ethics, and acknowledged difficulties when applying professional ethics in college for crisis intervention. 2. Ethical dilemmas were triggered around the following issues: confidentiality, client welfare, informed consent, and reporting. These dilemmas related to the unique college context. 3. School counselors strive to give consideration to both ethical code and the practical situations. Coping strategies include: value client welfare, deliberate on personal rights, underscore roles and responsibilities, take into account and balance demands from different perspectives. 4. It is necessary to establish a professional code of ethics for college counselors.

OR0936
Virtue, Continence, Incontinence and Vice: Making Virtue Judgments Based on the Judgment of Thinking Systems
Feng Yu, Peng Kaiping Tsinghua University, China

Virtue ethics has been attacked by Situationism recently. The debate centers around the question whether, as with personality traits, virtues can predict moral behavior. We proposed a new theory of personality which integrates personality structures such as traits with personality dynamics such as thinking processes. Six experiments using scenarios and mouse-tracking methods were done to explore the relationship of thinking systems and virtue judgments. All the experiments found that, at the level of folk psychology, agents who behaved morally using system 1 thinking were recognized as most virtuous, followed by those who behaved morally using system 2 thinking; while agents who behaved immorally using system 1 thinking were recognized as least virtuous, followed by those who behaved immorally using system 2 thinking. The results are consistent with Aristotle's hierarchical classification of virtue, which consists of virtue, continence, incontinence, and vice. The results have broad normative and educational implications.

POSTER PRESENTATION

P1517
Ethnic identity research of students from mixed marriages in post-soviet Kazakhstan
Olga Aimaganbetova (1), Akhmet Aimaganbetov (2), Zhanar Nurbekova (3), Amangul Orakova (4), Laura Kassymova (5), Bibigul Almurzayeva (6), Aizhan Turgumbayeva (7) 1 al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan; 2 al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan; 3 al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan; 4 Institution of advanced qualification, Kazakhstan; 5 al-Farabi Kazakh National University,

Kazakhstan; 6 K.Zhubanov ARSU, Kazakhstan; 7 Turan University, Kazakhstan

At present time, Kazakhstan experiences the increased number of mixed marriages. The purpose of research is to study the ethnic identity of students from mixed marriages. Research applies the "Types of ethnic identity" of G. Soldatova modified by O.Aymaganbetova. Research shows that marginals differ in positive ethnic identity (71%), ethnic indifference (27%), ethnonihilism (1%) and an etnoizotsionalizm (1%).The norms of ethnic identity is characterized for 71%; hypoidentity - 27%, hyper identity-2%. The scales "positive ethnic identity" and "ethnofanaticism" (0.485**), "positive ethnic identity" and "an affective component of ethnic identity" (−0,391*), "positive ethnic identity" and "ethnic indifference" (−0.428*), "high need for ethnic identity" and "low need for ethnic identity" (−0.589**), "high need for ethnic identity" and "a cognitive component of ethnic identity" (0,399*) reveales significant correlation. Thus, the young people born in interethnic marriages are tolerant in the interethnic relations and directed on mutual understanding and interaction.

P1518
Study of Intra-cultural Aspectes of the Ethnic Identity
Olga Aimaganbetova (1), Zhanar Nurbekova (2), Zuhra Saduakasova (3), Danna Naurzalina (4), Gulzhakhan Nurysheva (5), Zulfiya Balgimbayeva (6) 1 al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan; 2 al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan; 3 al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan; 4 Turan University, Kazakhstan; 5 al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan; 6 al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan

The purpose of the study is the ethnic identity, its cognitive and affective components. Research applies the test of "Definition of the main components of ethnic identity". The feeling of belonging is the dominant both for Kazakh and for Russian ethnic communities: Kazakh sample - 6,24%, Russian sample-7,3%. The feeling of the importance of the ethnic community at Kazakhs-8,54%; Russians have 9,68%. Research shows that the Russian respondents more often than Kazakhs disagree that "during communication with people it is necessary to be guided by their personal qualities, but not by a national ethnic origin" (2,06%). At the same time some Kazakhs (0,66%) agree with the statements that representatives of radical ethnoses have consist of political elite and that they have to have advantages among representatives of other ethnoses. Thus, the measured scales are important in process of personality self-identification for students of both ethnic groups.

P1519
Development a Japanese version of the Moral Foundation Questionnaire
Shiho Honda, Koji E Kosugi, Sayaka Ishimaru, Saki Utsunomiya, Tomonari Yamane, Kazuhisa Sakamoto, Yoshihiro Ohe, Hitomi Kobayashi, Takumi Arim, Aoi Kidera Yamaguchi University, Japan

This study aimed to develop a Japanese version of the Moral Foundation Questionnaire, which was originally developed by Heidt and colleagues. First, many items were collected by free description; this involved asking 10 undergraduate students about the actions they felt they should not do morally. The research team then refined these and created a 70-item scale from them. Approximately 400 participants were recruited by the website and a general education class; they were asked to evaluate our items and the original Moral Foundation Questionnaire items on a five-point scale. Exploratory factor analysis was conducted, and the lowest Bayesian Information Criterion was achieved with an eight-factor structure model. Based on correlations between our scale and the original Moral Foundation Questionnaire, we examined the validity and reliability of our scale, and discussed the uniqueness of Japanese morality.

P1520
Constructing Code of Ethics for Counseling Supervision in Taiwan
Li-Chu Hung National Taipei University of Education, Taiwan

The purpose of the research is to examine the viewpoints on ethics for counseling supervision from the perspective of students and practitioners of counseling, and then to explore and develop a code of ethics for counseling supervision. The research has been proceeded in three stages. In the first stage, researcher gathered and studied the code of ethics for counseling supervision in other countries and the documents about supervision. In the second stage, five focus group interviews were conducted to collect data from 22 participants and grounded theory was used to guide the analysis. In the third stage, researcher invited 298 participants to fill in the survey in order to collected the opinions about the code of ethics for counseling supervision. Finally, researcher integrated the findings of above three stages, then developed a draft of code of ethics for counseling supervision and proposed the issues needing further consideration.

P1521
Framework on Life choices by medical students - selection criteria between career and childbirh