Table of Contents

Part I　Conference Schedule

Time: June 1 to 3, 2018
Location: Chengdu Xinliang Hotel（成都新良大酒店）

Date	Time	Location	
June 1	**14:00-17:00**	**Registration (Lobby)**	
		TBD	**TBD**
June 2	**08:30-12:00**	**Psychology: Invited Session I** Prof. Yang Lee, Dr. Paul Granello, Dr. Darcy Haag Granello, Dr. Faina Ingel, Dr. Fawen Zhang, Prof. Zhen Yuan **Chair:** TBD **Coffee Break: 10:30-10:40**	**Earth & Geology: Invited Session I** Dr. Dmitry M. Sonechkin, Dr. Jerzy Nitychoruk, Dr. Pinnaduwa Kulatilake, Dr. MANOJ KHANDELWAL, Prof. Lee D. Wilson, Prof. Ruo-shan Tseng **Chair:** TBD **Coffee Break: 10:30-10:40**
	12:00-13:30	**Lunch** TBD	
	14:00-18:00	**Psychology: Invited Session II** Prof. Haiyun Xu, Dr. Silvia Chavez-Baray, Prof. Qi Wang, Dr Vidya Sagar Athota, Prof. Mark E. Williams, Prof. Ian Macreadie **Chair:** TBD **Coffee Break: 16:00-16:10**	**Earth & Geology: Invited Session II & Technical Session** Prof. Bang-Fuh Chen, Dr. David Guangyi Wang, Prof. B. P. Mishra, Dr. Varenyam Achal **Chair:** TBD **Coffee Break: 10:30-10:40**
	18:00-19:30	**Dinner**	
		TBD	
June 3	**08:30-12:00**	**Psychology: Invited Session III & Technical Session** Prof. Ik Ki Kim, Prof. Joan Jeffri, Dr. Dan Field **Chair:** TBD **Coffee Break: 10:30-10:40**	
	12:00-13:30	**Lunch**	

Part II　Invited Speeches

Psychology: Invited Sessions

Invited Speech 1: Gih Paradigm for Living

Speaker: Prof. Yang Lee, Yale University, USA
Time: 08:30-09:10, Saturday Morning, June 2, 2018
Location: TBD, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel（成都新良大酒店）

Abstract
The concept, 'Gih(Qi)' is popular in Asian culture and is regarded to influence both to mind and body. Gih in Asian philosophy corresponds to 'Living force' proposed by Western philosophy, This study attempted to refine Gih as a 3rd entity for what deals the problems of mind and body, and to attest the psychosomatic variable for what construes scientific. This study envisions that the psychosomatic processes of Gih contributes to explain and resolve the problems of everyday living, which is evoked up between mind and body, subject and object, and self and others. This study extends in discussion for integration of Eastern and Western worlds.

Key Word: Gih(Qi), Living Force, 3rd Entity, Problems of mind and body, Psychosomatic variable, Problems of everyday living, Integration of Eastern and Western.

References
Brandhorst, K. (2010). Descartes' Meditations on First Philosophy: An Edinburgh Philosophical Guide. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
Choi, H. (1995). Gihology (氣學). (B. Son, Trans.) Seoul: Yeogang Publisher. (Original work published 1857).
Garber, D. (2009). Leibnitz: Body, Substance, Monad. Oxford: Oxford University Press
Ivanhoe, P. J. (2002). The Daodejing of Laozi (老子道德經). Indianapolis, IN: Hackett Publishing Inc..
Lee, D. R. (2010). Confucius and Confucianism. West Sussex: Wiley-Blackwell.
Lee, Y., Lee, S., Carello, C., & Turvey, M. T. (2012). An Archer's Perceived Form Scales the Hitableness of Archery Targets. Journal of Experimental Psychology; Human Perception and Performance, 38, 1125-1131
Lee, Y., Shaw, R. E., & Jin Zheng (2017). Gih(Qi): Beyond affordance. Frontiers in Psychology:Perspective, doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2017.00556.
Papanicolaou, A. C., & Gunter, P. A. Y. (1987). Bergson and Modern Thought. Switzerland: Harwood Academic Publishers.
Ryle, G. (2009). The Concept of Mind, New York, NY: Routledge.
Schelling, F. W. J. (1978). Frederick Wilhelm Schelling: System of Transcendental Idealism. (P. Heath, Trans.) Virginia, VI: University Press of Virginia. (Original work published 1800

Schopenhauer, A. (2008). The World as Will and Representation, Volume 2. (R. E. Aquila & D. Carus, Trans.) New York, NY: Pearson & Longman. (Original work published 1859)
Spinoza, B. (2014). The Ethics: Ethica Ordine Geometrico Demonstrata. (R. H. M. Elwes, Trans.) South Australia: University of Adelaide. (Original work published 1677)

Invited Speech 2: Clinical Techniques for Working with Suicidal Clients

Speaker: Prof. Darcy Haag Granello, The Ohio State University, USA
Time: 09:10-09:50, Saturday Morning, June 2, 2018
Location: TBD, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel（成都新良大酒店）

Abstract
Understanding how to intervene with suicidal individuals is complex and requires knowledge, training, and experience. Using a crisis response model that is enhanced specifically for interventions with suicidal clients can help guide the process of suicide intervention. This 7 step model for working with suicidal clients that has been developed and published by the presenter provides specific, practical, and concrete skills and strategies to employ when working with suicidal clients. At each step of the model, specific strategies guide practitioners through actions to take that have the potential to save the lives of their clients. These strategies are based in the research, as well as in the comprehensive review of the existing literature and the presenter's own clinical experience. This model, when used with practitioner's existing clinical skills, can enhance the process of working with suicidal clients.

