

CULTURE RESUME-RICHARD KIPTANUI

JAPAN COUNTRY.

This country have in my mind and I found myself loving, I have hearing people talking about Japan sincere I was young and the and I develop positive mind in me about this country, how they manufacture cars is the main thing will made me to love the country as I was growing in my early age I knew all cars are manufactured in Japan. Whenever Japan is mentioned what came in my mind is the picture of different types of cars ready to be sold to different places, even up to date I still believe this country is One of the leading in manufacturing cars in the World, another thing which made me to like the country is during the time of Tokyo made in Japan this trousers were famous not only in the country part also in my Village all my age made had, and I requested my parents that I need a pair of trouser written Tokyo made in Japan. During the following day they bought for me this had some points to the country of my choice, I have a friend of me who we bought trouser together in the year 1995, and he was nickname Tokyo though the trouser is no longer there but he still have the name. When I see him it reminds me Tokyo made in Japan. During those time Japan made they name to known thought the world and the influence is still there up to dat.

I have a friend name Amos whom is my neighbor who is an athlete for cross country and 10,000m champion the year 2019 in Kenya have running for one of the club inn Japan for the last six years and his manager who normally prepare him for the race is from japan, this young man have been giving me the way Japanese culture, food, clothing, how they welcome visitors from other Nation.

JAPAN PROFILE

<https://www.google.com>

Japan is a fascinating country of economic and business prowess rich culture, technical wizardry, spatial conundrums and contradictions despite having an area slightly bigger than German and smaller than California; Japan is the World's tenth largest country by population, with 127.3 million people.

Capital: Tokyo

Founded: Japan Self-Defense forces.

Government: Government of Japan.

The neighboring countries are South Korea, North Korea

Japan is located in Asia Continent.

<https://www.data.jma.go.jp>tourist>

Japan has four distinct seasons with a climate ranging from subarctic in the north to subtropical in the south. Conditions are different. The climate of Japan is cold in the north (where snow and ice dominate in winter), temperature in the central regions, and almost tropical on the small southern islands. The rains are abundant almost everywhere, and between summer and autumn the country is hit by torrential rains and typhoons.

<https://www.climatestotravel.com>>j...

The climate of Japan is cold in the north (where snow and ice dominate in winter), temperature in the central regions, and almost tropical on the small southern inlands. The rains are abundant almost everywhere, and between summer and autumn the country is hit by the torrential rains and typhoons. The climate of japan is influenced by the mason's circulation: in winter it's affected by cold currents from the noth-westand in summer by wet and humid currents of tropical region.

Japan is a largest archipelago, consisting of more than 3,000 islands and islets, and it's very extended in latitude: Hokkaido, the northernmost of main islands, touches the 45th parallel north(the same latitude as Montreal, Canada);Tokyo, the capital ,is located on the 36th parallel (the same latitudes mantra or as Nashville, TN),while the southern part of the island of Kyushu touches the 31th parallel(the latitude of northern Egypt or of Austin, TX),and finally the small southern island(Ogasawara,Ryukyu and Daito)reach tropical latitude(the yaeyama Islands, the south most of the Ryukyus, are located just north of tropic of cancer, at the same latitude as Miami, FL).

The sea is able to temper the climate and at the same time to increase air humidity. However, the influence of the great Asian continent, of mountain ranges (the north-eastern sea is cooled by the cold current called Oya-Shio current flows), as well as the length of the country, tend to increase the difference between the seasons and between different areas.

Overall ,the rainiest areas, where annual perception exceeds,2,000 millimeters(80 inches),are the central-western part of the island of Honshu(where precipitation is abundant even in winter because of the north-west monsoon),the key peninsula(where the summer monsoon is actually pronounced),also the inland and southern area of shikoku and the central-southern part of Kyushu(which are affected by the summer monsoon).

Summer, which begins in the mid-June, is hot and muggy in much of the country, except in Hokkaido and northern part of Honshu, where the temperature are typically more pleasant. August is the hottest month on the main inlands there is no difference between July and August. In August, the daily average temperature is around 22 C (71 F) in Hokkaido, 24.5 C (76 F) in northern Honshu, and 27 C (81 F) in the area of Tokyo.

