



**30th APR SCOUT JAMBOREE
16th NIPPON JAMBOREE**

Join-in- Jamboree (JIJ) **Programme Guide**



SCOUT ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN

INDEX

- 01 **About Join-in-Jamboree**
- 03 **Part 1. About Japan**
 - 08 Japan Word Search
 - 11 Japan Gesture Game
 - 12 A Village of 100 People
- 13 **Part 2. About Yamaguchi**
 - 14 Yamaguchi Quiz
 - 15 Making a Jamboree Kite
 - 16 Enjoy Japanese Food!
- 17 **Part 3. About Jamboree Programme**
 - 18 Food Link
 - 19 In the Article: the World through a Newspaper
 - 20 Treasures in My Community
 - 21 Imagine the Future

Special Thanks for translation support

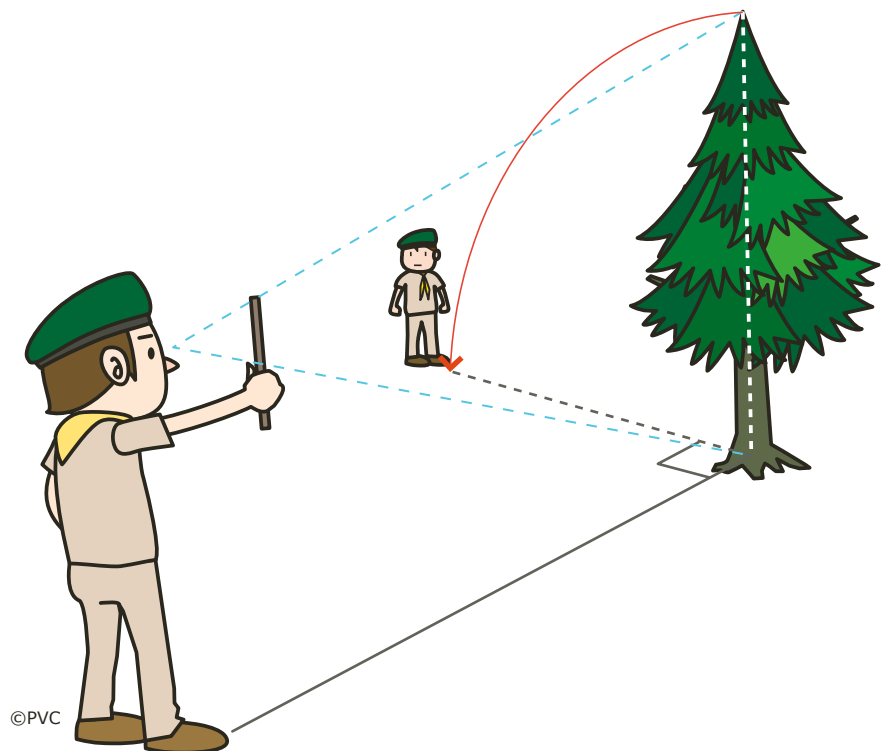
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About Join-in-Jamboree

The 15th World Jamboree, which was due to be held in Iran in 1979, was cancelled because of the Iranian Revolution. Join-in-Jamboree (JIJ) was distributed to participants for use in their own countries. This marked the beginning of JIJ.

For subsequent World Scout Jamborees (WSJ), since the number of participating Scouts is limited, JIJ has been provided so that those unable to participate are able to experience the Jamboree programme.

Furthermore, as participants need to familiarise themselves with many aspects of the Jamboree before they visit the country where the WSJ is being held, JIJ is also a useful tool for participants preparing for the WSJ.





23rd World Scout Jamboree

Date: 28 July to 8 August, 2015
 Theme: 和 [Wa]: a Spirit of Unity
 Venue: Kirara-hama, Yamaguchi, Japan
 Participants: 30,000 (Young people aged 14 to 17 years old from 161 countries around the world)



30th Asia Pacific Regional Scout Jamboree (30APRSJ) / 16th Nippon Jamboree (16NJ)

Since 30APRSJ/16NJ will be held as the pre-Jamboree for 23WSJ, the two Jamborees share the same theme, venue and programme.

Date: 31 July to 8 August, 2013 (including arrival & departure)
 Theme: 和 [Wa]: a Spirit of Unity
 Venue: Kirara-hama, Yamaguchi, Japan
 Participants: 15,000 (Scouts who are 12 to 17 years old at the start of the Jamboree)



Part 1

About **Japan**

Japan is an island in the Pacific Ocean and located in the northeastern Asia. Each 47 prefectures in Japan has rich Culture and history. Let's discover the diversified culture!

Basic Information About Japan

21st World Scout Jamboree, 2007

United Kingdom

22nd World Scout Jamboree, 2011

Sweden



Geography

Japan is located in the northeastern Asia, and neighboring with the Republic of Korea, and China. The land area of Japan is about 378,000 square kilometers, it is nearly equivalent to Germany (357,000 square meters) and slightly smaller than California, USA. Japan has four major islands; Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, and surrounded by more than 6,000 smaller islands.

Population

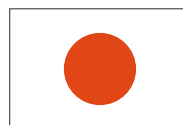
The population of Japan is over 127 million.

