

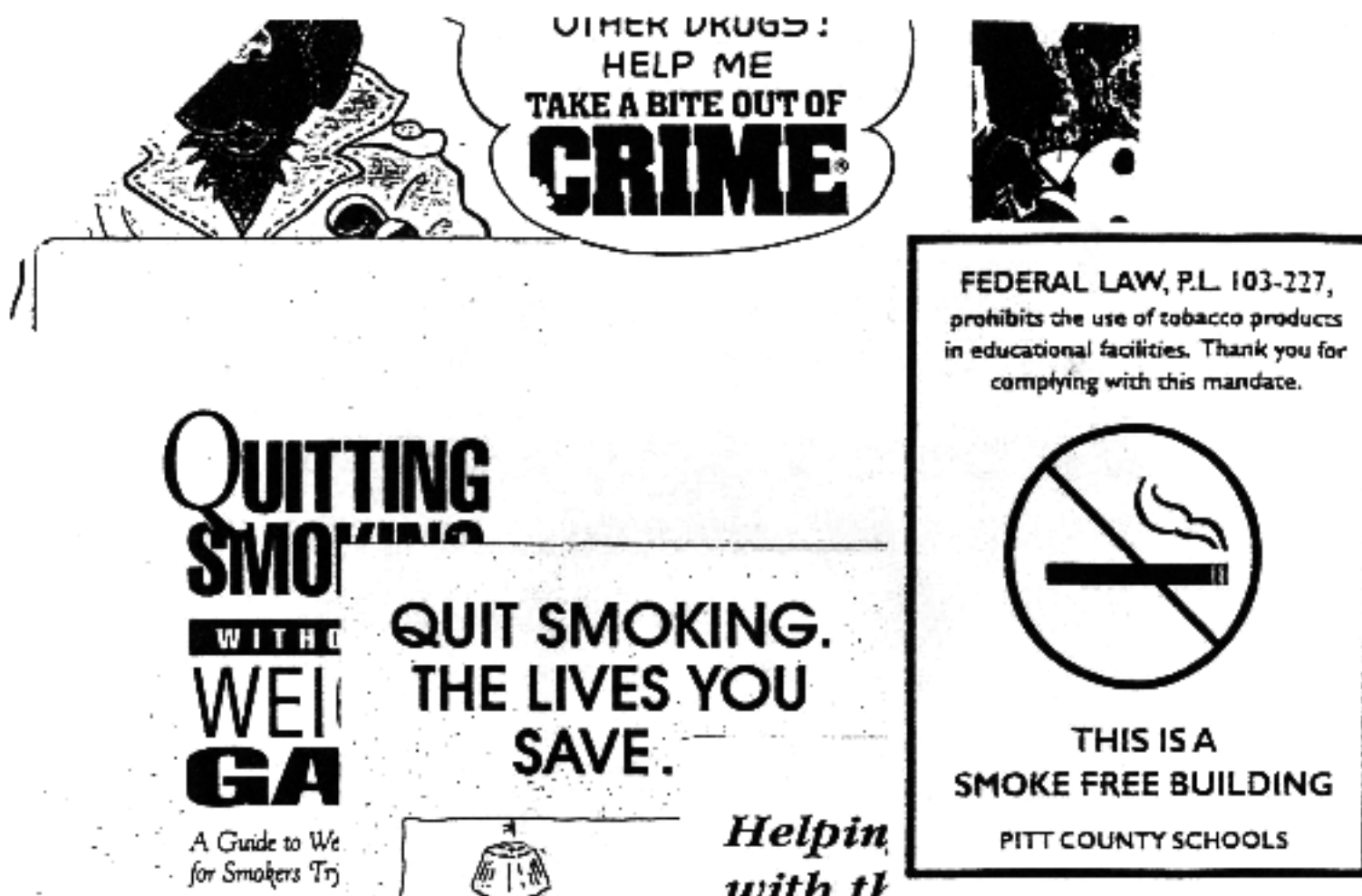
# WE WANT TO BE SMART ADULTS

## Clues To Prevent Juvenile Delinquency

Nobuyoshi MORI, Ujina Junior High School

Kyoshin SAITO, Toyota-Nishi Junior High School

Masakazu KURIBAYASHI, Saikyo Senior High School



Juvenile delinquency is a common serious problem both in Japan and in America.

Let's observe the situation of both countries. Let's study the measures to solve the problems. And you'll know what to think, and what to do in this world.

This material is developed for the prevention of juvenile delinquency and intercultural understanding. We hope this material will be one of the clues.

