ACP/ACERP2019
& VALUE VALUES

PROGRAMME & ABSTRACT BOOK

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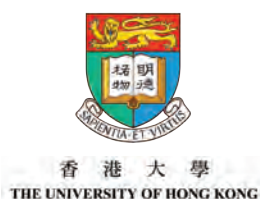
THINK TOKYO

TOKYO

MARCH 21–23, 2019 | TOKYO, JAPAN

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IAFOR has entered into a number of strategic partnerships with universities across the world to form the IAFOR Global Partnership Programme. These academic partnerships support and nurture IAFOR's goals of educational cooperation without borders, connecting the organisation with institutions that have an international and internationalising profile, and a commitment to interdisciplinary research.

The IAFOR Global Partnership Programme provides mutual recognition and scope for Global Partner institutions and organisations to showcase their research strengths, as well as engage in the development of projects and programmes with IAFOR.

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Conference Theme: "Value and Values"

The conference theme, "Value and Values", refers to two of the fundamental questions of human enquiry – why and how we do what we do. Focusing on them takes us back to the basics of academic enquiry. The focus on the Value of our area of study invokes questions of why our field is important for us, for society, for humanity; asking us to consider why we research, teach, and engage with other research and researchers in our area; and what the benefit of our work might be, to ourselves, to society, to the world.

Focusing on values, on the other hand, addresses our deeply held beliefs and integrity, and suggests our intentions, how we approach our work, and demands that the process of our enquiry be as important as the product. Our core values may be universal, but are coloured by our social, cultural, religious, political and personal contexts.

How can the study of psychology and the behavioral sciences, as well as those of ethics, religion and philosophy, inform each other, inform other fields, and inform our lives, from the way we lead our individual lives, to the ways in which governments engage with their citizens, and with those from other countries and regions?

In a world which is seeing a rise in authoritarianism, nationalism, and populism, this conference asks us to consider "Value and Values", inviting scholars from around the world to come together and engage in challenging, rigorous debate across the lines and borders of religion, creed and nation.

"Think Tokyo '19"

"Think Tokyo '19" is the umbrella name under which IAFOR is holding its concurrent Asian Conferences on Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences (ACP), and Ethics, Religion & Philosophy (ACERP). This naming reflects our move from Osaka and Kobe to the capital city of Tokyo, and also underlines IAFOR's mission to promote interdisciplinarity. Since 2011, this extraordinary event has encouraged us, working in and across different academic fields, and from different cultural, religious and national backgrounds, to come together to reflect on how we reason, believe, and behave, as individuals, communities and societies, and on the act, art, science, and imperative of thinking.

This conference is organised by IAFOR in association with the IAFOR Research Centre at the Osaka School of International Public Policy (OSIPP) in Osaka University, Japan.

Letter of Welcome

Dear Colleagues,

Welcome to the ninth Asian Conferences on Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences, and Ethics, Religion & Philosophy, dubbed "Think Tokyo", as we are this year in the world's greatest metropolis at a conference that looks at the whys and wherefores surrounding the ways in which we believe, reason, think, behave and act, and this year's theme of "Value and Values".

For the past ten years, IAFOR has brought people and ideas together in a variety of events and platforms to promote and celebrate interdisciplinary study, and underline its importance. In the past twelve months, we have engaged in many cross-sectoral projects, including those with universities (with UCL, University of Belgrade and Moscow State University), think tanks (The East-West Center), as well as projects with the United Nations in New York, and with the Japanese government through the Prime Minister's office.

Through the IAFOR Research Centre at the Osaka School of International Public Policy at Osaka University, we have engaged in a number of interdisciplinary initiatives we believe will have an important impact on domestic and international public policy conversations.

One key area of study focuses on the concept of "value" and discussions relating to what it is, and such questions as to how it can be achieved, quantified, and measured. Last year, IAFOR organised a Global Innovation & Value Summit (GIVS2018) with leaders in business, government and academia, including the former Education Minister, Yoshimasa Hayashi, and with the support of JWT and *The Wall Street Journal*. In many of the discussions around the preparation for the event, there was constant reference to both "value" and "values", and the intersection and interplay between the two. It became clear that this discussion would be extremely fertile in the context of this long-running ACP/ACERP event, and here we are. Hayashi talked of the challenge of education in the context of unknown and uncertain futures, of his unshakeable belief in the value created by lifelong education to both the individuals and society, as well as the necessity of focusing on the cultivation and nurturing of values that are necessary in an era of increasing automation. Discussions of value and values are, however, loaded and sensitive subjects, and raise many questions, some of which may be challenging and uncomfortable, especially when they relate to us, as individuals.

I anticipate many stimulating discussions, and also to seeing, as I always do at IAFOR conferences, some unexpected and exciting new research partnerships and synergies. I am excited to reconnect with old friends, as well as to making new ones, and to three days of challenging discussions across disciplinary borders.

I hope you bring value to, and get value from, this amazing group of people from different backgrounds, cultures and disciplines.

I look forward to meeting you all.

Dr Joseph Haldane
Chairman and CEO, IAFOR

Organising Committee

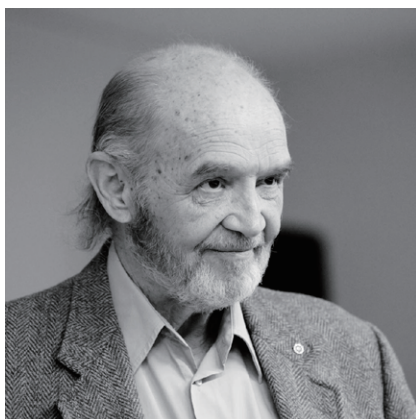**George D. Chryssides**
The University of Birmingham, UK

Joseph Haldane
The International Academic Forum (IAFOR)

Monty P. Satiadarma
Tarumanagara University, Indonesia

Dexter Da Silva
Keisen University, Japan

Brian Victoria
Oxford Centre for Buddhist Studies, UK

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

Conference Guide

March 21, 2019
Thursday at a Glance

09:00-09:45	Conference Registration & Morning Coffee | Orion Hall Foyer (5F)
09:45-09:55	**Announcements & Welcome Address | Orion Hall (5F)**
09:55-10:05	**Recognition of IAFOR Scholarship Winners | Orion Hall (5F)**
10:05-10:20	**Special Address | Orion Hall (5F)** His Excellency Dr Toshiya Hoshino, Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations
10:20-11:05	**Keynote Presentation | Orion Hall (5F)** *Why Do You Study? Complex Answers to a Simple Question* Mimi Bong, Korea University, South Korea
11:05-11:20	Coffee Break | Orion Hall (5F)
11:20-12:05	**Keynote Presentation | Orion Hall (5F)** *The Next 50 Years* Nicholas Benes, The Board Director Training Institute of Japan, Japan
12:05-12:50	**Keynote Presentation | Orion Hall (5F)** *Are Religious Values Paramount?* George D. Chryssides, University of Birmingham, UK
12:50-13:00	Conference Photograph | Orion Hall (5F)
13:00-14:00	Lunch Break | Orion Hall (5F)

March 21, 2019
Thursday at a Glance

14:00-14:15 **IAFOR Documentary Photography Award | Orion Hall (5F)**

14:15-15:00 **Keynote Presentation | Orion Hall (5F)**
The Psycho-Social Characteristics of Child Abusing Parents and Families
Satoru Nishizawa, Yamanashi Prefectural University, Japan

15:00-15:45 **Plenary Panel | Orion Hall (5F)**
"The Value of Internationalising Psychology"
or "The Value of Indigenous Psychologies"
Meera Chakravorty, Jain University, India
Dexter Da Silva, Keisen University, Japan (Moderator)
Satoru Nishizawa, Yamanashi Prefectural University, Japan
Monty P. Satiadarma, Tarumanagara University, Indonesia

15:45-16:00 Coffee Break | Orion Hall (5F)

16:00-16:45 **Featured Presentation | Orion Hall (5F)**
Is Religious Tolerance Always Desirable?: The Case of Shinto and Buddhism
Brian Victoria, Oxford Centre for Buddhist Studies, UK

16:45-17:30 **Keynote Presentation | Orion Hall (5F)**
The Religious and Ethical Void of Trumpism & the Oddity of
Trump Support Among Some Evangelical Christians
Frank S. Ravitch, Michigan State University College of Law, USA

17:30-19:00 **Conference Poster Session & Welcome Reception | Orion Hall (5F)**

March 22, 2019
Friday at a Glance

09:00-09:20	Coffee and Tea
09:20-11:00	**Parallel Session I**
11:00-11:15	Coffee Break
11:15-12:30	**Parallel Session II**
12:30-13:30	Lunch Break	Room 702 Foyer (7F)
13:30-14:45	**Parallel Session III**
14:45-15:00	Coffee Break
15:00-15:50	**Parallel Session IV**
15:50-16:00	Coffee Break
16:00-16:45	**Keynote Presentation	Room 701 (7F)**
	The Value of High-stakes Exams: Do Teachers Help or Hinder?
	David Putwain, Liverpool John Moores University, UK
18:00-20:00	**Official Conference Dinner (optional extra)**

March 23, 2019
Saturday at a Glance

09:00-09:20	Coffee and Tea
09:20-11:00	**Parallel Session I**
11:00-11:15	Coffee Break
11:15-12:30	**Parallel Session II**
12:30-13:30	Lunch Break | Room 702 Foyer (7F)
13:30-14:45	**Parallel Session III**
14:45-15:00	Coffee Break
15:00-16:15	**Parallel Session IV**
16:15-16:30	**Closing Session | Room 703 (7F)**

Thursday Schedule | March 21, 2019

Orion Hall (5F)

Time	Session
09:00-09:45	Conference Registration & Morning Coffee
09:45-13:00	Plenary Session
13:00-14:00	Lunch
14:00-17:30	Plenary Session
17:30-19:00	Conference Poster Session & Welcome Reception

Friday Schedule | March 22, 2019

Time	Room 701 (7F)	Room 703 (7F)	Room 704 (7F)	Room 705 (7F)	Room 707 (7F)
09:20-11:00	Psychology & Education	Qualitative/Quantitative Research in any other area of Psychology	Philosophy – Philosophy & Culture	Ethics – Ethics & Globalisation	Ethics – Ethics, Law & Justice
11:00-11:15	Break				
11:15-12:30	General Psychology	General Psychology	Philosophy – Philosophy & Culture	Ethics	Religion – Religion & Education
12:30-13:30	Lunch				
13:30-14:45	Mental Health	Qualitative/Quantitative Research in any other area of Psychology	Religion	Ethics – Medical Ethics	Ethics – Comparative Ethics
14:45-15:00	Break				
15:00-15:50	Industrial Organisation & Organisation Theory	Psychology & Education	Business & Management Ethics	Ethics	Ethics
16:00-16:45	Keynote Presentation				
18:00-20:00	Conference Dinner				

Saturday Schedule | March 23, 2019

	Room 703 (7F)	Room 704 (7F)	Room 705 (7F)	Room 707 (7F)	Room 708 (7F)
09:20-11:00	General Psychology	Qualitative/Quantitative Research in any other area of Psychology	Religion – Comparative Religion	Philosophy – Philosophy & Religion	Psychology & Education 10:00-11:00 (workshop)
11:00-11:15	Break				
11:15-12:30	Linguistics/Language & Psychology/Behavioral Science	Mental Health	Philosophy – Philosophy & Religion	Values	General Psychology
12:30-13:30	Lunch				
13:30-14:45	Mental Health	Industrial Organisation & Organisation Theory	Religion – Comparative Religion	Ethics – Ethics in Education	Psychology & Education 13:30-14:30 (workshop)
14:45-15:00	Break				
15:00-16:15	Qualitative/Quantitative Research in any other area of Psychology	Mental Health	Ethics – Ethics & Globalisation 15:00-16:00 (workshop)	Ethics – Ethics & Science	Mental Health 15:00-16:00 (workshop)
16:15-16:30	Closing Session			–	

Lunch & Dinner

Lunch on Thursday, Friday and Saturday is included in the conference registration fee. Lunch is by pre-reservation only and is available at the below times. If you ordered lunch, you can come to the registration desk and collect your lunch box.

Lunch Times

Thursday, March 21	13:00-14:00
Friday, March 22	12:30-13:30
Saturday, March 23	12:30-13:30

Conference Dinner

The Conference Dinner is a ticketed optional event (5000 JPY) on Friday, March 22.

The Conference Dinner is held in a private function room at a restaurant near the conference venue, and offers conference participants an excellent chance to enjoy delicious food in a relaxed setting while getting to know each other and making new connections outside the main conference environment.

Conference Dinner attendees should meet in the Lobby (1F) of the Toshi Center Hotel at 17:15 on Friday, March 22. The group leaves for the restaurant at 17:30. Please remember to bring your name tag to the Conference Dinner. Dinner starts from 18:00.

Restaurant name: Watami Akasakamitsuke 坐・和民 赤坂見附駅前店
Restaurant address: 107-0052, Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo 3-9-4, Akasaka fan and buildings 2 ·3F
住所〒107-0052 東京都港区赤坂3-9-4 赤坂扇やビル2・3F

Toshi Center Hotel
Directions & Access

The Toshi Center Hotel Tokyo is located in the Nagata-cho business district of Tokyo. Access to the hotel is convenient by Tokyo Metro from Nagatacho Station, Kojimachi Station and Akasaka-mitsuke Station.

From Narita International Airport
By Rail

1. From Narita Airport (all terminals) take the Narita Express to Tokyo Station.
2. Transfer to the JR Yamanote Line (Clockwise towards Shinagawa) from Tokyo Station and get off at the next stop, Yurakucho Station (JY30).
3. From Yurakucho Station transfer to the Tokyo Metro Yurakucho Line (Y18).
4. Get off at Nagatacho Station (Y16).
5. Exit the station at exit 9b and cross the street. Follow the walkway straight for about 100 meters. The Toshi Center will be on your right, and there are signs in both Japanese and English.

By Airport Limousine Bus

From Narita Airport take the airport limousine bus to Tokyo Garden Terrace Kioicho. Tokyo Garden Terrace Kioicho is located across the street from the Toshi Center Hotel.

From Haneda Airport
By Rail

1. Take Tokyo Monorail at Haneda Airport Station for Hamamatsucho Station
2. Transfer to the JR Yamanote Line at Hamamatsucho Station to Yurakucho Station
3. From Yurakucho Station transfer to the Tokyo Metro Yurakucho Line (Y18).
4. Get off at Nagatacho Station (Y16).
5. Exit the station at exit 9b and cross the street. Follow the walkway straight for about 100 meters. The Toshi Center will be on your right, and there are signs in both Japanese and English.

By Airport Limousine Bus

From Haneda Airport take the airport limousine bus to Tokyo Garden Terrace Kioicho. Tokyo Garden Terrace Kioicho is located across the street from the Toshi Center Hotel.
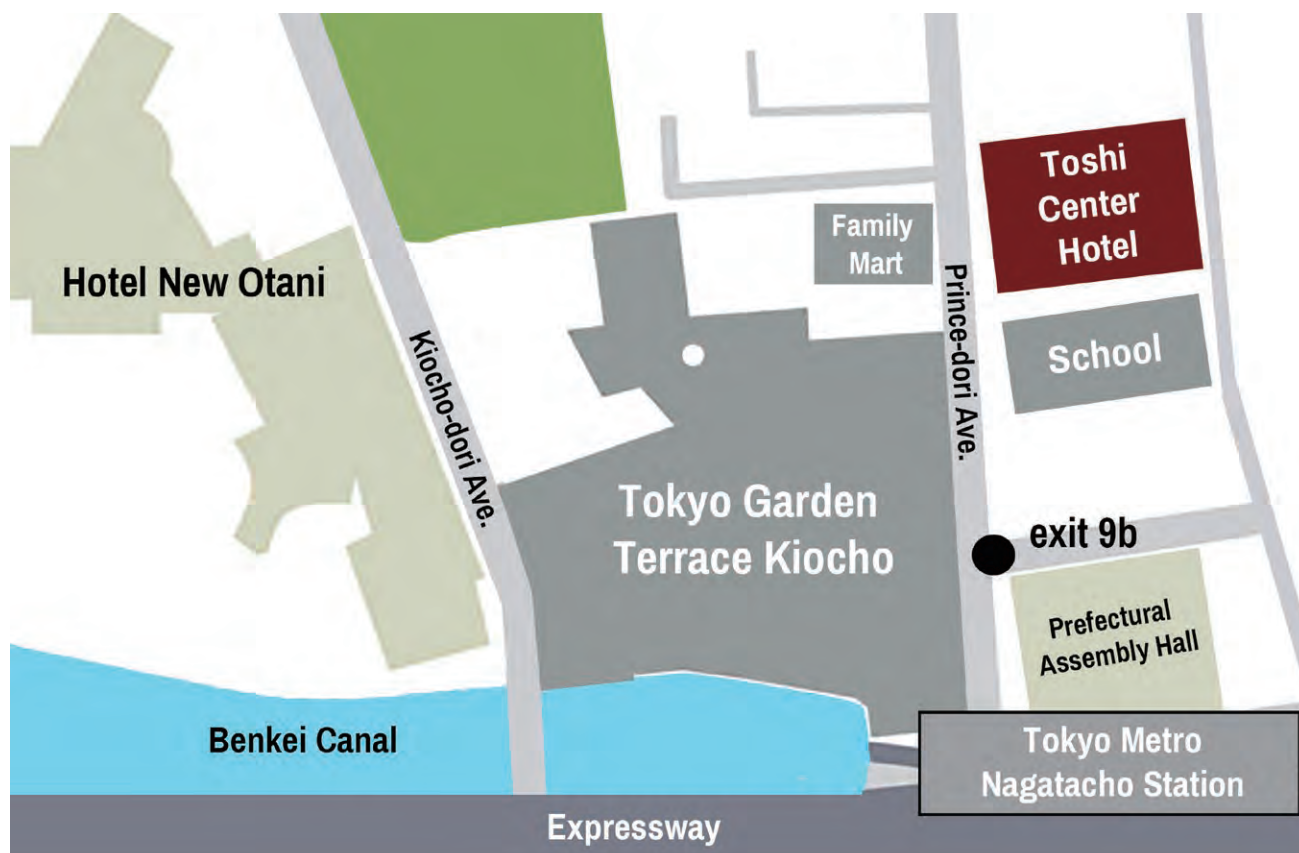
From within Tokyo

Take the Tokyo Metro to Nagatacho Station. Nagatacho Station (Y16, Z04, N07) is served by the Hanzomon Line (Z), Yurakucho Line (Y), and Namboku Line (N).

Exit the station at exit 9b and cross the street. Follow the road straight for about 100 meters, walking past the Junior High School. The Toshi Center will be on your right, and there are signs in both Japanese and English. Family Mart is on the left.
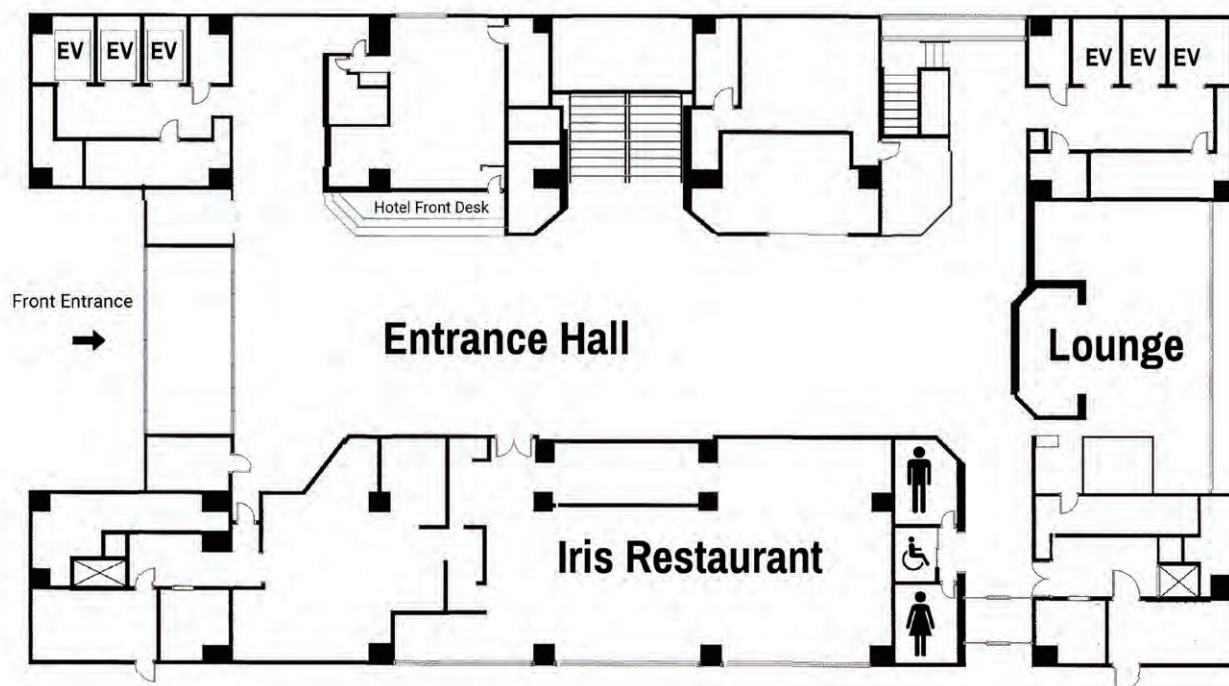
Address

Toshi Center Hotel 都市センターホテル
Hirakawa-cho 2-4-1, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0093
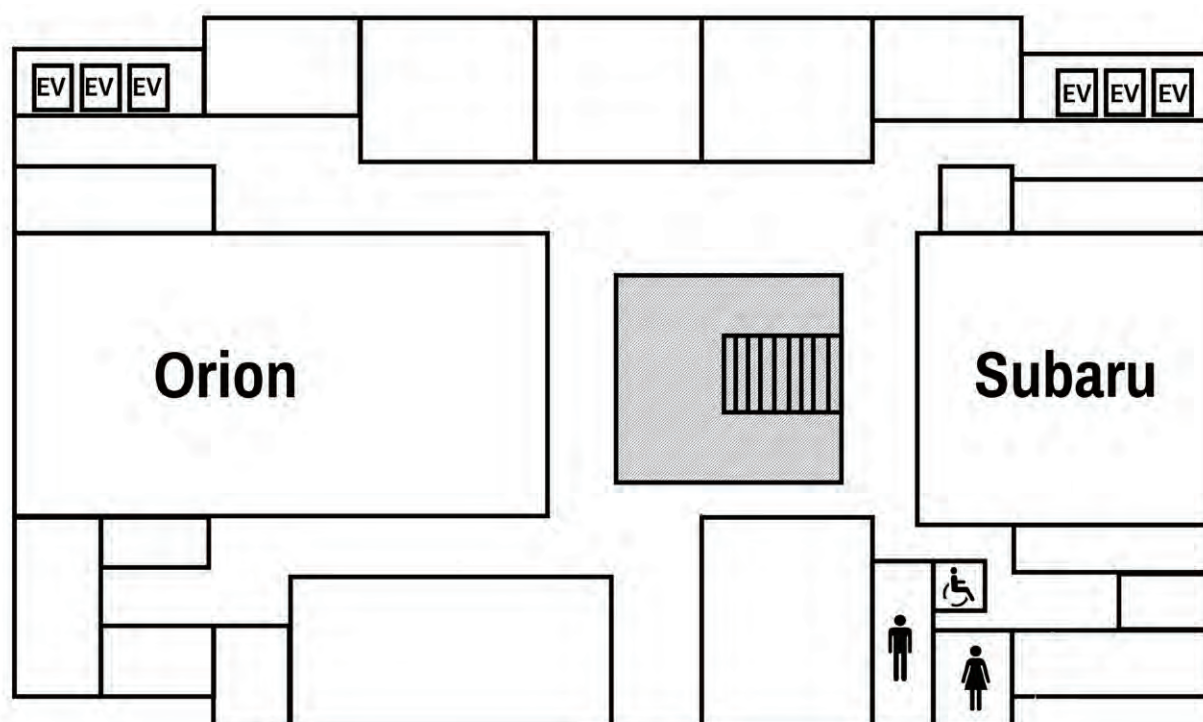〒102-0093 東京都千代田区平河町2丁目4-1
Tel +81(0)3-3265-8211

Toshi Center Hotel
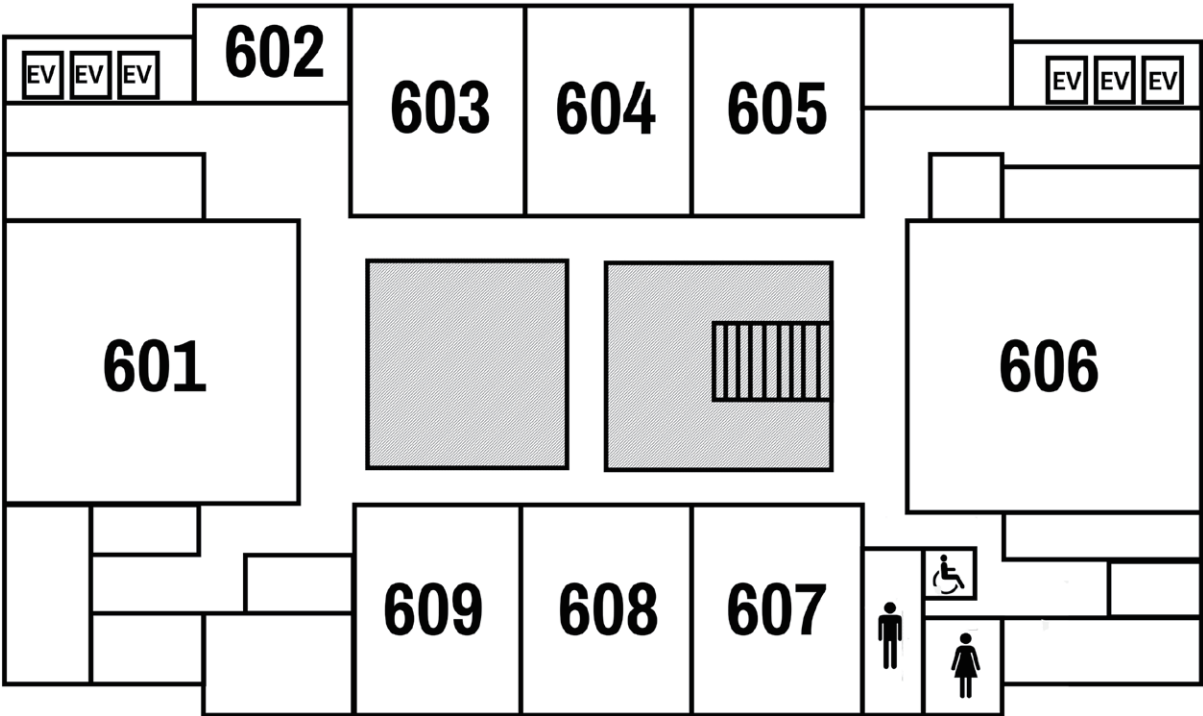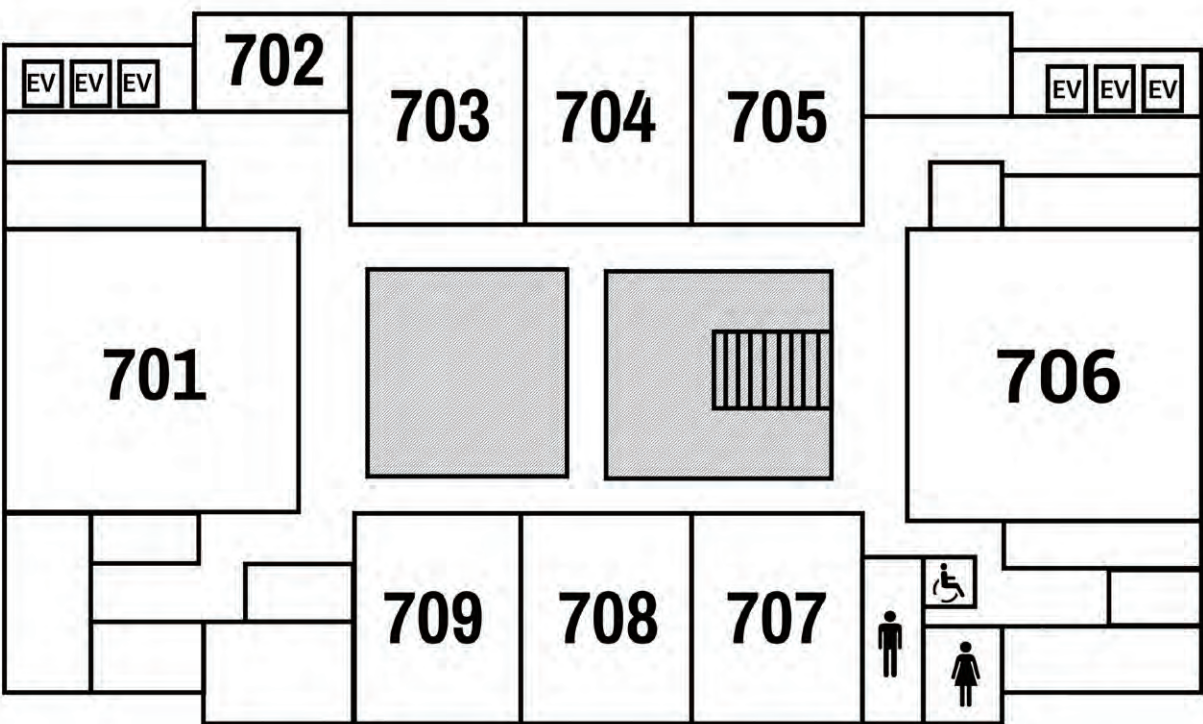# Floor Guide

Second Floor | 2F

EV EV EV

Front Entrance →

Hotel Front Desk

Entrance Hall

Lounge

EV EV EV

Iris Restaurant

Fifth Floor | 5F

EV EV EV

Orion

Subaru

EV EV EV

Sixth Floor | 6F

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EV EV EV    602   603   604   605        EV EV EV

601              [ ]   [stairs]              606

             609   608   607   [♿]
                                [♂] [♀]
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Seventh Floor | 7F

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EV EV EV    702   703   704   705        EV EV EV

701              [ ]   [stairs]              706

             709   708   707   [♿]
                                [♂] [♀]
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General Information

Registration

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

Thursday, March 21	09:00-17:00	Orion Hall Foyer (5F)
Friday, March 22	09:00-16:00	Foyer (7F)
Saturday, March 23	09:00-15:00	Foyer (7F)

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

Name Badges

When you check in, you will receive a registration pack, which includes your name badge. Wearing your badge is required for entrance to the sessions. You must wear your badge at all times during the conference.

Internet Access

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

Instructions on how to connect to the Wi-Fi will be available at the registration desk.

Refreshment Breaks

Complimentary coffee, tea and water will be available during the scheduled coffee breaks. Light snacks will be provided once in the morning and once in the afternoon.

General Information

Printing

For your convenience, we are able to offer a complimentary printing service of up to ten A4 sheets should you need this. Please ask for assistance with printing and be advised that printing may not be available at peak times.

## Smoking

Smoking is only permitted in designated areas.

What to Wear & Bring

Attendees generally wear business casual attire. You may wish to bring a light jacket or sweater as meeting rooms are air-conditioned and sometimes cool.

Photo/Recording Waiver

Human interaction through networking and dissemination of this knowledge is at the core of what IAFOR does as an academic research organisation, conference organiser and publisher. As part of the archiving of the conference event, IAFOR takes photos in and around the conference venue, and uses the photos to document the event. This also includes the filming of certain sessions. We consider this documentation important and it provides evidence of our activities to members, partners and stakeholders all over the world, as well as to current and potential attendees like you. Some of these photos will therefore appear online and in print, including on social media. The above are the legitimate interests of the organisation that we assert under the new European Union law on General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). Under this legislation, you have an absolute right to opt out of any photo. We are committed to protecting and respecting your privacy. Read our full privacy policy – **www.iafor.org/about/privacy-policy**
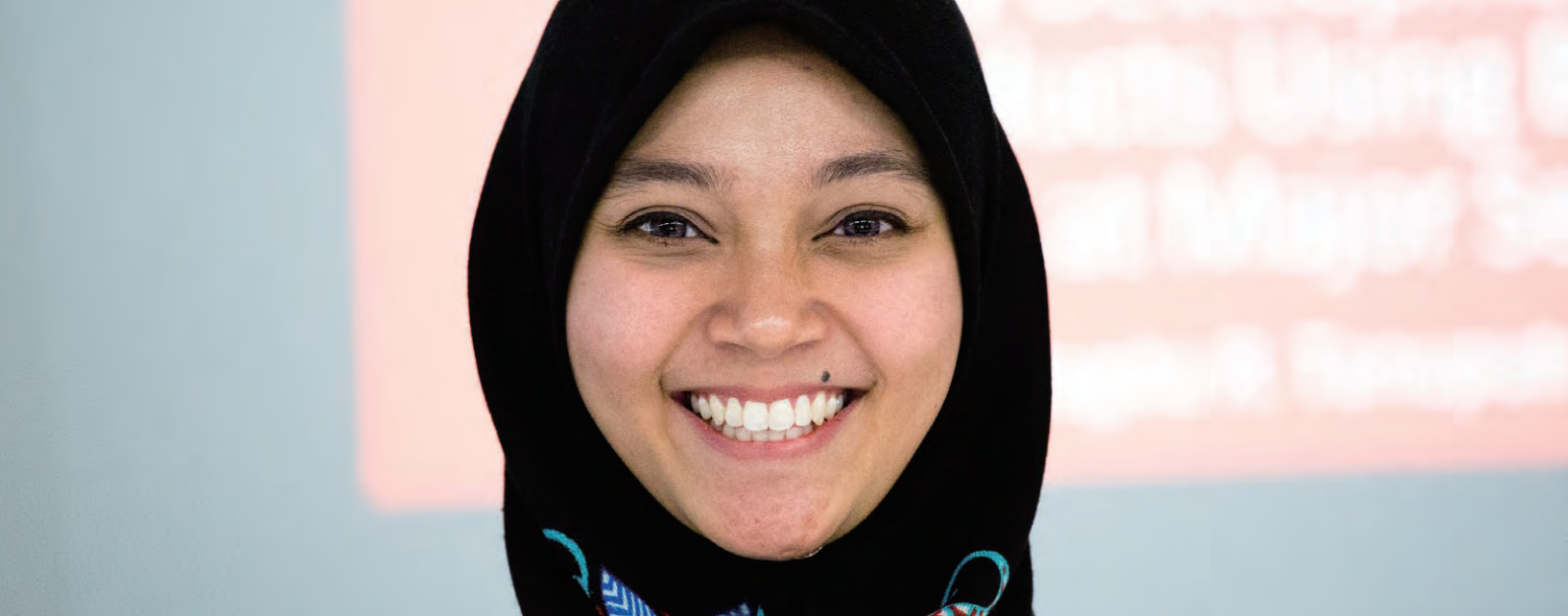
Presentation Guide

Conference Abstracts

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

Oral & Workshop Presentations

Oral Presentations are normally scheduled in sessions comprising three presentations, lasting 75 minutes in total. In sessions with two Oral Presentations, the session will last 50 minutes, and in the case of four Oral Presentations, an extended session lasting 100 minutes will be scheduled.

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

Equipment

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

Session Chairs

Session Chairs are asked to introduce themselves and other speakers (briefly) using the provided printouts of speaker bios, hand out the provided presentation certificates at the end of the session, ensure that the session begins and ends on time, and that the time is divided fairly between the presentations. Each presenter should have no more than 25 minutes in which to present his or her paper and respond to any questions. The Session Chair is asked to assume this timekeeping role, and to this end yellow and red timekeeping cards are used as a visual cue for presenters, letting them know when they have five minutes remaining, and when they must stop.

Please follow the order in the programme, and if for any reason a presenter fails to show up, please keep to the original time slots as delegates use the programme to plan their attendance.

Presentation Guide

Presentation Certificates

Presenters will receive a certificate of presentation from their Session Chair or a member of staff at the end of their session.

Conference Proceedings

The Conference Proceedings are published on the IAFOR website (**papers.iafor.org**), and can be freely accessed as part of IAFOR's research archive. All authors may have their full paper published in the online Conference Proceedings.

Full text submission is due by April 23, 2019 through the online system. The proceedings will be published on May 23, 2019. Authors will have PDF copies of their offprints emailed to them by June 23, 2019.

A Polite Request to All Participants

Participants are requested to arrive in a timely fashion for all presentations, whether to their own or to those of other presenters. Presenters are reminded that the time slots should be divided fairly and equally between the number of presentations, and that presentations should not overrun.

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

Become an IAFOR Member

IAFOR provides an excellent personal and professional environment for academics and scholars of all ages and backgrounds to come together and exchange the latest ideas, and inform each other's perspectives through their own cultural and disciplinary background and experiences. We are able to do this thanks to the exceptional network of individuals and institutions around the world who support our work and help shape our exceptional events globally. We emphasise the nurturing and supporting of young academics from different backgrounds, providing mutual advice and guidance, and offer more senior academics the chance to forge working relationships outside of their traditional networks.

In a world where division and strife are underlined and played up in national and local contexts, and political posturing frequently seeks to ostracise and demonise, IAFOR is committed to working across cultural and national borders, and to work to bring people together. We believe that mature human interaction and academic and cultural exchange are essential to offering positive versions of the future, where cooperation happens with individuals and institutions who share a commitment to bridge divides, to being good global citizens, and to making the world a better place.

By becoming a member, you will become a stakeholder in the IAFOR mission of facilitating international exchange, encouraging intercultural awareness, and promoting interdisciplinary discussion in the hope and expectation of generating and sharing new knowledge. Join us now in this growing global organisation, and help make a difference today.

To learn more about IAFOR membership, please visit:
www.iafor.org/membership

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

The late Reverend Professor Stuart D. B. Picken began his distinguished career in academia as a Rotary Scholar on a research trip to Japan. A native of Scotland who had dedicated himself to religious studies, he immediately became fascinated by Japanese culture and the practice of Shinto. He was particularly drawn to the parallels and differences he saw in Western pedagogy compared to that of the East and began a lifelong mission to bridge the communication and knowledge gap between the two worlds.

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.

Whether in his research or teaching, Picken devoted much of his life to increasing understanding between his adopted country of Japan 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 United Kingdom. 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.

Stuart D. B. Picken was a cherished friend and an inspiration to IAFOR and its community of supporters. In honour of Professor Picken and his dedication to academia, the ideals of intercultural understanding and the principles of interdisciplinary study, IAFOR has created the Stuart D. B. Picken Grant and Scholarship, an award supported by the Stuart D. B. Picken Memorial Fund. Awards will be made to PhD students and early career academics who are in need of funding to complete their research, and whose work demonstrates excellence in the core values of academic rigour, intercultural sensitivity and interdisciplinarity.

IAFOR Academic Grant
& Scholarship Recipients

Our warmest congratulations go to Wen-Pin Leow, Yukari Jessica Tham and Stephanie Hilary Xinyi Ma, who have been selected by the conference Organising Committee to receive grants and scholarships to present their research at The 9th Asian Conference on Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences (ACP2019) and The 9th Asian Conference on Ethics, Religion & Philosophy (ACERP2019).

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

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

Wen-Pin Leow | Stuart D. B. Picken Grant and Scholarship Recipient

45475 (ACERP)
Embodied Value: A Disability Reading of 1 Corinthians 12
Wen-Pin Leow, University of Oxford, United Kingdom

Wen-Pin Leow is an Ertegun Scholar at the University of Oxford where he is pursuing a masters degree, researching constructions of disability in early Christianity. Prior to this, he graduated with a Master of Theology from the University of Aberdeen where his research focused on the intersection between critical spatial studies, cognitive linguistics, and Hebrew poetry. He is passionate about the inclusion of people with disabilities into society. Currently, he is the school supervisor of a school for children with moderate to severe special needs, and also chairs a taskforce for establishing another school for children with autism spectrum disorder.

Yukari Jessica Tham | IAFOR Scholarship Recipient

45464 (ACP)
Development of a Japanese Version of the Justice Sensitivity Inventory
Yukari Jessica Tham, The University of Tokyo, Japan
Takaaki Hashimoto, The University of Tokyo, Japan
Manfred Schmitt, Universität Koblenz-Landau, Germany
Kaori Karasawa, The University of Tokyo, Japan

Yukari Jessica Tham is a graduate student in social psychology at the Graduate School of Humanities and Sociology at the University of Tokyo, Japan. She is studying the role of fairness in social dilemma, and her research proposal earned her the Young Researcher's Scholarship Award of the Japanese Society of Social Psychology in 2018. Jessica received her bachelor's degree in commerce from Hitotsubashi University, Japan, in 2018. Due to her experiences studying commerce as both an undergraduate student and as a research assistant, as well as studying psychology at the University of British Columbia, Canada, she has developed an interest in justice and fairness; game theory and social dilemma; and organizational citizenship behavior.

