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# *The Cycle of Water and People's Life*

## *-Water-Friendly Ways of life in U.S.A. and Japan-*

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### 1. RESEARCH TOPIC

The Cycle of Water and People's Life  
-Water-Friendly Ways of life in U.S.A. and Japan-

### 2. PARTICIPANTS

[Japanese members]

Tsuyoshi Uenosono Shinonone Elementary School Attached to Hiroshima University

Jun Hirata Arifukuonsen Elementary School

Seiji Fukazawa Faculty of School Education, Hiroshima University

[U.S. members]

Don Spence International Programs, East Carolina University

Helen Parke Science Education, East Carolina University

Dale Erickson Redwood Valley High School, Minnesota



### 3. PURPOSES

The purpose of this project is two-fold: first, to investigate how people relate to water in Japan and the United States and to enhance our understanding of the value of rich nature; and second, to probe how and where people get fresh water and return used water back to the nature by visiting some of the public and private water-related facilities and interviewing people working in them. The final goal of this project is to make a comparison of water-friendly ways of life between the two countries, to clarify the similarities and differences in the way people view water, and to seek the ways to solve the common problems.

All living things on earth need water to live. For human beings, water is the most valuable resource, which creates and maintains lives and enriches our health. However, water is also the limited resource. The way we treat water can either enrich or endanger our life; in other words, however clean water is, it can threaten our lives depending on the ways we use it. In reality, a number of water-related problems have been recently reported throughout the world: water pollution, drought, and other worsening environmental problems.

These problems cannot be solved by a single community or state, but need to be treated in much more global terms. We need to take a joint action to find the key to the problem because water is the world's common resource circulating in various forms on earth.

As global citizens in the 21st century, our children must be able to think globally and act locally to protect and preserve this limited precious resource. Therefore, it is our important mission to raise their awareness of water quality protection and develop practical attitudes toward that goal so that we would not face more serious environmental problems in the future. From this viewpoint, our efforts to educate better consumers of water who can lead an environmentally-friendly and responsible way of life and to develop learning materials for this goal will be of paramount importance.

#### **4. VIEWPOINTS OF RESEARCH**

The viewpoints of the present research are: 1) how people relate to water and enrich their lives with water, and 2) how people use and process water in their life. With these research questions, we mainly visited the following two water-related scenes to see how people are conscious of the circulation of water and relate to water in an environmentally-friendly way.

- Scenes people relate to water and enrich their lives
- Scenes where people use and process water
  - to get a necessary supply of water
  - to use water for drinking and industrial use
  - to process used water

#### **5. METHODS OF INVESTIGATION**

The following procedures were taken to accomplish our goals.

- 1) to visit water-related facilities, and interview the responsible persons there about the motive of building the facilities, the past and present problems that they have been facing, and the solutions to them.
- 2) to interview local people in Greenville, North Carolina and Minneapolis, Minnesota, about how they care about water in using it at home.
- 3) to interview local school teachers about when and how they teach in the classroom about the cycle of water and a water-friendly way of life.
- 4) to collect pamphlets and brochures which help to deepen people's understanding and raise their awareness of water
- 5) to collect recent newspaper and journal articles about water pollution
- 6) to visit water-related facilities near rivers and lakes to see how closely people's life is related to water

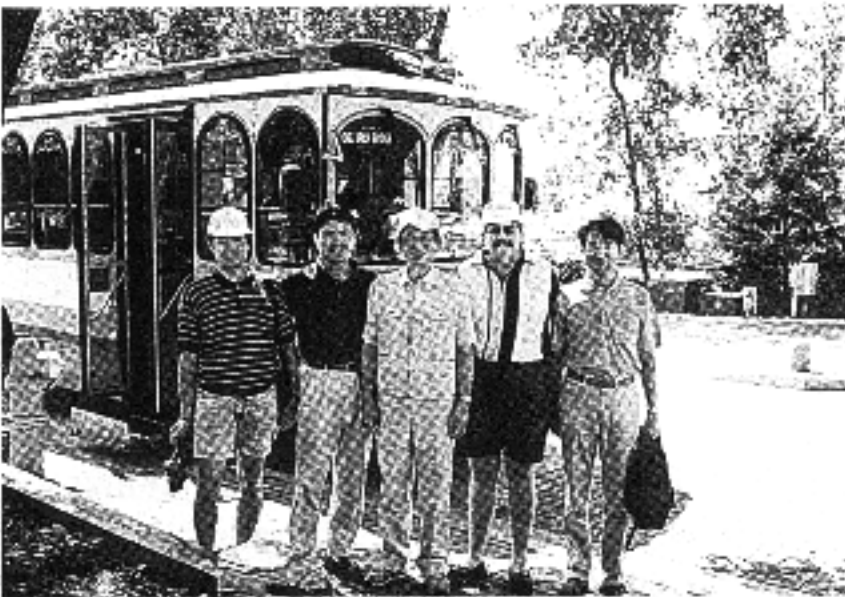
## 6. DAILY ACTIVITIES OF FIELD RESEARCH

