Full-Colored English Phone Directory
With Useful Local Maps!
Okinawa Yellow Pages - 2009

More than a telephone directory, this FREE publication consists of everyday useful tips and information. The most useful feature, in my opinion, is the collection of the most detailed English language maps that I have found.

Once you get the hang of the area boxes and numbered sections you can find just about anything that you might be looking for. As Tony the Tiger used to say, "They're gr-r-r-reat!"
How to ride a bus in Okinawa

Bus is the main public transportation that takes you to various areas in Okinawa. There are several lines which go to different destinations so you need to keep your eyes on the bus numbers. (You will see big numbers on the left side of the front window.)

The major buses that run between Nago & Naha (R58 centralized) are no.20 and 120. Bus lines and routes might change occasionally, so it is best to ask the major bus company for the latest information.

The first thing you need to do when getting on a bus is to take a ticket from the machine by the door. (You will see it on either side of the stairs.) The ticket has a number that helps you find out how much you need to pay. Look for your number on the electric signboard (inside the bus above the front window) that corresponds to the number on your ticket.

(e.g. If your ticket number is 4, the fare is 450 yen)
When your stop gets closer, press the nearest button (usually blue or purple ones that you can see by the windows or armrests) to let the driver know you are getting off. The right timing to signal is during or soon after the Japanese announcement.

You pay the fare at the paying machine right next to the driver when getting on the bus. Keep in mind that you need to have an exact amount of money for the fare. There is also a bill exchange machine (attached to the front side of the paying machine: the light-purple one on the left picture) however, it only accepts 1,000-yen bill.

The common mistake is that people insert the bill(s) into the exchange machine assuming that it will take your fare. But remember your payment is not complete unless you throw the money into a transparent coin box! You are supposed to put your ticket into the coin box too so don't lose it!!

Enjoy your bus ride & explore the island!
HOW TO USE JAPANESE APPLIANCES

★ Remort Controller (For Air Conditioning)

- **Operation (Unten)**
- **Set Room Temperature (Settei Shitsuon/Ondo)**
- **AC (冷房: Leibo)**
- **※ Heater (暖房: Danbo)**
- **Wind Velocity (Fu-soku)**
- **Turn On/Off (Unten/Teishi)**
- **Sleep Timer**
- **Dehumidification (Jyoshitsu)**
- **Temperature (Shitsuon)**
- **Switch Mode (Unten Kilikae)**
- **Timer Off**
- **Change Wind Speed (Fu-soku-Kilikae)**
- **Timer On**
- **Timer Set (Yoyaku)**
- **Timer Off**
- **Cancel (Tolikeshi / Kyanselu)**
- **Switch Mode (Unten Kilikae)**
- **Reset**
- **Timer Off**
- **Auto Wind Direction (Jido Fu-ko))**

( )... Japanese Reading
Many Japanese Microwaves are multi-functional!
I've encountered appliances in the Airbnb houses I've rented and wished I had these...

**Washer & Dryer**

- 洗剤 (Senzai) - Detergent
- 切・入 (On/Off) - Power
- 電源 (Dengen) - Course
- スタート (Start) - Course
- 一時停止 (Pause) - Start
- 洗い (Alai) - Washing
- すすぎ (Susugi) - Dewatering
- 脱水 (Dassui) - Dewatering
- 水位 (Suii) - Water Level
- 行程 (Koutei) - Progression
- 予約 (Yoyaku) - Reserving
- 分 (Hyo-juun) - Minute(s)
- 標準 (Hyo-juun) - Standard
- ターボ (Turbo) - Turbo
- 標準 (Kanpo-shi) - Preferred Finishing
- 加熱 (Heater) - Heater
- 弱 (Jyaku) - Weak
- 強 (Kyo) - Strong
- 終了 (Syu-lyo) - Ending
- 念入り (Nenii) - Elaborate
- 普通 (Futsu) - Normal
- しほとり (Shittoli) - Soft/Moistured
- スタート (Start) - Start
- 一時停止 (Pause) - Pause

Shima Zo-ii (Okinawan Flip-Flops)
### Tropical Cyclone Conditions of Readiness (TCCOR)

For latest info. call 634-4081 (24Hrs. Daily)