Stephanie Hilary Xinyi Ma | IAFOR Scholarship Recipient

45399 (ACP)
A Wait-List Randomized Control Trial for a Novel Intergenerational Art-Based Intervention: Project Artisan
Stephanie Hilary Xinyi Ma, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
Andy Hau Yan Ho, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Stephanie Hilary Xinyi Ma is a Psychology Master student at the School of Social Sciences, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore. As an advocate for wellbeing, community empowerment, and creative ageing, her research interest involves enhancing the lives of individuals, specifically through participatory arts. Since receiving her Bachelor (Hons) Degree in Psychology, she has engaged in various research projects on national innovation, cultural attachment, and the psychosocial needs of chronically ill populations including childhood cancer survivors, patients with coronary heart disease, and diabetes. Her recent research includes a population-based study on arts engagement and wellbeing among older adults, as well as ARTISAN, an intergenerational art-based intervention in Singapore.

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**journal of psychology &
the behavioral sciences**

Volume 4 – Issue 2 – Autumn 2018

Editors: Sharo Shafaie & Deborah G. Wooldridge

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journal of cultural studies

Volume 3 – Issue 2 – Autumn 2018
Editor: Holger Briel

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Editor: Alexandru-Ionuţ Petrişor

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arts & humanities**

Volume 4 – Special Issue – Winter 2017
Editor: Alfonso J. García Osuna

ISSN: 2187-0616

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Editor: Richard Donovan

ISSN: 2187-0608

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**journal of
business & management**

Volume 2 – Issue 2 – Autumn 2017
Editor: Anshuman Khare

ISSN: 2187-0659

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

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

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

How are papers submitted? Submissions should be original, previously unpublished papers which are not under consideration for publication in any other journal. All articles are submitted through the submission portal on the journal website and must conform to the journal submission guidelines.

How are IAFOR journals related to IAFOR conferences? IAFOR's journals reflect the interdisciplinary and international nature of our conferences and are organised thematically.

Journals

IAFOR Journal of Arts & Humanities
Alfonso J. García Osuna, Hofstra University, USA

IAFOR Journal of Cultural Studies
Holger Briel, Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University, China

IAFOR Journal of Education
Yvonne Masters, Independent researcher, Australia

IAFOR Journal of Language Learning
Melinda Cowart, Texas Woman's University, USA

IAFOR Journal of Media, Communication & Film
Celia Lam, University of Nottingham Ningbo China, China

IAFOR Journal of Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences
Shahrokh Shafaie, Southeast Missouri State University, USA
Deborah G. Wooldridge, Bowling Green State University, USA

Journals available online, but currently on hiatus

IAFOR Journal of Asian Studies
IAFOR Journal of Business & Management
IAFOR Journal of Ethics, Religion & Philosophy
IAFOR Journal of Literature & Librarianship
IAFOR Journal of Politics, Economics & Law
IAFOR Journal of the Social Sciences

Thursday, March 21 | 17:30-19:00 | Orion Hall (5F)

Conference Welcome Reception

Join fellow delegates for a drink or two at the Conference Welcome Reception. This event provides a great opportunity for delegates to network and get to know each other. All registered presenters and audience members are welcome to attend. Admission is included in the conference registration fee.

Thursday March 21

Plenary Session

Special Address
His Excellency Dr Toshiya Hoshino, Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations

Thursday, March 21 | 10:05-10:20 | Orion Hall (5F)

Toshiya Hoshino

His Excellency Dr Toshiya Hoshino is presently Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations (UN) in New York.

Previous to his role at the UN, Professor Hoshino was on the faculty at the Osaka School of International Public Policy (Osaka University, Japan), serving as Dean from 2011 to 2014, before being appointed Vice-President (International) of the University from 2014 to 2016.

From August 2006 to August 2008, he served as a Minister-Counselor in charge of political affairs at the Permanent Mission of Japan to the UN. At the UN, he was a principal advisor to the Chair of the UN Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) when Japan assumed its chairmanship. He graduated from Sophia University, Japan, completed a master's degree at the University of Tokyo, and received his Doctorate (PhD) from Osaka University.

His previous positions have included : Senior Research Fellow at the Japan Institute of International Affairs; Guest Scholar at the School of International and Public Affairs, Columbia University; Fellow at Stanford Japan Center, Stanford University; Visiting Fellow at Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton University; and Special Assistant (Political Affairs) at the Embassy of Japan to the United States.

He is a specialist in UN peace and security policies (conflict prevention, peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding), human security and humanitarian issues, security in the Asia-Pacific region and Japan-US relations.

Keynote Presentation | Mimi Bong
Why Do You Study? Complex Answers to a Simple Question

Thursday, March 21 | 10:20-11:05 | Orion Hall (5F)

The past two decades have witnessed remarkable growth in achievement goal theory and research, establishing the construct as one of the central determinants of motivation and performance. While the efforts by many researchers to achieve greater conceptual clarity and methodological precision have yielded many fruitful results, several unresolved issues remain. One such issue has to do with different performance-approach goals and their effects. In this talk, I will first introduce how Korean middle school students talk about their achievement goals, or the reasons that they are striving to achieve at school. Evidence will be presented that adolescent learners pursue not only academic goals but also social goals. Given the ongoing debate regarding the types and effects of performance goal, I will then introduce findings from recent experiments that demonstrate contrasting effects of ability and normative performance goals on anxiety, interest, and performance in difficult problem-solving tasks. I will conclude my talk with educational implications of the achievement goal theory and research findings.

Mimi Bong

Mimi Bong is Professor of Educational Psychology and the Associate Director of the Brain and Motivation Research Institute (bMRI) of Korea University, South Korea. Professor Bong has been studying motivation of adolescents in school settings and published over 60 articles and book chapters on related topics over the past 18 years. Her work appears in journals such as *Journal of Educational Psychology*, *Educational Psychologist*, *Educational Psychology Review*, and *Contemporary Educational Psychology*, among others.

Bong was recognised as the 8th most productive educational psychologist for the period of 1997–2001 and received the Richard E. Snow Award for Early Contributions in Educational Psychology from the American Psychological Association/Division 15. She is the Associate Editor of *American Educational Research Journal* for the Teaching, Learning, and Human Development section and has served or currently serves on the editorial boards of *Child Development*, *Contemporary Educational Psychology*, *Educational Psychologist*, *Educational Psychology Review*, *Educational Researcher*, *Journal of Educational Psychology*, *Journal of Experimental Education*, and *Theory into Practice*.

If we think about the last 50 years of history and the next 50 years, what challenges lie at the intersection of ethics, philosophy, psychology, and values that may affect the worth of what we own, the enjoyment we derive from living, and even our survival as a species? Certainly, global warming, weather and climate change, toxic pollution, and the extinction of species are a few of them. Over-population, income/wealth inequality, technological inequality, cyber-warfare and risk, global violence, human migration, and the risk of pandemics are some others. Are these things linked to each other? What do they have in common as a root cause? Is it time to re-think how we structure our economies, our governments, and how we live our lives… or will these challenges be addressed by the magic of markets? If not, how can they be addressed?

Nicholas Benes

Nicholas Benes is Head of the government-approved nonprofit public-interest organisation The Board Director Training Institute of Japan (BDTI). He has served as an investment banker at JP Morgan, founded an M&A advisory firm and has nine years of experience as an independent director on a number of Japanese corporate boards. He holds a JD-MBA degree and is an inactive member of the bar in California and New York. In 2010, he led a task force that laid the groundwork for Abenomics' Third Arrow. In 2013, he proposed that the creation of a corporate-governance code be included in the LDP's growth strategy. More recently, he persuaded the government to focus on the vital theme of stewardship by corporate pension funds.

Key documents on human rights tend to give religious values a privileged status, for example the US First Amendment, the European Convention on Human Rights, and the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights. The presentation considers why religious values are held to be particularly important, and discusses a number of case studies which suggest that such values may not always be paramount. Religious values should not be dismissed because they seem absurd, uncomfortable, or inconvenient, but should only receive privileged treatment if they are sincerely held, form part of a system, and govern important aspects of the believer's life. They may be limited by rights of property, potential human harm, and respect for culture. Religion is essentially a social phenomenon, therefore emphasis should be placed on the role of the community in determining the legitimacy of its religious beliefs and values.

George D. Chryssides

Dr George D. Chryssides is Honorary Research Fellow in Contemporary Religion at the University of Birmingham, UK, after being Head of Religious Studies at the University of Wolverhampton, UK, from 2001 to 2008. George D. Chryssides obtained a First Class Honours MA degree in philosophy at the University of Glasgow, UK, and a First Class Honours Bachelor of Divinity in systematic theology. He subsequently undertook postgraduate research at the University of Oxford, UK, obtaining his doctorate in 1974.

From the 1980s, George D. Chryssides' main interest has been new religious movements, on which he has authored numerous books and scholarly articles. Recent publications include *Historical Dictionary of Jehovah's Witnesses* (2008), *Heaven's Gate: Postmodernity and Popular Culture in a Suicide Group* (2011), *Historical Dictionary of New Religious Movements* (2012), *The Bloomsbury Companion to New Religious Movements* (co-edited with Benjamin E. Zeller, 2014), and *Jehovah's Witnesses: Continuity and Change* (2016). He is a regular presenter at national and international conferences.

The Psycho-Social Characteristics of Child Abusing Parents and Families

Thursday, March 21 | 14:15-15:00 | Orion Hall (5F)

I have worked with abused and neglected children for 40 years as a child psychotherapist. In the course of my work, I sometimes need to have counseling with their parents. I trained as a psychotherapist in California, and this experience gave me an impression that Western countries, or at least the US, give more importance to rendering appropriate family environment to abused/neglected children through foster care or adoption than making a huge effort to treat psychological problems of biological parents. However, Japanese culture puts more weight on biological parents-children relationship, which asks professionals concerned to understand deeply the psychosocial features of abusive parents and give an appropriate treatment to them. In the field of child abuse prevention, the phenomenon of transgenerational transmission has been pointed out to understand the dynamics of child abuse. It means a child who has been maltreated by his/her parents grows up to be an abusive/neglectful parent. The problem remaining is why it happens. What do psychological factors of abused children make them mistreat their own children?

I have developed "Parental Abusive Attitude Inventory" to find psychological characteristics of abusive parents and implemented it to about 600 mothers of nonclinical population who raised 1.5 and 3-years old children. This research suggested the three psychological factors relating to transgenerational transmission; "permissiveness of corporal punishment as a way of discipline", "cognition of being victimized by their own children", and "carried over childhood unmet dependency needs".

The research had a limitation that the subjects are only mothers, and fathers were excluded because of the research design. In order to overcome this limitation, I implemented a survey of 8 fathers who abused and/or neglected their children to death. This survey suggested the perpetrators' need to be mighty rulers to their children resulting from their sense of helplessness/impotence generated in their life histories and social relationships.

In this speech, I will present the psychological features of abusive/neglectful parents based on the research and my clinical experience with them, and discuss the way of psycho-social intervention targeting these characteristics. Also, I would like to discuss with the participants of the conference whether these findings of Japanese studies would be applied to other Asian cultures.

Satoru Nishizawa

Professor Nishizawa is a clinical psychologist and Professor of Social Work at Yamanashi Prefectural University, Japan. He is Chief Editor of the *Japanese Journal of Child and Neglect*, and a Board Member of several groups, including the Japanese Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect, the Center for Child Abuse Prevention, Tokyo, and the Association for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect, Osaka. He is also a professional advisor for the Department of Family and Child Services, Tokyo Prefectural Government. He has published several books on Child Abuse, the most recent of which is *Challenge for Child Abuse: Toward an Integrative Approach*, published (in Japanese) in 2013. He received education at Osaka University, Japan, and San Francisco State University, USA.

"The Value of Internationalising Psychology" or "The Value of Indigenous Psychologies"

Thursday, March 21 | 15:00-15:45 | Orion Hall (5F)

In these turbulent and rapidly changing times, there is a clear need for a deeper understanding of human thinking and behavior deriving from different sociocultural upbringings and contexts. We need psychology, the study of human cognition and behavior, and the teaching of psychology, to be further internationalised. Indigenous psychological theories and ideas need to be fully incorporated into our teaching, research and practice of psychology, in order for a more socioculturally-oriented psychology to fulfil its mission and responsibility of serving humanity in an ever-increasingly globalising world.

The panel will briefly talk on the importance of internationalising psychology and comment on emic concepts from their socio-cultural contexts.

Meera Chakravorty

Meera Chakravorty is a Professor in the PhD Program in Cultural Studies at Jain University, Bangalore, India. She has published and presented extensively, has served as a member of the State Commission on Women and has been active in the movement for Social Justice for three decades.

Dexter Da Silva

Dr Dexter Da Silva is currently Professor of Educational Psychology at Keisen University in Tokyo, Japan. He has taught EFL at junior high school, language schools, and universities in Sydney, Australia, and for more than two decades has been living, and teaching at the tertiary level, in Japan. Professor Da Silva was educated at the University of Sydney, Australia (BA, Dip. Ed., MA), and the University of Western Sydney, Australia (PhD). He has presented and co-presented at conferences in Asia, Australia, Europe and the United States, co-edited two books on Motivation in Foreign Language Learning, and written or co-written articles and book chapters on education-related topics, such as trust, student motivation, autonomy, and content-based language teaching. He is a past editor of *On CUE* Journal, past president of the Asian Psychological Association, regular reviewer for conferences, proceedings, journal articles and book chapters, and regularly co-chairs and participates in the Organising Committee of conferences on Motivation, Language Learning and Teaching, and Psychology and the Behavioral Sciences.

Satoru Nishizawa

Professor Nishizawa is a clinical psychologist and Professor of Social Work at Yamanashi Prefectural University, Japan. He is Chief Editor of the *Japanese Journal of Child and Neglect*, and a Board Member of several groups, including the Japanese Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect, the Center for Child Abuse Prevention, Tokyo, and the Association for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect, Osaka. He is also a professional advisor for the Department of Family and Child Services, Tokyo Prefectural Government. He has published several books on Child Abuse, the most recent of which is *Challenge for Child Abuse: Toward an Integrative Approach*, published (in Japanese) in 2013. He received education at Osaka University, Japan, and San Francisco State University, USA.

Monty P. Satiadarma

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

Is Religious Tolerance Always Desirable?: The Case of Shinto and Buddhism

Thursday, March 21 | 16:00-16:45 | Orion Hall (5F)

In a world still characterised by contention, even violent conflict, between religions and their adherents, "religious tolerance" remains a much promoted value, an ideal to be strived for. This is as it should be, for in an increasingly globalised world, the day in which a single religion can claim the exclusive right to provide the spiritual nourishment for the entire population of a nation is fast drawing to a close. Thus, organised religions are required to compete, yet tolerate, and ideally cooperate, with one another to an ever increasing degree. But is there a downside, a danger, to this mutual tolerance? This presentation suggests there is, a danger vividly demonstrated by the relationship between Shinto, the indigenous, animistic religion of Japan, and Buddhism, a later religious import. The question is addressed of how the mutual influence these two religions exerted on each other over their 1,500 years of interaction should be valued.
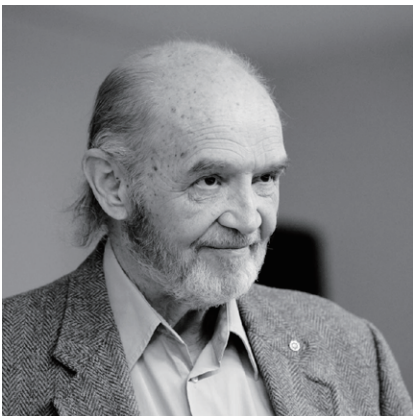
Brian Victoria

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

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

From 2005 to 2013 Brian was a Professor of Japanese Studies and director of the AEA "Japan and Its Buddhist Traditions Program" at Antioch University in Yellow Springs, OH, USA. From 2013 to 2015 he was a Visiting Research Fellow at the International Research Center for Japanese Studies in Kyoto, Japan. His latest book, *Zen Terror: The Death of Democracy in Prewar Japan* is forthcoming from Rowman & Littlefield in September 2019. Brian is currently a Senior Research Fellow at the Oxford Centre for Buddhist Studies and a fully ordained Buddhist priest in the Sōtō Zen sect.

Keynote Presentation: Frank S. Ravitch
The Religious and Ethical Void of Trumpism & the Oddity of Trump Support Among Some Evangelical Christians

Thursday, March 21 | 16:45-17:30 | Orion Hall (5F)

The rise of Donald Trump in US politics has accelerated a decline in public discourse over culture war issues; a decline that was already underway at a slower pace even before Trump. It has also emboldened religious conservatives and those opposed to LGBT rights, immigration, religious minorities, the environment and reproductive freedom. Trumpism is demonstrably authoritarian, resistant to facts, and heavily based on lies and memes that become self-justifying almost through sheer repetition in social media and right wing media. Yet, in all of this Trump has found an odd, and remarkably loyal, ally, namely, a large swath of socially conservative Evangelical Christians. They seem to ignore Trump's obvious moral indiscretions, lies, and lack of care for the poor because they believe he can deliver them judges and victories on culture war issues. The hypocrisy of this has been repeatedly noted by commentators and scholars. Yet, it is part of a larger religious and ethical void created by Trumpism and needs to be understood in that broader socio-legal-religious context. In fact, data is emerging that suggests the social conservatives backing Trump may have made a faustian bargain that will cost them future generations or increasingly alienated young evangelicals who see the hypocrisy of their elders quite well. That same sort of bargain may help explain the support for Trump in other parts of society as well.

Frank S. Ravitch

Frank S. Ravitch is Professor of Law and Walter H. Stowers Chair in Law in Religion at the Michigan State University College of Law, USA. He also directs the MSU College of Law, Kyoto Japan Program. He is the author of *Freedom's Edge: Religious Freedom, Sexual Freedom, and the Future of America* (Cambridge University Press, 2016) (Nominated for a Prose Award); *Marketing Creation: The Law and Intelligent Design* (Cambridge University Press, 2012), *Masters of Illusion: The Supreme Court and the Religion Clauses* (NYU Press, 2007); *Law and Religion: Cases, Materials, and Readings* (West, 2004; 2nd edition 2008; 3rd edition 2015 with Larry Cata Backer), *School Prayer and Discrimination: The Civil Rights of Religious Minorities and Dissenters* (Northeastern University Press, 1999; paperback edition 2001). He is co-author, with the late Boris Bittker and with Scott Idleman, of the first comprehensive treatise on Law and Religion in more than one hundred years, *Religion and the State in American Law* (Cambridge University Press, 2015) (this project was supported by a generous grant from the Lilly Endowment). He is also co-author of *Employment Discrimination Law* (Prentice Hall, 2005) with Pamela Sumners and Janis McDonald.

Professor Ravitch's articles, which have appeared in a number of highly regarded journals, have primarily focused on law and religion in the USA and Japan, but he has also written about civil rights law and disability discrimination. He has authored a number of amicus briefs to the US Supreme Court and has given numerous academic presentations nationally and internationally. In 2001, he was named a Fulbright scholar and served on the Law Faculty at Doshisha University, Japan. He has also made dozens of public presentations explaining the law before school groups, community groups, and service clubs and has served as an expert commentator for print and broadcast media. Professor Ravitch's current projects include a book on the Japanese Legal System (co-authored with Colin Jones), a chapter on law and religious tradition, and a project focusing on law, religion, and authoritarianism. He speaks English, basic conversational Japanese and Hebrew.

The IAFOR Documentary Photography Award 2018

Join us as we celebrate the winners of this year's IAFOR Documentary Photography Award – an international photography competition that seeks to promote and assist in the professional development of emerging documentary photographers and photojournalists.

www.iaforphotoaward.org

Thursday, March 21 | 14:00-14:15 | Orion Hall (5F)

IAFOR Documentary Photography Award 2018

Award Winners Screening

The IAFOR Documentary Photography Award was launched by The International Academic Forum (IAFOR) in 2015 as an international photography award that seeks to promote and assist in the professional development of emerging documentary photographers and photojournalists. Another important objective of this contest is to help bridge the divide between the world of practicing photojournalists/ documentary photographers and the world of academic scholars, and create an accessible and exciting ground for dialogue and discussion at our conference events, and beyond. The award has benefitted since the outset from the expertise of an outstanding panel of internationally renowned photographers, including Dr Paul Lowe as the Founding Judge, and Ed Kashi, Simon Roberts, Simon Norfolk, Emma Bowkett, Monica Allende, Jocelyn Bain Hogg, Maria Teresa Salvati and Ziyah Gafić as Guest Judges.

As an organisation, IAFOR's mission is to promote international exchange, facilitate intercultural awareness, encourage interdisciplinary discussion, and generate and share new knowledge. In keeping with this mission, and in appreciation of the great value of photography as a medium that can be shared across borders of language, culture and nation, and to influence and inform our academic work and programmes, the IAFOR Documentary Photography Award was launched as a competition that would help underline the importance of the organisation's aims, and would promote and recognise best practices and excellence. In support of up-and-coming talent, the IAFOR Documentary Photography Award is free to enter.

Now in its fourth year, the award has already been widely recognised by those in the industry and has been supported by World Press Photo, *British Journal of Photography*, Metro Imaging, MediaStorm, Think Tank Photo, University of the Arts London and RMIT University, among others.

The work of this year's winners will be screened at ACP/ACERP2019.

Image by Subhrajit Sen | 2018 Third Place Winner

Paul Lowe | Founding Judge

Our Founding Judge, Dr Paul Lowe is a Reader in Documentary Photography and the Course Leader of the Masters program in Photojournalism and Documentary Photography at the London College of Communication, University of the Arts London, UK. Paul is an award-winning photographer who has been published in *TIME*, *Newsweek*, *Life*, *The Sunday Times Magazine*, *The Observer*, and *The Independent*, amongst others. He has covered breaking news the world over, including the fall of the Berlin Wall, Nelson Mandela's release, famine in Africa, the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, and the destruction of Grozny.

His book, *Bosnians*, documenting 10 years of the war and post-war situation in Bosnia, was published in April 2005 by Saqi books. His research interest focuses on the photography of conflict, and he has contributed chapters to the books *Picturing Atrocity: Photography in Crisis* (Reaktion, 2012) and *Photography and Conflict*. His most recent books include *Photography Masterclass* published by Thames and Hudson, and *Understanding Photojournalism*, co-authored with Dr Jenny Good, published by Bloomsbury Academic Press. Paul is an Emeritus Member of VII Photo Agency.

Maria Teresa Salvati | Guest Judge

Maria Teresa is Founder and editor-in-chief at Slideluck Editorial, which exhibits a selection of the best photographic works and multimedia presented during Slideluck events worldwide, as well as works from guest artists.

Maria Teresa conceived and curated the project *Born the Same*, a selection of ten different works exploring sub-cultures and micro-stories working as reminders that we are all born the same, despite cultural, emotional and political conditions. The project was first presented at Les Rencontres De La Photographie Arles 2017, during La Nuit de l'Année, and is now travelling globally.

She co-edited and co-curated Hungry Still, an exhibition and publication produced and designed by Slideluck London, FORMAT Festival and QUAD, and printed by AKINA Factory. The collective project showcases twenty-four of the best works that have contributed to the English platform, since its inception, with a selection of images combined with personal anecdotes and recipes.

Maria Teresa is also a personal branding consultant. She helps photographers find their "spot of beauty" and vision, advises them on how to build their identity, and helps them communicate via the most appropriate channels (i.e. social media). Now she teaches in Bari, Italy at F.Project School of Photography and Cinematography, in Rome at Officine Fotografiche, and as a guest lecturer at the London College of Communication (LCC).

Ziyah Gafić | Guest Judge

Ziyah Gafić is an award winning photojournalist with 19 years of experience, focusing on societies in conflict and Muslim communities across the globe. He covered major news stories in over 50 countries. His work has appeared in *TIME*, *Le Monde*, *The New York Times*, *GEO*, *The Sunday Times Magazine*, *La Repubblica*, *The Telegraph Magazine*, *The New Yorker*, among others. He authored five books including *Troubled Islam*, *Quest for Identity*, and *Heartland*. His work won a plethora of awards, including multiple awards at World Press Photo, Visa pour l'image, Arles Rencontres de la photographie and grants from Magnum Foundation, Getty Images and Prince Claus Fund. Ziyah is member of VII Photo Agency and a TED Speaker.

Supporters

The IAFOR Documentary Photography Award is supported by a number of leading institutions, organisations and publications around the world in its aim to promote and recognise best practice and excellence in documentary photography and photojournalism. These partnerships are a testament to the high regard in which the award is held within the photography industry.

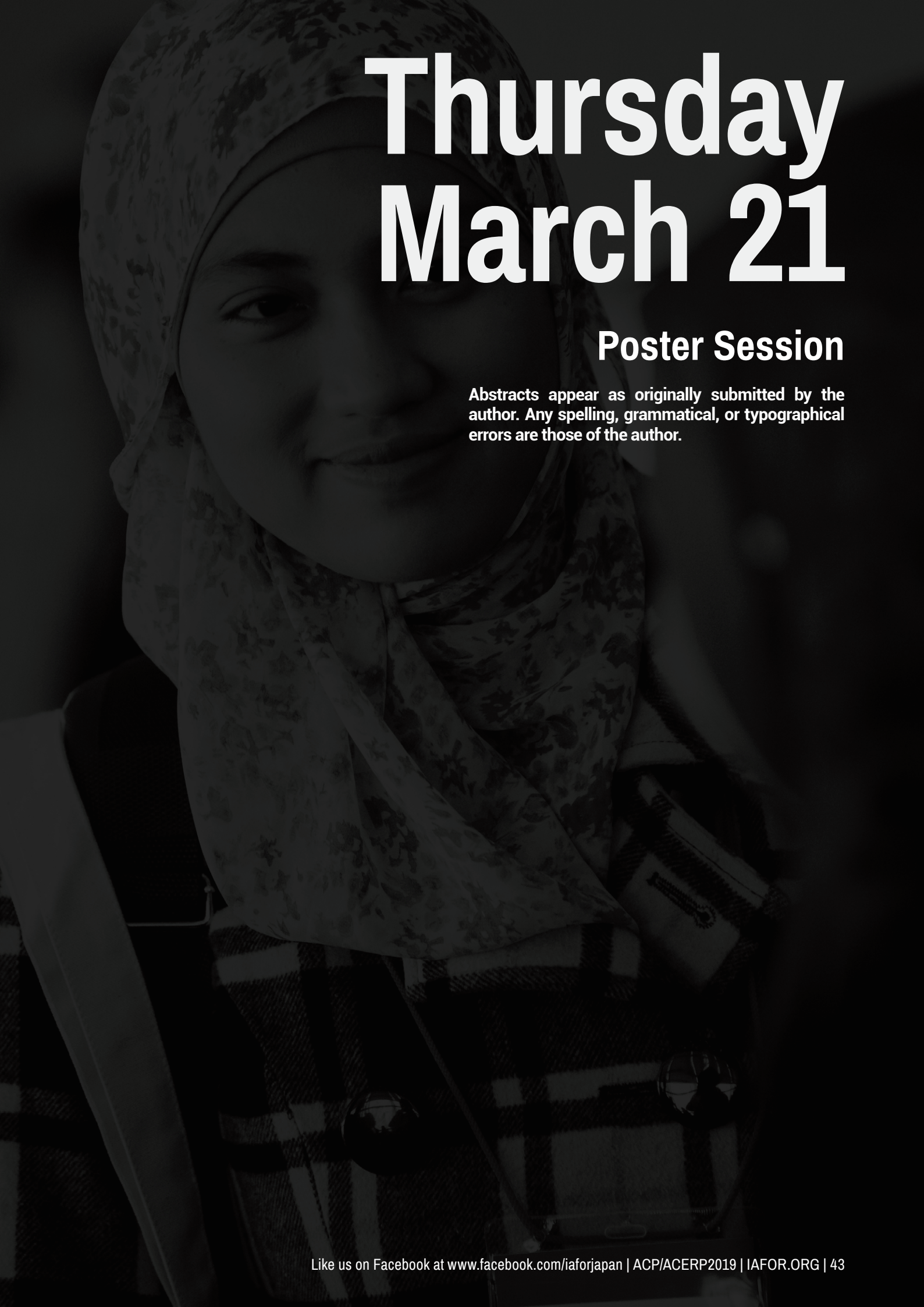The IAFOR Documentary Photography Award would like to thank the following organisations for their support:
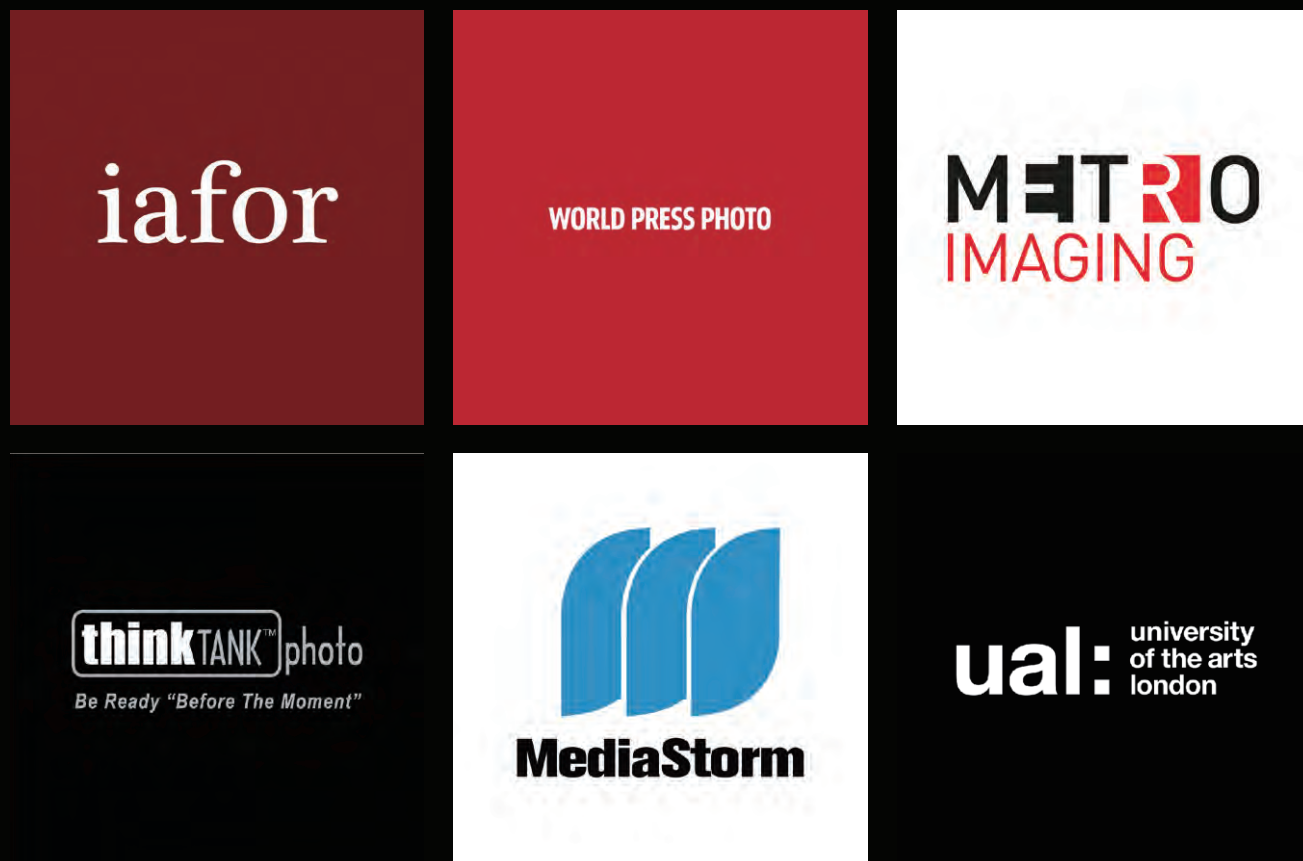
Sponsorship Opportunities

As a key organisation involved with the IAFOR Documentary Photography Award, you will add to the experience of these emerging professionals while showcasing the authenticity and responsibility of your brand. Through social media, product integration, logo placement, potential press coverage, promotion at the award ceremony and subsequent exhibitions in Japan, Spain, USA and UK, you have the opportunity to help bring attention to the work of highly talented photographers.

For information on sponsorship opportunities or becoming a supporter of the IAFOR Documentary Photography Award, please contact Thaddeus Pope, Creative Director, IAFOR Documentary Photography Award (tpope@iafor.org).

Thursday
March 21

Poster Session

17:30-19:00 | Orion Hall (5F)
Conference Poster Session

44049 | Thursday Poster Session: 17:30-19:00
Rationale of Benzodiazepines Prescription Among Type 2 Diabetes Patients Attending the Primary Care Unit of a University Hospital in Thailand
Napakkawat Buathong, Prince of Songkla University, Thailand
Sorrawis Ronnapoom, Prince of Songkla University, Thailand

Background: Benzodiazepine prescription by psychiatrists are the most common found in patients with mental health disorders. However, there is still lacking of study on rationale of Benzodiazepines prescription by physician among type 2 diabetes patients attending a university hospital in Thailand. Objectives :To describe the rate of BDZ prescription and rationale of BDZ prescription and to determine factors associated with BDZ prescription. Methods: Retrospective descriptive study were conducted among 847 DM type 2 patients visiting primary care unit of a university hospital in year 2017. Data were obtained including patients' demographic data, medication information including mental health problems, details and reasons of BDZ prescription by physician. Results :The rate of BDZ prescription was 9.2 % of type 2 diabetes patients attending the primary care unit. The appropriate rationale (indication, dose and duration) of BDZ prescription was 23.5%. The inappropriate of all issues of rationale of BDZ prescription was 4.3%. The most appropriate issue was the rationale of dose (96.9%). The least appropriate issue was the rationale of duration (24.1%). Factor associated with BDZ prescription was patients occupation (P-value=0.017). The statically significant factor with rationale of BDZ prescription was age (P-value=0.004). The most inappropriate of BDZ prescription found in elderly patients with insomnia . Conclusion : This study might be benefit for physician in the decision and management of BDZ prescription regarding to the standard guideline of drug prescription for prevention patients of the overuse, dependency and BDZ abuse.

45380 | Thursday Poster Session: 17:30-19:00
Using Mask Painting to Assess Individual Role Preference in a Society
Vivian Chandra, Tarumanagara University, Indonesia
Monty P. Satiadarma, Tarumanagara University, Indonesia

Mask painting is a form of instrument in art therapy to assess (Trepal-Wollenzier & Wester, 2002) and to be utilized as a therapeutic device (Janzing, 1986). In Jungian psychology, mask reflects human expression that represents individual relations to the environment (Konijn & Hoorn, 2017). Creating a mask is projecting the self into mask form (Malchiodi, 2010). In children art therapy, the therapist asks children to create masks they want to play for and followed by theatrical play where the children play their roles (Landy, 1985). In this preliminary research on adolescents, five males and five females participated in mask painting to project how they would prefer to see themselves take social roles in the society. The participants were asked to decorate their masks by using acrylic paints and explained the character of the masks they made. They were interviewed to explain the reasons for choosing the characters and how these characters relate significantly to their social roles. The results indicate that the male participants tended to use more spontaneous brush-strokes and admitted that they preferred to participate socially in a more spontaneous manner; whereas the female participants preferred to be more cautious in taking their social roles, and they painted the masks in more cautious way. Although this research is still in form of preliminary study, it is expected to inspire further research on mask painting in greater population across ethnic and cultures, for interculturally there may be different forms of expressions between gender.

50291 | Thursday Poster Session: 17:30-19:00
Humanistic Approach on Art Therapy In Attempts To Create Balance Self-Concept
Devina Winarto, Universitas Tarumanagara, Indonesia

This research paper explores the connection between Self-Concept and developmental process of a person in attempt to understand better about how obscurity in Self-Concept Clarity (SCC) and Self-Concept Differentiation (SCD) can create incongruence that will affect one's function as a human. Holistic experience in each life event play major roles to clarify about own Self-Concept, be it positive or negative as mentioned in Erikson Stage of Development. This is important to create a stable Self-Concept so that it can be used as tool for coping mechanism in facing diverse social roles and demands in each life stage. Therefore, a better understanding about one's "self" will help a person create balance between expectation and reality. This can be achieved by increasing SCC and decreasing SCD to create more similarity rather than less, not to create incongruence. Initial assessment using Tennessee Self-Concept Scales II (TSCS-II) will give better explanation and understanding of the "self", while Humanistic Art-Therapy were used to create positive dialectical approach that will encourage a person to explore and evaluate themselves in search of incongruence in their Self-Concept. This research show a significant result that incomplete development stages create incongruence between SCC and SCD, resulting in Self-Concept differentiation that correlated positively with poor emotional adjustment, lower personal well-being, anxiety, depressive symptoms, neuroticism, and lower self-esteem. This research also showed that humanistic Art Therapy help a person to identify incongruence and bring enlightenment of own Self-Concept.

45911 | Thursday Poster Session: 17:30-19:00
The Development of the Resilience Questionnaire for Elementary School Students: A Confirmatory Factor Analysis
Araya Pontanya, Chiang Mai University, Thailand

The purpose of the study was to develop the Resilience Questionnaire for Elementary school students by using confirmatory factor analysis. The participants were selected by multi stage cluster random sampling. The participants were 311 elementary school students aged 9-11 years and studying grade 4-6. Factor analytic findings supported a five-factor model of resilience, which consisted of perceived self-efficacy, tolerance to negative feelings and stress, acceptance of changes in life, secure relationship in family and secure relationship with someone other than a family member(Chi-squared = 966.88 ,Chi-squared/df = 1.66, CFI = 0.901, RMSEA = 0.04, SRMR = 0.05). This five-factor model of resilience is consistent with the approaches for measuring resilience of Connor and Davidson (2003) and Sun and Stewart (2007). In addition, the results also demonstrated good internal reliabilities of the 5 subscales (Cronbach's alpha from 0.728 - 0.855). In conclusion, the Resilience Questionnaire has promise as psychometrically sound questionnaire, which can be used to evaluate resilience level in elementary school students.

Conference Poster Session

45506 | Thursday Poster Session: 17:30-19:00
Psychological Effect of the Menstrual Cycle on an Emotional Go/Nogo Task and Its Relation to Plasma Oxytocin and Prolactin Levels

Sayuri Hayashi, Kyushu University, Japan
Fumi Kishida, Kyushu University, Japan
Shigekazu Higuchi, Kyushu University, Japan
Yuki Motomura, Kyushu University, Japan

Numbers of previous studies have suggested that the menstrual cycle of healthy women with natural menstrual cycle influences facial emotion processing. We investigated the effect of the facial expression as the emotional distractor on the behavioral inhibitory processes in the follicular and luteal phases. Especially, we focused on the oxytocin and prolactin levels which are known to fluctuate in the menstrual cycle, and also known to have neuropsychological effects. Sixteen healthy women with natural menstrual cycle and no experience of pregnancy participated in the experiment once each in their follicular and luteal phase. Task performances and electroencephalogram during the emotional Go/Nogo task using angry and neutral faces of children as distractors were measured after blood sampling for hormone analysis. The results showed that the Nogo-N2 latency was delayed by the angry faces only in the luteal phase. In addition, the change rate of the Nogo-N2 latency from the follicular to luteal phases was positively correlated with the change rate of the prolactin levels. Thus, distractions by the angry faces and its processing may delay the early behavioral inhibitory processing reflected in Nogo-N2, only in the luteal phase. Moreover, such distractive effects may be related to prolactin level. With regard to oxytocin, a positive correlation between its change rate and the change rate of the task sensitivity was observed. In conclusion, it was suggested that the plasma oxytocin and prolactin levels may be differently related to the behavioral inhibitory processes with facial distractors.

50294 | Thursday Poster Session: 17:30-19:00
How People Evaluate Altruistic Liars' Morality and Personality

Keiya Taguchi, Nagoya University, Japan

This study examined the influence of motivation (selfish or altruistic) and social relationships (friend or acquaintance) on evaluations of morality and personality of people who told lies or truth. One-hundred-and-sixty-three undergraduate students participated in this study. The participants read scenarios in which a protagonist made one of the four referent statements (selfish lie, altruistic lie, selfish truth or altruistic truth), and evaluated his or her morality (justice and benevolence) and personality (Extroversion, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, Emotional stability, and Openness). Results of two-way ANOVA showed that the ratings of morality and personality differed significantly based on protagonists' motivation and social relationships. The person who told an altruistic lie was evaluated lower in justice and higher in benevolence than the person telling a selfish truth or an altruistic truth. It was also shown that the person who told an altruistic lie was evaluated lower in emotional stability and higher in extroversion than the person who told a selfish truth or an altruistic truth. Social relationships also related to evaluation of protagonists' extroversion. The persons who told lies and truth to acquaintances were evaluated higher in extroversion than those who told lies and truth to friends. This study offers important new insights on how people evaluate altruistic liars' morality and personality.