# WE WANT TO BE SMART ADULTS

## ★ INTRODUCTION

### 〈Question 1〉

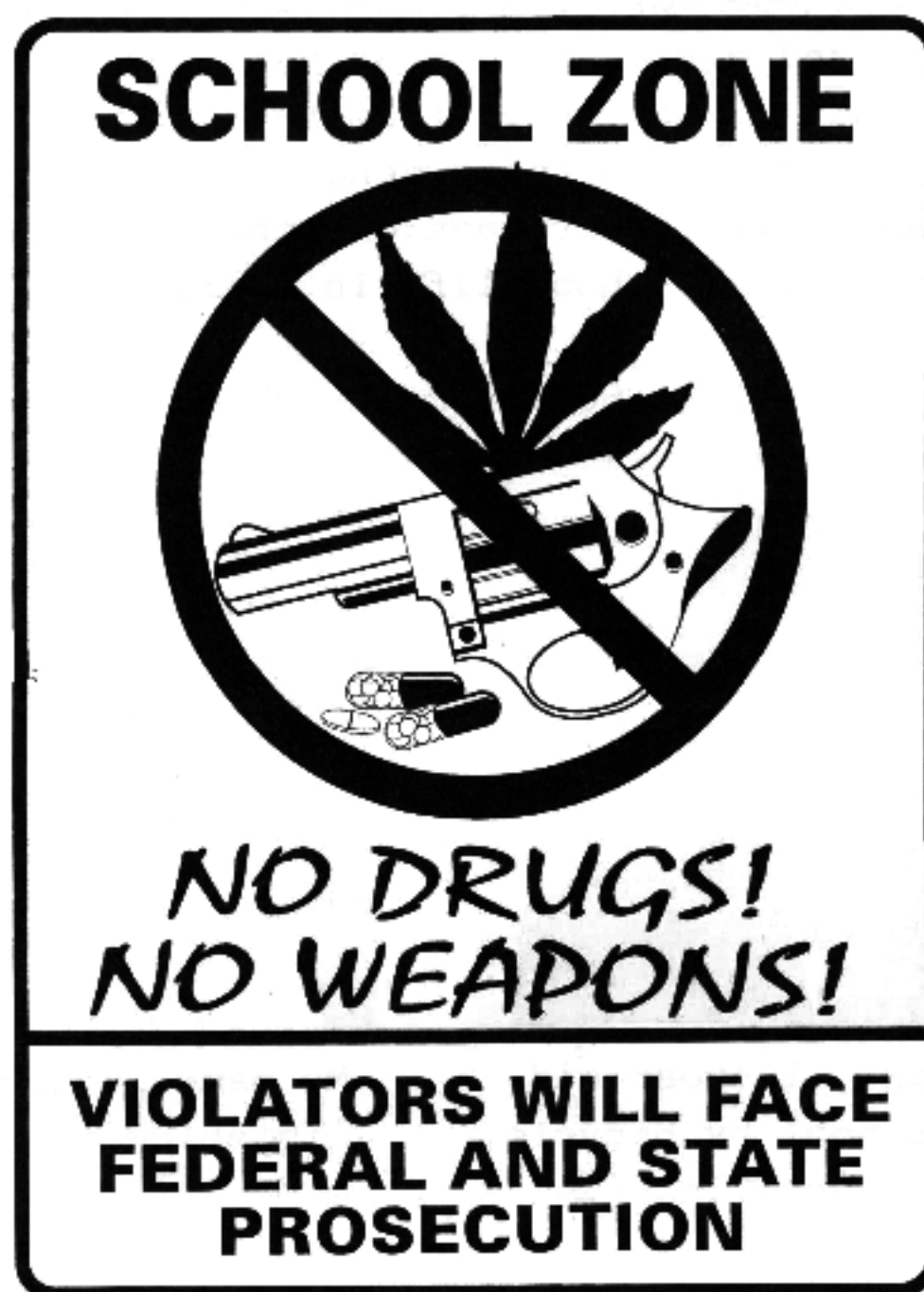
The following posters are on the walls of high schools in Japan and America. What comes to your mind when you see the picture of each poster?

[Japan] The poster on the wall of Saikyo Senior High School in Yamaguchi Prefecture



〈Answer〉 \_\_\_\_\_

[America] The poster on the wall of Farmville Middle School in North Carolina



⟨Answer⟩ \_\_\_\_\_

⟨Question 2⟩

Juvenile delinquency is a social problem both in Japan and in America. Now in Japan, bullying at school is the serious problem. Besides, smoking, shoplifting, blackmail, motorcycle gang, young pregnancy and so on. What kinds of posters or leaflets for enlightening have you ever seen in America?

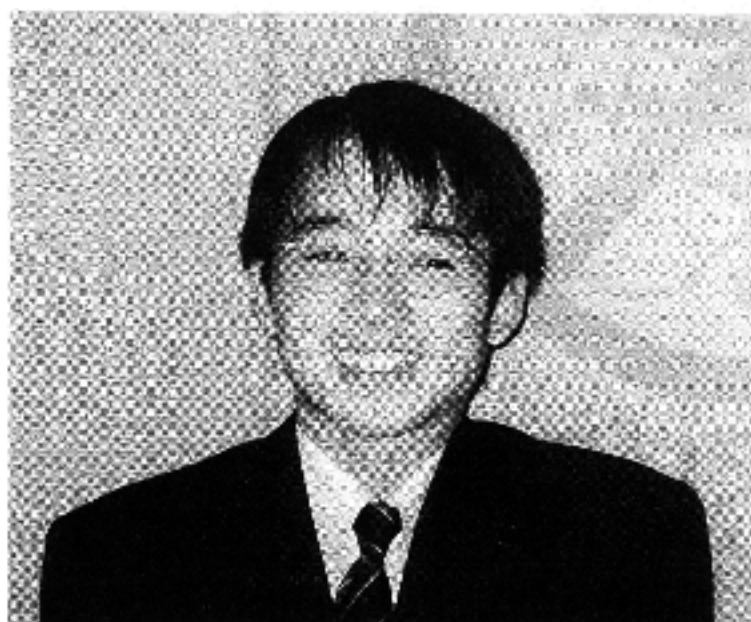
⟨Answer⟩

★ LET'S OBSERVE!

How do Japanese boys and girls live their school life? Do American boys and girls spend meaningful days?

Masahiko and Yoshie are students at Saikyo Senior High School. They'll show you their school life from now on. Let's take a glance at their ways of school life. And try to compare it with your school life in America.

[At School]      Saikyo Senior High School



I am Masahiko, 16-year-old.  
I come to school by bicycle.  
I have confidence in physical strength.



My name is Yoshie. I like listening to popular music, especially American songs.

\*\*\*January 18, 1996\*\*\* Thursday\*\*\*

|       |                                       |
|-------|---------------------------------------|
| 8:00  | Masahiko and Yoshie come to school    |
| 8:40  | Homeroom                              |
| 9:00  | Class 1 ; Mathematics                 |
| 10:00 | Class 2 ; History                     |
| 11:00 | Class 3 ; English                     |
| 12:00 | Class 4 ; Japanese                    |
| 12:50 | Lunch Time                            |
| 13:30 | Class 5 ; Physical Education          |
| 14:30 | Class 6 ; Chemistry                   |
| 15:20 | Clearing                              |
| 15:50 | After School ; Club Activities        |
| 18:00 | Masahiko and Yoshie go to Cram School |



### School Buildings

Our School buildings are  
of four stories.



