icons' influence on the Polish, Spanish and Mexican people alike in their respective countries? This study attempts to examine the historical and cultural significance of the devotional powers of three selected art works of Black Madonna.

\* \* \*

**Friday Session III: 13:45-14:45**

**Room: 319B (3F)**

**Social Sustainability & Social Justice**

**Session Chair: Mark Taylor**

**26494 13:45-14:15 | Room: 319B (3F)**

*The Exploration of Spatial Strategies on Social Construction in Shenzhen*

Weifeng Mao, Shenzhen Urban Planning and Land Resource Research Center, China

Fan Lan, Shenzhen Urban Planning and Land Resource Research Center, China

Yonghong Liu, Shenzhen Urban Planning and Land Resource Research Center, China

Yucheng Ye, Urban Planning Institute of Nanjing University, China

Shenzhen is a unique city in China in that 70% of people come from outside of the city. In fewer than three decades, Shenzhen has gone from a no-name town of tens of thousands to a prototypical fast-growth city of millions of people. Rapid urbanization has brought out rapid economic development; however, social development has been ignored and is lagging far away behind economic development. This paper explored the social problems of Shenzhen, such as: uneven distribution of public facilities, lack of intensive utilization of resources; lack of urban distinction, and an immature social management system. According to the social problems in Shenzhen, this paper researched successful social sustainable cases of the San Francisco Bay Area, Hong Kong and Singapore, etc., and proposed spatial development goals of social construction in Shenzhen: "Promoting the coordinated economic, cultural, social, and ecological development, and building a harmonious city so that a variety of people from everywhere can live a happy life here." Furthermore, this paper suggested several development strategies, including "offering a variety of different spaces and services for various people," "activating stock spaces," "focusing on the community level," and "innovating institutional mechanisms." This is a turning point in the planning and social field; urban planning used to only focus on space planning but has evolved into also focusing on social issues. Moreover, this paper brought in social ecology research methods and explored the establishment of social and ecological assessment systems for urban planning. For example, besides the Environmental Impact Assessment, the Social Impact Assessment of urban renewal should be also considered; this would, for example, explore how demolition reconstruction could lead to fragmentation of social networks in an area.

**33524 14:15-14:45 | Room: 319B (3F)**

*North Meets South and East Meets West in an Urban Community Garden*

Mark Taylor, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA

John Pirtle, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA

Nearly every developed society is subject to some form of division. The divide may be due to a historical feature in the landscape, such as a river or stream, a regional division with reference to a center of commerce, or the creation of a man-made artery, such as a road or railway line. Over time those physical elements become points of reference to identify specific communities. Terms such as "a north, south divide" or "the wrong side of the tracks" further strengthen such divisions. The project discussed in this paper positions itself at the center of such a divide. Utilizing abandoned lots Prosperity Gardens seeks to make linkages between at risk youth from low-income neighborhoods and the resources of a land-grant university. By providing occupational training to young people in need of an alternative to school, and partnering with university students looking for real world opportunities to use their knowledge, Prosperity Gardens explores ways of "cultivating a healthy community". In the six years since its inception this non-profit organization has established two urban gardens in which they provide health, wellness and small business training. With a focus on organic food production principles the organization sells at farmers markets, and mobile food stands within a mile radius of where their produce is grown. With a plan to expand operations, utilizing a full city block, the organization have partnered with the local university to ensure contaminated soil is appropriately remediated and larger quantities of produce be processed and kept fresh for sale.

# Friday Session IV

15:30-17:00 | Room: 318A (3F)

**Friday Session IV: 15:30-17:00**

**Room: 318A (3F)**

**Environmental Sustainability & Environmental Management: Land Use & Misuse**

**Session Chair: Davidson E. Egirani**

**33545 15:30-16:00 | Room: 318A (3F)**

*Sustainable Development of Catchment Land-Use for Multifunctional Agro-Ecological Landscapes Under a Changing Climate*

Jana Mrazova, Deakin University, Australia

Robert Faggian, Deakin University, Australia

Incorporating the likely impacts of climate change into regional and rural planning is vital to accommodate their profound effects on anthropogenic systems such as agriculture that interact with natural environments. The importance of agriculture to feed the growing world population without compromising the already scarce and depleted resource base, makes it a challenging, yet promising domain full of opportunities. In Australia, we see adaptation already occurring at local and regional levels through regulatory shifts, new natural resource management strategies, and land-use change, both voluntary and forced by regional policies and strategic priorities. For example, the economy of southwest Victoria was historically underpinned by wool production. After the industry's 1980s boom due to a favourable climatic period and high commodity prices, the subsequent collapse of the Australian Wool Reserve Price Scheme saw the local wool industry collapse. Since then, agricultural land-use in the region has been undergoing a transformation. The continuous optimisation of adaptation activities provides regional authorities with the opportunity to ensure that both economic and environmental benefits are maximised. This paper outlines research assessing potential land use changes over a long planning horizon (to 2070), by looking at likely impacts of climate change on agricultural sector. The analysis (via modelling crop yields) indicates that the future biophysical environment will not inhibit livestock industries, but efforts to de-carbonise the economy may. The modelling indicates that a transition to intensive horticulture is bio-physically possible and economically feasible. Phasing out livestock farming and replacing it with optimally diversified horticulture would enable protection of existing carbon stocks and guide further carbon sequestration efforts. Well managed land-use would also increase resilience of the natural and economic environments, while making sure it contributes to a less carbon-intensive future of the industry. The outcomes will be used to formulate strategic regional development policies that take into account risks and opportunities presented by projected land-use shifts.

**33260 16:00-16:30 | Room: 318A (3F)**

*Urban Logistics Planning of Kho Chang Port Island, Trad Province, Thailand*

Rahuth Rodjanapradied, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

Manoj Lohatepanont, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

Kamonchanok Suthiwartnarueput, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

Pongsa Pornchaiwisukul, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

Krisana Visamitanan, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

With the potentiality of Thailand in being ASEAN's logistics center, the past and present governments have given emphasis to this matter. Many strategies and projects have been continuously initiated to promote Thailand to be the logistics and transport hub of the region, be it land, sea, or air. As for sea transportation, Laem Chabang Port is aimed to be the major port of the country. However, an obstacle occurs, large number of trans-shipment activities take place in the Gulf of Thailand 24 hours a day. Not only do they cause pollution to the sea, these activities are also against the sea transportation network principles within the Gulf of Thailand. "Urban Logistics Planning: Koh Chang Port Island" was studied, with examples from both the eastern and western world; the Singapore Port and Hawaii Port in the United States have been used as case studies.

**32032 16:30-17:00 | Room: 318A (3F)**

*The Relevance and Impact of Professional Counselling on Land Use and Management for Environmental Sustainability: The Benue Experience in Nigeria*

Lillian O. Okenyi, Federal Polytechnic, Nigeria

Davidson E. Egirani, Niger Delta University, Nigeria

This paper would report the environmental implications of indiscriminate multiple land use in the Benue region of Nigeria. The relevance and impact of professional counseling on land use and management for environmental sustainability in Nigeria has been studied using a structured questionnaire. It was administered to more than 500 urban and rural dwellers in the study area. This study would be reported under several range condition indices of age, educational level, settlement and mode of land use. The paper would reveal that more than 70% of respondents out of which 48% are urban dwellers believed in professional counseling before a piece of land could be allocated for use. The environmental implication of lack of professional counselling on land use would be revealed. There exist indiscriminate agricultural practices and mineral extraction which could result in destabilization of the ecosystem. There is need for an integrated legal instrument that could provide a common direction into resolving these issues. Therefore, in an attempt to balance ecological requirements, sustainability of the environment, this paper would suggest the integration of professional counselling for environmentally friendly land use.

# Friday Session IV

15:30-17:00 | Room: 318B (3F)

**Friday Session IV: 15:30-17:00**

**Room: 318B (3F)**

**Economics & Management**

**Session Chair: Mohammed Rawwas**

**34223 15:30-16:00 | Room: 318B (3F)**

*The Relationship between Female Representation at Strategic Level and the Competitiveness of the Cargo Logistic Firms in Contrasting Economies*

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

Riffat Faizan, ABMS Open University of Switzerland, Switzerland

Antje Cockrill, University of Wales Trinity Saint David, UK

This quantitative research study is to investigate the impact of various attributes that are closely related with female representation at strategic level influencing the overall competitiveness of the cargo firms operating in contrasting economies. For this reason, a comparative analysis is made by considering the case studies in two different economies, specifically Karachi (Pakistan), a developing economy, and Toronto (Canada), a developed economy. There is no previous empirical research carried out on similar topic in contrasting economies. Furthermore, the previous studies have considered single dimension approach whereas this study considers multivariate approach as it considered the variables including: gender diversity, leadership style, and economy together. This cross-sectional research design uses semi-structured questionnaire through to reach audience by combining a stratified (probability) and convenience and snowball (non-probability) sampling technique. The sample frame consists of three levels of management and the target audience includes cargo logistic firms in all zones of selected regions. The selection is done through Canada and Pakistan's Company List 2015. The combined sample size is 631 employees. The results showed that females have more flexible style of leadership in comparison to males. Those organisations having high gender diversity and female representation at corporate hierarchy are more progressive and innovative in both countries. Interestingly, the findings showed that in developing economies, chances of rapid career growth are high for females. Females are more people oriented while male are more task-oriented. Males have a high desire for autonomy at workplace.

**33384 16:00-16:30 | Room: 318B (3F)**

*Strategic Marketing Enhancement of Management Responsibilities in Corporate Organizations*

Ying-Yen Liu, Chang Jung Christian University, Taiwan

Strategic marketing management is the key to success in today's highly competitive and contemporary global marketplace. Success in marketing relationships was seen as primarily dependent on creating shareholder value, fulfilling customer needs and satisfying social obligations. The research in the field has elucidated the central elements of the agenda for senior executives' management concerns. In this paper we explore Starbucks, Nokia, and A&P companies' changing role of strategic marketing management, including: (1) The traditional enterprise to managing corporate marketing; (2) Key common marketplaces for operations management; (3) Enterprise management of common financial policy realms; (4) Operating strategy management for common media and advertising realms; (5) Operational strategic management's common value-added enhancement realms. The results we found: (1) In corporate strategic marketing (CSM), the many paths available afford us the opportunity to examine interpretive examples we can then use to hypothesize about successful modes; (2) These transformations must take into account the role of change, demand for new technologies and new management awareness when deciding on policy processes, and the soul and spirit of the enterprise's marketing efforts to all its stakeholders.

**33640 16:30-17:00 | Room: 318B (3F)**

*The Moderation Influence of RWE on the Relationship Between Perception of Politics and Job Outcomes*

Mohammed Rawwas, University of Northern Iowa, USA

Basharat Javed, Capital University of Science Technology Islamabad, Pakistan

Muhammad Iqbal, Capital University of Science Technology Islamabad, Pakistan

More and more business leaders are coming to realize that a truly great worker carries value that simply cannot be replaced. The ripple effect of losing this worker is enormous and it goes well beyond what is easily reckoned. The purpose of this study is to expand previous theories of motivation and religious ethics by examining the moderation effect of Religious Work Ethic (RWE) on the relationship between perception of politics and job satisfaction, turnover intention and negligent behavior. The sample consisted of two hundred and sixty workers employed in various sectors in an ASEAN country. Results revealed that the perception of politics was negatively related to job satisfaction, and positively related to turnover intention and negligent behavior. RWE was positively related to job satisfaction, and negatively related to turnover intention (confirming previous research findings), and negligent behavior (a contribution of the current study). Furthermore, when the moderator variable of RWE was introduced to the relationship between perception of politics and job outcomes, the influence and direction of the perception of politics was altered (a major contribution of this study). In other words, the moderator variable strengthened job satisfaction and reduced both turnover intention and negligent behavior of organizational workers. Implications of these results were discussed.

