

Dance Program for Preventing Juvenile Delinquency

Minami Asano

2008FB013

Abstract

Dancing has a therapeutic effect in preventing juvenile delinquency. The purpose of this paper is to demonstrate the positive effect of using social dance, in addition to *Yosakoi-Soran*, in a program for preventing juvenile delinquency in Japan. A lot of Dominican people immigrated to the United States, and now they have some problems living there, especially juvenile delinquency and low educational levels. According to Mika Miyoshi, Dominican dance was introduced into a program to prevent juvenile delinquency in New York. The participants learn some good manners and communication skills from the dancing form (Miyoshi, 2006). On the other hand, *Yosakoi-Soran* is often introduced into a program preventing juvenile delinquency in Japan. Compared with *Yosakoi-Soran* and social dance, *Yosakoi-Soran* has affect, but social dance, like the style of Dominican dance, is better at teaching good manners than *Yosakoi-Soran*. This paper demonstrates an effective way of organizing the program and the best suitable years in Japan. From the data on the number of juvenile criminals in Aichi Prefecture, this paper concluded that having the dance program for the students who are in secondary school education will be most appropriate and effective to prevent juvenile delinquency in Japan. Including social dance in the program in addition to *Yosakoi-Soran* exert a positive effect on preventing juvenile delinquency.

The History and Policy of Education in Afghanistan

~ Educational System and Literacy Rate

Susumu Fujita

2008FB019

Abstract

This thesis discusses the history and policy of education in Afghanistan. The right of receiving opportunities of education is not only a basic right of humans but also the key of developing countries in international worlds. In the thesis, I state the reality and course of educational policy through its history. This is because we can't discuss ways of improvement in education without the history of how people in Afghanistan developed its system of education. History tells us not only what happened there but also what to do or what the important factors in wondering are. The policy of education is related to the image and history.

In chapter 1, I state the history of education from the 20th century to the Taliban regime. In chapter 2, I state the efforts made by people in Afghanistan and the support given by international institutions after 9.11. In chapter 3, the reality and problems through the education of literacy are written. In conclusion, I state that what is important for Afghanistan is to develop their education in the future. It is compared with Singapore, South Korea, Finland and Afghanistan through their reality and education. And, I state the importance of them: what they do mistake and what is the goal for Afghanistan.

Rights of Refugees in Japan: Left behind the Human Rights Regime

Yurina Ito

2008FB058

Abstract

This paper focuses on the human rights of asylum seekers in Japan. My chance to become interested in the refugee issue came through a film, *Hotel Rwanda* because it was said that no countries would accept orphans in it. Japan's certification rate of refugee status has been quite low compared to other industrialized countries even though Japan is a party to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees. Although other industrialized countries such as the United States and France, traditional receiving countries of refugees, have each reason to accept them, Japan does not. That is why it is difficult for Japan to find a reason to accept refugees. According to Hannah Arendt, human rights of citizens were basically guaranteed by each state. However, learning a lesson from the Holocaust of the Jews, the human rights regime was established after World War II. Then people became able to assert human rights whether they are citizens or not. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted as one part of the human rights regime in 1948. Despite the fact that the Declaration and the 1951 Convention established what rights humans have, the Immigration Bureau of Japan is against some of their articles, such as the right not to be detained and freedom of movement. The environment surrounding refugees in Japan is still strict.

The Nationalism in Bosnia and How to Get Over the Antagonism

Shoko Kitagawa

2008FB077

Abstract

How does Bosnia and Herzegovina wipe out the ethnic antagonism? In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the ethnic cleansing took place within three ethnic groups: Serbian, Croatian and Bosniak. These groups have lived together in the same area and it is natural to see them even living in the same apartment. In today's Bosnia and Herzegovina, however, many of them continue to live separately; even the students are separated by their religions and ethnic identities. There is a tendency to see the Balkans as a region which has repeated conflicts for a long time. However, there were calm eras in Bosnia and in fact it was rare to have conflict with each other. The reason for the terrible wars was the difference in their identity. Their identity as Serbian and Croatian was brought from other countries: mainly Serbia and Croatia. Until the Bosnian War, the antagonism against each ethnic group was not severe even though they have been treated differently due to their ethnicities by the government. In chapter one and two, I explained the history of Yugoslavia and Bosnia and Herzegovina from mainly the view of ethnic friction. After that, I introduce two NGOs to show the method for coexistence for the three ethnic groups in peace.