The listed system below is used island-wide by the United States Forces Japan personnel. Its objective is to prevent injury and property damage thru awareness and preparation. NOTE: A tropical storm is maximum sustained winds of 34-63 knots. A typhoon is maximum sustained winds of 64 knots or greater. Condition 4 stays in effect between July to November.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONDITIONS</th>
<th>DEFINITIONS</th>
<th>ACTIONS TO TAKE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TC-4</td>
<td>Destructive winds of 50 knots or greater are possible within 72 hours.</td>
<td>Be prepared for the typhoon by stocking up on food, first aid supplies, batteries, flashlight, and portable radio or t.v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TC-3</td>
<td>Destructive winds of 50 knots or greater are possible within 48 hours.</td>
<td>Initiate a general clean up around your home and workplace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TC-2</td>
<td>Destructive winds of 50 knots or greater are anticipated within 24 hours.</td>
<td>Secure or remove all outside items. Prepare bottled water for drinking and other water supplies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TC-1</td>
<td>Destructive winds of 50 knots or greater are anticipated within 12 hours.</td>
<td>No school for DoDDS students. Make final check of food and water supplies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TC-1C CAUTION</td>
<td>Destructive winds of 50 knots or greater are anticipated within 12 hours. Winds are 34-49 knots.</td>
<td>All outside activities are discontinued. Everyone except for the urgent military and civil missions are to remain at home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TC-1E EMERGENCY</td>
<td>Destructive winds of 50 knots or greater are occurring.</td>
<td>All outside activity is prohibited. Listen to AFN radio or TV on the latest update on the typhoon info. (948AM, 68.1FM, or TV channel 8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TC-1R RECOVERY</td>
<td>Destructive winds of 50 knots or greater have passed but winds of 34 - 49 knots are occurring.</td>
<td>All outside activities are still prohibited except for damage assessment and repair teams begin their operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TC-SW STORM WATCH</td>
<td>The typhoon is moving away, however; hazardous conditions still exist so stay alert.</td>
<td>Normal activities resumed. Be cautious of the storm's unpredictability and there may be hazardous areas where the storm has damaged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALL CLEAR</td>
<td>Hazardous conditions has passed. DoDD schools restart and everyone return to normal duties.</td>
<td>The typhoon danger has passed. Return to normal readiness. All hazards have been cleaned and everyone resumes normal school and work day.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Welcome to paradise ... to Okinawa! To the islands of coral reefs and crystal blue water. It is wonderful to have you here, please have an enjoyable stay as you encounter Okinawa's beautiful nature and its unique culture. Please explore and meet internationally spirited people.

Geographic Position

Okinawa is located on the southern tip of Japan. Okinawa is a name for the southern half of the islands that are scattered between Kyushu, Japan to Taiwan in the Pacific Ocean. These southern isles are also called the Ryukyu archipelago and it stretches in an arc of 249 miles from north to south and 621 miles from east to west. It consists of a total of 160 islands of which 48 are inhabited and these islands are divided into four major groups. They are "Amami Shoto," "Okinawa Shoto," "Miyako Shoto," and "Yaeyama Shoto" ("Shoto" means islands in Japanese). The Okinawa Shoto includes the island we live on called the "Okinawa Honto" meaning the main island of Okinawa. Okinawa's total area is 876 square miles with a population of approximately 1,311,282. Okinawa lies almost equidis
tant from Tokyo to the north and Manila to the south and it is 399 miles from Taipei, Taiwan. The name "Okinawa" literally means "Sea Rope." It was named by Okinawa's early inhabitants when they thought that Okinawa resembled a piece of rope floating in the ocean when seen from a distance.

Climate

Okinawa lies in the subtropical zone with an average temperature of 75.2 degrees Fahrenheit (24 Celsius) in January. Okinawa’s climate is often compared favorably with southern Florida in the United States and its distance from the equator is almost the same as that of Houston, Texas. Mid summer lasts until September. With this mild weather beautiful flowers and vegetation bloom. Over 3,000 various plants grow throughout the island and the majority of these plants are rarely seen in other climatic zones.

