

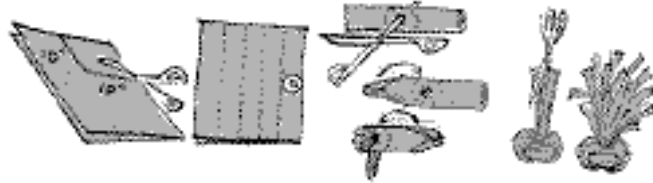
JAEGI

Like quite a few other Korean games, jaegi has been a favorite amusement for more than 2,000 years. Long ago, street vendors played to keep their feet warm during cold weather. Today, jaegi is found in school yards and playgrounds everywhere. Originally a Korean coin that had a hole in its center was used. Today, since that coin is no longer in circulation, Koreans use a simple plumbing washer.

TO MAKE THE JAEGI:

You will need: Two sheets of tissue paper, about 10"x10". One metal plumbing washer, about 1" in diameter.

1. Put two sheets together, one on top of the other. Place the washer at the center of one of the edges. Holding the washer and the paper together, fold them over just enough to cover the washer. Now fold again and again until the paper is entirely folded with the washer inside.
2. Using your fingers, locate the hole of the washer. Carefully poke the tissue with the blade of scissors or a pencil.
3. Pinch one end of the tissue "tail" together so you can pass it through the hole. Pull until it is snug. Next pinch the other end of the tail together and pass it through the hole. Be patient, it will be a tight fit!
4. Fringe the tail with the scissors.



TO PLAY:

The object of the game is to keep the jaegi in the air by kicking it with the heel, toe, top, or sole of your shoe. You can keep score by counting how many times it is batted in the air before it falls to the ground. Another way to play is to kick the jaegi between two or more players until someone lets it fall. That player is eliminated and the remaining players continue until, one by one, they drop out. The winning player is the one who has not let the jaegi drop. Have fun!

(from Look What We've Brought You From Korea by Phyllis Shalant)

FUKU WARAI

This is traditionally played at New Year's time in Japan. It's like Pin the Tail on the Donkey. Facial features are arranged by a blindfolded player.

Traditionally the face is that of Otafuku, a woman's face that symbolized good fortune and happiness. In recent years, different faces can be found in markets.

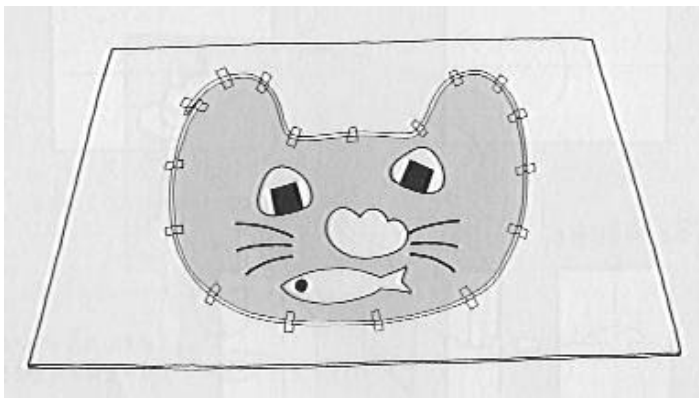
TO MAKE FUKU WARAI

1. On a large sheet of paper, draw an outline of a head. Draw hair, but leave the face blank.
2. From another sheet of paper, cut out eyebrows, eyes, nose and mouth. You may want to add ears and eyelashes.