# Friday Session IV

15:30-17:00 | Room: 319A (3F)

**Friday Session IV: 15:30-17:00**

**Room: 319A (3F)**

**Arts**

**Session Chair: Bosub Kim**

**34068 15:30-16:00 | Room: 319A (3F)**

*The East-West Conjunction in the Interdisciplinary Mode of Arts of Shen Wei*

Ting Liu, Communication University of China, China

Shen Wei, as a Chinese-born American choreographer and visual artist, is widely recognized for his defining vision of an interdisciplinary mode of movement-based performance. He creates an assortment of media elements, including dance, painting, sculpture, theater and video. This paper focuses on his innovative blend of Asian and Western sensibilities. He combines the Eastern philosophy “Chi” with the concept of space and structure of the Western. His “Natural Body Development” technique believes that movement can be initiated by “Chi” or breath. “Chi” is the unique concept of traditional Chinese philosophy. But all the space and structures in his performance are from Western aesthetics. The installation art he created in “Near The Terrace” is influenced by Paul Delvaux, a Belgian painter of Surrealism. And “Still Moving” was performed in the public space of The Metropolitan Museum of Art. He also combines the energy of the body with the abstract lines of Chinese painting. “Energies” and “flows” are explored in his choreography “Folding”, which stage background is a painting works of Zhu Da, a painter of the Ming Dynasty. But some experiments of interdisciplinary mode of arts are not successful. In “Second Visit to the Empress” he wants to put Beijing Opera together with the Western modern dance but they presented separately. This paper attempts to analyze the artistic experiences which influenced him, find his way of combining East with West, figure out the reason why something is uniquely effective or ineffective, and offer a view of the interdisciplinary mode of arts.

**33574 16:00-16:30 | Room: 319A (3F)**

*A Study on a Comparative Research on Imagery Association Process of Children in Korea and Nepal*

Bosub Kim, Inje University, South Korea

This study is a comparative research on imagery association process of children from 10 to 15 years of age between in Korea and Nepal applying the imagery association test. This study explores answers to the questions, both in quality and quantity, of: how does the environmental effect on children growing up relate to generating an imagery process in the mind based on the question of ‘How can images be generated?’. Study were conducted on 32 children aged 10 to 13 for the period of 4-14 Jan, 2016 in Korea, and 90 children aged 10 to 14 for the period of 16-22 Aug, 2016 in Nepal. We conducted the test ‘Imagery Association Test’ applied on TTCT (Torrance Tests of Creative Thinking, presented by Torrance in 1959) that extensively has been used to assess the ability of creative thinking. We used the test to warm up to ready for extending ideas on a educational programs on art lecture. The test was made up of 20 images that drawn parts of line, shape, character and number. Children were asked to completely draw the rest associated form from the following part. It was deduced totally each 600, 1200 images as result. We observed much difference on the comparative results, also we recognized that the environment has an influence on the way of seeing and thinking about the world, which make the way of imagery thinking process different in the mind. I am presenting on the process and method of this study, the interrelation between watching and thinking, and my view on the results of images children drew at this upcoming conference.

**32016 16:30-17:00 | Room: 319A (3F)**

*Street Art Orientalists: Eastern Bodies Depicted by Western Hands*

Lizy Dastin, UCLA, USA

In this presentation, I will examine the way Eastern culture and bodies – particularly the bodies of Eastern women – are (mis)used in contemporary outdoor, urban art in Los Angeles. Using the case studies of two significant Western street art players – Christina Angelina and FinDac – I will not only illustrate formidable examples of murals whose subject matter examines the dialectic of East and West but also will argue the larger cultural implications of how the Eastern body is translated, often deformingly, through a Western lens. Much contemporary street art in Los Angeles has been pictographically recorded; however, very little effort has been made to legitimize the work within a scholarly space. Even less attention has been placed on the potential use of “othering” non-Western voices within these outdoor designs. It is my intention in this presentation to discuss the murals in Los Angeles that engage in this theme of global collision between the East and West and to analyze and problematize the compositions and potential cultural implications with the same academic fervor that we use to theorize images that enliven our walls on the inside. Furthermore, it is my hope to not only unpack the presence of these oft-stereotyped renderings but also to prove that its development echoes the development of systemic values in Los Angeles in order to ultimately nuance our understanding of the city.

# Friday Session IV

15:30-17:00 | Room: 319B (3F)

**Friday Session IV: 15:30-17:00**

**Room: 319B (3F)**

**Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Communication**

**Session Chair: Chia-Ti Heather Tseng**

**33507 15:30-16:00 | Room: 319B (3F)**

*Effects of EFL Instruction Utilizing International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) on Intelligibility of Japanese Students*

Reiko Yamamoto, Kyoto Junior College of Foreign Studies, Japan

This study focuses on the intelligibility of Japanese students' pronunciation. Japanese students are handicapped in acquiring EFL, because Japanese differs from English especially in the phonetic system and the relation between letters and sound. The shortest unit of Japanese sound is a mora, while that of English is a phoneme. Therefore, Japanese students tend to insert vowels between consonants, and as a result, they have difficulties both in having their utterances understood and understanding English native speakers' pronunciation. In other words, Japanese students' pronunciation lacks intelligibility. The problem is that most teachers use Japanese letters to express English sounds from the early years of EFL instruction. Although IPA is taught at highly-selective schools, it has been judged to be too difficult for slow learners. The aim of this study is to develop effective teaching materials for slow learners and prove their effect. The experiment was executed in a class named Four Skills in English for 20 slow learners at university. The experiment has four steps, as follows: 1) A pronunciation test is given as pre-test. 2) The students take the class for the first semester, and each period of the class includes a module time of instruction using IPA. 3) The same pronunciation test is given at the end of the semester. 4) An English native teacher assesses the test with a perspective of intelligibility. As a result, the statistical analysis of the scores of pre-test and post-test revealed the students improved in intelligibility.

**34072 16:00-16:30 | Room: 319B (3F)**

*Analysis and Revalidation of Writing Assessment Criteria for Personal Narratives*

Hung-Chang Liao, Chung Shan Medical University Hospital, Chung-Shan Medical University, Taiwan

Ya-huei Wang, Chung Shan Medical University Hospital, Chung-Shan Medical University, Taiwan

Narrative medicine is practiced with the narrative competence to help healthcare professionals enter the patients' inner world to see and interpret the worlds from the patients' point of view in order to reach accurate diagnoses. Through listening to the stories of patients, patient families, and healthcare professionals, the personal narratives can reach a healing and cathartic effect. Personal narrative writing can also help healthcare students and professionals make empathetic connections with their patients in order to make patient-centered decisions. Nonetheless, though the use of narratives within medical-care education and on-the-job training is expanding, the assessment criteria for these personal narratives are lacking. Therefore, the study intended to analyze and revalidate the writing assessment criteria for personal narratives to evaluate medical-care students' and professionals' personal narrative writing. Expert panel discussion and extensive literature review were used to set up the writing assessment criteria for personal narratives. Once developed, the assessment criteria was validated through item objective congruence, inter-rater reliabilities using percent exact and adjacent agreement, and inter-rater and intra-rater reliabilities using Pearson's correlation coefficients. The results from the study demonstrated that the content validity of the assessment criteria was appropriate.

**33310 16:30 17:00 | Room: 319B (3F)**

*Teaching Cross Cultural Communication Course Through Content Based Instruction: Curriculum Design and Learner Perspectives in an EFL Context*

Chia-Ti Heather Tseng, School of Education and Applied Linguistics, Ming Chuan University, Taiwan

This study intends to introduce a content based curriculum design for the course "cross cultural communication" in an EFL context. It also explores students' perspectives regarding their perceived learning outcome with both content knowledge and language skills. Sixty non-English major EFL students from a university in Northern Taiwan participated in this study. Content knowledge from the definition of culture to cultural differences, and issues in cross cultural communications were introduced throughout the course. A variety of tasks such as readings of various genres, group discussion, group report, movie-viewing, summary writing, and a final group project were employed to have students actively explore the content and concurrently work on their language skills. Students were also required to evaluate their peers' final group project with provided evaluation criteria. Questionnaires and semi-structured interviews were conducted to explore what students were able to learn from this course and the challenges they've encountered during the course. The results from the students' feedback revealed their positive gains in the areas of content knowledge as well as the enhanced language skills. Some perceived difficulties among students such as inability to fully comprehend the input or to produce effective output were reported and the possible solutions were suggested. Other perceived benefits such as constructive cooperative learning from group project, enhanced critical thinking from the designed tasks, and boosted confidence in the target language use were also reported. Other findings, suggestions and pedagogical implications will be discussed in this paper.

# Featured Workshop

17:15-18:15 | Room: 318A (3F)

**33486 17:15-18:15 | Room: 318A (3F)**

*Eco-Diplomacy – Water Conservation/Protection at US Embassies Demonstrating Best Practices for a Sustainable Built Environment*  
Donna McIntire-Byrd, United States Department of State, USA

As segments of the world's populations are increasingly impacted by water scarcity, the State Department is committed to conserving water resources and providing leadership in water resource protection at our embassies overseas. By reducing water demands on public systems and local groundwater, increasing water reuse on-site, and protecting water quality at our diplomatic and residential facilities, the United States sets an example and demonstrates best water practices that impact our host nations. Aligned with federal mandates, the Department aims to reduce potable water use in buildings and for outdoor potable water use. To support this challenge, we routinely incorporate water-saving technologies and strategies into capital construction projects and major renovations. To optimize water use at existing facilities, we conduct comprehensive water audits at posts with high water use or at posts experiencing water shortages, and are planning new projects to reuse rainwater and treated wastewater effluent for landscape irrigation and for use within building systems. Three embassy case studies will be presented in this workshop: London, United Kingdom; Monrovia, Liberia; and Nairobi, Kenya. Through these case studies, participants will learn about best practices for water conservation and alternative water sources, such as rainwater and treated wastewater. After instructions on how to work toward a net-zero water solution, participants will use tools developed to enable architects and engineers to identify and evaluate water resources and balance them with development demands. They will work in teams to develop and present their solution to the group.



## Conference Dinner

19:00-21:00 | The Signature Prime Steak & Seafood Restaurant

The official Conference Dinner will be held in a private dining room at The Signature Prime Steak & Seafood Restaurant. Located on the 36th floor of the Ala Moana Hotel, the Signature has panoramic views of Diamond Head and the Pacific Ocean. This is a great opportunity to enjoy delicious food and stunning views all while networking with fellow delegates.

This is a ticketed event (\$100). Please enquire at the registration desk for further information.

A black and white photograph of a smiling man with glasses, wearing a dark blazer over a light-colored shirt. He has a conference badge hanging from his neck. His hands are clasped in front of him. The background is slightly blurred, showing what appears to be a conference setting.

# Saturday January 7

# Saturday Session I

09:00-10:30 | Room: 318A (3F)

**Saturday Session I: 09:00-10:30**

**Room: 318A (3F)**

**Environmental Sustainability & Environmental Management**

**Session Chair: Gabriel Kaprielian**

**33612 09:00-09:30 | Room: 318A (3F)**

*How Features of Color Runners Moderate the Association Among Serious Leisure, Place Attachment, and Pro-Environmental Behavior*

Li-Pin Lin, Ming Chuan University, Taiwan

Ying-Hsiao Lai, ChaoYang University, Taiwan

Recently, marathons have become one of the most popular recreation activities in Taiwan. However, the very intensely-scheduled running activities have resulted in negative environmental impacts, such as trash, air, and water pollution, and GHG emission. Particularly, after the Color Run was introduced to Taiwan, activities added with the fun of spreading powders have resulted in environmental conflicts. However, this non-traditional run has attracted more participants (mostly young) and promoted the popularity of sport events, which demonstrates the good effect on citizens' well-being. One of the keys to continue this disputed activity is showing that its participants would have equally good intentions as traditional runners in terms of managing their environment. Sustainability could be achieved through the collaboration and stakeholder participation in environmental and natural resources managements. The concept is important to mitigate the environmental impacts caused by both traditional marathons and Color Runs. Based on the literature, this research built the model to examine whether color and traditional runners had significantly different intentions toward pro-environmental behaviors, focusing on environmental management in popular activity places, such as national parks and riverfront areas. Also, the researchers attempted to understand how the factors of serious leisure and place attachment influence the runners' sustainable behaviors. The findings support the prior works and contribute to theoretical and practical grounds. The suggestion would be helpful for environmental managements relevant to marathon activities in environmentally sensitive places through engaging participants in mitigation programs.