### Classroom


There are 40 students  
in our class.



### School Uniforms

We must wear school uniforms at school. Recently school  
uniforms are becoming more and more fashionable in Japan.  
Do Masahiko and Yoshie look nice?



|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <p style="text-align: center;">校 訓</p> <h1 style="text-align: center;">進 取</h1> <p style="text-align: center;">創 信 健 和</p> <p style="text-align: center;">校 章</p>  <p style="font-size: small;">大内氏の校章を基調に「高」の字を模したデザインで、シンプルにして現代的なものであり、校名決定の趣意とも調和し、新しいイメージで未来への発展を期待している。<br/>さらに、この表を「進取 創 信 健 和」の校訓と結びつけ、21世紀をたくましく切り開く知、徳、体、智の調和のとれた人間になってほしいという願いを示している。</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- 4 -</p> | <p>の責任<br/>に備した<br/>場合。<br/>き。<br/>文しない<br/>を欠課<br/>場合を<br/>下校した<br/>は会合等<br/>校長が承<br/>前に保護<br/>の届をす<br/>続き7日<br/>は、医師<br/>とらない。<br/>得て下校</p> | <p>(2) 生徒指導関係規定</p> <p>1 服 装<br/>服装及び頭髪等は、質素で清潔端正に整える。</p> <p>(1) 制服<br/>本校所定の制服を着用する。なお、学校が指定した日は、指定したかたちで制服を着用する。</p> <p>ア 男子<br/>紺ダブルブレイザーズーツ<br/>白カッターシャツ、紺ネクタイ、白ソックス<br/>(略装) ブルー半袖ボタンダウンシャツ、紺ズボン</p> <p>イ 女子<br/>紺イートンジャケット<br/>サックスブルーベストスーツ<br/>白ブラウス、紺スコットタイ、白ソックス<br/>(略装) 白半袖ブラウス、サックスブルースカート</p> <p>＊ただし、平成3年度・4年度入学者は、入学時の規定による。</p> <p>(2) 防寒具<br/>コートは無地の華美でないものとする。</p> <p>(3) 履物<br/>通学靴は、本校所定の運動靴。又は黒の革靴とする。</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- 19 -</p> |
|---|---|--|

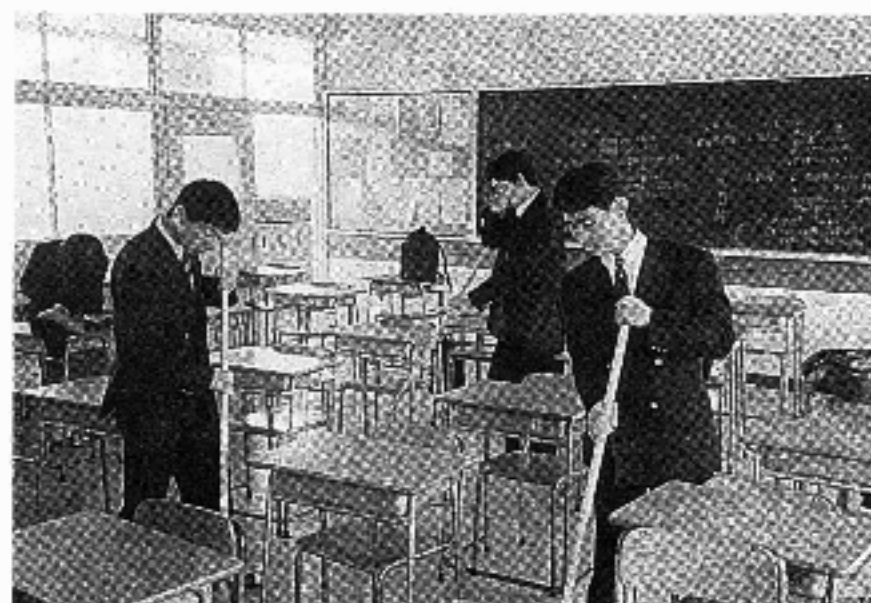
### A Student Handbook and School Regulations

Every student has a student handbook which says school regulations. We have to obey the rules. The rules are more and more lenient these days.



#### Lunch Time

We have a good time. Most of us bring lunch with us.



#### Cleaning

We clean our rooms by ourselves every day.