TO PLAY

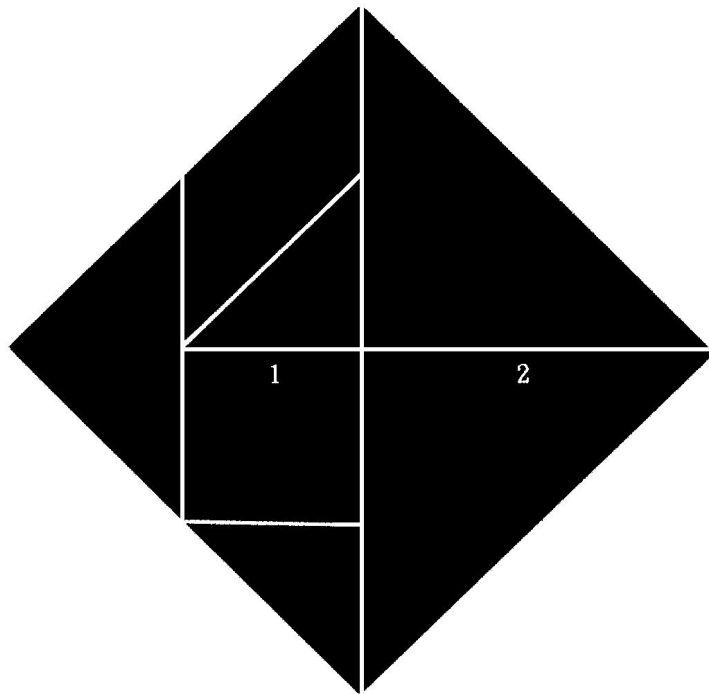
Place the large sheet with the drawing of the head flat on the floor. Blindfold a player. Hand him facial features one by one so he could arrange them on the face. Admire the result. Take turns. This can be played like a relay game with two or more teams. Make a set of Fuku Warai for each team (attach rolled-up masking tape on the back of each feature). Tape the large sheets on the wall. Divide the group into teams. Each team sends one player with one facial feature at a time to the wall. Judge the result.



TANGRAM

This is an ancient Chinese puzzle, probably one of the most famous puzzle games. (Pattern for Tangram is also listed on p. 7-12 in the Cub Scout Leader How-to Book.) In Asia, tangrams are known as “the seven plates of wisdom.”

Make your own tangram and create figures copied below. Invent your own figures and make up stories.



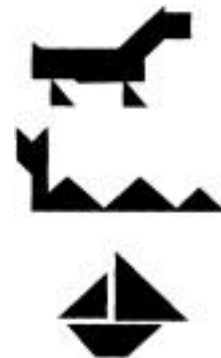
HOW TO MAKE TANGRAM

Copy the lines shown below onto a square sheet of heavy stock paper, flat plastic or thin wood (like door veneer). It

does not matter what size, but it is easier to use if the square is at least 4" long. Make sure both sides of paper (or plastic) is similar in color since either side can be used.

HOW TO PLAY: There are only two rules.

1. All seven pieces must be used in a single tangram picture.
2. Each piece must be completely seen. No piece can partly cover another.



Answers:



ORIGAMI (paper folding)

Although it is best known by its Japanese name, the art of paper folding is found all over Asia. It is generally believed to have originated in China, where paper making methods were first developed two thousand years ago. Here are some patterns boys can make and play with. (More origami patterns are included in the November craft section.)

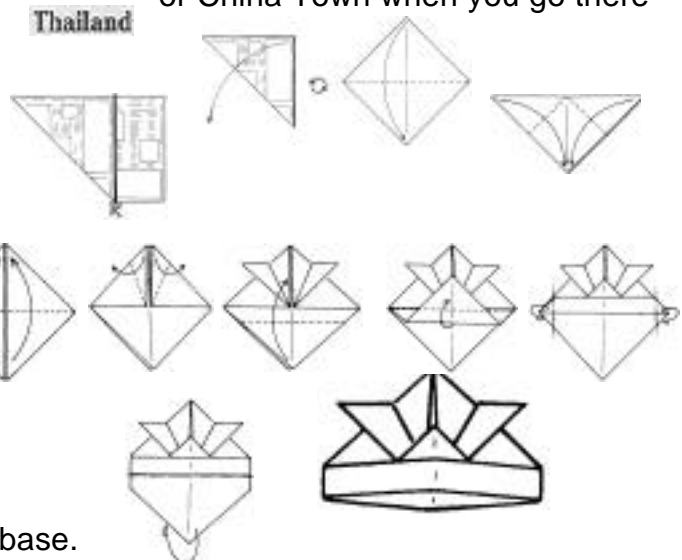
All you need is paper (and scissors, sometimes). You can use any kind of paper as long as it's cut square. Typing paper works well for all these projects. Try also newspaper, gift wrap or magazine pages. If you want origami paper, it is available at craft stores (or pick it up at Japan Town or China Town when you go there

on a field trip.)