Owing to both the high humidity and the so called "urban heat island" effect, the heat is hardly bearable in Tokyo, Osaka and in the big cities of southern Honshu and Kyushu. In the hottest period, minimum temperatures are around 25/27 C. In most Japan summer is the rainiest season of the year.

There are two reinsert periods. The rainy season begins with the "Baiu rains" or plum rains" (June 15-July15), which are heavy and essential for rice cultivation, especially in the south (where June is the rainiest month of the year).

In the second part of summer, usually by August, typhoons begin to show up; they mainly affect the southern part of the country, but they may also affect Tokyo. The most intense typhoons can bring gale force winds and torrential rains. Causing extensive damage.

The area of Osaka and Kyoto is relatively surrounded by mountains.

In **autumn**, September is still hot and humid, at least in the center and south of the country, and in Tokyo it is the rainiest month of the year. September is the rainiest month in Sapporo so as well, but by this time of the year summer is already over. In contrast, the southern island of Okinawa is still in midsummer in September. Winter is freezing on the Island of Hokkaido because of cold wind from Siberia, which also cause heavy snowfalls on the slopes exposed to the north-west coast of Hokkaido.

<https://www.researchgate.net>2644>

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The Social Construction of Race and Minorities in Japan.

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Abstract.

The article provides an overview of the state of the field of racial and other minorities in Japan a field that has developed in English mostly since 1990s. The construction of the race in Japan conflate race, ethnicity, language, culture, class, and citizenship. As a result, the majority "Japanese" are constructed against "foreigners," both categories implying the aforementioned characteristics. Minorities in Japan lack some or all of the aforementioned traits: most are seen as racially organization. After reviewing scholarship that analysis the meaning of race in Japanize briefly describe the major minority groups: Ainu, Okinawans, Burakumin, ethnic Koreans, foreign workers, Japanese Brazilians and mixed race Japanese.

Introduction

When think about nations that claim racial homogeneity, Japan may be one of the first countries that come to mind. Since 1970s,the hegemonic image of Japanese society outside(and arguably inside)of Japan ,has been of an ethnically ,culturally ,and Linguistically homogeneous place, While Japan may be more homogeneous relative to places such as the United states, this does not mean that Japan lacks racial or cultural diversity .Rather ,minority population have existed in Japan for centuries and continue to be studied by scholars from a variety of disciplines around the world. Minorities in Japan continue to struggle for social inculcation and political and economic equality. How this struggles play out, however, differs greatly depending on how they have been constructed as minorities, what rights they have been denied, and how they have been marginalized.

The majority of academic work in English critically analyzing the construction of racial homogeneity and minorities in Japan has been published since the 1990s .Continued publications in the form of edited volumes demonstrate interest in research and teaching in this area; for those new to study of Japan ,these resources provide samplings of work on minorities in Japan(Weiner 1997,2009);race, ethnicity, and migration in Japan (Douglass and Roberts 2003;Weiner 2004),and Japanese culture and society, including discussion of minorities and diversities in Japan(Bestor et al .2011;Robertson 2008).This academic position ,that Japan is not homogeneous, has become a major discourse in the study of Japan and can also contribute to the global and comparative study of race and ethnicity.

This article will present an overview of the literature in English on racial and other minorities in Japan .In Japan; the concept of Japanese's includes ideas of race but also conflates them with other characteristics, such as culture, citizenship, and languages.

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<https://jw-webmagazine.com>japan...>

Japanese National Holidays in 2020.

Japanese public holidays and special events.

Japan is raptured to a country where you barely have free days or holidays and people overwork. And to a contain extent its true. Compared to many country, the days that one can ask for a vacation in companies are very few, However to try to compensate for that, it's also the country with the most public holidays are simply single days, but other are long weekend or a whole week.

If you are going to travel to Japan I think it is important that you know these days, since for example during the Golden week or the Obon everything will be fuller,

trains and hotel will run out sooner and things will be more expensive. That's why here I will show you a list with all the public holding days in Japan, and a brief explanation about the origin of that public holiday.

NEW Year's Holiday.