**33533 09:30-10:00 | Room: 318A (3F)**

*Re-Imagining Adaptation Strategies for Relative Sea-Level Rise: The Case of Small Coral Islands in Danajon Bank, Philippines*

Ma Laurice Jamero, University of Tokyo, Japan

Motoharu Onuki, University of Tokyo, Japan

Miguel Esteban, University of Tokyo, Japan

By 2100, global mean sea level will likely increase by 0.28m-0.98m. While much has been hypothesized about its consequences, little actual evidence exists on real outcomes and potential adaptation strategies. This study aims to identify and evaluate potential sea-level rise adaptation strategies based on the experiences of four island communities in central Philippines (maximum elevation above water: 2.1m-2.3m) that become completely flooded during spring tides due to land subsidence following the 2013 Bohol Earthquake. The study conducted coastal surveys, interviews and household questionnaires in the islands in March and June 2016. Results show that two communities with low flooding severity (median: ~0.2m inundation) practiced evacuation to higher grounds within their islands, while also implementing soft measures such as elevating belongings. In contrast, two communities with medium flooding severity (median: ~0.4m inundation) mainly implemented hard measures such as stilted housing and raised floors. These results are unexpected since most adaptation studies suggest that sea-level rise would lead to relocation as flooding worsens. As of June 2016, these communities' populations continue to increase. Direct measurements during a 2.0m-tide event indicate stilted housing as the most effective hard measure, with allowances of over 0.5m for high waves. Although ineffective, many households have also raised their floors using coral stones. Investigating the environmental impact of coral mining, the study estimated that ~1,745m<sup>3</sup> of corals have been mined for raising floors, damaging ~8,730m<sup>2</sup> of reefs. Reef assessment and fish visual census in mined areas reveal low hard coral cover (max 3%) and fish density (max 0.5/m<sup>2</sup>).

**34297 10:00-10:30 | Room: 318A (3F)**

*Between Land and Sea: An Approach for Resilient New Development along the San Francisco Bay*

Gabriel Kaprielian, Tyler School/Temple University, USA

The urban edge that defines the San Francisco Bay is a contested landscape whose boundaries are continually changing, both in form and in definition. Much like the tidal flux of the Bay wetlands, the urbanized waterfront can extend and recede. Over the years, the Bay Area has seen a large portion of the historic wetlands filled or leveed off for residential, commercial, and industrial land uses. With current sea-level rise projections, it appears that the water will once again reclaim the bay lands that have been filled. To combat sea-level rise, many are calling for bigger and better levees, while still others claim that urban development in the areas at risk of inundation should be removed to allow for tidal wetlands to migrate to higher elevations with the rising sea levels. I propose that both may be accomplished by a managed retreat of existing development, enabling wetland migration, while introducing a resilient new development and infrastructure that is uniquely defined by the region's ecological characteristics. My design research examines the potential for urban development built on levees that allow tidal wetlands to coexist between buildings. I have chosen waterfront sites at risk of inundation from sea-level rise in three counties around the San Francisco Bay. In each site, I will demonstrate the long-term benefits of a managed retreat and resilient redevelopment strategy that creates a new set of relationships between urban life and ecology, ultimately redefining the boundary of the city.

# Saturday Session I

09:00-10:30 | Room: 318B (3F)

**Saturday Session I: 09:00-10:30**

**Room: 318B (3F)**

**Social Movements & Political Participation**

**Session Chair: Veda Hyunjin Kim**

**33697 09:00-09:30 | Room: 318B (3F)**

*Warriors of the Republic: The Historical Origins of Korea's Punk Nationalism*

Rob York, University of Hawai'i at Manoa, USA

Western fans of the punk rock scene may find it difficult to envision the Clash and the Sex Pistols recording songs supporting the British Olympic team in the late 1970s. Something like this has happened consistently in South Korea since 2002, though, as the nation's most recognizable punk rock groups regularly record and perform earnest celebrations of the national football team's participation in the FIFA World Cup. Incorporating historical records, interviews with members of the Korean punk scene, and academic theories of nationalism, this paper will uncover how this countercultural movement has been rallied to the patriotic cause. It reveals a near-universal propagation of Korea's nationalistic "minjok" theory during the nation's post-war developmentalist period, as well as the South Korean government's stamping out of virtually all protest music during those authoritarian years.

**33506 09:30-10:00 | Room: 318B (3F)**

*Political Communication – Reach and Relevance: A Case Study of Delhi*

Vandana Mishra, Motilal Nehru College, University of Delhi, India

In the nineteenth century mechanical printing replaced direct communication/dialogue/ speech. In the wake of the twentieth century radio and television occupied a corresponding space along with print media as a source of information and communication. The advent of the twenty-first century introduced the Internet thus multiplying the cognitive, affective and behavioral impact of communication. In the course of these developments, the traditional means of political communication – one-to-one communication, posters, murals, banners, group meetings, etc. – are losing their relevance. Does it disturb the democratic spirit of a country? Is media grabbing the domain of political communication or is it intentionally left vacant by the apathetic political activists? Objective: To contest and question the role of political communicators (other than media) thus recognizing the hegemonic spread of media. The concomitant questions are: 1) How effective are the various means of political communication? 2) Can political communication ensure people's participation a democratic objective? 3) How far has political communication been able to influence people's participation in the political system in Delhi per se? Methodology: The main source of data for this empirical study is the information obtained by a structured questionnaire served to a randomly selected sample of about 1100 residents of Delhi during February 2014 to February 2015. The data collected has been analysed from the perspective of various research questions. The same analysis will be used to supplement the enquiry proposed in this paper.

**33492 10:00-10:30 | Room: 318B (3F)**

*Solidarity of "Hope" and Rising "Social Movement Unionism" in South Korea, 2008-2016*

Veda Hyunjin Kim, University of Chicago, USA

Social movement unionism (hereafter, SMU) has been suggested to tackle the labour movement decline worldwide. This study sheds light on recent development of labour movement following SMU model in South Korea. In fact, this is a puzzling phenomenon given the disappointing practices of Korean Confederation of Trade Unions (hereafter KCTU), as the existing scholarship of SMU theoretically expects that the confederation plays a pivotal role staging contentious politics. This study pursues a case study to explain the process and mechanisms of the recently rising SMU-style practices in South Korean labour movement, utilising various archival sources and oral history. This study specifically highlights the impact of a historical event in 2011 brought in by a coalition of social movement organisations (hereafter SMO), leaving an enduring impact on South Korean labour movement. This transformative historical event was structured by mechanisms having been cumulated from the 1990s, with neoliberal-turn of South Korean society and KCTU's inadequate response. From the mid-2000s, SMOs increasingly played an important role representing constituencies who were neglected by KCTU, such as immigrants, female, and irregular workers. In 2011, again the SMOs unaffiliated to institutionalised industrial relations triggered a series of mobilisations that were large-scale and solidaristic, harnessing SMU-style contentious politics in South Korean labour movement theatre. Overall, as the emergence of SMU practices has been largely due to the vanguardist role of a peripheral actors, I contribute a theoretical insight to the existing scholarship that the transformation to SMU can come from the outside of labour regime.

# Saturday Session I

09:00-10:30 | Room: 319A (3F)

**Saturday Session I: 09:00-10:30**

**Room: 319A (3F)**

**Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Cultural Sustainability: Protecting, Preserving & Conserving**

**Session Chair: Sri Herminingrum**

**33150 09:00-09:30 | Room: 319A (3F)**

*Searching for the Spice: On Chinese Diaspora's Food Practice in Helsinki, Finland*

Pinqing Wu, Tallinn University, Estonia

In this research project, I examined the ever-changing interconnected relations between immigrants' identity construction, food practice and the broader social formations in their respective adopted countries. The main research questions were guided by this vision: Are food practices of Chinese diaspora in Helsinki facilitating the construction of a new, creolized, hybrid "Chinese-abroad identity"? To what extent, is such (re)constructed identity contested by and integrated into the broader socio-economic setting of Helsinki? My intended way of approaching this project was to bring one essential daily practice of humanity to "actions", in a real-life scenario: food practice, with this concern, became my favored key to unlock "the identity codes of Chinese diaspora". This research project followed a pivotal inquiry centering the tension and contradiction which imbricates the structure of diasporic identity: creolization (multiculturalism) and homogenization (globalization). After conducting two-month ethnographic fieldwork, I have concluded some preliminary findings. The diasporic identity is interesting for its complexity, the simplistic approach of stressing exclusively on the "rootlessness" and "aestheticizing" aspect of it does not facilitate the wholistic understanding of Chinese diaspora from a less ahistorical and less apolitical lens: diaspora is both ethnic-parochial and cosmopolitan, the tension between which creates and redefines diasporic identity and its community building process.

**33354 09:30-10:00 | Room: 319A (3F)**

*Preserving Authenticity: The Globalization and Localization of "Adobo" from East to West*

Elvin T. Ramos, School of Visual Arts, USA

The tradition of cooking is a staple characteristic Filipinos are known for. Adobo, one of the many main dishes of the Philippines, has evolved and migrated along with the Filipino Diaspora signifying and maintaining the traditional authenticity of the Philippine culture, discovering its historical résumé, and preserving a foodway heritage known globally. The Spanish conquistadors who left behind their culinary influence traces where Adobo originated. Though the word "adobo" means spices, marinate, or sauce, in the Spanish culture, it has transformed itself into a Filipino dish that links the identity of Filipinos to its Spanish ancestry. Adobo in the Philippines produces a taste and smell stimulant, a texture and meat-appearance that nobody can refuse to eat. It is best serve with rice and Filipinos enjoy it for breakfast, lunch, or dinner. Overtime, local and global Filipinos have commercialized the way Adobo is cook by adding their own flare into the mix. With this, a cultural link is formed, a social manifestation is practiced, and weighting the cost of its minimal ingredients is an economic affordability for all. This paper is about a discovery of how one dish, which travelled from East to West, continue to hold the authenticity of two cultures; It will present the culinary localization and globalization of Adobo; and it will address a historical overview on how Adobo has transformed its Spanish heritage to the Philippine culture.

**33936 10:00-10:30 | Room: 319A (3F)**

*Transglobal Culture, Hybrid Food, and Cultural Identity*

Sri Herminingrum, Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia

The terms "East" and "West" cannot repudiate the binary concepts of "local" and "global". And today, the discussion on the meeting point of these two notions particularly in cultural phenomenon becomes social premiums in Indonesia. The trends of the intermingled East-West in fashion, language, food, and other art expressions definitely cling to the process of globalization. Exemplifying this kind of transglobal culture, the study done is focused on hybrid food: how the influence of information technology works effectively to shape new cultural identity through globalized local cuisine. In the present-day fast moving world, one of the predominant features of Indonesian modern lifestyle is eating fast food which of course engages in the idea of West. This opportunity is captured by restaurants, street-food sellers, and culinary young entrepreneurs. The creativity in serving food to be marketable can be explored from the ingredients used, the menus offered, and the advertisements displayed. Interestingly, the sources inspiring the culinary agents to create hybrid food do not merely derived from global-branded food such as McDonalds or the Italian cappuccino, but also from sport, music genres, and entertainment companies. The domain of food as a cultural product is unlimited; the borderline between East and West is fluid, as fluid as cultural identity.

