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Comparison of Recycling between the USA and Japan

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H. C. Hudgins, Dr. East Carolina University
John A. Swope, Dr. East Carolina University

INTRODUCTION

In Japan various problems are occurring due to city overcrowding. We have many things to solve as a big economic country, like lack of a sense of community, housing and transportation. But it is true that we cannot find good solutions to solve them. When we researched curriculum development for understanding American society and culture, we discussed that we would research what kind of problems both countries have and use them as teaching materials from the stand-point of environmental preservation.

We will research the ways of recycling rubbish, which are a part of the daily lives of the students, using concrete methods.

In Japan we use three ways of disposing of rubbish -burning, burying and recycling- even though the ways are different depending on the individual community. But recycling doesn't go well if there is no citizen co-operation, efficiency and acceptance of the recyclables. Especially when the price of the recyclables is low, they tend to be treated as burdens.

Even though recycling is by all means needed from the stand-point of environmental preservation, we are forced to choose either economy or environment. We decided to research how these problems were solved in the USA and make them into teaching materials.

METHOD

- the differences of disposing of rubbish (especially recycling) between one of the big cities, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota and local cities, Greenville, North Carolina
- the system for recycling
- how much the citizens and companies co-operate for recycling
- the actual situations of volunteer activities for disposing of rubbish

To make these points clear, we planned to interview those who are connected with cleaning enterprises, and visit facilities through co-operation from Minnesota University and East Carolina University.

ITENERARY AND MAJOR ACTIVITIEWS IN FIELD STUDY AND WORKSHOP

Date	Visitation site	Activities	Participant
Aug. 8		Arrive at Hotel Luxeford Suites, Minneapolis.	
Aug. 9 9:15	Hotel Luxeford Suites	Have a meeting over breakfast with Mr. Wangen who is our partner in Minneapolis.	R. Wangen
11:45	Mall of America	Visit and interview at a recycling shop. Visit a recycling center underground and interview about the ways of collecting rubbish.	K. Carlson
15:00	Mr. Wangen's house	Visit and interview about how to dispose of rubbish at home.	R. Wangen
Aug. 10 8:10	Super Cycle	Interview the manager at Super Cycle. It is a private company which collects recyclables at home, then sorts and sells them to other companies.	P. Wander
10:00	The Recyclery	Visit the Recyclery. This is the	S. Fenn

13:30	Resourse Recovery	recycling center of BFI and it is the place where many kinds of recyclables from factories are collected and recycled. Visit a facility where garbage is disposed of and is made into solid fuel for thermal power generation. It is a semi-governmental factory.	G. White
Aug. 11	Washington D. C.	Leave Minneapolis for Washinton D. C. Stay at St. James Hotel.	
Aug. 12	Washington D. C.	Field Study	
Aug. 13	Greenville	Leave Washinton D. C. for Greenville. Stay at Hilton Inn.	
Aug. 14 9:45	Equestrian Center	Hear Dr. Spence outline the plan for the week.	D. Spence
11:00	Equestrian Center	Discuss the specific plan of the interviews with our partners Dr. Hudgins and Dr. Swope.	H. Hudgins J. Swope
13:00	Joyner Library	Look over some materials and books related to our research.	H. Hudgins
Aug. 15 9:00	Greenville Sanitation Department	Receive explanations from Ms. J. Hudson about the system of recycling in Greenville. Hear an explanation about a truck container for recyclables.	J. Hudson D. Daniel
9:50	Greenville City	Watch how a garbage pick-up truck collects garbage from house to house.	J. Hudson D. Daniel
10:10	ECVC	Visit a recycling center where	J. Hudson

11:00	Pitt County Recycling Center	some handicapped people were sorting rubbish from Pitt County and Greenville City. Visit a recycling center where people can take and sort their trash and rubbish.	J. Hudson
11:20	Greenville landfill	Visit a landfill where garbage was buried. This landsite was recently filled up and covered over with dirt. Greenville now buries its garbage in a nearby county. (homestay)	J. Hudson
Aug. 16 9:30	Free Way	Take pictures of sign "Adopt A Way" and receive an explanation about it.	J. Ratter
10:00	Jerry Chiken Farm	Visit a farm and interview the farmer about how he recycles waste materials (chiken waste from 200,000 chickens and peanuts shells) into fertilizer. (welcome party/ homestay)	L. Storey J. Storey
Aug. 17 9:00	J. Ponder's house	Interview J. Ponder who was a volunteer to raise the interest of the people into recycling in Pitt County.	J. Ponder J. Hudson
11:30	C. M. Eppes Middle School	Visit some facilities and take pictures of the school which has students in grades 6, 7, and 8.	K. Getsinger
Aug. 18 9:00	Hotel Hilton Inn	Make a report at the hotel all day. Get advice from Dr. Hudgins from 11:30 to 14:30.	H. Hudgins