(January 1st-3rd)

Although for some celebrations and traditions Japan follow the chines lunar calendar, since 1948 the New Year is celebrated on January 1st as in the west .Most companies close from December 29 or 30 until January 3rd.On January 1st.the tradition is go to a shrine or temple to make the **first shrine visit the new year.**

Coming of Age Day

(January 13th)

Seijin no Hi or"Adult Day" is celebrated the second Monday of January .It's the day when those who have reached or will turn 20 years celebrate their coming of age. The Japanese year it's from April to March, so it is for those who turn or will be 20 years old between April of last year and March of the current year. In Japan you turn 20 years old you become a legal adult.

Coming of age celebration are held all over Japan ,but one of the most popular is which is celebrated in Urayasu,in Chiba.Those who reside in Urayasu, can held their coming celebration at Tokyo Disneyland. They are the envy of many people.

National Foundation Day (Februry11th)

This day celebrate the Day that Japan become a Nation .The origin of Japanese imperial family are half mytheological.It said that the imperial family comes from Amateratus,the Shinto Goddess of the sun. Amatetratsu's grandson, Emperor Jimmu, was the first emperor of Japan. According with the early Japanese chronicle, semi-myths, legends, and songs and traditional) Emperor Jimmu was enthroned on February 11th.

Emperor's Birthday

(February 23-24)

This is going to be the first year that February 23rd and 24th will be national holiday, since as you probably all know, in Japan there was a change of emperor last April. Therefore, this that was celebrated on December 23rd, the birth day of the previous Emperor, Akihito. But this year the date has been changed to Naruhito'sas February 23 is Sunday, the public holiday is transferred to Monday 24th.

Vernal Equinox Day

(March 20th)

Like many other countries Japan have four seasons a year. And has happens in the raises that are in the northern hemisphere, the days get longer in the summer. In different cultures they are different celebrations to welcome the summer. In Japan it is celebrated between March 20th and 21st of each year with the Vernal Equinox Day or Shunbun nno Hii.

Golden week

Between the end of April and the beginning of May there are four holidays in a row. They are April 29 and May 3,4 and 5. Many companies also close the intermediate days (April 30 and May 1 and 2 if they fall during the week) and there are many people who take vacation days before or after this days to be able to gather more than a week. It's what is known as Golden week in Japan.

Showa Day (April 29th)

Showa Day or Showa no hi, celebrate the birth day of the Emperor of the Showa era, Hirohito, born on April 29, 1901 and died in 1989. A controversial emperor because it who reigned during the second world war. During his reign he promulgated, in 1948 that is birth day will be a national holiday. After his death, this public holiday was abolished and reintroduced in 2007.

However it no longer "the Emperor's birth day. 'It is a day to meditate on the turn burlent years of Hirohito's reign. About the war and about the Japanese economic miracle that came later thanks to every one effort. In some way it's a day to think and remember the mistakes that should not be committed again (the role of Japan in the II world ward) and the headship that were passed later, but also to motivate the new generations to create a prosperous and new future between all.

Greenery Day (May 4th)

Midori no Hi or greenery Day ,also known as a nature day', As I just explained before with the death of Emperor with the death of Emperor Hirohito in 1989, April 29th ceased to be Emperor Showa Day. What I did not explained is that they kept the day as a holiday. They choose the name because Emperor Hirohito liked plants and nature very much, and it was a want to keep dedicating a public holiday day to Emperor Hirohito without saying it.

At that time a part of Japanese society did not really accept or like the figure of the Emperor, because of its influence in the world WW II .But as I explained before in 2007 the , 'Showa Day started to be celebrated again on April 29, although (in theory)with a different meaning .of reflection. But since they already had created the greenery day, they passed it on May 4th.

As the name implies ,the green day is a day dedicated to nature .This day people are encouraged to visit parks gardens and spaces to enjoy them and contemplate nature.

Children’s Day (May 5th)

The children’s day Day or kodomo no was originally known as Tango no sekku or boys day since the girls have their day on march 3rd in the hinamatsuri or Girls day .But in 1948 the name was changed to children’s Day to include both male and female children and it was ordered as a National Holiday Day. However, despite the name changed and “kodomos” is used for both genders, most Japanese consider this Day as a celebrated for boys, because the girls have the hinamatsuri.

If you are travelling with kids, some places such zoo; museums, parks, etc. have free admission or discounted fees for this day.