Athletic Meet



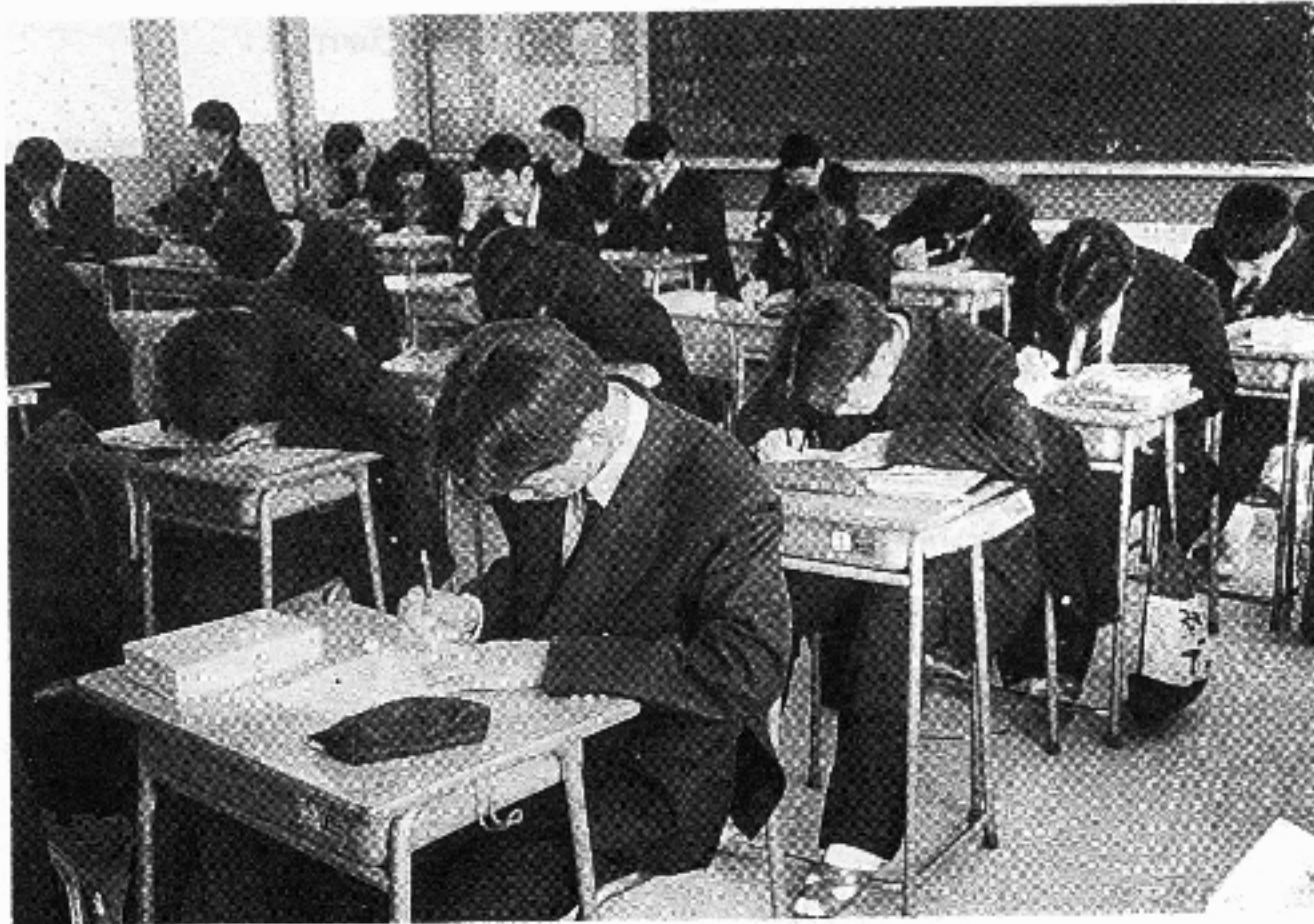
School Festival

School Excursion



### School Events

There are many kinds of school events. They make us enjoy our school life and get along together.



### Examination

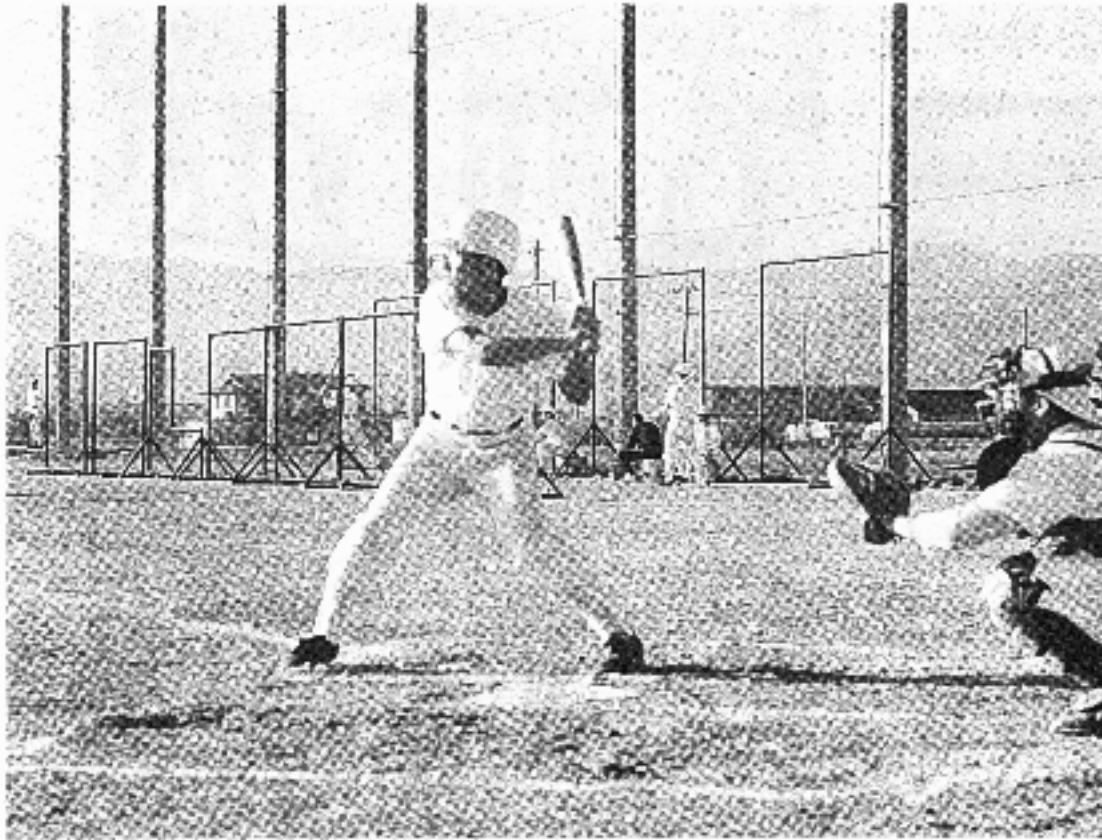
We have to take 6 terminal examinations in a year. Once in a while, we have trial exams in order to enter universities. Do you have examinations?



[ After School ]

Sport

Akira is a member of Baseball Club.



Track & Field  
Baseball  
Soccer  
Tennis  
Field Hockey  
Archery  
Swimming  
Basketball  
Volleyball  
Table Tennis  
Judo  
Kendo  
Badminton

Club Activities

In Japan, every school has many kinds of club activities.  
Most of the students take part in their favorite clubs.  
Our school encourages sports among students.