Invited Speech 3: Suicide Risk Assessment: Clinical Aphorisms

Speaker: Prof. Paul F. Granello, The Ohio State University, USA
Time: 09:50-10:30, Saturday Morning, June 2, 2018
Location: TBD, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel（成都新良大酒店）

Abstract
Suicide risk assessment involves a complex set of skills that requires knowledge, training, and experience. Mental health professionals who conduct such assessments need concrete, practical information on suicide assessment in order to conduct culturally and developmentally appropriate suicide risk assessments. In general, the determination of suicide risk is based on a comprehensive assessment of individual risk factors and warning signs as well as a careful appraisal of protective factors that can work to mitigate the risk. Much of the research emphasizes the content of suicide risk assessment and instead of the principles that guide the process of assessment. The presenter's own research, clinical experience,

and comprehensive reviews of the literature reveal a dozen overarching principles that guide the implementation of suicide assessment, regardless of setting, population, or specific type or method of assessment used. These clinical aphorisms guide the work of individuals who engage in suicide assessment, becoming a part of the expert thinking that directs the process. Taken together, they can form a foundation for the process of suicide risk assessment. Ultimately, a comprehensive and thorough suicide risk assessment is the cornerstone of appropriate and effective interventions with suicidal individuals.

Invited Speech 4: Children's, adult's and family's emotional stress in context of genomic instability

Speaker: Prof. Faina Ingel, the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, Russia
Time: 10:40-11:20, Saturday Morning, June 2, 2018
Location: TBD, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel（成都新良大酒店）

Abstract
Scientific data concerning the impact of emotional stress to human genomic instability very seldom describe in literature. For many scientists this connection is not suppose to be obvious, although oncologists and psychologists know that a prolonged state of heightened emotional tension is fraught with serious problems for the neuro-immuno-endocrine system of the organism. Moreover, oncologists know that cancer is often the result of resentment and loneliness. At the same time, the role of genome instability in processes of tumor induction and progression is proved very correctly .
In the report will be paying attention to 3 aspects of human life in context of emotional stress expression and its connection with genomic instability: environmental pollution, genomic predispose, ethic and social-economic problems.
The report will contain data from literature and results of own research directed to the analyzing the impact of the degree of emotional stress expression on the children's and adults' genomic instability. Special attention will be paid to the investigation how emotional state of parents and teachers impact on young children's genomic instability.
Methods. For evaluation of stress expression levels we used the complex of standard psychological tests: questionnairws - for adults and 8-coloured M.Luscher test - for children. Estimation of genomic instability was carried out in blood cultures by test on chromosome aberration and micronuclei test with Cytochalasin B. Alteration of biochemical indices were detected by standard methods.

Invited Speech 5: Brain activities elicited by frequency changes can be improvedby music training in cochlear implant users

Speaker: Prof. Fawen Zhang, University of Cincinnati, USA
Time: 11:20-12:00, Saturday Morning, June 2, 2018
Location: TBD, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel（成都新良大酒店）

Abstract
Authors:Fawen Zhang, Chun Liang, Lisa Houston, and Ravi Samy

Backgrounds
For cochlear implant (CI) users, speech and music tasks that heavily relying on detection of pitch change information (e.g., speech perception in noise, talker gender identification, music melody perception, etc.) are extremely challenging (Kenway et al., 2015). However, little is known about how the auditory brainprocessesfrequency change information in CI users. Acoustic change complex (ACC) is a type of cortical auditory evoked potentialelicited by changes of acoustic features (e.g., frequency, duration, intensity etc.) embedded in an ongoing stimulus. Data in non-CI users have shown that the ACC threshold (the minimum magnitude of acoustic changes required to evoke the ACC) is in agreement with behavioral auditory discrimination threshold and the ACC amplitude is related to the salience of the perceived acoustic change (He et al., 2012; Liang et al., 2016). Examining how the brain processes frequency changes in CI users and whether such brain activities can be improved by auditory training has important impact on the assessment and intervention in CI users. The primary purposes of this study are: 1) to examine the neural substrates of frequency change detection using the ACC; and 2) to examine whether a short-term music training program can improve brain activities elicited byfrequency changes.

Methods
Experiment 1: Twelve post-lingually deafened adult CI users and 12 normal hearing (NH) listeners participated in this study.All participants underwent a psychoacoustic test of frequency change detection and an electroencephalographic (EEG) test.Stimuli were tones (base frequency of 160Hz and 1200Hz) containing different magnitudes of upward frequency change (0%, 5%, and 50%) for each frequency. The frequency change occurred for an integer number of cycles of the base frequency and the change occurred at 0 phase (zero crossing), thus there were no audible transients when the frequency change occurred (Dimitrijevic et al., 2008). Tones were approximately 1 second in duration and presented in the sound field with an inter-stimulus-interval of 800 milliseconds. For the psychoacoustic test, an adaptive, 2-alternative forced-choice procedure was employed to measure the frequency change detection threshold (FCDT). The EEG recordings were obtained usinga 40-channel EEG system when the participants passively listened to the stimuli. Experiment 2: Post-lingually deafened adult CI users were recruited. These subjects have worn their CIs for at least 1 year and have never received any music training. A music training protocol carefully designed in our lab was used for training. The participants only trained the self-selected poorer CI ear with the device in their non-trained ear being switched off during the training. The stimuli were at the most comfortable level. The training schedule was 40 minutes/day x 5 days/week x 4-8 weeks.

They were required to log the training details each day. The pre-training and post-training tests similar to those in Experiment 1 were administered.