Constitution Memorial

Day (May 6th)

The constitution Day or Kienbi marks the promulgation of the 1947 Constitution, of Japan .It’s a day to reflect on the democracy and government of Japan. It’s a Day to reflect on the democracy and government of Japan. After the surrender, of Japan in the World WW II. For two years, Japan and USA General Douglas MacArthur cooperated in the drafting of the new constitution, which was ratified on November 3rd, 1946, Emperor Meiji’s birthday day, and entered into force on May 3rd is Sunday holiday has been changed to 6th.

By the way ,in addition to reflecting, this day is also a tradition to visit the Diet, building, the kokkai gijido as it’s the only day the buildings opens its door to the public(the Diet is the assembly or maximum power organ of Japan).

Marine Day (July23rd)

Marine Day or Umi no Hi also known as “Sea Day “or” Ocean Day”, is a day to give thanks to the ocean’s bounty’s a Japan is an island nation, the ocean it’s really important for the country .On this day, people pray for another year of prosperity.

But it was created to commemorate the return of Emperor Meiji to the Port of Yokohama safely after a sea voyage across Tohoku and Hokkaido. It was in 1995 when the government changed the Day and the propose of this day.

The Marine day is celebrated on the third Monday in 2020 has been changed on July23rd because is the day prior to the opening of Tokyo Olympics.

Health and Sports Day

(July 24th)

Health and sports Day or Taiiku no Hi, also known as Sports Day commemorates the opening of the summer Olympic headed at Tokyo in 1964 and want to promote sports as well as physical and mental health an active lifestyle .At first this day was always on October 10th (the day that the Tokyo Olympics began) but nowadays it's celebrated on the second Monday in October. However, the only in 2020 the date had been changed to July 24th for the Olympic Games.

This day many schools and companies hold a sports Festival or Undokai and makes several Sport-related activities.

Mountain Day (August10th)

Since 2016 Mountain Day or Yama no Hi is celebrated since 2016, being the most recent National Holiday in Japan. In May 2014 it was announced that, Mountain Day will be celebrated as a National Day since August 11th.However as Nationals other holidays, in 2020 the date has been changed and it will be on August 10th

As we have explained, it is very recent holiday, but they are trying to encourage the people to use this holiday to go on an excursion to a nearby mountain, such as Mount Takao near Tokyo, Also some Mountains are starting to hold some special events for this day.

Obon (August 13-16)

Obon is a Buddhist even for commemorate one's ancestor. Usually Obon is celebrated from 13h-15th of August, even in some areas it's celebrated in the mid July. That's because Obon is observed in the 7th month of the year, which is August according to the lunar calendar, but July is the solar calendar. However since Obon is a Buddhist celebration, most of the people using the celebration of the lunar calendar. It's believed that during Obon, the ancestors sprit s return into this world in order to visit their relatives.

Obon is not really a National holiday, but during this days many companies to giving an extra holiday to their employees, in order to return to their hometown and present their respect to their ancestors. The number of days and date vary depending on the company and the person. But if you are going to travel to Japan on these dates, keep in mind that most transporters will be crowded and it's better to book in advance.

Respect for the age

Day (September 21st)

Every year the 3rd Monday is the respect for the age day or keiro no Hi, a day in honor to the elderly citizens, to show them respect and gratitude for all their effort and hard work during their lives. This National holiday started in the year

1996 and was held in September 15. However since 2003 the day changed to their Monday of September of the happy Monday.

For a few years now Japanese government have been trying to implement what they have called "Happy Monday," which consist on putting more holidays on Mondays so that people at least can take three days off (suicide for over work are frequent and the government want to stop that).

Autumnal Equinox Day

(September 22nd)

And announcing the change of season and the arrival for the cold we have the Autumnal Equinox Day or shubun no Hi between 22 or 23 depending on the year. Traditionally, this day was used to visit the graves of one's ancestors, but today few people fulfilled this tradition. As is usually coupled with respect for aged Day, leading to several holidays together, this period is known as "Silver week" (since it is a shorter than the golden week). Trains and roads are used to crowded in this period.

Culture Day (November 3rd)

Culture Day or Bunka no Hi, is a National day to promote culture and arts, as the name suggests. On that day it is usual to have an art exhibitions, parades, cultural festivals and free visits or special event in art museums, galleries or similar.