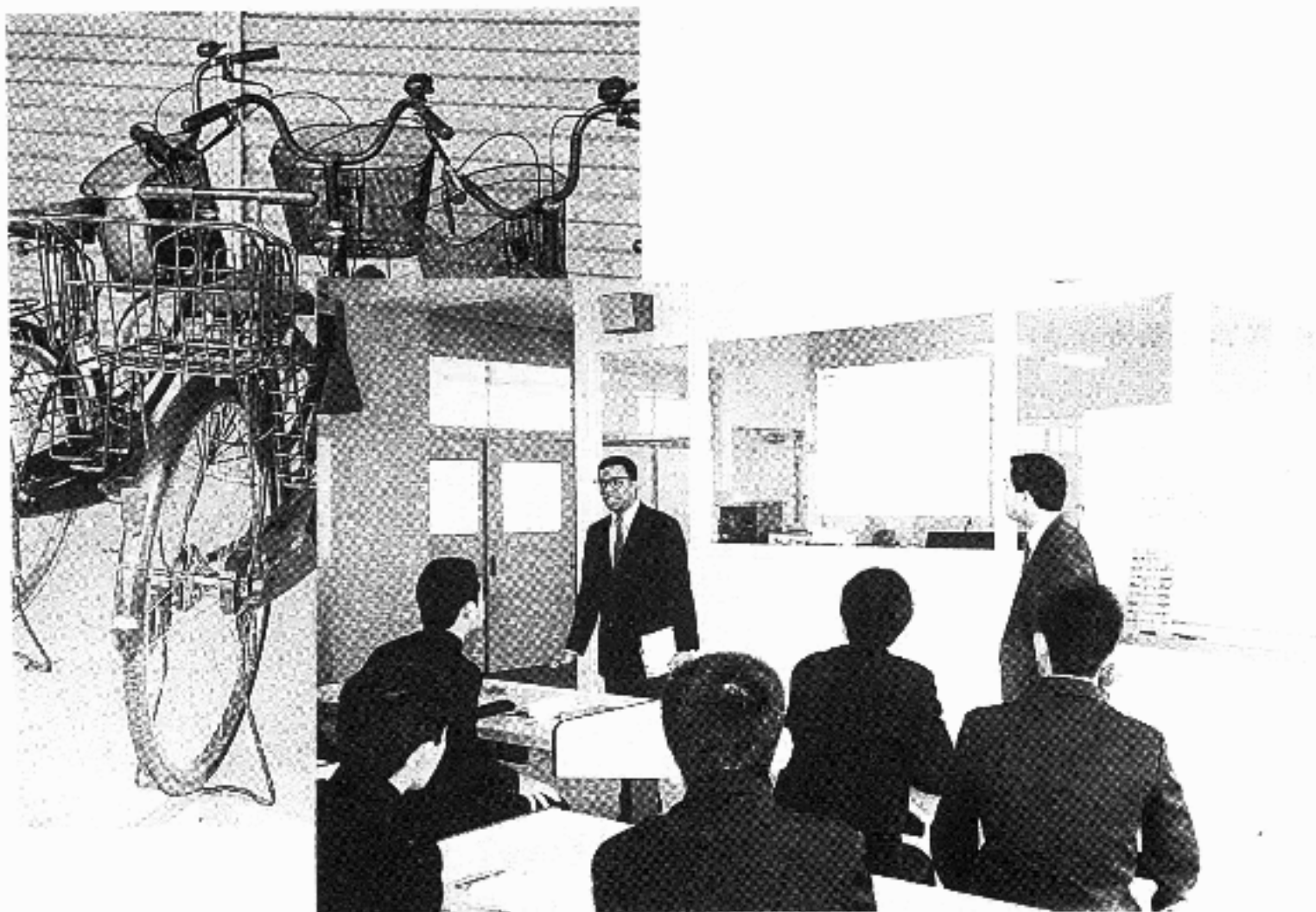
Culture

Painting  
Brass Band  
Drama  
Tea Ceremony  
Ikebana  
Cooking  
Newspaper  
Photograph  
Computer  
Literature  
Science



Yoshie belongs to Brass Band Club.





Cram School

Most of us go to cram schools. Mathematics and English are difficult to learn. Masahiko is good at Mathematics, and Yoshie is good at English.

[ On Holiday ]



Video Games

Most of Japanese boys and girls are fond of playing video games. How about you?



Karaoke

We often enjoy karaoke.  
Do you like singing?

(Question 3)

What is similar to your school life? What is different from the American ways of school life? Compare these two school life style, and describe the similarity and the difference.

(Answer)

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| Similarity |  |
| Difference |  |

(Question 4)

What do you do, when you are free? Can you find any hints from the Japanese school life in order to lead a fuller life?

(Answer)

|  |
|--|
|  |
|--|

>>> My Opinion

Arlene Farrow

I am an assistant of language teachers, from North Carolina. I have been working in Japan for three years.

The Japanese are said to have been shy people, but the younger generation seem to be cheerful. I feel that Japanese students are more childish than American ones.

Another impression is that Japanese students are very busy. Most of them belong to club activities, and go to cram school after school or on holidays. I wonder when and where they feel relaxed.

In other words, they have firm purpose to improve themselves. If they don't have their own objectives, they give in to curiosity or peer pressure. I guess that it is the reason why they are not concerned with juvenile delinquency.