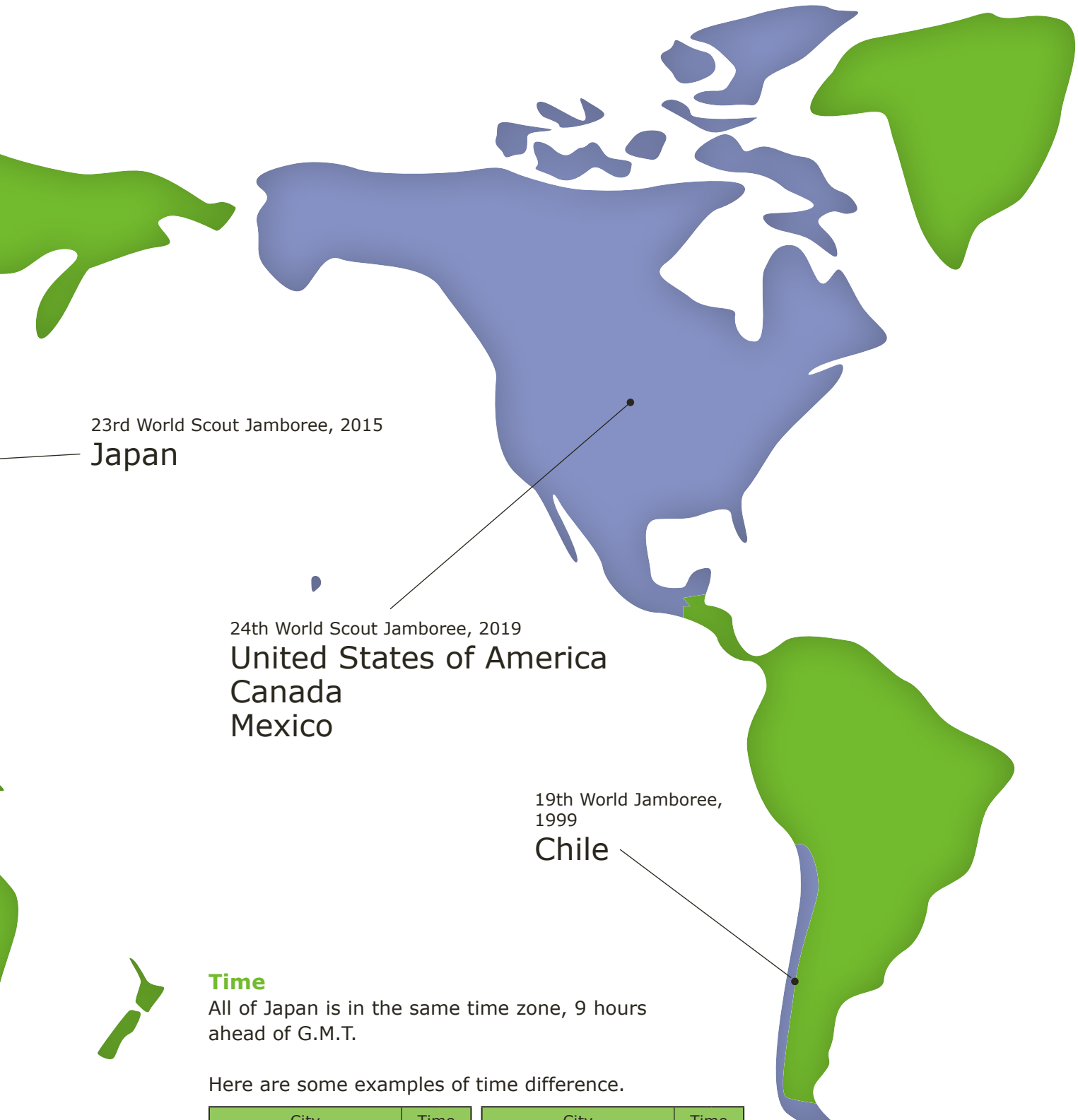
Capital City

Tokyo

National Flag

The Japanese national flag is called "Nisshoki" or "Hinomaru". The white represents honesty and purity and the red circle is a symbol of the sun. meaning brightness, sincerity and warmth.





23rd World Scout Jamboree, 2015
Japan

24th World Scout Jamboree, 2019
United States of America
Canada
Mexico

19th World Jamboree, 1999
Chile

Time

All of Japan is in the same time zone, 9 hours ahead of G.M.T.

Here are some examples of time difference.

City	Time	City	Time
Sydney, Australia	+1 hr	Cape Town, South Africa	-7 hrs
Seoul, Rep. Korea	0 hr	Geneva, Switzerland	-8 hrs
Manila, Philippines	-1 hr	Paris, France	-8 hrs
Bangkok, Thailand	-2 hrs	London, UK	-9 hrs
Delhi, India	-3.5 hrs	São Paulo, Brasil	-12 hrs
Abu Dhabi, UAE	-5 hrs	Santiago, Chile	-13 hrs
Moscow, Russia	-6 hrs	New York, USA	-14 hrs
Nairobi, Kenya	-6 hrs	Quebec, Canada	-14 hrs

Currency

The Japanese currency is Yen.

Coins; 1, 5, 10, 50, 100 and 500 yen

Notes: 1,000, 2,000, 5,000 and 10,000 yen.



10,000 yen



500 yen



100 yen



50 yen



2,000 yen



10 yen



5 yen



1,000 yen



1 yen

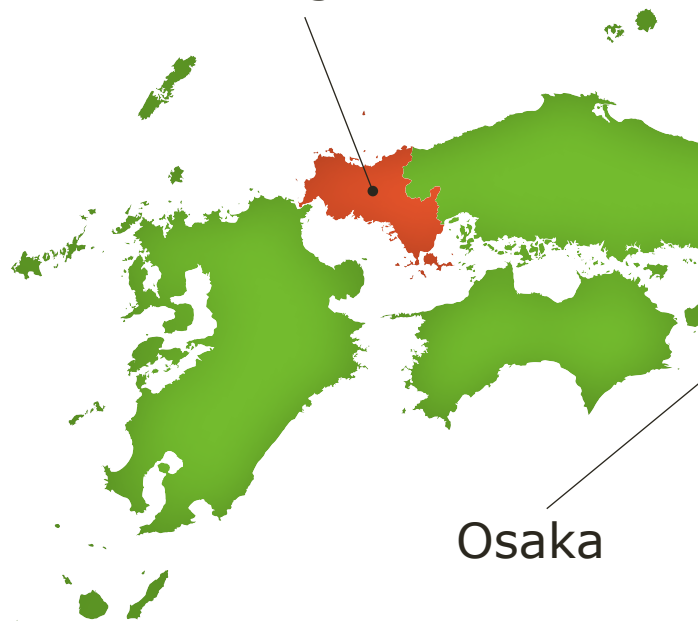
Politics

The government of Japan is composed of three independent branches: legislative, administrative and judicial. Especially legislative branch adopt the parliamentary system.