Aug. 19 10:00 after- noon 19:00	East Carolina University H. Hudgins' house	Have a plenary session. Report the outline of our research. Prepare for the friendship party. Have a friendship party.	
Aug. 20 11:00 16:00 19:00	Raleigh City Sheraton Hotel	Move from Greenville City to Raleigh City. Attend the Sunday service at Duke University. Arrive at Holiday Inn. Exchange informations with North Carolina Investigation Committee. Have a party with them.	
Aug. 21	Raleigh City	Stay in Raleigh City because of trouble with the plane.	
Aug. 22		Leave Raleigh Durham Airport to Japan by way of Detroit.	
Aug. 23		Arrive at Kansai Airport. Arrive in Japan.	

VISITATION SITE

August 9

Recycle Shop Now

Received various explanations from Ms. Kim Carlson. We were very surprised to see the goods made of pet-bottles, tires, paper, jeans, aluminum cans, shovels, wood and etc. They were very beautiful and useful. Most customers are interested in recycling activities. The shop takes a role in teaching us how recycling is important in the so-called biggest mall in the world.

—less we are told they are a recycled products, they look just the same as the ordinary products, but the price is a little higher.



Rubbish Dump Under the Mall

'Mall of America' throws away a great amount of rubbish because it is one of the biggest malls, where more than 4 million people visit a year. We saw different kinds of trash boxes there and felt the customers co-operating by sorting rubbish into the different ones.

All rubbish is brought underground to the different disposal plants, depending on its type. We were surprised at the scale of the center. This facility is run by BFI which is a private company disposing of rubbish. BFI has expanded everywhere in the USA and disposes of rubbish not from houses but from companies.

Public High School (inside Mall of America)

We received explanations about new educational systems in Minnesota from Nancy Katzmarek. She said that students can take practical lessons away from their schools. The school conducts the class inside the mall. Some students practice working at the shop named 'Recycle Shop Now' as a practical lesson. The popular subjects are internet lessons through personal computers and business lessons.

Also a free school zone system is carried out in Minnesota. We were worried that a special zone would be concentrated on by many students, but in fact only 10 percent of students are making use of it. The reasons are the one long distance from school and less concern about getting into high schools to be able to attend better universities.

Mr. Wangen's house

We visited and interviewed about how to dispose of rubbish at home. They use a disposer to dispose of garbage and send it to the sewer. This system spreads even into the small city of Greenville. This shows the kind of differences of rubbish from both countries. Once a week, the citizens take their containers (70cm×80cm×100cm) with wheels onto the front porch. They have another container which contains recyclables like cans and papers. These

containers are supplied by the city government. Each house pays about \$30 a month for disposing of rubbish and water supply. The rubbish is collected by private companies entrusted by the city.

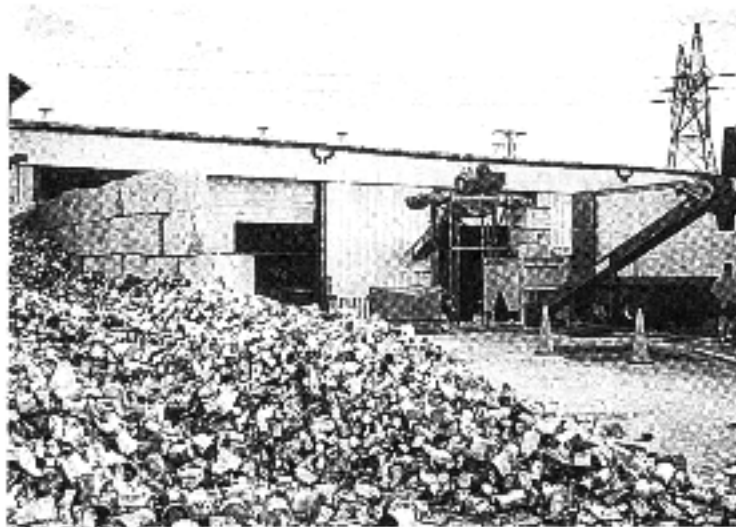
August 10

Super Cycle (a company which collects recyclables)