Tuesday, August 8

- 15:20 Departure from Kansai International Airport for Detroit
- 14:30 Arrival in Detroit
- 17:15 Departure for Minneapolis
- 18:00 Check in at Hotel Luxford Suite

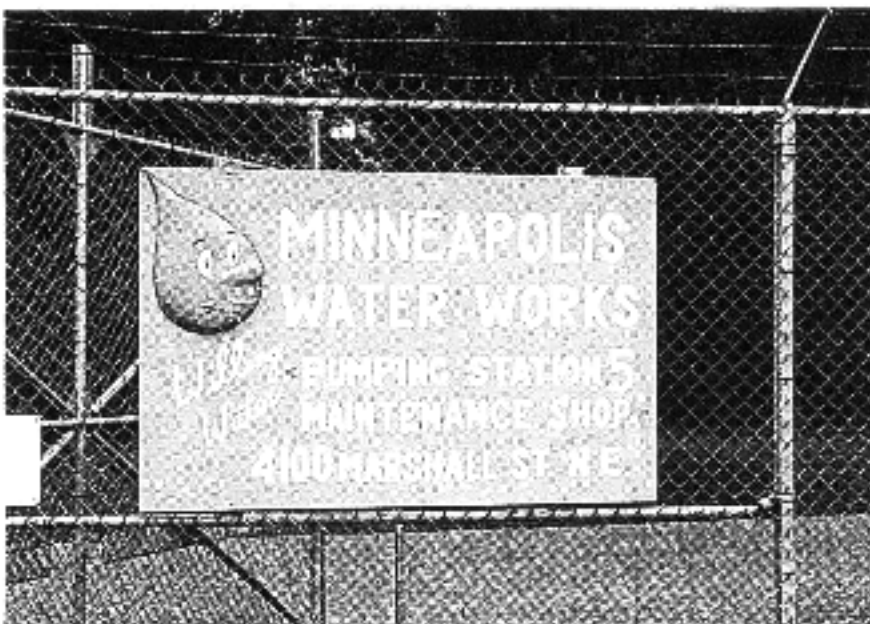
Wednesday, August 9

- 9:00 Orientation and meeting with Mr. D. Erickson
- 10:30 Bus tour in downtown Minneapolis
- 13:30 River cruise on the Mississippi, Saint Paul
- 15:30 Trip to rivers and lakes in Hudson City



Thursday, August 10

- 9:05 Tour of Minneapolis Water Works; interview with Mr. Larry Cole, Supervisor, about the history and process of water treatment.
- 14:40 Trip to Lake Rebecca, one hour's drive to the west of Minneapolis
- 16:30 Trip to Lake Minnetonka



Friday, August 11

- 9:00 Check out of Hotel Luxford Suite
- 11:25 Departure for Washington, D.C.
- 15:00 Arrival in Washington, D. C.
- 17:30 Field trip to Georgetown

Saturday, August 12

- 9:00 Field trip to the Mall, Washington, D. C.: Smithsonian Institute, National Museum of American History, Lincoln Memorial, Arlington Cemetery

Sunday, August 13

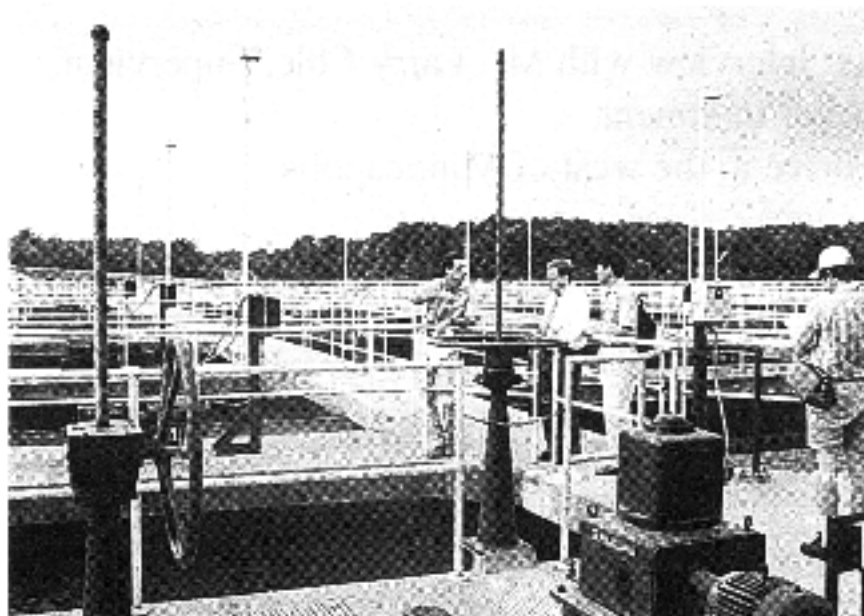
- 10:30 Check out of Hotel St. James
- 12:30 Departure for Raleigh
- 13:30 Arrival in Raleigh; bus trip to Greenville
- 15:50 Arrival in Greenville