# Saturday Session I

09:00-10:30 | Room: 319B (3F)

**Saturday Session I: 09:00-10:30**

**Room: 319B (3F)**

**Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Cultural Sustainability: Protecting, Preserving & Conserving**

**Session Chair: John Reilly**

**33833 09:00-09:30 | Room: 319B (3F)**

*Marriage Al Mosaico' in Divorzio All'Islamica a Viale Marconi: Muslim-Arab Migrants' Code Switching at Play in Amara Lakbous' Novel*  
Nour Seblini, Wayne State University, USA

The present article focuses on a popular novel set in Rome, *Divorzio All'Islamica a Viale Marconi* (2010), in which the Italian-Algerian author Amara Lakbous discusses the struggles of immigrants in an “arabized Italian” narrative style. The study offers insights on the patterns and meanings of code-switching as used by postcolonial Muslim-Arab migrants living in Italy. The fact that non-Italian codes (Arabic, French, and English) are often followed by an equivalent translation into Italian – the original language of the text – brings forward the questioning of the reason behind this particular kind of code-switching. That is, according to the text, if Italian lexical support is sufficient to describe emotions, attitudes, and behaviours, what function does code-switching play for Muslim-Arab migrants living in Italy? And is this function motivated by the dynamics of a strategic convivencia or by some hidden potencies of Othering? I argue that there exists in *Divorzio All'Islamica a Viale Marconi* a coexisting relationship between code-switching and identity, and that code switching in the novel acts as a polyphonic bridge that ingeniously connects the gap between multiple voices giving rise thereby to a hybrid zone where negotiation of meaning occurs. In this research, I opt to use Mikhail Bakhtin's dialogic theory as well as Homi Bhabha's postcolonial theory of hybridity and the “third space” in order to approach thoroughly the sociolinguistic phenomenon in question.

**33325 09:30-10:00 | Room: 319B (3F)**

*Non-Violence: Utopia or Reality?*

Anna Hamling, University of New Brunswick, Canada

The twenty-first century, with its unprecedented level of violence, needs the teaching of strong and charismatic leaders who profess the vision of a non-violent world and search for the possibility of peace between nations, religions, communities, and families, as well as within ourselves. In my present study, I attempt to examine teaching of non-violence by three great religious and literary figures of the twentieth century: Lev Nikolaevich Tolstoy (1828–1910, Russia), Mahatma Gandhi (1869–1948, India) and Abdul Ghaffar Khan (1890–1988, Pakistan), who had the capacity – either through their writings or through their actions – to change the course of history by transforming the idea of violence into a constructive peace-building experience. To introduce readers to Tolstoy, Ghandi, and Khan's teaching, we focus on the similarities of their non-violent thinking and on some relevant actions in their lives. Given the scope of the research, the current study serves as an introduction to the teachings of non-violence.

**33986 10:00-10:30 | Room: 319B (3F)**

*Teaching Whiteness in American Literature*

John Reilly, Loyola Marymount University, USA

Teaching Whiteness in American Literature discusses challenges to raising the consciousness of university students of American literature about the impact of whiteness/white supremacy on the development of American characters as they have been portrayed in American literature, from J. Hector St. John De Crevecoeur's late 17th-century Letters from an American Farmer to David Mamet's late 20th-century Glengarry Glen Ross. Issues to be addressed include (1) the justification for scrutinizing this racial whiteness/white supremacy as building blocks of American identity, and (2) overcoming obstacles to discerning and deconstructing this racial whiteness/white supremacy in the classroom. Because this racial whiteness/white supremacy has been normalized to the point of being sacrosanct and invisible, demystifying it could be judged as heresy and incur serious repercussions. Nonetheless, the benefits of enlightenment make the challenges worthwhile.

# Saturday Session II

10:45-12:45 | Room: 318A (3F)

**Saturday Session II: 10:45-12:45**

**Room: 318A (3F)**

**Energy: Renewable Energy and Environmental Solutions**

**Session Chair: David Fernandez Gutierrez**

**33536 10:45-11:15 | Room: 318A (3F)**

*Basic Study of Energy Supply System Capacity Selection for Greenhouse Environment Control System: Focusing on Paprika Farm*

Chan Kyu Lee, Korea Institute of Science and Technology, South Korea

Yong Hoon Im, Korea Institute of Science and Technology, South Korea

Si Won Yoon, Korea Institute of Science and Technology, South Korea

Effects of climate change and global warming by environmental pollution are changing the crop cultivation environment. Farmers face non-uniform production problems of open cultivation with environmental changes and production problems directly related to their income. An environment control system which is a control environment for cultivating crops is necessary. And also many researches are underway. This study is basic research for developing reference energy consumption model of greenhouse. Calculate energy consumption for maintain greenhouse indoor environment during cropping season and make reference energy consumption model using calculation results for energy supply system when install new greenhouse system. For this study, visit 20 paprika farms and get greenhouse indoor environment data and operation data from 10 farms which has environment management system. The farms' regions are Gyeongsangnam-do, Chungcheongnam-do and Gangwon-do. Divide three parts from south to north of South Korea. Choosing three parts of farm region for collecting data of energy consumption changing which is related to regional climate and properties. As a result, energy consumption difference is exist by regional group and it cause with outdoor temperature and rearing period. In addition, currently tuning collected data then using for developing calculating energy consumption and designing program of greenhouse.

**34148 11:15-11:45 | Room: 318A (3F)**

*Numerical Simulation of Heat and Mass Transfer in Adsorbent Beds with Rectangular Fins*

Sheng Tang, Beijing University of Technology, China

Yao Hua Zhao, Beijing University of Technology, China

Zhen Hua Quan, Beijing University of Technology, China

Yan Hua Diao, Beijing University of Technology, China

A transient two-dimensional numerical model of coupled heat and mass transfers in adsorbent bed of a silica gel/water adsorption chiller system is presented for a plat bed with rectangular fins through the finite element method (FEM) simulations. The bed transient transport behaviors are investigated for all four cycle phases in detail. In the model, a linear driving force equation is used to account for the intra-particle mass transfer resistance. For the meantime, the refrigerant vapor superficial velocity describing the adsorbate flows is calculated by Darcy's law. The effects of bed configurations including the space of fins and the height of fins on SCP and COP are all investigated. The results show that bed transfer processes are enhanced through extended surfaces of fins shape. Furthermore, at a given fins height, SCP increases with the increase in fins number, while at a fixed fins number it decreases as the fins height increases.

**34149 11:45-12:15 | Room: 318A (3F)**

*Energy and Exergy Analysis of Evacuated Tubes Solar Air Collector with Micro-Heat Pipes Arrays (MHPA)*

Tingting Zhu, Beijing University of Technology, China

Yanhua Diao, Beijing University of Technology, China

Yaohua Zhao, Beijing University of Technology, China

Cheng Ma, Beijing University of Technology, China

Tengyue Wang, Beijing University of Technology, China

Solar air collector (SAC) occupies an important place among solar air heating systems because of simpler structure and lower manufacturing costs compared with a solar water collector. In order to improve the performance of SAC, micro-heat pipe arrays (MHPA) technique has been introduced in the presented study. MHPA looks like a flat aluminum plate with several independent micro-heat pipes in it, which owned extremely high heat transfer efficiency based on the phase change heat transfer. In this study, a type of evacuated tubes solar air collector (ETSAC) with MHPA is investigated based on exergy analysis. ETSAC with MHPA mainly comprises with several heat-collecting units, an air duct and a fan. Each heat-collecting unit is made up of a glass evacuated tube, an MHPA and a set of fins attached on the condenser section of MHPA. Solar energy is absorbed and transferred by the collecting unit, and the air can be heated do not need flow into the evacuated tube directly, but just rely on the convective heat transfer occurred in the air duct between the air and condenser fins. A detailed parametric study is conducted to examine the effects of various operation parameters on energy and exergy efficiencies. Results indicated that the energy efficiency of the collector is approximately 69% and corresponding exergy efficiency is about 59%. Exergy efficiency can be used as the main criterion to evaluate the performance of MHPA-ETSAC. As an energy saving and emission reduction product, MHPA-ETSAC provide a new approach.

# Saturday Session II

10:45-12:45 | Room: 318A & 318B (3F)

**34281 12:15-12:45 | Room: 318A (3F)**

*Potential Fermentation of a Dairy Waste Into Acetoin by Escherichia Coli*

David Fernandez Gutierrez, Université de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, Québec, Canada

Anne Giroir-Fendler, Université Lyon 1, Lyon, France

Antonio Avalos Ramirez, Centre National en Électrochimie et en Technologies Environnementales, Shawinigan, Québec, Canada

Nathalie Fauchoux, Université de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, Québec, Canada

Michèle Heitz, Université de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, Québec, Canada

The dairy industry is one of the most important industries in the agri-food sector around the world. Its wastes possess a high organic load and its effluents can reach up to 60 g COD/L which can generate environmental problems. Glucose is a monosaccharide that can be obtained by hydrolysis of oligosaccharides contained in dairy wastes. Then, glucose can be used as a carbon source by microorganisms, such as *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (yeasts), or bacteria, such as *Escherichia coli*, in order to produce biofuels (e.g., ethanol), alcohols (e.g., acetoin), organic acids (e.g., lactic acid), hydrogen, etc. In the present study, a series of experiments was performed using glucose as a carbon source and *Escherichia coli* as a microorganism in order to produce acetoin. The effect of 4 different culture media (Lysogenic broth (LB), MOPS, M63 and M9, using shaken flasks in batch mode) enriched with glucose (4, 12.5 and 25 g/L), were evaluated in order to produce acetoin. The M9 culture medium presented a high yield of acetoin (25% (g/g)) and, thus, was selected for the subsequent experiments. M9 was supplemented with the addition of different nitrogen sources (yeast extract or urea) at 3 concentrations (5, 15 and 30 g/L) in order to improve the acetoin production during the fermentation.

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**Saturday Session II: 10:45-12:45**

**Room: 318B (3F)**

**Ethnicity, Difference, Identity**

**Session Chair: Yanshu Sun**

**33397 10:45-11:15 | Room: 318B (3F)**

*International Refugee Law and Human Security of Refugees: A Case Study of Syrian Refugees in Europe*

Saba Senses-Ozyurt, Alliant International University, USA

One of the main issues when dealing with refugee movements is how to ensure the security of refugees as well as the societal and state security of countries that accept these refugees temporarily or permanently. In the fields of political science and international relations the concept of security has exclusively been studied from a state-centric lens, where the human dimension of security, in this case the human security of refugees, has largely been unexplored. Similarly, the international legal community has failed to take a firm stance on the human development and human security aspect of refugees when developing refugee policies. The primary focus on state security allowed potential host countries to send refugees in harm's way by provoking the "right to remain" or "external burden sharing" principles. This paper evaluates the ways in which refugees from Syria were (and are being) dealt with in Europe and whether and to what degree different European states invoked a "state security" versus "human security" argument in developing and justifying their policies and practices towards Syrian refugee flows. The paper provides recommendations to reform the current refugee regime so as to include the human security dimension as a basic and most fundamental provision.