SAMURAI HELMET

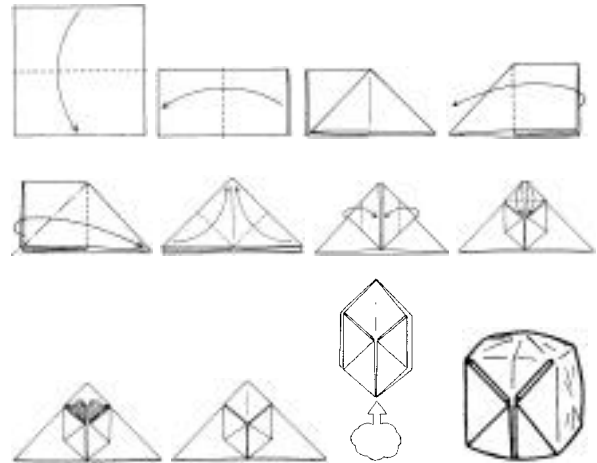
Make this out of newspaper and wear it.

1. Fold paper into triangle.
2. Fold left and right corners down.
3. Fold top layer upward.
4. Fold top corners outward.
5. Fold bottom corner of top layer up as shown.
6. Fold lower edge of triangle up along base.
7. Fold left and right corners back.
8. Fold bottom flap back.



BALLOON/WATER BALLOON

1. Fold in half as shown.
2. Fold in half as shown, now you have a square.
3. Slide your fingers inside top flap. Open and flatten to form triangle.
4. It should look like this. Turn over.
5. Fold right flap to the left to make a center crease.
6. Open and flatten square to form triangle as in step 3.
7. Fold up left and right corners of top layer.
8. Fold left and right corners in to center line.
9. Fold top corners down
10. Slide small triangle areas completely into slots.
11. It should look like this. Turn over and repeat steps 7 through 10.
12. Inflate by blowing at bottom.



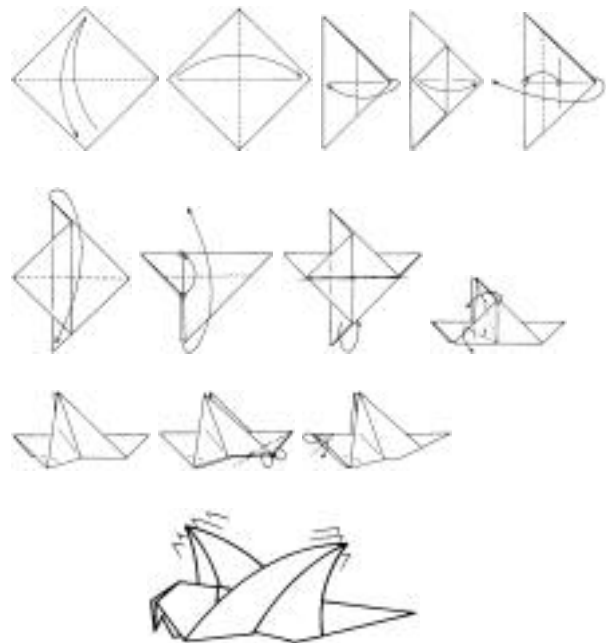
Place a marble inside and roll it down a slope. Fill it with water and make a water balloon.



But this paper balloon with the palm of your hand. How long can you keep it in the air?