We received an explanation from Ms. Peggy Wander. This company collects only recyclables from St. Paul and its nearby areas. The citizens can use this way to take recyclables directly to Super Cycle. They can get money for their quantity of aluminum cans. Super Cycle collects papers (sorted into magazines, corrugated cardboards and newspapers), bottles and



plastics. The city supports the company by way of using subsidies. 98% of rubbish brought here can be recycled. This shows the high consciousness and co-operation of the citizens for sorting rubbish.



The Recyclery (Recycling center of BRI)

We received an explanation from Ms. Sheri Fenn. This is a recycling center where rubbish from companies is collected. It was built five years ago. BFI is a company where rubbish and garbage from private companies are collected and disposed of. It has 75 facilities in the USA. The way of sorting rubbish is done by hand. Many young people are working there. BFI doesn't have many expectations regarding co-operation from the companies. The recycling rate is 95%. The rubbish which can not be recycled goes to a landfill.

Resource Recovery

We took a look at the processing of waste to make fuel that is burned for electric generation. The workers select only garbage by automation from garbage carried there by trucks. The company is established from both private and public sources. This kind of waste used to go to a landfill, but the new system is used because of the lack of land and water pollution.

We find that garbage is disposed of and buried in a landfill in the USA. But a new way of disposing of has been introduced. The manager said that garbage is of useful value though it has less calories than coal. He added that it doesn't smell when it is burning. Most garbage in Japan is wet. On the other hand, in the USA it is dry because of the spreading of disposers. The new processing is used in St. Paul and its nearby areas. The final goal of the company is to send as little garbage to landfills as possible.

August 15

Garbage Pick-up Truck

Our contact today was Joyce Hudson who works for Greenville city government. She explained that each house had to buy two kinds of containers to dispose their garbage (large \$56, small \$49). One is for recyclables, another is for non-recyclables. It is easy to distinguish the two types by color. Also they have to put a special recyclable mark on their containers.



Then Joyce gave us a chance to see how the collectors work on a city garbage pick-up truck. He, the collector, went to the back yard of a house and put the recyclables in a container into his garbage cart. He pushed the cart to the truck and the cart went up automatically. Big containers with wheels must be in the front yard, but small ones without wheels can be either in the front or in the back. When it is in the back, the collectors have to go into the yard

but it is a city service for the citizens to help sorting. The people seem to be very happy to get the service. One truck can collect garbage from about 300 houses a day.

EVCV

ECVC is the city facility where the recyclables not only from Greenville but also from Pitt County are sorted. 27 workers out of 32 were handicapped persons. They collect all kinds of recyclables like papers, cardboards, glasses, cans and plastics.

The recyclables, except cardboards, are collected together and they have to sort them. The aluminum cans can be sold at a high price compared to other recyclables. When it comes to plastics, they only collect hard plastic rubbish like milk bottles, not soft ones like plates for meals. The reason why they do it is the problem of the price of plastics. Both soft and hard can be recycled but hard ones can be sold at a higher price than soft ones. The profit through selling recyclables is for the pay of the workers.



Pitt County Recycling Center

We visited the recycling center where Joyce, our contact today, often goes. The center has no buildings but some big containers for its neighbours. They can bring any garbage, rubbish and trash into the center. There was one lady who manages the center every day. The center was built for the purpose of providing office space for workers, storage place for trucks and a site for depositing trash for people not wanting to have it picked up at their houses.

Greenville has sixteen recycling centers here and there. It is a very convenient center and they don't have to pay any money to use it.