Results

In Experiment 1, the FCDT was 3.79% in the CI group, significantly poorer than that in the NH group (0.71%, $p<0.05$). ACC waveform measures were in agreement with the FCDT evidenced by: 1) the subgroup of CI users whose ACCs were present for the 5% change had an averaged FCDT lower than 5%, while the subgroup of CI users whose ACCs were missing for the 5% change had an averaged FCDT greater than 5%; and 2) the N1' latency evoked by 50% frequency change was significantly correlated with the FCDT ($p<0.05$). The ACC N1' peak latency was found to be significantly correlated to the speech perception score assessed with CNC test ($p<0.05$). The EEG source localization showed that CI users had different brain activation patterns for the ACC N1' peak compared to NH listeners. Specifically, NH listeners showed activation in the right temporal lobe; CI users show activation mainly in the contralateral frontal lobe, with the contralateral temporal lobe also being activated for right CI ears. Contralateral dominance was prominent for right CI ears, but not for left CI ears. The brain activity at the ACC N1' peak was related to the FCDT for the right CI ears: right CI ears with better performance (lower FCDT) have a stronger activation in the left temporal lobe and smaller activation in the left frontal lobe. This trend was not found in left CI ears. In Experiment 2, there was an improvement in the FCDT and the ACC after the music-training program. A variation was observed on the training duration required for visible ACC improvement: 1 month of training was enough in some participants, whereas 2 months of training was needed in other participants.

Conclusion

The results suggested that the ACC evoked by frequency changes can serve as a useful objective tool in assessing frequency change detection capability and predicting speech perception performance in CI users. CI ears exhibited a different brain activation pattern responding to frequency changes compared to the NH listeners. The interaction between the temporal and frontal lobes was related to the capability of frequency discrimination in right CI ears. The short-term music training program had positive effects on cortical processing of frequency changes and frequency change detection capability. Future studies will determine if the music training program can further improve the performance of pitch-based speech and music tasks that are challenging in CI users; future studies will also determine if the music training program improves frequency change detection by primarily modifying the bottom-up sensory encoding or top-down components of hearing,including working memory and attention.

Invited Speech 6: Optical Mapping of brain activation during Chinese/English Translation

Speaker: Prof. Zhen Yuan, University of Macau, China
Time: 12:00-12:40, Saturday Morning, June 2, 2018
Location: TBD, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel（成都新良大酒店）

Abstract
Translating from Chinese into another language or vice versa, is becoming a widespread phenomenon, however, the present brain mapping techniques are insufficient to reveal the neural mechanism underlying translation asymmetry during Chinese/English sight translation. In this study, the optical neuroimaging technique (fNIRS) was used to extract the brain activation patterns associated with Chinese/English sight translation. Thirteen unbalanced Chinese (L1)/English (L2) bilinguals participated in this study based on an intra-group experiment design, in which two translation and two reading aloud tasks , namely the forward translation (from L1 to L2), backward translation (from L2 to L1), L1 reading, and L2 reading, were performed and administered randomly.As predicted, our findings revealed that the forward translation elicited more pronounced brain activity in the Broca's area, suggesting that neural correlates of translation varies according to the direction. Meanwhile, the significant brain activity in the left PFC was involved the backward translation, indicating the importance functions of this brain region during the translation process.

Invited Speech 7: Evaluation of neuron-glia integrity by in vivo proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy: Implications for psychiatric disorders

Speaker: Prof. Haiyun Xu, Shantou University Medical College, China
Time: 14:00-14:40, Saturday Afternoon, June 2, 2018
Location: TBD, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel（成都新良大酒店）

Abstract
Proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy (1H-MRS) has been widely applied in human studies. There is now a large literature describing findings of brain MRS studies with mental disorder patients including schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, major depressive disorder, and anxiety disorders. However, the findings are mixed and cannot be reconciled by any of the existing interpretations. Here we proposed the new theory of neuron-glia integrity to explain the findings of brain 1H-MRS studies. It proposed the neurochemical correlates of neuron-astrocyte integrity and axon-myelin integrity on the basis of update of neurobiological knowledge about neuron-glia communication and of experimental MRS evidence for impairments in neuron-glia integrity from the authors and the other investigators.

Following the neuron-glia integrity theories, this review collected evidence showing that glutamate/glutamine change is a good marker for impaired neuron-astrocyte integrity and that changes in N-acetyl-aspartate and lipid precursors reflect impaired myelination. Moreover, this new theory enables us to explain the differences between MRS findings in neuropsychiatric and neurodegenerative disorders.

Invited Speech 8: Physical, Mental Health and Well-Being of Latina Migrants in the U.S.-Mexico Border

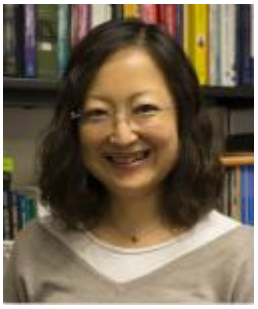
Speakers: Dr. Silvia M. Chávez-Baray & Dr. Eva M. Moya, The University of Texas at El Paso, USA
Time: 14:40-15:20, Saturday Afternoon, June 2, 2018
Location: TBD, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel（成都新良大酒店）


Abstract

Authors:
Silvia M. Chávez-Baray, PhD, Post Doc, Department of Social Work College of Health Science, The University of Texas at El Paso
Eva M. Moya, PhD, LMSW, Interim Chair, Department of Social Work College of Health Science, The University of Texas at El Paso

The U.S.-Mexico Border is complex region characterized by dynamic cultures, languages and limited access to health and human services. Migrant women in the border face multiple issues which make them vulnerable to violence and homelessness due to poverty, uncompensated employment and unrecognized education credentials, isolation, stigma, and discriminatory practices. The authors present quantitative and qualitative data from five research projects with migrant women that experienced gender and structural violence to illustrate the intersectionality between health, violence, and well-being. This presentation includes the findings of: Sexual and Reproductive Health Needs in Migrant Women; Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health Services in El Paso, Texas; The Voices and Images of Migrant Women, Domestic Violence, Sexual and Reproductive Health; and Stories of Homeless Women. Women's responses to abusive home environments, interactions with services and providers, perspectives on their situation in the U.S.-Mexico border region, resiliency and empowerment responses to ensure wellbeing are highlighted. Implications for research, policy, and services, particularly those with responsibility for meeting the needs of migrant women are discussed.