FLAPPING BIRD

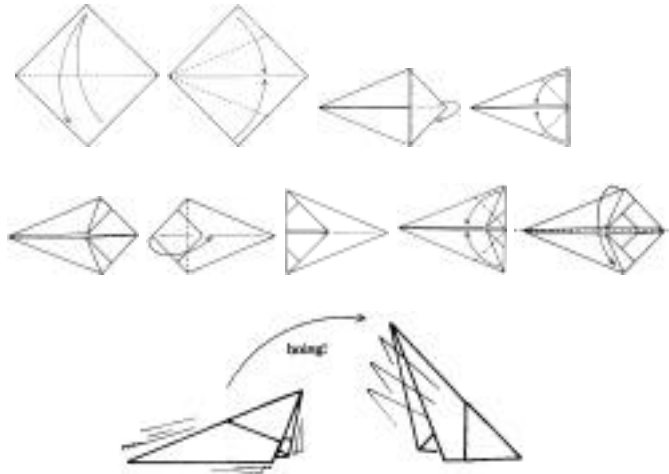
1. Fold paper in half. Unfold.
2. Fold in half in opposite direction.
3. Fold back top layer, aligning point with left edge.
4. Unfold.
5. Fold back top layer, aligning crease made in step 3 with left edge.
6. Fold in half.
7. Fold top layer up, matching circled points.
8. Repeat on other side.
9. Insert finger and pull down to form folds A and B.
10. Repeat on other side.
11. Fold flaps under to form tail.
12. Fold beak inward.



To make this bird's wings flap, hold head and tail and gently pull.

MAGIC TRIANGLE

1. Fold in half. Unfold.
2. Fold top and bottom corners in to center line.
3. Fold right triangle under.
4. Fold corners in to center line.
5. It should look like this. Turn over.
6. Fold left corner forward as shown.
7. It should look like this. Turn over.
8. Fold corners in to center line.
9. Fold in half.



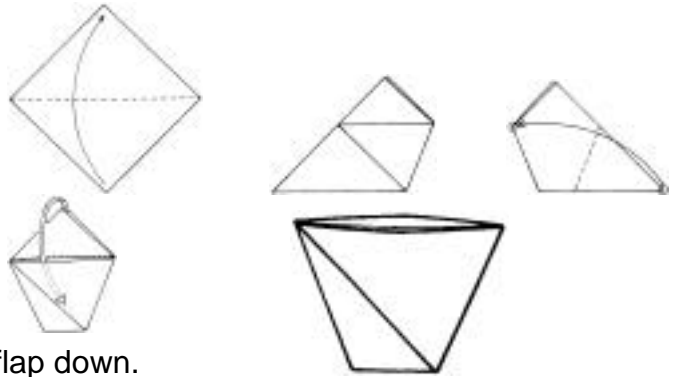
Hold it closed and place this triangle on a flat surface and release it gently. Wait a moment and it will stand up on its own!

The oldest surviving writing paper dates back to about AD 110 and was made in China.

ORIGAMI (continued)**PAPER CUP**

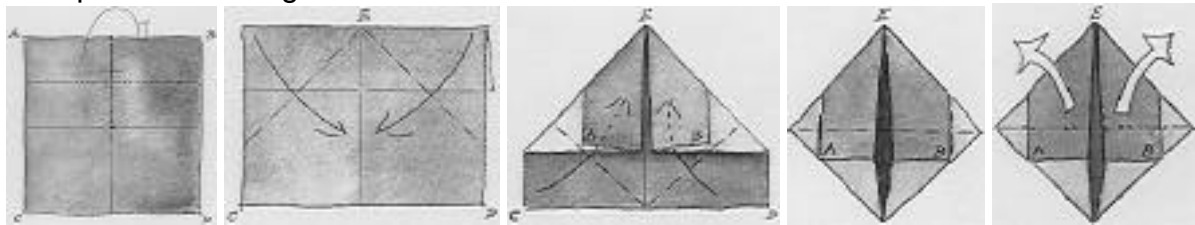
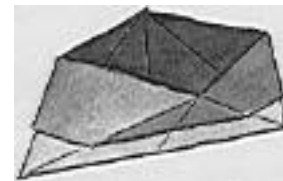
You can make a paper cup from a square sheet of paper.