**33646 11:15-11:45 | Room: 318B (3F)**

*War Economy to Peace Economy in Afghanistan: A Case Study of How to Peacebuild in Afghanistan*

Shima Sedghi Ghadikolaei, Payam-e-noor University, Iran

The transition from war to peace in Afghanistan depends upon transforming the war economy into a peace economy. And it is unlikely to happen unless there is sustained "scientific community" in order to decrease "public Risk Perception". Risk perception provides a core component to understand why societies respond and act as they do to risks (Rogers et al., 2007). Risk perception studies have been developed through a theoretical framework, interdisciplinary approaches of risk was chosen called The Social Amplification of Risk Framework (SARF). The main thesis of (SARF) states that risk events interact with individual psychological, social and other cultural factors in ways that either increase or decrease public perceptions of risk (Kasperson, 1988). And the level of education accepted as variable, in order to estimate the scientific community. In this paper we are going to examine the question; How "public Risk Manager" shapes war economic. This research tests the "Risk Perception" hypothesis that how a non-scientific community produce xenophobia, calling them Kofar. Kofar is being created in Muslim communities when there is high level of Risk Perception in societies; lead to throw "International technical assistance" down, and peace economy never apply. This research is a case study, interviewing 6 Afghani labors and Illegal dealers – placed in the shadow economy – in Iran and their family who settle down in Afghanistan, in different cities, via Facebook, Skype and phone.

# Saturday Session II

10:45-12:45 | Room: 318B & 319A (3F)

**33487 11:45-12:15 | Room: 318B (3F)**

*Sub-Cultural Identity and Values in Chinese Social Context: Insight From Fujoshi Community*

Yanshu Sun, Beijing Normal University and Hong Kong Baptist University United International College, China

Various cultures have different values and norms in intergroup interaction. As a foreign culture, Tanbi is popular among certain Chinese females called “Fujoshi”. This study will define Fujoshi and their characters in Chinese social context. This study is also proposed to explore the Tanbi culture and its influences on Fujoshi, such as identity in pseudo community and real lives, sexual values, attitude towards gay in reality, and communication with their gay friends etc. In term of ethnic attention, this study will further discuss the spiritual elements and psychological norms in forming Tanbi culture and Fujoshi community in China. The proposed findings may develop a better understanding of sub-cultural intergroup communication, and theoretical construction on youth study, popular and fashion culture research.

**34058 12:15-12:45 | Room: 318B (3F)**

*Ineliminability of the Idea of Progress*

Omid Payrow Shabani, University of Guelph, Canada

In recent years the chants of “the end of progress” have grown more vexatious. Generally, critics charge that the historical idea of progress and development have worked to rationalize and legitimize colonialism and imperialism. They further charge that universalism of the liberal theories was in fact Eurocentrism in disguise, justifying the domination and exploitation of non-European as a civilizing mission. They, then, boisterously declare “the end of progress,” has come. It is the aim of this paper to rebuke this negative view of progress by arguing that despite its role in the history of colonialism, the idea of progress is worth keeping because (1) in certain historical accomplishments progress has taken place; (2) and furthermore, progress should be understood as acquisition of non-violent consciousness.

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**Saturday Session II: 10:45-12:45**

**Room: 319A (3F)**

**Humanities – Media, Film Studies, Theatre & Communication**

**Session Chair: Mian Hanan**

**33627 10:45-11:15 | Room: 319A (3F)**

*Beatnik Heroes in American Comics in the 1990s: Buddhism, Science and Technology in Counterculture*

Yuri Shakouchi, Institute of Liberal Arts and Sciences/Toyohashi University of Technology, Japan

The revival of the Beat Generation subculture has been seen in American pop culture since the 1990s. Zen Buddhism is one of the special features of the Beat subculture and its elements can be seen in this revival. This paper explores some American comics and discusses how Zen Buddhism functions as a feature of the revived Beat subculture and why. In some American comics in the 1990s such as Madman, Justice League of America, Nowheresville, and Mr. Beat, becoming a hero means revising “uncool” features associated with the Beatniks while gaining superpowers and retaining certain “cool” elements such as fashionable Beatnik costumes and some indication of a Zen Buddhist lifestyle. This reference to Zen Buddhism can be understood in relation to the notion of “Western Buddhism” by Slavoj Žižek. He explains that those elements, after being associated with exotic “Eastern wisdom” such as Buddhism and Taoism, like meditation had in the late 20th century became useful to Western capitalism society. He says, “Western Buddhism presents itself as the remedy against the stress of capitalism’s dynamics,” and “it actually functions as the perfect ideological supplement” (Žižek). Accordingly, Zen Buddhism functions as “the perfect ideological supplement” to the Beatnik characters in these American comics. Moreover, science and technology are sometimes mentioned together with Zen Buddhism as one of the “cool” elements of the Beatnik characters in these comics. Science and technology also functions as a counter-cultural element which adds “cool” image to these Beatnik characters.

**32417 11:15-11:45 | Room: 319A (3F)**

*Media Representation of Women, Children and Minority Rights: Pakistani Students’ Perception*

Noshina Saleem, Institute of Communication Studies, Pakistan

This paper investigates the perception of youth regarding the media portrayal of women, children and minority rights in Pakistan. The sample was of 455 students taken from different private and public universities of Pakistan. Correlational research design was employed for this research and data was collected through indigenous questionnaire. Descriptive and inferential statistics was employed for data analysis. In inferential statistics, Pearson Product Moment Correlation was used to find out the relationship between the study variables. Moreover, Multiple Hierarchical regression analysis was conducted to study whether the promotion of women, children and minority rights was predicted by Media. Also moderating effect of gender was studied by conducted a SEM using path analysis through Amos. The findings of the study revealed that awareness about women, children and minority rights was significantly predicted by mass media, controlling for the effects of demographic variables. Moreover, the results of the moderation analysis revealed the significant direct effect of interaction between gender and media with minority. The findings highlighted that Pakistani media effectively performs its responsibilities by providing factual information to citizens. Therefore, media consumers in Pakistan not only have access to accurate reporting but also provide various segments of society to voice their political concerns and demands.

# Saturday Session II

10:45-12:45 | Room: 319A & 319B (3F)

**33343 11:45-12:15 | Room: 319A (3F)**

*The Will to Masculinity in a Homosexual Romance: A Text Analysis of the Film Brokeback Mountain (2005) by Ang Lee*  
Jiaying Wu, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Male homosexuality has been historically separated from the notion of traditional hegemonic masculinity, yet the film *Brokeback Mountain* (2005) casts its male love story in a fiercely masculine light. This paper intends to examine how two protagonists in the film (Ennis Del Mar and Jack Twist) have been individually and mutually constructing their masculine identities through rediscovering their inner selves and enlivening the dormant parts of their masculinity from a constructionist perspective. Three crucial elements contributing to such identity construction are investigated: nature, gender, and parenthood. Each element is explored based on its relevant text, subtext, intertextuality, and context; interwoven with the analysis of film techniques, cultural theory and literacy/film criticism. First, nature endows men with the power to dominate and control their environment and is employed heavily throughout this film to illustrate the character's desire to attain hegemonic masculinity. Secondly, the discussion of gender is developed on the binary of masculinity and femininity. The aspect of masculinity is explored in the framework of Judith Butler's gender performativity (1990) while the aspect of femininity is analyzed within the heterosexual context as a destructive power to masculinity. The third aspect looks into how characters internalize the influence of parenthood – centering on fatherhood – in the early construction of their masculine identities. All of these elements in turn shape the nature of the relationship between these men into one that is shaped by, and in turn redefines, the paradigms of dominant masculinity.

**32416 12:15-12:45 | Room: 319A (3F)**

*Watching Terrorism: Psychological Effects on Pakistani Youth*  
Mian Hanan, University of Lahore, Pakistan

This paper investigates the relationship between live terrorism coverage and psychological distress among Pakistani Youth. Moreover, the study also explores the meditational role of duration of media exposure in the relationship between live terrorism coverage, perceived stress, generalized anxiety and fear among youth. Correlational research design was employed in this research and the sample of 450 young adults was recruited using a convenience sampling technique. The findings from the correlation analysis highlighted that duration of exposure of the live terrorism news coverage is positively related with perceived stress and generalized anxiety while not related with level of fear among youths. The finding from the meditational analysis revealed indirect effect of live terrorism coverage to fear; which indicated that duration of exposure fully mediated the relationship between live terrorism coverage and fear as the direct effect of live terrorism coverage with fear is non-significant but through exposure that relationship is significant leading to the conclusion that media exposure level fully mediating that relationship.

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**Saturday Session II: 10:45-12:45**

**Room: 319B (3F)**

**Humanities – Religion & Spirituality**

**Session Chair: Arunwadi Leewananthawet**

**33108 10:45-11:15 | Room: 319B (3F)**

*Tibetan Prayer Wheels: Travels, Translations and Transformations*  
Trine Brox, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

The Tibetan prayer wheel – often associated with the six-syllable mantra Om Mani Padme Hum – is widespread across the Tibetan cultural sphere and has a history that reaches back several hundreds of years. It is not only an important object in visualization practices and mantra recitation for Tibetan Buddhists, but has also become a key marker of Tibetan identity. This paper discusses how the meaning and value of the prayer wheel is transformed when it is dealt with as a commodity, a gift, a ritual object, a symbol, a decoration, a souvenir and so forth. This is explored in two East-West encounters taking place in commercial settings, which at the same time constitute meeting places between religion and different kinds of economies. The formation of diverse life trajectories is unfolded in these two transformative spaces: one in which the prayer wheel enters a global commodity chain and travels from Asia to Europe; the other concerns its circulation in a Sino-Tibetan contact zone in urban China. A major point of this paper is to highlight the importance of knowledge: how the different kinds of knowledge, withheld knowledge, and lack of knowledge are essential for understanding the translations and transformations of the Tibetan prayer wheels value and meaning in these transformative spaces. Knowledge a key, the paper argues, when those who deal with the prayer wheel problematize the production of religious commodities and their consumption – in particular regarding authenticity, purity and profit.

# Saturday Session II

10:45-12:45 | Room: 319B (3F)

**33677 11:15-11:45 | Room: 319B (3F)**

*Migration of Spiritual Memes From East to West: Sustainable Communities as Facilitators of Social Change*

Marta Botta, University of the Sunshine Coast, Australia

The purpose of this study is to investigate the ontology and social impact of new spiritual memes, as a result of migration of ideas from East to West. Empirical research with visual research methods and socio-semiotics will provide analysis on a micro level, with focus on the Federation of Damanhur, Italy. This community is declared by Laszlo to be an outstanding model of a future society and a “laboratory for the future of mankind”. The case study illustrates the spatial dimension of the globalisation effects of the migration of ideas from East to West; notwithstanding that ideas facilitated by globalisation in the form of cultural imperialism are overwhelmingly flowing in the reverse direction. This trend, characteristic of our post-colonial, postmodern society, is already extensively investigated (Sassen, 2007; Appadurai, 1996), whereas East to West migration of ideas explored by the current study has not been a subject of scholarly discourse to equal measure. Additionally, migration of ideas at the macro level is analysed through Sorokin’s pendulum theory, to amalgamate the theoretical and empirical approaches of this study, and to provide a more comprehensive multiscalar analysis. The pendulum theory investigates the drivers of social change to illuminate the plausible evolutionary paths of the phenomena. The current study employs the epistemological framework of post-structuralism imbedded in the interdisciplinary methodology of futures studies/social foresight. The multiscalar approach of this study satisfies “the need to bridge micro and macro components empirically and methodologically” (D’Andrea, Ciolfi, & Gray, 2011, p. 157).

**33114 11:45-12:15 | Room: 319B (3F)**

*Opening Doors to Understanding Daoism, or a Note on the Concept of Ming*

Sara Elaine Neswald, Soochow University, Taiwan

In classical Chinese study of common Confucian classics, the word ming 命 is typically translated either as “destiny” or “command.” However, Daoist readings complicate that translation, layering meaning upon meaning until ming extends from concepts of command or destiny (arising in early texts) to ideas of corporeality, vitality, virtue, aggregations of qi, and the Buddhist aggregates (arising particularly in later Daoist texts). New usages do not necessarily replace earlier meanings; layers of meaning build and enhance the old. Consequent obstructions to understanding are compounded by the embedded nature of Daoist speech acts. Double- (triple-, even infinite-) entendre is a particular, intentional characteristic of Daoist language acts. To miss a layer of meaning is to miss the essential, for each layered meaning invoked is a meaning that artfully transforms argument and thesis. Because 命 becomes an essential element of Daoist focus, a profound grasp of this character and its embedded, socio-historical limits is essential to understanding. This integrated study of ming 命 allows readers to discover subtle ties through which body-command-destiny-vitality-virtue-life intersect, inform and enrich interpretation of text. This paper provides a summary of backgrounds and meanings of ming in various religious milieu over history, from the 6th century BCE to the 19th century CE. Employing Umberto Eco’s concept of a semiotic frame, historically and culturally imbedded suggestions are provided, allowing alternative interpretations both for readers and translators of Chinese when encountering this particular culturally rich and distinctive sign (concept-character), ming 命.

