

Schedule of the Sendai excursion

Monday June 4, 2007:

Arrival day

9:16am Left Tokyo (the Hayate express no. 11)

11:01am Arrive at Sendai

11:30am Welcome lunch at

1:30pm Conference in Miyagi university of education

1:30pm - 1:45pm Opening Ceremony

<Technical Presentations>

1:45pm - 2:15pm Prof. Yoshiko MOTOYA "Mathematics Education / For find out children's diverse investigations into actual (thinking between) condition of consideration in various ages"

2:15pm - 2:45pm Dr. Prof. Yoshihiro UGAWA "Cellular phone in Education"

2:45pm - 3:15pm Dr. Prof. Veljko Milutinovic " "

4:00pm Arrive at MOTOYA's house

4:10pm - 4:40pm "Haiku, Tanka - from a viewpoint in clinical petagogy"

4:40pm - 5:20pm Tea ceremony

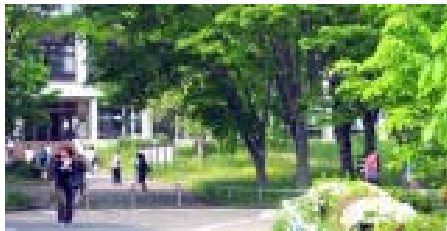
5:20pm - 5:30pm The exhibition of "SHIMAI" (a part of drama"noh")

5:40pm Left MOTOYA's house by private car or buss

7:00pm Arrive at Japanese style hotel in Matsushima

7:15pm Dinner party

after dinner, the exhibition of "SHIMAI"



Miyagi university of education



Tea ceremony



Tea ceremony



SHIMAI



Matsushima

Tuesday June 5, 2007:

9:00am Conference at the Japanese hotel

< Technical Presentations >

9:00am - 9:30am Prof. Yoshiko MOTOYA and staff

“The lifelong education project: MAGOSAN in Sendai”

9:30am - 10:00am Dr. Prof. Naomichi OHTA

“On the relation between computer science and human interest”

10:00am - 10:30am Dr. Prof. Veljko Milutinovic team “ ”

11:00am check out

< Sightseeing in Visit to Hiraizumi >

1:00pm Lunch

2:00pm Tyusonji temple (In the early 12th century, the prince of Kiyohira Fujiwra
has built for remember after a long war .)

3:30pm Motsuji temple (The oldest Japanese garden formed 800 years ago by the
Heian period style ”joudo garden” means the pure Land .)

4:30pm Let’s descend the Geibi canyon river by riverboat !

7:05pm Left Hiraizumi to Tokyo (from Ichinoseki Station the Yamabiko express no. 66)



Tsukimizaka in Chusonji temple



Konjikido in Chusonji temple



Hondo in Motsuji



Kyokusui-no-en in Motsuji



Geibi canyon

“The lifelong education project: MAGOSAN in Sendai”

Yoshiko MOTOYA

Miyagi University of Education

We will pursue the problem of the quality of learning, by making educational approaches based on actual condition in learner's process of thinking .

We will try to extract three phases in this condition of learning. Primary phase is the problem of attitude (actual conditions) of learners, second phase is that of the way in learning (to make an approach), and third phase is their confirmation. Learner's qualities and states are various, but we think these three phases should not be divided. Therefore teachers should ensure the mutual relations between each phase, and for this problem they can apply a devised system using computer and network system.

We have been exploring this approach to visualize learners thinking. Especially we have tried to reveal the logical possibility in children's thinking connected with the first actual behavior. We give various actual conditions and hypothetical structures for this approach.

Our main interest is to establish life-long education project by analyzing and structuralizing the actual condition of learning. Our aim is for everyone from an infant to an elderly person to enable to seek the way to their own problems and to enrich their full lives. Each staff (MAGOSAN group in Sendai) will report his/her harvest.

On the relation between computer science and human interest

Naomichi OHTA

Miyagi University of Education

The revolution in the world of intelligence by way of computer science and technology is not confined within the field of documental processing, paperless society or network of information. Indeed this revolution is no other than one of the greatest historical change which is compared with the invention of letter, and for the foreseeable future our lifestyle and human relation will change completely. But my interest steers rather for the prospect to the possibility of a revolution in the space of human mind which makes our ability of imagination, our esthetical-lyric side of mind and our attitude to beauty and objective radically modify, and brings us a certain new aspect of esthetical and spiritual life.

I will try to make it clear how this change in the space of human mind will be understood from the standpoint of a dawn of a new intelligent and playing science.