1. Fold the paper in half diagonally.
2. Fold the right corner over to the left side. Turn over.
3. Fold the right corner over to the left side.
4. Fold the top front flap down.
5. Flip the cup over. Fold the other top flap down.
6. Open out your cup, fill it with water, and take a sip!

**CANDY BAG**

If using paper that's colored on only one side, start with colored side up.

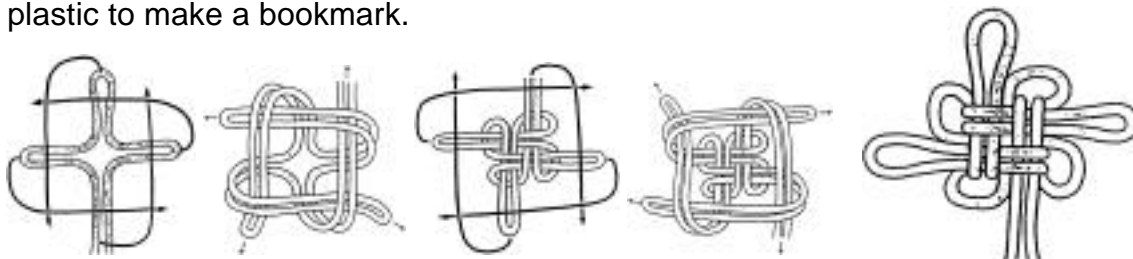
1. Fold and unfold the paper in half horizontally and vertically. Fold away edge AB to the center crease.
2. Fold in the top corners to the center crease.
3. Open top corners and fold in bottom corners C & D. Now bring down A & B.
4. Crease at the center as shown, folding toward the other side.
5. Open out the bag.

**GOOD LUCK KNOT**

This good luck knot brings you good luck, not because I wish you good luck in making this knot. Or at least it brings friendship because you will want some help at first. This is actually a pretty easy knot but at first you'd wish you had three (or more) hands. Pair up the boys so they can help each other. (This is a project for older boys.)

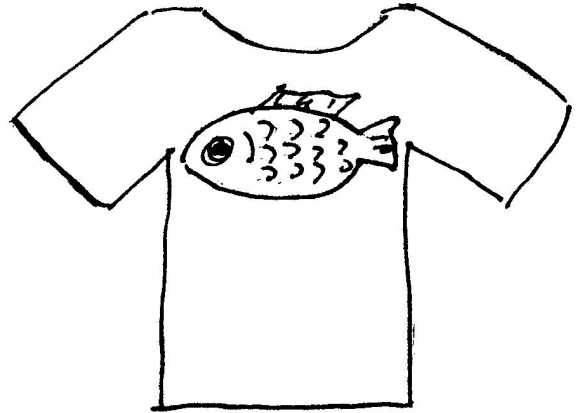
Traditionally this knot is made with red cord (red is the color for joy and happiness); sometimes yellow is used. I have seen it in different colors too. Silk cord will look best but you can use any type of cord.

Make one and hang it from a button of your shirt; attach one to a piece of paper or plastic to make a bookmark.



GYOTAKU (fish printing)

“Oh, come! No fish could be that big!” Almost everyone who goes fishing has heard or said those words. In Japan some people keep special pictures of the fish they catch. Gyotaku shows the size of the fish. It also outlines the scales, fins and eye. There are Gyotaku prints that show really big fish. One person used a bedsheet to make a print of a large shark!



For your den, choose a fish that is flat, with rough scales and hard fins. Chinese markets have a variety of fish (tell them not to clean the fish). I find Tilapia works great and is inexpensive.

You will need: Fish. Paint (tempera). Paintbrushes. Aluminum foil. White paper.

1. Clean outside of your fish with a damp paper towel. If the insides have been removed, stuff it with paper towel(s) so its belly is round and firm.
2. Lay the fish on a piece of aluminum foil. Spread out the fins.
3. Paint it, taking care you don't get too much paint on the foil. Use more than one color to make it colorful. (If you put too much paint, you won't be able to see scales on your print.) Eye can be painted at this stage or filled in later.
4. Wipe excess paint off the foil without moving the fish.
5. Lay paper over it and carefully smooth it down to cover the fish completely.
6. Touch up areas that didn't print well. If eye was not printed, fill in the eye.