**33656 12:15-12:45 | Room: 319B (3F)**

*Believing and Be Living with Lim Ko Niao: How Living Tradition Breaks Through Borderless Ceremonies of Diverse Ethnicities in Pattani*

Arunwadi Leewananthawet, Assumption University, Thailand

This study aims to investigate the true meaning and actual role of annual ceremonies of the Lim Ko Niao Goddess that spiritually bind and connect people in Pattani community. There is a belief that the original shrine of Lim Ko Niao Goddess was set up in 1574 in the area which was the multicultural community of rooted Overseas Chinese and local Thai along with Persian, European, Indian merchants living together holding Buddhist and Islam. The story of Lim Ko Niao was also connected the unfinished Krue Se Mosque. While both the shrine and the mosque are placed as cultural sites. The annual ceremonies play a vital part to re-live and continue to strengthen up the communities. Since 1880, every year, on the 15th day of the third waxing moon, people in and around Pattani community will gather to celebrate and pay respect to the goddess. The 3-day ceremonies embrace a mix of ethnic and religious rituals and performances as the province is known for its diverse cultural blend of Thailand. This paper will examine how Lim Ko Niao Goddess annual ceremonies act as a cultural sacred symbol that not only to celebrate and nurture the true meaning of diverse community but to congregate and sustain the multi-cultural performances of Chinese Opera, Nora Dance attached to the Lim Ko Niao Chinese Shrine and Krue Se Mosque.

# Saturday Session III

13:45-15:15 | Room: 318A (3F)

**Saturday Session III: 13:45-15:15**  
**Room: 318A (3F)**  
**Economic Sustainability**  
**Session Chair: Xiaotian Tina Zhang**

**33296 13:45-14:15 | Room: 318A (3F)**

*DEA Environmental Assessment on US Industrial Sectors*

Yan Yuan, New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, USA

Toshiyuki Sueyoshi, New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, USA

A green image is recently an important component for corporate survivability in modern business. This study discusses a new use of DEA for environmental assessment by incorporating an analytical capability to handle zero and negative values. The proposed approach provides us with not only quantitative assessment on unified (operational and environmental) performance of firms but also information regarding how to invest for technology innovation for abating an amount of industrial pollution. This study incorporates the new analytical capability on an occurrence of zero and negative values and obtains the following empirical findings. First, as a long-term concern, the energy industry is not an attractive investment target because the industry is a very large process industry so that the green investment does not immediately increase the corporate value, as found in the other industrial sectors. Previous works can only deal with positive numbers, therefore, the unsuccessful companies are excluded. But this study pays attention to both successful companies with positive net incomes and unsuccessful companies with negative net incomes, so being within a short-term concern. This study finds that the energy firms may be not attractive in terms of a short-term horizon (i.e. net income) because governmental regulation on their operations and environment mitigations are stricter than the other industrial sectors. The energy sector needs a long-term horizon to attain a high level of corporate sustainability by investing technology innovation for pollution mitigation.

**33603 14:15-14:45 | Room: 318A (3F)**

*Influencing Factors and Processes Involved in the Commercialization of the Industry-University-Government Alliance Outcomes*

Youngjae Koh, Konan University, Japan

According to data from the Japan Science and Technology Agency (data from 2004 to 2014), the total number of Industry-University-Government Alliances during this period more than doubled. However, from the industry side, there are few analyses related to how companies have used outcomes for their business. Thus, an understanding of factors and organizational cooperation processes (internal & external) which stimulate to commercialize outcomes from Industry-University-Government Alliances is needed. From this background, the current study analyzed factors and organizational processes within companies that progressed commercialized alliance outcomes. To analyze factors and processes, the data for case studies were compiled for the Toshiba Corporation in Japan, which participated in Industry-University-Government Alliances for reducing green house effect gas (Name of alliance is Next Generation Energy and Social System Demonstration Project) in Yokohama, Japan. Toshiba was the project leader for the demonstration project and working group leader of six projects out of fifteen. From the analysis, this research found that the projects leader who has both technological knowledge and an understanding of the overall process of the six projects managed the outcomes of projects. Information about the six projects was shared among related projects inside the company. Additionally, there was a tendency for project teams which had already started to develop systems prior to a project to be more positive toward exploitative innovation than project teams who focus on exploratory innovation and just start to develop their system with the start of the project.

**34349 14:45-15:15 | Room: 318A (3F)**

*Computer Generated High Frequency Corporate Environmental Data: An Event Study with Predictive Power*

Xiaotian Tina Zhang, Saint Mary's College of California, USA

Greg Bala, Saint Mary's College of California, USA

James P. Hawley, Saint Mary's College of California, USA

Yung-Jae Lee, Saint Mary's College of California, USA

We use a unique data set generated by big data analytics (from web-based data mining) for three environmental areas (water, land, air) to test and confirm our hypothesis that in the case 'extreme events' (defined as those that are under/over  $\pm 2.58$  multiplied by the standard deviation) have a very high chance (at the 99% level) of predicting equity price movement within a window of -3/+10 days, respectively prior to and after the event. We interpret these findings to suggest that: 1-event studies using continuously generated data for ESG (environmental, social and governance) categories can have significant predictive power for extreme events; and 2-that such high correlations can be used to confirm the materiality of some ESG data. We place these findings and interpretations in the context of the debates about ESG and financial performance. Additionally we describe how such continuously generated automated data generation is done with a description of the methodology used for this event study with ESG data by TruValue Labs, San Francisco, California. We conclude with noting limitation of this initial study, and present specific areas for future research.

# Saturday Session III

13:45-15:15 | Room: 319A (3F)

**Saturday Session III: 13:45-15:15**

**Room: 319A (3F)**

**Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Sustainable Development**

**Session Chair: Somaya Taha Abouelfadl**

**34127 13:45-14:15 | Room: 319A (3F)**

*The Role of Stakeholder Collaboration in Sustainable Tourism Competitiveness*

Amira Fathimath, Assignment Consulting, New Zealand

The competitive environment that global tourism operates in presents exceptional challenges for which tourism destinations are compelled to seek solutions in order to survive and be sustainable. The success of destination competitiveness relies on the efforts of all the stakeholders that contribute to creating the total tourism experience. This makes their collaboration an essential part of sustainable tourism competitiveness (STC). STC is the ability of a destination to increase tourism yield through the growth of a profitable tourism industry that contributes to the welfare of residents while sustaining natural and cultural assets. Although a range of elements has been reported in existing literature as contributing to competitiveness, stakeholder collaboration as a component of tourism destination competitiveness has not been given much attention. This research contributes to filling the gap by focusing on stakeholder collaboration as an element of STC using the case of Auckland, New Zealand. In-depth semi-structured interviews were conducted with 41 stakeholders from the public and private sectors and non-governmental organisations to determine how collaboration is linked to tourism competitiveness. By providing evidence of how stakeholder collaboration enhances and contributes to STC, this research challenges existing theories and research that overlook or downplay stakeholder collaboration as a key element in contributing to STC. By identifying that collaboration is vital in all aspects of a successful tourism industry, and determining how it is connected to STC, this research has illustrated that collaboration and STC are interrelated and interdependent.

**34008 14:15-14:45 | Room: 319A (3F)**

*Study on Eco-Environment Crisis Coping with System of Russia under Sustainable Development Strategy Background*

Ying Mei Lin, China University of Petroleum, Beijing, China

Ecological crisis is the challenge commonly faced by mankind, and it is environment protection topic emphasized by countries across the world. Russia stresses on coping eco-crisis issue in its sustainable development strategy in recent years, and it formulated Environment Protection Law of Russia and Ecological Appraisal Law of Russia, forming a set of ecological systems, including ecological standard system, ecological registration system, ecological appraisal system, ecological supervision system, ecological compensation system, ecological insurance system and ecological audit system. Russia's ecological system design lays emphasis on functions and classifications, which can be summarized as administrative system, legal system and economic system. In addition, Russian's ecological systems mainly adhere to the basic principles of coerciveness, participation and incentiviveness. By virtue of analysis on Russian's basic ecological systems, this paper attempts to summarize the basic connotations, rules, functions and characteristics of its systems, reveal the inner link and rules among ecological systems, and explore its beneficial experience that can be referred to by other countries. Russian's ecological systems provide mechanism and system guarantee for effectively preventing ecological risks. Meanwhile, it must be admitted that Russian's ecological systems have weak spots, mainly representing in management level overlapping, resulting in relatively low efficiency. These deficiencies deserve our attention and further research.

**32565 14:45-15:15 | Room: 319A (3F)**

*Urban Visualization as a Tool to Sustainable Tourism*

Somaya Taha Abouelfadl, Al-Isra University, Jordan

Urban visualization helps virtual tourism, culture, architectural and historical education, generates international data banks, and represents a great fortune for sustainable tourism. As-Salt is one of the most Jordanian consolidated and oldest urban settlements. The old city center maintains a very local original character. This work simulates a part of it using urban visualization. Satellite images, maps, site drawings with real dimensions, 3D Model of terrain, street scenery, building façades and heights, highly detailed videos and pictures have been needed. Work started with goal definition, data collection, contacting city municipality. A field trip has been arranged. Students' groups under supervision of Isra University undertook simulation to develop a model of Al-hammam Street, which is a very famous old street there. Computer applications have been used to visualize the chosen site. Problems faced the work, such as difficulties of accurate data collection, distorted picture images due to narrow Street, panorama picturing couldn't be taken. Pictures and videos have been handled with computer applications to overcome these problems. Historic pictures have been used to develop detailed drawings. 3D modeling for site contour and building blocks has been developed. 2D façades for street parts of façades have been developed then transforming them 3 D façades. The 3D façades have been applied on 3D modeling of the site. More façade details have been added to give realistic look. Some old buildings have been simulated in detail. Rendered shots and videos of site have been generated & experience description.

# Saturday Session III

13:45-14:45 | Room: 319B (3F)

**Saturday Session III: 13:45-15:15**

**Room: 319B (3F)**

**Humanities – Sexuality, Gender, Families**

**Session Chair: Porranee Singpliam**

**32796 13:45-14:15 | Room: 319B (3F)**

*A Racing Woman in the Literary Discourse: Violette Morris's Body and Sexuality in Lovers at the Chameleon Club, Paris, 1932*

Yoriko Ishida, Oshima College, Japan

Once the automobile was invented, it was only natural that auto racing would soon come into fashion, and there is no denying that since early times the racing world has been regarded as a male domain. But recent studies have shown that there has been female drivers whose talents and skills are so excellent. Especially, Violette Morris, a female racing driver, should not be omitted in a gender study for racing women. She was born in France in 1893, and became an bisexual excellent athlete, not only winning two gold and one silver medals at the Women's World Games in 1921-1922 but also displaying her talents in the racing field as a female driver. In 1936 she worked with the Gestapo during World War II, and was killed in 1944 in a Resistance-led ambush as a traitor to the French state. It could be said that she should be regarded as a peculiar woman for her gender and sexuality. Morris appeared as a protagonist in *Lovers at the Chameleon Club, Paris, 1932*, a biographical novel written by Francine Prose. This paper analyzes her gender, sexuality, and identity as a female racing driver expressed in this work, especially, focusing on the representation of her body, and examines the gender consciousness in the racing field around the early 20th century in Europe.