The Imperial Family

Under the Japanese Constitution, the Emperor is the symbol of the state and of the unity of the people. He has no political power. Emperor Akihito took the throne as the 125th Emperor of Japan in 1989.

Yamaguchi



Osaka

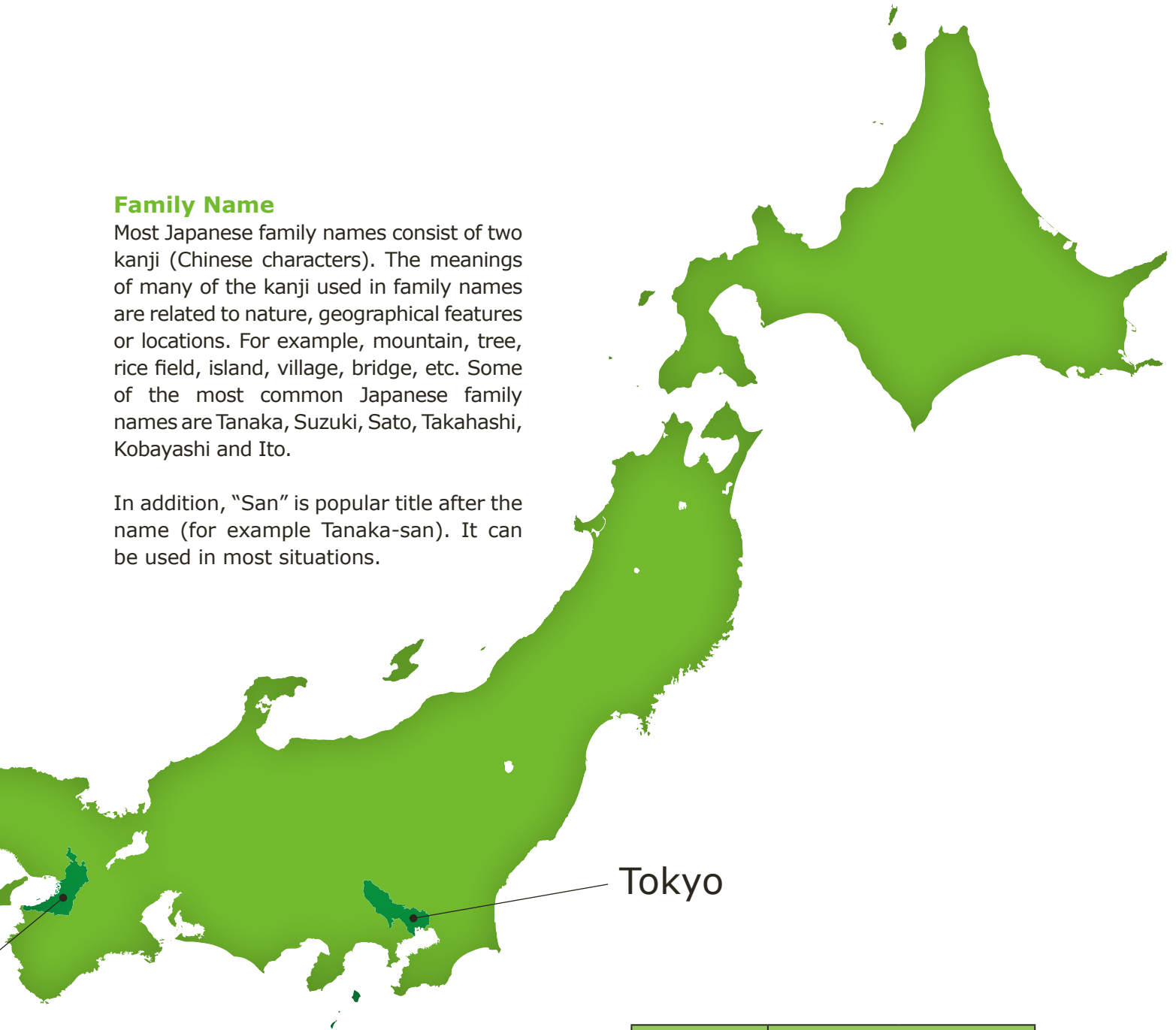
Religion

Shinto and Buddhism are two major religions in Japan. People typically follows the different religious rituals at ceremonies like births, weddings and funerals. They visit a shrine or temple on New Year and participate at local festivals, most of which have a religious background.

Family Name

Most Japanese family names consist of two kanji (Chinese characters). The meanings of many of the kanji used in family names are related to nature, geographical features or locations. For example, mountain, tree, rice field, island, village, bridge, etc. Some of the most common Japanese family names are Tanaka, Suzuki, Sato, Takahashi, Kobayashi and Ito.

In addition, "San" is popular title after the name (for example Tanaka-san). It can be used in most situations.



Tokyo

Language

In Japan, there is only one official language; Japanese. It uses a combination of three writing systems: kanji (Chinese Character), hiragana and katakana. Kanji were brought to Japan about 1900 years ago. However Kanji has about 50,000 characters, normally people use only about 2,000 characters.

Here are some useful words including greetings in Japanese.