Rinse and dry the fish between printing.

Try making Gyotaku prints of squid or seaweed.

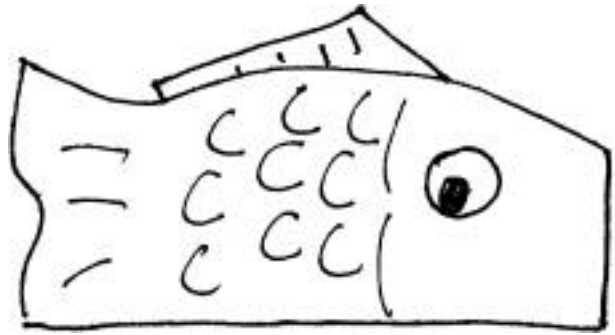
TO PRINT FISH ON YOUR SHIRT

Mix acrylic paint and paint medium (available at a craft store) to make the paint more permanent. Insert wax paper inside the shirt. Paint the fish as above. Place the shirt over the fish, making sure the shirt is not wrinkled. Press thoroughly. Lift and leave it for 24 hours. Iron to set the colors.



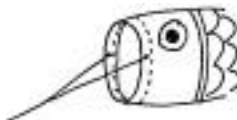
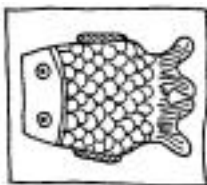
JAPANESE FISH KITE

Although it is popularly called a kite, this is more like a wind sock. In Japan, a carp-shaped kite is flown at the Children's Day Festival (formerly Boys' Day) on May 5 for boys. It is hoped that the boys will take on the worthy characteristics of the fish--overcoming difficulties while swimming upstream. These kites are made of cloth or paper.



You will need: Lightweight paper or tissue paper, any size. Yarn or string. Crayon, paint or markers. Dowel or tomato stake. Scissors. Glue. Hole punch.

1. Fold the paper in half lengthwise. Decide if the fold line is to be the top or the bottom of the fish. Draw a fish shape. Cut.
2. Open the fish and fold back about 1" at the mouth. Glue it down.
3. Decorate the fish as you like.
4. Glue the sides of the fish together, leaving mouth and tail open.
5. Make a hole on each side of the reinforced area of the mouth. Attach yarn or string.
6. Gently squeeze the mouth to round it.
7. Attach the fish to a dowel or tomato stake.



CHINESE LANTERNS



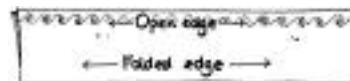
Make several and decorate the pack meeting.
You will need: Construction paper. Crayon or other decorating devices. A narrow strip of paper. Tape, glue or stapler. Scissors



1. Fold a piece of construction paper in half lengthwise.
2. Along the folded side, carefully cut slashes, making sure they are evenly spaced. Leave approximately 1 inch border along each open side.



3. Open the paper and roll it into a tube lengthwise so the slashes run up and down.



4. Glue, tape or staple the ends of the paper together.



5. Attach the narrow strip of paper as a handle.
6. Press the lantern in toward the center to help define its shape.



Notes: Decorate the lantern with crayon before you cut slashes. After the lantern is finished, you may want to cut small shapes (flowers, animals) from scrap paper and glue them on the lantern. Try making slashes wavy too.
How about using colorful tissue paper instead of construction paper?

JAPANESE ROCK GARDEN

People who practice Zen Buddhism try to live a simple and disciplined life that is in harmony with nature. A Zen rock garden is made with rocks among the raked gravel. Have your Cub Scout choose a few rocks and create his own rock garden.



You will need: Flat clay pots or styrofoam tray. A few rocks. Sand or fine gravel. A coarse toothed comb.



Arrange rocks on the pot. Add gravel or sand. "Rake" sand with coarse toothed comb. Make a story about the garden. It could be islands in the ocean, ships at sea, or dragons on a plain. Have boys tell each other their rock garden stories.