**33526 14:15-14:45 | Room: 319B (3F)**

*Women in the 70s Thailand: Role Reversals in Suratnari*

Porranee Singpliam, Waseda University, Japan

The interaction between the East and the West reveals the multifaceted characters regarding the functions of the Western influence. In this ongoing research, I set out to examine the inexorable presence of the West – the Others – in the utopian Thai novel *Suratnari*, written in the seventies. There are several themes that resurface which are: the conceptualization of Thainess; reversed gender roles or “gendered subjectivity” (Dissanayake 283); and the discursive space where the Western influence is maneuvered by men and women in the novel. In this imagined country, Surat, women are empowered so much so that there is a male assembly and not vice versa. Western ideologies that permeate the socialization structure in this novel, I argue, resonate the social reality of the Thai society in the particular period of the 1970s. Women in Surat are intertwined with the discourse of nationalism. Particularly I will discuss how the ideal femininity is assigned (Haritaworn 2012). Suratian women engage with the function of the colonial power collaboratively. “To talk of authentic Asian cultural texts and their circumambient cultural discourses, untouched and untraversed by Western influences” (Dissanayake 282) would not be practical as *Suratnari* reveals, the Thai discourse's complexity on gender, sexuality, and identity. The multifarious cultural interactions between the Thais and the West disclose the inevitable presence of the West resulting in the Suratian tradition to become hybridized and synthetic. “The strategy of hybridising, supplementing, abbreviating, and amalgamating” (Harrison 14) questions the essentialist notion of what gender, sexuality, and identity should be.

## Partner Presentation

13:45-14:15 | Room: 318B (3F)

**32439 13:45-14:15 | Room: 318B (3F)**

*Pushing European Boundaries Towards East and West: Gulliver in Japan and America*

Ljiljana Markovic, Faculty of Philology, University of Belgrade, Serbia

Biljana Djoric Francuski, Faculty of Philology, University of Belgrade, Serbia

Worldwide, in the East as well as in the West, one character has become a part of everybody's childhood, regardless of ethnicity, national or cultural belongings, age and status. The fame of Lemuel Gulliver has survived from early eighteenth century until today, outlasting many other fictitious protagonists in world literature, making Jonathan Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* a real classic. At the mention of Gulliver's name, it is immediately and inseparably associated in everyone's mind with his travels to Lilliput, an imaginary land. However, two out of four travels are destined to landscapes that are not at all imagined or imaginary. This is a lesser known fact, same as certain details concerning the life of Gulliver's creator, above all that Swift was born in Dublin, though of English origin, and even ordained in the Church of Ireland. This factor is very significant, since being the Other in his own life certainly helped Swift supply such extreme examples of the Other in his magnificent work. The meaning of otherness in *Gulliver's Travels* does not refer only to the size of people he encounters, but also to the fact that they belong to other races and ethnicities. It is the purpose of this paper to shed light on otherness in environments at the opposite ends from Europe: Japan in the farthest East and America in the farthest West, in order to prove that this absolute openness to the Other has greatly contributed to Swift's supreme value that persists to this very day.

# Spotlight Presentation

14:15-14:45 | Room: 318B (3F)

**34753 14:15-14:45 Spotlight Presentation | Room: 318B (3F)**

*"It is Happening Again": Re-imagining in Mark Frost's The Secret History of Twin Peaks*

Richard Donovan, Kansai University, Japan

In the early 1990s, film director David Lynch and screenwriter and novelist Mark Frost collaborated on the groundbreaking television series *Twin Peaks*. Though it only ran for two seasons and a feature film, *Twin Peaks* has become a cult classic, even credited with ushering in the "golden age" of multilayered, longform audiovisual narrative that currently plays out in many drama series on the small screen. Its fanbase is responsible for the upcoming 2017 revival of the TV series, but in the interim, Mark Frost has written a book entitled *The Secret History of Twin Peaks*, both to (re)contextualise the series' prior manifestations and to prepare for its return. This paper explores the almost unprecedented intertextuality and intermediality of Frost's printed text and the corresponding audiobook version, delineating the space that these works occupy in the *Twin Peaks* universe and their possible implications both for the upcoming TV series and for the boundaries of narrative fiction itself.

# Closing Session

15:30-16:00 | Room: 318A (3F)

Closing remarks from Joseph Haldane, President & CEO, The International Academic Forum (IAFOR) and members of the conference Organising Committee.



# Virtual Presentations

# Virtual Presentations

[www.vimeo.com/iafor](http://www.vimeo.com/iafor)

33286

*A Comparative Analysis of Environmental and Economic Costs of PV Solar Imports and Manufacturing: China vs. Ontario, Canada*

Philip Walsh, Ryerson University, Canada

Elizabeth Nguyen, Ryerson University, Canada

Solar energy is one of the most suitable renewable sustainable energy options with the opportunity to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The use of photovoltaic (PV) technology is carbon neutral; however, the manufacturing of panels produces measurable carbon emissions. Recently, Canadian solar panel companies filed a complaint with the Canadian government claiming subsidized PV modules from China were being dumped into Canada and were threatening the domestic industry. In response, import duties were applied to imported Chinese solar equipment. Aside from the trade issues, this study seeks to examine if there is merit in addressing any carbon emission costs to importing from China as compared to manufacturing PV solar modules in Ontario. Using the CS6X-P PV module as a case study, a life cycle assessment (LCA) was performed to evaluate environmental impacts from manufacturing. Two supply chain scenarios were compared to develop environmental and economic costs for PV modules. The carbon emission difference between the current supply chain involving imports of Chinese PV modules into Ontario, Canada and a hypothetical Ontario-based supply chain was calculated to determine a comparative carbon cost. LCA results for the CS6X-P show that when environmental impacts are translated into an economic cost, it is not significant enough to encourage a change in the current supply chain for Ontario-based manufacturing. This study challenges current policies of pricing carbon in Canada.

33911

*Oil Producers, Refiners and Renewable Energy Consumers: Correlation to the Wealth, Competitiveness, Peace and Happiness of Populations*

Ahmed Hafez, The American University in Cairo, Egypt

Alaa-Eldin Adris, The American University in Cairo, Egypt

A popular perception suggests that nations with abundant natural resources will ultimately demonstrate stronger economic performance. Studies investigating this perception, however, showed conflicting results. Fossil energy resources abundance (oil), processing capacity of energy resources (oil refining) and use of renewable energy technology from forty five countries, were correlated with four socio-economic indicators. The indicators included the gross national income (GNI) per capita, the global competitiveness index (GCI), the happiness index and the peace index. We demonstrated weak correlations between the crude oil production per capita and GNI per capita ( $r=0.392$ ,  $p=0.01$ ) but no correlations were observed between crude oil production and the other indicators. A strong positive correlation was detected between the amount of refined products per capita and GNI per capita ( $r=+0.875$ ,  $p<.0001$ ), GCI ( $r=0.602$ ,  $p<0.0001$ ) and happiness index ( $r=0.612$ ,  $p<0.0001$ ). Strong positive correlations existed between the renewable energy consumption per capita and each of the GNI per capita ( $r=0.681$ ,  $p<0.0001$ ), happiness index ( $r=0.611$ ,  $p<0.0001$ ) and peace index ( $r=0.709$ ,  $p<0.001$ ). The abundance of oil reserves does not make nations wealthier or happier. Processing of fossil fuels correlate strongly to the wealth and happiness of nations. The utilization of renewable energy technologies is associated with improved economic and social performance.

34141

*Policy Networks of Central-Local Government Relations in the UK and Japan and Linkage of International Relations in the EU*

Yoshihiro Nagata, Nagoya University, Japan

Policy networks and linkage are tightly connected concepts in the politics. The policy networks defined by Rhodes are set of formal institutional and informal linkages between governmental and other actors. The policy networks are important elements in the power-dependence theory about intergovernmental relations in the UK. This paper mainly investigates comparison between policy networks in the UK and different policy networks in Japan. Organization of this paper is composed of three parts. First, surveyed are existing policy networks with power-dependence and differentiated polity characterized by linkage and bargaining among the central government, national community of local government, single function policy communities and the local authority in the UK. This paper also surveys policy networks in Japan characterized by functional interests, vertical interdependence and compartmentalized horizontal structure under the administrative control of the bureaucracy. Second, I study condition of the equilibrium between central-local governmental relations by analyzing bargaining of the rate support grant policy by which central government attempted to reduce amount of the rate imposed by the local authorities in the Thatcher Administration. I also explore condition of the equilibrium of the administrative and financial reforms by which central government attempted privatization of the Japan Post and national universities in the Koizumi Administration. Through this analysis I withdraw result about comparison of policy networks in the UK and Japan. Finally, I investigate linkage of international relations in the EU. I discuss condition of the equilibrium of the EU agenda in the interdependence of the EU and its Member States.

# Virtual Presentations

[www.vimeo.com/iafor](http://www.vimeo.com/iafor)

32496

## *When Fraud Wears Religious Cassocks*

Wei-Hsin Chang, School of Law, Henan University of Science & Technology, China

According to the US court papers, Taipei Smartphone maker HTC Corp's founder, Cher Wang, was defrauded out of US\$7.4 million by a church elder couple. The US Attorney's Office, Northern District of California, said Jonathan Chang, aged 60, and his wife, Grace Lee Chang, aged 57, were the defendants. Plaintiff, Wang and her husband, Chen Wen-chi, are devout Christians and that they founded the "Faith Hope Love Foundation" to support Christian organizations around the world. Defendants, Jonathan Chang and his wife served as church elders between 2002 and 2011 and were in charge of the church's finances, allegedly remitted the money given by Wang, to the organization they set up, instead of the church. In other words, defendants did not inform the church about the donation and diverted the money into their personal account. Similar cases, such as *United States v. Bakker* (1991), the well-known televangelist, James O. Bakker, was convicted of fraud and conspiracy. In addition to monetary fraud, worst cases even involved in sexual abuse, murder by the excuse of transforming bad luck. When religion is used as a deceptive tool, for example, the Taiwanese Sung incident and the Sun Ming Gong, etc, the so-called freedom of belief have been facing atheists' reprimands. Is it correct that we should have the government moderately intervene in a religious organ's management and further review its operations so as to protect the safety of people's beliefs?

34314

## *Indian Sandalwood Fragrance Culture From East to West*

Harendrakumar Dave, Edith Cowan University, Australia

The present study explores the cultural and techno sphere of Indian Sandalwood that has been affecting the increase of the research and development of Indian sandalwood plantation. The method used is the literature survey of standard journals, reports of the government and the corporate industries. Historically, Sandalwood's natural forest is of great importance and deeply rooted in Indian, Japanese and Chinese culture. Significantly the South Asian Continent whom believe in Hinduism, Buddhism and Taoism deeply revere sandalwood as sacred for their rituals and medicinal values. Due to its royal status and expensive qualities, it was strictly monopolized by the Indian rulers in India. However due to the imbalance in the demand and supply chain, illegal deforestation for Sandalwood became a practice for many decades. As times changed, the government changed the law that anybody can plant the Indian Sandalwood in India. As the Sandalwood trade increased, it established itself in a unique market position for the perfume trade for the West. It prides itself as being the 2nd most expensive wood in the world. Literature survey indicates that in the West, research and development has increased significantly in Sandalwood essential oil Analytical Chemistry, Extraction and Silvi culture plantation. A progressive step for the Indian Sandalwood industry is the symposiums and conferences held to exchange ideas, local experiences and research findings – this has built a practical bridge between the East and West for benefit of its commercial use. The study concludes that the Indian Sandalwood status is shifting towards being a sustainable species.

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# 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...