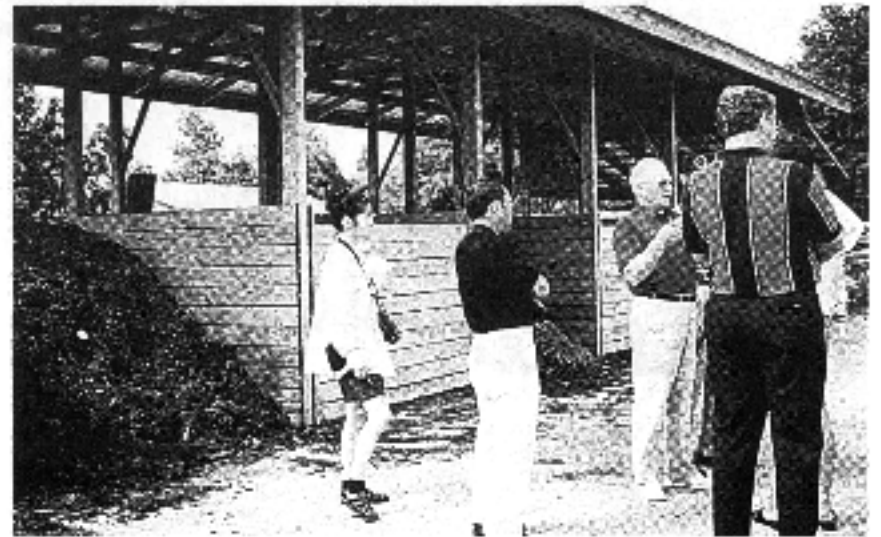
Greenville Landfill

A landfill is a place where garbage is buried. Greenville landfill is almost full. Mud and garbage were buried like sandwiches. They pile up like a hill. We couldn't find any systems for water seeping out of the pile. We wonder where the water from the pile goes. The gas gave off an unpleasant smell. After the landfill got full, the citizens had to seriously think how to reduce garbage because nobody wants a new landfill to be built nearby. When the landfill is full, they don't reuse the land. In Japan we reuse it as a parking zone or a playground for example.

August 16

A Big Farm

We visited a big farm in Hertford County where waste from more than 200,000 chickens, peanuts shells and wood chips were made into fertilizer. It is a so-called organic fertilizer. The fertilizer the farmers produce covers more than 1000 acres of farm. They have six big chicken pens which were controlled by computers and technology. This is one way of safe farming for the environment because they don't litter the waste from everything on the farm.



August 17

Volunteer Activities

The Federal Government made a guideline for teachers to teach recycling at schools and leaflets for K-12 to spread recycling movement. Ms. Hudson and Ms. Ponder in Greenville support the Government. They visit any places when requested to, from churches to group of senior citizens, and make lectures on the necessity of recycling.



Students have a chance to study recycling during the lessons of not only social studies but also many subjects. They are playing an important part in continuing recycling.

Ms. Ponder showed us some examples of reusing. She made some fantastic and artistic decorations from waste. 'The Unnatural Resource Festival' is held every year. It helps the citizens and students to raise the consciousness of recycling.

There is another volunteer activity which supports the freeway called 'Adopt A Way'. The volunteers for it clean the 2 miles of freeway four times a year. They also played an important part in recycling activities. According to the city government, two thirds of the citizens think seriously about and cooperate with recycling.

SUMMARY

We have found the kind of rubbish depends on the differences of extent of the land, the differences of nationality and the differences of the way of living.

In other words, the Americans dispose of garbage with disposers and let them flow into the drain. The problem of water pollution is solved because the sewage disposal plants are big enough to treat the water.

Next, we hardly ever found clerks overwrapping at stores or vending machines on the streets in the USA. It seems few problems occur regarding disposal of plastic rubbish from houses and of empty cans on streets. The rubbish which cannot be recycled is buried in landfills. As we don't find much corruptible rubbish compared to that in Japan, they don't seem to pay much attention to pollution of underground water. It seems to be easy to find a new landfill because of wide span of the land.

On the other hand, we have heard that the direct reason why they got eager to recycle is the shortage of new landfills. The second reason is for preserva-

tion of the world environment.

We had a chance to research the brand-new ways of recycling in Minneapolis and St. Paul. Although the rubbish disposal is organized by the Greenville city government in the same way as Japan, we found two different attitudes towards recycling, one is those who try to do something, another is those who leave everything to the administration. But in the big cities like Washington D. C., we found much rubbish was scattered on the streets because of a great number of tourists. It is of course hard for us to judge the whole of the USA, but it is obvious that self-governed communities produce their own systems.