Labor Thanksgiving Day

November 23rd

And the last national holiday, the Labor thanksgiving day or Jinro Kansha no Hi. In a country where long working hours are held, is not suppressing that there is a day commemorate work and production and to thank others. Formerly, it kwon as a harvest festival.

What do you think of Japan's national holidays? They have many, high? The Author of this article was surprised the first time that he moved to Japan, and advice as that we must check the list before one goes to this county, also ad vice not to come during the days of Obon, and making arrangements to book ticket to avoid overcrowding

Ad www.wowu.jp/articles/snowboard

Topic 10 best places to visit in Japan.

Top 10 Picks: The Best places to Ski and Snowboard in Japan

Published Date Jan 27 2020

Winter is upon us, and what better way to spend than grinding gracefully over mountainous slopes, awake of powder behind you, for beginners and bro alike, there are abundant of options for skiing and snowboarding all over Japan are many that it's is impossible to choose the top few, but we have listed our favorites below. Give one or two of these a shot this winter and find the one that suit you best- the one that makes you go "WOW"

10. Tateyama(Toyama Prefecture)

Tateyama has some of the haviest snowfall in all Japan, making the perfect place for winter sports. The town is home to the Tateyama Sanroku Ski Resort, which include two different regions: Raicho valley and Gokurakurazaka. Between the two, there is a good mix of courses for all levels, including sliding and a kid's park. In fact, there is a family ticket available as well, which is good for one adult and one child and will get you a dissent discount. Complete with weekend and holiday childcare services, this is a great resort for the whole family.

In addition to its ski resort, Tateyama is probably best known for the" snow walls "of the Tateyama Kuroba Alpine Route. Visitors can marvel at these massive drifts, usually 15-20 meters high, while walking safely along men daring road. The Alpine Route is generally closed during winter, but the snow here can last as August.

Even if you miss the ski seasons at sonronku, you will still be able to enjoy some winter fun.

9. Katsuyama (Fukui Prefecture)

Katsuyama is a home to the largest castle, Largest Buddha, and Largest five -story pagoda in Japan, and on top of that a pretty cool dinosaur museum, but for winter sports, Ski Jam Katsuyama is the place to go. A wide variety of runs with a good spread of difficulty, Ski Jam has courses to satisfy anyone and everyone. It's easy to get to without a car too, with the direct buses from both Osaka and Kyoto. English speaking staff is available on the site, but only lesson are offered in Japanese. But back to the slopes. In addition to the regular trails, Ski Jam has some unique courses as well: Fantasy 1600, to experience the natural terrain; The Powder Tree Run for the thrill-seeker; and a hike from the top of the lift to the mountains summit for exquisite powder snow an incomplete view.

8. Fuji (Shizuoka Prefecture/Yamanashi Prefecture)

Whenever Shizuoka or Yamanashi prefectures are mentioned, the first thing most people think is MT. Fuji, but did you know that you can actually ski on the mountain? Snow park yeti is in Shizuoka and Fuji ten Snow Resort in Yamanashi both offer you a chance to experience this world Heritage site at close range .You'll be able to lookout at a mountain and the scenery beyond while you ski, and on a clear day the views are break taking.

The one catch is that neither resort offers many advanced skier there might not be much for a challenge for you. Both, however, are great place to learn, offering lessons in skiing and snowboarding in addition to plenty of beginner and intermediate slopes.

A note for the night owls: while some other resorts offer night skiing, Snow Park Yeti has all-night skinning. On most Saturdays and National holidays during the season, you can ski from the afternoon until eight o'clock the next morning.

7. Hakkoda (Aomori Prefecture)

The Hakkoda Ski Resort is known for its long season: It's generally open from late November all the way through mid-May. In some places, however, the hills are open as late as August for summer skiing. The slopes here stem out from the Hakkoda, Ropeway Summit Park Station, and many of the courses weavers through beech wood forest on their way to down the mountain. This area is also famous for natural rarity-groves of soft rime ice, or forested trees. The rime ice make the surroundings beautiful white, and while some can be seen from the ski slopes, a snowshoeing tour around the mountain will give you the access to larger, more spectacular formations.

At the foot of the mountain there is also a selection of onsen, so visitors have their pick of places to warm up and relax.