50321 | Thursday Poster Session: 17:30-19:00
Victimhood and Guilt: Constructing Meaning at War and Peace Memorials

Zachary Beckstead, Brigham Young University-Hawaii, United States
Olivia Sutton, Brigham Young University-Hawaii, United States

This presentation explores how individuals approach and construct meaning in relation to publicly significant memorials. Physical markers, such as memorials and monuments serve as a vital link for present audiences to construct meaning from events in the past. Previous battlefields, sites of tragedy, and town centers often host these markers to symbolize the past. No person's interpretation is the same, and the construction of meaning can vary depending on the individual's life circumstances, nationality, and who the intended audience is for the monument. Typically, a monument is creates an object to remember past events and in the case of tragedy and to help those who were affected to cope. However, little research has been conducted to look at unintended audiences, especially those portrayed as the aggressor of a tragic event. Our study examines Japanese visitors at the Pearl Harbor World War II Valor in the Pacific Monument and American visitors at the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park. The sample included 7 participants at the Pearl Harbor memorial and 10 participants at the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park. This study drew on walk-along method protocols (Jones, 2008; Evans, 2011) and microgenetic analysis (Wagoner, 2008; Beckstead, 2012) to examine how individuals experience the messages and meanings (re)presented at these memorials. Findings suggest strong affective meanings with concepts of responsibility, sorrow, and the road to peace for Japanese students at Pearl Harbor. For American students, they were initially divided on the concept of responsibility, but ultimately came to the consensus of peace.

17:30-19:00 | Orion Hall (5F)
Conference Poster Session

45464 | Thursday Poster Session: 17:30-19:00
Development of a Japanese Version of the Justice Sensitivity Inventory

Yukari Jessica Tham, The University of Tokyo, Japan
Takaaki Hashimoto, The University of Tokyo, Japan
Manfred Schmitt, Universität Koblenz-Landau, Germany
Kaori Karasawa, The University of Tokyo, Japan

Background: People differ in how sensitive they are to injustice. It can be measured by the Justice Sensitivity Inventory (JSI; Schmitt et al., 2010) by being divided into four components: Sensitivity to becoming a victim of injustice, sensitivity to observing injustice, sensitivity to passively benefiting from injustice, and sensitivity to actively committing injustice. Each sensitivity has different effects on various aspects of human behavior (e.g., prosocial behavior, antisocial behavior, and happiness). JSI is available in German, English, Chinese and more other languages, but not in Japanese. Purpose: This study (n=265) aimed to develop a Japanese version of JSI and to examine the validity and reliability of it. Results: The reliability of the subscales was high enough (α=.86, .90, .86, .88, respectively). The validity of the subscales was examined by calculating the correlation coefficients with the predicted related variables, such as five personality factors and Belief in Just World, and it was confirmed to be high. Conclusion: The Japanese version of JSI was confirmed to be valid and reliable. This would provide a scaffolding for studies on human behavior related to justice sensitivity in Japan. In addition, given the variety of languages available for JSI, this would allow us to conduct a cross-cultural analysis of justice sensitivity with Japanese people.

45437 | Thursday Poster Session: 17:30-19:00
The Effects of Sharing Schadenfreude with Others on Aggression

Hitomi Watanabe, Kochi University, Japan

Schadenfreude, a pleasure derived from the misfortune of others, is likely to be experienced if individuals feel anger toward the target of schadenfreude. When individuals share schadenfreude with others, they usually also try to explain the experiences or reasons behind their anger toward the target to avoid only expressing a socially undesirable emotion. Previous studies have suggested that sharing pleasure decreases aggression, whereas sharing anger with others results in the recall of anger experiences and higher aggression. Therefore, this study examined if aggression toward the target of schadenfreude decreases when individuals engage in sharing schadenfreude, which includes the above-mentioned incompatible effects on aggression. Participants comprised 442 undergraduates (172 men, 270 women, Mage = 19.84±2.41 years). Participants were presented with either the experimental or control scenario; in the former they were given reading material about an anger-evoking target and in the latter they were given material about an ordinary target. They then completed items regarding anger and aggression for a manipulation check for the target of schadenfreude. Thereafter, participants read another scenario depicting the misfortune of the target and then evaluated their schadenfreude. Finally, aggression toward the target was assessed again after reading either a sharing or non-sharing scenario. Results showed that aggression decreased after experiencing schadenfreude, but there was no significant difference in the amount of the decrease between the sharing and non-sharing scenarios. When schadenfreude is shared along with anger experiences, the inhibiting effect of sharing positive emotion on aggression seems to be offset by sharing negative emotion.

45387 | Thursday Poster Session: 17:30-19:00
A Field Test of How Vision and Values Drive Change Through Strategic Thinking

Jeffrey Stafford, Eastern Washington University, United States
Hannah Seagrave, Eastern Washington University, United States
Greta Underhill, University of Kansas, United States

Strategic planning has had many approaches dating back 2500 years. The translation of Hoshin Kanri is "the Shining Piece of Metal that Points the Way". In its simplest form, strategic planning may be thought of as a plan that helps us go from "where we are now" to "where we want to be". However, one of the real problems of most strategic planning models, many of which are excellent, is that they are too complex and are not sustainable for most organizations due to resource constraints. Additionally, the process is frequently more about planning and managing than strategic thinking. Often, models focus on goals and objectives and do not consider the overall organizational system, resulting in incongruence between vision, values, structure, and policy. This poster provides a meta-analysis of ten case studies in which a strategic planning model is field tested and refined. Lessons learned delineate the transition from the first, simplest form to the resultant refined model. The model focuses on Vision, Values and Outcomes. The different cases include, but are not limited to: a professional association, three universities, a community college system, two information technology departments, two small consulting practices and a county library system. The focus is on the congruence of vision, values, structure, hierarchy, policy, and associate motivation as a means of creating sustained systemic change. Results include the development of strategic direction, which reduced issues of power and control increasing invested participation from all levels of the organization and overall organizational wellbeing.

Conference Poster Session

45433 | Thursday Poster Session: 17:30-19:00
Relationship Between Mother's Expectation and Child's Pointing: Attempt of Complementary Use of Review Data and Observation Data
Yu Saito, Seitoku University, Japan
Miho Kasamatsu, University of Tsukuba, Japan
Takehito Utsuro, University of Tsukuba, Japan
Yumiko Ishikawa, Utsunomiya University, Japan

In order to demonstrate that reviews by mothers on a picture book recommendation site are a useful research resource in developmental psychology, this research aimed to verify whether the developmental phenomena described in such reviews actually occur when reading picture books. The picture book used in this study was "Where's the Fish" by Taro Gomi, because this book is the one for which the "pointing" gestures of children have been most extensively extracted by a text mining approach in computer science. So it is conceivable that mother expects the child to point when reading that picture book. A total of 8 Japanese mother and child pairs (children aged 1 year and 4 months to 2 years and 4 months) were video recorded reading the picture book repeatedly over the course of one month, and the data were categorized according to the ages of the children, and the type and frequency of the pointing gestures extracted. The study found that the type and frequency of the pointing, and the timing of its appearance were generally in agreement with the reviews. Furthermore it became clear that mothers promote child's pointing behavior, before the child actually establishes pointing action. Therefore it is suggested that complementary use of review data and observation data enables efficient verification of processes that mother's expectation leads to child reaction formation.

44941 | Thursday Poster Session: 17:30-19:00
Association of Corporal Punishment and Externalizing Behavior Among Parents of Children Ages 8-16 Years Old
Danna Kate Landingin, Adamson University, Philippines
Jessica Morales, Adamson University, Philippines
Ann Nicole Dacurawat, Adamson University, Philippines
Leo Christopher Cruzat, Adamson University, Philippines

Corporal punishment has been widely known as the most common way of inflicting discipline among people especially the parents. Without the whole knowledge of what corporal punishment might affect a child, children develop different types of externalizing behavior. This study aims to correlate corporal punishment to children's externalizing behavior. The participants of this study are 116 parents of children with age ranging from 8-16 years old. The researchers gathered information using a self-constructed survey questionnaire. The present study provides evidence that corporal punishment is in relation with externalizing behavior. The researchers findings emphasize the need to inform parents about the consequences of using corporal punishment at home.

50266 | Thursday Poster Session: 17:30-19:00
Art Therapy in Decreasing the Anxiety Score of an Only Child Adolescent with Divorced Parents due to Domestic Violence
Lelita Larashati, Universitas Tarumanagara, Indonesia
Monty P. Satiadarma, Universitas Tarumanagara, Indonesia

Domestic violence or Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) is known as the cause of psychological disorders in victims, perpetrators and their children. Previous studies point out that negative effects of domestic violence negatively influence the development of children and adolescence. Most studies focused on victims and perpetrators. However, there is minimal data focusing on the development of psychological disorders in adolescents exposed to domestic violence. Based on a previous survey, the Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS-21) (Lovibond & Lovibond, 1995) was used to obtain an overview of symptoms on 50 participants aged 15-19 exposed to domestic violence. Seventeen participants (34%) obtained scores which fit into the moderate, mild and normal category, while 33 participants (66%) obtained severe and extremely severe scores on the anxiety scale. Based on this finding, the current study further explored anxiety experienced by 'Only Child' adolescents exposed to domestic violence. Furthermore, this study uses art therapy intervention to reduce anxiety scores of adolescents exposed to domestic violence. Participants for this intervention are selected upon meeting the criteria of being an Only Child adolescent with divorced parents due to domestic violence.

45375 | Thursday Poster Session: 17:30-19:00
Therapeutic Effects of Home-Delivered Attention Bias Modification Training Mobile App on Attentional Control and Worry Treatment
Min-Hung Teng, National Chung-Cheng University, Taiwan

Home-delivered attention bias modification training (HD-ABM) may improve the attention control of patients with generalized anxiety disorder (GAD), as well as alleviate their symptoms. This study recruited 44 university students with GAD and randomly distribute them among HD-ABM (n = 15), placebo (n = 15), and wait-list control groups (n = 14). Both the HD-ABM and placebo groups will use the attention training mobile app (a Posner's cueing task) to complete four weeks of training (two sessions per day) at home. The cues for the HD-ABM group will prompt the position of threat words, and the detection target will always follow the neutral stimuli and be located in the same position. For the placebo group, the cue and target positions will be random. Each participant will be given a sports bracelet with a photoplethysmogram sensor to monitor their cardiovascular response during their attention training. The study results showed that prior to receiving treatment, the attention bias index (ABI), self-assessment of symptoms, self-assessment of attention and control ability, and cardiovascular indices of the participants did not vary significantly among the different groups. However, after several weeks of training, the HD-ABM group and the placebo group showed significant improvement in conflict monitoring ability (and therefore ABI) during the third and fourth assessments. Moreover, during the later stages of training, participants from the two groups displayed a significant decrease in HR and more favorable self-assessment of depression and self-evaluation of anxiety.

Conference Poster Session

50284 | Thursday Poster Session: 17:30-19:00
Smartphones and Sleep: Digital Media Use Before Bedtime and Sleep Quality Among Finnish Adolescents
Nils Sandman, University of Turku, Finland
Tiina Turunen, University of Turku, Finland
Paula Salo, University of Turku, Finland
Christina Salmivalli, University of Turku, Finland

Introduction: Digital media usage before bedtime is a potential risk factor for disturbed sleep. In the current study we investigated usage of digital media (e.g. social media, gaming, videos with mobile phone, computer or tablet) and sleep quality among Finnish adolescents. Methods: The sample consist of 2967 Finnish upper secondary education students (52% girls). Majority of the participants were 16 years old. Digital media usage before bedtime was investigated with a pattern of questions investigating several different usage scenarios (e.g. social media with smartphone or gaming with computer) during the last hour before falling asleep. Questions investigating sleep included self-assessment of subjective sleep satisfaction, sleep duration during weekdays and weekends, insomnia symptoms, daytime tiredness and chronotype. Results: 96% of participants reported to use one or more digital media every night before falling asleep. Of all participants, 9% self-assessed that use of digital media disturbs their sleep every night and 41% reported disturbance weekly. There were no significant association between different usage scenarios and sleep quality. Participants whose sleep was disturbed were more often evening chorotypes, had shorter sleep duration, more social jet lag and more daytime tiredness than other participants (p<0.001). Conclusions: Use of digital media before bedtime every night, especially with mobile devices, is ubiquitous among Finnish high school students. This makes it hard to analyse the data due to lack of variance. However, subjective assessments points towards association between heavy usage of digital media and sleep problems.

44315 | Thursday Poster Session: 17:30-19:00
Internet Addiction Among Adolescents in Kuala Lumpur, Peninsular Malaysia
Kok Leong Tan, International Medical University, Malaysia
Kim Boon Kiew, International Medical University, Malaysia

Background: As technology became more advanced, the internet has become an essential part of daily life and has gained dominance among adolescent. Use of internet for 38 hours per week leads to problems such a lack of sleep and excessive tiredness. The aim of the study was to determine the prevalence and identify factors associated with internet addiction among adolescent aged between 10 and 19 years old. Method: A cross-sectional study involving 253 adolescent aged between 10 and 19 years old from two tuition centres in Kepong district, Kuala Lumpur was conducted in September 2016. Consent was obtained from parents of the adolescent. Chen Internet Addiction Scale was used to determine the presence or absence of internet addiction among the respondents using a cut-off score of 64. The prevalence of internet addiction was estimated. Descriptive statistics were used. Binary logistics regression, Odds Ratio and 95% Confidence Interval were used to test the association and risk between each factor with internet addiction. Results: The prevalence of internet addiction among adolescent in the study was 27.3%. Factors significantly associated with internet addiction include internet access using mobile phone (OR=2.42; 95% CI:1.12, 5.24), daily online hours (OR=6.17; 95%CI:2.28, 13.49) and internet speed (OR=3.97; 95% CI:1.35, 11.67). Conclusion: Internet addiction among adolescent in Kepong district, Kuala Lumpur was 27.3% and associated with internet access using mobile phone, daily online hours and internet speed.

45359 | Thursday Poster Session: 17:30-19:00
The Adverse Impact of Professional Stigma on the Recovery of Individuals with Mental Illness
Kevin Ka Shing Chan, The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Having contact with people in recovery from mental illness has been the most successful means of reducing psychiatric stigma among the general public. However, for health care professionals, repeated exposure to patients having chronic and recurrent psychiatric symptoms and functional impairments may foster a negative attitude toward mental illness. Indeed, research shows that many front-line health workers have prejudicial attitudes and discriminatory behaviors toward individuals with mental illness. Although the professional stigma of mental illness is prevalent, limited research has examined its potential impact on the recovery of individuals with mental illness. This research gap not only hindered a comprehensive understanding of the stigma and recovery experiences of individuals with mental illness, but also impeded efforts to develop recovery-oriented services for these individuals. The present study addressed this research gap by examining the associations of professional stigma with clinical, functional, and personal recovery among individuals with mental illness and investigating the potential mechanisms underlying these associations. Cross-sectional questionnaire data were collected from 311 individuals with mental illness from Hong Kong. Results of structural equation modeling showed that professional stigma negatively affected clinical, functional, and personal recovery through self-stigma content and process, followed by service disengagement. Our findings contributed to the literature by revealing how professional stigma may intensify self-stigma, dampen service engagement, and hamper recovery among individuals with mental illness. Our findings also highlighted the importance of designing anti-stigma and anti-self-stigma interventions for providers and users of mental health services in efforts to improve service effectiveness and facilitate patient recovery.

17:30-19:00 | Orion Hall (5F)
Conference Poster Session

45474 | Thursday Poster Session: 17:30-19:00
The Effectiveness of Neuropsychology-Based Neurofeedback Training Program for Ages 10 To 16 With Comorbidity of IA and ADHD: Five-Case Report
Yu-Ting Pi, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan
Yu Chi Liao, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan
Nai Wen Guo, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan
Pin Chun Chou, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan
J.S. Chang, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan
K.Y. Lee, Jianan Psychiatric Center, Taiwan

Background: Internet Addiction (IA) has become a psychiatric disorder in DSM-5 and ICD-11. Many studies have showed the comorbidity of IA and ADHD(IA&ADHD) in children and adolescents, and they both perform poorly on their executive functions especially in regard to attention and inhibition. A neuropsychology-based neurofeedback (Npsy-NF) training program was administered to improve the executive functions of those with IA&ADHD. Methods: Five IA & ADHD subjects ages 10-16, were trained for a total of 20 hours over a ten-week period. The Npsy-NF fosters successful experiences for subjects by acknowledging appropriate behavior, responses or decisions while engaged in a task thus bolstering their self-regulation. The neuropsychological tasks including Tower of London(ToL), Wisconsin Card Sorting Test(WCST), Stroop Test and Comprehensive Nonverbal Attention Test(CNAT), and questionnaires including Swanson, Nolan, and Pelham, version IV(SNAP-IV), Chen Internet Addiction Scale(CIAS), daily inattention function, daily executive function, and daily time management were applied as indexes of effectiveness after the Npsy-NF. Results: All five subjects showed improvement in search attention subtest of CNAT, and made less preservation error in WCST. Four subjects improved in focus attention and inhibition attention subtests of CNAT and correct trials in ToL. Three did better in Stroop task. And three subjects reported better executive and time management function. Additionally, four parents reported better attention functions, and three parents reported the improvements in SNAP-IV and CIAS. Discussion: Although there were only five subjects, multi-indexes were provided to prove the effectiveness of Npsy-NF. However, further studies with more participants are needed to solidify the results.

50322 | Thursday Poster Session: 17:30-19:00
The Relationship Between Altered States of Consciousness and Hypnotizability in Japanese University Students
Tomomi Nakatani, Graduate School of Konan University, Japan
Shin-ichi Oura, Graduate School of Konan University, Japan
Takahiro Imaida, Graduate School of Konan University, Japan
Yoshikazu Fukui, Konan University, Japan

Altered states of consciousness (ASC) are mental states different from the normal awake conscious state. Although a hypnotic state has been cited in literature as one of the ASC, there has been not enough evidence to support this notion. A few Japanese studies reported a positive correlation between self-rated ASC and hypnotizability, that is, susceptibility to hypnotic suggestion, which had been rated by the experimenter. However, since the essence of hypnosis is considered to lie in the subjective experience, this study examined the correlation between ASC and self-reported hypnotizability. The participants were 34 students, of which 8 were men and 26 were women (M = 25.41 years, SD = 11.61). The ASC test was used to measure ASC to yield ten subscales, and the Harvard Group Scale of Hypnotic Susceptibility (HGSHS) was used to measure hypnotizability and yielded four subscales. As a result of correlation analysis, only the "loss of linguistic sensation," an ASC subscale, had positive moderate correlation with three subscales of HGSHS. In contrast, the other nine subscale scores of the ASC test showed no significant correlation with hypnotizability. This study found that there was almost no association between ASC and self-reported hypnotizability. However, since HGSHS was used in this study on a group of subjects, it is necessary to further examine the relationship between ASC and self-reported hypnotizability measured at the individual level.

44882 | Thursday Poster Session: 17:30-19:00
Death of a Parent: Its Effects on Students' Psychological Well-Being and Academic Resilience
Jazmin Joy Dizon, Don Bosco Technical Institute- Tarlac, Philippines

The study attempted to find out the effects of parental death on students' psychological well-being and academic resilience, where majority of them obtained average levels of psychological well-being and academic resilience. The correlation for both variable was found. From the sixty respondents from ages 7-21, majority of them were male, have male deceased parent who had terminal illness as cause of their death, and were ages 7-12 years old when their parents died. Majority of the respondents grief expressions in affect, cognitive and behavioral category were sadness, denial and preoccupation with deceased parent, acting out and crying, respectively. The perceived differences of the effects of parental death based on the gender of the student and the deceased parent/s and the developmental level of student when their parent died were also analysed. Coping strategy used was mostly by getting support from loved ones. Since grief requires understanding from significant adults (such as relatives, guidance counselors, teachers), this study will be beneficial in catering bereaved students through the Guidance and Counseling programs and services in schools.

Conference Poster Session

45853 | Thursday Poster Session: 17:30-19:00
Experiences of the Sleep Quality of First-Year University Students
Tienli Liang, HungKuang University, Taiwan
Kuanpin Lin, HungKuang University, Taiwan
Meili Lee, HungKuang University, Taiwan

The purpose of this qualitative study was to investigate the sleep quality of first-year university students. This study adopts convenient sampling method to enroll nursing freshmen of 4-year College in a certain university of central Taiwan. The Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) questionnaire was used to screen out participant with sleep disorders. After completion of the interview consent form, the data was collected through in-depth interviews. According to the results, this study can be summarized into 3 main concepts and 9 categories: (1) who kidnapped sleep: sleeping late, economic stress, too many social activities, and Internet addiction; (2) physical and psychological impacts: health disorders, emotional distress, and fatigue; (3) coping strategies: methods for improving sleep and try hard to refresh. The results of the study show those participants are sleeping late because of changes in their daily routine. Sleep quality is affected by mood disturbance, social activities and internet, which results in emotional and health disorders. Since the factors that affect sleep quality varied with individuals, the coping strategies for improving sleep were different. Methods include drinking hot beverages, listening to music, and reading. The most frequently used refreshing method was drinking coffee or tea. The results suggest that teachers should have an in-depth understanding of student coursework, life, physical and mental adaptation, social activities and control the time of surfing internet. Educational units should increase sleep-related health promotion activities to improve the sleep behavior of freshmen and enhance sleep quality.

50239 | Thursday Poster Session: 17:30-19:00
Cross-Cultural Adjustment of Eating in International Muslim Students in Japan
Sachiko Nakano, Yamaguchi University, Japan
Tomoko Tanaka, Okayama University, Japan

This study explored the dietary changes and diet-related difficulties experienced by international Muslim students in Japan. In semi-structured interviews with 22 Muslim students, findings revealed that some participants made a strong effort to eat Japanese food and some attempted to cook Japanese cuisine. They found cooking Japanese cuisine easier than trying to eat Japanese foods in a restaurant as they could control foods according to their religious rules when cooking. We observed that acculturation is associated with the transition to a cross-cultural environment and the process of adapting the diet of Muslim students in Japan. When they first arrived, there were very few Muslims and they found it difficult to find food they could eat. They gradually became accustomed to identifying religiously safe food and developing their own dietary style that promoted acculturation to a certain degree. However, they were still not conscious of the nutritional balance and health effects of their diet. A first step towards supporting Muslim students should be to help bridge the cultural gap in food by teaching students basic cooking skills enabling them to make their own food. Additionally, they should be taught how to check the ingredients on food labels. Furthermore, they could be provided with basic knowledge on food and health in Japan, education related to psychological health, and be given opportunities to use food to promote interpersonal exchanges while still respecting others' eating habits.

45752 | Thursday Poster Session: 17:30-19:00
Factors Associated with Weight-Control Intention Among Young Adults Vary with Sex
Kuan Pin Lin, Hung Kuang University, Taiwan
Mei Li Lee, Hung Kuang University, Taiwan
Tien Li Liang, Hung Kuang University, Taiwan

Aim: Weight-control is a widespread phenomenon among young adults, especially in women. This study aimed to investigate the sex-based variation among weight self-stigma, body satisfaction and media influence on weight-control intention in Chinese young people. Methods: A cross sectional study was conducted on 963 adults aged 20–35 years. Demographic characteristics and body mass index (BMI) were collected, and the Chinese version Weight Self-Stigma Questionnaire, Body Areas Satisfaction Scale, and Media Influence Questionnaire were used as data collection instruments. Results: The female participants exhibited higher weight self-stigma ($p < .001$) and media influence ($p = .003$) scores and lower body satisfaction scores ($p < .001$) than the male participants. The participants with weight-control intention had higher BMI ($p < .001$), weight self-stigma ($p < .001$), and media influence scores ($p < .001$) and lower body satisfaction scores ($p < .001$) than those without the intention. Weight self-stigma (OR = 1.05, 95% CI = 1.02−1.08), body satisfaction (OR = 0.938, 95% CI = 0.90−0.98), media influence (OR = 1.03, 95% CI = 1.01−1.06), female sex (OR = 5.14, 95% CI = 2.95−8.96), and BMI (OR = 1.53, 95% CI = 1.36−1.72) were significant independent predictors of weight-control intention after adjustment for other variables. Conclusions: Therefore, health care professionals who conduct weight-loss programs should confirm the weight self-stigma, body satisfaction as well as the perception of pressure from social media, particularly in women with high BMI who want to lose weight.

50268 | Thursday Poster Session: 17:30-19:00
Relationship Between Social Support, Sense of Belonging to Local Community, Loneliness, and Sense of Coherence Among Mothers in Japan
Miyako Kimura, St. Marianna University School of Medicine, Japan

The ability to understand situations, use resources, and find meaning is important for maintaining good health. This ability, also called as "sense of coherence" (SOC), enables individuals to overcome stressful life events and it increases the well-being of caregivers, including mothers of children with disabilities. Therefore, practical ways to enhance SOC and reducing impeding factors need to be considered. The present study explored the factors related to the SOC of mothers of children with disabilities, especially focussing on social support, sense of belonging to local community, and loneliness. In cooperation with parents' associations of children with disabilities throughout Japan, self-administrated questionnaires were distributed to mothers of children with disabilities, between January and March, 2016. The response rate was 49.0%, and 969 mothers of children with disabilities (autism spectrum disorders, Down syndrome, and other chromosome abnormalities) were included in the final sample. Findings revealed that the number of sources of informal support ($\beta = 0.125$, $p < 0.001$) and sense of belonging to local community scores ($\beta = 0.089$, $p < 0.01$) were positively related to mothers' SOC scores, whereas the scores on loneliness were strongly and negatively related to those on SOC ($\beta = -0.355$, $p < 0.001$). Since lack of formal/informal support and weak sense of belonging to local community were correlated with higher level of loneliness, creating a supportive/inclusive environment and reducing feelings of loneliness may help enhance SOC.

50277 | Thursday Poster Session: 17:30-19:00
Exploratory Study on Characteristics of "Highly Sensitive Person" Among Japanese University Students
Kosuke Yano, Rikkyo University, Japan
Shunsuke Kimura, Rikkyo University, Japan
Kazuo Oishi, Rikkyo University, Japan

Sensory-processing sensitivity has been considered a predictor of individuals' behavior, which is an innate trait characterized by sensitivity and responsivity to various stimuli. The level of sensory-processing sensitivity is usually assessed conveniently by Japanese version of Highly Sensitive Person Scale (HSPS), which comprises three subscales, i.e., Low Sensory Threshold, Ease of Excitation, and Aesthetic Sensitivity in Japan. Several studies have pointed out that the HSPS has low reliability and content validity; thus, this scale should be revised. For this reason, this study aimed to re-examine the psychological characteristics of Japanese highly sensitive people and to provide the findings for revising the HSPS. The 206 Japanese university students participated in free descriptive survey about the individual impressions of highly sensitive people. Quantitative text analysis (i.e., hierarchical cluster analysis) extracted six characteristics of highly sensitive people; "reflective attitude (e.g., They reflect on others' words or behavior)", "depth of processing (e.g., They imagine others' feeling)", "sensory sensitivity (e.g., They are sensitive to subtle stimuli)", "sensitivity to others' appraisal (e.g., They often mind others' appraisal)", "overarousability (e.g., They tend to perceive excessive stimuli)", and "emotional reactivity (e.g., They are easily affected by others' mood)". These clusters not only corresponded to the three subscales identified in HSPS, but also reflected the psychological characteristics of highly sensitive people more concretely compared with past studies.

45845 | Thursday Poster Session: 17:30-19:00
Mindfulness Psychoeducation Programme in Schizophrenia: Client-Therapist Perspectives
Angie Ho Yan Lam, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Alan Chun Yat Tong, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Nok Yin Lee, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Sau Fong Leung, The Polytechnic University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Wai Tong Chien, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Background Previous trials have demonstrated that people with schizophrenia receiving mindfulness-based psychoeducation programmes (MBPP) had significantly improvement in their psychiatric symptoms,functioning,insight and length of re-hospitalisations compared to conventional psychoeducation.The current study sets out from an implementation science perspective that explores the clients' and therapists' perspectives on the effectiveness of MBPP. Method MBPP was delivered to people with chronic schizophrenia in the community setting in Hong Kong.There were 6-8 participants per group.Two therapists,one psychiatric nurse and one mindfulness expert,conducted eight two-hour weekly sessions of mindfulness psychoeducation. 4 groups of MBPP were organized.Participants each received a mp3 and a homework sheet facilitating self-practice at home. Results Client's perspective:Clients felt peaceful, comfortable and having better sleep quality.Some mentioned the mindfulness skills helped them calm their agitated mind during stressful situations.They preferred practicing mindfulness with motions,e.g. mindful stretching.A few claimed to have more thoughts during mindfulness practices.One avoided doing mindfulness at night time. Therapist's perspective:It was observed that the clients appeared to feel puzzled and found difficult in understanding the mindfulness concepts at the beginning.They became more attentive and showed less restless behaviours in the last few sessions.Given the limited attention span of the clients,the length of verbal teaching should be kept short and place more time in mindfulness practices.It is important to integrate psychoeducation into mindfulness practices to facilitate the application of mindfulness on an everyday basis. Conclusion MBPP appeared to be an effective intervention for this population.Both the participant and therapist accounts are important information for future developmoment of MBPP.

17:30-19:00 | Orion Hall (5F)
Conference Poster Session

44344 | Thursday Poster Session: 17:30-19:00
The Effect of Corporate Social Irresponsibility Events on Industry Rivals
Tsai-Ling Liao, National Formosa University, Taiwan

To the extent that the effect of a firm's socially responsible actions is highly contingent on its competitive environment in that competitive intensity acts as a boundary condition to the effectiveness of CSR initiatives (Kemper et al., 2013), the competitive interaction in an industry thus can affect individual firms' stock price response to the announcement of corporate social irresponsibility (CSI) activities. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to address how the value of rival firms is affected by such CSI revelations. Using a sample of 1,637 CSI announcements made by Taiwan listed firms for the period 1993-2016, we find that rival firms on average realize significantly negative announcement period abnormal returns, consistent with the contagion effect argument. Also, we show that rivals in technologically based industries experience the most significantly unfavorable effect. However, we find that rivals' wealth effects are more favorable when the CSI events are related to issues of environment and product as well as information disclosure.

50271 | Thursday Poster Session: 17:30-19:00
Stage of Development Indicators Outlined by the Sufficiency Economy in Highland Communities of Thailand
Khodchaporn Sukchitpinyo, Highland Research and Development Institute, Thailand
Kesaraporn Sreechun, Highland Research and Development Institute, Thailand
Natthawan Thamsuwan, Highland Research and Development Institute, Thailand
Pedcharada Yusuk, Highland Research and Development Institute, Thailand

The highland in Thailand is located in the North mountainous complex at 500-1,400 meters above sea level covering 10.75 ha in 20 provinces, 53% of total area of the nation. The mountain populations more than 10 ethnic groups of 940,494 are poor, lack access to public services and limited participation in local development. In 2005, the royal Thai government established Highland Research and Development Institute (HRDI), a public funded organization, to catalyst sustainable highland development. The HRDI operation has been based on area approach transdisciplinary development that includes agricultural production, conservation of upstream resources and strengthening the community under the philosophy of sufficiency economy, a principle that gives importance to balanced development and promotes participation at all levels from individual level, family, community to national level. This study aims to develop indicators with highland communities to reflect and assess evaluate their own community development by participation. The indicators comprise of 7 categories and 3 stages, dependent stage covering food security of individual and household (30 scores), interdependent stage that expands to well-being of collective groups and environment (40 scores) and networking stage that incorporates collaboration of different groups within community and with other entities (30 scores). The total score reflects level of community development A, B1, B2 and C respectively. The study also reveals highest relevance of the indicators with the UN sustainable development goals on poverty and hunger end, decent work and economic growth, responsible consumption and production and inequalities reduce.

45845 | Thursday Poster Session: 17:30-19:00
Mindfulness Psychoeducation Programme in Schizophrenia: Client-Therapist Perspectives
Angie Ho Yan Lam, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Alan Chun Yat Tong, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
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Friday
March 22

Parallel Sessions

Abstracts appear as originally submitted by the author. Any spelling, grammatical, or typographical errors are those of the author.

09:20-11:00 | Room 701 (7F)
Friday Session I
Psychology & Education
Session Chair: Paul Wallace

45417   09:20-09:45 | Room 701 (7F)
The Influence of Parenting Style on Single-Child Versus Multi-Child Chinese Overseas Students' Life Satisfaction
Xiao Yuan Sun, GuangDong Medical University, China

This study was conducted to examine the influence of parenting styles on the life satisfaction of single-child and multi-child Chinese oversea students enrolled in Assumption University of Thailand. The sample consisted of 212 (106 single-child and 106 multi-child) Chinese overseas students who returned completed surveys. The mean age within the interval of 18 to 26 years. In terms of educational attainment, 94.8% (n=201) of the respondents' mothers and 90.6% (n=192) of the respondents' fathers possessed either a high school diploma or an undergraduate degree; 5.2% (n=11) of the respondents' mothers and 9.4% (n=20) of the respondents' fathers possessed a graduate degree. Path analysis via multiple regression analysis showed that for the single-child respondents, (1) their perception of their mother's permissive and their father's authoritative parenting styles have direct positive influences on their reported life satisfaction, and (2) their perception of their mother's authoritative and their father's authoritarian parenting styles have indirect influences on their reported life satisfaction, being mediated by their depression and stress levels. For the multi-child respondents, the path analytic results showed that their perceptions of their mother's authoritative and authoritarian parenting styles have indirect influences on their reported life satisfaction, being mediated by their self-esteem level.

45448   09:45-10:10 | Room 701 (7F)
Cross-Cultural Adaptation of Turkish International Students in Japan: A Qualitative Study
Ayse Ilgin Sozen, Okayama University, Japan
Tomoko Tanaka, Okayama University, Japan
Sachiko Nakano, Yamaguchi University, Japan

The present study explores the cross-cultural adaptation of Turkish international students in Japan. The purpose of this study is to partially fill the gap in the literature by investigating Turkish international students' perceptions and expectations while living in Japan. Another purpose of the study is to provide upcoming students with an overall understanding of what to expect when they choose to study at a university in Japan, and this study aims to provide universities with some implications of how to devise better support and facilities to aid international students with their transition stages. The study draws on data from semi-structured, in-depth interviews with Turkish students to identify the stressors, challenges, and problems they encounter during their cross-cultural transition in Japan. A total of 21 students (12 females and nine males) from Turkey who were in higher education or graduated from a university in Japan (one bachelor's degree, two master's students, one master's degree, 11 PhD students, four PhD degrees and two postdoc degrees) volunteered to be interviewed for this study. Students ranged in age from 25 to 37 years with a mean age of 29.09 years (SD = 3.30). Each interview transcript was individually examined via qualitative analysis, aiming to develop or identify possible categories based on Grounded Theory Approach. The analysis resulted in different hierarchical levels of categories related to cross-cultural adaptation of Turkish international students. It is suggested that differences in collectivistic tendencies have influences on cross-cultural adaptation process.

45486   10:10-10:35 | Room 701 (7F)
The Impact of Personality on Affect Towards Robots as Communication Partners
Paul Wallace, Appalachian State University, United States

This paper reports on a study designed to assess affect and anxiety of participants practicing foreign language conversations with both a human and robot communication partner. Measures included the Big Five Personality Inventory and the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory, to investigate the relationship between personality and anxiety for students with foreign language classroom anxiety while working with both human and social robots. Prior research shows that interactions with physically embodied agents, such as robots, have been found to be more enjoyable, engaging, credible, and informative than computer-based agents and avatars, and similar to interactions with humans. People also feel a stronger sense of social presence interacting with a robot than with an animated character on a screen, they spend more time with the robot, and their attitudes are more positive toward the robot. Social robots are found to be highly effective at reaching and motivating children with autism who have difficulty interacting with humans, or who are uncomfortable practicing and using social skills with people. One explanation is that robots are perceived to be non-judgmental, and might help socially impaired people relate to others. Results of this study suggest that participants with higher levels of Big Five personality dimensions exhibit increased levels of anxiety working with humans, as compared to robot communication partners.

Friday Session I

Qualitative/Quantitative Research in any other area of Psychology

Session Chair: Xiaoli Tian

45534   09:20-09:45 | Room 703 (7F)

Facebook Makes Me Happier? The Effects of Realistic and Online Interaction on Subjective Well-Being and Their Mediating Variable

Chao-Jun Yang, Chung Yuan Christian University, Taiwan
Chin-Lung Chien, Kaohsiung Medical University, Taiwan

Interpersonal interaction is closely related to subjective well-being (SWB), but with the rise of social network sites (e.g., Facebook (FB)), a new form of interpersonal interaction has emerged. Taking FB as an example, this study examined the effects of realistic (face-to-face) and online (FB) interaction on SWB and tested the mediating effect of relationship quality. Data were collected through an online questionnaire; 412 participants (including students and non-students) filled in the scales of realistic interaction, online (FB) interaction, friendship quality, and SWB. Among them, 38 cases who were not FB users and/or showed response sets were excluded from further analysis. Using structural equation modeling, the data were analyzed among the valid sample (241 females, 136 males). The results showed that: (1) realistic interaction with friends has a significant positive effect on SWB, acting through the mediator friendship quality; (2) controlling for the effect of realistic interaction, online (FB) interaction with friends still has a significant positive effect on SWB, acting through friendship quality; and (3) both realistic and FB interaction have fairly equal effects on friendship quality. We conclude that FB interaction is beneficial to SWB, beyond the effect of realistic interaction. Implications, limitations, and future directions are also discussed.

44680   09:45-10:10 | Room 703 (7F)

Subliminal Advertising: Analysis of Its Efficacy Using Neuromarketing Techniques

Ubaldo Cuesta, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain
José Ignacio Niño, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain
Luz Martínez, Universidad Rey Juan Carlos, Spain

Subliminal advertising is defined as "one that uses stimuli that are below the sensory threshold". It has also been considered subliminal advertising that uses stimuli "masked" within other different. Frequently these stimuli refer to erotic elements. There is controversy about the effectiveness of the use of this advertising. The effectiveness has been measured in terms of variables such as: liking, memory, purchase intention and other similar. These variables have been evaluated through questionnaires or election tests. If it is hypothesized that subliminal advertising exerts its effects at the non-conscious level, it seems logical to suppose that it is appropriate to evaluate these effects also at a non-conscious level. The present investigation analyzes the effects of subliminal advertising by evaluating variables that act at the non-conscious level in the subject: the galvanic skin response (GSR) as a measure of the arousal caused by the stimuli, the electroencephalographic frontal asymmetry (A-EEG) as a measure of pleasure and eye-tracking (ET) as a measure of attention. A group of 20 university student subjects (50% men) watched 10 color printed advertising stimuli: 5 of them containing subliminal stimuli and 5 identical to the previous ones but manipulated to eliminate the subliminal content. During the viewing the GSR, the A-EEG and the E-T were evaluated. As expected, the results indicate differential patterns of response based on the subliminal content in all variables evaluated, but especially in the visual exploration. Gender differences were also found and interpreted.

50290   10:10-10:35 | Room 703 (7F)

Empathy and Late Adolescents' Self in Digital Age

Charyna Ayu, University of Pancasila, Indonesia
Ade Iva, University of Pancasila, Indonesia
Citra Wahyuni, University of Pancasila, Indonesia

Adolescents develop a sense of self by exploring the world through social interaction. However, the digital technology nowadays changes the way how adolescents interact. By spending time online, adolescents enjoy to interact with others virtually than face-to-face. This superficial interaction might reduce their capacity to understand what others' thinking and feeling, which is called by empathy. The objective of this study was to describe the perception of empathy, and also to validate the Basic Empathy Scale (the BES) by Jolliffe & Farrington (2006) towards late adolescents in digital age. A total of 656 college students at various universities in Jakarta participated in this research. By convenience sampling, respondents were divided into two groups: (1) 201 college students (61 males dan 140 females) participated in Focus Group Discussion to investigate the empathy comprehension; (2) 455 college students (132 males and 323 females) from three courses (social and humanity, health, and engineering) completed the questionnaire in order to validate the BES. The results revealed that late adolescents more comprehend empathy in affective than in cognitive meaning. Further analysis also found that female students have higher empathy than male. It is also found that students in health science have higher empathy than two other courses. Finally, this research implies that adolescents must elevate their ability to empathize in order to develop a sense of self and, yet make interaction succeeded.

44981   10:35-11:00 | Room 703 (7F)

How Culture Influences Technology Use: Face-Work and Disclosure on Wechat Moments

Xiaoli Tian, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

The phenomenon of excessive disclosure online is well documented but poorly understood. Based on in-depth interviews of WeChat users, this study examines why people disclose personal information on WeChat Moments, and why some disclose more than others. The findings reveal that users are compelled to post and share on WeChat Moments, not because they feel like it, but in order to look "normal". That's why even though WeChat was primarily an instant messaging app, it's also known for its "Moments" function. On WeChat Moments, users disclose information via photos and text to their contacts. Yet users are restrained; they must navigate the socio-cultural minefield of maintaining face, while validating and avoiding discrediting the face of others. As a result, there is little expression of true opinions, or actual views or personalities on WeChat. Instead, WeChat Moments has become a platform for convergence. This research highlights how cultural norms of interpersonal relationships influence people's use of technology.