Invited Speech 9: Culturally Motivated Remembering: The Moderating Roleof Culture for the Relation ofEpisodic Memory to Well-being



Speaker: Prof. Qi Wang, Cornell University, USA
Time: 15:20-16:00, Saturday Afternoon, June 2, 2018
Location: TBD, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel（成都新良大酒店）

Abstract
Remembering specific events from a particular time and place, namely, episodic mem ory, enables us to mentally travel back in time to re-experience our past and is regarded as a true marvel of nature. Yet this fundamental human cognitive faculty is variably valuedacross cultures (Wang, 2013) and may thus have different implications for psychological well-being. I present a series of studies in which we investigated the consequences of cultural fit in detailed episodic recall for psychological well-being among healthy adults and children from European American and East Asian cultural backgrounds. The findings showed that culture moderated the relation of episodic memory to various aspects of mental health and well-being,including coping, depressive symptoms, adaptive skills, and affect. Thus the functional significance of episodic memory depends on cultural contexts.

Invited Speech 10: Business Psychology and Innovation

Speaker: Prof. Vidya Sagar Athota, The University of Notre Dame Australia, Australia
Time: 16:10-16:50, Saturday Afternoon, June 2, 2018
Location: TBD, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel（成都新良大酒店）

Abstract
TBD

Invited Speech 11: USING MICROELECTRIC SENSORS FOR THE CLINICAL ANALYSIS OF HUMAN MOVEMENT

Speaker: Prof. Mark E. Williams, University of North Carolina, USA
Time: 16:50-17:30, Saturday Afternoon, June 2, 2018
Location: TBD, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel（成都新良大酒店）

Abstract
Small wearable microelectronic sensors (accelerometers) that detect motion, gravitational acceleration, and velocity with six degrees of freedom (forward-backward, up-down, and side-to-side plus rotational vectors) are readily available for a variety of applications. We have used these motion sensors to create new analytical tools from biokinetographs (BKGs). BKG analysis allowsfor precise screening, diagnosing, monitoring, assessment and predicting of function of elderly people using sophisticated analysisof the unique electronic motion signature of each person. Remarkable visual differences in "functional walking signatures" are evident on the BKGs of subgroups of elderly people. This presentation will summarize our current efforts to translate this new technology into novel clinical and research tools for improving function, reducing injurious falls, and diagnosing orthopedic and neurological conditions for elderly people.

Invited Speech 12: How yeast can inform us about healthy aging

Speaker: Prof. Ian Macreadie, RMIT University, Australia
Time: 17:30-18:10, Saturday Afternoon, June 2, 2018
Location: TBD, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel（成都新良大酒店）

Abstract
Yeast are eukaryotes like us, and they have informed us about our cellu-lar and molecular biology for many decades. They are unicellular and live with 6000 genes, carrying out many of the same processes that we do. Like us, yeast exhibit the same processes of aging, with telomere shortening, loss of mitochondrial function, reduced proteostasis, reduced robustness and stress. Some of these attributes are associated with aging and may not be the cause of aging. Therefore, it is important to consider attributes that clearly affect the fitness of cells. We have constructed a yeast with a reporter of deleterious protein turnover. It involves the Alz-heimer's amyloid beta peptide fused to a green fluorescent protein to aid its visualization in living cells. The use of this reporter enables high throughput assays to find compounds that can improve proteostasis in older cells. Compounds, like simvastatin, improve proteostasis and im-prove healthoutcomes inageing. Stress and biochemicals may decrease health and lifespan. Yeast can be used to study aging, drugs and stress, and to search for compounds that

improve robustness in cells affected by drugs or stress.

Invited Speech 13: Comparison of participatory activities of the urban elderly in Gyunggi Province (Korea) and Shandong Province (China)

Speaker: Prof. Ik Ki Kim, Renmin University of China, China
Time: 08:30-09:10, Sunday Morning, June 3, 2018
Location: TBD, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel（成都新良大酒店）

Abstract
Activity theory assumes a positive relationship between activity and life satisfaction of the elderly, and proposes that the successful aging occurs when the elderly stay alive and maintain social interactions. The elderly as getting older show lower rate of participation in various social activities. Participatory activities of the elderly may be a good indicator of the productive and active aging of the elderly.

Korea and China in the East Asia are geographically very closely related. In addition to the geographical proximity, these two countries have shared many socio-cultural similarities in spite of some differences. The strong family planning programs under the strong government leadership in both Korea and China have accelerated the rapid processes of the demographic transition, especially in the process of the fertility transition.

The rapid process of the fertility transition has influenced the drastic changes of the population aging in both Korea and China, which turns out to be the fastest in the world. This paper shows the trends of the rapid processes of the population aging in both Korea and China, then compares the participatory activities of the elderly. This paper will compare the different patterns of the participatory activities of the Korean and Chinese elderly focusing on the similar but different cultural background. Finally, this paper possibly analyzes the determinants of the satisfaction of the participatory activities of the elderly in both countries. Regression analysis will be employed for checking the determinants.

The data for this paper were collected in Incheon-Gyeonggi Province in Korea and Shandong Province in China. Incheon-Gyeonggi Province and Shandong Province are the most closely located between Korea and China. The data are based on the same questionnaire at almost the same time, Chinese data in 2009 and Korean data in 2010. The number of the Korean data for the analysis is 1014, that for the Chinese data is 890.