6. Furano (Hokkaido Prefecture)

Split over two separate zones, Furano Ski Resort boast over 20 different courses. Day passes are a bit pricier than some other parks, but the sheer amount of space covered makes it worth every year yen. The resort also offers lesson in English, kids' lessons, and a fully-equipped international preschool.

There is also plenty of lodging on the mountain as well as selection of other activities. Tubing, snow cafes, photography sports, even a New Year's festival-you name it, they've got it. If you are traveling in a group and/or planning a trip of at least a few days, this is the place for you. Furano is probably best known, however, for it high quality powder snow. The area usually gets fresh powder every few days, and the average yearly snow, is over nine meters, when there is a particular heavy snow, there will be areas of untouched powder for days after, making for it a particularly smooth skinning experience.

5. Hakuba (Nagano Prefecture)

A list of Japanese ski resorts would not be complete without mentioning Hakuba-if you're thinking that name sound a bell, it's properly because Hokuba village was the main site of the Olympic of 1998 winter Olimpicks.The two famous resorts in the site are Hokuba Goryu and Hakuba 47,both of which are popular among Japanese and foreign tourists alike. Because of their National popularity, English support and

services are readily available at both resorts; conversely, it's also usually very crowded.

Between the two of them, Goryu and 47 have over 20 runs with a good range of difficulty, making them enjoyable for people of all skills levels.

The Hakuba area is only a couple of hours from Tokyo by bullet train and there are shuttle buses that run all around the village, so braving the winter roads in a car of your own isn't necessary.

4. Nozawa Onsen/Shiga Kogen (Nagano Prefecture)

Nagano prefecture is full of excellent skiing, and Nozawa Onsen Snow Resort and Shiga Kogen 18 Ski Area are two of a long list. Both of this resort is remarkable large, Nozawa Onsen boasting 36 courses and Shiga Kogen with a whopping 80 trails over 18 areas.

In addition to skiing, the areas also offers museums, plenty of onsen, and even a snow monkey park where, you guessed it, you can see wild snow monkeys. Nozawa Onsen also has a zip line that is 652 meters long and can reach a speed up to 70 kilometers per hour. Shiga Kogen, on the other hand, offers a variety of deals and set packages for restaurants, accommodation, and transportation.

3. Zao (Miyagi Prefecture/Yamagata Prefecture)

Mt. Zao lies over the line between two prefectures and is known for its heavy snowfall, averaging about 12 meters every year, because of this, there a grand total of eight ski resorts on this one mountain. Two of these are the Zao Onsen Ski Resort on the Miyagi side. Covering entire area is beautiful rime ice, sumikawa offers snowmobile tours to see the magnificent structures, while at Zao Onsen you can directly ski through grooves of the staff. Zao put on illumination at night, lightening up some areas of the rime ice in beautiful colors.

The only thing that can hold a potential visitor back in this access to these resorts-both require a driving or a rather long bus ride. Once you get up there, though, the slope definitely make the trip worth your time. Zao Onsen, in accordance with its name also has an open-air onsen to relax in after the drive or a day of skiing. The Onsen itself has 100 year history, and the water that flow from the natural spring is famous for its "beautifying" qualities.

2. Niseko/Rusutsu

(Hokkaido Prefecture)

The Niseko area of Hokkaido is arguably the most well-known ski village in the entire Country. The area consists of four separate ski resorts interlinked with lifts, and depending on the type of pass you purchase, you can get access to just one

resort or all four. Niseko is internationally famous for its high-quality powder snow, and there are over 60 individual courses covering the mountain. Rental gear and lessons are available as well as night skiing. There are also plenty of other activities to keep you occupied, including snow rafting and reindeer drawn sled ride.

Just south of Rusetsu is Rusutsu Resort, which was the winner in the Japan's Best Ski Resort and Japan's Best Ski Hotel categories at the 2019 World Ski Awards. Deserving, too—the resort is spread over three separate mountains within 37 courses coming in at a grade total of 42 kilometers of skiable slopes. There is also the unique experience of helicopter to the top of the mountain before gliding down. Add in the igloo bars—actual igloos where you can buy a variety of hot and cold drinks—and, well, you get the point.