Monday, August 14

- 10:00 Leave Hilton Hotel
- 10:30 Greetings and orientation at Equestrian Center
- 12:00 Lunch with Mrs. Nancy Jenkins, Mayor of Greenville, and ECU staff
- 13:00 Preliminary study at ECU library

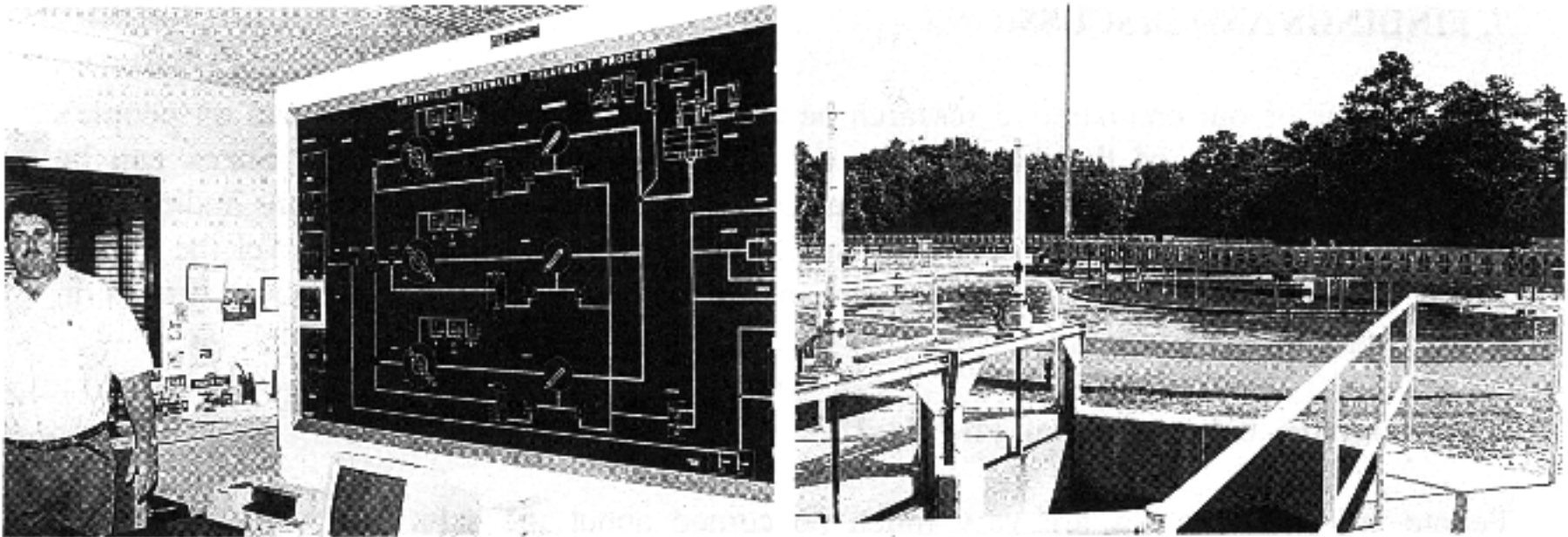
Tuesday, August 15

- 9:10 Tour of Pitt County water treatment plant; interview with Mr. Jason Manning
- 13:40 Tour of corporate water recycling system at Texas Gulf PCS Phosphate, Aurora, North Carolina; interview with Mr. Mike Gwynn and Mr. Terry Baker
- 17:30 Homestay



Wednesday, August 16

- 9:15 Tour of Pitt County wastewater treatment facility; interview with Mr. Ricky Langley
- 13:00 Visit to Ayden Middle School; meeting with Mrs. Shirley Grimsley



**Thursday, August 17**

- 9:30 Study at ECU library; collecting newspaper articles on recent water pollution
- 17:00 Leave for Hilton Hotel

**Friday, August 18**

- 9:30 Report writing in ECU computer room
- 17:00 Leave for Hilton Hotel

**Saturday, August 19**

- 9:30 Team reports in ECU conference room
- 19:00 Friendship party at the home of Dr. Hudgins

**Sunday, August 20**

- 7:45 Departure for Raleigh
- 10:00 Services at the Duke University Chapel
- 13:00 Check in at the Holiday Inn
- 15:30 Meeting with CGP Learning from Japan Project at Sheraton Hotel
- 18:00 Dinner at the home of Mr. John Dorman, President of the Public School Forum

**Monday, August 21**

- 8:00 Check out of the Holiday Inn and leave for Raleigh-Durham Airport; flight canceled
- 13:00 Check in at Velvet Cloak Inn
- 15:30 Tour of Downtown Raleigh

**Tuesday, August 22**

- 5:00 Check out of Velvet Cloak Inn
- 6:30 Departure for Detroit
- 13:30 Departure for Osaka

**Wednesday, August 23**

- 15:30 Arrival at Kansai International airport

## **7. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS**

The findings of our comparative research between the United States and Japan on people's water-friendly ways of life based upon the field research in the United States can be summarized as follows. It must be pointed out, however, that the present findings are restricted to Minneapolis and Greenville and do not apply to the regions all over the United States. Similarly, our findings about Japan are solely based upon the case studies in Hiroshima City and Gotsu City.