Invited Speech 14: OLDER PROFESSIONAL ARTISTS: SAVING THEIR LEGACIES

Speaker: Prof. Joan Jeffri, Research Center for Arts and Culture, The Actors Fund, USA
Time: 09:10-09:50, Sunday Morning, June 3, 2018
Location: TBD, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel（成都新良大酒店）

Abstract
Older Professional Artists: Saving Their Legacies shares the results of the two original research studies on older visual and older performing artists in the United States: ABOVE GROUND (2007) and STILL KICKING (2011), by the Research Center for Arts and Culture, and the practical programs that resulted from this research. ART CART: SAVING THE LEGACY was created in 2010 at Columbia University. It matched older professional visual artists with interdisciplinary teams of graduate students in the arts, health and aging to help them document their work and save our national legacy. It was conducted in New York City in 2010-11, and in NYC and Washington DC in 2012-13 and 2015-16. The PERFORMING ARTS LEGACY PROJECT repeated the inter-generational model and is now creating a legacy documentation process for older performers at The Actors Fund in New York City.

Invited Speech 15: Gambling Disorder in Older Adults: A Qualitative Study

Speaker: Prof. Dan Field, University of Southern California School of Social Work, USA
Time: 09:50-10:30, Sunday Morning, June 3, 2018
Location: TBD, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel（成都新良大酒店）

Abstract
For this study, I have combined comprehensive interviews with five older adult problem gamblers regarding their thoughts regarding the intervention that they received and the psychological factors that contributed to their severe addiction. The goal of the current study is to better understand the process of outpatient and residential treatment from the perspective both of those receiving services and providers and which approaches are most effective to assist older clients stop problem gambling behaviors. This information adds to the sparse literature on the factors that contribute to the development of gambling disorder in older adults and the key approaches to healthy aging to help combat the addiction.

Earth & Geology: Invited Sessions

Invited Speech 1: Chinese and North-American long-lived conifers reveal millennial variations and several explosive growth events perhaps associated with worldwide environmental catastrophes

Speaker: Dr. Jingjing Liu, Northwest Research Institute of Eco-Environment and Resources, Chinese Academy of Sciences
Time: 08:30-09:10, Saturday Morning, June 2, 2018
Location: TBD, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel（成都新良大酒店）

Abstract
Co-Authors:
Nina M. Datsenko (Hydrometeorological Research Centre of Russia),
Bao Yang, Jingjing Liu and Chun Qin (all from Cold and Arid region environmental study and engineering Institute CAS, Lanzhou, China).

Based on two, Two ~4600 year long dendrochronologies are created based on sets of records of very long-lived (>1000 years) Chinese junipers and American pines. Both dendrochronologies reveal a similar alternation of the increased, decreased, and increased again tree growths during the last millennium. These alternations are fingerprints of the well-known climatic epochs of the Modern Climate Warming, the Little Ice Age and the Medieval Warming as well.
The main strict peculiarity of both dendrochronologies consists of the existence of two grand minima and two subsequent maxima of the tree growth. One of the maxima is localized near 2000 BD almost at the same time in both dendrochronologies. This maximum is preceded by a tree growth grand minimum near 2300 BD. There are a huge number of evidences in paleoclimatology that there were many catastrophic events in environment at the time of this minimum caused byan explosive eruption of the Hekla volcano in Iceland (Hekla4). This eruption was so powerful that its effects were essential around the world. The tree growth maxima followed after Hekla4 in both dendrochronologies perhaps represent delayed responses of Chinese and American trees to enrichment of the atmosphere by carbon dioxide and of the soil by minerals.
Time moments of the second grand maximum are essentially different in both dendrochronologies: near 900 BD in the Chinese dendrochronology; and near 1500 BD in the North American one. One may suppose that the very well-known explosive eruption of the Santorin volcano in Mediterrania (near 1100 BD) is the cause of the grand minimum that precedes the maximum of 900 BD in Chinese's dendrochronology, and the second grand maximum itself (near 1500 BD) is just a delayed tree response to this eruption caused by the same factors that were indicated above (enrichments of the atmosphere by carbon dioxide, and of the soil by minerals).
As concern the origin of the second pair of minimum/maximum in American's dendrochronology, one may suppose that an explosive volcano eruption, that took place in Havaii or Alaska, and remains to be undocumented up to now, is the cause of these.

Invited Speech 2: CLIMATIC CHANGE IN NORTHERN POLAND,

INFERRED FROM DIATOMS RECORDS OFMŁYNEK LAKE SEDIMENTS

Speaker: Prof. Jerzy Nitychoruk, Warsaw University, Poland
Time: 09:10-09:50, Saturday Morning, June 2, 2018
Location: TBD, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel（成都新良大酒店）

Abstract
A sediment core, 350 cm long recovered from Młynek Lake, northern of Poland was analyzed with respect to their content of diatoms and chrysophyte cysts. The aim was to reconstruct the environmental and climatic changes during the past 2500 years. The recognized diatom assemblages displayed marked floristic changes along the sediment core samples. The main change in diatom composition consists of a shift from an assemblage dominated by benthic Fragilariasensulato species through marked intervals to a planktonic one in distinct zones.A high proportion of benthic to plankton has been reported as indicative for cold climate and long ice cover, and a shift from benthic to planktonic diatom taxa, reflect the longest growing season and reduced ice cover on the lake during warm climate.Multivariate statistical analysis included hierarchical ascending clustering distinguished four diatom ecological groups. Each ecological group is containing dominant and distinctive diatom taxa that reflect marked environmental changes during the time of sediment deposition. The analyzed core section was divided into eleven diatom zones according to the distribution of ecological groups and the variations in abundance of dominant species supported by 14C data. The results displayed a developmental history of Młynek Lake that can be divided into six main phases of alternating warm wet and cold dry shifts. A distinct dominance of planktonic eutrophic indicators diatoms accompanying with low abundance of chrysophyte cysts indicates an increase in the lake trophicity and a general trend for increasing anthropogenic impacts.