Japanese Short Poetries structured in the set form and

Internet communications

~ On Haiku and Tanka

from a View of Clinical Pedagogy ~

Tatsuo TAKAYAMA

Miyagi University of Education

"Chijimi; reduction is said one of the central concepts on Japanese culture. But the Chijimi has two forms; (A) one is an apparent Chijimi; reduction found in Japanese daily lives, by folding up such as a Senu ("Japanese fan"), a Furoshiki ("a sheet of cloth wrapper"), a sheet of origami paper or paper with colored patterns, a Kimono ("Japanese clothes"), Futon ("a Japanese mattress"), Byōbu ("folding screen, especially painted pictures"), and a collapsible umbrella,

(B) the other is a real Chijimi; compression found in (A) Japanese art and literature such as a haiku poem, a Bonsai ("a dwarfed tree"), and (B) technological products such as a computer a camera, medical apparatus, and a folding bicycle. In consciousness of Japanese these Chijimi, namely reduction and compression, are constructed two sides of Chijimi.

In addition we can note as Japanese literature *ma*; interval in time or space of stimuli, such as

① visual stimuli in calligraphy, Japanese-style painting, sculpture, Ikebana ("flower arrangement"), Yakimono ("ceramic or porcelain art"), tea ceremony, landscaping, especially with rocks and sand, architecture building, e. g. castle or temple, Japanese food.

② aural stimuli in Gagaku, Hohōgaku (traditional Japanese music such as Koto, Shamisen or Samisen, Shakuhachi; music by a five-holed bamboo clarinet"), Naniwa-bushi reciting, joruri; ballad drama, utai ("Noh chant"), Rakugo ("Japanese comic story"), Tanka poetry, Haiku.

③ olfactory stimuli in Kohdo ("incense ceremony").

④ taste stimuli in food by means of use or pause of chopsticks.

⑤ kinesthetic or motor stimuli in Sumo wrestling, Judo and Kyūdō ("Japanese archery").

⑥ sense-integral stimuli in Noh drama, Kabuki, and Ningyō-joruri ("joruri by using dolls"). Interestingly almost all Japanese are not good at interval between stimuli of touch sense.

Verbal art, Haiku, Tanka and Renku has Chijimi and *Ma*, both being the characteristics of Japanese literature, .

In Conferences, we'd like to inspect the efficiency of writing poetry of Haiku or Tanka upon the "clinical pedagogy" which receives attentions as an approach to teachers' self-development, and besides clarifying the characteristics of internetcommunications on haiku or tanka.

* 1 Initial letters of Japanese art and literature were described capital one.

* 2 Prolomged sounds of traditional Japanese arts and literatures were spelled "h".

although Japanese is apt to be spelled or pronounced shortened such as

"決して, never do". either "kesshite" or "keshite". As either reduction or compression

of words makes these meanings ambiguous, tealization of them take a lot of time.

Mobile phone and Education

Yoshihiro UGAWA

Miyagi University of Education

Mobile phones have been being rapidly widespread to children in Japan because their parents think that mobile phones are necessary for emergency call and safety.

Introduction of the function of the latest mobile phone sold in Japan. Introduction of cases on environmental and hazardous area maps built up by GPS equipped mobile phones in combination with Sha-mail picture messaging and Google-maps, and educational mobile contents on mathematics constructed by Java applet microcode for mobile phones.

Mobile phones enable personal communication in the Internet. There are some risks in the use of mobile phones.

Children might encounter messages that are belligerent, demeaning, or harassing. And they can easily participate in online discussions regarding companionship, relationships, or sexual activity. Their parents sometimes don't know or ignore the presence of such risks. About the risks in children there are rare common sense or morality in companies that providing mobile phones.

The Influence of Personal Information Protection law toward Japanese Society

Ryoju Hamada

Tohoku University

Based on rapid evolution of information communication technology, and the change of society, Parliament of Japan enacted personal information protection law of 2003 on May 23, 2003. We expected that it be urged to

proper use and protection of personal information with this law. In order to attain the demand of this law, the Japanese company was busy about acquisition of a privacy mark, renewal of an information system, etc. The law contributed to a lawyer cooperating with an engineer and doing interdisciplinary research.

The Act was completely enforced for the civilian enterprise company on April 1, 2005. However, various organizations and individuals came to keep secret extremely the personal information, which they hold for fear of the accident of personal information. We will face various evils. From the autumn of 2005, this problem came to be called an anonymity social problem. Although various causes can be considered, I think the position of media has a close relation. I want to survey the circumstances of establishment of the Act, and the phenomenon generated by this, and to show a future prospect by this presentation.