## ▷▷▷ My Opinion

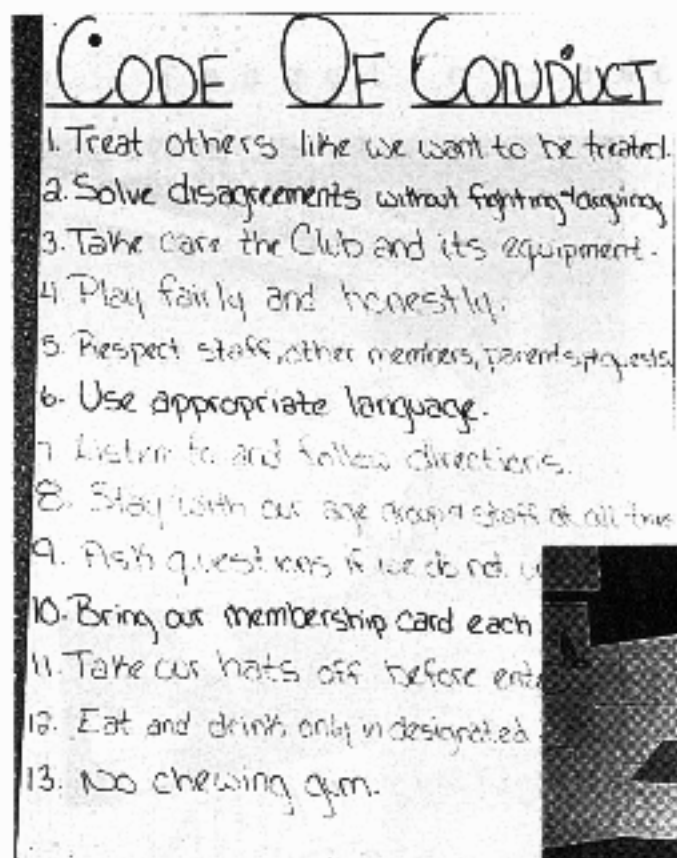
Kyoshin Saito

I am very interested in Boys and Girls Club. I think that Boys and Girls Club plays an important part for the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

I visited a certain Boys and Girls Club in Greenville, NC. Many boys and girls enjoyed their own activities according to some programs. I saw them playing baseball, basketball and table tennis. Indoors they enjoyed computers, crafts and painting.

I hear that there are many single-parent families caused by divorces in America. Furthermore, women have jobs, so no one can look after children.

In Japan, there are no similar systems. Parents and children cannot help depending on schools. I wish there were educational facilities established by local society. Perhaps owing to such support, delinquents will decrease.



Boys and Girls Club in North Carolina

## ★ LET'S STUDY TOGETHER!

What is your impression of the Japanese school life? They seem to be very active and vivid.

However, one's youth is full of troubles everywhere in the world. Of course, the Japanese students have a lot of problems. Most of them are industrious and enjoy their school life. But as you have seen the poster, bullying at school is the most serious problem in Japan. Smoking by young people is also a serious problem.

In America, young people have many problems, too. As for drug abuse and violence, the situation of America is more serious than that of Japan. Observing the way both people try to solve such problems, let us think about the prevention of juvenile delinquency so as to improve ourselves.

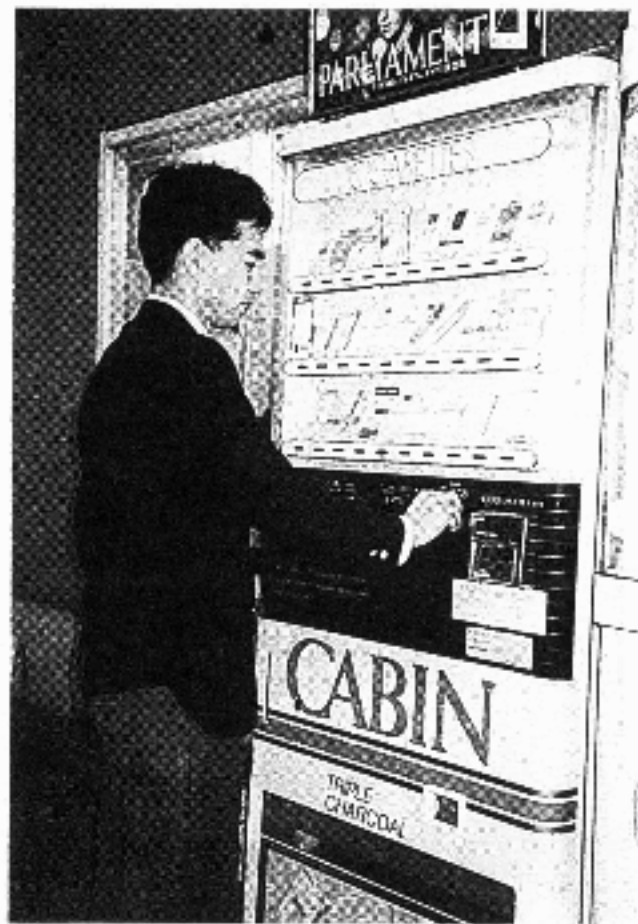
This time we'll take up the problem of young smokers. Let's think together, with the following points of view.

### © Why Do Young Men Smoke In Japan?

Look at the picture. That is a tobacco vending machine. In Japan, there are about 350,000 tobacco vending machines on the streets. Even boys and girls can buy cigarettes with ease, if they have some coins.

In case they buy cigarettes at stores, they seldom need to show their ID cards.

Of course, minors are not allowed to smoke by the law in Japan. But young smokers are increasing day by day. It is said that one third of the school male students have ever smoked.



Tobacco Vending Machine

More than 50% of men are smokers. Smoking is a personal choice, if he is an adult. The problem is that they forget that children tend to imitate adults' behavior.



《Q u e s t i o n   5》

Smoking cannot be stopped only by the restriction of various law. As for drug or alcohol abuse in America, we can say the same thing as mentioned above, can't we? What is your opinion about that?

《A n s w e r》

>>> M y   O p i n i o n

N o b u y o s h i   M o r i

I am a junior high school teacher. I'm interested in the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

I had an opportunity to visit America in order to observe the situation of juvenile delinquency.