English	Japanese
Good morning	Ohayou おはよう
Good afternoon	Konnichiwa こんにちは
Good evening	Konbanwa こんばんは
Good night	Oyasumi おやすみ
Good bye	Sayonara さよなら
Excuse me	Sumimasen すみません
I'm sorry	Gomennasai ごめんなさい
My name is ××	Watashi no namae wa ×× desu わたしのなまえは ×× です
Thank you	Arigato ありがとう
Yes	Hai はい
No	Iie いいえ

Numbers

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
In Japanese	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九
Similar pronunciation in English	Itchy	Knee	Sun	She	Go	Rock	Nana	Hatch	Cue

Japan Word Search

Outline

Search for words in the chart related to Japan.

Aim

Learn about Japan by finding the words.

Quiz A

[Vertical]

1. Special dishes for the New Year celebration [OSECHI]
2. Temple for Buddhism in Japanese [TERA]
3. A band of cloth tied above the waist to secure a kimono, a traditional Japanese garment [OBI]
4. The name of the fish associated with Yamaguchi Prefecture, which is called the puffer fish in English [FUGU]
5. A well-known Japanese dish consisting of slices of raw fish or other seafood with roll of rice [SUSHI]
6. Good morning in Japanese [OHAYO]
7. Japanese hot pot dish with meat and vegetable seasoned with soy sauce. One more hint for 7: There is a popular song with the same name as this dish! [SUKIYAKI]

[Horizontal]

- A. Name of a traditional Japanese abacus [SOROBAN]
- B. The biggest city in Kansai area [Osaka]
- C. Japanese-style boxed lunch [BENTO]
- D. The Japanese word for chopsticks [HASHI]
- E. The Japanese word for winter [FUYU]
- F. Name of the highest mountain in Japan [FUJI]
- G. Japanese martial art which was adopted by the Olympics as an Olympic sport [JUDO]

S	O	R	O	B	A	N	S
L	T	O	S	A	K	A	U
O	E	B	E	N	T	O	K
S	R	I	H	A	S	H	I
E	A	F	U	Y	U	A	Y
C	F	U	J	I	S	Y	A
H	A	G	E	Q	H	O	K
I	J	U	D	O	I	P	I

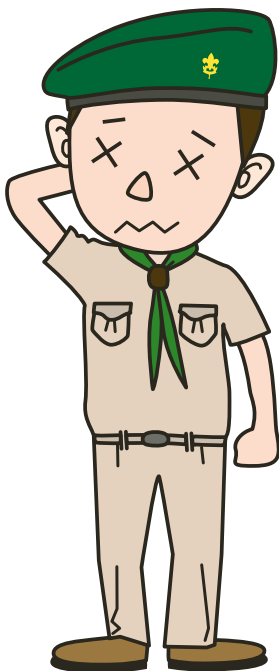
Quiz B

[Vertical]

1. A style of traditional Japanese theatre [KABUKI]
2. The Japanese word for goldfish [KINGYO]
3. In which Japanese prefecture is the world's oldest wooden structure [NARA]
4. Which city in Yamaguchi Prefecture used to be a castle town [HAGI]
5. Young women who are professional performers of traditional Japanese dance and music, and they are mostly seen in Kyoto [MAIKO]
6. Japanese straw mat [TATAMI]

[Horizontal]

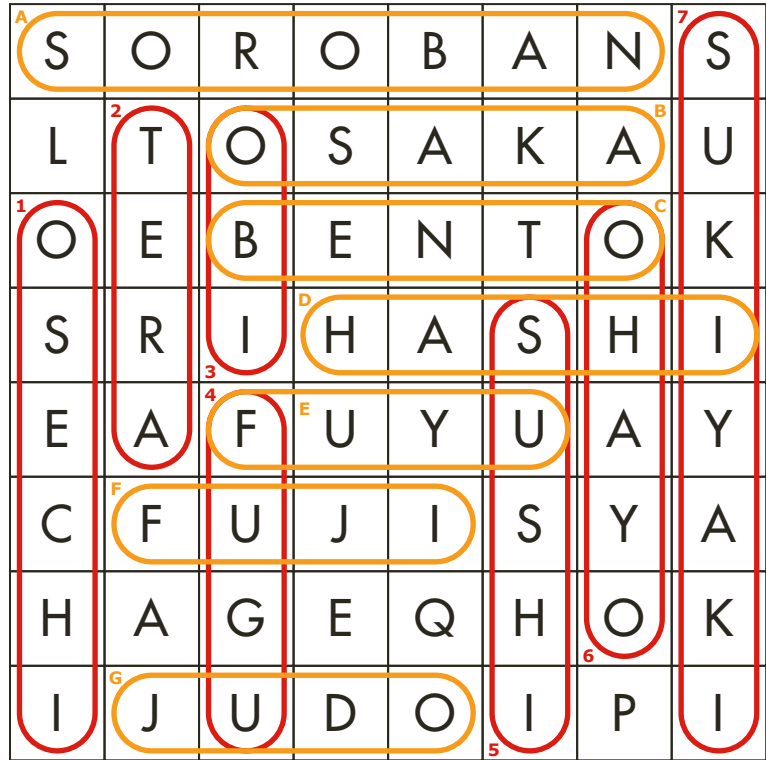
- A. Traditional Japanese mattress [FUTON]
- B. The 30th APR Scout Jamboree site [KIRARA]
- C. Sweet red bean paste [ANKO]
- D. Traditional Japanese socks [TABI]
- E. Hot-tasting spice with sashimi and sushi [WASABI]
- F. Name of capital city in Japan [TOKYO]
- G. Japanese art of growing miniature trees [BONSAI]