### **(1) Similarities between Japan and the U.S.**

People in both countries are very much concerned about the safety of water and water pollution, and try to have a good supply of water and prevent water pollution. We noticed these efforts at the scenes where people relate to water, use and process water. It is basically the same in both countries that people are aware of the cycle of water and emphasize the self-disposal function of nature. The differences lie in the way people take a concrete action and they share the roles to solve the problems.

Both countries have national agencies/organizations to deal with environmental problems and laws to prevent water pollution. Detergents for household use and fertilizers are produced based upon the water quality standards determined by the laws. Processing of waste water from homes and industries must also clear these standards. Efforts to keep a good supply of water and to prevent water pollution are made not by a single city, but at the national-wide level by setting a national standard.

### **(2) Differences between Japan and the U.S.**

- At the scenes people relate to water

In the U.S., there are a lot of water-related facilities available near rivers and lakes, where people can enjoy and relax. These places are preserved as natural as possible in cities as well as in the suburbs and people can easily relate to water.

In contrast, in Japan the river embankments have been built and repaired, which consequently prevent people from relating to water. Although the environmentally-friendly ways of building embankments have been adopted, many water facilities in Japan look artificial. This seems to be because the rivers in Japan are comparatively more rapid and narrower than those in the U. S. and Japanese people have been suffering from damages caused by floods.

You can notice a lot of bulletin boards along rivers and beaches calling for people's attention not to pollute water in both countries; however, in the U.S., those signboards read specific rules, regulations and penalties, such as "Don't feed animals" or "Don't ride a motorboat."

On the other hand, in Japan messages on the signboards along the river banks are not concrete enough, saying more general calls for public attention, such as "Let's clean water," to heighten people's consciousness of the importance of clean water rather than direct "don'ts."

- At the scenes where people use and dispose water

Rivers in the U. S. seem to have larger volume of water partly because they are longer and have wider basins than those in Japan; therefore, people do not seem to pay much attention to saving water and few dams are built to secure a supply of water. The dams in the U. S., especially in Minneapolis, seem to play the role of keeping the volume of water under control.

Concerning home use of water, a rough guideline is given in the U.S. about what you can pour away and what you cannot. Basically, everything you pour away except for some hazardous products such as chemicals is to be disposed at waste water processing plants whereas people in Japan are advised to pour away water as clean as you can and some awareness raising campaigns are organized such as wiping out grease before washing plates.

Both countries advise that polluted water should not be poured into the river, but there seems to be a difference in the degree of responsibility and the roles that consumers and waste water processing plants have.

In waste water processing, both countries seem to attach importance to the self-cleaning function of rivers based upon the natural cycle and to the safety to human beings and wildlife. In addition, waste mud produced in the process of disposing water is used as fertilizer in both countries. In the waste water treatment plant in Greenville, U.S.A., we observed a new breakthrough technology of utilizing ultra-violet light as a way of producing safer water. Also, as an example of corporate water treatment, we observed a complete recycling of waste water used in a factory.

## **8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

This project would not have been possible without warm support and thoughtful suggestions of many people who helped us in a number of ways at their busiest time of the year. We would like to take this opportunity to say how grateful we are for their tireless efforts and dedication by mentioning their names below. Also, we sincerely appreciate the kindness and assistance of those who we should have referred to but did not.

Terry Baker, Texas Gulf PCS Phosphate, Aurora, North Carolina  
Edwin Bell, School of Education, East Carolina University  
Larry D. Cole, Supervisor, Water Treatment and Laboratories, Minneapolis Water Works, Minnesota  
Dale Erickson, Teacher, Redwood Valley High School, Minnesota  
Shirley Grimsley, Teacher, Ayden Middle School, North Carolina  
Mike Gwynn, Texas Gulf PCS Phosphate, Aurora, North Carolina  
Ricky G. Langley, Water Treatment Plant Superintendent, Greenville Utilities Commission, North Carolina  
Jason Manning, Chemist, Greenville Utilities Commission, North Carolina  
Helen Parkc, Science Education, East Carolina University  
Don Spence, International Programs, East Carolina University

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EDUCATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY  
Focus upon Education for No Smoking in America

Nobuyoshi Mori  
Kyoshin Saito  
Masakazu Kuribayashi

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Team Members: Nobuyoshi Mori(Chief), Ujina Junior High School  
Kyoshin Saito, Toyota-Nishi Junior High School  
Masakazu Kuribayashi, Saikyo Senior High School