Then I carried out a simple experiment, which was about the number of tobacco vending machines. Mr.Saito, Mr.Kuribayashi and I tried finding tobacco vending machines on the streets of the downtown in Minneapolis within an hour. We made the same experiment on the streets of the downtown in Hiroshima. the result was as follows;

[Hiroshima]

|             |       |           |                          |
|-------------|-------|-----------|--------------------------|
| MORI        | found | <u>35</u> | tobacco vending machines |
| SAITO       | found | <u>29</u> | tobacco vending machines |
| KURIBAYASHI | found | <u>32</u> | tobacco vending machines |

[Minneapolis]

|             |       |          |                          |
|-------------|-------|----------|--------------------------|
| MORI        | found | <u>0</u> | tobacco vending machines |
| SAITO       | found | <u>0</u> | tobacco vending machines |
| KURIBAYASHI | found | <u>0</u> | tobacco vending machines |

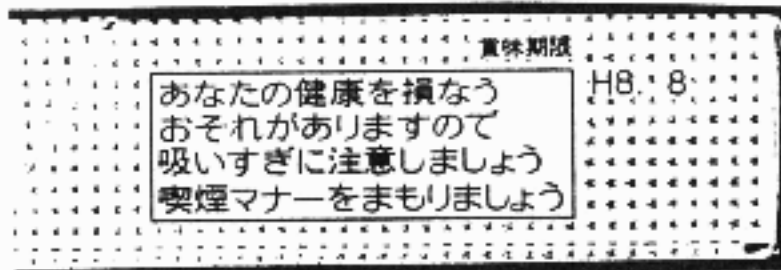
Moreover, we investigated the situation of tobacco commercials in both countries. In Japan, we often see tobacco commercials on TV and posters everywhere. But in America, we have never seen them. We heard that tobacco commercials on TV have been restricted by law since 1971.

I guess that young smokers will not decrease in Japan unless we build the environment where the minors cannot buy tobacco easily. That is adults' duty, I really think so.

© Why Is It Important To Know The Fact?

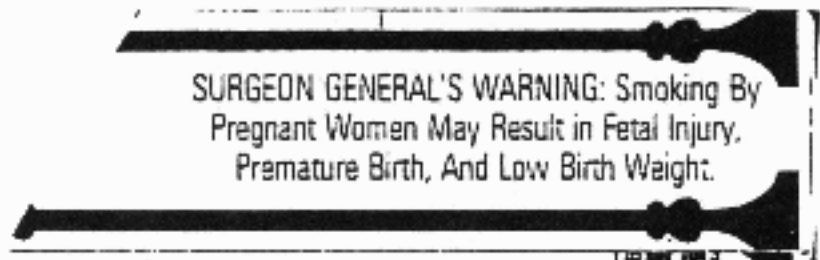
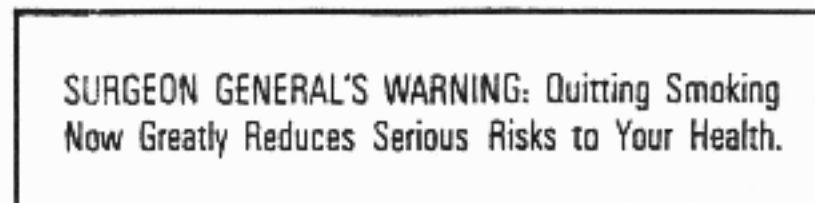
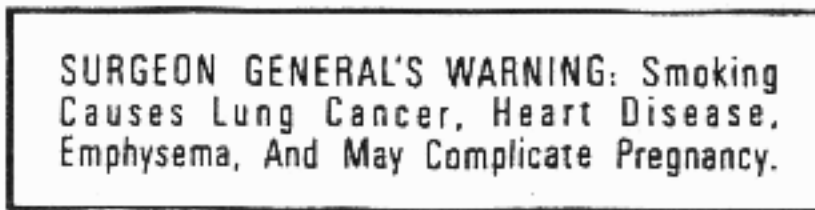
Compare the warning of three cigarette packages. One is a Japanese tobacco pack, the others are American tobacco packs.

[Japanese tobacco]



You had better not smoke too much, because smoking may be bad for your health.  
Let's mind your manners when you smoke.

[American tobacco]



〈Question 6〉

What do you think about the difference of the warning between Japanese tobacco and American tobacco?

〈Answer〉

### >>> My Opinion

#### High School Students

- \* It is very important to understand that smoking does us harm. A lot of information about the demerits of smoking will help us. ( Miyuki Takatsuka )
- \* Perhaps most of young smokers began to smoke because of curiosity or peer pressure. Everyone has to have knowledge and will to refuse to smoke. ( Kenji Ihara )
- \* Concrete examples of disease, such as lung cancer, heart disease, emphysema, have a strong impact on smokers. The duty of tobacco industry is not to sell tobacco, but to let us know the truth. ( Mika Nakano )
- \* I guess that education for knowing the fact will cut down the rate of smokers. I feel that education keeps us away from AIDS in Japan. ( Hiroshi Nakayama )
- \* All of us must have chances to know the harm by smoking when we are children. Generally speaking, children have the strong sense of justice. ( Taro Nakatani )

### ◎ We Should Have Sound Mind?

Someone says that we should have strong will against smoking. To be sure, we need not only knowledge but also will to prevent juvenile delinquency.

We often hear the following phrase, "A sound mind in a sound body." To build sound bodies, we have only to take moderate exercises. But, how can we have sound mind?

It may be difficult to move others. Probably enlightenment without giving up is the most effective. The enlightening activities have a good possibility of developing into various campaigns.

### <Question 7>

What kinds of campaign do you know or experience? And how does the campaign influence you?

<Answer> \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

In Japan, students often make enlightening posters and slogans on the prevention of juvenile delinquency. Every school encourages them to have sound mind. The following posters and slogans are made by Japanese students.



Overcome Bullying at School



小野田市立高千帆中学校 2年 中島 彩子

No Drug Abuse!





In America, there are a lot of leaflets, pamphlets and booklets for enlightenment, too. Judging from the titles of them, we can realize what problems the Americans have. These are enlightening leaflets which were collected at Public Health Center in Minneapolis, Minnesota.



## © Punishment Or Counseling?

Both in Japan and in America, delinquents are often punished, for example, notice, suspension and expulsion from school. Under certain circumstances, juvenile courts will treat a part of delinquents.

However, it is very doubtful if the punishment is the best way to prevent juvenile delinquency. Above all, because a school is an educational place, the punishment is never the most effective method for making delinquents reform themselves.