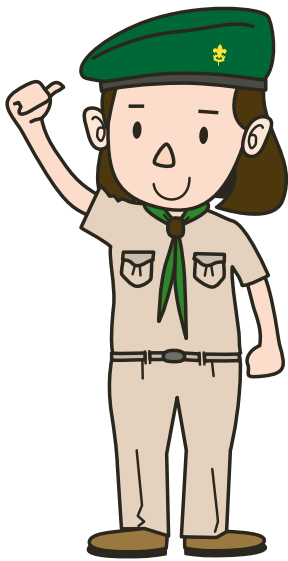
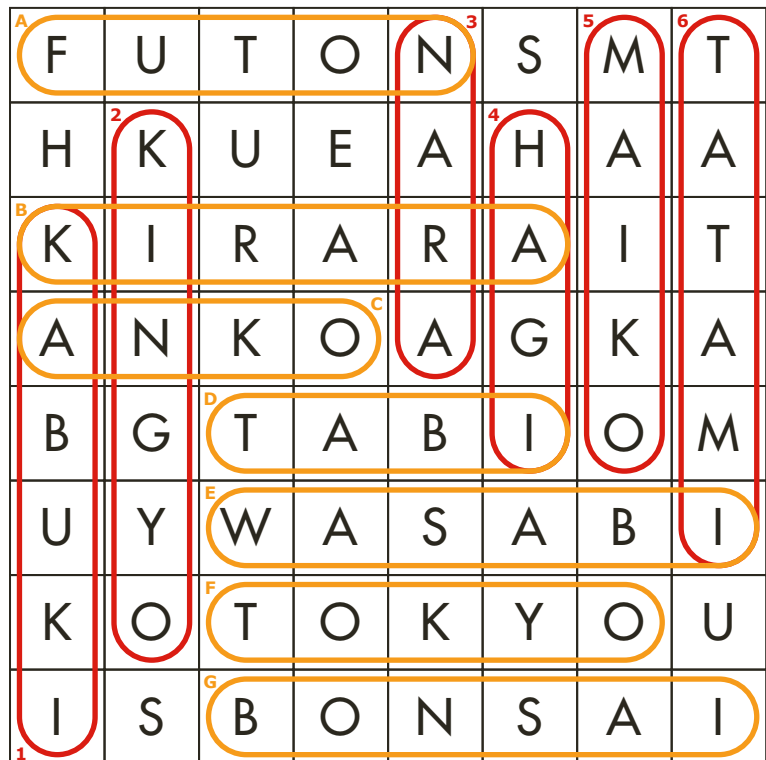
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F	U	T	O	N	S	M	T
H	K	U	E	A	H	A	A
K	I	R	A	R	A	I	T
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B	G	T	A	B	I	O	M
U	Y	W	A	S	A	B	I
K	O	T	O	K	Y	O	U
I	S	B	O	N	S	A	I

Quiz A



Quiz B



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Japan Gesture Game

Outline

Each group picks a card with a name of an item associated with Japan. Options include buildings, landscapes, people, foods, sports, animals and so on. Players make gestures that express the item on the card, one person at a time, and the last person tries to figure out what the item is.

Aim

Enhance communication among members of the group and cultivate the imagination through acting.

Items to prepare

Cards with an item for gesture (to be updated on the 30APRSJ/16NJ Website)

Procedure

1. Line up each group. Make sure there is enough space between each group.
2. A Scout from each group picks a card.
3. Instruct the rest of the group to face the other way.
4. At the start of the game, the Scout with the card taps the first Scout in the line and makes a gesture to express the item on the card.
5. And each Scout in the line does this in turn.
6. The last Scout makes the gesture and guesses what the item is.
7. Give points to the group that comes up with the correct answer. Play successive rounds in a competition whose winner is the group that communicates the most items correctly.

Suggestions for items on cards

Famous buildings: *Goju-no-to* (five-storied pagoda), Tokyo Skytree, *kofun* (burial mound), castle

Nature: acorn, pine tree, ginkgo tree, Mt. Fuji

Foods: *Takoyaki*, sashimi, tempura, okonomiyaki

Sports: Sumo, judo, kendo, naginata,

Animals: Fox, bear



A Village of 100 People

Outline

Provide the opportunity to learn about Japan through the various indexes or perspective.

Aim

By learning about the true nature of Japan, inspire the interest for their country.

Procedure

(1) Using the sample texts, inspire interest of scout about Japan.

Sample Texts

1. 49 people are men, and 51 people are women.
2. 13 people are children, 87 people are adult, and 32 people out of 87 is the elderly people.
3. 98 people are Japanese, and two people are foreigners.
4. 10 people live in Tokyo, four live in Hokkaido, and one live in Okinawa.
5. In a year, one person dies in the village, and a one baby is born.
6. 11 people are self-employed, 5 people are farmers, and 6 people are not in employment.
7. 62 people have a computer, and 60 people have a car.
8. All people are almost literate.
9. 62 people live in their own house.

(2) Out of various figures, choose 3 to 5 topics in each group and research about statistics and ratio about your country.

Population, population ratio of men and women, age structure, population ratio of each prefectures, industry, occupation, religion, distribution of the wealth, capacity of energy production, car possession, the ratio of students who go on to next stage of education, literacy rate, the birth rate

(3) Presentation by each group. Each presentations may use A4 sized paper, and make a slide for each index or ratio.

(4) After the presentation, you may compare with your country; discuss future of your country.



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Part 2

About *Yamaguchi*

What is Yamaguchi Prefecture like? Let's learn about many aspects of Yamaguchi Prefecture, such as its culture, climate and population, to become an expert of Yamaguchi Master!

Yamaguchi Quiz

Outline

Through various questions, learn basic information about culture of Yamaguchi Prefecture, history, cuisine, etc.

Aim

Learn about Yamaguchi Prefecture through a fun quiz.

Note

Focus on learning about Yamaguchi Prefecture, rather than the competitive aspect of the quiz.



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Procedure

This programme can be used as an activity at checkpoints on a hike, or a topic for Internet research, or as a spare time activity. You can also alter the way of answering questions. For example, giving 4 options, no hints, or make groups and compete.