One of the greatest attractions of Okinawa is the beautiful ocean with thousands of tropical fish and many coral reefs. These coral reefs are well known for their large size and variations. The sea around these reefs is abundant with colorful marine creatures that attract many divers from around the world.
June to October is typhoon season. Typhoons periodically visit the island and damage crops and vegetation. On average, typhoon will be generated 26 times in year, and it approaches the Okinawa area 7 times. The island’s annual rainfall amounts to about 60 inches and we have several dams to hold our precious water supply. The water supply restriction was done in the past when the rainfall was a little.

Religion

The indigenous religion of the Okinawan people is ancestor worship. Majority of the elders honor and worship their ancestors as their guardians. The elders and the women of the household perform various rituals throughout the year using incense, rice, water, salt, Awamori (Okinawan rice wine), and many other things to represent their values in life. These rituals are performed to pass down their values of thankfulness, respect, and unconditional support of their family to their descendants.

Culture

Okinawa has an unique culture and it is different from mainland Japan’s.

1. Shi-sa (Lion Dog)

The terrifying yet very attractive "Shi-sa" sitting on Okinawa’s rooftops are guardians of the residents from evil spirits. This idea is said to have come from the blend of Chinese and Japanese religions. Shi-sa are placed at the entrance of homes, shrines, graves, and on rooftops. They are placed in pairs: the one with the mouth open represents the male getting rid of evil and the one with the mouth closed is a female holding the happiness.

2. Okinawan Tombs

Along Okinawa’s hills and oceansides there are different types of tombs. Perhaps you have already noticed them and were wondering what they were. The ones that look like a turtle-shell are called "Kame-no-ko" which means turtle shaped. This was learned from China and it requires great mechanical skill to build one. Okinawa’s people built these huge tombs to show respect to their ancestors. During the "Obon" festival in July, many people assemble at their family tombs to welcome the spirits of their progenitors by offering incense, food, and drinks.

3. Arts & Crafts

Bingata (stenciled fabric), ceramic pottery, lacquerware, and Ryukyu glass are some of the well known treasures of Okinawa. Bingata was a special textile worn exclusively by the Ryukyuan dynasty and its noble families. The method of making "Bingata" textile arrived in Okinawa from Java Island, located in Indonesia, during its active trading in the 15th century and it is Okinawa’s primary textile method. Bingata's flourishing colors and designs are very attractive. Other types of Okinawan textiles are: Bashofu (made of banana fiber), Kumejima Tsumugi, Yomitan Hanadori, Ryukyu Kasuri, Shuri Ori, Miyako Joufu, Yaeyama Joufu, Yaeyama Mina, and Mina Obi.

The making of potteries ("Yachimun" in the local dialect) were learned from China in the 15th century and was later influenced by mainland Japan and
Korea. Ryukyu glass is another traditional art that have become popular after world war II which recycles soda and beer bottles into glasswares. The craftperson creates varieties of glass items and they are wonderful pieces of interior decoration and gifts! Okinawa is also known for its beautiful lacquered wares that are made from Deigo and Banyan trees. The basic colors used are black and red and some are decorated with gold. It is popular among some people for its long lasting glass and beauty.

4. Dance & Music

The "Eisa" (a-sa) and "Kacha-shi" are Okinawa's most commonly performed dances. Eisa is performed by large groups of young men and ladies dressed in traditional outfits during the "Obon" season. It is a welcome dance performed to the ancestors of Okinawan people who are believed to descend from heaven to see their families during the Obon season.

The "Kacha-shi" literally means to mix up. The people dance by moving their hands and arms rhythmically expressing joy and happiness. "Kachashi" is performed at happy occasions like weddings and festivals.

The "Shamisen" or the "Sanshin" is a three stringed instrument that looks like a banjo is loved by Okinawa's people and it is becoming popular in mainland Japan and spreading throughout the world. This instrument has an old history, and its distinct tone is the secret to all the attention.

The "Ryukyu Buyoh" and "Kumiodori" are two of Okinawa's old court dances that are still being passed down from generation to generation. They are very important traditions for Okinawa. The meaning of these dances is expressed through the dancers' motions and songs.