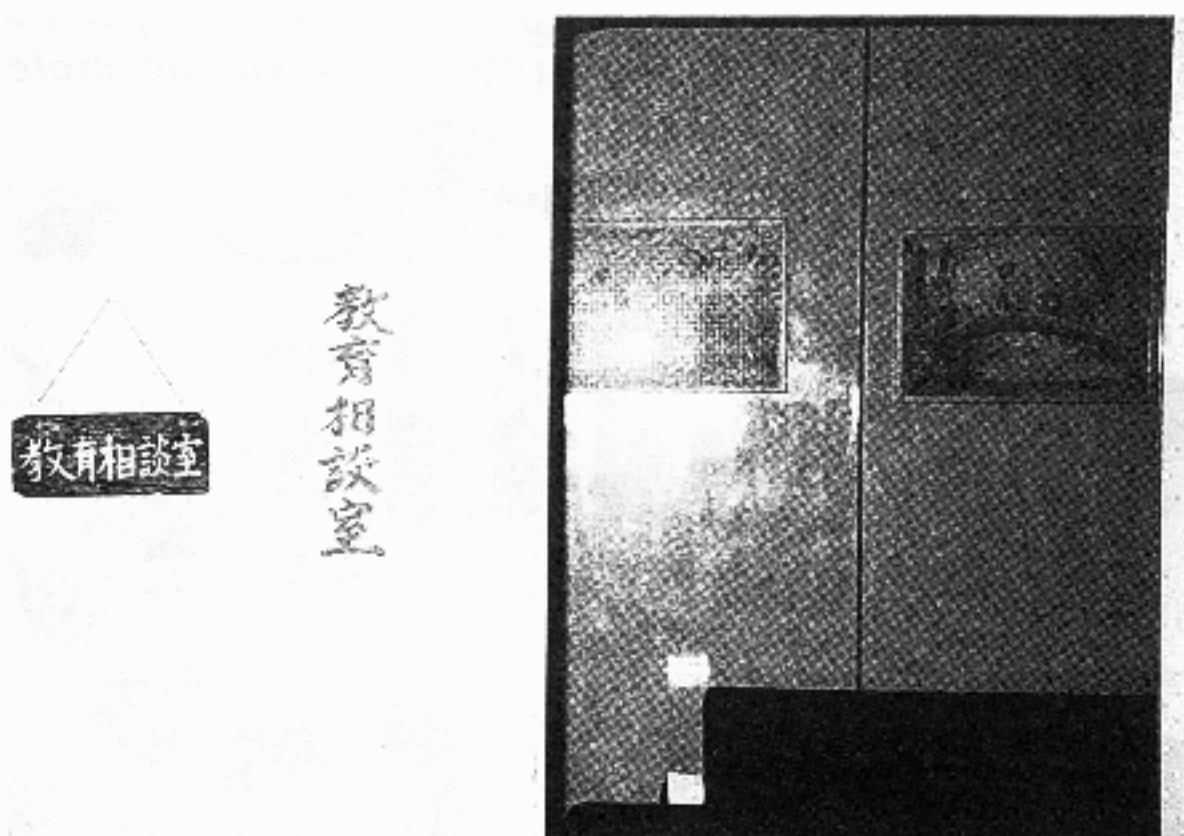
On the other hand, it goes without saying that people are watching with interest the existence of school counselors. It is said that the concept of school counseling has been introduced to Japan by America.

Most of delinquents have troubles in their mind. They don't know what to do. They need someone whom they can talk with. Student-counseling rooms have spread everywhere in Japan, too.

### 《Question 8》

Do you have anyone whom you can talk with, when you are at a loss what to do? Who is it?

《Answer》



School Counseling Room

### ▷▷▷ My Opinion

Masakazu Kuribayashi

I am an English teacher at Saikyo Senior High School. And I am also one of the school counselors.

During my stay in America, I was aware that there are a lot of educational programs or a variety of projects for the purpose of preventing juvenile delinquency. In particular, I took much interest in Adolescent Substance Abuse Program P.O.R.T.( Providing Opportunities for Recovering Teens ) of Pitt County Schools in North Carolina.

It says, "Our fundamental belief is that despite the turmoil caused by emotional and developmental difficulties, adolescents have a unique potential for transformation. While in P.O.R.T., a proactive and focused effort is made to elicit and support that transformation."

It seems that many students have various mental troubles now. For delinquents, school counseling has been more and more important in their daily life. Counseling is much more effective than punishment for fear that delinquents should make the same mistake again.



School Counseling

Juvenile delinquency is caused by ignorance and umbalance. Therefore, it is necessary for school counselors to advise delinquents not to lose their self-control whatever may happen. I think it better that the following points of view can be adopted as suggestion for delinquents.

- (1) To have an objective
- (2) To have a good knowledge
- (3) To have a sound mind
- (4) To have one's own identity

## ★ REVIEW

### { Q u e s t i o n 9 }

You have learned a lot of things through the observation of the Japanese and American school life. Let's check your comprehension. Write T, if the following contents are true. But if they are false, write F in each blank.

- 1, In Japan, a lot of students enjoy club activities and go to cram school. [      ]
- 2, Bullying at school has been one of the most serious social problems in Japan. [      ]
- 3, In Japan, young smokers are decreasing, but in America, young smokers are increasing. [      ]
- 4, Tobacco commercials on TV are not allowed both in Japan and in America. [      ]
- 5, There are no tobacco vending machines on the streets in Japan. [      ]
- 6, It is of no use to enlighten young people through leaflets and pamphlets. [      ]
- 7, Knowledge has nothing to do with the prevention of juvenile delinquency. [      ]
- 8, The Japanese students often make enlightening posters and slogans. [      ]
- 9, The concept of school counseling was introduced to Japan from America. [      ]
- 10, School counseling is needed at every school, because many students have various troubles in their mind. [      ]

## ★ Further Study

### A: Role-Playing

Divide all of the members into two groups. One group has the members who urge the other members to take drugs. The other group consists of the members who refuse drug abuse. Let's have a debate on drugs.

### B: Report

"What should we do so as to prevent juvenile delinquency?"