Invited Speech 3: TBD

Speaker: Prof. PINNADUWA H.S.W. KULATILAKE, University of Arizona, USA
Time: 09:50-10:30, Saturday Morning, June 2, 2018
Location: TBD, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel（成都新良大酒店）

Abstract
TBD

Invited Speech 4: TBD

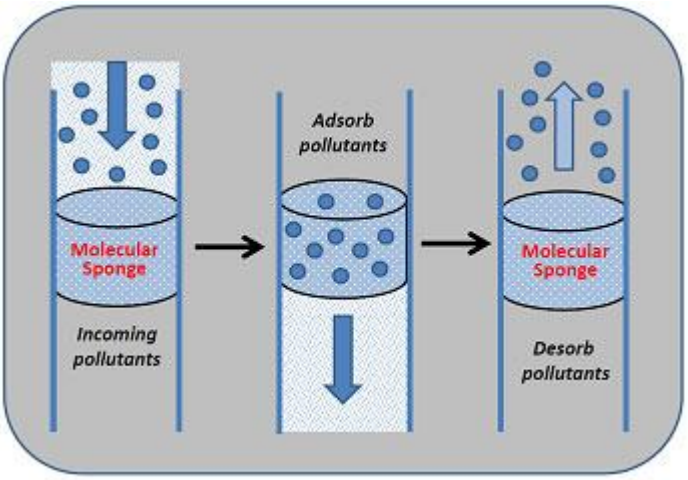
Speaker: Prof. Manoj Khandelwal, Federation University, Australia
Time: 10:40-11:20, Saturday Morning, June 2, 2018
Location: TBD, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel（成都新良大酒店）

Abstract
TBD

Invited Speech 5: TBD

Speaker: Dr. Lee D. Wilson, University of Saskatchewan, Canada
Time: 11:20-12:00, Saturday Morning, June 2, 2018
Location: TBD, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel（成都新良大酒店）

Abstract
Modified biomaterials were prepared by various facile synthetic strategies such as cross-linking and composite formation. This has led to the development of adsorbent materials with unique physicochemical properties for the controlled removal of waterborne contaminants. This presentation will focus on several case studies of modified biomaterials developed by Wilson's research group that demonstrate the unique adsorption properties at equilibrium and at dynamic conditions. Our results reveal that modified biomaterials possess high uptake and improvement in adsorption properties with responsiveness toward external conditions (temperature, pH, magnetic fields, etc.). Our studies illustrate the unique properties of modified biomaterials for advanced water treatment applications at variable scale to address chemical aspects of global water security. Several examples will show how an understanding of the functional properties of biomaterials relate to the "catch and release" of organic and inorganic waterborne contaminants for applications ranging from chemical fractionation of species with variable hydrophile-lipohile character to environmental remediation of targeted species (petrochemicals, fertilizers, detergents, etc.) in aquatic environments.



Invited Speech 6: Response of ocean-mixed layer current to global typhoons of different intensities

Speaker: Prof. Ruo-shan Tseng, National Sun Yat-sen University, Chinese Taipei
Time: 12:00-12:40, Saturday Morning, June 2, 2018
Location: TBD, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel（成都新良大酒店）

Abstract
Global data from drifters of Surface Velocity Program and tropical cyclones (TCs) were analyzed to demonstrate strong ocean currents and their characteristics under various storm intensities in the Northern Hemisphere (NH) and in the Southern Hemisphere (SH). Mean TC's translation speed (Uh) is faster in the NH (~4.7 m/s) than in the SH (~4.0 m/s), owing to the fact that TCs are more intense in the NH than in the SH. The rightward (leftward) bias of ocean mixed-layer (OML) velocity occurs in the NH (SH). As a result of this slower Uh and thus a smaller Froude number in the SH, the flow patterns in the SH under the same intensity levels of TCs are more symmetric relative to the TC center and the OML velocities are stronger. This study provides the first characterization of the near-surface OML velocity response to all recorded TCs in the SH from direct velocity measurements.
We also analyzed data from satellite altimeter measurements, satellite-tracked surface drifters and global typhoons from 1993 to 2015 to investigate mesoscale cyclonic eddies induced by slow-moving super typhoons, defined as that the translation speed of typhoon is less than the phase speed of first baroclinic mode in that ocean. Our results show that among 22 slow-moving super typhoons found globally in this period, only seven typhoons produced or strengthened cyclonic eddies (3 in Northern Hemisphere, and 4 in Southern Hemisphere). Comparing to the averaged characteristics of eddies in open oceans, these typhoon-induced eddies had stronger intensity and longer lifespan, especially for the Northwestern Pacific and South Pacific Oceans. Take TC-Nida-eddy for instance, maximum current speeds of over 2 m/s, lifespan of 8 month,

temperature drop of 4.5oC and formation of upwelling were observed. A negative correlation is also found between eddy's EKE and TC's translation speed.