The more men do industrial activities, the more they lead civilized lives, they have to throw away more rubbish. Thus to reduce the amount of rubbish, we need the idea of recycling. 'Reuse' has another big function for recycling.

In addition to that, we need steady distributive machinery to recycle rubbish which is sorted. We must not make the machinery stagnant because we need more money to recycle. We knew that the USA has solved the problem by way of perfect sorting and a big amount of recyclables.

Recycling is a more urgent problem for Japan which has limited land and many overpopulated cities from the stand-point of preservation of the environment. The problem is the citizens simplified the problem by thinking that this must be done by their self-governed communities. They have to be more conscious of the co-operation from the citizens and responsibilities from companies. Not only searching for convenience, but also change their consciousness to refuse overwrapping. We, the people and companies, need to buckle down to the difficult problems with reference to the American systems, such as companies introducing a deposit system of cans, pet bottles, or restrictions that papers from companies should be recycled.

We have often heard that 'Japanese system and recycling is far ahead of ours.' But the problems are, even though the system is ready, we don't have much effect without co-operation from the people. We need education. We hope our teaching materials will be useful.

We would like to thank from the bottom of our hearts, Mr. Wangen, Dr. Hudgins, Dr. Swope, Dr. Spence and all the people who helped us in the USA.

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Let's play games done by American and Japanese children

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Reiko Araikawa(Okami elementary school)

Yuji Nagata(Daiwa junior high school)

1. Theme of the research

Let's play games done by American and Japanese children

2. Members of the research

(1)Japanese members

Kimiko Yoshiura

Reiko Araikawa

Yuji Nagata

(2)American partners

Katie MacDonald(teacher of Hillmalaya high school in Sait Paul)

Grag A. Hastings(East Carolina university)

3. Aims of the research

(1)Showing Japanese culture to American children by introducing Japanese games to them.

(2)Gathering American traditional games and studying their historical, social, and cultural background.

(3)Investigating the present condition of inheriting traditional culture through children's games in US

(4)Investigating the activities for many races to understand each other in US and study the understandings of different culture.

4. The viewpoint to make teaching material

We studied the understanding of different cultures among children. For this aims, we focused on American and Japanese traditional children's games.

The reason we focused on them is as follows:

(1)Games are a good way to understand different cultures naturally for elementary and junior high school students.

(2)Each game has each race's historical, social, and cultural background. Studying games is very helpful for understanding of different cultures.

When we make teaching material, we want to make the material that can make

children consider not only American and Japanese culture but also the understanding of many races. We hope American and Japanese children will find good points in each other's culture and think about good situation to understand different culture.

Based on these basic aims, we have a research in Minneapolis and Greenville. Getting good help from Ms. MacDonald and Dr. Hastings, we had very precious experiences and information.

In Minneapolis, we researched traditional games through playing with children from many races in Kids' day care center.

In Greenville, we met directors of public boys and girls club and recreation center. We collected many good information about inheriting traditional culture from them.

5. Result of the research

(1) The thoughts about traditional games in US and Japan

Japanese ways of thinking

Many adults are worried about the reduction of children's chances to play traditional games. They try to introduce traditional games to school classes in elementary schools and kindergartens.

American ways of thinking

They don't think about inheriting traditional games so much. If these traditional games have educational value and children have interests to play them, they won't disappear. But the games without such value will disappear.

(2) The situation of children's games in US and Japan

Common situations both in US and in Japan

Many children play TV games at home after they go back from their schools.

Many children play alone. They don't have many chances to talk with their friends and adults.

Nuclear families are increasing, children don't have chances to learn traditional games from old people.

The feature found in Japan

Traditional games, especially group games, are taught in physical education and early social education classes at school.

The feature found in US

Group games are introduced in physical education classes at school and in day care center.

The roles of children's games as understanding of different culture

Both in US and in Japan, we couldn't find the positive use of traditional children

games for the purpose of understanding of different culture. In US, new games are produced from games played in each race. Traditional games are remade both in children's interests and in educational point of view. Children have chances to play games from other countries naturally. We think it is possible for American people to make use of these games for understanding of different culture.

6. Summary

We want to make teaching materials from American and Japanese children's view points.