09:20-11:00 | Room 704 (7F)
Friday Session I
Philosophy – Philosophy & Culture
Session Chair: Craig Mark

45462   09:20-09:45 | Room 704 (7F)
Queer Theory, The Death Drive, and Humanist Values
Aleardo Zanghellini, University of Reading, United Kingdom

It is generally supposed that one of the distinguishing features of queer theory is it rejection of humanism. Specifically, queer theory critiques the normative attributes of 'the human' envisioned in the humanist project, and the normalising and exclusionary connotations of this concept. However, in much of queer theory, anti-humanism is more a matter of performance than substance: queer theory's relationship to humanism is often less one of rejection than ambivalence. This is not a bad thing. Indeed, the shortcomings of some queer theory result directly from its giving up on humanism altogether – particularly, as I will argue, the attempt to give up on the humanistic principle that human life is intrinsically and ultimately valuable. Specifically, that brand of queer theory known as anti-social queer theory engages in an anti-normative politics of negativity, rejecting moral values and the idea of the good. In doing so, however, anti-social queer theory commits itself to incoherence, being internally torn between an amoral standpoint and immoral urges. I illustrate this through an inter-textual critique of Edelman's and Bersani's works. While Bersani's interest in doing away with the humanist subject was ultimately motivated by a (defensible) political vision of nonviolent relationality, Edelman radicalises and, in the process, departs from, Bersani's position, through his celebration of the death drive, which he believes Queerness embodies. In doing so, however, Edelman offers a model that turns out to be self-refuting, and of no value to anyone who is not already free (or striving for freedom) from normative commitment.

44806   09:45-10:10 | Room 704 (7F)
Drone Warfare and Moral Buffers
Jennifer Ang, Singapore University of Social Sciences, Singapore

Armed drone weapons have achieved what other ranged weapons hitherto were unable to achieve: to strike its enemies without being struck. While drone weapons allow us to extend a safe distance between us and our enemies, they have also created a distance between us and our moral agency by acting as moral buffers that lessen the shocks brought on by the violence of wars. This form of moral buffer created by drone weapons have significant impact on our conventional understanding of wars. First, drone warfare blurs wartime and peacetime, making their temporal distinction pointless. Second, drone weapons create the kind of safe distance that leaves acts of valor, honor and courage in battle meaningless. Finally, drone warfare renders the role and accountability of humans as moral agents less important. This paper aims to discuss the impact of this new form of moral buffers. It first sketches the capability of armed drone weapons and the moral buffers they create. Next, it discusses the impact of the moral buffers drone warfare creates, and finally, it concludes what this means for military ethics.

45694   10:10-10:35 | Room 704 (7F)
Integrating Islam and Science: Halal Science in Malaysia as a Case Study
Maisarah Hasbullah, University of Malaysia, Malaysia
Mohd Zufri Mamat, University of Malaya, Malaysia

The awareness of the practice of halal food is one of the outcome from the integration of Islam and science since 1970s in Malaysia. This situation is contributed by the da'wah efforts which is influenced by the rising of Islamic understanding of halal food as an obligation in Islam; and the integration of science and Islam (from philosophical approach) which is involved mastering various form of Islamic traditional knowledge together with the modern scientific knowledge. Halal food is believed not only affects the physical health, but most importantly, it affects spiritual health. Halal is promoted as bridging Islam and science, as an example of the compatibility between modern Islam, science, business and proper Islamic consumption (Johann Fischer, 2017). The objectives of this research are to study the history of halal institutionalization in Malaysia and to analyze the relationship between science, technology and Islam in the context of integration of Islam and science especially in halal science. Recent developments in the halal industry are seen as a stronger symbol of halal expression and the impact of the integration of Islam and science discourse in Malaysia. This research is conducted by using library research method and interviews with several experts and individuals in halal institutions in Malaysia. The finding of this research, it can be concluded that despite the rapid development of halal in terms of economic and legal aspects, this phenomenon can be seen as a reflection of the impact from the integration of Islam and Science discourse in Malaysia.

50306   10:35-11:00 | Room 704 (7F)
The Values of Australian Foreign Policy and the 2019 Election: A Potential Contest of Political Philosophies?
Craig Mark, Kyoritsu Women's University, Japan

Australia's political system is dominated by its two main parliamentary parties: the conservative Liberal-National Party Coalition, which has been in government since 2013; and the social-democratic Labor Party. Australian politics is thus typically a contest of the rival political philosophies and values commonly observed in modern liberal democracies, that of conservatism versus social democracy. While Australia's electoral competitions usually sharply debate economic and social policies, foreign policy is generally considered to be a bipartisan field. Both Labor and the Coalition traditionally express mutual commitment to the core values of Australian foreign policy: maintaining the US alliance, expressing support for the values of the 'rules-based international order', and promotion of the neoliberal free trade agenda. However, as a national federal election is due to be held by May 2019, several foreign policy issues have recently arisen, which may be points of contention to influence the forthcoming campaign. These include: Australia's treatment of asylum seekers; participation in the US-led military campaigns in Afghanistan and Iraq; environmental treaties; and diplomatic relations with various countries, including China, Japan, and Israel. Economic management policy issues are still expected to dominate the 2019 election; the leadership instability in both the Liberal and National Parties over the previous year will also certainly be exploited for political gain by the Labor opposition, which has consistently held an advantage over the Coalition government in opinion polling. At least partially differing visions for foreign policy will nevertheless be an important supplement of Australia's upcoming electoral battle.

09:20-11:00 | Room 705 (7F)
Friday Session I
Ethics – Ethics & Globalization
Session Chair: Ian Raymond Bustamante-Pacquing

45923   09:20-09:45 | Room 705 (7F)
Moving Toward a Conversation on Ethical Globalization: Values and Frames
Koushik Ghosh, Central Washington University, United States

In 2008, the deliberate and considered actions of policy-makers all over the world, helped us survive the worst global financial crisis since the Great Depression. Yet, over ten years later, we continue to live in its shadow. While global trade and commerce thrives at unprecedented levels, movements of capital, goods, and labor are being questioned all over the world. The political rhetoric has become harsh and divisive, even as technology has united the world more than ever before. The challenges stem from various sources, from transnational issues such as global warming and climate change, to unequally distributed gains from trade between nations, as well unequal access to opportunity within societies, in areas such as education and healthcare, the very necessary investments in human capital and skill formation. It has become increasingly important in the context of the chaotic discourse, where discussion of trade-wars, currency wars, and building walls, that the global community that the global community find voice in clarifying the values and ethical underpinnings of globalization. It is germane, at this point in our history, to reiterate the enormous advantages of a shared prosperity and the devastating consequences of ignoring our common transnational challenges, such as climate change. This paper, uses a few case studies related to global public goods to marry the discussion of globalization to ethics. This paper, critically examines the values and frames of reference, to move the discussion of ethical globalization forward.

50301   09:45-10:10 | Room 705 (7F)
Is the Concept of Milieu the Key to Global Environmental Ethics?
Laÿna Droz, Kyoto University, Japan

Nowadays, we, humans, are facing unprecedented environmental challenges such as climate change and pollution. Because one of the causes of these problems is our lifestyles, and that these are influenced by our worldviews and values, any solution must involve ethics. Ethical systems and moralities have usually been developed in particular socio-cultural contexts. Their reasoning and implications were shaped to influence members of the particular community they were addressed to. Now, globalization simultaneously sheds light to the pluralism of worldviews and values, and forces us to pass moral judgements at the global level.
I argue that the concept of milieu gives us a much-needed tool to address the normative questions of our relation to the environment and to others' worldviews. The concept of milieu is itself cross-cultural, as it was introduced by the Japanese philosopher Watsuji Testuro (fuudo) and later by the French Augustin Berque. It refers both to the environmentally situated matrix shaping human collective behaviours and identities, and to the imprint of human groups. Inspired by ecofeminism, I develop it further as the articulation between our own relational self, the communities and worldviews in relation to which we are constructing ourselves, and our environmental surroundings. As ethical agency primarily rests at the level of the individual agent, I especially explore how the individual is shaped by her milieu, and how she acts on it. This last question aims at giving practical insights on how our behaviours that impact directly the environment are influenced by our worldviews and values.

44867   10:10-10:35 | Room 705 (7F)
Conceptual Reality: National Identity as Part of Ethical History
Mirko Tasic, Webster University, Thailand

This paper explores the concept of national identity as 'acceptable reality' from three different perspectives: the individual, the society as a whole, and the international community. The national identity and the process of its formation have been a hot topic in various areas of social sciences for many years. However, most of academic research on national identity usually employs atomistic perspective of a nation-territory-sovereignty axis imposed by a long lasting dominance of rationalist theories. In the quest to define what is identity of a nation and how it has been developed, the nation itself was omitted in all its complexity and taken as a self-explanatory notion. The process of admission of a nation in the pantheon of ethical sovereigns precedes the process of conceptualization and historical foundation of national identity. Thus, who, why and how is accepting and being accepted, rather than what is the identity of a nation. The case study of several European countries confirms the main assumption of this study, stating that national identity is recognized as such only as part of ethical history, which again determines the scope and concept of the nation itself. Accordingly, this implies that national identity does not exist independently of the process of its ethicization.

44927   10:35-11:00 | Room 705 (7F)
Why Do We Act This Way?: The Social Character of Neoliberal Philosophy
Ian Raymond Bustamante-Pacquing, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines

Since the nascent of neoliberal philosophy, I argue that Erich Fromm's notion of social character becomes all the more relevant. The material productions resulting from a neoliberal thinking produces a certain social characterology that shoves our social libidinal drives. This social character of neoliberalism moves us to want to act as we have to act and find gratification in our action says Fromm. Consequently, what is mirrored in our thinking, feelings, and actions are the very values demanded of us by neoliberal ideology. Our psychic drives leads to a particular kind of rationality which gratifies on the values of salability, punctuality, flexibility, compliancy, corporate discipline. The values on family, traditions, culture and arts, and religions, which are supposed to bring humanity closer to its aspirations and dreams, are now condensed into instrumentalities of techno-capitalist rationality. This social character of our times no longer gears on compassion, care, and love which are the very ethical principles that could elevate humanity towards its goals. I argue therefore, using the philosophy of Erich Fromm that there is a need to re-examine the structural policies of neoliberal economy that deadens human lives towards a fragmented and instrumentalized lives. Reassessments of neoliberalism generate better socio-political structures which could flourish and lead us all to a global community where we share common humanity.

Friday Session I

Ethics – Ethics, Law, & Justice

Session Chair: Reynaldo Reyes

50195   09:20-09:45 | Room 707 (7F)
Is the Death Penalty Ethical?
Reynaldo Reyes, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines

The Death Penalty (DP) becomes more controversial especially after Pope Francis revised the New Roman Catechism declaring that DP is 'inadmissible in all cases.' This disturbs the conscience of Catholic Justices, Senators, and Politicians—globally. The Papal pronouncement is premised on DP's attack against human dignity—which is an Ethical issue. My paper focuses on: Whether DP is really an attack against human dignity? Arguments FOR or AGAINST DP remain unsettled. For the Abolitionists, DP attacks human dignity by infringing the inalienable right to life, but uncertain in what way it violates such right. The Retentionists, maintain, on the contrary, that DP defends such right, however, the explanation is likewise unclear. The controversy lies on the meaning of inalienability of the 'right to life' which 'no man can give up and no one can take it away from him.' Does DP take away the right to the life of the criminal? If so, how? Or, in what manner it does not? My paper argues that 'right to life' is the combination of two distinct orders: 'right' (moral order), and 'life' (biological order). Thus, 'right to life' means the person has the moral claim (right) to biological existence (life). I propose that by his heinous crime, the criminal departs from the moral order—leaving behind his 'right' which he lost by his crime. In this instance, the State can now take away NOT his 'right'—but his LIFE as the just penalty for defiling the right to life including his own.

50311   09:45-10:10 | Room 707 (7F)
Facing the Face of Death in Serenity: Learning from Abrahamic Religion
Puri Trioka Rigodin, University of Gadjah Mada, Indonesia
Imanuel Eko Anggun Sugiyono, University of Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

You and everyone you've ever known someday will die with a certainty. Death is a topic which relevant to us, and yet it isn't pleasant to talk about. Western societies embrace individualism that promotes the personal autonomy of the dying. IOM defined a "good death" as "one that is free from avoidable suffering for patients." Suffering is a state of undergoing pain, distress, or hardship. There are 3 types of sufferings: physical, mental, and spiritual. Is it then realistically possible to have a death that is free from suffering? According to research conducted by Pew Research Center on Religion, Abrahamic Religion counted as the largest religion totaling 55.3 % of the world population. Its followers believe that God created mankind in His own image. As life is precious, holy and sacred, only God has the authority to give and take life. Augustine of Hippo, a fourth-century philosopher believed as creations there is a natural longing to join the Creator. For that humans have to go through physical death before being able to join God eternally in spirit. When we have faith as a foundation to be based on, we accept physical death as a way to join our Creator. Thus, we are able to free ourselves from distress and hardship. We can peacefully undergo the process and look forward to the moment we join our Creator perpetually. So, can we face death in serenity and embracing the future with God in peace and joy?

50312   10:10-10:35 | Room 707 (7F)
Various Ethical Aspects in Classical Islamic Law: A Study of Ibn Hazm's Legal Thought
Nozomi Kano, The University of Tokyo, Japan

This paper aims to show the possibility of various understandings of ethical aspects in classical Islamic law by studying a legal theory of Ibn Hazm (d. 1064). Islamic law (shari'a), as religious law, is an ethico-religious legal system, which contains both rules of religious rituals and human-to-human relation in the society. Islamic jurisprudence (fiqh) is a scholarly activity of deriving legal rules from the legal sources such as the Qur'an and other prophetic traditions. Islamic law has ethical precepts by nature, but on the other hand, Islamic jurisprudence got to be formalized and systematized through scholarly elaboration, declining its ethical aspects. In such circumstances, Ibn Hazm tried to put back the morality in the law again by using his legal methodology. He belonged to a minority legal school, the Zahiri school. His legal methodology, depending on the Zahiri school's principles, claimed to interpret the divine scriptures literally and reject human arbitrariness from the law. This paper focuses on his unique methodology and its effects. His methodology came out from an ethico-religious concept of the virtue of obedience to God. In this sense, it emphasized an aspect of virtue ethics in Islamic law. At the same time, his rejection of human arbitrariness let the ethico-legal valuing standard of human behaviors simpler than that of other scholars and this had an inclination to the deontological ethics in later generations. Ibn Hazm's legal thought shows possibilities of Islamic law to be understood variously from the ethical viewpoint.

45667   10:35-11:00 | Room 707 (7F)
The Moral Formation of Christian Millennials in the Philippines: Exploring Sociocultural Influences That Cause Sexual Immorality
Dalmacito Jr. Cordero, De La Salle University, Philippines

Some Christian millennials are immersed in sexual immorality as manifested by various local case studies. The continuous increase in the number of those who practice premarital sex, online pornography addiction, and teenage illicit sexual activities like masturbation and voyeurism served as proofs of this moral decline. As this paper points out the causes of this immorality, the main task now of the involved institutions such as the school, church, and the government is to create intervention programs to address this alarming problem. However, these institutions failed somehow to realize the root cause of this issue by neglecting the sociocultural influences which enabled these teens to act against the accepted sexual norms and standards in the society. Through analyzing the results of selected case studies and a thorough research of relevant principles/theories associated to sociocultural disciplines, this paper hopes to provide a clear understanding of the mechanics regarding how these teens manifest their behaviour as influenced by these factors. With adequate knowledge about it, future researchers and educators can consider the relevance of this given reality as they formulate programs based on these experiences of teens which will hopefully make a difference in addressing the moral issue.

11:15-12:30 | Room 701 (7F)
Friday Session II
General Psychology
Session Chair: Ahmed Megreya

50289   11:15-11:40 | Room 701 (7F)
A Validity of Thai version of the Personality Belief Questionnaire-Short Form (PBQ-SF)
Sajeepraew Potikul, Mahidol University, Thailand

Background: Personality Belief Questionnaire-Short Form (PBQ-SF) is a self-report instrument for assessment of dysfunctional beliefs based on Beck's cognitive formulations of personality disorder. It's 65-item and consist of 10 dimensions of personality disorder. Objective: To examine the reliability and validity of the Thai version of PBQ-SF in nonclinical samples. Methods: PBQ-SF was translated to Thai language and back-translated by expert. Content validity was reviewed by 3 experts. Construct validity was examined by confirmatory factor analysis. For reliability, Cronbach's alpha reliability estimation of internal consistency and test-retest method were conducted. Forty-six samples were pre-tests of questionnaires for reliability testing process, and 617 participants were recruited for scale validation process. Results: PBQ-SF consists of 3 factors which demonstrated good factor structures (relative χ2 = 4.744, RMSEA = .078 and CFI = .975). For reliability, PBQ-SF has a good reliability, that has been reported Cronbach's alpha coefficient of .959, and test-retest reliability coefficient was .947 Conclusion: The results support that the Thai version of PBQ-SF is a reliable and valid instrument for assessment of beliefs in nonclinical.

45521   11:40-12:05 | Room 701 (7F)
Optimism Bias and Hope in Prediabetes Patients
Greg Chu, KMK Consulting Inc., United States

Our tendency to overestimate the likelihood of good things happening to us, as well as to discount the likelihood of bad things, is known as optimism bias. It is one of the best documented cognitive biases in the psychology literature. While generally viewed as a positive, adaptive habit, optimism bias has also been implicated in maladaptive behaviors—particularly in the realm of healthcare where unrealistic perceptions of risk have been linked to failures in preventive health behaviors. This presentation reviews findings from a structured internet survey conducted in October 2018 with 400 prediabetic patients in the US, sampled from a national consumer panel. The study explores perceived likelihood of developing diabetes and actual individual risk, the latter assessed through a validated American Diabetes Association risk assessment tool. Respondent willingness to adjust their estimates of personal risk after exposure to information on average rates of progression was also captured. Analysis of these data demonstrates a statistically significant comparative optimism bias among prediabetic patients, as well as minimal correlation between their self-perceptions and their actual individual risk for progressing to diabetes. Additional analyses examined correlations between self-perceptions of risk and validated measures of dispositional optimism (LOT-R scale) and self-efficacy (MHLC scale), as well as respondent self-report of health behaviors. These analyses suggest that belief in individual efficacy may play a critical role in forming perceptions of susceptibility to diabetes and hint at ways in which optimism and hope can be optimally tapped to nudge prediabetic patients toward better health outcomes.

45668   12:05-12:30 | Room 701 (7F)
Improving Unfamiliar Face Identification
Ahmed Megreya, Qatar University, Qatar

Identity comparisons of photographs of unfamiliar faces are highly prone to error but important for applied settings, such as person identification at passport control. Finding techniques to improve face matching accuracy is therefore an important contemporary research topic. We will present the results of five experiments, which aimed to examine the efficiency of some techniques including feature comparison (Experiments 1-3), identical twins discrimination (Experiment 4) and within-person variation (Experiment 5). Experiment 1 demonstrated that feature-by-feature comparison had no effect on face matching, whereas verbal instruction focused on holistic processing made face matching faster, but it impaired accuracy. Experiment 2 showed that instructions to attend to specific features, namely the eyebrows, enhanced matching accuracy for optimized same-day same-race face pairs but not other-race faces. By contrast, accuracy was unaffected by instruction to attend to the eyes, and declined with instruction to attend to ears. Experiment 3 replicated the eyebrow-instruction improvement with a different set of same-race faces, comprising both optimized same-day and more challenging different-day face pairs. Experiment 4 found that training observers to discriminate between face identities of identical twins had no effect on face matching. Finally, Experiment 5 found that the exposure to within-person variation improved the accuracy of correct identifications and made them faster but it had a large detrimental effect on the accuracy of correct rejection.

11:15-12:30 | Room 703 (7F)

Friday Session II

General Psychology

Session Chair: Hui-Yi Lo

45785   11:15-11:40 | Room 703 (7F)
Family Values and Relationship Quality Among Married Couples: The Functions of Marital Interactions
Yuh-Huey Jou, Institute of Ethnology, Academia Sinica, Taiwan

This study investigated family values, spouses' support and marital conflict among married couples, to examine their direct and indirect effects on relationship quality. Three hundred and forty two Taiwanese married couples filled out a questionnaire which included family values about patrilineal and traditional gender roles and difference of family rules; two aspects of marital interaction: spouses' support and conflict; and two dimensions of relationship quality: satisfaction and regret. Within t-test analysis and hierarchical linear models were applied. Results of t-test showed that Husbands reported higher agreement on patrilineal and traditional gender roles, higher level of support from wives, and better relationship quality, while wives reported higher agreement on difference of family rules and higher degree of marital conflict. Results of Hierarchical linear models showed that the relationships quality varied by levels of family values and by marital interaction. Those couples reported higher agreement on patrilineal and traditional gender roles, lower agreement on difference of family rules, more spouses' support or less marital conflict showed higher level of satisfaction and lower level of regret. The interaction terms of family values and marital conflict on relationship quality were significant. Those lower agreement on patrilineal and traditional gender roles group and higher level of marital conflict couples reported the worst quality. Finally, the influential cultural-specific effects such as Confucian relation-oriented agricultural society and patriarchal family orientation, as well as the impact of gender egalitarianism were discussed.

44723   11:40-12:05 | Room 703 (7F)
Sexual Prejudice: Cisgender Filipinos' Attitudes Toward Lesbians and Gays
Marc Eric Reyes, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines
Roger Davis, Institute for the Study of Personality, United States
Beatrice Salonga, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines
Hanielle Anne Cheng, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines
Gyra Jannin Cruz, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines
Naseebah Muslim, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines

Attitudes toward the lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender communities have become an important societal issue. Numerous events and movements support LGBTs, but homonegativity remains prominent in the Philippines. This study describes the attitudes of Filipino cisgenders toward lesbians and gays in terms of sexual prejudice and its intensity. Eight hundred seventy-eight respondents from Metro Manila (405 cisgender males and 473 cisgender females) completed the Attitudes Toward Lesbians and Gay Men Scale and the Modern Homonegativity Scale. Homonegativity was compared across gender (male versus female), age (youth versus adult), civil status (married versus single), educational attainment (undergraduate versus graduate), and religious group. Attitudes toward gay men versus lesbian women were then compared within each group. In general, Filipino cisgenders still view homosexuality negatively. Cisgender males, adults, married, college graduates, Born-Again Christians and Muslims were found to be less accepting of lesbians and gays.

50196   12:05-12:30 | Room 703 (7F)
Buy Now or Cry Later: The Effects of Scarcity Appeals on Online Choice Behavior
Hui-Yi Lo, National Chung Hsing University, Taiwan

Online retailers use various strategies to attract the attention of consumers. These promotional appeals include buy three for two, buy one get one free, limited availability, limited edition, and happy hour pressure. Scarcity appeals and happy hour pressure are frequent strategies used for special events, such as Christmas or the weekend. Do these frequently used strategies really attract online shoppers? Two appeals were tested through two experiments. Experiment 1 was to identify differences in attractiveness, happiness, and reasons for choices (e.g., style, function, desire, and opportunity) between people who choose scarce and abundant products. We also tested for an endowment effect. Experiment 2 was used to examine how time pressure influences purchasing choices, regret, and reasons for choices. People were asked to buy or reject each item. Attractiveness, happiness, and regret ratings were obtained as well as reasons for their choices. The two experiments supported the main theories proposed to explain the preference for scarce products in most respects. Some interesting findings indicate the need for further exploration to allow an understanding of how people react to scarcity. We found that participants showed a preference for scarce-customizable products and rated them as more attractive. Time pressure was perceived as influential on purchasing decisions. Shoppers' mood worsened when a scarce product became abundant. An endowment effect was obtained. A regretful customer is unlikely to become a returning customer and may even return the product due to dissatisfaction.

Friday Session II
Philosophy – Philosophy & Culture
Session Chair: Tomohiro Oh

50298   11:15-11:40 | Room 704 (7F)
Approaching Milieu Through Narrative – Watsuji Tetsurō's Thought on "Fūdo" and Ishimure Michiko's Expression in Kugai Jōdo
Akihiro Miyata, University of Tokyo, Japan

The aim of this paper is (1) to clarify the significance of Watsuji Tetsurō's thought on "fūdo" (milieu) which indicates intertwined phenomena of climate and culture, in relationship to his concept of "expression" and (2) to consider Ishimure Michiko's literary work "Kugai jōdo" as an outstanding expression of "fūdo," inquiring the appropriate way to understand a particular "fūdo." Watsuji's famous work "Fūdo" has received many criticisms, especially as falling into environmental determinism. Though scholars have defended the theoretical aspect of Watsuji's discussion, the fundamental significance of his theory of "fūdo" seems not precisely clarified yet, any more than the meaningful application of it. As to this point, his whole theory of human existence must be interpreted focusing on the concept of "expression," for he defines phenomena of "fūdo" as "expression of subjective human existence." Since expression is essentially interrelated to understanding and interpretation by human beings, the appropriate way of interpreting and re-expressing "fūdo" must be identified. In this paper, Ishimure's "Kugai jōdo" will be taken up as an outstanding re-expression of a particular "fūdo." This work documented Minamata disease, caused by one of the heaviest pollutions in Japan, and conveys the sufferers' narrative which includes heavenly memory of their life on the sea. It does not only tell how they lived in harmonious "fūdo," but raises fundamental questions such as what can be told, who can be narrators and to whom narrative can be addressed. By examining this text, we will investigate the problems concerning fūdo and narrative.

45773   11:40-12:05 | Room 704 (7F)
Problem of Intentionality on Modern Epistemology
Naira Danielyan, National Research University of Electronic Technology, Russia

The author considers Edmund Husserl's intentionality as a basis of forming ideas that concern the interaction of subject's consciousness and object cognized by subject. Objective interpretation of subjective feelings is revealed in the flow of phenomenological being by Husserl. This approach considers inter-subject relations in connection with formal and transcendental logic substantiation of cognition. The idea of subject's dynamic attitude to the reality is rational in classical conceptions. According to non-classical epistemological paradigm, a result of subject's cognitive activity depends on the means and purposes of the cognition process being used. Modern epistemology says about inseparability of subject and object due to their "principal coordination". Further research of intentionality is eventually directed to the development of all the complex of non-classical epistemological issues connected with overcoming the borders of subject-object opposition. Nowadays man's body and consciousness become an integral part both complex socio-cultural and socio-technical systems included in the permanent real or virtual exchange of ideas based on a sign system. It results in the relevant interpretation of information due to synchronization of consciousness flows by communication participants. The author concludes modern epistemology is being understood as a transition from the postulating mind, based on a stable content of ideologies and cognitive imperatives prevailing in the society, to the interpreting mind relying on plurality and openness of the cognition system. Subject is eventually responsible for the choice of some range of opportunities from a number of possible alternatives that turns into a basis of subject's further process of cognition.

50304   12:05-12:30 | Room 704 (7F)
How Literature Reinforces Fudo: The Rainfall in Yakushima island and Fumiko Hayashi's "Ukigumo"
Tomohiro Oh, Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, Japan

The concept of "Fudo" (Milieu), raised by a Japanese philosopher Tetsuro Watsuji (Watsuji, 1979) and have been developed further by a French human geographer and philosopher Augustin Berque later (Berque, 1994), is gaining broad attentions from academic disciplines relevant to environmental issues. Particularly, the potential of their arguments lies in the notion of interplay between humanity and nature including the aspect of human cognition. Though its seemingly general utility as an analytical concept, empirical studies based on a particular place and historical context are less common. To clarify the distinction between Fudo and other similar concepts—natural environment or resource, for example, this study discusses how literature reinforces Fudo of a place through representing natural environment, focusing on the Rainfall in Yakushima and Fumiko Hayashi's ""Ukigumo""(Floating Clouds). Fumiko Hayashi (1903-1951) was a popular female author who wrote many works before and after the Second World War. "Ukigumo" is the story of the desperate affair of a man and woman repatriated from southern French Indochina, and Yakushima is the last setting where the two come down. In this later and representative work, there appear the various descriptions of rainfall creating the atmosphere of the story world, and Yakushima is introduced as the extremely rainy island where "it rains 35 days a month." It is a typical example that literature reinforces a particular image of natural environment and involves the collective formation of Fudo with literary view, and also that imagined Fudo serves as an attractive tourism resource for visitors.

11:15-12:30 | Room 705 (7F)
Friday Session II
Ethics
Session Chair: Vanessa Nurock

45369   11:15-11:40 | Room 705 (7F)
The Relationship Between a Good Government and Elite Ruling: A Comparative Study on Mencius and John Stuart Mill's Political Philosophy
Yan Deng, Nanjing University of Information, Science and Technology, China

Political philosophy is a popular area in contemporary comparative philosophy research. The concern about how to construct an ideal government is crucial in this area. The author chooses two philosophers from the east and the west to conduct this comparative study. Mencius is an important Confucian philosopher, whose thoughts about the policy of benevolence and ruling by virtue has strong impact in Chinese philosophical development and political history. While John Stuart Mill, the representative philosopher of Utilitarianism and Liberalism, argues the importance of democracy and elite ruling in running a good government.In this paper, the author adopts the method of literature comparison and an analytical philosophy approach to find out the similarities and differences in the two philosophers' political thoughts. They have both claimed that the moral and mental superiority of elites make them the best candidate to run a good government. She assumes both philosophers believe the political order, the small size of a government and a certain degree of democracy play significant roles in maintaining a good balance of running a government . At last, the author suggests that the implement of edification, the election of elites, and the protection of the civilians are three main methods for elite democracy to succeed in good governance. In addition, the opinions of the mass should also be represented properly.

45272   11:40-12:05 | Room 705 (7F)
Developing Code of Ethics Based Values in Hospitals Network
Yossi Weiss, Ariel University, Israel

Values are the spirit and personality of any organization. The core ideology of the organization is composed of core values and constitutes the purpose for which it existed. During the last few years Assuta Medical Centers Network (AMCN) lead a wide process aimed to develop a code of ethics to its hospitals network. Aim: To describe the leading values that are differentiate our hospital, those values are the infrastructure for building a unified ethical code in the AMCN. Those core values describe the collective attitudes and believes that we desire all employees hold and translate into specific actions. Methods: The hospital's values selection was performed by: Commitment and engagement creation among members of the Executive and Board of Directors. Discussion through a multi-disciplinary committee. Literature review for ethical codes of medical centers in Israel and abroad. Workshop with workers. Organizational survey of large number of employees. Interviews with senior managers within the organization. Results: These selected values are an integrative product of all of the above activities: Unique health experience. Humanism and Compassion. Patient's centeredness. Excellence as a way of life. Integrity, Transparency and Fairness. Success through partnership. Conclusions: AMCN holds a set of core values that ideally function as the operating instructions for hospitals stuff. The process for selecting authentic shared values is essential for establishing ethical code. Leadership commitment, recruiting employees for active involvement and professionalism education are required for implementation of an ethical code.

50315   12:05-12:30 | Room 705 (7F)
What Is the Value of Moral Dilemmas in Moral Development and Education?
Vanessa Nurock, University Paris 8, France

What is the value of moral dilemmas? Following the major moral psychologist of the second half of the 20th century, Lawrence Kohlberg, moral dilemmas are a methodology commonly used today in order to analyze moral development and improve moral education. However, whereas the Kohlbergian framework suggested that the point in using moral dilemmas was to understand and evaluate the justifications of the subjects, moral dilemmas are today commonly used as a way to test moral intuitions, as attested both by the French new moral curriculum in school ('Education Morale et Civique') since 2015 and by the methodology nowadays used in Artifical Intelligence in order to create 'moral machines' (e.g. 'The Moral Machine Experiment', Awad et al., Nature. 2018 Nov;563(7729):59-64). If we rely on Dewey's metaethics, it is necessary to distinguish valuation from evaluation (Dewey, J., "The Logic of Judgments of Practice," in 1976, The Middle Works, 1899−1924, J. A. Boydston (ed.), Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press 23-25). The aim of this paper is to use Dewey's distinction for two complementary tasks. First, we wish to explore, from a methodological point of view, what it means to use dilemmas in order to understand moral intuitions rather than moral justifications. Second, following Carol Gilligan's criticism of the Kohlbergian methodology, we suggest that this use of moral dilemmas reveals an emphasis on the ethics of justice rather than an ethics of care. We thus conclude this inquiry on the value of moral dilemmas by emphasizing the importance of what we care about.

11:15-12:30 | Room 707 (7F)
Friday Session II
Religion – Religion & Education
Session Chair: Amy Lee

44596   11:15-11:40 | Room 707 (7F)
Buddhist Ethics and Its Concern to Education
Shimo Sraman, Bangladesh Buddhist Federation, Bangladesh
Lelus Barua, Bangladesh Buddhist Federation, Bangladesh

The paper focuses on religious education and the ethical aspect of the philosophy mentioned by the Buddha – an enlightened one. This paper emphasises a vital role of education and assigns supreme importance of education for the achievement of altruistic attitude in our social, public and personal life. It has left aside ever-complicated problematic issues being faced by us in our daily life in practice belief and devotion. It can bring some changes in our behavioural and attitudinal patterns with a view to reducing and ceasing the tensions, hesitation, superstitions and conflicts in our social and public relations. It also tries to focus on the dimension of ever-glowing perpetual peace, happiness and sustainable development in the world by acquiring religious education based on ethical code. Towards, the end of the paper some proposals have been made for the smooth and perfect acquisition of religious education based on Buddhist ethical articles.

45671   11:40-12:05 | Room 707 (7F)
Fearing the Eternal Fires of Suffering and Damnation: Understanding the Perceptions of College Students on Hell
Melanio Leal, De La Salle University / San Beda University, Philippines

The concept of "hell" is one of the less talked about topics and yet also very interesting one regarding the religious/cultural beliefs of Filipino teens. It is quite obvious that the term's meaning is somehow feared since nobody wants to die yet and end up in this eternal state of suffering and damnation. This research employed a quantitative-descriptive research with a survey questionnaire in the form of a Likert scale to gather students' perception on the doctrine of hell. There were 844 college students who participated in this study from two Catholic schools in the Philippines. Findings reveal that the participants have expressed uncertainty and disagreement about this concept as simply an imagination as shown by the overall mean of 2.90. This result also implied collective themes about it such as: it is a possibility/reality; a rejection of/separation from God; a punishment for unrepentant sinners; and a disturbing concept. The result serves as a challenge for educators to reformulate a kind of teaching approach about it which is backed up by new theological reflections from contemporary sources. With these contextualized expressions coming from the respondents, their beliefs will be hopefully clearer and thus convinced of living morally as social beings as they wait for the end times.

45501   12:05-12:30 | Room 707 (7F)
Chinese Buddhist Monk's Autobiography as Model of Living: Master Yin Shun's Active and Passive Following of the "Flow"
Amy Lee, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong

Autobiography, a self-written narrative normally documenting one's own life, seems to work on a concept of self which is completely contradictory to one of the core Buddhist beliefs: the "self" is an illusion. It is therefore interesting to examine and review an example of a Buddhist monk's autobiography, to analyse how the concept of the self is represented, and further to explore the role such a narrative is made to play in the context of contemporary Buddhist teachings. Master Yin Shun (1906-2005) was a well-known Buddhist scholar-monk in the Mahayana tradition. Besides his contributions to modern interpretations of some key Buddhist doctrines, he also advocated "Humanistic" Buddhism, which inspired a number of prominent contemporary Buddhist monastics, such as Sheng-yen of Dharma Drum Mountain and Xing-yun of Fo Guang Shan, who are active in humanitarian aid, social work, environmentalism and academic research as well. His advocation of a socially engaged Buddhism also resulted in the establishment of a Tzu-Chi Buddhist Foundation, an important charity foundation based in Taiwan. Master Yin Shun's autobiography was written in three stages, marking three points of major illness in his life. His personal narrative is written in the form of a direct address to the readers, and sharing Buddhist teachings directly and indirectly using his own life as an example of the manifestation of the Dharma. The presentation will focus on how Master Yin Shun makes use of this "self-centred" genre to spread the teachings of "no-self", which is a core teaching of Buddhism.

13:30-14:45 | Room 701 (7F)
Friday Session III
Mental Health
Session Chair: Cliodhna O'Connor

45953   13:30-13:55 | Room 701 (7F)
The Emotional, Social and Pragmatic Implications of Altering a Child's Psychiatric Diagnosis
Cliodhna O'Connor, University College Dublin, Ireland
Fiona McNicholas, University College Dublin, Ireland

In the everyday practice of mental healthcare, diagnosis is an important step in indicating prognosis and treatment pathways, explaining symptoms, and facilitating communication between health professionals. However, epidemiological data shows that psychiatric diagnoses have limited temporal continuity, particularly in early life. Over the course of a child's contact with mental health services, a diagnosis received at one time can transition into a different diagnostic classification or be lost entirely. Diagnostic shifts can have profound implications for young people and their families, given the significance invested in diagnostic labels for making sense of emotional and behavioural difficulties. However, there is currently no evidence-base to inform guidelines for how diagnostic changes should be sensitively managed in clinical practice. This presentation considers results from a series of narrative interviews were completed with children and parents who have experienced diagnostic shifts and their parents. Interviews explored the narratives through which families made sense of these changes and their psychosocial implications. Interviews were recorded, transcribed and subjected to thematic analysis. Findings: Thematic analysis of the interview data established a range of positive and negative repercussions that diagnostic shifts may have. Clinical implications included the introduction of new treatment options, improved engagement with therapy and disillusionment due to previous missed or mis-diagnoses. Emotional implications included challenges to the self-concept, relief at improved self-understanding, the revision of expectations for the young person's future, and regret of 'lost time' before the 'correct' diagnosis was identified. Social implications included the loss/gain of diagnosis-related social identities and evolution of the parent-child relationship. Practical implications included the loss/gain of educational resources and possible change of service-providers. The research contributes to our understanding of how the documented poor reliability of psychiatric diagnosis plays out in real-world clinical practice and in the social and emotional worlds of service-users. Mental health practitioners should be aware of the challenge that diagnostic changes may entail for vulnerable young people, and balance the clinical rationale for diagnostic revisions against their possible emotional and pragmatic costs.

45237   13:55-14:20 | Room 701 (7F)
Prevalence of Mental Illnesses Among Deployed Filipino Soldiers in Marawi Armed Conflict Confined in AFP Health Service Command
Mara Calagui, Armed Forces of the Philippines Health Service Command, Philippines
Froilan Ace Geronimo, Armed Forces of the Philippines Health Service Command, Philippines
Ruth Bordado, Armed Forces of the Philippines Health Service Command, Philippines

Marawi Siege is considered the longest armed conflict encountered in the Philippine History over the years. Although the war has ended, the impact of the event is not yet over as continuous management are given among confined soldiers. In the Health Service Command 2016 vs 2017 census there has been a 325.5% increase of admission in the institution since the Marawi Siege started which soldiers are afflicted by both physical and mental trauma. Eight point three percent only of these casualties were assessed, managed and treated in the Department of Mental Health and Behavioral Science. Referrals from different departments were responded for combat operation stress management. However, various research showed that the psychological cost of war may also appear during post deployment. Some may present overt behavioral changes but some may be kept and remains unaddressed to consider stigma in a conservative country such in the Philippines. The goal of this study is to determine the prevalence of mental illnesses among battle casualties exposed in Marawi Armed Conflict while confined in the Health Service Command. This a descriptive cross sectional study that used a quantitative approach in determining the presence of mental illnesses using the SRQ 20, PCL5 and PHQ 9.Ethical guidelines were strictly followed. Tests results revealed that among the confined soldiers, (Depression=8.33%, Anxiety=3%,Psychosis=6% & PTSD=28%) mental health issues are left unaddressed and existing. The results offers a direction towards improvement of the standard operating procedures for early detection of mental illnesses in the military.

50180   14:20-14:45 | Room 701 (7F)
Ethical and Clinical Implications in the Study of Childhood Trauma in Environmental Adverse Condition: A Research Project in Sierra Leone
Virginia Ravera, University of Genoa, Italy
Martina Ardizzi, University of Parma, Italy
Maria Alessandra Umiltà, University of Parma, Italy
Vittorio Gallese, University of Parma, Italy
Roberto Ravera, ASL 1 Imperiese, Italy

For 15 years our interdisciplinary staff has been involved in a Mental Health project for underage people (Ravera Children Rehabilitation Centre) of Freetown (Sierra Leone-Africa), which comprises a Community Centre for maltreated children and the psychological and medical assistance to underage inmates. Besides the clinical practice, in the last ten years we developed a research project with the aim to integrate psychological and anthropological approaches with the applied neurophysiology. The rigorous analysis of psychological and cultural contexts is enriched by the study of the neurophysiological consequences of childhood trauma. Research in Environmental Adverse Condition is a challenge due to the risk to perpetuate an intellectual "post-colonialist" attitude, which relates the concepts of well-being and care to the Western standard, producing aberrations in the development of Mental Health programs. The Value of scientific research is to be well connected with the local cultural and ethical systems. To develop effective therapeutic facilities the priority must be the deep analysis of the cultural, anthropological and religious contexts. To overcome this barrier, we implemented trials in straight connection with the local staff and under their responsibility. We worked with former child soldiers, children victim of sexual abuse, torture, and maltreatment and recently with survivors of Ebola outbreak. In all these cases victims' resilience was improved by the integration of research and clinical interventions. Our experiences suggest the importance of an ethical coherence between clinical and research approaches and the respect of local culture and religious believes.