Coordinators: Ms.Kristin Sonquist, Elementary School Teacher,  
Minneapolis Schools  
Dr.Archie Smith, PhD of Sociology, East  
Carolina University

#### INTRODUCTION

Smoking, violence, shoplifting, blackmail, alcohol, drug abuse, motorcycle gangs, young pregnancy and so on. Though Japan is said to be safer to live in comparison with America, we often come across juvenile delinquency. Because we are junior or senior high school teachers, we have paid attention to the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

Nowadays in Japan, one of the most serious problems is bullying at school. It has already become a big social problem. Teachers, parents, and children have not found how to solve it yet. Every day there are a lot of articles about bullying at school on newspapers.

However, so many young smokers are not current topics. The Japanese seem to be too accustomed to smoking. In fact, the rate of male smokers is very high in the world. Especially, young smokers are still increasing. Smoking is the main reason of a suspension from school. Chugoku Shinbun ( September 16, 1995 ) says that one third of high school boys have experience of smoking. Furthermore half of them are regular smokers. We think that we cannot afford to overlook the problem.



Recently we have heard that smokers are decreasing in America. One of the Americans in Japan told us that they stay away from tobacco smoking because they attach importance to self-control. According to some latest data, it is obvious that the rate of young smokers becomes lower.

Tobacco has the origin in the American continent. It is said that tobacco was introduced to Europe by Columbus, and to Japan by some Europeans. Why are smokers increasing in Japan, while smokers are decreasing in America?

Luckily we have got a chance to conduct fieldwork in Minnesota and North Carolina. We hear that Minnesota is a state where people are generally apathetic toward smoking. On the contrary, North Carolina is a state where people take pride in tobacco, so we can guess they are tolerant to those who smoke. Our fieldwork in both states enables us to know the opinion of the average Americans.

These days every way of life has been Americanized in Japan. To analyze the problems which the young Americans are faced with, and to study how they solve such problems will have a great influence on the guidance for the young Japanese. It goes without saying that we must learn from America, as an advanced country of no smoking. We want to bring the effective ways of building a society without tobacco back to Japan, if possible.

With such an expectation, we started our fieldwork in America.

## OUTLINE OF FIELDWORK

### In Minneapolis

Ms. Kristin Sonquist advised us how to carry out our plan in Minneapolis. Owing to her help, our team could get a lot of materials about juvenile delinquency. In particular, we could know how people came to grips with no smoking.

#### (1) Downtown

We made a simple experiment in the downtown of Minneapolis. We wanted to know how many tobacco machines we could find on the street within an hour.

We walked in the downtown, looking for tobacco machines. After all we could not find any tobacco machines on the street. We had tried the same experiment in Hiroshima City. Then we could find 35 tobacco machines in the downtown of Hiroshima.

We visited a convenience store where cigarettes were sold. And we interviewed a store clerk. She explained that young people had to show ID card when they wanted to buy tobacco.

There are many tobacco machines everywhere in Japan. So even boys and girls can buy tobacco easily. They don't need ID cards in buying tobacco. We feel that it should be more difficult for young people to get tobacco.

## (2) Public Health Center

At Public Health Center, we collected a lot of posters, leaflets, pamphlets and educational booklets for the prevention of juvenile delinquency. One of the officers explained that they were very useful in enlightening young people. They can be classified roughly as follows;

- \* Quitting smoking
- \* A bad influence of drug abuse
- \* The prevention of domestic violence
- \* Countemeasures against AIDS
- \* The harm by alcohol
- \* Countemeasures against rape
- \* Manual for counselling

We feel that various social problems exist among the American people. At the same time, we appreciate thier enlightening activities to solve the problems.

## (3) Government Center of Hennepin and City Hall

We visited Government Center and City Hall in order to know law and act on no smoking, for example the Minnesota Clean Indoor Air Act.

It happened that we saw a lot of signboards indicating no smoking inside all the buildings. We noticed that ashtrays were laid in front of every door. Any smokers must extinguish their cigarettes so as to enter the buildings.

We never saw any smokers inside public buildings. We were surprised that the Americans have good manners, and that there

were much more signboards indicating no smoking, compared with Japan.

#### (4) Hamline University

We were introduced to Dr. Enloe by Ms. Sonquist. He explained some educational programs for the prevention of juvenile delinquency and gave "Turn off the violence planning guide" to us.

He was interested in the educational method of Japan. We had a long discussion about the merits of Japanese education.

#### (5) HHH Metrodome

Our team members enjoyed watching the night game between Minnesota Twins and Oakland Athletics at HHH Metrodome.

We had another purpose of observing the manners of audience. Our point of view was whether people smoked or not inside the dome. Of course, smoking is prohibited in the dome. As a result, there were no smokers during the game.

We had tried the same observation at Hiroshima Baseball Stadium. The atmosphere of audience was quite different. We saw many smokers and cigarette butts.