(1) Japanese children's view points

The things to learn from US

It is very important to live with people from many races. With improvement in transportation, the globe is becoming a smaller place. We have to communicate with each other. We mustn't adhere to mono culture.

By learning traditional games from many races, we should be able to make better games.

The good points in Japanese ways

It is very important to learn our countries history and the knowledge inherited from past era. And we have to make effort to tell our culture to the people from other countries.

(2) American children's view points

The things to learn from Japan

Japanese people try to inherit their traditions both in school and at home. It is important to learn traditional games' historical, social, and cultural background. It is also helpful to understand the people from other countries.

The good points in American ways

We have to improve the relationship among the people from many races. All the people have to communicate naturally.

7. Schedule of field work and work shop

August 9(Wed)

9:30 Working breakfast(Luxford suits)

Meeting Ms. Katie MacDonald, discussing the schedule of the field work.

Ms. MacDonald has experience with studying in Japan, she understands Japanese language and Japanese culture very deeply. She told us important information.

10:00 Leaving the hotel.

10:30 Arriving at day care center in Minneapolis.

During the summer vacation, the children whose parents are at work in the daytime come to the day care center. During the regular semester, it is opened after school.

Ms. Barbara Thotland, director of the day care center showed the institution. About 14 children whose ages are from 10 to 13 gathered in one room. We played some traditional games with them. First we showed Japanese traditional games to them. We demonstrated games, and we were followed by the students. We showed a video to them. And the children's reactions about them were as follows.

(1)Kendama It was the first time for them to play with it.

(2)Otedama They have the same kind of game. It is called 'Jacks' .

(3)Darumaotoshi It was the first time for them to play with it.

(4)Ayatori The ayatori played by 2 persons was the same way as in Japan. The ayatori played alone has the same names; 'broom', 'ladder', and 'tower'. But there were some shapes we couldn't find in Japan,'cup and saucer'.

(5)Yoyo This is known well in US .

(6)Origami Though this isn't a traditional game in US, some teachers are teaching it.

(7)Ohajiki We found same kind of game. They used small stones or glass balls.

(8)Koma Children have seen American tops, but it was the first time for them to see the top using string.

(9)Jyanken We found same kind of game. Children shouted, "Paper, rock, scissors". In American way, they showed the figure on their right hands.

(10)Tyatummi The game clapping hands one another has many types in US They have the games played among 2, 3, or 4 children.

Ms. Thotland told us about the situation to inherit traditional games in each race.

The games played by African American people were inherited, and they are played by many kids in addition to African American kids.

Mancara: This is sold in toy shops.

Jump rope: Children jump by using 2 ropes.

The game brought from Japan is also played.

Pente: This is a kind of Japanese chess.

Videogames are very popular in US, the children who play outside are decreasing. But their parents advise them to play outside.

Some teachers sometimes teach traditional games. children show the games they learn at school at home. Some of their grand parents know such games. But most of their parents don't know them.

12:30 Working lunch

13:30 Gathering materials in Red balloon book store.

We found the books about traditional games, children's songs, Mancara, and jump rope

15:30 Visiting 'Peace festival'

Saint Paul has the sister city relationship with Nagasaki. It has passed 50 years since world war 2 ended, 'Peace festival' was done at St. Joseph women's college. Ms. MacDonald gave 1,000 origami cranes made by her students.

We found the workshops showing Japanese traditional games. some people showed koma, kendama, hagoita, otedama, darumaotoshi, etc. They seemed to be very unique for American people.

In the workshop showing origami, many American people tried to make origami crane, but all of them didn't know how to fold it.

A second-generation Japanese American woman was making origami animals by knitting thin paper tapes. That was inherited by first generations, now some old people can make those animals. It is very rare to see such works.

17:30 Arriving at the hotel(Luxford suits)

Checking tomorrow's schedule

18:00 Leaving the hotel to watch the baseball game

22:15 Chief meeting

Reporting today's fieldwork and getting some information from Dr. Kobara.

Team meeting

Checking today's fieldwork and tomorrow's schedule

August 10(Thu)

9:00 Leaving the hotel

Checking today's schedule with Ms. MacDonald

9:30 Arriving science museum

(9:30~11:00 Walking around the museum)

(11:00~11:30 Watching the movie)

There were many corners about physics, chemistry, mathematics, biology, and history. These items were explained in easy expressions. Many elementary and junior high school students were coming there.