1. Yuzawa/Maiko/Naeba (Niigata Prefecture)

Our number one sport goes to the Yuzawa area of Niigata. The area has a multitude of ski parks, from cozy ones with only a few courses to massive interconnected mega-resorts. The area is easy to access, only a little over an hour away from Tokyo via bullet train, and once you're there a variety of shuttle buses make transport around and between the many resorts simple and convenient.

The difficulty of the courses available will depend on the resort (or resorts) you choose to visit, but most places have a good selection of difficulty; Kagura snow resort, for example, has 23 courses over three areas, including everything from bunny hills to moguls.

In addition to skiing, there are a variety of other activities available if you choose to expand your trip. Naeba Ski Resort regularly put on fireworks shown on the slopes after dark, and Gala Yuzawa Ski Resort has everything from snowmobile tours to the “Bell of Love” observation deck to strawberry picking.

Niigata Prefecture is also known for its delicious sake, and the ski resorts and surrounding villages have plenty of restaurant and bar options. After a day of skiing or snowboarding, you won't want for options for places to relax and have a drink.

[Housing, food, and Clothes-Explore Japan-kids web Japan...](https://web-japan.org/kids_web/explore/housing/index.html)

https://web-japan.org/kids_web/explore/housing/index.html

Food

The word for “meal” in Japanese is gohan. This word refers to the steamed rice, but rice is such an important food to the Japanese that gohan has come to mean all sorts. A traditional Japanese meal consists of a serving of plain, white rice, along with a main dish (fish or meat), some kind of side dish (often cooked vegetables), soup (often miso soup), and pickled vegetables. In 2013, traditional Japanese cuisine “Washoku” was inscribed on the UNESCO's Representative list of

intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity as it represents the spirit of the Japanese people with their respect for nature.

Japanese today eat many dishes from around the world, notable from Europe, North America, and Asia. In addition to rice, Japanese people eat bread, noodles, and pasta and enjoy wide arrays of meats, fishes, vegetables, and fruits. Sushi, tempura, sukiyaki, and other Japanese foods famous abroad are, of course, also popular in Japan.

Cities, in particular, have many fast-food restaurants offering hamburgers and fried chicken, which are especially popular with young people and children. Before eating, Japanese people say "itadakimasu," a polite phrase meaning "I receive this food." This expresses thanks to whosoever worked to prepare the meal. After eating, people again express their thanks by saying "gochiso same dishita," which literally means "it was quite a feast."

The History of Japanese language

<https://linguistics.byu.edu/classes/ling450ch/reports/japanese.htm>

An Overview of the History of the Japanese language

Draft 4.0

Daniel J. Volgler

20 March 1998

Linguistics 450

Cynthia Hallen

An Overview of the History of the Japanese Language

Theories have sprung to explain the origin of the Japanese language until they have become as varied as the seasons. In fact Roy Miller, a profuse writer and well respected authority on this language, says with respect to unraveling its ancestry, "Only one {predominant} language of one major nation remain today without clarification of its origins-Japanese" (Miller 1980, 26) some theories about Japanese language are.

The Point of Reference: Japanese Today.

In order to track this journey through the history of the Japanese language, I' start with the end result modern Japanese although they spoken language and written language have obviously influence one another.

The writing of Japanese is probably the most famous aspect of the language because of its complexity. The other two systems, which are generically called kana, are much simpler.

Early Japanese had no writing system prior to the introduction of Japanese. The spoken language: internal Diachronic changes, Japanese is not conclusively linked to any other language or family of language. Today the standard variety of Japanese is the Tōkyō-dialect. Because of both government efforts and modern communications, other dialects are becoming homogenized so that nearly every one can understand or speak, in 1946 the government implemented a unification of the writing system.

Modern Japanese has entered the cosmopolitan scene; its language has been enriched by a recent influx of western loanwords.

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Donahue.

p.cm

1. Communication and culture-Japan. 2. Communication-cross-cultural studies. 3. Interpersonal communication-cross-cultural.

Japan, in the world perspective.

INDIVIDUALISM-COLLECTIVISM

Japanese small percent show individualist but the greater percent are collectivism

How Japanese greet one another.

<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/.../ways-people-around-world-say-hello-without-touching-coronavirus/>

Japanese greet one another by bowing and saying hallo.

Political transformation in Japan as a source of insight: Japan Forum...