Collapse of Gender Norms

-Gay Identity in Tanglaw Village-

Mina Mitsuya

2008FB100

Abstract

I found gay men seemed not to hesitate to come out to be gay in Tanglaw Village in the Philippines during my stay there. Gay men in the village range from teenagers to adults. They pretended to be women, sometimes wearing necklaces and earrings of ladies and made themselves up with lipstick and eyeliner.

My research will focus on why gay men could come out publicly as gay in Tanglaw Village, Tumana Barangay. In order to figure out the reason, it is necessary to reveal the gender norms they have in Tanglaw village in the Philippines. Moreover we should examine how the gender norms were corrupted and gays could be accepted in the village.

First of all, I will clear up the gender history of the Philippines. The first chapter will focus on the indigenous culture of the Philippines. The Bontok, one of Filipino tribes, is efficient example for this chapter. The next chapter shows the changes of gender norms of the Philippines through colonization by Spain and the United States. After organizing gender history, the third chapter mentions what kind of gender norms the Tanglaw Village have in comparison with Bontok. At last, the thesis investigates why the gender norms have fluctuated in the village. Transnationalism and sex business in the Philippines play significant roles in the fluctuation.

BEYOND THE INCONSISTENCY

BEHIND THE PROCESS OF EXPO 2005 AICHI

Chiaki Miura

2008FB101

Abstract

The subject of research is Expo 2005 Aichi. Expo 2005 Aichi has two contrary aspects which are development and the environment. These aspects give rise to an inconsistency in the process of the Expo. The inconsistency is sometimes criticized and caused issues with the holding of the Expo. In this thesis, the author clarifies how the inconsistency occurs through two Japanese trends post World War II. The author also examines how the Expo could be held beyond the inconsistencies. Chapter 1 is about one of the aspects of development. Section 1.1 simply explains the history of the World Fair and confirms the fact that Japanese expositions so far are mostly for development. 1.2 focuses on the existence of a national system of development related to the developmental aspect of the Expo. Chapter 2 is about other aspects related to environmental protection. Section 2.1 explains that there is a Japanese social trend which attaches importance to environmental protection behind the environmental aspect of the Expo. It also makes the trend related to enterprise's attitudes toward environmental protection in the Expo. Section 2.2 tells the background of such attitudes, especially regarding environmental pollution. Chapter 3 is about the reason why the Expo was able to be held in spite of the inconsistency. It focuses on civil actions which fight against the developmental aspect and the gains in sympathy of international organizations and investments into nature's new values. Finally, the author analyzes the two trends behind the inconsistency and the benefit to the citizens.

What Difficulties have Muslims in America and Japan Faced after 9.11?

Moeko Morimo

2008FB108

Abstract

I tried to answer a new question, “What hardship did Muslims face in America after 9.11?” by comparing them with Muslims in Japan. A message which I saw at the 9.11.Memorial Center in 2009 says, “Don’t think that all Muslims are bad.” This was the first catalyst making me interested in Muslims in America.

To answer the question, first I researched Japanese Muslims from 4 points of views: 1) the image which Japanese have toward religions, 2) the history of Islam in Japan, 3) the change after 9.11,2001 in Japan against Islam, and 4) Muslims in the Japanese society now. I found that the incident made Japanese people realize how ignorant they were about them and prompted Japanese to look at Islamic religion more closely and carefully than ever. Then I researched American Muslims in comparison to Muslims in Japan. From the comparison, I found that, American Muslims have a much longer and deeper history and that American religious views are very different but that the ignorance toward Muslims is similar.

As a conclusion, I found two hardships Muslims suffered. One is hate crimes and the other is interruption of their quiet belief. More importantly, however, I found that the root cause of those hardships is the lack of mutual understanding. From these lessons, now I only hope that this tragic incident and the following hardships of Muslims will prompt efforts for mutual understanding from both sides and will be a lesson for a better future of the entire world.