Invited Speech 7: The prediction of internal wave by free surface wave signature

Speaker: Prof. Bang-Fuh Chen, National Sun Yat-sen University, Chinese Taipei
Time: 14:00-14:40, Saturday Afternoon, June 2, 2018
Location: TBD, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel（成都新良大酒店）

Abstract
In this study, a numerical model was used to simulate the propagation of internal waves (IW). The numerical results were validated by comparisons to experimental measurements. The development, propagation, and dissipation mechanisms of internal waves are discussed. The detailed evolution of IW occurrence and generated vortices and their effects on the disturbance of the ocean surface were studied. The numerical results show that strong mixing and water exchange occur during IW propagation, resulting in severe convergence and dispersion yielding strong free surface flow and creating noticeable free surface waves. We also found a close relationship between internal wave and ocean surface waves which may help researchers to retrieve the amplitude of IW by the observed data of the free surface waves. We used the artificial neuron network (ANN) method to train the Fluent-simulated results of the free surface and internal waves generated by a gravity collapse method and the trained ANN model was, then, used to predict internal wave below by the observed (simulated) free surface wave signals. The proposed ANN method predicts IWs agree well with the observed results. The proposed simple method may help researchers to retreat the amplitude of IW by the remote sensing images of the free surface waves and large area and spatial distribution of IW below the sea surface might be obtained in the future by the proposed method without costly field investigation.
Keywords: Solitary internal waves, ANN, hind-cast

Invited Speech 8: TBD

Speaker: Dr. David Guangyi Wang, Tianjin University, China
Time: 14:40-15:20, Saturday Afternoon, June 2, 2018
Location: TBD, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel（成都新良大酒店）

Abstract
TBD

Invited Speech 9: TBD

Speaker: Prof. B. P. Mishra, Mizoram University, India
Time: 15:20-16:00, Saturday Afternoon, June 2, 2018
Location: TBD, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel（成都新良大酒店）

Abstract
TBD

Invited Speech 10: Biogrout – a novel eco-friendly ground improvement material to control soil liquefaction

Speaker: Prof. Varenyam Achal, East China Normal University, China
Time: 16:10-16:50, Saturday Afternoon, June 2, 2018
Location: TBD, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel（成都新良大酒店）

Abstract
Soil liquefaction during earthquakes is one of major causes of damage to all types of structures including buildings, dikes, and seawalls. Although there are many physical and chemical methods available for treating or improving sites susceptible to soil liquefaction by forming grouts, they are often costly and environmentally unfriendly. The drawbacks of such grouting techniques warrant finding suitable novel grout material. In order to overcome drawbacks of those techniques, this talk discusses about biogrout ground improvement technology for soil improvement. This technique utilizes the metabolic pathways of bacteria to form calcite that binds the soil particles together, leading to increased soil strength and stiffness. This research represents a significant contribution to interdisciplinary research of earth science, geotechnical engineering, and microbiology.

Part III Technicial Sessions

Psychology : Invited Session III & Technical Session

Session Chair: TBD

TBD, 08:30-12:00, Sunday Morning, June 3, 2018

No.	Paper Title	Author	Affiliation
Invited Speech	Comparison of participatory activities of the urban elderly in Gyunggi Province (Korea) and Shandong Province (China)	Prof. Ik Ki Kim	Renmin University of China, China
Invited Speech	OLDER PROFESSIONAL ARTISTS: SAVING THEIR LEGACIES	Prof. Joan Jeffri	Research Center for Arts and Culture, The Actors Fund, USA
Invited Speech	Gambling Disorder in Older Adults: A Qualitative Study	Prof. Dan Field	University of Southern California School of Social Work, USA
10:30-10:40	**Coffee Break**		
10:40-10:50	The Active Role of Material Things: An Environment-based Conceptual Framework to Understand the Well-being of People with Dementia	Hui Ren	University of Alberta
10:50-11:00	Ageing is the major risk factor associated with disability in patients with rheumatic diseases.	Panagiotis Trontzas	"Sotiria" Regional Chest Diseases Hospital of Athens
11:00-11:10	Lessons from A Case of The End-of-Life Care in An Elderly Nursing Home in Japan	Shotaro Tokura	Long-Term Care Health Facility “Tarumi Sumire-en” Kobe, Japan
11:10-11:20	The Influence of Parent-adolescent Conflict and Conflict between Friends on Loneliness: Gender Difference	Siyuan Hu	Beijing Normal University
11:20-11:30	Priming social identity moderates the effect of a social norm message on food intake	Jinyu Liu	University of Birmingham
11:30-11:40	The Relationship Between Parental	Liuqing Jiang	Collaborative

	Psychological Control and Indirect Aggression: A multiple Mediation Model through Self-Esteem and Empathy Concern.		Innovation Center of Assessment toward Basic Education Quality, Beijing Normal University
11:40-11:50	Mind-language, the expanding heart of cognition	Jacques COULARDEAU	Editions La Dondaine, Academia.edu
11:50-12:00	Helicopter parenting influences the children's internalizing problems：The mediation role of parent-child conflict	Lingfei Wang	Beijing Normal University
12:00-12:10	Children's distributive justice behavior based on resource value: the role of in-group favoritism	Lu Liu	Collaborative Innovation Center of Assessment toward Basic Education Quality, Beijing Normal University
12:10-12:20	COGNITIVE PENETRABILITY AND CONSCIOUSNESS	Athanassios Raftopoulos	University of Cyprus
12:20-12:30	Role of protein synthesis and CREB mRNA for long-term memory in sea slug Onchidium struma	Guolv Xu	Shanghai Ocean University
12:30-12:40	The Mediating Effect of Fatigue on Work-Life Balance and Positive Well-Being in Railway Staff	Jialin Fan	Centre for Occupational and Health Psychology, School of Psychology, Cardiff University, Cardiff, United Kingdom
12:40-12:50	Using Social Media to Increase Mental Health Well-Beings of Chinese Immigrants: A Case Study of My Sunnysky—an Online Counselling and Therapy Service	Shuo Yao	Radford University
12:50-13:00	Skin conductance response to violated speech and music stimuli as the markers of the predictive function of the limbic loop	Piotr Podlipniak	Institute of Musicology, A. Mickiewicz University in Poznań