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/09555803.2017.1419274>

Five successive transformations of the system since the late nineteenth century that, in sequence and taken together, have created the present system. These are: 1. The revolutionary changes of the Meiji period (1868-1912), leading to modernization, militarism, and ultimate defeat in war; 2. Occupation, democracy, economic resurgence and single-party dominance (1945-1990); 3. Low growth, economic reform and neo liberalism (1991-2006); 4. Liberal democratic party decline and opposition in power (2006-2012); and 5. authoritarian leadership with weak opposition (2012 onwards). The article concludes with a discussion of three issues: 1. Ambiguous aspects of strong leadership; 2. The chronic weakness of Japanese political opposition and its implications for democracy; and 3. The significance of radical transformations for the understanding of a political system.

How to narrow Japan's widening gender gap/world Economic Forum.

<https://www.weforum.org/.../international-womens-day-japan-gender-gap/>

8 March 2020 Japan ranks among the worst 10 performers in political empowerment for women, only 15 percent of senior and leadership positions are held by women, and income. According to a 2018 study by Kantar and women, political leaders and updated family policies that supports men and women.

Education and schools in Japan- Relocated magazine.

<https://www.relocatedmagazine.com/.../education-schools-int-guide-apac-education-and-schools-in-japan>

Early year's provision

Good care for children are available in Japan, but places are great in demand.

They are four options.

- State-run nannies
- Private Japanese nannies
- International preschools
- Full-time nannies and babysitters

International schools: primary and secondary.

Seisen international, a Catholic girl's school in Tokyo, has been in existence for more than 50 years. At kindergarten level, the school follows the Montessori curriculum. At elementary and high school level, it offers the international Baccalaureate (IB)

The untold Story of the Vengeful Japanese Attack After the Doolittle...

<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/.../untold-story-vengeful-japanese-attack-doolite-raid-180955001/>

When the U.S. responded to the Pearl Harbor with a surprise bombing of Tokyo, the Imperial Army took out its fury on the Chinese people at midnight on April 18, 1946, 16 U.S Army bombers, under the command of daredevil pilot Lt.Col. Jimmy Doolittle thundered into the skies over Tokyo and other key Japanese industrial cities in a surprise raider designed to avenge the attack on Pearl Harbor. For the 80 volunteers raiders, who lifted off that morning from the carrier Hornet, the mission was one-way. After attacking Japan, most of the aircrews flew onto Free China, where low on fuel, the men bailed out or crash-landed along the coast and were rescued by the local villagers, guerillas and missionaries.

That generosity shown by Chinese would trigger a horrific relation by the Japanese that claim an estimated quarter million lives and would prompt comparison to the 1937-38 Rape of Nanking. American military authorities, cognizant that afraid on Tokyo would result in a vicious counterattack upon free China, saw the mission through regardless, even keeping the operation a secret from their Pacific theater allies. This chapter of the Doolittle Raide has largely gone unreported-until now.

Child trafficking in Japan symposium in Japan calls for immediate action...

<https://www.unicef.org/protection/57929-child-trafficking.html>

Tokyo, 21 May 2004-Japan's National committee for UNICEF sponsored an international symposium on child trafficking today. The aim of the symposium was to raise awareness of ongoing European initiatives to combat trafficking.

An estimate 1.2 million children are trafficked each year. Hidden from view and often from legal protection; children are lured by promises of a good education or a better job and smuggled across borders. Far from home or in a foreign country, trafficked children are disoriented, without papers, and excluded from any protective environment and can be forced to endure prostitution, domestic servitude, early and involuntary marriage, or hazardous and punishing labour.

Participants include UNICEF Goodwill Ambassadors Dr. Agnes Chan and Philip O'Brien, UNICEF's Regional Director for central and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States and Baltic States.

Before I did my research to the country of Japan I knew only one side about it that is the work of manufacturing vehicle and the bestselling country of trouser by the name Tokyo made in Japan. But I have learned a lot during my study. Such as

- Japan is one of the countries with many holidays.
- This country is a hard working country.
- They love visitors.
- They have a challenge of Child trafficking.
- They had a major challenge in 1946 when U.S Booming.
- They are collectivism country.
- The capital city is Tokyo.
- Japan is in Asia Continent.