Friday Session III
Qualitative/Quantitative Research in any other area of Psychology
Session Chair: Yukyong Jeong

45868   13:30-13:55 | Room 703 (7F)
About Affects: Psychosocial Dimensions of Power in Everyday Conversations About the "National Socialist Underground"
Charlie Kaufhold, Justus Liebig University Giessen, Germany

To understand the current rise in authoritarianism it is necessary to study the majority society's racism in its psychosocial dimension. My paper will elaborate on this aspect from a social psychological and transdisciplinary perspective by presenting first results of my PhD project. My research question is: How do psychosocial dimensions of power structures show in everyday conversations about the „National Socialist Underground" (NSU)? The NSU was a right-wing terror network (1990s until 2011) and is responsible for ten murders – nine of them had a racist background –, three bomb attacks and 15 bank robberies. I study majority society's entanglements – collective unconscious meaning – in regard to the NSU by conducting focus group interviews with sociodemographic heterogeneous German groups. Using – amongst others – concepts put forward by the Frankfurt School (e.g. Adorno 1964, Pollock 1955) as theoretical framework, I analyze the narratives applying the depth-hermeneutical method (e.g. Bereswill/Morgenroth/Redman 2010, Salling Olesen/ Weber 2012). Though the NSU's actions are condemned outside the far right, the focus group interviews show a certain (latent) affective access to the topic that contradicts these manifest convictions. For example, a lack of empathy concerning victims and their relatives can be found in the majority society – a refusal to recognize the pain caused by the NSU. My preliminary hypothesis is that these affects can be explained by racism – in its intersections with other power structures such as gender and class –, whiteness and transgenerational repercussions of National Socialism on a psychosocial level.

45405   13:55-14:20 | Room 703 (7F)
Collective Consciousness of Ethnic Groups in the Upper Central Region of Thailand
Chawitra Tantimala, Chandrakasem Rajaphat University, Thailand

This research article aimed to study the memories of the past and the process of constructing a collective consciousness of ethnicity in the upper central region of Thailand. Scope of the study included ethnic groups in 4 provinces: Lopburi, Chai-nat, Singburi, and Ang-thong and 7 groups: Lao Wiang, Lao Khrang, Lao Ngaew, Thai Mon, Thai Beung, Thai Phuan, and Thai Yuan. Qualitative methodology and ethnography approach were used for this study. The data was collected by means of participated, non-participated observation and semi-structured interview for 7 leaders of each ethnic group. According to the study, it has been found that these ethnic groups emigrated to Siam in the late Ayutthaya period to the early Rattanakosin period. They aggregated and started to settle down along the major rivers in the upper central region of Thailand. They brought the traditional beliefs, values, and living style from motherland; shared sense of unified ethnicity in common, whereas they didn't express to the other outside their society, because once there was Thai-valued movement by the government. However, they continued to convey the wisdom of their ancestors to the younger generations: through the stories from memory, way of life, rituals, plays and costumes included the identity of fabric each ethnic group. While some groups blend well with the local Thai culture and became a contemporary cultural identity that has been remodelled from the profoundly varied nations.

45393   14:20-14:45 | Room 703 (7F)
Remembering Disaster: Lessons From Storytelling Activities of Disaster's Memory by University Students
Yukyong Jeong, Kyushu University, Japan
Michikazu Hiramatsu, Kyushu University, Japan
Kun Qian, Kyushu University, Japan

"Kataribe" means storytelling. This word comes from the verb "kataru" in Japanese, which means"to tell". Among the people suffered from the Great Hanshin earthquake in 1995 and the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011, people engaged in "Kataribe" activities continue telling their disaster experiences and lessons from the earthquake, to prevent similar tragedies in future. Kataribe plays an important role to raise awareness of disaster and disaster prevention, especially for those who have not experienced any disasters. However, as time passes, some problems occur in the Kataribe activities, such as building next generation of storyteller, and the gap of recognition between storyteller and listener. In this presentation, we will introduce a case study which focused on volunteering activities of Kataribe conducted by university students who have experienced Kumamoto earthquake. They told the significance of, as well as the lessons from their Kataribe activities.

13:30-14:45 | Room 704 (7F)
Friday Session III
Religion
Session Chair: Phillip Calington

43762   13:30-13:55 | Room 704 (7F)
Kronecker, Einstein and the Cross
Michel Tombroff, University of California, Santa Barbara, United States

Two eminent scientists, the German mathematician Leopold Kronecker, and the German-born theoretical physicist Albert Einstein, made comments in which they refer to God in their respective rebuttals of the theory of transcendental and transfinite numbers and of the consequences of quantum theory. The apparent contradiction between the objective activity of science and the subjective experience of faith has been the subject of numerous commentaries over the centuries by scientists and philosophers, and a source of inspiration to many artists. In this paper, I present a brief review of this science vs. God dichotomy, starting with Voltaire's "God the watchmaker". I then describe my two recent artworks, The Necessity of Chance and The Work of Man, inspired by Kronecker's and Einstein's statements. Finally, I explain why I, an atheist, chose the Christian cross as symbol for these artworks.

45475   13:55-14:20 | Room 704 (7F)
Embodied Value: A Disability Reading of 1 Corinthians 12
Wen-Pin Leow, University of Oxford, United Kingdom

As Harold Wilke observes, persons with disabilities are often treated as "sickened class citizens" in Christian churches. Therefore, there is a need to identify Scriptural resources from the Christian tradition which can promote a positive shift in how persons with disabilities are valued by Christians. One possible text is 1 Corinthians 12. Two features of the text are particularly significant to disability studies: the text's discussion of those considered undervalued by society, and the extended body metaphor which frames the entire text. Both of these features are distinctly Greco-Roman, with the former being reflective of ancient discourses about social value, particularly honour (τιμή), and the latter being reflective of a rhetorical trope often used to uphold the social-political hierarchical status quo. These two features make the text amenable to a disability reading. This paper undertakes such a reading of the text, using the dual interdisciplinary lenses of the social theory of disability and conceptual metaphor theory, to examine these two features in order to understand how the text might be meaningfully read today in light of persons with disabilities. In particular, the paper studies the link between the text's extended body metaphor and contemporary considerations of physical bodily impairment. The paper concludes that, given the centrality of the "church as body" metaphor across the Christian tradition, the text can be used as an emancipatory discourse tool to profitably reconfigure Christian perceptions of people with disabilities.

45808   14:20-14:45 | Room 704 (7F)
Christian Eastern Orthodox Ecumenism and Interfaith Dialogue
Phillip Calington, Institut de théologie orthodoxe Saint-Serge, France

One of the most important subjects in contemporary relations between or within religions is the subject of ecumenism. There are many different interpretations what that process actually means in its essence. However, there is no doubt that this process includes and affects many different levels of interfaith dialogue, including level of values and level of religion's identity. In this presentation, a focus will be on the designation "Orthodox Ecumenism" and its meaning, developed by St. Justin Popovic. Its very important do analyse this term and its essence, because it is very often misinterpreted and misused. St. Justin Popovic (+1979) was one of the most revered and influential theologians and spiritual fathers of the Serbian Orthodox Church of the 20th century. He is famous for quotes like those naming ecumenism as the "pan-heresy of the 20th century" and millions of Orthodox opponents of the ecumenical movement very often quote him and his writings on the subject to support a negative standpoint towards interfaith dialogue. Some of his writings about the ecumenical dialogue and how the Orthodox should or shouldn't engage in and with it, have been used by many Orthodox theologians to defend their various positions on the question. What did ecumenism mean to Popovic and how should we understand his critique of some aspects of this process?

13:30-14:45 | Room 705 (7F)
Friday Session III
Ethics – Medical Ethics
Session Chair: Bethany Spielman

44848   13:30-13:55 | Room 705 (7F)
Human Genome Editing: Human Dignity in an Era of Genetic Aristocracy
Marisa Almeida Araújo, Lusíada University - North (Porto), Portugal
Augusto Meireis, Lusíada University - North (Porto), Portugal

Genetic Engineering brought to man what, until now, was given to destiny or to God (as it were): the determination of the identity and historicity of man, unique to each being. The creator of man can be, now, a peer, that takes in his hands, especially at the level of the biotechnology promises of human enhancement, the genetic programming of others, altering their genetic heritage and, in the limit, their identity. The possibilities of the breeding of the species are seductive, and even considering the good intentions which one works in this direction, the truth is that, immediately, historical lessons of improvement of the species come to mind. Although we evidently do not compare them, the truth is that the atrocities of World War II and the eugenic justification of the hygienization of the species ended in a genocide. Between the two extreme limits of, in one hand, the duty to use genetic engineering and the multiple scientific solutions to give the best opportunities to our children, improving their characteristics or, at the very opposite, absolute refusal to use them, is an imperative ethical and legal debate that imposes itself in which human dignity will, in our view, be the ultimate criteria of legitimacy. From this debate we need to establish the difference between creating humans or creating things. It is at this historical moment that we find ourselves.

50202   13:55-14:20 | Room 705 (7F)
Analyzing the Modern Sex Selection with the Perspective of the Prohibition of Infanticide
Hamim Azad, Hamad Bin Khalifa University, Qatar

The emergence of modern biomedically assisted sex selection for non-medical reasons facilitates parents to desire the sex of a fetus. This practice raises many ethical questions that centers around human value and dignity. The notion and practice of infanticide is categorically prohibited in Islam. Whether the non-medical gender selection practice is a form of pre-Islamic paganistic (jāhiliyyah) infanticide and whether the reasons that persuade the parents to opt such practice resemble the causes that used to motivate the jāhily Arabs is the aim of this research . The research analyses the status of surplus embryos produced through the sex-selection process in order to mark the beginning of human life and consequently to determine whether fetuses not used, i.e. terminated in sex selection process are infanticide. Some scholars and physicians opine that the surplus embryos in the process of sex selection, have life, thus killing them is as similar as killing life, i.e. a similarity to pre-Islamic infanticide in essence and in the factors.

45421   14:20-14:55 | Room 705 (7F)
Victim Centered Reparation for the U.S.- Guatemala STD Experiments
Bethany Spielman, Southern Illinois University, United States

Reparations are required for the human rights violations of the U.S.- Guatemala STD experiments of the 1940s and 50s, which included nonconsensual human experimentation and state sponsored rape. Reparation discussions should be informed by international reparation guidelines and experiences, especially those of Guatemalans, and not merely by past U.S. reparation efforts. Important advantages of victim centered reparation processes are: addressing victims' real needs and priorities; reinforcing victims' moral agency; and affirming what was disregarded during the experiments – namely, respect for participants' consent, refusal and overall health. The advantages of victim participation are explored, and a critique provided of one discriminatory definitions of victims. Even if political and moral failings ultimately prevent reparations for Guatemalan experimental subjects, an emphasis on victim-centeredness should nonetheless shape reparations for other, future victims of human rights abuses in human experimentation.

Friday Session III

Ethics – Comparative Ethics

Session Chair: Kazuhiko Ota

50313   13:30-13:55 | Room 707 (7F)
Value and Values Formation: A Review of Cultural Practice and Universal Perspective
Dorothy Martinez, De La Salle University, Philippines

Views on values formation have propelled varied claims among educators, and philosophers. Assumptions on the possibility of values being caught and taught, thus influencing each other play a significant role in promoting a well-rounded educational system, spirituality and positive culture all together among the youth, particularly within the tertiary education setting. This paper is an attempt to clarify and analyse the meaning of values, and its formation among Filipinos according to their culture, as well as identify universal values by examining the vast literature of Filipino values system. The views are compared and contrasted with the perception of tertiary students on how they internalised their personal values to identify similarities and nuances. The valuing process is discussed, then paralleled with students' responses, which serve as a criterion on how values might influence action. This paper does not attempt to promote or reject a single value based on the Filipino value system. Constant elements and attributes of values are drawn from the comparison of literature and students' testimony to identify the implication of values formation for the tertiary education within the areas of spirituality and culture. The study presents that Filipino values as structured by Enriquez, summarised into "core, surface and societal values" are deeply rooted from Filipinos' Asian heritage. It argues that the major implication of value formation among the youth is the cultivation of a well-rounded person, using consistency of teaching and practice of living out respective values as tools. Nature and nurture are partners in fulfilling this ideal.

45296   13:55-14:20 | Room 707 (7F)
Divine Utilitarianism: Consequentialist Ethics in Mozi and George Berkeley
Michael Hemmingsen, University of Guam, United States

This paper explores the ethical theories of the ancient Chinese philosopher, Mozi, and the early modern Irish philosopher, George Berkeley, in comparative perspective. In both Mozi and Berkeley's moral philosophies there exists a tension between their consequentialist commitments and the role of God/Heaven in their ethics. While it's possible to resolve this tension in favour of understanding these philosophers as divine command theorists, a plausible (and common) reading of both is that the divine command features of their ethics are secondary to the consequentialist elements, though the divine command elements are nevertheless key for understanding how their consequentialism plays itself out. However, despite sharing a lot of other commitments, including a view of God/Heaven that sees Him/It as a conscious actor (unusually for Mozi, since this is not the dominant view in the Chinese tradition), the interplay between God/Heaven and consequentialism in Berkeley is usually taken to give rise to a kind of rule consequentialism, whereas for Mozi this interplay suggests a variety of act consequentialism. The purpose of this paper, then, is to examine the difference in philosophical and religious commitments that leads these two philosophers – who otherwise have such similar views – in different directions in this respect.

50302   14:20-14:45 | Room 707 (7F)
Analysis of Sustainability Transitions Pathways Using the Concept of Milieu: Structuring Socio-technical-ecological Complexity
Kazuhiko Ota, Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, Japan

The current understanding is that one of the role expected of philosophy in transdisciplinary research related to sustainable development is the analysis of models of human and society used in discussions related to sustainability. Since the 1990s, research related to sustainability has been developing rapidly through subsume results of STS theories and social practice theories. In the 2010s, themes such as Sustainability science, Transition initiatives, Responsive and responsible research are discussed. While these discussions use common concepts (co-evolution, socio-technical-ecological processes, regime, niche, experiment, governance, and so on), the scientific and methodological approaches are different. Therefore, analysis of concepts and models used in these studies is necessary for integration of results. In particular, understanding the socio-technical-ecological processes which forms a sustainable society is required in many practices. To analyze the socio-technical-ecological process, here we study a theoretical framework of fūdo (　, milieu), which described as a philosophical concept by Watsuji Testuro and Augustin Berque. They define fūdo as a representation of collective identity, norms and world view of people, formed by historical interaction between society, technology and the environment. fūdo is often regarded as a concept showing localism or nationalism, but Toshio Kuwako and Sumio Kameyama determined fūdo as a key concept for sustainable regional development in the 2000s. This study integrates their views and major research achievements of research related to sustainability in the 2010s. These results provide new insight about socio-technical-ecological processes premised on interaction theory, cosmopolitanism and philosophy of life.

15:00-15:50 | Room 701 (7F)
Friday Session IV
Industrial Organization & Organization Theory
Session Chair: Gabrielle McHugh

50286   15:00-15:25 | Room 701 (7F)
Fear and the Psychology of Business Success
Ronald Mellado Miller, Utah Valley University, United States
Duncan Christensen, Utah Valley University, United States
Gloria Ferron-Uribe, Utah Valley University, United States
Shane Z. Sullivan, Utah Valley University, United States
Luis Uribe, Utah Valley University, United States
Zackary Williams, Utah Valley University, United States

In an analysis of an NGO whose purpose is to educate entrepreneurs to help them succeed, it was found that psychological variables played a significant role in entrepreneurial success. In an analysis done in both Mexico and the Philippines, the typical fears of losing financial standing as well as the possibility of poverty investment and potential poverty were present and motivating. However, also motivating entrepreneurs was the fear of losing self-esteem through failure, losing respect in the community, and even a fear of that too great success would cause their family and cultural peers to see them as spiritually lost. Interestingly, some entrepreneurs report that their family also pressured them to accept a more standard job so that the extended family would be more accepted in the community. Some entrepreneurs report that success led others to perceive them as experts, which led to greater emotional and psychological isolation as, to maintain that standing, they did not seek for advice or assistance as they would like, deeming that the respect itself would pay greater dividends in the long term. These and other uncommonly analyzed psychological aspects of entrepreneurial life are examined and evaluated and form a useful context to assist businesses address issues that may be present, but are often ignored.

45386   15:25-15:50 | Room 701 (7F)
A Healthy Workplace Values and Respects the Workforce
Gabrielle McHugh, Webster University, Thailand

In 2013 the Canadian Mental Health Association estimated a staggering $51 billion cost to the economy per year associated with mental illness. Costs directly related to psychological issues in the workplace are estimated at $6 billion per year or approximately 30% of work-related disability claims. Indeed, over many decades several models have been proposed to address psychological issues in the workplace and the topic of workplace psychological health has garnered a robust body of evidence. Despite this, safeguarding psychological health in the workplace remains a growing concern and the financial burden attributable to workplace psychological hazards increases. This presentation will briefly review the established evidence that clearly demonstrates the link between certain work situations and deleterious health outcomes for workers. Additionally, several models that have been proposed to ameliorate psychological hazards will be reviewed. In particular we will review the model of a 'healthy workplace' - a concept which Jaffe (1995) defined in terms of the physical, social, and psychological working environment. This concept focuses on the development of a healthy workplace that values and respects the individual. Much of the literature has also been incorporated into more recent guidelines – Canadian Standard for Psychological Healthy Workplaces – providing a framework for the systematic development of a healthy workplace. Nevertheless, psychological harm in the workplace continue to be an issue. To conclude, we will critique a pertinent body of literature omitted from the guidelines that may explain why the prevention of psychological harm at work remains an elusive problem to contain.

15:00-15:50 | Room 703 (7F)
Friday Session IV
Psychology & Education
Session Chair: Margaretha Sih Setija Utami

45605   15:00-15:25 | Room 703 (7F)
Student Formation and Values Integration: Making a Difference to Student Well-Being
Maria Coney Pallones, Miriam College, Philippines

Student formation is a concept of holistic student development that tends to the cognitive and affective needs of a whole person. Recognizing the other aspects of a student's well-being, beside academics, is adamant to his/her overall growth and maturity. Further, the 21st Century Skills recognize the importance of meeting the need for character formation for the students to succeed in work and life in the 21st century. As a response to the ongoing endeavors of integrating values education and student formation in the curriculum, this paper discusses its significance towards the fullest development of each child and recommends school programs and best practices that support the holistic development of K-12 students. The Whole Child approach and the Goals of Catholic Education were used as frameworks for the development of the programs. Both frameworks support that education should tend to the heart and mind of students. Focusing on the core values of truth, peace, justice, and integrity of creation, and the overall wellness of students, the programs that will be featured in the presentation were designed, developed, and integrated in the curriculum to give attention to the holistic progress of each child. The programs provide students with developmentally appropriate activities that cultivate physical, social, intellectual, emotional and spiritual formation. This paper hopes to inspire and encourage school administrators, faculty, and those in-charge of student formation to develop their own formation program based on their school's culture, charism, values, and thrusts for the overall wellness of each student.

45427   15:25-15:50 | Room 703 (7F)
Comparing Life Values of New and Old Students of Psychology Faculty of Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Indonesia
Margaretha Sih Setija Utami, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Indonesia
Damasia Linggarjati Novi Parmitasari, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Indonesia

The purpose of the research was to compare the life values of undergraduate students of Batch 2018 with those of students of previous batch of Psychology Faculty of Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Indonesia. There were twelve life values of the students: concern for multicultural life, loyal to family/group, spirituality, concern for environment, independence, achievement, being loved, scientific, creativity, financial life, humility, and sport were measured by modified of Life Values Inventory by Brown and Crace (1996). The subjects were 471 students from batch 2017 and before; and 258 students from batch 2018. The results showed that there were four life values: concern for multicultural life, loyal to family/group, spirituality, and concern for environment of the new students were higher than those of the old students (t=-4.262, p=0.000; t=-5.722, p=0.000; t=-3.3650, p=0.000; t=-3.443, p=0.000). There were four life values: Independence, Creativity, Financial Life, and Sport of the new students were lower than those of the old students (t=2.227, p=0.026; t=3.630, p=0.000; t=6.204, p=0.000; t=3.336, p=0.001); and there were four life values: achievement, being loved, scientific, and humility of the new students were not different compare to those of the old students (t=0.158, p=0.874; t=0.087, p=0.931; t=1.269, p=0.205; t=0.428, p=0.669). It is interesting to discuss why they had difference score of some life values and they had similar score of the other values.

15:00-15:50 | Room 704 (7F)
Friday Session IV
Business & Management Ethics
Session Chair: Biswanath Swain

45010   15:00-15:25 | Room 704 (7F)
New Ideas in Strategic Thinking and Management: Alternate Perspective
Meera Chakravorty, Jain University, India

The concept regarding strategic thinking is a much discussed topic though the important distinctions between alternate perceptions become necessary as the scenario in the business world constantly changes. The market always anticipates an aggressive behavior. Is it always necessary. The point is, when people are demanding universal humanism, can an alternate perspective become an historical invariant which can give some respite from the market-violence. Not only in the areas of religious understanding but also in social, cultural, political and economic studies, the people's concerns have been frequently for articulation of hegemonic- negation and for critiquing the conventional approaches. This holds good also for the business schools of thoughts. The various sources of ancient Indian wisdom and other sources render the arguments to show that the underlying socio-political and cultural aspects of harmony in life are central to the conception of people-oriented thinking which is not abstract and can as a matter of fact be actualized. Writings on strategic thinking occupy a central place in the tradition of business literature all around the world. However, the objective of this paper is to approach the essential framework in order to add an important dimension to this tradition. It is important to note that many western writers writing on the concept of the strategic thinking are not much aware of the Indian reflections in particular and have not expressed a dialectic of related thoughts. Claiming to stand for a radical expression of equality, the western tradition needs to draw critical attention to this neglect it appears.

45064   15:25-15:50 | Room 704 (7F)
Ethical Relativism' In International Marketing: A Critical Assessment and an Alternative
Biswanath Swain, Indian Institute of Management Indore, India

The paper aims to critically examine the perspective of ethical relativism which is wide-spread amongst the marketers involved in international marketing. The perspective of ethical relativism and its defense (Garnett 1944; Arrington, 1983; Miesing & Preble 1985; Knorpp Jr. 1998; Montminy, 2007; Tännsjö, 2007) and four forms of ethical relativism discussed by Taylor (1954) have been reviewed and examined in the light of the courses of action deliberated by international marketers. Apart from that, the study analyzes and examines other ethical perspectives to propose the best ethical perspective suitable for international marketing. By examining various definitions and forms of ethical relativism, the study finds that ethical relativism is not a sound ethical perspective employed in international marketing. After analyzing other existing ethical perspectives, the study observes that, as an alternative, a marketer can take Kantian ethical perspective (Kant 1993/1785) to deal with an international market. The study finds that Kantian ethical perspective is logically and methodologically sound in nature and has the potential for successful international marketing. Since few studies have explored the relevance of Kantian ethical perspective in the context of international marketing, this paper is a contribution to the marketing ethics literature. The study has implications not only for the international marketers who are already involved in the international marketing, but also for the budding marketers who have the vision of expanding their business into international markets. Application of Kantian ethical perspective in international marketing is a promising guidepost, which is the originality of this study.

15:00-15:50 | Room 705 (7F)
Friday Session IV
Ethics
Session Chair: David Matas

50201   15:00-15:25 | Room 705 (7F)
Commodifying Human Body for the Life Survival in Islamic Legal Perspective: The Case of Organ Purchase among Refugees
Az Zahara Abu Jamal, Hamad Bin Khalifa University, Qatar

The commodification of human body for the life survival matter has been evident among some refugees who, out of desperate and dire situations, engaged in selling body organs to have a better life for themselves and for others. The research examines the discussion on human dignity and the dignity of body to respond to human body commodification. In this regard, the research refers to the authoritative Islamic sources; early jurisprudential schools and the contemporary scholars discussing on the value and dignity of human, human body, and body commodification. In general, the Muslim scholars of both classical and contemporary times negate the idea of body commodification. Whether the concept of survivability permits buying and sale of body organs, is not the matter of objection of majority scholars in holding the prohibitive justification on buying and sale while some scholars see that dire necessity may compel some people to do things that are in general prohibited.

50310   15:25-15:50 | Room 705 (7F)
Value and Values in Ethics Addressed to Cross Border Transplant Abuse
David Matas, University of Manitoba, Canada

There has been substantial transplant tourism into China, generating global concern. In consequence, organ transplant ethics have developed, both in China and in transplant tourist source countries. The paper would assess the value of these ethical standards to their generators and the values expressed in them to those who wish to halt the abuse. The focus would be the why and how of transplant ethics directed against transplant tourism both into China and, as an example of a tourist source country, from Japan. To do this, the paper would examine in each country the transplant ethics standards and implementation mechanisms emanating from the licensing and discipline of transplant professionals, voluntary transplant professional associations, the criteria for transplant hospital registration, hospital ethical committees, governmental policies and legislation. There are forces in China and abroad undercutting respect for cross border transplant ethics. This is so even though there is consistent credible evidence that prisoners of conscience in China are killed for their organs. The belated and spotty development of cross border transplant ethics, combined with weak enforcement, both in China and abroad is the consequence of the conflict with these countervailing forces. The paper would attempt to map this conflict, to seek to explain why cross border transplant ethics have developed the way they have in China and abroad, with Japan as a case study, to elaborate how the ethical systems in China and abroad work and the ways in which they do not work.

Friday Session IV

Ethics

Session Chair: Hieu Van Ngo

44918 **15:00-15:25 | Room 707 (7F)**
Command Responsibility in War
Sangsu Kim, University of California, Santa Barbara, United States

There are two types of command responsibility: Direct command responsibility and Indirect command responsibility. Direct command responsibility occurs if the commander directly orders to his subordinates to perform an act amounting to a war crime, whether or not he was "physically" involved in the war crime. Indirect command responsibility arises when the commander is held responsible for a war crime, even though the commander did not order or engage in the criminal act committed by his subordinates. As I see it, I believe both types of command responsibilities can be justified. I think it is fairly clear why direct command responsibility leads to criminal liability, as the commander is straightforwardly involved in the criminal act. The more difficult issue concerns indirect command responsibility, as the commander is held liable for a criminal act that does not necessarily involve the commander at all. Although it is unclear as to how indirect command responsibility can arise, there are precedents in the criminal law where commanders have been punished for crimes that they were not directly involved in. Usually, the reason for such judgments was based on some alleged duties that a commander in war has but has failed to fulfill. My goal in this paper shall be to analyze these alleged duties that commanders have, and how they can be violated by war crimes committed by his subordinates. In particular, I explore how exactly a failure in one's duties indeed implies criminal liability of the commander.

45765 **15:25-15:50 | Room 707 (7F)**
Guiding Values in Working with High Risk and Crime Involved Youth
Hieu Van Ngo, University of Calgary, Canada
Francis Boakye, Centre for Newcomers, Canada
Kelli Stevens, University of Calgary, Canada

The Identity-Based Wraparound Intervention (IBWI) project, funded by the Government of Canada, seeks to prevent and/or reduce criminal involvement by immigrant youth in Calgary. The program works with high risk and crime involved youth aged 12 to 24 years who are referred primarily by schools, community groups, and agencies within the criminal justice system. The program involves community and service partners in providing wraparound support to the youth and their families, including academic support, counseling, family support, pro-social activities and mentorship. After four years, the project partners have seen promising, statistically significant improvement in areas such as self-esteem, school behaviour, access to adult mentors, ethno-cultural identity, and family functioning. Grounded in our practice, this presentation examines the values that have guided our work. In our direct intervention with highly vulnerable youth, we have articulated and operationalized our commitment to human dignity, critical pluralism, youth voice and choice, and holism. Through a collaborative process in working with community and service partners, we have promoted reciprocal collaboration and sustainability. In addition to critical reflection on our work, we will invite critical dialogues with participants.

The Value of High-stakes Exams: Do Teachers Help or Hinder?

Friday, March 22 | 16:00-16:45 | Room 701 (7F)

High-stakes school exit examinations are a feature of many educational systems. The results of such examinations are used to select students for transition into higher-level education and/or training, for entry into the workplace, and for accountability purposes to judge the quality of schools and individual teachers. The results of high-stakes school exit examinations can have a profound impact on the life trajectory of students. It is not surprising, therefore, that teachers communicate the value and importance of such qualifications to their students; how can success or failure impact one's life chances. What impact might these communications have on students? Does it increase pressure; does it motivate and engage students to work hard; does it ultimately relate in any way to exam performance? This presentation will use findings from a 10-year programme of research undertaken in relation to the secondary school leaving qualification in England, the General Certificate of Secondary Education, to address these questions. The key finding is that students differ in the way that they interpret messages about the importance and value of their examinations. Exam value messages can be interpreted in a positive way, to inspire motivation and engagement, or a negative way to trigger threat and worry. The way that messages are interpreted determines whether they relate to educational gains or losses. We will close the presentation by considering the reasons why students interpret messages differently and what the implications are for educators of students preparing for high-stakes school exit examinations. How can we ensure they are a help rather than a hindrance.

David Putwain

Professor David Putwain is the Director for the Centre of Educational Research in the School of Education at Liverpool John Moores University, UK, and Chair of the Psychology of Education Section of the British Psychology Society. He taught in schools and 6th Form colleges from 1994 to 2003. After completing a PhD in 2006, David joined Edge Hill University, UK, working initially in the Department of Social and Psychological Sciences, where he established an undergraduate programme in Educational Psychology, and subsequently in the Faculty of Education. David joined Liverpool John Moores University in May 2016. His research interests focus on how psychological factors influence learning and achievement with a particular focus on student motivation, emotion, engagement, and the classroom environment.

Saturday
March 23

Parallel Sessions

09:20-11:00 | Room 703 (7F)
Saturday Session I
General Psychology
Session Chair: Wendy Mei Tien Yee

45974   09:20-09:45 | Room 703 (7F)
Values of the Youth: Comparative Study Between Youth Happiness Between Two Asian Countries

Wendy Mei Tien Yee, University Malaya, Malaysia
Ponmalar Alagappar, University Malaya, Malaysia
Ichiro Sugimoto, Soka University, Japan
Johanna Orgiles Zulueta, Soka University, Japan
Noor Ain Mat Noor, University Malaya, Malaysia
Faridah Che Husain, University Malaya, Malaysia
Jo Yee Yuet, University Malaya, Malaysia

This study intends to explore and compare the ways in which youth construct the notion of happiness in a developed nation, Japan and in a developing nation, Malaysia. This study is very significant because the level of happiness is an important indicator of the values upheld by the youth in the different countries. In this study, the questionnaire used was adapted from International Survey of Youth Attitude, Japan (ISYA) which was divided into 7 sections; namely (1) Demographic (2) Outlook on Life, (3) Nation and Society, (4) Community and Volunteering, (5) Occupation, (6) School and (7) Family. The findings revealed there are significant differences as well as similarities in the level of happiness between youth in Japan and in Malaysia. It was surprising that parental love and social economic concerns did not show much significant influence towards happiness among the youth. However, the study did reveal that one of the factors that affects the happiness of youth is their satisfaction with friendships. Hence, youth values friendship more than anything as the state of their friendship gives direct impact towards their state of happiness. In other words, the values of their social identity are of paramount importance for the youth. Past research has also indicated that happiness plays an important role in the quality of a youth's life and how it is positively associated with future life. Therefore, more studies are required to shed light into understanding values, happiness and future life among youth in Asia.

50265   09:45-10:10 | Room 703 (7F)
Effect of Imagined Contact on Improving Intergroup Attitude of Japanese toward Chinese

Anqi Hu, Nagoya University, Japan
Jiro Takai, Nagoya University, Japan

Japanese participants (N = 227) were assessed on their intergroup attitude toward Chinese to test the viability of the imagined contact hypothesis (Crisp & Turner, 2009). Previous studies have suggested that intergroup attitude could be improved by simply imagining a scenario of satisfying interaction with an outgroup member, but this method has yet to be conducted outside of highly multicultural societies. This study placed the focus on Japan, where the non-Japanese population is highly limited; hence we aimed to test the imagined contact method in an ethnically non-diverse society. Participants were asked to respond to three different measures of intergroup attitudes toward Chinese before and after reading the imagined contact scenario, including social distance, intergroup anxiety and outgroup evaluation. The scenario consisted of Allport (1954)'s four essential factors for having positive intergroup interaction. Results indicated that the experimental group who experienced imagined contact showed significantly greater positive attitude change toward the Chinese, suggesting that this method has adequate potential as a tool to be implemented on a mass level to facilitate the acceptance of foreign nationals in Japan.

45973   10:10-10:35 | Room 703 (7F)
Who "Volunteers"? The Effect of Justice Sensitivity in a Volunteer's Dilemma at a University Dorm

Yukari Jessica Tham, The University of Tokyo, Japan
Takaaki Hashimoto, The University of Tokyo, Japan
Yuko Shiraiwa, The University of Tokyo, Japan
Kaori Karasawa, The University of Tokyo, Japan

Background: The situation where only one volunteer is needed to provide the group benefit is known as the "volunteer's dilemma" (Diekmann, 1985). If someone volunteers, everyone benefits, but if nobody does, everyone suffers. It is rational to be the only volunteer when nobody else steps forward, and to freeride when others volunteer. Yet, based on studies of justice sensitivity (Schmitt et al., 2010), we hypothesize that people make irrational decisions: When those high in self-oriented justice sensitivity find that nobody is going to volunteer, they will avoid being the only volunteer because it seems unfair. When those high in other-oriented justice sensitivity find that someone is going to volunteer, they will also volunteer so as not to let the other person be the only one who pays for the cost of volunteering. Method: We conducted a vignette experiment (n=97). The participants completed Justice Sensitivity Inventory, and read a vignette about an everyday problem of a volunteer's dilemma which often happens at a university dorm. They were divided into two conditions: one (out of six) member always volunteers in the vignette vs. nobody volunteers. The participants were asked how likely they would volunteer in the situation. Results: The hypotheses were partly supported; how likely people would volunteer was predicted by other-oriented justice sensitivity (β=.34, p<.01), but not by self-oriented justice sensitivity (β=-.04, n.s.) regardless of the condition. This result suggests that other-oriented justice sensitivity might be a strong predictor of a behavior (i.e., to volunteer or not) in a volunteer's dilemma.

45128   10:35-11:00 | Room 703 (7F)
Personal Values and Immigrant Appraisal as Predictors of Voluntary Contact with Immigrants Among Majority Students in Israel

Eugene Tartakovsky, Tel Aviv University, Israel
Sophie Walsh, Bar Ilan University, Israel
Monica Shifter-Weber, Bar Ilan University, Israel

What predicts whether young people will establish contacts with immigrants? Students are at a pivotal point in which the campus environment can enable substantial contact with immigrants, and where world views and behavioral patterns are formed which can follow through their adult lives. Through a value-attitude-behavior paradigm (Ajzen & Fishbein, 1977; Homer & Kahle, 1988) we examine a conceptual model in which appraisal of an immigrant group as a threat and/or benefit to the host society mediates the relationship between personal values and contact. Findings among 252 students in Israel showed that 1) threat/benefit appraisal of immigrants predicted voluntary contact; 2) personal values of self-direction and hedonism directly predicted voluntary contact; and 3) Threat/benefit appraisal mediated the relationship between self-direction and power and contact. Results suggest that increasing awareness of benefits of immigrants can promote positive intergroup relations.

09:20-11:00 | Room 704 (7F)
Saturday Session I
Qualitative/Quantitative Research in any other area of Psychology
Session Chair: Andy Hau Yan Ho

44316   09:20-09:45 | Room 704 (7F)
Spirituality and Helping Relationship: A Qualitative Inquiry to the Influence of Spirituality on the Family Caregiver's Caring Relationship with Elders
Jung Hee Lee, Fort Hays State University, United States

This study explored the quality of the caring relationship between Korean family caregivers and their older adults who received home-based care, and the influence of their spirituality on the caring relationship. A qualitative design guided by natural inquiry approach was adopted and involved semi-structured in-depth interviews. Eighteen family caregivers, who cared for older adults with frailty in the home setting, were recruited by using purposive sampling in South Korea. The family caregivers were asked about their caregiving experience in relation to their spirituality. The interviews were transcribed verbatim and coded thematically using a qualitative software. The constant comparative method of qualitative data analysis was employed. Three types of caring relationship emerged in this study: functional relationship, sympathetic relationship, and mutuality relationship. In relation to the role of spirituality, participants reported that spirituality influenced their caregiving relationship in some way. In particular, participants in the mutuality-type relationship group reported that they had a strong sense of spiritual connectedness with the care recipients. They described the sense of spiritual connection as making their caring relationship more intimate and comfortable through three mechanisms; healing, empathizing, and transcending, which led to a positive caregiving experience. Findings of this study imply that spirituality of family caregivers plays an important role in developing a positive caregiving relationship with a care recipient, which can be a critical foundation of their positive caregiving experience.

45677   09:45-10:10 | Room 704 (7F)
Self-Care Behavior Styles of Elderly People Living in Rural Areas After Landslides, North of Thailand
Prapaporn Muangkaew, Boromarajonani College of Nursing, Uttaradit, Thailand
Norenia T-dao ayen, School of Nursing, Saint Luis University, Philippines
Worraphol Waengnork, Rajabhat Rajanagarindra University, Thailand
Ittipol kaewfong, Boromarajonani college of Nursing, Uttaradit, Thailand
Nuttkawee Sirirat, Phetchaburi Rajabhat University, Thailand

Self-care behaviour is a necessary human function which is under individual control. Especially, elderly people living in rural areas after landslides (RAL)must be concerned about their health. This mixed method research was to study self-care behaviour of the elderly in RAL in Namlee village, Uttaradit Province, north of Thailand. Study in the elderly population, 58-59 years old with physically degraded conditions, including those over 60 years of age, during landslides 62 people. Data were collected using indebt interview guideline and questionnaires that used the interview method. Based on the concept of health promotion, according to Pender's health promotion concept. Content validity testing by using experts and reliability testing by using Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient was at .83. Quantitative data analysis was used, frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation and thematic analysis The results showed that self-care behaviour of elderly people was at a good level. (μ = 3.69, Ó=0.60). The highest score of self-care behaviour was a dimension of Nutrition (μ=4.14, =1.41) and subsequently, dimension was a relationship (μ=4.12, =0.65) at a high level. The lowest score of health promotion behaviours was a dimension of activities and exercise (μ=3.09, =0.86) and subsequently, dimension was mental development. (μ =3.50, =0.85) at a medium level. Moreover, they need particularly health support from community and primary health centre. The suggestion that Bannamlee primary Health care centre and authorities 'network related health should urgently promote and support elderly to having more activity and exercise and mental development.

45404   10:10-10:35 | Room 704 (7F)
The Elderly's Quality of Life: Experiences of the Experts and Active Ageing
Eakapol Krause, Behavioral Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

This qualitative study was an attempt to gain deep understanding and explain the meaning of quality of life (QoL) of the elderly derived from experiences and emic view. The interpretive paradigm was underpinned as a framework of the study. The subjects of the study consisted 2 groups of key informants: 5 experts (X) and 3 active ageing (AG). Both of them were selected by means of purposive technique and in-depth interview was employed to collect the data. The data were analyzed by means of line by line coding, categorizing, and proposition. Findings reviewed the following: the QoL of the elderly vary according to their social context and environment, definition and key influence domain of QoL cannot be separated. Both X and AG agreed that the elderly wanted to live their own life. However, the possibility of living their own life depended on their preparation and long-term planning in advance. Other factors included keeping good physical, mental, and emotional health, have balance social interactions and activities enabling to stimulate body and brain, financial management, appropriate environment including amenities, facilities, securities, safety, and independence that help build up their dignity, pride, self-esteem and altruism. Lastly, the other finding was shown that urban and rural elderly people have different needs depending on individual potential.

45401   10:35-11:00 | Room 704 (7F)
The Arts for Ageing Well: An Ecological Process Model for Sustainable Arts Engagement
Stephanie Hilary Xinyi Ma, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
Andy Hau Yan Ho, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
Moon-Ho Ringo Ho, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
Joyce Shumin Pang, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
Emily Ortega, Singapore University of Social Sciences, Singapore

Background:While anecdotal and empirical evidence suggest that participatory arts can play a pivotal role in supporting a healthy ageing populace, there is a dearth of research in Asia. The 'Arts for Ageing Well' study was developed to investigate the landscape of arts engagement among older Singaporeans and explore the relationship between arts engagement and holistic well-being. Methods:This presentation discusses the qualitative findings of a mixed-method study and reports the results of a series of 14 focus groups conducted with current and future generations of older adults aged 50 and above, as well as front-line professionals offering arts and culture programmes for older adults (N=75). Framework analyses with both deductive and inductive approaches were adopted to analyse the data for generating themes that illuminate the notion of the arts for ageing well. Throughout the analytical process, the research team adopted strategies to maximise credibility, criticality and authenticity. Results:35 themes emerged from the discussions, and were organised into seven interconnected major theme categories: Motivators to the Arts, Barriers to the Arts, Arts Engagement Processes, Benefits of the Arts, Community Enablers, Institutional Enablers and Societal Pillars. These theme categories were integrated to form an Ecological Process Model for Sustainable Art Engagement. Discussion: This pioneering study provided insights and an overview of the arts engagement processes for older adults. The arts was proven to enhance holistic health and well-being at old age, as well as foster a culture of social participation and compassionate citizen empowerment in the Singaporean society.