1. How many people live in Yamaguchi Prefecture? (1,431,993 people, as of 1 September 2012)
2. What is the area of Yamaguchi Prefecture? (6,111km²).
3. How many cities and towns are there in Yamaguchi Prefecture? (19 cities and towns)
4. What is the symbol fish of Yamaguchi? (The puffer fish fugu)
5. What colour are the guardrails along prefectured roads in Yamaguchi Prefecture? (Yellow)
6. How many Scouts are there in Yamaguchi Prefecture? (About 1,300 Scouts, as of March 2011)
7. What is famous about Akiyoshidai? (Karst plateau)
8. Akiyoshido is the largest network of limestone caves in Japan. What is the highlight of Akiyoshido? (Hundred Plates)
9. How many islands are in Yamaguchi Prefecture? (About 240)
10. What does "toppin" mean in Yamaguchi dialect? ("In a great hurry")
11. Where did Musashi Miyamoto and Kojiro Sasaki fight in 1612? (Ganryu-jima Island)
12. How long is the Kanmon Bridge, which connects Honshu and Shikoku? (1,068 meters)
13. Which vegetable was first developed and grown in Yamaguchi Prefecture? (Hanakkori, a cross between broccoli and a Chinese vegetable)
14. What is the puffer fish called in Yamaguchi? (The *fuku*, whereas it is called the *fugu* elsewhere in Japan)
15. How many shinkansen bullet train stations are there in Yamaguchi Prefecture? (5 stations)
16. What was the name of the mascot of Yamaguchi National Athletic Meet in 2011? (Choruru)
17. What is the name of the poet from Yamaguchi Prefecture who wrote the poem titled "I, little bird and Suzu"? (Misuzu Kaneko)
18. Which Christian festival was celebrated in what is now Yamaguchi Prefecture before being celebrated elsewhere in Japan? (Christmas)

*When carrying out the programme, consider including the questions about your own area.

Making a Jamboree kite

Outline

On Mishima Island, Yamaguchi Prefecture, there is a tradition of making and flying a kite called an *oniyozu* when the first son is born, to bring him good luck, good health and strength. Let's make and fly a Jamboree kite, wishing for the success of the Jamboree!

Aim

Learn about a tradition unique to Yamaguchi Prefecture and experience it.

Items to prepare

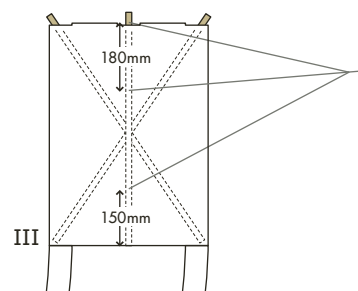
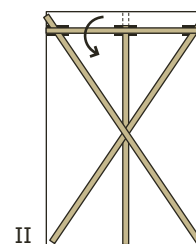
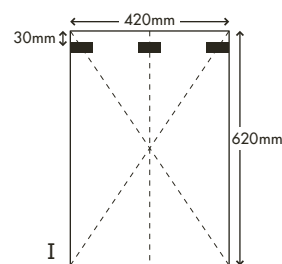
- thin paper 1 sheet (420mm×620mm)
- thin paper 2 sheets (500mm×30mm for tales)
- bamboo stick (thin sticks with wood or plastic are also fine)
- 5mm×630mm 1 stick (For horizon)
- 5mm×450mm 1 stick (For verticalness)
- 5mm×760mm 2 sticks (For skew)
- string 30m
- adhesion bond
- knife

NB

Fly your kite at an open space, especially watch for power lines.

Procedure

1. Make an illustration on the paper. For example, draw a picture of Scouts gathered from around the world at the Jamboree or fellow Scouts in your group.
2. Incise 3 points (10mm each) shown in the graphic. (I)
3. Put bond on the each sticks and set on the paper as the graphic. Fold back the upper part of paper. (II)
4. Tie up at the cross of horizontal stick and vertical stick with a short string. (III)
5. Turn back the paper, tie up as the graphic.
6. Put small piece of paper (500mm×30mm) at the both bottom corners.
7. Fly your kite in a park or other suitable area where there are no high structures such as power lines.



Origin



Oniyozu is a tradition of Mishima Island, which is a 45-kilometre of the coast of Hagi, Yamaguchi Prefecture. The local dialect word for a kite is *yozu*. An *Oniyozu* kite is enriched with the image of an ogre with sharp fangs.

Oniyozu come in different sizes, with the biggest ones as large as 10 square meters.

On Mishima Island, at the end of the year when the first son is born, his family make an *oniyozu* to celebrate his birth and fly it at the New Year. Tradition has that the higher the *oniyozu* flies, the healthier and more fortunate he will be. After the *oniyozu* is flown, it is displayed on the wall of the family house to bring prosperity to the family of the boy.

The ogre decorating on an *oniyozu* appears to have tears in this eyes. This teaches people that even if they become as strong as an ogre, they should never forget consideration and kindness to other people.

Enjoy Japanese Food!

Outline

Cook traditional and everyday meal of Japan and introduce it to members in your group or other groups.

Aim

Experience the food culture of Japan

Items to prepare

Ingredients for each menu

Procedure and Content

(1) Okonomiyaki

Okonomiyaki is a popular pan fried food that consists of flour and cabbage. Choice of toppings and ingredients are added which can vary greatly (anything from meat and seafood to wasabi and cheese). This variability is reflected in the dish's name; "okonomi" literally means "what you like". The dish is available all over Japan!