On the second floor, There was a corner introducing Hmong people. Many Hmong people's traditional things were showed. Hmong's tradition and lives were explained in detail, We could see effort to let children understand about Hmong easily. There were some computers to show Hmong's traditional things. In this computer, we found the top which was very similar with Japanese one. We felt the effort to let people understand Hmong's culture.

We watched the movie, 'Africa'. It was a three-dimensional movie. Both children and adults could enjoy it.

12:00 Lunch(at the hamburger shop)

13:30 Visiting day care center

We visited Ms. Chery Hanstock's house. Her house was a kind of day care center. Ms. Hansstock is an experienced physical education teacher. She has 13 year old son and 10 year old twin daughters.

The children whose ages are from 5 to 13 come to this house until their parents get home. They have public and private day care center. Parents can select from these.

We showed traditional Japanese games. The children's response was as follows.

Darumaottoshi	It was the first time for them to see it.	
Kendama	It was the first time for them to see it.	
Ayatori	They knew very well. They had a book about cat's cradle. The shapes they made were similar with Japanese ones. But the names were different.	
	Japanese name	American name
	River	Candle
	Rudder	Jacob's ladder
	Broom	Witch's broom
Tyatumi	They knew some types of games of clapping hands.	

They showed many games played outside. We found some similar games with Japanese ones. (Dropping handkerchief)

We interviewed Ms. Handsstock.

The activities to show traditional games aren't done at school.

American teachers don't have seminars to teach traditional games.

Teachers are not aware of inheriting traditional culture.

European American people don't have their original traditions. American people don't feel the necessity to inherit traditional culture.

Traditional games aren't told at home. The role of day care center is very important.

African American children tell the games of clapping hands to other students.

Traditional children's games aren't helpful in the point of inheriting tradition.

But they are helpful in the point of fusion of many races.

We felt that children got used to playing with different ages and they were disciplined exactly.

16:50 Arriving at educational toy shop(Creative kids stuff)

Collecting traditional games.

Buying mancala.

The staffs of the shop said, "Because origami became popular, we made the corner for origami."

18:00 Arriving at the America-Japan society chairperson's house

We joined in the party.

21:00 Team meeting

Checking today's field work, and making plans of field work.

22:00 Closing the team meeting..

August 11(Fri)

9:00 Leaving the hotel.

11:25 Leaving Minneapolis airport

14:45 Arriving at Washington, D.C.

16:00 Arriving at the hotel(St. James)

18:30 Going to Georgetown university

August 12(Sat)

9:00 Leaving the hotel.

National Air and Space Museum

Seeing "Enola Gay"

We found that the American people's thought about atomic bomb is different from Japanese people's view.

National Archives

National Museum of American History

Lincoln Memorial

The Capitol

Arlington Cemetery

19:00 Arriving at the hotel

August 13(Sun)

10:00 Leaving the hotel

12:20 Leaving the airport

16:00 Arriving at the hotel in Greenville(Hilton inn Greenville)

16:30 Going to the toy shop

We went to the big toy shop near the hotel. There were various kinds of toys.

We found many videos and game soft, we could imagine the situation of children's play in US,We found many TV character goods.

August 14(Mon)

8:30 Meeting (at the Robby)

Meeting Dr. Hastings.

9:00 Leaving the hotel

10:00 Orientation and working lunch(Club rockspring)

We explained our aims of the field work.

the partners understood our field work, and prepared the schedule for the field work.

13:30~14:30 Gathering the materials in ECU library

We looked for the books about children's games.

We found the books showing kicking cans, hide-and-seek, and dropping handkerchief.

15:30~17:30 the membership system pool in Wilson county

Dr. peel brought us there. His children were playing there. Only white families came to the pool.

17:00~17:30 Willamstone elementary school

This school has kindergarten, too. Teachers were preparing for the new year. The lines for kicking stones were drawn on the concrete ground.

17:30~19:30 At Dr. Peel's house

We could watch little children's plays.

5 year old boy wasn't allowed to play computer games, he had educational

videos. 4 year old girl was interested in beads. They had their own rooms and bathrooms.

We ate dinner at Dr. Peel's house.