09:20-10:10 | Room 705 (7F)
Saturday Session I
Religion – Comparative Religion
Session Chair: Edward Irons

45819   09:20-09:45 | Room 705 (7F)
Reducing Self-Grasping with Buddhism and Psychedelics: The Ritual Practices of Tantric Buddhism and Ayahuasca Shamanism
William Zialcita Vickery, California Institute of Integral Studies, United States

A primary motivation in Mahayana and Vajrayana Buddhism is to liberate all beings from suffering. To accomplish this aim Buddhist practices must decrease the egotism and self-cherishing that avert this range of concern. An over attachment to self-interest is widespread in the modern world and psychologically is at the root of such problems as economic inequality, the ecological crisis, and the negative aspects of nationalism. The Buddhist methods necessary to diminish ego attachments often change in relation to the culture receiving the teachings. A controversial yet potentially legitimate method that is being utilized in Buddhism in America to some degree are psychedelic substances (ie. psilocybin, LSD, mescaline, DMT). Although psychedelics are illegal in most countries and are often considered disruptive to the Buddhist path, existing literature in this area strongly suggests that psychedelics played a significant role in the growth of Buddhism in America during the 1960s and 1970s, some Buddhist practitioners are currently utilizing psychedelics as an allegedly beneficial adjunct to Buddhist practice, and a number of renowned Buddhist teachers are supportive of their possible value. This paper utilizes a comparative analysis between the ritual practices of Tantric Buddhism (a shamanic form of Buddhism most heavily developed in Tibet) and ayahuasca shamanism (a form of shamanism prevalent in the Peruvian Amazon that utilizes a brew containing DMT), as well as a heuristic inquiry into the researcher's experiences with these rituals. Placing Buddhism and psychedelics in their shamanic contexts can deepen the understanding of what beneficial and harmful applications of psychedelics in Buddhism could look like, and how they may induce a subversion of self-grasping that can be of immense value in today's world.

45796   09:45-10:10 | Room 705 (7F)
Rumblings From the Past: How Old Chinese New Religions Echo Down to the Present
Edward Irons, The Hong Kong Institute for Culture, Commerce and Religion, Hong Kong

Religious movements are not new in Chinese history. Chinese history is full of organized religious groups of all varieties, from Daoist quasi-states to intellectual currents that took root in popular culture. Although they are often overshadowed by the Big Three traditions, the constant presence of these movements n Chinese history are a constant reminder of the power of religious fervor. This paper considers three movements that had important impact on Chinese society. The first, the Way of the Celestial Masters, was one of the first organized Daoist religious groups—according to some, it was the progenitor of religious Daoism. The second, the Teachings of Patriarch Luo, is a strain of religious thought that left a powerful mark on later popular religions in the Ming and Qing. And the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom was a militant uprising based on Christianity that nearly toppled the imperial regime in the mid-1800s. After describing each of the three the paper focuses on how they have been interpreted by subsequent writers. Most importantly, we summarize what kind of influence these examples may continue to exert over state religious policy.

Saturday Session I

Philosophy – Philosophy & Religion

Session Chair: Sokthan Yeng

45458   09:20-09:45 | Room 707 (7F)
Asian Philosophical Traditions and Their Importance in Conceptualization of a Universal, Borderless Philosophy
Narmada Poojari, University of Hyderabad, India

In recent times there has been an increased focus on non-Western philosophical traditions and their place in the world. This shift is a consequence of socio-political, and economic changes that the world has witnessed lately. Each successive historical phenomenon whether colonialism, post-colonialism, or globalization has led to the reconceptualization and transformation of philosophy as a discipline. Post-colonization has shifted focus from the Eurocentric 'Self' to the indigenous 'Other'. Indian Intellectual history also followed its own course reflecting the developments in the West. In this paper, I would like to draw attention to the non-Vedic, atheist traditions of Buddhism, its various sects and the materialistic schools of Carvāka/Lokāyata of the classical period in Indian philosophy. I would like to argue that these early atheistic, rational traditions apart from offering alternative methods of reasoning and thinking, embody modern democratic values of justice, equality, and liberty. Indian atheistic (Śrama a/nāstika) traditions were borne out of skepticism against the established, ritualistic, caste-based dominant oppressive systems of premodern India. These schools did not just address everyday existential problems of man but also suggested alternate egalitarian, socialist form of government where each individual could truly develop to his or her own capabilities as opposed to a monarchy. Finally, in conclusion, I argue how the study of debates of premodern India within and across diverse, disparate traditions offers vital insights and solutions to current issues plaguing modern India such as identity politics, social and religious freedom, and economic inequity amongst many others.

45200   09:45-10:10 | Room 707 (7F)
Ko Wai a Hagoth?: Mormon Colonialism, Labelling Indigeneity as Lamanite, Maori and the Appropriation and Capture of Whakapapa
Hemopereki Simon, Ngati Whakaue, New Zealand

This paper will explore the theology of the Book of Mormon in to validate the content within the Book of Mormon. Using Aileen Moreton Robinson's White Possessive Doctrine the practices and history of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (the Church) in relation to Maori will be considered particularly the collection and use of whakapapa within Church ceremonies particularly post-mortem baptism. It will question if the Church operates within any ethical boundaries. It will argue that the sacred Maori traditional knowledge (matauranga) in the form of whakapapa is in a state of capture by the Church and redefined as 'geneology.' It will critically question the collection methods of the Church to secure whakapapa for the Church's purposes. Additionally, the need of to validate the indigenous Pacific and Americas as Lamanite via the use of whakapapa will be scrutinised. Lastly, the need for protection of indigenous intellectual property will be discussed in relation to whakapapa as taonga tuku iho to encourage a Te Ao Maori (Maori world) engagement around the use, storage, and dissemination of whakapapa.

45234   10:10-10:35 | Room 707 (7F)
Buddhism or Capitalism: Merit-Transfer or Exchange-Value
Sokthan Yeng, Adelphi University, United States

Leading scholars of Theravada Buddhism often use the practice of merit-transfer to analyze Southeast Asian communities through an economic lens. The spread of capitalism in Theravada communities, furthermore, has led prominent thinkers to equate merit-transfer with exchange value. Melford Spiro and Patrice Ladwig, just to name a couple, believe laypeople offer alms to monks in order to increase their store of merit. In order to disrupt this capitalistic narrative, I explore ways to understand merit-transfer in terms of use-value rather than exchange-value. In doing so, I aim to draw attention not only to the social function of merit-transfer but also its ethical dimension. In short, merit-transfer can show how Theravada Buddhists value ethics.

45440   10:35-11:00 | Room 707 (7F)
Gaja Bhukta Kapitha
Hrishikesh Mishra, Deva Sanskirti Vishwa Vidyalaya, India
Prashant Kumar, Government of Bihar, India

"God", said Jesus, "created man after His own image", but three questions always confront the Human soul in lonely hours of life. Firstly how to live in this world? Secondly, how to face the end of this short earthly pilgrimage? Thirdly, what after our existence here? Nachiketa asked the Spirit of Death, "when a man dies, this doubt arises, some say He is, some say He is not. Teach me the truth." Bhagvad Gita states-'The Aatma, Shiva- The Divine, is never born and never dies." To lapse back in to darkness and unknowing sounds like the mystic passage in to the night of God. The Cosmos is an inexhaustible and exfoliating dance of sheer energy, Shakti which animates Matter and the human body, a dance symbolized in the swirl of the cosmic tree or in thrust of an opening Lotus and union of man and woman as the union of primordial male- female aspects of the Divine and therefore, a holy right incorporating a cosmic union of dark and light, energy and matter and visualized the primitive, anthropomorphic view of the individual and the Universe as one; the cosmic polarities of Light-Darkness, Visible- Invisible; Spirit-Matter, the process of their transformation and endless inter transformations incarnate in the psycho-physiological extremes of the spinal chord -the brain and the Solar Plexus; illuminated consciousness and the dark unconsciousness of the instinct; the "Tantric" thousand petalled 'Lotus at the base of the spine tree around which lies the Serpent Power'.

10:00-11:00 | Room 708 (7F)
Saturday Session I
Psychology & Education
Workshop Presentation

45439   10:00-11:00 | Room 708 (7F)
The Integration of Quantum Physics in the Transformation of Consciousness in Dealing with Resistance in Relationships
Bruce Gregory, Ryokan College, United States
Birgitta Gregory, Ryokan College, United States

This workshop will explore the role of the dynamics and principles of quantum physics in the transformation of consciousness. The primary areas of focus will be the appreciation of; resistance as a force with momentum, the role and value of the utilization of opposites reflected by Heisenberg's uncertainty principle and Dirac's creation and destruction operators; and quantum entanglement. Erickson's Resistance Protocol will be utilized both as a template and metaphor for the integration of quantum principles and dynamics in the transformation of consciousness. The appreciation of novelty, the role of focusing attention, and the consciousness of the professional will be integrated in the treatment of the grandiosity/victim complex. The value of finding out the why and how we do what we do is limitless in the context of experiencing and making choices. Demonstrations, role playing and active participation will support the exploration of opposites, the expansion of choices, utilization of creativity in shifting the focus of attention, and the transformative power of accountability. The goal of the workshop is to provide a map of opportunities which will increase psychological, physical and spiritual well being leading to empowered relationships.

11:15-12:30 | Room 703 (7F)
Saturday Session II
Linguistics/Language & Psychology/Behavioral Science
Session Chair: Ljiljana Markovic

50267   11:15-11:40 | Room 703 (7F)
Development and Validation of Filipino Core Values Questionnaire
Joy Tungol, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines
Raymundo Faustino, Bulacan State University, Philippines

Our value system reflects how unique the traits many of us Filipinos possess. Traits that are exuded in every situation in our lives may that be in our personal, social and even political concerns. The Filipino value system exudes what is given importance to by many in their lifetime. However, the changing times have influenced changes on how these values are seen and observed. Changes that led to the modified behavior, principles, morals and ethical practices among the youth. The young adults of today are the ones that are much influenced by unstoppable innovation in technology. The use of gadgets in almost all aspects of their lives has led the researchers to look into whether the core values as Filipinos have not changed overtime among the so called millenials. A total of 263 college students were administered the Personal Core Values for an initial survey of the participants' values. Analysis was made and revealed that family, God, self-acceptance and self-respect, respectfulness and peace were among the top 5 ranked values. Health, honesty, fairness and justice, personal growth, communication tied with spiritual growth and security complete the ten values the participants have. While it is interesting to know that beauty and competition shared the least of the values as both ranked in the bottom 10. These results became an offshoot to develop the Filipino Core Values Questionnaire which consists of 32 items that topped the ranking using the PCV with Chronbach's alpha of .941. The final form of the questionnaire will be subjected to factor analysis to check on the possible factors to which the values can be trimmed and grouped together.

50292   11:40-12:05 | Room 703 (7F)
Model Factors on Forming Pro-environment Behavior in the Jakarta Community
Riselligia Caninsti, YARSI University, Indonesia
Fitri Arlinkasari, YARSI University, Indonesia
Novika Grasiaswaty, YARSI University, Indonesia
Siva Hamdani, Garut University, Indonesia

The environment should be preserved because it is a living place for living things. The preservation of the environment will keep the residents comfortable and ensure the survival of future generations. But in reality, the quality of the environment is currently decreasing, especially in big cities like Jakarta. Neglecting society to reduce environmental conditions will have a negative impact on many things. Psychologically, a person will be easier to experience stress, emotional disturbances, and even act aggressively due to mental fatigue which is influenced by poor environmental quality. Psychological problems in individuals caused by a decrease in environmental quality can be minimized if individuals can display more positive behaviors, such as being an activist on environmental change issues and increasing awareness of the environment — these behaviors called Pro-Environmental Behavior. Several factors can influence pro-environment behavior, such as attitudes, value orientation, awareness of environmental problems, responsibility feeling, and so forth. This study aims to examine the role of psychological factors in the formation of pro-environmental behavior. The study participants were 332 Jakarta residents aged 21-65 years. Data were obtained through the Pro-Environmental Behavior questionnaire developed by Bronfman, et al., And several questionnaires to measure psychological variables that have a role in pro-environment behavior. The analysis method used is Structural Equation Models (SEM) to determine the correlation between latent variables. The output of this study is a model of psychological factors forming pro-environment behavior in the Jakarta community.

50231   12:05-12:30 | Room 703 (7F)
Serbian and British Cultural Values: A Comparison
Ljiljana Markovic, University of Belgrade, Serbia
Biljana Djoric Francuski, University of Belgrade, Serbia

The purpose of this paper is to make a comparison between British and Serbian national cultures within the theoretical framework of cultural models introduced by scientists who measured value orientations of various cultures, namely Shalom H. Schwartz, Geert Hofstede, Fons Trompenaars and Charles Hampden-Turner, and Ronald Inglehart. Their research is conducted at the etic level, as well as based on subjective culture, which contains underlying cultural values that are neither obvious or tangible. The analysis of data obtained by research and used to devise the above-mentioned models will reveal the degree of similarities and differences between Serbia and Britain as two culturally diverse nations with somewhat high value discrepancies, in line with the culture-distance hypothesis. In this paper, we propose to compare value dimensions of the two countries, in order to demonstrate why Britain and Serbia are found rather far from each other on the maps of cultural regions devised by theoreticians, although on the level of material culture they are supposedly quite similar, both being European and Christian nations with strong historical, economic and cultural links.

11:15-12:30 | Room 704 (7F)
Saturday Session II
Mental Health
Session Chair: Feng Guo

45402   11:15-11:40 | Room 704 (7F)
The Arts for Ageing Well: Creative Engagements and Health Enhancements for Singapore Seniors

Andy Hau Yan Ho, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
Moon-Ho Ringo Ho, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
Joyce Shumin Pang, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
Emily Ortega, Singapore University of Social Sciences, Singapore
Ram Chandra Bajpai, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
Stephanie Hilary Xinyi Ma, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Background: The arts can play a vital role in the promotion of healthy ageing via cultivating personal autonomy, social participation and community involvement. Despite the benefits of the arts, population-based evidence is greatly lacking internationally, and especially in the Asian context. Methods: This presentation discusses the findings from a groundbreaking study that systemically examined the landscape of art engagement among Singapore's older adults via a stratified random household survey (N=1,067) and investigated the relationships between art engagement and holistic well-being through naturalistic observational data with propensity score matching (PSM). Results:The results indicated that both passive engagement (60%) and active engagement (17%) in the arts were associated with better quality of life, perceived health, mental health, spiritual wellbeing and social support. Findings from the PSM and independent 't'-test analyses revealed that seniors who simply attended arts and culture related events experienced significantly higher quality of life t(728)= -3.35, p<0.001, d=.25, perceived health t(728)= -2.21, p=0.028, d=.16, sense of belonging t(728)= -2.17, p=0.03, d=.16, as compared to non-art attendees. Moreover, seniors engaged in participatory arts experienced greater quality of life t(442)= -3.68, p<.001, d=.36, self-rated health t(442)= -2.59, p=0.009, d=.25, spiritual wellbeing t(442)= -3.75, p<.001, d=.37, an elevated sense of meaning in life t(442)= -5.02, p<.001, d=.50 and peace t(442)= -3.72, p<.001, d=.36 as compared to non-art participants. Discussion: This groundbreaking study provided robust evidence to support a significant causal relationship between arts engagement and holistic wellbeing. Recommendations for research, practice and policy are discussed.

44682   11:40-12:05 | Room 704 (7F)
A Thematic Investigation of the Experiences of Chinese Counselling Users

Feng Guo, University of Manchester, United Kingdom

Because of its academic and practical significance, culture is a frequently debated subject in psychology, particularly in counselling psychology. This fascination is driven in part by the globalization of modern human society, in which the lives of global citizens are increasingly interconnected and even interdependent. Due to the size and influence of China, the psychological wellbeing of the Chinese, is receiving increasing attention, and research and literature exploring effective and culturally appropriate counselling for the Chinese culture has accumulated. However, there has been little investigation of the subjective experiences of Chinese counselling users. As a Chinese researcher and practitioner working with Chinese clients, this subject has both personal and professional significance for me, and the purpose of the current research, on which future research can be built, was to develop a basic understanding of such experiences and the relevance to them of culture. Further, it might also reference my practice, and also hopefully the practice of others. This research was built on semi-structured interviews conducted with 6 Chinese participants (4 females and 2 males), who had previously accessed counselling. The interviews were then transcribed and analysed using Thematic Analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2006) which allowed themes to be extracted from the data. In order to capture individual and general experiences, both individual stories and overarching themes were presented and discussed. On the individual level, a general introduction to the participants, cultural identification, experiences of the encounter, and in some cases links between them were summarized and articulated. On a general level, by comparing and contrasting the transcripts, several themes emerged and were discussed in detail. First of all, although my participants received counselling from different practitioners with different approaches, common themes occurred. Some might reflect the current practical landscape of Chinese counselling and, perhaps common factors of different approaches. Secondly, though to a different degree, my participants had all received training in counselling and psychology prior to their encounter, which may have influenced their experiences and their interpretations of these experiences. This further demonstrated that counselling is not an isolated event in the client's life; it cannot be understood without consideration of the client's history, development and other life experiences. All my participants indicated that they benefited from counselling, and they identified several factors which promoted such positive results. Nevertheless, they also suggested some improvements which would have enhanced their experience. Finally, the narratives of my participants suggested that the complexity of culture is a factor calling for the attention of scholars, researchers and practitioners. Further discussion and reflexive analysis aims to enrich and broaden the result of the research.

45362   12:05-12:30 | Room 704 (7F)
Psychometric Properties of the Symptom Check List 90 (SCL-90) For Chinese Undergraduate Students Based on a Large Sample

Chonghua Wan, Guangdong Medical University, China
E. Scott Huebner, University of South Carolina, United States
Xudong Zhao, Tongji University, China

Background and Aim: Despite widespread application of the Chinese version of the Symptom Check List 90 (SCL-90) among undergraduate students, researchers have not thoroughly evaluated its psychometrics properties with representative samples of Chinese undergraduate students. This paper is aimed to evaluate its psychometric properties based on a large, representative sample of Chinese undergraduate students. Methods: Adopting a multistage stratified cluster sampling method to obtain a representative sample, a total of 4456 Chinese undergraduate students (age range from 17 to 25 years) completed the SCL-90a. Correlation analysis, confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), and structural equation modeling (SEM) were used to evaluate its reliability and validity. Results: The evidence for item-total correlations, internal consistency reliability and composite reliability for the subscales, and the hypothesized factor structure was satisfactory, with all internal consistency reliability (Cronbach's alpha) and intra-class correlation coefficients (ICC) being higher than 0.80, and RMSEA, CFI, TLI, AGFI being 0.073,0.989,0.981, 0.910, respectively. Correlation analyses confirmed criterion-related validity when using SF-36 as a criterion. The evidence for convergent validity was acceptable, but the evidence for discriminant validity was not satisfactory. Conclusion: Based on a large, representative sample of Chinese undergraduate students, the Chinese version of the SCL-90 revealed good psychometric properties on the whole, and also strengths and limitations, suggesting the need for further research.

11:15-12:30 | Room 705 (7F)
Saturday Session II
Philosophy – Philosophy & Religion
Session Chair: Johan Eddebo

50308   11:15-11:40 | Room 705 (7F)
Believing Hume and Believing Miracles
Matthew Malcolm, Universitas Pelita Harapan, Indonesia

Hume's 'Of Miracles' outlines a positive philosophy of induction, as evidenced in his use of concepts that can be related to formal elements of inductive logic, and in his indications that the two parts of his work are intended to fit together as necessary components of a coordinated argument. At the same time, there are points at which Hume's rhetoric outpaces his logic, such that some of his statements and applications give the impression of greater certainty or closure than his inductive approach truly provides. This is seen especially in his denial that a hearer of miracle testimony should give any 'farther examination' to such a report. In fact, I seek to argue that a miracle-believer could agree with Hume's conclusion that testimony alone is insufficient, but would disagree with the denial of 'farther examination.' A Christian believer might argue (as Hume facetiously acknowledges in his analogy to transubstantiation in 10.1) that testimony can and must be supplemented by 'immediate' (thus pre-rational) experience of the Holy Spirit's conviction, which adds decisive weight. This does appear to be St. Paul's position in 1 Thessalonians 1:4-5. The believer would presumably argue that their belief therefore transcends, rather than 'subverts' (10.41) their reason, and that their own 'farther examination' was vindicated. It therefore seems possible to believe Hume, and to believe miracles.

50682   11:40-12:05 | Room 705 (7F)
Artificial Consciousness and Human Dignity
Johan Eddebo, Uppsala University, Sweden

If consciousness, and by extension, an equivalent of human persons, can be created artificially, what does this portend for the notion of an unique human dignity and value of human persons? This paper will explore the axiological implications of the hypothetical possibility of strong artificial intelligence, i.e. the form of AI which admits of true artificial phenomenal consciousness, specifically with regard to human dignity and value. The notions of human dignity, value and rights are structured upon the presumption of a unique human haecceity, whether it be in the form of a unique capacity to reason, a higher form of self-consciousness, or even a more profound ability to suffer in comparison to other sentient beings. Yet if human consciousness were fully reducible to a material substrate, and if, consequentially, artificial forms of equivalent phenomenal consciousness could be generated, the notion of such a unique haecceity would be violated. Assuming then, that complex, higher subjectivity equivalent to the human one could in principle be mass-produced which is just what certain forms of strong AI implies, what would be the implications for the commonly accepted notions of a special human value and dignity? There are two main possible avenues of response - either such a proliferation of consciousness devalues human dignity by inflation, or it simply includes artificial sentience in this realm of value. This paper will critically assess both possibilities and argue for the most reasonable choice.

45767   12:05-12:30 | Room 705 (7F)
Omph St. John Neumann Migrants Center FB Page: Church Educating Beyond Borders
Jose Eric Lacsa, De La Salle University, Philippines

The cover FB page of Chris B. Dom is the Official FB page of the Saint John Neumann Migrants Center. It functions as an extension of the Our Lady of Perpetual Help Shrine in Baclaran. In this study, the proponent would like to investigate how Filipino Overseas Workers themselves make use of this facility to expose abuses of their employers and the role of the Saint John Neumann Migrants Center in order to address the emerging problems of the OFW's. It aims to review the pivotal role played by SJNMC to address the issues relating to the well-being of Filipino OFWs. The following questions are addressed by this paper: What are the typical issues and problems confronting Filipino OFWs approaching the SJNMC? What mechanisms are set by the SJNMC to address these concerns? In what manner has the SJNMC functioned as an extension arm of Church mission?

11:15-12:30 | Room 707 (7F)
Saturday Session II
Values
Session Chair: Fang-Yu Yang

45965   11:15-11:40 | Room 707 (7F)
The Angami Naga Perspective of Culture and Values in Nagaland of North-East India
Vikholienuo Kire Kire, University of Hyderabad, India

Every Naga community has its own dominant oral narratives that have passed on from one generation to the other talking histories, stories, identity and culture of its people. Naga culture is defined by its rich traditions, customs and cuisines and is also known as 'The Land of Festivals', marked by immense beauty of its rich cultural ethnicity. One among the community are the Angami -Nagas who lived with utmost fear for God. Their ethics is defined with the belief that one can never lead a good life when God is not obeyed or pleased. This had allowed people to live in peace and harmony with a fearful relation to God. The moral code of conduct they practice is called "kenyü" or its translation "prohibition". However, certain factors is leading to losing and forgetting its unique culture that defines the Angami-nagas. Does that mean their philosophy of life is affected? How and why they practice kenyü is dying out? This is an issue of concern. How values that have been practiced through ages are maintained even in the seemingly changing naga culture. In this paper, the researcher is trying to explore and analyze factors that are causing changes.

45086   11:40-12:05 | Room 707 (7F)
The Value of the Uterus
Klára Nádaská, Masaryk University, Czech Republic

The topic of the conference paper follows on the author's near-completed bachelor's thesis dealing with conception, pregnancy, childbirth, breastfeeding and puerperium. The paper will discuss cultural and spiritual values which have formed around the uterus through the ages. The time period of the research comprises Ancient Egypt, Greece and Rome, the European Middle Ages, the Modern Age and the Enlightenment with an extension into recent times. The main questions which the paper seeks to answer are related to cultural, spiritual as well as physical values of the uterus. What led to the spiritual and cultural superiority of the uterus over other parts of the female body from Antiquity until the 18th century? How was the value of the uterus in Central Europe influenced by the advent of Christianity? How did its value develop after the introduction of scientific medical methods? How is the value of the uterus perceived by today's female respondents? The conference paper attempts to answer all of these questions.

50300   12:05-12:30 | Room 707 (7F)
The Fallacy of Multicultural Value: A Comparison of Political Culture between Europe and East Asia
Fang-Yu Yang, Indiana University Bloomington, United States

This paper reviews ongoing debates about the theoretical framework of multiculturalism and illustrates the deficiencies of multicultural theory which are considered not only as factors in the failure of multicultural policies, but also as catalysts facilitating the rise of xenophobia and populist waves across Europe. Additionally, theoretical analysis of multiculturalism and policy suggestions are confined to discussion related to the issues of increasing nationalism, xenophobia, and anti-immigrant propaganda. This paper argues that multicultural value, both in theoretical and empirical respects, has been misconceptualized and misused in cultural discourse, especially when referring to multiculturalism which essentially is theorized through a European value of individualism. A comparative approach from cross-cultural perspective will be applied to reexamine multiculturalism. In this respect, the East Asian value of collectivism, which is derived from combinations of Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism, will be discussed to substantiate the relevance of such East Asian collectivism to theories of multicultural value. Additionally, in outlining multiculturalism through a Eurocentric understanding, the fallacy of multicultural value also leads to a set of questions: How can we reinterpret multicultural value by considering the ideological distinctions between Western and Eastern social-cultural contexts? How can we reconceptualize multiculturalism with a comparison of political culture between Europe and East Asia? I attempt to explore the cultural particularities of democracy in European and East Asian countries to discuss a reconceptualization of multiculturalism from a cross-cultural discourse.

11:15-12:30 | Room 708 (7F)
Saturday Session II
General Psychology
Session Chair: Othman Alkhadher

45392   11:15-11:40 | Room 708 (7F)
A Comparative Psychological Survey on 2016 Kumamoto Earthquakes
Kun Qian, Kyushu University, Japan
Yukyong Jeong, Kyushu University, Japan
Michikazu Hiramatsu, Kyushu University, Japan

The 2016 Kumamoto earthquakes are a series of earthquakes occurred in April, 2016. With a magnitude 7.0 mainshock, the earthquakes directly killed 50 people and caused huge losses in Kumamoto and Oita Prefectures. Many volunteer activities were organized after the earthquakes by the general public as well as college students who lost their campus in Minami-Aso village of Kumamoto. In the present research, we conducted a questionnaire-based psychological survey among different groups of college students, including the volunteer students in Kumamoto, as well as non-volunteer students in Kumamoto, Fukuoka, Kobe, Tokyo, and Sendai. The results showed that the understanding of and the attitude to Aso area (one of the main quake-hit areas), earthquake disaster, and reconstruction were related to the distance to disaster area. Besides the volunteer students in Kumamoto who have the highest consciousness, other students at universities in Kyushu Region showed more concerns than who lived outside of Kyushu.

44846   11:40-12:05 | Room 708 (7F)
Social Support and Life Satisfaction of Burns Survivors: Relationship with Demographics
Noshi Iram Zaman Khan, Bahria University, Islamabad, Pakistan
Shazia Yusuf, Bahria University, Islamabad, Pakistan
Samina Kausar, Bahria University, Islamabad, Pakistan

Burn survivors are facing many challenges which are affecting their life satisfaction. Even at discharge from hospital, majority of burn survivors reported extra misery and lesser satisfaction with life than the normative samples (Patterson, Ptacek, Cromes, Fauerbach, & Engrav, 2000). Present study was conducted to study the social support and life satisfaction, with specific role of demographic among burn survivors. 60 participants (26 males, 34 females) with an age range of 15-70 years were taken from the Rawalpindi and Islamabad (Pakistan) burn centers. Life satisfaction was assessed with Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS) (Mussaffa, Ghani & Khan, 2014) and social support was assessed with Multi-dimensional Scale for Perceived Social Support (MSPSS) (Akhtar et. al, 2010). It was hypothesized that there is a significant positive relationship between life satisfaction and social support among burn survivors. Results revealed that the there is a significant positive relationship between the life satisfaction and multidimensional scale of perceived social support (including significant others, family support and friends support). There are no significant differences on life satisfaction and social support among male and female burn survivors. The level of life satisfaction is significantly high among those females burn survivors who got burn with the thermal whereas dissatisfaction is high among chemical burn survivors, whereas the level of life satisfaction is not significantly different among males burn survivors having different types of burns. The present study results help in providing an awareness to the doctors and caregivers of burn survivors about the importance of social support in increasing life satisfaction among burn survivors.

44757   12:05-12:30 | Room 708 (7F)
Demographic Variables Predicting ISIS Al-Qaeda and Daesh Armed Political Violence
Othman Alkhadher, Kuwait University, Kuwait

In line with the previous findings and given the extant theories and literature on the psychology of violence, this paper investigates whether there is a link between armed political violence and certain demographic variables of an offender, namely age, income, educational level, family size, birth order, number of children, behavioral change, and rigidity. No decisive trend emerged from the results of previous studies. The study also assesses the possible differences in armed political violence, rigidity, and behavioral change between those who showed positive behavioral changes during their imprisonment and those who did not. The study recruited 30 members of ISIS and Al-Qaeda held in Kuwait's Central Prison convicted for different crimes, all pertaining to terrorism. Their verdicts ranged from 3 years to life sentences, and one prisoner was issued the death penalty. The results showed significant negative correlations between armed political violence, income, education, and behavioral change, and a positive correlation between armed political violence and rigidity. No significant correlation was found with regard to age, number of children, family size, or birth order. The overall multiple correlation coefficient revealed that 77% of the variance in armed political violence could be explained significantly by rigidity alone. Additionally, those who showed positive change in their behavior had scored significantly less armed political violence compared with those who showed no change. The theoretical and practical implications of these findings were discussed.

13:30-14:45 | Room 703 (7F)
Saturday Session III
Mental Health
Session Chair: Angie Ho Yan Lam

44623   13:30-13:55 | Room 703 (7F)
Effects of Social Anxiety, Depression and Self-Efficacy on Online Social Networking Addiction Among Japanese University Students

Catherine So-kum Tang, National University of Singapore, Singapore
Masao Yogo, Doshisha University, Japan

In recent years, online social networking sites (SNS) have emerged as alternate outletsplatforms for social interaction. University students tend to make the most use of SNS. Social anxiety is also a common experience of university students, whose major developmental tasks focus on forming relationship and self-presentation. In line with the transactional model of stress and coping, socially anxious individuals may perceive SNS as more convenient, safer, and less threatening platforms to communicate and interact with people than face-to-face encounter. Over time, these individuals may become increasingly rely on SNS to avoid challenges and demands of "real life" social situations, leading to compulsive and addictive use of SNS. This study aimed to examine effects of social anxiety, depression, and self-efficacy on SNS addiction. 1015 university students in Japan completed self-administered questionnaires. About 34.3% of the surveyed students could be classified as SNS addicts. Relative to non-addicts, SNS addicts were more likely to be women, to have younger age, and to report higher levels of social anxiety and depression. Results showed that depression was found to be a more salient mediator than self-efficacy in mediating the influence of social anxiety on SNS addiction, and this mediation effect was moderated by gender. For women, social anxiety only exerted an indirect effect on SNS addiction mainly through depression. For men, social anxiety exerted both direct and indirect effects on SNS addiction. Results help to identify essential components for prevention and intervention programs that aim to reduce SNS addiction.

45456   13:55-14:20 | Room 703 (7F)
Self-Integration in Culture: A Case Study of Indonesian Individuals' Self-Processes

Ayutias Anggraini, Universitas Tarumanagara, Indonesia
Rijanto Purbojo, Universitas Pelita Harapan, Indonesia

The self is built of internal and external processes. Humans are cultural beings with independent and interdependent values that are differentiated or integrated into the self. A healthy self depends on the success of integrating experiences in life. Studies of the self are important for insight to the various processes resulting in different degrees of mental health issues. However, much of the studies in psychology is obtained from the Western, Educated, Industrialized, Rich, and Democratic (WEIRD) population. While individuals from independent cultures equate consistency with well-being, individuals from interdependent cultures display situational behavior. This paper attempts to study self-integration as a goal in self-congruence and as a higher process through a qualitative case study of three individuals from the Indonesian culture. The three individuals in this paper have varying degrees of foreign culture exposures. We found that self-integration is an idiosyncratic process, which differs from one individual to another. We found that more dynamic experiences and older age does not ensure high level of self-integration. Openness to experience and adaptive flexibility is important for higher level of self-integration. Self-integration is not a plateau state, but the overall frequency in displaying a self-congruent or a process type of integration. Other individual factors such as personality and possible psychological dysfunction influence self-integration. Different degrees of self-determination are displayed in self-integration as goal or process. In line with interdependent characteristics, the three Indonesian cases presented here consider their own values along with close others' values as they face challenges in integration.

44887   14:20-14:45 | Room 703 (7F)
The Effectiveness of a Mindfulness Psychoeducation Programme for Emotional Regulation in Individuals with Schizophrenia: A Pilot Randomised Control Trial

Angie Ho Yan Lam, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Sau Fong Leung, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Jessie Jingxia Lin, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Mandy Man Ho, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Robert Smith, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Fu Chan, North District Hospital, Hong Kong

Background Previous trials have demonstrated that people with schizophrenia receiving mindfulness-based psychoeducation programmes(MBPP) had significantly greater improvement in their psychiatric symptoms, functioning, insight and length of re-hospitalisations compared to conventional psychoeducation. However, the effectivness of MBPP on emotional regulation has not been investigated. The current study is the first pilot randomised controlled trial (RCT) to examine the effectiveness of MBPP for emotional regulation in this population. Method A single-blind RCT was conducted, comparing the effectiveness of mindfulness-based psychoeducation programmes in emotion regulation for people with schizophrenia in a community setting. Patients were randomly allocated to MBPP group or telephone follow-up group (control group). The primary outcomes were changes in emotion regulation in terms of rumination, cognitive re-appraisal and suppression. The secondary outcomes were changes in mood symptoms, including depression, anxiety, and stress symptoms. Results (preliminary data) Thirteen patients were assigned to MBPP group and eleven patients were in control group. There were no significant differences in patient demographics between the treatment and control groups. At 8 weeks follow up, there was an increased use of expressive suppression ($Z = -2.35$, $p = 0.02$, Hedges' g=-0.99) in MBPP group compared with control group. There were no differences between intervention and control group in other outcomes. Cognitive reappraisal was significantly improved over time in MBPP group with pre-post comparison ($Z = -2.59$, p=0.01), although it did not reach a statistical significance when comparing with control group. Conclusion Further data and research are warranted to evaluate the effectiveness of the new treatment.

50280   13:30-13:55 | Room 704 (7F)
An Examination of Individual Factors on the Transfer of Training: A Moderated Mediation Analysis
Tassanee Homklin, Chiang Mai University, Thailand

Training transfer as changes in on-the-job behavior if an individual applied what he or she learned in training to workplace. The aim of the present study was to investigate a transfer of training model in the relationship between knowledge retained, learner readiness, motivation to transfer and utility reaction, using a moderated mediation analysis. 128 Thai workers of an auto parts company participated in a IATF 16949: 2016, in-house training course for production workers. A moderated mediation analysis was carried out using the PROCESS macro (Model 21) which allowed the inclusion of mediator and moderators in the same model. The results showed that the motivation to transfer was not mediated the relationship between retention and training transfer. In addition, the mediating effect of motivation to transfer was moderated by utility reaction only excluded the learner readiness. Based on the results of this study, we cannot ignore the importance of utility reaction in term of the moderating effect on the relationship between motivation to transfer and behavior change after training. Overall the results contribute to a better understanding of individual as a predictor of transfer.

45159   13:55-14:20 | Room 704 (7F)
Moderating Effects of Perceived Leadership Styles on Psychological Capital and Employee Engagement
Ma. Criselda Tengco-Pacquing, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines
Alyssa B Barroga, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines
Adrian Elmo Calingasan, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines
Rose Angelica Gonzales, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines
Jannie Kalata, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines

The purpose of this study is to determine if perceived leadership style, specifically transformational and transactional, strengthens or weakens the relationship of psychological capital (PsyCap) and employee engagement. A sample of 540 medical representatives from different pharmaceutical companies around the Philippines was obtained through a snowball sampling technique. The researchers utilized the Utrecht Work Engagement Scale, Psychological Capital Questionnaire, and Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire - Short Form 6S to measure the respondents' employee engagement, PsyCap, and perceived leadership style, respectively. Results reveal that there is a relationship among the three variables. Also, the perceived leadership style negatively moderates the relationship between PsyCap and employee engagement. This means that PsyCap has more impact on employee engagement when perceived leadership style is transactional rather than transformational.

50285   14:20-14:45 | Room 704 (7F)
Efficacy of Non-Governmental Organizations in Achieving Designated Outcomes
Ronald Mellado Miller, Utah Valley University, United States
Luis Uribe, Utah Valley University, United States
Gloria Uribe, Utah Valley University, United States
Shane Sullivan, Utah Valley University, United States
Duncan Christensen, Utah Valley University, United States
Zackary Williams, Utah Valley University, United States

Non-governmental organizations make up a vast network of international organizations aimed at improving outcomes for millions of people worldwide. However, there are few first-hand analyses aimed at determining the efficacy of the outcomes that these organizations desire to achieve. In a study in Mexico City, we conducted an analysis of an NGO whose goal is entrepreneurial education. In addition to interviews, we used statistical techniques including t-tests, ANOVAs, and linear regressions, to determine that the education that the NGO provides creates a difference in the income and general well-being of the alumni of the organizations versus those who did not benefit from the entrepreneurial education. Specifically, we find that teaching in technical areas often overlooked in such training, such as financial accounting, are helpful not only because the participants are able to better assess their companies, but because of the fear and uncertainty reduction such knowledge gives. We find that skills that give entrepreneurs competitive advantage can lead to greater profits, but that it may be their psychological benefits of confidence and surety in the marketplace that are their greatest result.

13:30-14:45 | Room 705 (7F)
Saturday Session III
Religion – Comparative Religion
Session Chair: Rachel Cope

45225   13:30-13:55 | Room 705 (7F)
Amae: Cultural and Religious Discourses on Autonomy and Dependence
Greg Wilkinson, Brigham Young University, United States

Discourses on amae, started by Japanese psychologist Doi Takeo in 1971, have resulted in various assertions and critiques of the possible intrinsic needs and thus essential values of human dependence. While Doi asserted that amae, which has been defined as mutual dependence, secure indulgence, and the need to belong, is a universal human characteristic, critiques and applications have shown that amae is expressed and understood differently according to cultural contexts and contingencies. Some have argued that amae is more ethnocentric to Japanese culture than universal and that Doi's work does not adequately address principles of autonomy and independence. Christian writer Bruce Hafen applied amae to his own religious and cultural experiences of estrangement and redemption within specific Christian and western contexts. He found that amae did help clarify certain concepts not clearly explained in his own religious and ethical discourses. However, this paper analyzes Hafen's definition of amae as distinct from Doi's in several ways preserving principles of autonomy that is not found Japanese analyses. Through analysis of Doi's assertions, critiques of his work, and Hafen's unique applications, I argue that amae discourses may infer to something intrinsic to human experiences, however those experiences are shaped, limited, and delineated by contexts, cultural and religious. Thus it is better to refer to qualified "amaes" (Christian, Confucian, American, Japanese, etc) rather than one universal and unvarying amae. Far from rejecting the significance of amae, this analysis argues for its continuation within a vocabulary for cross-cultural empathy and understanding about human values.

45226   13:55-14:20 | Room 705 (7F)
Comparative Christian Worldviews: Theosis as an Exploration of Mormon and Orthodox Thought
Andrew Reed, Brigham Young University, United States

Mormonism has a strong theosis strand that is deeply valued by Latter-day Saints as a guiding principle of their theological worldview. Students often assume that the perspective they hold is singular and without comparison. In order to help them understand the complexity of other world religions views on theosis, they draw upon Russian orthodox theology from the nineteenth century to see the depth of tradition and scriptural interpretation. The philosophical rigor of thinking from theologians like Florenskii, Florovsky, and Soloviev builds a robust theosis that has a complexity that forces one to ask profound questions of the nature of religious ritual and activity. This paper will examine the parameters of Russian theosis and show how such definitional work can help those of other traditions think about the necessary work required to enrich religious understandings and theological sophistication.

45227   14:20-14:45 | Room 705 (7F)
Relational Reading and Textual Imagined Communities: Catherine Livingston Garretson's Spiritual Value Development
Rachel Cope, Brigham Young University, United States

After a religious conversion in 1787, Catherine Livingston, from New York's Hudson Valley area, entered a time of social isolation and religious loneliness. She pursued spiritual cultivation and value development through engaging religious texts. Through specific reading methods including contemplation, pondering, critical analysis, fictive conversation, and writing, Livingston developed a textual imagined community with relations both living and dead as well as Methodist devotees on both sides of Atlantic. Spiritual values developed through these imagined communities inspired Livingston to reconnect with family members and engage Methodist congregations as she grew in compassion and social virtuosity. Livingston's experiences demonstrate several significant principles relevant to modern understandings of spiritual values. First it shows that women's experiences serve not simply to explain aspects of American social development, but to illuminate their broader world of connections—familial, religious, social, and literary. Recovering this networked sense of a religious self not only restores our awareness of the imagined communities central to early American religious life; it also offers a model for conceptualizing the modern religious self, in an age when imagined social media communities play a greater role in shaping religious beliefs and behaviors than face-to-face interactions with clergy or other congregants. Second, bonds established among authors, narratives, publishers, and readers in an interlocking web of relationships enabled them to engage processes of spiritual value development not readily available to them through traditional ecclesiastical structures similar to modern value development increasingly occurring in extra-institutional experiences inferred commonly as spiritual but not religious (SBNR).