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

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

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

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





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

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

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





**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 (Global2016).

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

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





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

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

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





**Top left & right:** Before and after impact. Sensei Hiroshi Nishioka, 5th Degree Black Belt Master Instructor of Osaka's Nishioka Dojo, practices Tameshiwari ice breaking during the Plenary Session at The Asian Conference on Education (ACE2015) in Kobe, Japan. The Chito-Ryu Karate demonstration gave an exemplary illustration of the conference theme: "Power".

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

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

**Below right:** As Keynote Speaker at The Asian Conference on Aging & Gerontology (AGen2016), Professor Hiroshi Ishida discusses social survey data sets and data-archiving activities in Japan and introduces the Social Science Japan Data Archive (SSJDA).



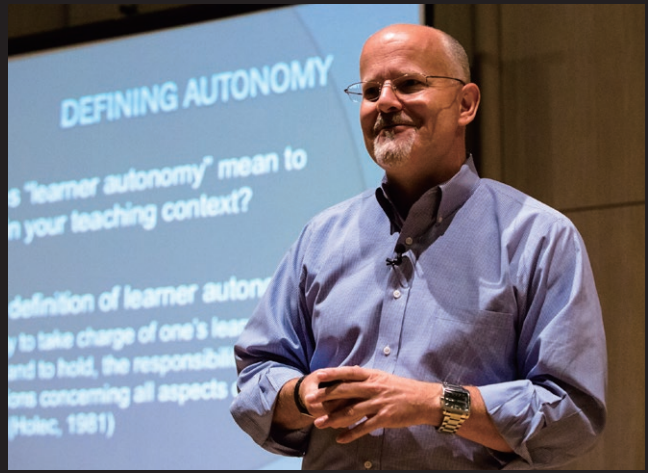


**Below left:** John Nguyet Erni, Chair Professor in Humanities and Head of the Department of Humanities & Creative Writing at Hong Kong Baptist University, poses questions about new sovereignty, human rights and humanitarian discourse in a Keynote Presentation at The Asian Conference on Asian Studies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

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

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

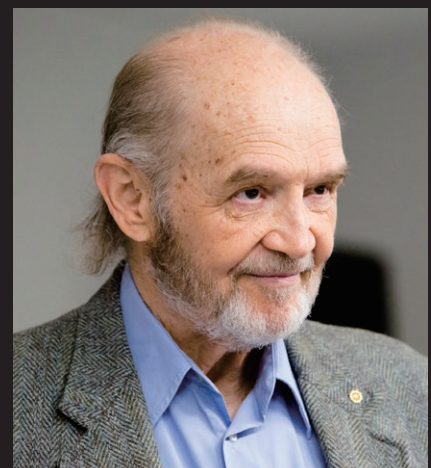
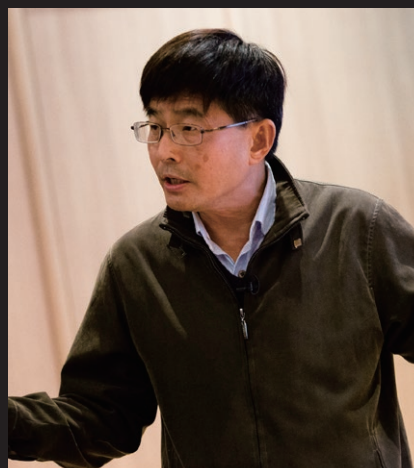




**Top left:** As a Keynote Speaker, Professor Stephen Ryan of Japan's Waseda University, lectures on "Diverging approaches and converging goals" at The Asian Conference on Language Learning (ACLL2016). **Top right:** In his Featured Presentation at the same conference, Richmond Stroupe of Soka University in Tokyo, Japan, discusses enhancing learner autonomy in Japan through teachers' professional development.

**Above left:** Professor Myles Chilton, a member of the Department of English Language and Literature at Japan's Nihon University and ACAH2016 Plenary Speaker, explores justice and literature in the classroom by investigating the claim that teaching literature means teaching social justice. **Above centre:** During the annual haiku workshop at The Asian Conference on Literature, Librarianship & Archival Science (LibrAsia2016), Hana Fujimoto of the Haiku International Association, Japan, gives a background and history to haiku and invites participants to write their own poems. **Above right:** Also at the LibrAsia2016 haiku workshop, Emiko Miyashita, a prominent haiku poet who is also a councillor for the Haiku International Association, reads world-famous haiku.

**Bottom left:** Lowell Sheppard, ACEID2016 Featured Speaker and Asia Pacific Director at HOPE International Development Agency, Japan, presents on the connection between education and social justice at The Asian Conference on Education & International Development (ACEID2016). **Bottom centre:** The National University of Singapore's Tan Tarn How delivers a Featured Presentation entitled "Educational Rankings: Towards an Index of Flourishing Education" at The Asian Conference on Ethics, Religion and Philosophy (ACERP2016). **Bottom right:** Also at ACERP2016, Dr Brian A. Victoria of the Oxford Centre for Buddhist Studies explores the nature of the relationship between religion and war in today's newspapers in his role as Conference Chair and Featured Speaker.



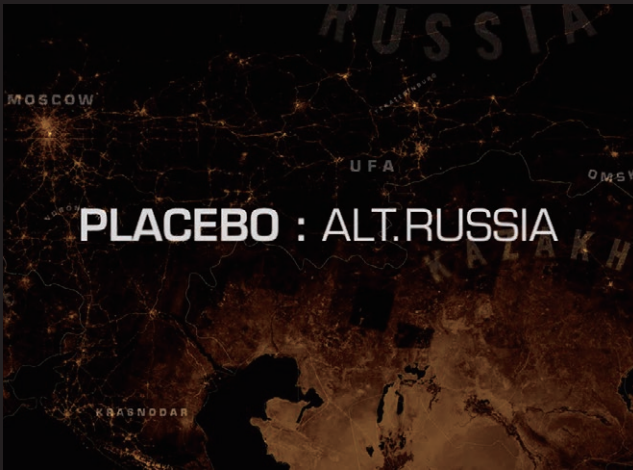


**Top left:** Professor Frank S. Ravitch, Conference Chair and Keynote Speaker at The Asian Conference on Ethics, Religion and Philosophy (ACERP2016), gives an insightful presentation entitled “Freedom’s Edge: Religious Freedom, Sexual Freedom, and the Future of Justice in America”. **Top right:** In a Keynote Presentation at the same conference, the Director of TELL Lifeline, Vickie Skorji, questions how a crisis hotline providing services in a minority language can provide support, generate funding and maintain volunteer numbers.

**Above left:** Dr Christine Coombe, Keynote Speaker at The IAFOR International Conference on Education – Dubai (IICEDubai2016), talks about professionalizing English language teaching. **Above centre:** In his talk on translation as culture, Professor Said M. Faiq of the American University of Sharjah, UAE, demonstrates the need for an interface of translation, cultural and discourse studies at The IAFOR International Conference on Language Learning – Dubai (IICLLDubai2016). **Above right:** At The IAFOR International Conference on Education – Dubai (IICEDubai2016), Professor Fadi Aloul, also of the American University of Sharjah, examines the latest cyber threats against human users in his Featured Presentation.

**Bottom left:** Speaking on the subject of emerging technology, the University of Hawai’i at Manoa’s Professor Curtis Ho, Keynote Speaker at The IAFOR International Conference on Education 2016 – Hawaii (IICEHawaii2016), explores how students use multiple tools for both formal and informal learning. **Bottom centre:** Also at IICEHawaii2016, Professor Chung-Ying Cheng, a philosopher-scholar of Chinese and comparative philosophy, argues in his Keynote Presentation that reality can be seen as creativity and thus as a source for humanity to be creative. **Bottom right:** Dr Paul Lowe of University of the Arts London, UK, gives a Keynote Presentation on creating a collaborative learning community for mid-career postgraduates at The IAFOR International Conference on Technology in the Classroom – Hawaii (IICTCHawaii2016).





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

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

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





**Above:** IAFOR places great value on the local community and aims to ensure our delegates can experience Japan's culture through a packed and exciting programme of events. IAFOR conferences offer delegates a diverse, informative and thought-provoking range of activities and experiences, such as taiko drumming by leading Japanese group Batiholic and the award-winning Osaka-based Akutagawa Senior High School Drum Club. These traditional Japanese musical performances are a cultural highlight for the conference attendees, and the powerful and complex rhythms never fail to delight the appreciative audience.

**Below left:** An image from the series *Life After Injury* by Ukrainian photojournalist Alexey Furman, Grand Prize Winner of the 2016 IAFOR Documentary Photography Award. "With this project I would like to raise awareness on a growing number of war veterans in Ukraine." Winners were announced at The European Conference on Media, Communication & Film (EuroMedia2016) in Brighton, England. The award's theme corresponds to the theme of the conference, which in 2016 was "justice".

**Below right:** Traditional Awa Odori dance performance at ACAH/Librasia2016 in Kobe, Japan. The International Academic Forum is proud to be based in Japan, and we organise a number of events throughout the year that showcase the best of Japanese culture, ranging from the raw power of the taiko drums to the understated beauty of the tea ceremony, from martial arts demonstrations by world class masters to hands-on calligraphy workshops by university clubs and haiku workshops by leading poets.



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# Upcoming Events

[www.iafor.org/conferences](http://www.iafor.org/conferences)

## Dubai, UAE 2017

### **February 26-28, 2017**

The IAFOR International Conference on Education – Dubai 2017

The IAFOR International Conference on Language Learning – Dubai 2017

The IAFOR International Conference on Arts & Humanities – Dubai 2017

The IAFOR International Conference on the Social Sciences – Dubai 2017

## Kobe, Japan 2017

### **March 22-25, 2017**

The Asian Conference on Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences 2017

The Asian Conference on Ethics, Religion & Philosophy 2017

### **March 26-29, 2017**

The Asian Conference on Education & International Development 2017

### **March 30-April 2, 2017**

The Asian Conference on Arts & Humanities 2017

The Asian Conference on Literature 2017

### **June 1-4, 2017**

The Asian Conference on Cultural Studies 2017

The Asian Conference on Asian Studies 2017

The IAFOR International Conference on Japan & Japan Studies 2017

### **June 8-11, 2017**

The Asian Conference on the Social Sciences 2017

The Asian Conference Sustainability, Energy & the Environment 2017

The Asian Conference on Aging & Gerontology 2017

### **October 19-22, 2017**

The Asian Conference on Education 2017

The Asian Conference on Society, Education & Technology 2017

The Asian Undergraduate Research Symposium 2017

### **October 27-29, 2017**

The Asian Conference on Media & Mass Communication 2017

The Asian Conference on Film & Documentary 2017

# Upcoming Events

[www.iafor.org/conferences](http://www.iafor.org/conferences)

## Brighton, UK 2017

### **June 30-July 2, 2017**

The European Conference on Education 2017

The European Conference on Language Learning 2017

### **July 4-5, 2017**

The European Conference on Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences 2017

The European Conference on Ethics, Religion & Philosophy 2017

### **July 7-9, 2017**

The European Conference on the Social Sciences 2017

The European Conference on Sustainability, Energy & the Environment 2017

### **July 11-12, 2017**

The European Conference on Arts & Humanities 2017

The European Conference on Media, Communication & Film 2017

## Barcelona, Spain 2017

### **July 14-16, 2017**

The IAFOR International Conference on the City 2017

The IAFOR International Conference on Global Studies 2017

## About IAFOR Conferences

The International Academic Forum welcomes academics from all over the world to our interdisciplinary conferences held in Asia, Europe, North America and the Middle East. Our events provide a unique international, intercultural and interdisciplinary environment in which to hear the latest world-class research and network with leading academics, professionals and practitioners.

By facilitating dialogue between the world's academics and thought leaders, IAFOR has become a pioneer in providing the research avenues and visionary development solutions that are necessary in our rapidly emerging globalised world. We welcome you to engage in this expanding global academic community of individuals and network of institutions, and look forward to seeing you again at one of our future events.