Issues Left by Institutional Racial Equality by Looking at from Ghetto in Chicago

Mayuko Nakagawa

2008FB114

Abstract

In the United States, racial equality has already been in place legally and systematically. By having an overview of the history of segregation against the African Americans who were once exploited in plantations as slaves, it becomes clear that the status of African Americans has improved indeed. However, the fact of ghetto in Chicago City, which is a representative urban city where the large number of African Americans from the South migrated to, indicates that there has definitely been racial segregation especially by residential separation, including public housing projects. In Chicago, upon receiving one Supreme Court decision against the Chicago Housing Authority (CHA) and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), in the wake of *Gautreaux v. Chicago Housing Authority*, the Gautreaux residential mobility program, which was a racial and economic integration policy, started. The intent of the program was to offer the African American public housing residents a better opportunity to improve their daily lives by moving to city areas or suburban areas. By looking at the residential mobility program in Chicago and seeing both successful points and failed points of it, the problems which racial equality accomplished by institutions in the United States left behind might come to light.

The relationship between Multicultural Education and Immigrants' Identity

Emi Nakamura

2008FB115

Abstract

The aim of this research is to make known the importance of multiculturalism and reveal the connection between education and the process of shaping identity.

Chapter 1 is written about what multiculturalism is. I also look back at the history of assimilationism in Japan because Japan has adopted assimilationism for a long time. In chapter 2, I will take up the current situation of education in Japan. I want to emphasize why multicultural education is needed in Japan and I also pay attention to foreign schools in Japan and their curriculums. In chapter 3, I discuss bilingual education which is conducted in the United States as a reference. In the United States, this curriculum is adopted broadly. I will try to find something we can follow in Japanese education. In chapter 4, I explain the relationship between immigrants' identity and education. I take identity of Koreans who live in Japan as an example. There is a strong relationship between identity and education. I want to clarify the identity which descendants of immigrants tend to have and emphasize the significance of education. At last, in the epilogue, I would like to sum up this research paper and I will also write about why I came to be interested in studying about the relationship between identity and education.

Japanese Women's Social Role and Advance in Oversea

Miki Tarui

2008FB175

Abstract

More Japanese women forge ahead in society by the flow of elevation of women's right in the 1980s. Thinking about Japanese women's social advance and roles in the society from looking at the Japanese women immigrants can help for understanding Japanese women's study. Therefore, examining the background reasons for these Japanese women's immigrant style changes, this research focuses on Economic immigrant, Picture Bride, War Bride, Spiritual Migrant, and women expatriate. By examining each Japanese woman's immigration pattern and their experience, their way of going abroad and role as immigrant had been influenced and changed due to the situation of society, not only Japan, but also worldwide in every era. It seems Japanese women are now making their life by themselves. In the process of making their choice by themselves, going abroad is one way to realize their freedom. However, experiencing life overseas also causes them to idealize being Japanese. From all the examination of this thesis, it can be said that Japanese women have more chances or choices for their life nowadays. This diversity of Japanese women's lives will cause changes in the future. To understand Japanese women's future changes and it affects on society, it is a good way to compare the women's social advance in other countries.

Prohibition as a Cause of Innovative Moral Changes

in 1920s of America

Yamauchi Kazuhiro

2008FB200

Abstract

In the 1920s, America experienced a moral transformation due to Victorianism. As a result of Prohibition, F.L. Allen says that far greater significance was the fact that men and women were drinking together in “Only Yesterday”. However, I do not think that the result of Prohibition was not exclusive to it. This thesis will discuss whether Prohibition could be one of the main causes of moral innovative changes and validate an effect on not only conversations between men and women but also relationships.

To prove my hypothesis, I will discuss the relationship between drinking alcohol and women. Prohibition created a cocktail culture because of drinking illicit illegal alcohol products by it, and the culture made women drink alcohol. Also illegal bars called speakeasy emerged by it. Women started to drink from Prohibition age and they became emerged in speakeasies and dance and cocktail parties.

The meeting between sexes was once limited on the inside of a range of watching by home, neighborhoods and local community in former age. Though women began to drink and came to the outside of the monitoring of parents and wallowed in petting and necking. With explaining about the enjoyment in drinking, I will conclude that Prohibition could be one of the main causes of moral innovative changes and validate an effect on relationships between sexes.