Saturday Session III

Ethics – Ethics in Education

Session Chair: Nai-Ying Whang

50303   13:30-13:55 | Room 707 (7F)

Watsuji Tetsurô, Fûdo, and the Ethics of Education

Anton Luis Sevilla, Kyushu University, Japan

Watsuji Tetsurô (1889-1960) was Japan's leading ethicist. While his magnum opus is his three volume discourse on Ethics, his most popular book is a thin, accessible work: Climate and Culture: A Philosophical Study (1961 [1935]). While its argument seems to be mainly focused on how "milieu" (climate, fûdo) shapes human beings, seen in light of Watsuji's other publications, it has a much more important role: Through the idea of "milieu," he was attempting to develop his own theory of human existence (ningen sonzai ron). This theory balanced three "dual-characters:" individual vs. communal, subjective vs. objective, and spatial vs. temporal. This holistic view of human existence would eventually unfold as his systematic Ethics. While Watsuji is not known as an educationalist, and his views on education (while present) did not form a major part of his work, his theory of human existence has important applications to ethics of education, both in how education understands human existence and in the ethical ends of education. In this presentation, I will develop the implications of Watsuji's philosophy for education. I will begin with the dual-character of "individual vs. communal," discussing the tension between socialization and educating the unique individual, and its ramifications for moral education and development. Second, I will proceed to "subjective vs. objective," and the tension between practical and ideal aspects in education. And third, I will discuss "spatial vs. temporal," and the problem of regionality and locality and the plurality of histories in global education.

45618   13:55-14:20 | Room 707 (7F)

Causes and Influences of School Corruption: Moderation Effect of Ethical Leadership

Nai-Ying Whang, National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan

Purpose: This study explores the moderation effect of ethical leadership (the influence of ethical values practiced by leaders) on the causes and influences of school corruption in Taiwan. School corruption is defined as the abuse of power by interested parties to seek private and school gains. The causes of school corruption can be traced to hierarchical authority, loose management, relation fragmentation, and market competition, giving rise to the negative impact of professional distortion, pathological accumulation, social alienation and organizational dysfunction. Causes and influences of school corruption will hinder school development. Method: This research adopted the investigative method to achieve the research purposes. Stakeholders, who are possible leaders, were taken as subjects of this study, including 1) principals; 2) administrators; 3) teachers and 4) parents. School levels included primary, middle and high schools as an integrative system in Taiwan. There were 138 schools selected to collect 1,024 valid questionnaires, and structural equation modeling (SEM) was applied to test the theoretical hypotheses. Finding: 1) causes of school corruption can be contained through ethical leadership mechanisms; 2) under different forms of school corruption, ethical leadership mechanisms have certain moderation effects on the negative influences of corruption; 3) ethical leadership mechanisms have different moderation effects on the negative influences of different behaviors of school corruption. Implication: Leaders can use these educational laws to empower themselves to strengthen social equity for the ethical leadership of school corruption.

Saturday Session III

Psychology & Education

Workshop Presentation

45460   13:30-14:30 | Room 708 (7F)
Onigiri Faces: The Newly Teaching Material Developing Children's Emotion Control Skills and Communication Skills in Complex Situations
Kumiko Matsumoto, Ochanomizu University, Japan

"Onigiri Faces" is one of the teaching material of ACT8 (ACT-eight), the teaching method which developed in Japan, by the collaboration between teachers and a school psychologist(Author). There are several programs using "Onigiri Faces". These Programs are used in three levels, Whole class level, Small group level and Individual level. In case of whole class level, we use "Onigiri Faces" in speech time. In case of small group level, "Onigiri faces" are used making a made-to-order barometers of the feelings. Or, we use a scene illustration to think about the feelings and behaviors in complex situations, adding to "Onigiri Faces." In case of individual level, We make a made-to-order cards, which helps children's asking for help when they are in trouble. By understanding other's emotions, and/or experiencing sharing their emotions with their friends or the adults, children start to behave more naturally than before. This behavioral change appeared especially to the children with autism and/or intellectual disability. I would like participants to experience some of these programs and want to share the opinions.

Saturday Session IV

Qualitative/Quantitative Research in any other area of Psychology
Session Chair: Ade Iva Murty

45399   15:00-15:25 | Room 703 (7F)
A Wait-List Randomized Control Trial for a Novel Intergenerational Art-Based Intervention: Project Artisan
Stephanie Hilary Xinyi Ma, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
Andy Hau Yan Ho, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Background: Social isolation and loneliness is a public health issue in many societies. This pressing issue extends beyond older adults and affects the younger generation as well. Adopting a Participatory Action Research (PAR) approach, project ARTISAN is a 5-week group-based intergenerational art intervention developed to address loneliness, foster resilience, wellbeing and social cohesion. Methods: A wait-list controlled design. 34 youth and senior dyads (N=68) were randomly paired and assigned to an intervention group or waitlist control group. The primary outcome was self-reported loneliness, resilience and national identity. Secondary outcomes included quality of life, social support and life satisfaction. Results: Overall, ARTISAN significantly improved life satisfaction (95% CI: 0.22 to 0.77, p<0.001, d=0.53) compared to the control group. Subgroup analyses revealed that in addition to life satisfaction, ARTISAN improved youth's quality of life (95% CI: 0.16 to 0.52, p<0.001, d=1.27) and national identity (95% CI: 0.18 to 0.80, p=0.002, d=0.43) as compared to the control group. Also, ARTISAN was effective in improving senior's life satisfaction (95% CI: 0.12 to 0.94, p = 0.011, d=0.47) as compared to the control group. 5-week post-intervention, improvements in resilience (95% CI: 0.069 to 0.55, p=0.01) and reduction in loneliness (95% CI: -0.34 to -0.080, p=0.001) were found in the ARTISAN group, suggesting positive residual effects of the intervention. Discussion: This first-of-its-kind study fills a critical gap in knowledge and practice between the arts, health and culture, paving the way for further research in enhancing societal wellbeing, identity creation and social cohesion.

50295   15:25-15:50 | Room 703 (7F)
Volunteering among Early Adulthood in Impoverished Area in Bogor, Indonesia: A Phenomenological Study
Ade Iva Murty, Universitas Pancasila, Indonesia
Charyna Ayu, Universitas Pancasila, Indonesia

The act of volunteering highly explained by individualistic motivations, from hedonism to commitment. Most of the studies conducted in quantitative approach, and the results are behavioural trends of how some factors influence individuals to spend valuable time for free. This study questions how an early adulthood in impoverished area conducts volunteering for his or her own community? In Indonesia, where there is still 9.82% of total population lives in poverty, volunteering has been one of the key factors that can help impoverished community. Bogor Regency, at the outskirt of Megapolitan Jakarta, still has 9% of total population that lives underprivileged or even very poor. But volunteers remain scarce. This study, with qualitative approach and phenomenology type, aimed at explaining how an early adulthood in impoverished area in Bogor starts his or her volunteering acts for the benefit of community. Researcher interviewed and observed 5 subjects with each 2 informants for triangulation. Data was collected within 3 months. This study showed results that, first, volunteering starts with a positive attitude originates from parental experiences as volunteers. Second, these young volunteers still have hesitations of how they can sustain volunteering in the long run. Third, volunteers enhanced by values such as responsibility, empathy, humility and gratefulness for volunteering.

45278   15:50-16:15 | Room 703 (7F)
From Victim to Survivor: Understanding the Reflexive Positioning of Women Who Experienced Childhood Sexual Abuse on Their Journey to Recovery
Aileen Prochina-Mamahit, Southeast Asia Bible Seminary, Indonesia
Mira A. Ofreneo, Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines

This is a qualitative study that examines the reflexive positioning and the corresponding social force of three women with childhood sexual abuse (CSA) experience. Although the journey towards recovery is highly individualized, participants' narratives indicate six reflexive positions spread across three timeframes: 1) During and after CSA and revictimization: a) At Fault and b) Damaged; 2) During help-seeking and disclosure: c) Agentic and d) Having Worth; and 3) During Recovery up to the Present: e) Work in Progress and f) Advocate. The three participants show common storylines yet display nuances in their reflexive positioning. Results from this study underscore the dynamic process of positioning of self towards recovery from childhood sexual abuse. Reflexive positioning offers another perspective in understanding lifestories of women with CSA experience and their journey towards recovery. Moreover, being positioned in certain ways by caring-others has important implications in the shift from victim to survivor for women with CSA experience.

15:00-16:15 | Room 704 (7F)
Saturday Session IV
Mental Health
Session Chair: Boby Ho-Hong Ching

45712   15:00-15:25 | Room 704 (7F)
Mediating Effect of Religiousness on the Effect of Religious and Spiritual Struggles on Well-Being
Yonathan Aditya, Universitas Pelita Harapan, Indonesia
Riryn Sani, Universitas Pelita Harapan, Indonesia
Ihan Martoyo, Universitas Pelita Harapan, Indonesia
Rudy Pramono, Universitas Pelita Harapan, Indonesia

Previous studies indicated that people with high religiousness are more prone to religious and spiritual struggles (struggles) compared to people with low religiousness. Struggles are also known to have a negative effect on well-being, while on the other hand religiousness has a positive effect on well-being. However, most of those studies were done on the West. The purpose of this study is to explore whether religiousness has a mediating effect on the relationship between struggles and well-being in the religious country such as Indonesia. The Religious and Spiritual Struggles Scale (R/SS), Four Basic Dimensions of Religiousness Scale (4-BDRS), and Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS) were administered to 350 Christian college students in three Christian based university in Jakarta metropolitan area. The result of mediation analysis using Process version 3 showed that struggles was negatively affected religiousness (b= - .32, ρ<.05), and religiousness was positively affected well-being while controlling for struggles (b=.32, ρ<.05). The result of bootstrap estimation approach using 5000 samples indicated there was evidence of an indirect effect of struggles on well-being through religiousness (b=-.1, SE=.4, 95%, CI= -.2, -.02). This study indicated that religiousness may buffer the effect of religious and spiritual struggles on well-being. Therefore, even though religiousness does not protect someone from the effect of struggles on well-being, it can partially buffer the effect. Implication and application of this study will be discussed.

50319   15:25-15:50 | Room 704 (7F)
Are we there yet? Japanese Ma   Shaping Our Cultural Identities in Silence, Time and Space
Tom Frengos, Independent Researcher, Japan

Today, cultural identity is not just defined by one's place of birth and/or one's ethnic heritage. It is also defined by one's adopted countries. Holding multiple identities means broader cultural perspectives, but it can also lead to existential angst, a place where we feel caught between two or more cultures, unsure of what culture defines us and which ones we belong to. Japanese "Ma", defined as an interval of space and time that stands in between a beginning and end, the old and the new can resolve our existential conflict by bridging the boundaries between who we once were and who can become. Ma is an underlying spiritual strength, a poetic immediacy that teaches us to embrace the uncertainty of not knowing who we are. It teaches us to embrace moments of inaction, and not to rush towards reconstructing our new identities but to pause in silence, to observe the world, our lives, our relationships, and values. When we do, our identity forms and grows organically into something that reflects who we are, what we believe in and our purpose in life. We accept that cultural identity is a work of art in progress and that we are not there just yet.

45403   15:50-16:15 | Room 704 (7F)
Materialistic Values, Self-Image Goals, and Loneliness in Adolescents: Cross-Lagged Panel and Growth Curve Analyses
Boby Ho-Hong Ching, University of Macau, Macao

This longitudinal study examined whether and how materialistic values contributed to adolescents' social well-being. Two hundred and thirty four Chinese adolescents from two high schools in Hong Kong (113 boys; mean age = 15.57 years) completed self-reported questionnaires including materialism, life goal types (self-image and compassionate goals) and perceived loneliness. The relative distribution of the socioeconomic status of the participants were similar to that of the overall Hong Kong population according to the most recent census. All measures were confirmed to demonstrate internal consistency with Cronbach's alphas and structural validity with confirmatory factor analyses. We used cross-lagged panel and growth curve analyses with a three-wave longitudinal design (across 2 years) that provide stronger evidence for temporal relations of variables, which was rarely employed in previous studies. Growth curve analyses showed that (a) the intercepts for materialism, self-image goals, and loneliness were positively correlated, suggesting that adolescents with high levels of materialism also tended to have high levels of self-image goals and loneliness; (b) the slopes for materialism, self-image goals, and loneliness were also positively correlated, suggesting that an increased level of materialism was associated with increased levels in both self-image goals and loneliness. Our cross-lagged panel model indicated that (a) earlier levels of materialism positively predicted loneliness through its association with self-image goals over time; (b) earlier levels of loneliness also positively predicted materialism over time. The panel analyses suggest that self-image goals mediated the connection between materialism and loneliness, whereas the relation between materialism and loneliness is bidirectional.

Saturday Session IV

Ethics – Ethics & Globalization

Workshop Presentation

50307   15:00-16:00 | Room 705 (7F)

Fudo and Interdisciplinary Research – Envisioning a Sustainable Society in the Era of Globalism and Localism
Kazuhiko Ota, Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, Japan
Oh Tomohiro, Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, Japan
Sevilla Anton, Kyushu University, Japan
Laÿna Droz, Kyoto University, Japan
Akihiro Miyata, The University of Tokyo, Japan

This workshop aims at developing the way of understanding the concept of ""Fudo"" concerning regional research and sustainability science and applying it to related fields. Fudo, often translated as "milieu," which means intertwined phenomena of climate and culture, is now attracting high interest of researchers, government, business communities and non-profit organization staffs, as a concept which supports sustainable regional planning and resource management. The necessity to consider this concept is coherent in every task: participation and cooperation of diverse actors who are familiar with regional Fudo, autonomy and cooperation in a consistent form with regional Fudo. In addition, research from a new viewpoint that links the concept of Fudo and disaster prevention of the area, memory of disaster, resource management and inter-generational dialogue is also conducted. The concept of Fudo is used as ""extension lines of thinking"" when tackling ""wicked problem"" (Rittel & Webber, 1974) in the field such as regional research (Ota 2016). However, while the concept of Fudo is used in many scenes and contexts as described above, consideration of the concept for interdisciplinary research project remains only few, except for Kuwako (1999, 2005) and Kameyama (2005). In addition, the definition of "Fudo" used in environmental conservation and community development is not clear, partly because they have not payed enough attention to philosophical works by Watsuji Tetsuro and Augustin Berque. Therefore, in this workshop, we discuss about the concept of Fudo in the age of globalism and localism, after the lightning talk by 5 or 6 researchers.

15:00-15:50 | Room 707 (7F)
Saturday Session IV
Ethics – Ethics & Science
Session Chair: Noor Munirah Isa

45384   15:00-15:25 | Room 707 (7F)
A Critique of Happiness: An Elusive Value as the Ground for Ethics in Aristotle's Nicomachaen Ethics
Justin Nnaemeka Onyeukaziri, Fu Jen Catholic University, Taiwan

The philosopher in Ethics is concerned with providing the ground for morality; the fundamental reason why we should be who we should be or the fundamental reason why we should do or not do what we choose to do or not to do. This is because philosophy investigates the ultimate ground or the fundamental reason or cause of things. Aristotle incontestable the first to create a systematic work in ethics chose to provide us with a fundamental reason why we should be who we ought to be. In other words he provides us with a virtue-ethics not a normative ethics. This work aims at a critical exposition of Happiness as the Ground for Ethics in Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics. The writer's thesis is that Aristotle provides an obscure ground for his ethics and that Happiness is an elusive human value. To achieve this, the writer shall: expose Aristotle's Conception of Ethics; Give an Exposition of Happiness as the Ground for the Nicomachean Ethics; Give a Critique of Aristotle's Ground for Ethics by sustaining that Happiness is an elusive human value and then finally give a Conclusion.

45553   15:25-15:50 | Room 707 (7F)
Ethics of CRISPR Technology From Maqasid Al-Shariah Perspective
Noor Munirah Isa, University of Malaya, Malaysia

The rapidly advanced clustered, regularly interspaced, short palindromic repeats (CRISPR) technology holds great promise for a better future of humankind. Broad potential applications of this simple yet precise gene editing technology include prevention and therapy of various diseases such as cancer and genetic diseases, improving qualities of crops and livestock as well as eliminating vector-borne diseases such as malaria and dengue. Like other new technologies, CRISPR technology has also raised ethical concerns. Several difficult ethical questions have been discussed, among them are to what extent this technology should be utilized? What are the guiding ethical principles in regulating the CRISPR technology? This paper attempts to answer these questions from an Islamic perspective particularly based on the framework of the goals of shariah (maqasid al-shariah). According to the framework, a holistic ethical assessment of an application of the technology should include consideration on its implications on the persons involved, society, environment as well as the future generation. The application would be considered permissible if it is not in conflict with the maqasid al-shariah principles that are to preserve human's religion, life, intellect, lineage and property. Assessment should also include classification of the application based on its level of importance, whereby essential (daruriyyat) and exigent (hajiyyat) application should be prioritized over embellishing application (tahsiniyyat). Discussions from various perspectives are necessary to formulate robust ethical guidelines about responsible use of the technology.

15:00-16:00 | Room 708 (7F)
Saturday Session IV
Mental Health

Workshop Presentation

44604   15:00-16:00 | Room 708 (7F)
Debunking Some Popular Values Using Psychology of Yoga
Uma Shenoy, Mayo Clinic School of Medicine and Sciences, United States
Devika Shenoy, University of California, United States

As a therapist in practice for many years, it still surprises me that clients come in expressing values related to feeling that symptoms related to depression and anxiety are life-long. Another value that clients bring in is related to this notion that others are responsible for our feelings of anger, sadness, and/or frustration. The current culture and educational system has created this overarching myth of these modern day maladies of the human mind such as anxiety being unfathomable and uncontrollable. The first verse of the Yoga-Sutras, which is reckoned as one of the leading ancient texts on the science of Yoga says that the purpose of Yoga is 'chitta vritti nirodha' (ceasing of the fluctuations of the mind). The next verse goes on to state how this can be done using detachment. There is tremendous value in understanding these cognitive and behavioral concepts within yoga, as it can strengthen resiliency. This workshop will focus on sharing experiences from about ten years of clinical practice in the United States. Popular values that lead to enhanced feelings of helplessness will be debunked. Using principles drawn from different contemporary and older schools of Yoga how to strengthen the mind will be explored. Specific values related to understanding what this inner apparatus of the mind is, types of personality traits, how to strengthen one's thoughts, the importance of focusing on effort versus outcome, dynamic involvement, and how to reduce stress will be discussed.

Notes

Virtual Presentations

Virtual presentations afford authors the opportunity to present their research to IAFOR's far-reaching and international online audience, without time restrictions, distractions or the need to travel. Presenters are invited to create a video of their presentation, which is then uploaded to the official IAFOR Vimeo channel and remains online indefinitely. This is a valuable and impactful way of presenting in its own right, but also an alternative means for those delegates who may be unable to travel to the conference due to financial or political restrictions.

Abstracts appear as originally submitted by the author. Any spelling, grammatical, or typographical errors are those of the author.

www.vimeo.com/iafor/channels/moderated/

Virtual Presentations

45253

How Does Employees Who Identify for Organization Conduct Voluntary Work Behavior: A Moderated Mediation Model

Yixuan Shao, Zhejiang University, China

Organizational identification has been widely confirmed positively connected towards extra-role behavior. However, the mechanism of how employees' identification functions is rarely explored. Identification for organizations would foster individual dependency and proactive self-concept such as self-efficacy to behave beyond requirement. Furthermore, perceived organizational support would also moderate these progressing relationships. We conducted quantitative research on level of employees, including 314 employees in 15 Chinese companies. We measured organizational identification (Mael & Ashforth, 1992), extra-role behavior (Dyne et al., 1994), general self-efficacy (Schwarzer et al., 1997), dependency (adopted from Kark et al., 2003) and POS (Eisenberg et al., 1986). We did the confirmatory factor analysis and affirmed the 5-factor model fit the collected data in an appropriate way. We also tested moderated mediation with bootstrap and confirmed the moderating effect of POS on two mediators named as dependency and self-efficacy. Dependency and self-efficacy do mediate the relationship between organizational identification and extra-role behavior of employees. The promotion of discretionary behaviors is fostered by their reliance on organization and proactive self-concept about capacity. The moderated effect of POS is also confirmed since reciprocity would impact on individual perception. Even though social identity and social exchange may be employed separately, the construction of identity and reciprocity do interact in impacting employees' behaviors. The organization should care about employees' dependency and sense of capacity through building identification and providing proper support.

50314

Man and Machine: An inquiry into the Commonness of Consciousness

Bhavana Babu, School of Law, Christ University, India
Faiz Sait, School of Law, Christ University, India

The prevalent view of consciousness, advanced as our primordial tool in interacting with reality, tends to remain anthropocentric in nature. Numerous scientists, philosophers, and psychologists have plunged into the interpretation of this multi-faceted concept, often utilizing it as a rationale for stabilizing the dichotomous understanding of humans and everything else that we see beyond. However, the problems that arise while contemplating consciousness are more complex than apparent. This complexity particularly comes forth when we turn our attention to the rapid development and pervasive existence of artificial intelligence. From initially being just complementary to humans, today, machines are designed and effectuated to achieve artificial consciousness. As machines continue to showcase magnificence in this realm, it becomes extremely difficult to not question the essence of their consciousness. Matters of volition and operative intelligence necessitate an inquiry into the philosophical underpinnings of machines' consciousness beyond just the mechanics. Upon critically appraising the contemporary positions of both Daniel Dennett and David Chalmers to further the aforementioned, this paper seeks to undertake an inquiry into the existent communicative networks that persist within the realm of consciousness of machines. This analysis is not only limited to the quantitative complexity but also includes their qualitative stability which is further analyzed through the combined lens of Gestalt theory and Catastrophe Theory.

44853

Development and Validation of Psychological Flourishing Scale for Married Individuals: A Non-Western Perspective

Samar Fahd, National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Pakistan
Rubina Hanif, National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Pakistan

Dwelling on the positive spectrum of relationship realm, psychological flourishing has been considered as hallmark of interpersonal connections. Pertinent literature is found that highlights the phenomena of flourishing as high level of well-being at interpersonal levels. Nevertheless, there is scarcity of evidences that focus upon the measurement of the construct in developing societies. The objective of the study was to develop instrument for Psychological Flourishing of Pakistani married individuals. Unique dimension of the measure that emerged after statistics showed a patent demonstration regarding its reliability, validity and future utilization. Exploratory factor analysis yielded two factors named as relationship dimension and individual dimension. Validation of the scale was conducted through confirmatory factor analysis. The study also supports the construct validity of the Flourishing Scale, including its content, convergent, and discriminant validity. The Flourishing measure can be utilized to evaluate psychological flourishing of Pakistani husbands and wives who desire to identify relationship building ingredients for a flourishing marital life.

Conference Highlights: The Past 12 Months

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

Here are some highlights from the past twelve months, from our events in six cities, in five countries, and over three continents.

IAFOR began its 2019 in Honolulu, Hawai'i with a joint plenary session of the IAFOR International Conferences on Education (IICEHawaii) and Sustainability, Energy and the Environment (IICSEEHawaii), with Dr Christina M. Kishimoto (above left), Superintendent of the Hawai'i State Board of Education, Dr David Lassner (above center), President of the University of Hawai'i, and Dr Richard R. Vuylsteke (above right), CEO of the East-West Center. The panel was chaired by Dr Joseph Haldane, Chairman and CEO of IAFOR and entitled "Education and Sustainability: Local Lessons from Hawai'i", and three of the State's leaders joined to give their reflections on leadership and positive change around the conference theme of "Independence & Interdependence".

Below: Professor Nathan Murata (top left), Dean of the College of Education at the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa (UHM), welcomes delegates to the conference, following the traditional Hawaiian Oli ceremony, opening and blessing of the conference by Aunty Kehaulani Lum and Uncle Bruce Yoshio Keaulani (top right). Dr Amanda Müller of Flinders University (bottom left) conducts an interactive workshop discussing the opportunities gained through conducting interdisciplinary research and the benefits of team-based research projects. Volunteer graduate students from the College of Education at the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa (bottom right) relax during a lighter moment in the conference.

Above: Dr Deane Neubauer (above left), Professor Emeritus of Political Science at the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa (UHM), moderates a wide-ranging plenary panel on "Independence and Interdependence", looking at the challenges faced by teachers and policymakers as they prepare students for the unknown in a rapidly changing world. Held in collaboration with the Asia Pacific Higher Education Research Partnership (APHERP), which conducts a wide range of policy-focused research with a special focus on higher education, this panel included presentations by Professor Joshua Mok Ka-ho (above center), Vice-President and concurrently Lam Man Tsan Chair Professor of Comparative Policy of Lingnan University, and Dr Sela V. Panapasa of the University of Michigan (above right). Dr Panapasa looked at questions of demography, race and ethnicity, measuring health and education disparities.

Below: Professor David P. Ericson (top left), Professor of Philosophy of Education and Educational Policy Studies in the Department of Educational Foundations, at UHM gives a historical overview of formal education and systems, in order to then offer possible projections of where we might be heading in a thoughtful address as part of the "Independence and Interdependence" plenary panel. Dr Keiichi Ogawa (top right), a Professor/Department Chair in the Graduate School of International Cooperation Studies at Kobe University in Japan, delivers a Keynote Address on "SDGs and Education: Sustainable Financing for Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) in Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia". Bottom: Delegates join for a group photo on the steps of the Hawai'i International Convention center. Over 300 people from 45 different countries attended the 2019 IAFOR conference.

"Urban Heritage and the Modern City" was the theme of The IAFOR Conference on Heritage & the City, held in partnership with Hostra University, New York. Academics from more than 25 countries attended the conference to "help build the concept of 'urban heritage' as the foundation for developing pioneering methodologies for the study of cities".

Above from left to right: Academic, actress and theatre director, Professor Jean Dobie Giebel (Hofstra University) welcomes delegates; Professor Mark Lukasiewicz, Dean of the School of Communication at Hofstra University, delivers a Keynote Presentation on "Alternative Facts"; Professor Gregory Pell (Hofstra University), an expert on artistic correspondence between cinema and film, speaks as part of the Featured Panel on "Urban Heritage and the Modern City". Panelists responded to the proposition that the "diversity and otherness of the new city-space requires us to study the city as a sort of cultural heritage collage," and "urges us to consider new methodological paradigms".

Below, clockwise from top left: On the same Featured Panel were Dr Rodney Hill of Hofstra University, a prominent film scholar and archivist who considered the role of visual and filmic versions of New York, and Professor Alfonso J. García Osuna, who looked at literary interpretations of the city. IAFOR Vice-President, Professor Ted O'Neill of Gakushuin University, Japan, with IAFOR Scholarship winners, Ioannis Vardapolous of Harakopio University (Greece), and H. Kubra Gur Duzgun of Mimar Sina Fine Arts University (Turkey). Dr Ljiljana Markovic, Dean of the Faculty of Philology at the University of Belgrade, Serbia, spoke of cities as places of both conflict and compromise, as well as cooperation and reconstruction. Professor Markovic has been interested in the role of the university at the very heart of civil life in Serbia, where she also serves as a city councilor.

Top left: Professor Leonard K Cheng, President of Lingnan University, Hong Kong, welcomes delegates to the IAFOR Conference on Higher Education Research (CHER-HongKong2018), before delivering his keynote presentation, "Innovation and Entrepreneurship at a Liberal Arts University? The Experience of Lingnan University". The Conference was held in association with the Asia Pacific Higher Education Research Partnership (APHERP). **Top right:** Professor Anthony Welch, of the University of Sydney, Australia, delivers a Keynote Presentation, "Innovation, Entrepreneurship and the Shift to the East", to a packed room in Lingnan University, in which he detailed the massive increase in research and development budgets and output from China.

Below, clockwise from top left: Dr Xu Di from the University of Hawai'i at Manoa, USA, gives her Featured Presentation titled "Value, Innovation, Entrepreneurship: An Ethical Perspective for Global Education, Research & Development". Professor Deane Neubauer from the East-West Center, USA, and co-director of APHERP, gives a Featured Presentation on "Recalculating Higher Education in the Asia Pacific Region within the Emerging Fourth Industrial Revolution". Professor Catherine Montgomery, University of Bath, UK answers questions following her Featured Presentation on the impact of innovation and entrepreneurship on education. Professor Yuto Kitamura, The University of Tokyo, Japan, gives a Featured Presentation on "The Impact of Internationalization of Higher Education in Asia on Cooperation Among Diverse Stakeholders: International Cooperation to Promote Entrepreneurship and Innovation".

Top: APHERP celebrates the moving of its secretariat from the East West Center (Hawai'i, USA) to Lingnan University (Hong Kong) with the unveiling of a ceremonial plaque at CHER–HongKong. The International Academic Forum (IAFOR) was excited to partner with APHERP for this event. After this successful conference, IAFOR is looking forward to future opportunities to work with APHERP.

Below: Professor Ka Ho Joshua Mok, Vice-President of Lingnan University (left), and Dr Joseph Haldane, Chairman and CEO of IAFOR (right) deliver closing addresses following the plenary sessions. The two both expressed that the conference had been a great success, and that they enjoyed seeing so many scholars from around the world coming together in international, interdisciplinary academic pursuits.

Bottom left: A trio of musicians from Lingnan University entertain delegates at the welcome reception. Many delegates noted they enjoyed the opportunity to network at the Welcome Reception, and that the music helped to create a relaxing, informal atmosphere. **Bottom right:** Detail from the CHER–HongKong Programme.

Top left: Dr Zachary Walker, of University College London's Institute of Education, delivers the opening keynote to the 10th Asian Conference on Education (ACE2018), held in Tokyo, and attended by more than 550 people. Dr Walker's insightful Keynote Presentation, titled "The Things that Do Not Change", explained the importance of flexibility in responding to learner needs, but also the need to implement best practices as demonstrated by research in the field. **Top right:** Dr Andy Curtis, from Anaheim University (USA), and 50th President of TESOL International, gives a humorous and moving account of his journey as an educator and scholar, in a Keynote Presentation titled "Moving Forward by Going Back: Not Changing but Innovating", drawing on both personal experience and on a wide variety of intellectual inspirations, including the current relevancy of Thomas Dewey's work from more than hundred years ago.

Bottom, clockwise from top left: Professor Keith W. Miller, University of Missouri-St. Louis (UMSL), USA, delivers a Keynote Presentation titled "Sophisticated Machines and Innovative Education: Who (or What) Will Thrive?" in which he spoke of the role of AI, robots and their relationship with students and teachers in an interactive, and thought provoking speech. Dr Liying Cheng, from Queen's University, Canada, gives a wide ranging Keynote Presentation on "High-Quality Classroom Assessment in Times of Change: From Purposes and Uses to Tasks and Environments", which looked at new and innovative methods of assessment. Professor Ted O'Neill of Gakushuin University (Japan) is flanked by founding IAFOR Journal of Education editor, Dr Bernard Montoneri of National Chengchi University (Taiwan), and current editor, Dr Yvonne Masters from the University of New England (Australia). Professor O'Neill moderated a lively Featured Panel on "Thriving in Publication: Ethical Guiding Principles for Academic Publication".

Top left: Professor Kay Irie, from Gakushuin University, Japan, speaks about delivering change in conservative institutions as part of the Featured Panel Presentation on "Leadership and Innovation", chaired by IAFOR Chairman, Dr Joseph Haldane (not pictured). **Top right:** Professor Ljiljana Markovic, Dean of the Faculty of Philology at the University of Belgrade, Serbia, who spoke of the challenges facing a developing country, responds to a question during the same panel.

Bottom, clockwise from top left: Dr Kristin Palmer, Director of Online Learning Programs at the University of Virginia, USA, in the Featured Panel Presentation titled "Leadership and Innovation", delivers a perspective from a major US public research institution. Dr Peter McCagg, Vice-President of Akita International University, Japan, a small but highly ranked college located in rural Japan, talks of disconnect between the university's more global facing aims and its relationship with the local community. Professor Ljiljana Markovic is interviewed by prominent Serbian TV anchor, Svetlana Gurbor of Pinkova TV. Distinguished Professor Tien-Hui Chiang, of Zhengzhou University, China, delivers a thought provoking and controversial Keynote Presentation titled, "Teacher Competences Function as the Discourse of International Competitiveness within the Institutionalized Milieu in the Epoch of Globalization".

Top left: Professor Kaori Hayashi, a noted expert in the field of Japanese Media and Politics at The University of Tokyo, Japan, gives the opening Keynote Presentation on "Indifferent Publics – The Challenge of Japanese Media Today" at the ninth Asian Conference on Media, Communication & Film (MediAsia2018). **Top right:** Prominent Asian documentary filmmaker, Keiko Bang, gives a highly engaging multimedia Keynote Presentation on "Fearful Futures: Are we Awoke?". Bang has produced more than 50 award-winning documentary films, worked and for and with governments and non-profit agencies, undertaken projects to support refugees, and worked at some of the largest broadcast companies in the world, and she drew on this breadth of experience to deliver a truly memorable presentation.

Bottom, clockwise from top left: Professor Georg Adlmaier-Herbst, of the Berlin University of the Arts, Germany, delivers a Keynote Presentation titled "When All the Research Says Otherwise but Fear Remains: On the Role of Facts in Dealing with Future Fears", which looked at the intersections of psychology, behavior and media. Professor Yutaka Kubo from Waseda University, Japan, takes part in a Featured Panel Presentation on the state of film studies in Japan. The panel was moderated by Timothy W. Pollock, from Osaka Kyoiku University & Hagoromo University of International Studies, Japan, who also served on the Organising Committee for MediAsia2018, helped to make the conference so successful. Professor Chie Niita, also from Waseda University, was another panel participant. Professor Kubo and Professor Niita provided deep insights built on their many years of respective experience, and thoroughly engaged the audience in discussion.

The IAFOR Global Innovation & Value Summit (GIVS2018) was held in Tokyo, and brought together some of the biggest names in government and business in Japan. Organised in association with JWT and *The Wall Street Journal*, the conference considered and contextualised questions of innovation and value with a focus on innovation ecosystems in the global, regional and local ecosystem of Japan.

Top left: Telecommunications pioneer, Dr Sachio Semmoto, Chairman of RENOVA, Inc. and founder of DDI (later KDDI), delivers the opening Keynote Presentation at GIVS2018, recalling his experience of innovation in Japan in the privatisation of the telecom industry. **Top right:** Oki Matsumoto, Managing Director & Chairman of the Monex Group gives his views on how government can help encourage innovation by keeping its distance.

Clockwise from bottom left: Motoko Imada, President and Founder of media group, Infobahn, Inc., talks of the challenges and opportunities of being a woman in business in Japan; Dan Sloan, Founder of the Nissan Global Media Center moderates the morning Keynote Panel; Student volunteers from Gakushuin University help welcome delegates to GIVS2018.

If the phrase "innovate or die" is true, then these "shinisei" businesses must be considered to be the most innovative in the world. This "Innovation in Japan's Heritage Industries" plenary session at GIVS2018 explored how innovation happens within heritage companies and what can be gleaned from these practices and applied to organisations that aspire to be similarly sustainable over the long term.

Top left: Masao Hosoo, President (11th Generation), Hosoo Corporation, talks about how his textile company uses both tradition and cutting edge technology in its products. Top right: Reverend Takafumi Kawakami, Zen Priest & Vice Abbot, Shunkoin Temple, Kyoto, has lectured around the world, including at MIT, on mindfulness and the continued relevance and role of religion in changing times.

Below left: Shuji Nakagawa, President & Craftsman, Nakagawa Mokkougei, which makes wooden objects, speaks about using innovation to introduce a new generation to traditional implements by reimagining them.

Bottom left: Hiroko Koide, External Board Director of Mitsubishi Electric Company, and Board Director for Business Strategy and Marketing at Vicela Japan Co. chairs the panel discussion. **Bottom right:** Rumiko Obata, Executive Vice President, Obata Sake Brewery, speaks of the innovative production and promotion practices she has employed to keep tradition and the rural brewery flourishing.

Top left: Japanese firms have been regularly regarded as inwardly focused, and averse to overseas business and competition, but this is not accurate, as there are many notable exceptions, including that of Mr Yuzaburo Mogi, Honorary Chief Executive Officer & Chairman of the Board, Kikkoman Corp. One of the true business giants of the past century, Mr Mogi was responsible for introducing soy sauce to the US market postwar, and to the building of the company into the food manufacturing giant it is today. Here he recounts his experiences of opening a new market to a traditional product, and how he helped create that market.

The second plenary panel at GIVS2018, on "The Multinational View on Innovation (Inbound/Outbound)", explored how Japan's leading companies define, measure, manage and inspire innovation both domestically and overseas with representatives from several leading Japanese companies. Panelists included Jin Song Montesano, Chief Public Affairs Officer, LIXIL Corporation (pictured above), and clockwise from left below, Masafumi Ishibashi, Chief Marketing Officer, Nestle Japan; Mandali Khalesi, Toyota Global Head of Automated Driving Mobility and Innovation; Ludovico Ciferri, President, Advanet. The panel was chaired by Ross Rowbury, President of Edelman Japan.

Prime Minister Shinzo Abe has pinned the future of Japan's economy on innovation, and while heritage and existing businesses must plan an important role in this embrace of growth and change, everyone is looking to Japan's start-up sector as the key driver of Japan's future growth. In the "Entrepreneurial Innovation in Japan" session at GIVS2018, panelists explored the unique elements of Japan's start-up culture, and how this is driving or dampening the country's future innovativeness.

Above: Kei Shimada, Director of Innovation, at IBM Innovation and Incubation Labs (left) and Tamaki Sano, General Manager of the Business Creation Department at Kirin Company, Ltd. (right) talk about creating and encouraging innovation and entrepreneurship within large corporations.

Below left: David Milstein, Partner, Head of Japan, Eight Roads Ventures, and prominent venture capitalist speaks positively of the investment environment of Japan. **Below right and bottom:** Marco Koeder, Digital Business Director at J. Walter Thompson, Japan chairs the panel, where David M. Uze, Co-Founder & CEO, Trillium Secure, Inc., strongly disagrees with the positive views of Japan's start-up environment, comparing it unfavourably with Silicon Valley.

Driving innovation and value creation across all earlier panels at GIVS2018 are the laws, regulations and overall policies set in place by the central and regional governments. Simultaneously, Japan's educational foundation is built on creating the proper environment and launching pad for innovative research and new entrepreneurs and innovators who will drive the future of innovation growth. This session explored how the Japanese government, as well as educational institutions, are working to foster both the spirit and environment to foster and develop future innovations.

Top left: Yoshimasa Hayashi, Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology (2017-2018), & Member of the House of Councillors, Japan, talks as part of the panel, and outlined how the Ministry is preparing for "Society 5.0", where Artificial Intelligence both destroys and creates opportunities and employment. **Top right:** Yoko Ishikura, Professor Emeritus, Hitotsubashi University, Japan, and Member of the Global Future Council at the World Economic Forum speaks on the need for immediate action to encourage innovation in Japan.

Clockwise from left below: Kosuke Motani, Chief Senior Economist of the Japan Research Institute, talks about regional regeneration in Japan in depopulated areas; Eikei Suzuki, Governor of Mie Prefecture, Japan, responds with success stories from Mie; David Hajime Kornhauser, Director of Global Communications, Kyoto University, Japan, moderates the session; Yoshiaki Ishii, Director of the Science, Technology and Innovation Bureau at the Cabinet Office gives another government view.

Above (and bottom left): Geoffrey Wexler, Chief, International Division, Studio Ponoc, Japan, and formerly of Studio Ghibli and Walt Disney, moderates the final session at GIVS2018, weaving together the insights and discussions from all previous sessions, and encouraged the remaining panelists to answer the key question under discussion throughout the entire Symposium: What is truly driving innovation and innovativeness in Japan today, and how will this develop and grow in the future?

Below left: Professor Philip Sugai, Professor, Doshisha University, Graduate School of Business, Japan, and Director of the OSIPP-IAFOR Research Center's Innovation and Value Initiative at Osaka University thanks delegates for attending the event.

Below right: Peter Landers, Tokyo Bureau Chief of *The Wall Street Journal* delivers a very thoughtful overview of the GIVS2018 summit in his closing remarks. *The Wall Street Journal* was the official partner of the summit.

Above left: Dr Alex Aguilar, Vice Rector for Outreach and Internationalisation at the University of Barcelona (left) and Dr Joseph Haldane, IAFOR Chairman and CEO, welcome delegates to The IAFOR International Conference on the City (CITY2018) held concurrently with The IAFOR International Conference on Global Studies (GLOBAL2018). The conference theme was "Fearful Futures" and the uncertain political future of the global city of Barcelona provided a stimulating backdrop for this conversation to unfold. **Above right:** Internationally acclaimed novelist and journalist, Liz Byrski of Curtin University, Australia, delivers a Keynote Presentation, considering her love-hate relationship with various cities in which she has lived, the reasons for fleeing from them, and the physical and emotional effects of being in any city. This address was a part of a "Cities we Fled" panel that also included addresses by Professor Sue Ballyn **(opposite page above right)** and Professor Donald Hall **(opposite page bottom right)**.