Generally speaking, the Japanese are thought to be polite. On the other hand, most of the Americans are very friendly. However, judging from the difference between the two audience, that idea is a mere preconception. We feel that the American people have much better manners.

#### (6) Mall of America

Mall of America is the largest shopping center in America. It is natural that we should find a big signboard saying no smoking at the main entrance. Some smokers gathered outside the entrance hall to smoke tobacco.

We also visited other places where a crowd always gathers. Hospitals, restaurants, theaters, schools, banks, parks and so on. Everywhere is not permitted to smoke.

In Japan, no smoking areas have been increasing gradually, such as stations, airports, hospitals. Not only by decreasing smoking areas, but also by designating smoking area, both smokers and non-smokers feel comfortable. Smoking is a personal choice, if the person is old enough to smoke.

(7) St. Paul

We met Mr. Satoshi Shiramatsu, a Japanese postgraduate student of Minnesota University. He specializes in educational sociology, and studies the life style of high school students in America. He told us about the present situation of juvenile delinquency in America. He also gave valuable pieces of information. Above all, "The Troubled Journey / A Profile of American Youth" had useful data which we wanted to know.

In Greenville

Dr. Archie Smith suggested a perfect plan of our fieldwork in Greenville at the first meeting. He was very kind enough to make appointments with specialists of juvenile delinquency for us. Thanks to him, our fieldwork could progress rapidly.

(1) Library of East Carolina University

We looked through educational books for the prevention of juvenile delinquency. We took much interest in textbooks and materials for no smoking which were used at elementary schools. We copied the pages needed for our study.

(2) Boys and Girls Club

Dr. Smith showed us to Boys and Girls Club, where a great number of children enjoyed studying and playing. They play some kinds of sports in the ground and the gymnasium, and enjoyed craft, music, video games and so on. Their ages were from 6-year-old to 18-year-old. Jay Farron, director of the club, explained what Boys and Girls Club was.

Boys and Girls Clubs are established for the purpose of taking care of children after school or during vacations. In America, there are many double-income families. And there are more single-parent families than ever. So Boys and Girls Clubs play a more and more important part in the growth of young people sound in mind and body.

In Japan, we don't have similar clubs looking after boys and girls. But every school has many kinds of club activities instead. Otherwise most of the Japanese children go to cram schools everyday. Both in America and in Japan, children are alike in that both of them are fond of playing video games.

(3) Juvenile Court

A juvenile justice "exchange" forum was held by juvenile court members and us. The chairman was Eve C. Rodgers, chief court counselor. Fourteen persons took part in the forum. The agenda was juvenile justice.

Judge David A. Leech said that violence was the most serious problem of all and that broken families by divorce were one of the main causes of juvenile delinquency.

Captain Glenn Ferrell, Pitt County Sherriff Dept., explained Program SRO ( School Resources Officers ). And Mrs. Lynne Marks, Pitt County Mental Health Center, taught us the importance of counselling for juvenile delinquents.

Through the discussion with juvenile court members, we realized that we should attach importance to how to make delinquent boys and girls reform themselves, besides the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

<b>Agenda</b>	<b>A JUVENILE JUSTICE "EXCHANGE" FORUM</b>	
	August 15, 1995 1:00 P.M. Tax Building, Conference Room	
	<b>Agenda topics</b>	
	Welcome	Eve C. Rogers, Chief Court Counselor
	Introductions:	
	Why We Are Here:	Dr. Archie Smith, ECU Japanese Guests
	Our Focus, Our Process, Our Goals:	Judge David A. Leech
	Video:	"Juvenile Justice System In North Carolina"
	Juvenile Services _ Mandates and Mission:	Donn Hargrove, Area Administrator JSD Staff
	Prevention, Intervention and Collaboration - Strategies and Resources:	Captain Glenn Ferrell, Pitt County Sherriff Dept. Mrs. Lynne Marks, Pitt County Mental Health Center
	Informal Dialogue and Sharing:	

#### (4) Tobacco Farm

North Carolina is famous for a tobacco-producing district. There are vast tobacco fields in the suburbs of Greenville.

We were taken to one of the tobacco fields by Dr. Smith. We had a chance to see the process of tobacco production. Farmers cut tobacco leaves by a big machine and dried them in the containers. Moreover we made a study visit to a tobacco warehouse.

We could interviewed one of the tobacco farmers. He was Mr. Perkins. He talked about his life as a tobacco farmer. And we noticed that most of the tobacco farmers were the blacks or the Hispanic. But they were very cheerful and friendly. That was our delight.

Japan imports plenty of tobacco from America. The tobacco farmers in North Carolina know that Japan is the biggest market place of American tobacco. We feel anxious about this fact.

#### (5) Farmville Middle School

We visited Farmville Middle School in Farmville, next to Greenville. Our purpose was to investigate the present situation of juvenile delinquency in the middle school.