20:15 Arriving at the hotel

20:20~21:20 Team meeting

22:00 Team meeting

August 15(Tue)

8:30 Leaving the hotel

9:00~11:00 Interviewing professors in ECU(Dr. Decker and Dr. Boswell)

We asked about the situation of children's games in US

The doctors of physical education answered as follows.

No teacher teaches children's games on the traditional point of view.

Teachers introduce traditional games in educational point of view.

They emphasize group games.

Children's games are becoming individual.

Parents emphasize not tradition but special and technical achievement.

14:00~16:00 Boys and girls club(Mr. Mike McDonald)

We examined children's games out of schools.

This club is the biggest one in the county, The fund is paid by many corporations. About 1,600 children are restored and they play freely. we could see many children. Group games, ball games, and computer games were introduced. The staffs are making the program to keep children's interests high.

16:30 Dr. Hastings's house(Dr. Hastings, Mrs. Hastings, Dr. Davis, Mrs. Davis)

We talked about American and Japanese culture and education.

All of them had experiences teaching in American base in Japan. Now Mrs. Davis is the elementary school principal, and Mrs. Hastings is the elementary school teacher. They told us American education systems in detail.

19:00 Barnes elementary school

We joined PTA chief meeting.

Barnes elementary school is the school where Mrs. Davis is working. They discussed about financial report. We found that parents paid money for teachers' studying expenses. We walked around the school. This school has

kindergarten, 1st grade, and 2nd grade.

Yoshiura and Nagata stayed in Dr. Hastings's house. Araikawa stayed in Mr. and Mrs. Davis's house.

August 16(Wed)

8:30 Agriculture center(Wilson county)

We joined in teachers' seminar.

The seminar was about teaching English for lower grades in elementary school. The lecturer introduced the teaching program using picture books.

The lecturer is from New Zealand.

13:30~16:00 Wilson recreation center

This is the public recreation center. We could see many activities for children. Many cultural and sports activities are organized. They had a very large institution. They had even golf yards. Not only children but adults can use the institution for recreation.

16:00 Shopping mall

We went to book stores and toy shops in a big mall. We gathered information about children's games.

19:00~21:00 Friendship party

Homestay

August 17(Thu)

8:50 Leaving Dr. Hastings's house

9:50 Supermarket

We found many stationary goods for new year. We were surprised that there were many kinds of foods.

10:00 Barton college(Dr. Davis)

Dr. Davis is the vice president of the college. He showed us the institutions.

12:00 Working lunch

We talked about American daily life with Dr. Hastings and Dr. Davis

13:30 Arriving at the hotel

14:00 Toy shop

17:00 Arriving at the hotel

Team meeting

We tidied up our materials.

21:00 Chief meeting

Reporting each team's activity

August 18(Fri)

9:30 Leaving the hotel

10:00~17:00 Computer room in educational department of ECU

We made the report of the field work.

19:30 Arriving at the hotel

August 19(Sat)

9:30 Leaving the hotel

10:00 Conference room in educational department of ECU

Each team reported the result of the field work.

14:00 Arriving at the hotel

17:00 Leaving the hotel

17:30 Final party(Dr. Hasins's house)

We have a final party with partners and host families.

We cooked sushi and yakitori for the party. We showed entertainment programs.

August 20(Sun)

7:45 Leaving the hotel

10:00 Arriving at Duke university

We joined Mass in the Duke university chapel.

13:00 Arriving at the hotel(Holiday Inn)

15:30 Sheraton hotel

We were invited to North Carolina Japan project forum. We asked about traditional children's games to the staffs of the board of education. They didn't think about inheriting traditions through children's games.

18:00 Friendship party

We were invited to the party with the participants of North Carolina Japan project forum.

21:00 Arriving at the hotel

August 21(Mon)

8:00 Leaving the hotel for Lory Dhuram airport

Because the airplane was canceled, we had to stay in Dhuram one more day.

13:00 Arriving at the hotel(Belvet cloak Inn)

We went to the shopping mall near the hotel.

15:30 Dr. Spense showed us Capital building and historical museum.

18:30 Arriving at the hotel

August 22(Tue)

5:00 Leaving the hotel

6:30 Leaving Lory Dharum airport for Detroit

8:30 Arriving at Detroit airport

12:50 Leaving Detroit airport for Japan

August 23(Wed)

15:00 Arriving at Kansai international airport