Below (clockwise from top left): Dr Bill Phillips delivers a Keynote Presentation on "Catalonia's Referendum on Independence from Spain", contextualising the political crisis in Catalonia as part of a panel on the subject. Dr Philips is head of the English and German Studies Department, and teaches English literature and culture, at the University of Barcelona, and also serves as a local councillor. Dr Cornelis Martin Renes delivers a thought-provoking keynote address, "¡A España no hay presos políticos! / In Spain there are no Political Prisoners!", that looked at the way in which the Spanish government handled political and legal issues around the Catalan independence referendum. Dr Montserrat Camps-Gaset, a member of the Board of the University of Barcelona, and a Catalan native responds to questions on the issue of separatism and identity in Spanish politics, while Michael Strubell contributes a poignant analysis as a panelist in a Featured Panel Presentation "The Way and Wherefore of Spain's Current Political Crisis: Catalonia… Again".

Above (from left to right): Professor Cynthia Schmidt-Cruz, Director of the Center for Global and Area Studies at the University of Delaware, after her her Keynote Presentation "Writing the City: Buenos Aires in New Millennium Crime Fiction", which looked at true crime as inspiration for fictional explorations. Phil Ball delivers a thought-provoking Keynote Presentation on "Football, Politics and the City". Mr Ball is one of the world's foremost football journalists, who has written award-winning and bestselling books during his career as a sports journalist. Professor Emerita Sue Ballyn, Founder and Honorary Director of the Centre for Australian and Transnational Studies Centre at the University of Barcelona, responds to questions from the audience during the Featured Panel Presentation "Cities we Fled".

Below (from left to right): Writers Phil Ball, Gloria Montero and Liz Bryski on a very wide-ranging panel entitled "How Can Writers Respond when the Future Looks Fearful?". Gloria Montero is a world-renowned novelist, playwright and poet, especially known for her play *Frida K.*, which has been performed globally.

Bottom right: Professor Donald Hall, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Sciences & Engineering at the University of Rochester, delivers remarks as part of the "Cities we Fled" panel, where he talks of the societal, racial and generational fissures in the Deep South of the United States in the 1960s and 1970s. **Bottom left:** Conference attendees pose for a group shot outside the Aula Magna of the University of Barcelona.
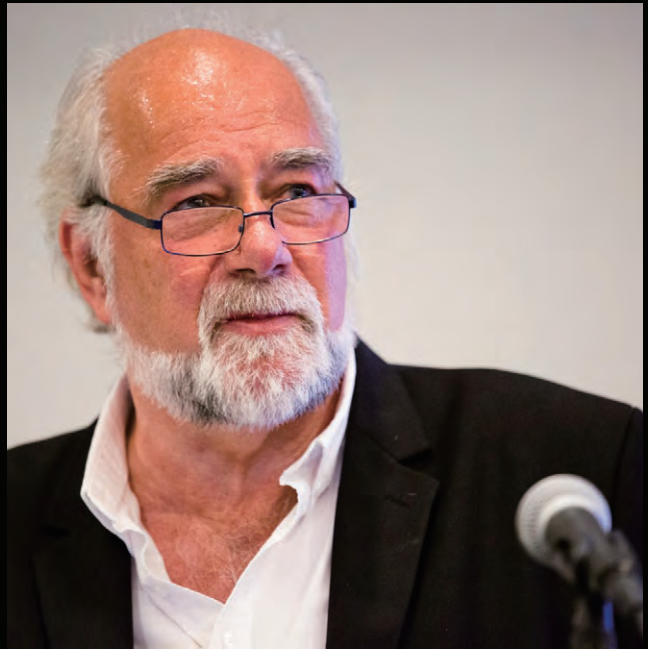
Above left: Dr Thomas G. Endres responds to audience questions after his Keynote Presentation, "Classic Rock in the Year of Revolt: Using the Illusion of Life to Examine the Hits of 1968" at The European Conference on Media, Communication & Film 2018 (EuroMedia2018), held in parallel with The European Conference on Arts & Humanities 2018 (ECAH2018), in Brighton. Dr Endres is head of the School of Communication at the University of Northern Colorado, USA, and Executive Director and Editor-in-Chief of the Society for the Academic Study of Social Imagery. **Above right:** Professor Bruce Brown of the Royal College of Art, UK, delivers a wide-ranging and powerful Keynote Presentation on "Design and Democracy". Underscoring the "Fearful Futures" conference theme, Professor Brown presented ideas about how art and design intersect with politics and freedom, and how advancing technology impacts these relationships.

Below left: Dr James Rowlins enjoying the audience discussion following his Feature Presentation & Film Screening at The European Conference on Media, Communication & Film 2018 (EuroMedia2018). Dr Rowlins is currently a lecturer in the Humanities and the Arts Department at the Singapore University of Technology and Design, Singapore, which was established in collaboration with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), USA. As Founding Director of the Brighton Rocks Film Festival, Dr Rowlins discussed the triumphs and challenges of starting a new film festival in the digital age before screening the "Best Short Film" of the 2018 Brighton Rocks Film Festival, *Alexanderplatz*, directed by Mark Nelson (below right), who is seen taking questions from the audience about his film.

Bottom: Delegates line up for a group photo outside the conference venue.

Above left: Dr Eddie Bruce-Jones, Deputy Dean at Birkbeck College School of Law, University of London, gives an engaging Keynote Presentation on "Contemporary Continuities: Racism, Populism and Migration" at The European Conference on the Social Sciences 2018 (ECSS2018) which was held in parallel with The European Conference on Sustainability, Energy & the Environment 2018 (ECSEE2018). Dr Bruce-Jones discussed ideas related to race in British colonialism, law, and populism drawing on his experience as a scholar of legal history. **Above right:** Professor Matthew Weait delivers a profound Keynote Presentation entitled "HIV – Environmental Phenomenon or Bodily Harm?". Dr Weait, who is Professor of Law and Society, and Dean of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences at the University of Portsmouth, in the UK, talked about societal and individual responses to the criminalisation of HIV and the stigma attached to the disease.

Below (clockwise): A group photo of attendees outside the conference venue. Dr Tom Houghton has a relaxed conversation with other delegates at The European Conference on Sustainability, Energy & the Environment 2018 (ECSEE2018) before giving his Keynote Presentation "Innovation for Low Carbon Energy: Are Power Utilities Ready?". Dr Houghton, who has recently established a training program in Renewable Energy for Developing Countries with UNITAR, is Director of the MBA (Oil & Gas) at Curtin Graduate School of Business, Australia. The magnificent Royal Pavilion in Brighton, designed by John Nash and inspired by the Indo-Saracenic style of India.

Above left: Dr George D. Chryssides, Honorary Research Fellow in Contemporary Religion at the University of Birmingham, enjoying discussion with the audience after his Keynote Presentation "Unchanging Truth? – Not in the Study of Religion" at The European Conference on Ethics, Religion & Philosophy 2018 (ECERP2018). Dr Chryssides presented ideas on modern spirituality and the concept of change in the study of religion. Drawing on his vast experience, from completing his doctorate at Oxford, in 1974, to being Head of Religious Studies at the University of Wolverhampton, UK, from 2001 to 2008, Dr Chryssides was able to give in-depth analysis of how views on religion change through time. This Keynote Presentation underscored the conference theme "Surviving and Thriving in Times of Change". **Above right:** Held concurrently with ECERP2018, The European Conference on Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences 2018 (ECP2018) shared the same "Surviving and Thriving in Times of Change" theme. Here, Professor David Putwain delivers his Keynote Presentation, "Surviving High-stakes Exams: Do Teachers Help or Hinder?". As Director for the Centre of Educational Research in the School of Education at Liverpool John Moores University and Chair of the Psychology of Education Section of the British Psychology Society, Professor Putwain is a noted expert on the psychology of education, and the audience showed a keen interest in the lively discussion following the address.

Below: Dr Joseph Haldane, Chairman and CEO of IAFOR, poses with conference scholarship award winners.

Bottom: Delegates outside the conference venue enjoying the summer sun in a group photo.
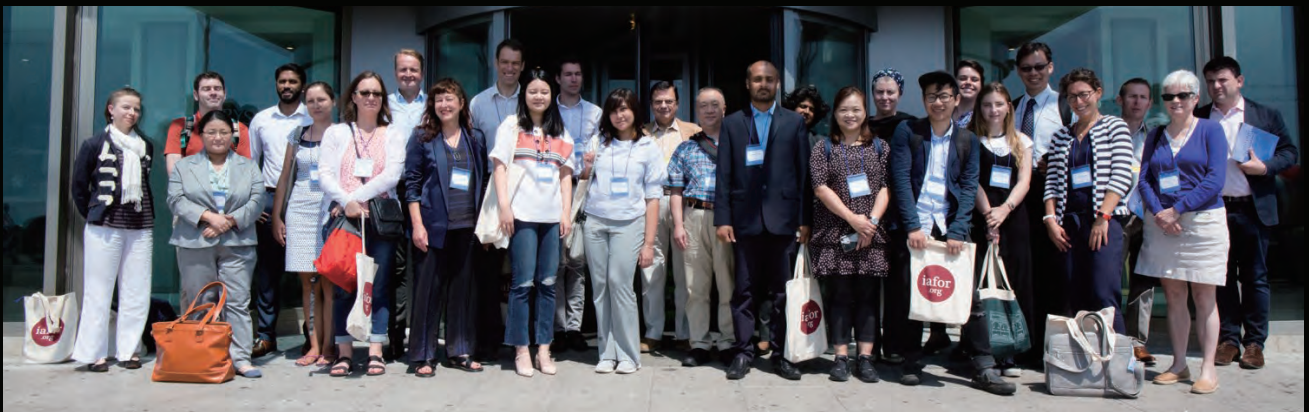
Above left: The Karl Mannheim Chair of Sociology of Education at University College London's Institute of Education, Professor Louise Archer gives an insightful Keynote Presentation, entitled "'It's Interesting, but Not for Me': Understanding what Shapes Student Subject Choice and Career Aspirations Age 10-18", to delegates at The European Conference on Education (ECE2018), and answers questions from an engaged audience. ECE2018 was held in parallel with The European Conference on Language Learning (ECLL2018). **Above right:** Dr Annamaria Pinter, of the University of Warwick, answers questions following her Keynote Presentation, "Children Working as Co-Researchers and Researchers – Possibilities and Challenges". Dr Pinter shared thoughts from her books and publications on second language acquisition in childhood.

Below (clockwise): Professor Anne Burns delivers her Keynote Presentation at ECLL2018, "Teacher Tales: Context-Embedded Language Teacher Professional Development" in which she discusses sustaining teacher professionalism, and professional development accounting for location. Professor Burns, armed with scholarship and international teaching experience, shared insights into the value of learning in the context of where one works. Dr Björn Åstrand, of Sweden's Umeå University, delivers his Keynote Presentation "Teaching in Times of Change – To Nurture the Essentials for a Thriving Education", before a large and engaged audience. Professor Mario Novelli, from the University of Sussex, UK, enjoys the discussion after his Keynote Presentation, "Education, Conflict & Peacebuilding: Transcending Negative Peace, Peace Education & the Global Education Agenda". Professor Novelli shared findings from his research for UNICEF on education in times of conflict and how it connects to peacebuilding. Professor Brian Hudson, Professor of Education and Head of the School of Education and Social Work at the University of Sussex, and an Organising Committee member, addresses the audience at ECE2018.
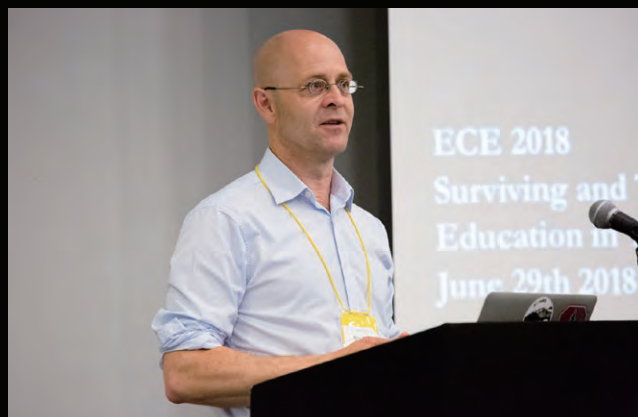
Above: Dr Megumi Rosenberg of the World Health Organization (WHO) engages with the audience in a "Health Across the Lifecourse" plenary panel at the Asian Conferences on the Social Sciences (ACSS2018), Sustainability, Energy and the Environment (ACSEE2018), and Aging and Gerontology (AGen2018), while Hiroshi Ishida, Professor of Sociology, in the University of Tokyo, looks on. Held in June, under the umbrella theme of "Surviving and Thriving", Kobe is also home to the WHO Centre for Health Development, which although based in Japan, is fully part of the WHO's headquarters in Geneva. The panel was chaired by James W. McNally, Research Scientist at the University of Michigan.

Below left: Philip Sugai of Doshisha Business School, Japan, delivers a featured presentation titled "Towards a Universal Standard of Value through Blockchain" in which he speaks of his work creating and testing a theoretical model for the application of blockchain technology to marketing practice with the aim of deepening scholarly and practical knowledge of how value is created, measured and managed for customers, firms, employees, partners, society and the planet. **Below right:** Lowell Sheppard, Asia Pacific Director of the HOPE International Development Agency, delivers a featured presentation on "Surviving and Thriving", drawing on his experience working in and writing about intensely dysfunctional communities, the result of war, disaster and extreme poverty.

Bottom left: Professor William Baber of Kyoto University's Graduate School of Management, Japan delivers a workshop presentation introducing and review some general aspects of negotiating in professional contexts. **Bottom right:** Kathryn M. Lavender, a project manager at the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA) at the University of Michigan engages with attendees of a featured data research workshop.

Above: The Asian Conferences on Cultural Studies (ACCS2018) and Asian Studies (ACAS2018) were held concurrently under the theme "Fearful Futures: Cultural Studies and the Question of Agency in the Twenty-First Century" at the Art Center of Kobe in May. Here Haruko Satoh chairs a plenary panel titled "Fearful Futures: Rescuing Asian Democracy". Professor Satoh is professor at Osaka University's School of International Public Policy (OSIPP) where she lectures on Japan's relations with Asia and identity in international relations, and co-director of the OSIPP-IAFOR Research Centre. The panelists from left to right are Colin Dürkop, Visiting Fellow at Kyoto University, Japan and formerly of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS); Pavin Chachavalpongpun, a leading Thai public intellectual, who is also associate professor at Kyoto University's Center for Southeast Asian Studies; and Takuma Melber, coordinator of the Master's programme Transcultural Studies Programme at The University of Heidelberg.

Below left: Helen Gilbert, Professor of Theatre at Royal Holloway, University of London, delivers a keynote on "Indigenous Resurgence and Environmental Justice on the Global Stage". **Below right:** Vinay Lal is Professor of History and Asian American Studies at UCLA, and one of the world's foremost scholars of Indian history, historiography, and culture in India. In a wide-ranging lecture on "The Challenge of the Global South" he highlighted what he termed the challenge of Bandung, which is to try to understand whether the Global South can mount an intellectual and socio-cultural defence that would facilitate the conditions for an ecologically genuine survival of plurality. **Bottom left:** Poet and academic Tammy Lai-Ming Ho of Hong Kong Baptist University answers questions following her keynote on "Poetic Resistance and Empowerment", which looked at how Western literature and culture are incorporated into the expression of a unique Hong Kong identity. **Bottom right:** Donald E. Hall, Dean of Lehigh University's College of Arts and Sciences, delivers a keynote presentation discussing the city of his birth: Birmingham, Alabama (USA), which encouraged the audiences to consider their own relationship with their own cities as sites of pleasure and pain.

Above left: Professor Diane Hawley Nagatomo of Ochanomizu University, Japan, delivers the opening Keynote Presentation at The Asian Conference on Language Learning (ACLL2018), held in Kobe, Japan. The conference theme was "Surviving and Thriving: Education in Times of Change", and Professor Nagatomo reflected this in her address exploring questions of gender, and personal and professional identity among Western female English Language Teachers in Japan "Surviving and Thriving in the Gendered Waters of Japan: Ten Women's Stories". **Above right:** The second Keynote Speaker was Professor Bonny Norton of the University of British Columbia, Canada, who joined the conference by video link, and also tackled questions of identity in her insightful Keynote Presentation on "Identity and Language Learning in an Unequal Digital World".

Below left: Professor Ken Urano of Hokkai-Gakuen University, Japan, listens to questions following his Featured Presentation at ACLL2018, titled "Task-Based Language Teaching in an English for Business Purposes Program". **Below right:** Professor Emerita Judy Noguchi delivers a Featured Presentation on English for Specific Purposes (ESP) entitled "A New Paradigm for English Language Teaching in Asian Contexts". A Professor Emerita of Kobe Gakuin University, Judy Noguchi served as the first Dean of its Faculty of Global Communication. She served as Vice-President of JACET (The Japan Association of College English Teachers) from 2015 to 2017 and as President of JACET Kansai Chapter from 2010 to 2015.

Above left: Professor Umberto Ansaldo, Chair of the School of Humanities at The University of Hong Kong, delivers a wide-ranging keynote that looked at controversial questions of language preservation and conservation in "Heritage in Language?", as part of a plenary panel on Language and Heritage. The panel explored issues surrounding the role of heritage languages in contemporary society and education, both from theoretical perspectives as well as practical solutions. **Above right:** Dr Lisa Lim, Head of the Department of English and at the University of Hong Kong and a noted scholar on the sociolinguistics of globalisation, delivered a keynote on "Heritage in Language: Nurturing Collective, Socially Relevant and Transformative Research in Education". Here she is pictured in an exchange during the moderated panel which followed both presentations.

Below left: Professor Steve Cornwell IAFOR President, also Vice-President of Osaka Jogakuin University, Japan, takes part in a Featured Panel Presentation on "Language Learning in a Time of Complexity and Change" at ACLL2018, which asked and encouraged delegates to reflect and draw on their own experiences in language learning education. **Below centre:** Professor Ted O'Neill of Gakushuin University, Japan, and an IAFOR Vice-President, speaks as part of the same panel on his experience helping to found a new faculty at the university. **Below right:** Professor Jo Mynard, Director of the Self-Access Learning Centre (SALC) at Kanda University of International Studies (KUIS) in Japan in a light-hearted moment engaging with a member of the audience in the same panel.

Above left: Professor Eun Kyung Min of Seoul National University, South Korea delivers a Keynote Presentation entitled "'The Prospect ... towards the East': Reorienting Eighteenth-Century British Literature". Her research interests include Enlightenment ethics and aesthetics, the history of literary canon formation, and early modern cultural history; she is also interested in Asian literature in English, Asian American Literature, and Asian cultural production in general. Her keynote was delivered as a part of The Asian Conference of Arts and Humanities (ACAH2018), where the conference theme was "Recentering: Asian Spaces, Cultures and Ideas in the 21st Century". **Above centre:** Professor Li Ou of the Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong responds to a question following her Keynote Presentation entitled "British Romanticism in China: Received, Revised, and Resurrected". Li Ou is Associate Professor at Department of English, the Chinese University of Hong Kong. Professor Ou's research interests include Romantic poetry and cultural/literary relations between China and Britain. **Above right:** Professor Georges Depeyrot of the Ecole Normale Superieure, Paris, and Director of the IAFOR Silk Road Initiative, introduces the scope of the programme to delegates at ACAH2018. Professor Depeyrot is a monetary historian and Board Member of the French National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS), France. He is the author or co-author of more than one hundred volumes, and is the founding director of the Moneta publishing house, the most important collection of books on the topic of money. Professor Depeyrot is a member of the board of trustees of the Centre National de Recherche Scientifique.

Below left: Dr Yutaka Mino of the Hyogo Prefectural Museum of Art, Japan delivers a Keynote Presentation on The Ceramic Road as part of the IAFOR Silk Road Initiative at ACAH2018. Dr Mino is the Director of the Hyogo Prefectural Museum of Art, where the conference plenary session was held, and one of Japan's leading museum curators, as well as a Chinese ceramic and art historian of international renown. **Below right:** Dr Shoso Shimbo is a leading exponent of Ikebana, the Japanese art of flower arrangement. Dr Shimbo was selected by *Belle* magazine as one of six "Australia's top floral designers" and has won multiple awards including the Gold Award at the Melbourne International Flower & Garden Show. He is a director of the International Society of Ikebana Studies and he teaches "Japanese Aesthetics: From Ikebana to Contemporary Art" at RMIT. Here he is seen with his beautiful creation, following a demonstration at the ACAH Welcome Reception.

Above: The 2018 ACAH Conference in Kobe hosted a series of IAFOR Silk Road Initiative associated presentations on the conference theme of "Recentering: Asian Spaces, Cultures and Ideas in the 21st Century", using this as the lens through which researchers associated with the Initiative discussed a range of topics, covering art and culture, as well as history, politics, and international relations, and a special symposium was organised with the cooperation of Kobe University and the Nara National Museum, both of which organisations IAFOR will work on a planned Silk Road Conference in 2019. Pictured here after the presentations (from left to right) are Dr Sakae Naito, Chief Curator of the Nara National Museum and expert on Buddhist art; Kiyomitsu Yui, Professor of Sociology and Executive Director of the Centre for EU Academic Collaboration at Kobe University; Professor Hiroko Masumoto, Dean of the Graduate School of Humanities of Kobe University; Professor Noriyuki Inoue, Vice-President of Kobe University, and Professor Georges Depeyrot, Director of the IAFOR Silk Road Initiative. For more information about the IAFOR Silk Road Initiative, please visit **www.silkroad.iafor.org**.

Below left: Professor Ka-ho Joshua Mok listens to a response to his Keynote Presentation on "The Quest for World-class University Status: The Role of Liberal Arts University Nurturing Leaders for Uncertain Futures". Professor Mok is the Vice-President and concurrently Lam Man Tsan Chair Professor of Comparative Policy of Lingnan University, Hong Kong, and one of the world's leading scholars in international higher education research. His recent published works have focused on comparative social development and social policy responses in the Greater China region and East Asia. He is also the founding Editor-in-Chief of the *Journal of Asian Public Policy* (London: Routledge) and *Asian Education and Development Studies* (Emerald) as well as a Book Series Editor for Routledge and Springer. **Below middle:** Dr Xu Di of the University of Hawai'i at Manoa, USA discusses issues of education and ethics as part of a plenary panel entitled "The Challenge to Survive and Thrive in the 21st Global Learning Space/Community: Technology and Ethics". Xu Di is an educational philosopher and professor in the department of Education Foundations, at the College of Education in the University of Hawai'i-Mānoa whose research focuses on bridging Eastern and Western philosophy for educational practices. **Below right:** Professor Curtis Ho delivers a presentation as part of the same panel. Professor Ho is Department Chair and Graduate Chair of the Learning Design and Technology department at the University of Hawai'i at Manoa, who is a noted expert in educational media research, interactive multimedia, web-based instruction, distance education, video technology, and computer-based education.

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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 2018. We welcome photographs to accompany articles, as well as topical photo-essays.

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

Kansai Resilience Forum 2019

On February 22, 2019, the Government of Japan, in collaboration with The International Academic Forum (IAFOR), held the Kansai Resilience Forum 2019, which became a major international and interdisciplinary platform for extensive discussion on resilience and its role in society, the globalising economy and disaster risk reduction.

The Kansai Resilience Forum took place at the Hyogo Prefectural Museum of Art, Kobe, comprised of three panel sessions on Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy, Resilience and Society, and Resilience and the Globalising Economy as major topics, and culminating in a Special Keynote Presentation by world renowned architect, Tadao Ando, who designed the event venue following the Great Hanshin Earthquake of 1995 as a symbol of both renewal and recovery.

The Forum was opened by Tomoaki Ishigaki of the Prime Minister's Office of Japan on behalf of the Government of Japan; and Joseph Haldane, Chairman and CEO of IAFOR, who highlighted the significance and timeliness of the discussion for both Japan and the global community.

kansai-resilience-forum.jp

Panel I: Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy

Panel Session I addressed the issues of disaster risk reduction strategies and how Japan can aid other disaster-prone areas. It was moderated by **Peng Er Lam** of the National University of Singapore, whose central point was that resilience is created through joint efforts of the local communities, national governments and international collaboration of regions under threat of natural disasters.

Yuki Matsuoka, the Country Head of The United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), Japan, shared, among other issues, the UN's experience and expertise in disaster risk management speaking about the "shift from considering stakeholders as vulnerable victims to agents of change and focus on empowerment and inclusion" in building up resilience.

Shotta Hattori of Kozo Keikaku Engineering, Japan, spoke about simulated evacuations and the social value of their results which help study social psychology and human behaviour in times when disasters hit people's habitats.

Satoru Oishi of Kobe University / RIKEN, Japan, gave insight into how supercomputers and other state-of-the-art technologies are used for enhancing urban planning, evacuation and rescue strategies through complex modelling. Kobe is home to the K computer, one of the world's most powerful supercomputers.

Ljiljana Markovic of the University of Belgrade, Serbia, stressed the role of lifelong education in building up a resilient society. She also laid special emphasis on invaluable support the people of Serbia have been receiving from Japan in terms of rescue assistance, healthcare development and educational exchange, underlining the importance of international cooperation. As a way of recognising this aid, when Japan was struck by the March 11, 2011 earthquake, the Serbian people responded quickly and generously and were among the largest European donors of aid to Japan.

Haruko Satoh of Osaka University, Japan, summarised the panel by underlying the importance and timeliness of the Forum which has been able to showcase how Japan approaches disaster risk management, how it bounces back, what experience it has and most importantly how this is shared with the rest of the world.

Panel II: Resilience & Society

Panel Session II had Resilience and Society as its theme and was chaired by **Richard Lloyd Parry**, the Asia Editor of The Times, who has covered tsunamis and nuclear disasters in Japan, among other topics. He looked at the role of resilience in society, both positive and negative, in response to emotionally difficult situations.

Tomohide Atsumi, a professor of psychology at the Faculty of Human Sciences of Osaka University, Japan, addressed the issue of volunteerism and human support in dealing with the aftermath of natural disasters. He gave an example of the Pay-It-Forward Network, when the survivors of a previous disaster help those of the current one. He spoke of how this volunteerism organically occurred in Kobe in 1995, and of how this has become more formalised in the present day.

(Continued on the following page.)

Hidenobu Sumioka of Hiroshi Ishiguro Laboratory, Japan, spoke about the help of robots in increasing resilience in society, showcasing the effectiveness of robots through interpersonal touch in interaction with elderly people, children and those who need stress relief. An interesting finding of the Laboratory is that their Telenoids, robots with a minimal human design, can be successfully used across cultures, which was proven in an experiment at a caretaking facility in Denmark. Japan is a world-leader in robotics and AI, and in an aging society, such technologies can help augment the human experience.

Hiroshi Okumura of Kobe University, Japan, stressed the significance of "memory preservation in a stricken area for the formation of a strong community against a disaster" as historical records are pivotal for accumulating and sharing experience. This is especially important in areas ravaged by both human and man-made disasters and has implications and lessons far beyond Japan.

Monty P. Satiadarma of Tarumanagara University, Indonesia, looked at the concept of resilience from a psychological angle, explaining how natural disasters affect people's mental and emotional state and giving practical advice on how to deal with survivors. Dr Satiadarma is a leading clinical psychologist who treated children suffering PTSD following the 2004 Aceh earthquake and tsunami.

Lowell Sheppard, Asia Pacific Director of the HOPE International Development Agency, Japan, used the example of tsunami stones, benchmarks that reminded people of the traditional lines below which it is unsafe to build, to examine the role and importance of oral history and education in passing on ancient experiences.

A lively discussion followed the panel addressing the questions of the importance of leadership in resilience, how disasters can change societies, what changes are necessary for Japanese society and how modern technology and robots could be implemented in disaster management in more efficient ways.

Panel III: Resilience & the Globalising Economy

The third panel was dedicated to the correlation and interplay between resilience and the globalising economy. The panel was chaired by **Brad Glosserman** of Tama University, Japan, who raised the issue of globalisation changing the ways societies are organised. He stressed that facing various problems that modernisation brings, combined with exposure to natural disasters, Japan might well see resilience and promotion of resilience as its national purpose in a postindustrial and postmodern world.

Atsushi Iizuka of Kobe University / RIKEN, Japan, talked about the partial application of big data and super computers in enhancing the resilience of cities and emphasized the importance of private/public partnerships that allow investment in big urban projects to make cities safer, better and smarter.

Ray Klein of Tekinvest KK, Japan, looked at various perceptions of resilience and its representation in the Japanese society. He outlined that resilience can be traced in how Japan manages its growth and aging of its population, in revitalisation and modernisation of older areas, and in how newer generations approach traditions.

Thomas Mayrhofer of the Intercontinental Hotels Group, Japan, spoke on how the hospitality industry can help by becoming an active actor in the community in times of crisis, opening its doors to survivors and providing supplies and shelter to them. He also stressed the major role of communication between national and regional services and international tourists, and explained despite difficulties. Japan was able to quickly recover its key transportation and economic infrastructure from the heavy rain and typhoon last year.

Takenosuke Yasufuku of Kobe Shushinkan Breweries, Japan, situated in the largest sake production region in Japan, talked about how damage caused to his brewery was devastated by the earthquake of 1995, and reopened in 1997 after strenuous effort. He underlined the role of business in coping with the aftermath of natural disasters showcasing how the brewery supplied local communities with basic necessities such as water from their processing facility.

Tasuku Kuwabara of McKinsey & Company, Japan, spoke about how resilience matters for Japan's development, and its potential in further growth and innovation. He stressed that Japan not only recovers from natural disasters, but also moves further in its development using distinctive technologies that should be shared both inside and outside the country.

The panel was followed by an in depth discussion on the perception of resilience as a concept in and outside Japan and what is unique to Japan and could be exported to the outside world; whether there is a platform for Japanese communities, businesses and individuals to share the experience gained in natural disasters; whether Japanese resilience is effective for international guests, workers and students inside the country, who should be the agent to enhance resilience and decide how it should be communicated to the local and international community.

Special Keynote Presentation: Tadao Ando

The Forum closed with a Special Keynote Presentation by world-famous architect **Tadao Ando**, who emphasised the link between art, architecture and resilience and its impact on communities, and the role each member of a community can play in increasing social resilience, stressing the importance of education. The Hyogo Prefectural Museum of Art was designed by Tadao Ando after the Great Hanshin Earthquake of 1995 as a symbol of memorial and overcoming tragedy, as well as one of beauty, looking to the future. The Director of the Hyogo Prefectural Museum of Art, **Yutaka Mino**, a renowned museum director and curator, moderated the session.

The Kansai Resilience Forum provided a platform for re-examining resilience from interdisciplinary perspectives and paradigms, from the abstract concept to the concrete, with contributions from thought leaders in business, academia and government. The discussions were wide-ranging, in-depth and thought-provoking. Participants echoed the views from different perspectives that Japan is always working to improve, leads the world in disaster risk management and response. They also pointed out that Japan can share its experiences and expertise with the world, through its continued engagement in business and development, and in such forums as these.

We thank all of those who took part in the Kansai Resilience Forum 2019, and would like to express our gratitude to Osaka University, Kobe University, and the Hyogo Prefectural Museum of Art.

For more information please visit: kansai-resilience-forum.jp

Photography by Thaddeus Pope, IAFOR.

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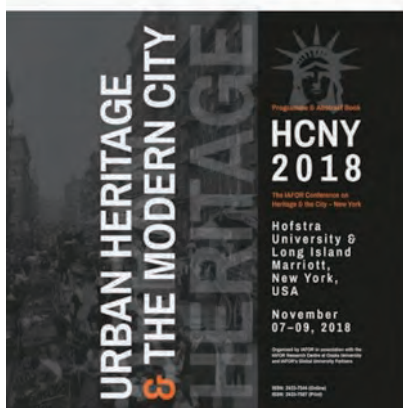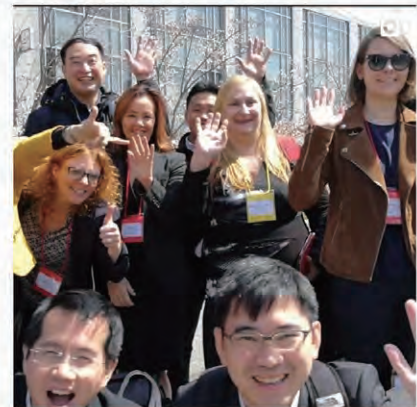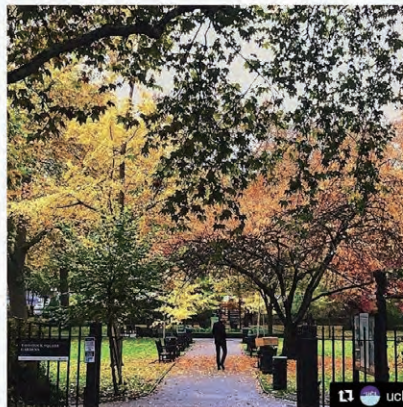
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Innovation and Value Initiative

www.iafor.org/innovation-and-value-initiative/

Innovation and Value Initiative

More than ever, solutions to the transnational challenges, from climate change, sustainability to refugee crises, are in need of radically new approaches that depart from the present institutional limitations of global governance. Interdisciplinary and cross-sector collaboration, between science/technology and the humanities or public and private sectors, in search of new values and models of how we conduct businesses, produce food or even live, are recognised widely as the way forward, as has been demonstrated in the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) that usefully combines the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals (public) and Global Compact (private sector).

Moreover, as the world confronts the limits of Western concepts of innovation and the value that these bring, other unique, sustainable and inclusive models of innovation may have important and globally applicable lessons that could guide the future of innovation and value creation initiatives around the world. Even though global connectivity has been greatly enhanced, there are local or regional pockets of ecosystems with demonstrated capacities to survive over centuries, and yet these are hardly recognised or properly integrated into the theoretical underpinnings that inform international practices and policies.

As a way to take part in this global endeavour to renovate the current international system and create new values, the IAFOR Research Centre is proud to announce the Innovation and Value Initiative that will start as a three nodes project in the following areas: Value and International Economy, Value and International Politics and Value and Social Innovation.

Lead Researchers

- Haruko Satoh – Professor, OSIPP, Osaka University, Japan
- Philip Sugai – Professor, Doshisha University, Graduate School of Business, Japan
- Toshiya Hoshino – Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations

About the Initiative

The purpose of the Innovation and Value Initiative is to explore the drivers, processes and outcomes of innovation and value creation across countries, markets, industries and sectors and identify the drivers that foster the most healthy innovation and value-creating ecosystems across (1) heritage businesses, (2) multinational companies, (3) entrepreneurial startups, (4) educational institutions, (5) governments, (6) NGOs and NPOs. This initiative will also foster mature conversation between leaders across these fields and industries, and will address the questions of "what is innovation?", "what is value?" "what are innovation ecosystems?" and what we mean by these terms in context.

The initiative will be comprised of the following elements: research, education, dissemination (working papers, workshops and conferences), and initiate collaborative implementation projects with businesses, local, regional or international NPOs and/or international organisations (for example, the humanitarian use of blockchain technology). The three nodes, "Value and International Economy", "Value and International Politics", and "Value and Social Innovation" will have each have its independent research component, but the researchers will also work closely to share findings, team teach for classes at OSIPP, integrate their works at implementation level or producing policy recommendations where possible and practicable, and plan new collaborative projects.

Project Nodes and Teams

Value and International Economy

Lead Researcher

• Philip Sugai – Professor, Doshisha University, Graduate School of Business, Japan

Associated Researcher(s)

• John Beck – President, North Star Leadership Group

Value and International Politics

Lead Researcher

• Haruko Satoh – Professor, OSIPP, Osaka University, Japan

Associated Researchers

• Toshiya Hoshino – Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations
• Peng-Er Lam – Senior Research Fellow, East Asian Institute, National University of Singapore, Singapore

Value and Social Innovation

Lead Researcher

• Toshiya Hoshino – Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations

Innovation and Value Initiative
United Nations STI Forum 2018 Report

IAFOR collaborated with the United Nations in the hosting of a special session at the Third Annual Multi-stakeholder Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals (STI Forum 2018) at the United Nations Headquarters in New York on June 6, 2018.

Dr Joseph Haldane, Chairman and CEO of IAFOR, co-moderated the Official Meeting, a roundtable session on Innovators and Investors, and focussed on questions at the intersection of innovation and value, including "Impact investing"; investments made into companies, organisations, and funds with the intention to generate social and environmental impact alongside a financial return. The chair of the meeting was Japanese Ambassador to the United Nations, His Excellency Dr Toshiya Hoshino.

Dr Haldane said: "For IAFOR, impact investing is a particular area of interest in regards to the funding of research in higher education, and dovetails with the work we will be doing within the IAFOR Research Centre at the Osaka School of International Public Policy (OSIPP) at Osaka University, as part of our new Innovation and Value Initiative, and also with The IAFOR Global Innovation & Value Summit 2018 (GIVS2018) to be held in Tokyo later this year." He added that "it is a great recognition of IAFOR to have been invited to collaborate, and we are honoured to have been asked to work with the United Nations at this important event, and look forward to working with the UN and other stakeholders in the support of Science, Technology and Innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals (STI-SDG)."

Dr Haldane, who teaches on the postgraduate Global Governance course at OSIPP, and is an Expert Member of the World Economic Forum in this area, was also keen to raise the issue of governance and policy implications of the uses of blockchain technology. In his introduction to the panel, he suggested that the use of blockchain, given its verifiability and the transparency of transactions might have a positive effect on systems of governance. This might be especially important at a time when the rules-based international system, exemplified by institutions such as the United Nations, are being challenged.

Image | Dr Joseph Haldane, Chairman and CEO of IAFOR, co-moderates a roundtable session on Innovators and Investors at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

Reviewers

IAFOR depends on the assistance of a large number of international academics and practitioners who contribute in a variety of ways to our shared mission of promoting international exchange, facilitating intercultural awareness, encouraging interdisciplinary discussion and generating and sharing new knowledge. Our academic events would not be what they are without a commitment to ensuring that international norms of peer review are observed for our presentation abstracts. With thousands of abstracts submitted each year for presentation at our conferences, IAFOR relies on academics around the world to ensure a fair and timely peer review process in keeping with established international norms of double-blind peer review.

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

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Notes

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Tokyo, Japan

March 25–27, 2019

The Asian Conference on
Education & International Development
(aceid.iafor.org)

March 29–31, 2019

The Asian Conference on Arts & Humanities
(acah.iafor.org)

May 16–18, 2019

The Asian Conference on Language Learning
(acll.iafor.org)

May 20–22, 2019

The Asian Conference on the Social Sciences
(acss.iafor.org)

The Asian Conference on
Sustainability, Energy & the Environment
(acsee.iafor.org)

The Asian Conference on Aging & Gerontology
(agen.iafor.org)

May 24–26, 2019

The Asian Conference on Cultural Studies
(accs.iafor.org)

The Asian Conference on Asian Studies
(acas.iafor.org)

October 25–27, 2019

The Asian Conference on Media,
Communication & Film
(mediasia.iafor.org)

October 31 – November 03, 2019

The Asian Conference on Education
(ace.iafor.org)

November 03, 2019

The Asian Undergraduate Research Symposium
(aurs.iafor.org)

Virginia, USA

May 06–08, 2019

The IAFOR Conference on
Educational Research & Innovation
(eri.iafor.org)

Brighton, UK

July 05–06, 2019

The European Conference on
Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences
(ecp.iafor.org)

The European Conference on
Ethics, Religion & Philosophy
(ecerp.iafor.org)

July 09–10, 2019

The European Conference on the Social
Sciences
(ecss.iafor.org)

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

July 12–13, 2019

The European Conference on Arts & Humanities
(ecah.iafor.org)

The European Conference on
Media, Communication & Film
(euromedia.iafor.org)

London, UK

July 19–20, 2019

The European Conference on Education
(ece.iafor.org)

The European Conference on Language
Learning
(ecll.iafor.org)

Hong Kong, HKSAR

November 08–10, 2019

The IAFOR Conference for Higher Education
Research – Hong Kong
(cher-hongkong.iafor.org)

The Asian Conference on the Liberal Arts
(acla.iafor.org)

Hawaii, USA

January 04–06, 2020

The IAFOR International Conference on
Education – Hawaii
(iicehawaii.iafor.org)

The IAFOR International Conference on
Sustainability, Energy & the Environment – Hawaii
(iicseehawaii.iafor.org)

Introducing the IAFOR Research Centre at Osaka University, Japan

The IAFOR Research Centre (IRC) is a politically independent, international and interdisciplinary think tank based at the Osaka School of International Public Policy (OSIPP), at Japan's Osaka University, that conducts and facilitates international and interdisciplinary research projects. The main focus is to encourage mutual international and intercultural understanding and cooperation in line with IAFOR's mission of encouraging interdisciplinary discussion, facilitating heightened intercultural awareness, promoting international exchange, and generating and sharing new knowledge.

The IRC helps to nurture and capacity build by encouraging students to take part in international conferences and research projects, in line with the Osaka University's Global 30 commitments from Japan's Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT).

For more information about the IAFOR Research Centre visit:
www.osipp.osaka-u.ac.jp/iaforresearchcentre/

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