Mr. Tracy Warren, vice-principal, answered our various questions about delinquent students' lives.

As for smoking, there are fewer smokers in America than in Japan. Mr. Tracy Warren said that less than 5 percent of the students were smokers. And he analyzed that the reason why the Americans did not smoke was owing not only to education for no smoking, but also to campaign against smoking. So young smokers are not a current topics in America.

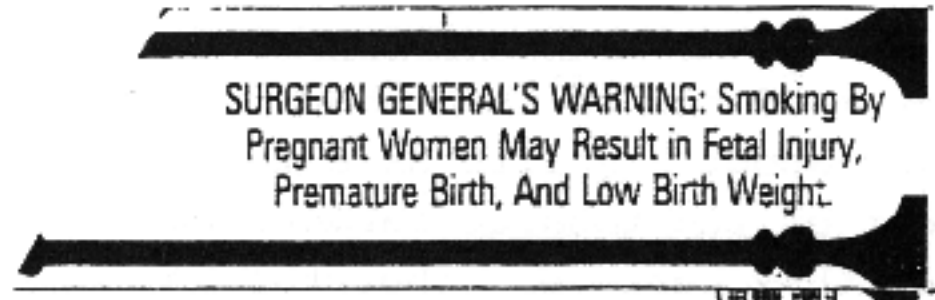
However, we were surprised at posters saying no drug and no weapon on the wall of the school. It was no doubt that drug and violence were the center of juvenile delinquency in America.

We were also astonished by the fact that policemen patrolled the school regularly. It is unbelievable for the Japanese to see policemen on patrol in any schools.

On the other hand, we appreciated that the teachers kept in touch with the families of their students, and that they laid stress on counselling for their delinquent students.

(6) Tobacco Shops

We went to convenience stores selling tobacco near the Plaza in order to buy some packs of cigarettes. We wanted to compare the warning of American cigarette packages with that of Japanese ones. We could get the following three kinds of the warning of American cigarette packages.



**SURGEON GENERAL'S WARNING: Smoking Causes Lung Cancer, Heart Disease, Emphysema, And May Complicate Pregnancy.**

SELECT SLIM LIGHTS BOX 100'S: 10 mg. "tar", 0.8 mg. nicotine, SELECT LIGHTS BOX: 11 mg. "tar", 0.8 mg. nicotine, SELECT LIGHTS, SELECT LIGHTS 100'S: 11 mg. "tar", 0.9 mg. nicotine, SELECT KING: 18 mg. "tar", 1.3 mg. nicotine, SELECT BOX: 19 mg. "tar", 1.4 mg. nicotine, av. per cigarette by FTC method.

**SURGEON GENERAL'S WARNING: Quitting Smoking Now Greatly Reduces Serious Risks to Your Health.**

(7) Pitt County Schools

Ms. Arlene M. Ferren, Student Services Exective Director, welcomed us warmly. At first she explained the school system of Pitt County. And then she talked about Adolescent Substance Abuse Program P.O.R.T. (Providing Opportunities for Recovering Teens). We took much interest in this program. Moreover she gave us various data on juvenile delinquency.

ITINERARY AND MAJOR ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELDWORK

(M i n n e a p l o i s)

DATE	VISITATION SITE	ACTIVITES	PARTICIPANT
<b>Aug. 9</b>			
9:15	<b>Hotel</b>	Ceremony and discussion about the schedule	<b>Ms. Sonquist</b>
10:15	<b>Downtown</b>	Experiment to find tobacco machines on the street	
11:40	<b>Public Health Center</b>	Collecting pamphlets for the prevention of juvenile delinquency	
13:00	<b>Government Center</b>	Learning anout law and act for no smoking	
14:30	<b>Hamline University</b>	Knowing the present situation of juvenile delinquency and the effective methods to solve the problems	<b>Dr. Enloe</b>
19:00	<b>HHH Metrodome</b>	Watching the audience's good-manners	<b>Other Members</b>
<b>Aug. 10</b>			
10:00	<b>Mall of America</b>	Looking for signboards saying no smoking	<b>Ms. Sonquist</b>
13:30	<b>St. Paul</b>	Receiving the data of juvenile delinquency in America	<b>Mr. Shiranatsu</b> <b>Mr. Sumimoto</b>

(G r e e n v i l l e)

DATE	VISITATION SITE	ACTIVITIES	PARTICIPANT
<b>Aug. 14</b>			
10:00	<b>Equistrian Center</b>	Ceremony and discussion about the fieldwork plan	<b>Dr. Smith</b>
14:00	<b>Library of ECU</b>	Copying educatinal materials for quitting smoking	