[Ingredients (1 sheet)]

Flour 1 cup, Water 3/4 cup, egg 1, cabbage 1/8-1/4, Meat (Chicken, beef, pork) or Seafood (shrimp, squid) as much as you like

[Source]

Tomato ketchup 3 tablespoons, Soy sauce 1 teaspoon, Worcestershire sauce 1 tablespoon

[Directions]

1. Cut cabbage into strips.
2. Mix up flour, water, egg and cabbage [batter].
3. Preheat the frying pan, spread oil in it, and add meat or seafood (or choice of ingredients).
4. Remove meat or seafood from the pan.
5. Add batter on the pan and shape it circle, put meat or seafood on it.
6. When it is well cooked, flip it and cook the other side.
7. Mix the source ingredients and spread on the okonomiyaki!

(2) Shogayaki

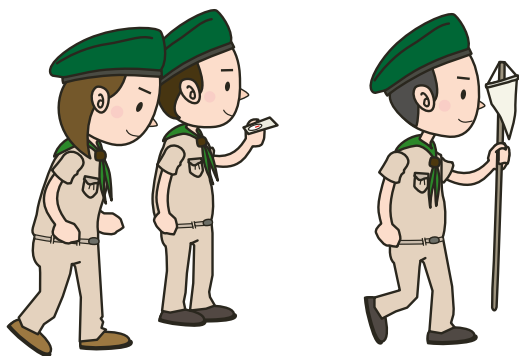
Shogayaki is one of popular homemade foods in Japan. Sauted chicken or pork meat with ginger, onion and Soy sauce.

[Ingredients (4 servings)]

Meat (Chicken) 400g, Onion 1, Ginger 1 small piece, Soy Sauce 4 teaspoons (if possible, Japanese Sake or Mirin 4 teaspoons)

[Directions]

1. Slice the onion into 5 mm thick and cut the chicken into bite-size pieces.
2. Soak chicken pieces in the seasoning (Soy sauce and grated ginger) for 15 mins.
3. Preheat the frying pan and put the meat together with the seasoning.
4. When it is half cooked, add sliced onion.
5. Sautee until it is cooked and serve!



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Part 3

About Jamboree Programme

This chapter introduces the programme designed for the Jamboree. Those who cannot attend the Jamboree will be able to experience the Jamboree programmes, and those who are participating in the Jamboree will be able to use this to prepare for the Jamboree.

Food Link

Outline

Learn about global issues related to daily life.

Aim

Understand that daily life is related to global issues.

Procedure

This programme is designed to raise awareness of scout that global issues are related to the food we consume. Depending on the perspective, the issue will change. Discuss on current global issues and familiarize Scouts with the programme.

Reference

WWF: Living Planet Report 2011

Methods

1. Make a list of the ingredients of a meal.
2. Investigate where the ingredients are produced.
3. Investigate the recent domestic and foreign production outputs and the main places where the ingredients are produced.
4. Think about the possible transportation routes of the ingredients.
5. Investigate the how the ingredients are produced.
6. Imagine the life of the producers of the ingredients.
7. Reflect on your life.

Global issues related to our consumption of food

Rice: Economic issues concerning imports and exports (unfair trade, tariffs, exchange rates)

Food self-sufficiency ratio: Food situation in various parts of the world, ecological footprint

Labour conditions of agricultural workers from abroad: Wages, intermediary exploitation, child labour, human rights

Problems concerning fishing: Overfishing, change in the composition of marine populations

Environmental change: El Niño, La Niña, marine pollution

Water safety: Safety of drinking water, dysentery, shortage of drinking water

Nutrition: Health (Importance of nutritional balance, malnourishment)

Cooking methods: Energy issues (Electricity generation, CO₂ emissions, global warming)

Other: Poverty, population growth, emergency foods



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In the Article: the World through a Newspaper

Outline

Learn about the current global situation through newspaper articles about peace, environment, human rights, health, development, disaster prevention.

Aim

- Learn about global issues such as peace, the environment, human rights, health, development, and disaster prevention
- Recognize that the world around you is connected to entire planet.
- Think about how you can make the world better now and in the future.

Items to prepare

Two weeks of newspapers (per group)

Procedure

To be carried out in groups or individually.

1. Collect news about the world through newspapers and on the Internet.
2. Categorize the news into groups: peace, environment, human rights, health, development, and disaster prevention.
3. Think about what you could do right now or what you could do far into the future concerning the topics that interest you the most.
4. If the research is done in groups, share your opinions and thoughts with other members of the group.

Issues for Japan and the world in newspapers

Social issues: Energy, safety of drinking water, human rights, global warming

Daily life: Healthcare, low birth rate and aging

World: Human rights, religious issues, war, disputes

Economy: Financial crisis, European sovereign debt crisis, economic growth, economic disparity



Treasures in My Community

Outline

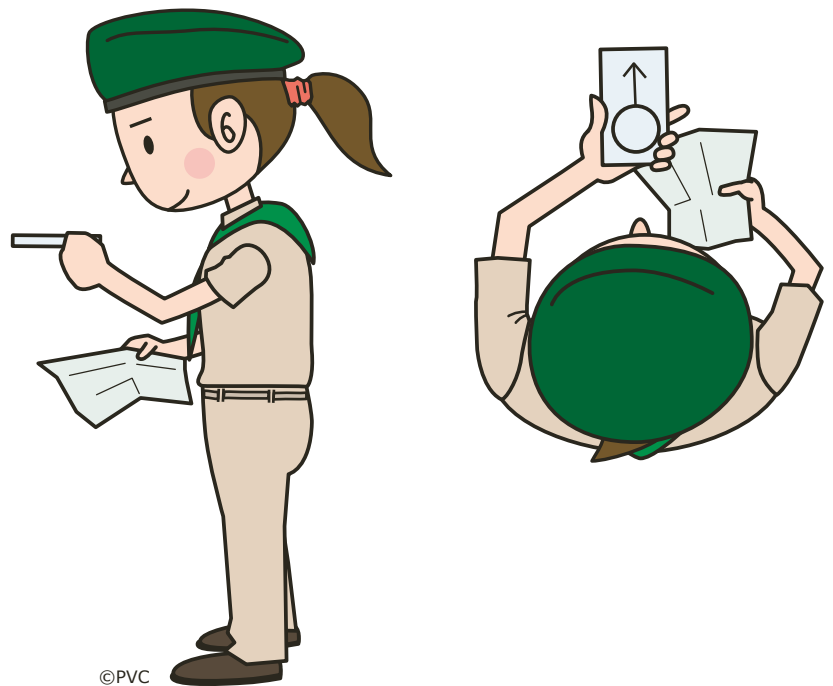
Under the theme of "Treasures in My Community: Treasures the World should Know about", make slides using photos, text, narration and music about the treasures in your community.