PULGOGI (barbecued beef)

Pulgogi is one of the best-known dishes from Korea.

Serves 4

4 Tbsp soy sauce	1 Tbsp toasted sesame seeds
2 Tbsp sesame oil	1 1/2 lb. sirloin tip, thinly sliced into 1/2 x 2" pieces
2 Tbsp sugar	12 romaine lettuce leaves (optional)
1/2 tsp black pepper	1 cup cooked rice (optional)
1 clove garlic, peeled and finely chopped	1/8 tsp cayenne pepper (optional)
4 Tbsp finely chopped green onion	

1. In a large bowl, combine soy sauce, sesame oil, sugar, black pepper, garlic, green onions, and sesame seeds. Add meat and mix well. Cover and refrigerate 1 to 2 hours.
2. Preheat oven to broil or have an adult start a charcoal grill.
3. Broil or grill meat for 2 to 3 minutes per side or until brown.
4. Serve with vegetable side dishes and rice; or place meat on lettuce leaves with 2 teaspoons hot rice and a dash of cayenne pepper per leaf and roll up leaf.

CHINESE FRIED RICE

Fried rice is a family leftover dish in China. Almost anything can be mixed with cold leftover rice and eggs. Either long grain rice (Chinese rice) or short grain rice (Japanese rice) may be used, though the fried rice with short grains will be stickier. This recipe was tried in a 2nd grade classroom for a group of 6 children.

2 eggs, beaten	1/3 cup frozen corn
2 green onions, chopped	1/2 cup frozen peas
1/4 tsp salt	3 cups cold cooked rice, grains mostly separated.
1/3 cup carrot, chopped	1 Tbsp soy sauce
3-4 ham slices for sandwich, chopped	White pepper
3-4 mushrooms, chopped	Vegetable oil

1. Heat about 1/2 tablespoon oil in a wok or fry pan. Mix eggs, green onions and salt. When the oil is hot, pour in the egg mixture. Stir and cook, but don't overcook. Set aside.
2. Heat about 1 tablespoon oil. Stir-fry carrot, ham, mushroom, corn and peas. Add a pinch of pepper. Add rice. When rice is heated, sprinkle with soy sauce. Mix well and turn off heat.
3. Add the egg mixture. Stir well and serve.

KANTEN

This gelatin block is a special treat to Japanese children.

- 1 6-oz can frozen fruit juice
- 4 envelopes unflavored gelatin
- 1 cup cold water
- 6 oz package orange Jello
- 1 cup sugar
- 4 cups boiling water

1. Dissolve gelatin in the cold water.
2. Dissolve sugar and orange Jello in boiling water and then add the fruit juice and gelatin solution, mixing well.
3. Place in a 9"x13" pan and refrigerate. Slice into blocks after hardened and serve.

HANOI-STYLE BANANAS

Most Vietnamese serve fresh fruit for dessert. This banana recipe has a French influence. The bananas are sautéed in butter and brown sugar, then served over ice cream.

- 2 medium-size bananas
- 2 Tbsp butter or margarine
- 2 Tbsp firmly packed light or dark brown sugar
- 4 scoops coconut ice cream or tropical fruit sorbet

1. Peel bananas; cut each banana into 1/2"-thick slices.
2. In 12" skillet over medium heat, melt butter; stir in brown sugar until smooth.
3. Add banana slices in a single layer.
4. Cook about 2 minutes until banana slices are lightly browned, turning once.
5. Place ice cream or sorbet scoops into dessert dishes; top with warm banana mixture.

Serves 4.

NOTE ON SUSHI

Most of people, when they hear the word Sushi think of raw fish. Sushi simply means vinegar-flavored rice. It may or may not come with seaweed. Children in Japan like egg sushi, cucumber sushi, and shrimp (cooked) sushi. California roll (crab and avocado) is very popular here and in Japan.

TEA TRIVIA

There are about 1,500 different blends of tea. The Chinese and Japanese have drunk tea for thousands of years. The leaves were first taken to Europe 400 years ago.