<p><b>Aug. 15</b> 9:30 13:00</p>	<p><b>Boys and Girls Club</b>  <b>Juvenile Court</b></p>	<p>Investigating the purpose and roles of Boys and Girls Club Taking part in A Juvenile Justice "Exchange" Forum</p>	<p>Dr. Smith Mr. Farron Dr. Smith Ms. Rodgers Mr. Leech Mr. Ferrell Ms. Marks The others</p>
<p><b>Aug. 16</b> 10:00 14:00</p>	<p><b>Tobacco Field</b>  <b>Farmville Middle School</b></p>	<p>A study visit to tobacco field and interview with a farmer Knowing the situation of delinquent students, school rules, counselling</p>	<p>Dr. Smith Mr. Perkins Dr. Smith Mr. Warren</p>
<p><b>Aug. 17</b> 10:00 14:00</p>	<p><b>Tobacco Shops</b>  <b>Pitt County Schools</b></p>	<p>Comparing the warning of American cigarette packages with that of Japanese ones Learning about the school system in Pitt County and educational programs for the prevention of juvenile delinquency</p>	<p>Mr. Tolmi  Dr. Smith Ms. Ferren</p>
<p><b>Aug. 18</b> 10:00</p>	<p><b>ECU</b></p>	<p><b>Workshop</b></p>	

## CONSIDERATION

As a result, smoking by young people is not the center of juvenile delinquency in America. Now they have more serious social problems such as drug abuse, violence, sexual crime. This is the fact in America. Every time we saw posters saying "No Drug" or "No Weapon" on the wall of schools, we felt so.

Living environment around children is quite bad in America. The crime rate in urban districts is very high. There are many broken families caused by divorces, poverty or unemployment. Boys and girls tends to try drug at the beginning in the bad environment. Drug abuse may trigger a chain reaction to heinous crimes. In a sense, children are victims of adults.

We should not overlook this fact. We must not regard these problems as something which doesn't concern us. It is needless to say that all of our life style have been Americanized in Japan. Therefore, to analyze the present situation of the social problems that American society has may be to foresee some serious problems that will happen in Japan in the near future. In fact, according to some recent data, drug abuse and sexual crime by young people are increasing little by little. People in the lower age group have a tendency to be concerned in atrocious crimes. Now we have to try to put the brakes on such a risk.

However, we must pay attention to the fact that the American people don't take these problems lying down. They always make every effort to solve the difficult problems. Through the fieldwork in America, we are aware of two effective points of view.

First, the American people have many sorts of programs and projects to solve their social problems. Concerning the problem of juvenile delinquency, they don't think that they have only to depend upon schools for the sake of the solution. Not only schools, but also families, local societies, administrative agency seem to have a consensus of opinion that the various programs or projects for the prevention of juvenile delinquency require everybody's cooperation. In Japan, we are apt to depend upon schools too much.

Secondly, mental health is thought to be very important to solve the problem of juvenile delinquency in America. To be

sure, we can say that juvenile delinquency is one kind of disease in the mind. In order to cure mental disease, counselling is the best way, isn't it? In Japan, the networks of counselling have not been enough yet. We should learn what counselling is from America.

AS for smoking, the problem of young smokers is reaching a wise solution in America. Soon they will find how to solve the other problems.

During our project, we could know that we, the Japanese, would take a new step to solve the problem of young smokers. a certain newspaper says like this:

# たばこ自販機 夜間停止

4月から 夜11時—翌朝5時



午後11時から停止になるたばこの自動販売機 (北九州市小倉北区内で)

**未成年者の喫煙防止  
屋外のみ35万台**

全国販売  
協同組合

全国のは「小売業者で組織する」全国たばこ販売協同組合(協同組合)は九日、未成年者の喫煙を防止するため、今年四月から、屋外の自動販売機での販売を午後十一時から翌朝午前五時までの間に停止する方針を明らかにした。

自動販売機で「たばこ」を販売する業者は、全国的に約四十九万四千台あるが、このうち千度、組、市、区、町、村などで屋外に設置した自動販売機は約三万八千八百台(全体の約七・七%)と推定されている。このうち、今年四月から、屋外の自動販売機は、午後十一時から翌朝午前五時までの間に販売を停止する方針を明らかにした。これは、未成年者の喫煙を防止するためである。また、屋外の自動販売機は、屋外の喫煙場所として、未成年者の喫煙を促進する恐れがあるため、販売を停止する方針を明らかにした。

自動販売機は、全国的に約四十九万四千台あるが、このうち千度、組、市、区、町、村などで屋外に設置した自動販売機は約三万八千八百台(全体の約七・七%)と推定されている。このうち、今年四月から、屋外の自動販売機は、午後十一時から翌朝午前五時までの間に販売を停止する方針を明らかにした。これは、未成年者の喫煙を防止するためである。また、屋外の自動販売機は、屋外の喫煙場所として、未成年者の喫煙を促進する恐れがあるため、販売を停止する方針を明らかにした。

It says about 350,000 tobacco vending machines on the streets will be stopped at midnight from next April. The tobacco industry will voluntarily begin to restrict for the sake of preventing minors from smoking.

In no case, should we give up. We really think so.