Aim

- By making slides and interacting with many people, cultivate knowledge and curiosity
- Through the steps involved in making the slides, cultivate the ability to think, decide, express and communicate.
- Provide opportunities to reconfirm the value of one's community by researching local culture, traditions, and the natural environment, and reporting the findings
- Pride in one's community will cultivate one's mind and encourage respect for other communities.

Procedure

1. Research the culture and the natural environment of a local area and experience these attributes.
2. Discuss what you want to focus on in the slides and the concept.
3. Discuss the outline of the presentation and make a draft.
4. Take photos of what you want to include in the slides.
5. Insert explanation, narration, and music to facilitate understanding of the content.
6. Introduce your topic to people in the community or friends, and share one another's opinions.



Imagine the Future

Outline

Research items that have been invented since Scouts were born, such as the shinkansen bullet train, the mobile phone or other electronic products used in daily life. In addition, think about what kind of technology you would like to be available at 23WSJ.

Aim

- Research the changes in lifestyles due to the progress of science and technology.
- Research how life has become convenient or inconvenient due to the progress of science and technology.
- Discuss with others what changes in lifestyles you expect the progress of science and technology to lead to in the future and what new developments you would like to see, and imagine the future of science and technology.

Items to prepare

- Encyclopedia
- Old catalogues
- Internet connection
- Visits to museums

Notes

- When you are conducting an interview, always be polite to the interviewee.
- When you are visiting a facility, introduce yourself to the person in charge.

Procedure

Research the progress of the following items from your birth to the present: personal computers, the internet, mobile phones, television, game machines, railways, airplanes, and other electronic devices

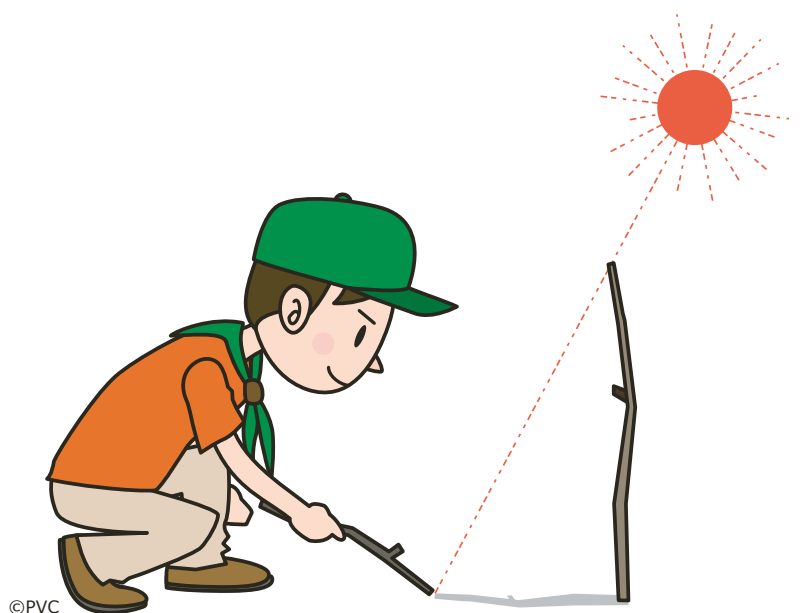
Think about the items that would be useful at the time of 23WSJ

Procedure

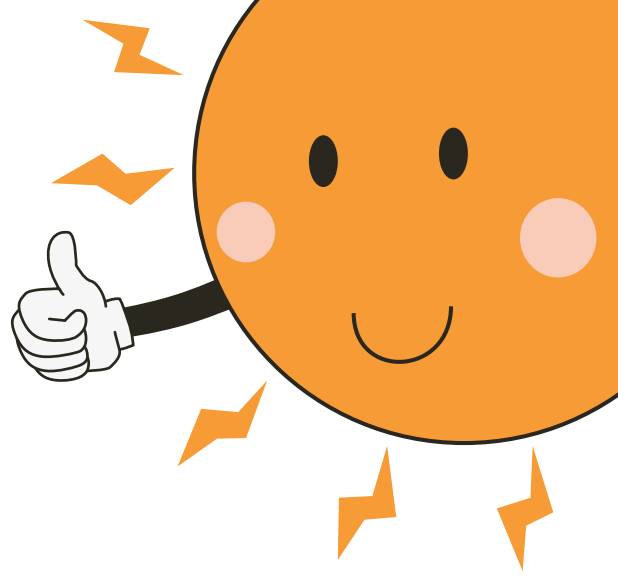
1. Cultivate an interest in the machines and technologies around you.
2. Research the developments that led to the present-day machines and technologies.
3. Ask adults, such as your grandparents, parents and leaders, about what life was like without those machines and technologies.
4. Tell them about 23WSJ.
5. Draw pictures of machines and technologies that you would like to have at 23WSJ.
6. Discuss your ideas in groups and share opinions.

Examples

Incandescent light bulb	to	LED light bulb
CRT television	to	LCD TV or 3D TV
Bulky mobile phone	to	small mobile phone
Washboard	to	Washing machine with dryer



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Join-in-Jamboree (JIJ) Programme Guide

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