Earth & Environment: Invited Session II & Technical Session

Session Chair：TBD

TBD, 14:00-18:00, Saturday Afternoon, June 2, 2018

No.	Paper Title	Author	Affiliation
Invited Speech	The prediction of internal wave by free surface wave signature	Prof. Bang-Fuh Chen	National Sun Yat-sen University, Chinese Taipei
Invited Speech	TBD	Dr. David Guangyi Wang	Tianjin University, China
Invited Speech	TBD	Prof. B. P. Mishra	Mizoram University, India
16:00-16:10	**Coffee Break**		
Invited Speech	Biogrout – a novel eco-friendly ground improvement material to control soil liquefaction	Prof. Varenyam Achal	East China Normal University, China
16:50-17:00	Individual Minke Whale Recognition Using Deep Learning Convolutional Neural Networks	Dmitry Konovalov	James Cook University
17:00-17:25	Non-smooth mechanics for rockfall dynamics modelling Part I – Rock-terrain interaction; Non-smooth mechanics for rockfall dynamics modelling Part II – Rock-tree interaction	Guang Lu	WSL-Institut für Schnee- und Lawinenforschung SLF
17:25-17:35	THE SUN'S MAGNETIC FIELD WAVE STIMULATE THE GLOBAL SEISMICITY	weizheng qu	College of Marine Geosciences, Ocean university of china
17:35-17:45	High-precision Chronostratigraphic Correlation of mid-Cretaceous Strata in Western Interior Baisn, USA through Graphic Correlation Technique	FEI SHANG	Research Institute of Petroleum Exploration & Development, Petrochina
17:45-17:55	Characteristic of tight tuff reservoir of Shahezi Formation in Dehui Fault Basin：An Example from Deshen-16 well	Jian Zhou	Jilin University, China
17:55-18:05	Identifying Non-Darcian Flow and	Yong Zhang	University of Alabama

	Non-Fickian Pressure Propagation in Field-Scale Discrete Fracture Networks		
18:05-18:15	Glacier mass-balance variation in China during the past half century	Yousif Elnour Yagoub	State Key Laboratory of Cryospheric Sciences/Tian Shan Glaciological Station, Northwest Institute of Eco-Environment and Resources

Part V Instructions for Presentations

Oral Presentation

Devices Provided by the Conference Organizing Committee:

- Laptops (with MS-office & Adobe Reader)
- Projectors & Screen
- Laser Sticks

Materials Provided by the Presenters:

- PowerPoint or PDF files

Duration for each Presentation:

- Regular Oral Session: 10-15 Minutes for each Presentation(5 minutes for Q&A)
- Invited Speech: 40-45 Minutes (5 minutes for Q&A)

Part V Instructions for Presentations

Oral Presentation

Devices Provided by the Conference Organizing Committee:

- Laptops (with MS-office & Adobe Reader)
- Projectors & Screen
- Laser Sticks

Materials Provided by the Presenters:

- PowerPoint or PDF files

Duration of each Presentation:

- Regular Oral Session: 15-20 Minutes of Presentation
- Plenary Speech: 40-50 Minutes of Presentation

Part VI　Hotel Information

About Hotel

Chengdu Xinliang Hotel (成都新良大酒店) is a four-star deluxe business hotel and it is conveniently located in Jinjiang district in Chengdu, 500 m from Chunxi Road, Chengdu Xinliang Hotel features a restaurant and free WiFi throughout the property. Free private parking is available on site. Chengdu Xinliang Hotel is a 6-minute walk from Daci Temple and a 6-minute drive from Tianfu Square. It is a 25-minute drive from Chengdu East Railway Station and Chengdu Shuangliu International Airport.

Address: NO. 246, Upper Shangdong Section, Dongda Ave, Chengdu
四川省成都市锦江区东大街上东大街段 246 号
URL: http://www.xinlianghotel.com.cn
Tel：400-877-5538
Fax：+86-28-86739666
E-mail：reservations@xinlianghotel.com.cn

For non-Chinese author, please show the following info to the driver if you take a taxi:
请送我到：四川省成都市锦江区东大街上东大街段246号成都新良大酒店

新良·商圈

如何到新良大酒店？

- 火车北站
  - 出租车，费用约为15元。
  - 公交车，在人民北路二段被乘55路至春熙路南口站，下车后往西走约100米即到。
  - 地铁，在火车北站乘1号线至天府广场站，从E出口出站往东御街方向，经过盐市、东大街至酒店。

- 火车东站
  - 出租车，费用约为26元。
  - 公交车，在成都东客站站乘公交47路至盐市口站，下车后过马路至酒店（酒店位于该站点对面）。
  - 地铁，在成都东客站乘2号线至春熙路站，从D口出站往东大街方向，往西经春熙路、东大街至酒店。

- 火车南站
  - 出租车，费用约为21元。
  - 公交车，在盛和一路站乘99路至盐市口站，下车后向东大街方向至酒店。
  - 地铁，在火车南站乘1号线至春熙路站，从E口出站往东御街方向，经过盐市口、东大街至酒店。

- 机场
  - 出租车，费用约为50元。
  - 公交车，在机场乘坐机场1号线，至岷山饭店。下车后往北，经大业路、青石桥街至酒店。在机场乘坐机场2号线，至天府广场。下车后往盐市口方向，经东大街至酒店。

Contact Us

Organizing Committee

Contact Person: Ms. Rolin

Email: psy.feb@engii.org, geo.jul@engii.org (Rolinrolin@126.com)

Tel: +86 151 7247 9625

QQ: 3025797047

Wechat: Engii_vivian