5. Ryukyu Cuisine

Okinawa's authentic dishes are famous as a primary factor of longevity in Okinawan people. Ryukyu cuisine has its origin in China and pork is widely used in its recipes. "Goya" (bitter melon) is bitter, green, highly nutritious vegetable that is often cooked with tofu (bean curd) and eggs. It is rich in vitamin C and the bitter taste stimulates poor appetites caused by Okinawa's hot summer heat. "Okinawa Soba" is an original noodle soup served with pork ribs and it is a favorite of locals and tourists. Among the elder people the "goat" is a delicacy and it is served at special occasions.

6. Awamori (rice wine), Orion & Helios Beers

Awamori is Okinawa's famous distilled beverage made from rice. It is said to have been introduced from Thailand 500 years ago. Very old awamori is called "Kuh-Su." It is stored in large ceramic jars and is enjoyed by many people for its aroma and taste. The "Orion" and the "Helios" are two beers brewed in Okinawa.
7. Karate
Karate means "empty hand." Okinawa is known as the home of the karate. Karate is a style of unarmed martial art for the purpose of self defense and building discipline. Karate was introduced from China during the 14th century when Okinawa was prohibited from having weapons. The karate seen today is said to be a mixture of the martial art of southeast Asia and Chinese kung fu.

8. Ishiganto
It is a stone tablet with "Ishi, Gan, Tou" in kanji written on it. Its origin is said to have come from a name of a righteous Chinese warrior and "Ishi, Gan, Tou" is placed at T-intersections and on dead end roads to ward off evil spirits that are believed to collect there.

9. Bullfighting
Bullfighting is a popular form of amusement in Okinawa. Two bulls lock their horns and pushes one another until one bull withdraws. When one bull retreats, the other bull is recognized as the winner. The hearders of the bulls en

Japanese Culture

Sumo
Sumo is Japan's traditional sport and it originally started as a shrine ritual to show your strength in front of God. Tournaments are held in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya and Fukuoka in odd numbered months. These tournaments are broadcasted on NHK (Japanese National Broadcasting Channel). Even though Sumo is favored mostly by elder people, its popularity has spread to younger generations due to the great achievements of foreign sumo wrestlers these days.

Karaoke
Karaoke is a form of musical entertainment during which people sing the lyrics of their favorite songs. The word "karaoke" stands for "empty orchestra". Karaoke first began in Japan before the 1980s, after which it quickly spread across the world. You can enjoy karaoke at many places such as restaurants, bars, karaoke boxes, and pubs. Karaoke-kits are also purchasable at some electronic appliance stores.
Pachinko
Pachinko is a pinball game that is very popular all over Japan. Players buy a handful of small steel balls and feed them into a machine. Then the player just lightly holds the handle and flips the balls attempting to place them in the winning hole. When the balls fall into the winning hole (the one on the center), the player gains dozens of additional balls to continue the game. And with the amount of the balls you earn, you will be able to exchange them to prizes such as snacks, cigarettes, and commodities.

Jyunishi (12 Chinese Zodiacs)
The 12 Chinese zodiac signs were introduced to Japan in the 6th century and they were originally symbols to indicate time, dates, years, and even directions. Later people applied animals to make it more memorable and nowadays it is common for Japanese to use these animals or their kanji names on New Year cards. These animals are: Ne (Mouse), Ushi (Cattle), Tora(Tiger), U(Rabbit), Tatsu (Dragon), Mi (Snake), Uma (Horse), Hitsuji (Sheep), Saru( Monkey), Tori (Bird), Inu (Dog) and I (Boar, pronounced "-ee". It is said that people share the unique characteristics with the animals of their year.

Kimono
Kimono or "Wahuku" (wa=Japanese huku=clothes) is a traditional clothing in Japan and its basic style has remained the same for over the centuries. Women's kimonos are much more decorative and colorful compared with those of men's. Materials are pretty expensive and some are made of high quality silks. That's why people wear kimonos mainly on special occasions such as wedding, coming-of-the-age day, and funerals. Even though Japanese kimono is known as one of the most beautiful national costumes of the world, there are less opportunities for most Japanese to wear kimono on a daily basis since western and casual styles are adopted as standard fashions.

Inkan (Personal Seal)
It is common for Japanese to stamp "inkan" on documents such as contracts, lease, etc., as a formal way of signature and especially it plays an important role in the business fields. Stamp is recognized as the proof of one's approval because it has one's name engraved.

There are two types of inkans. One is called "Jitsu-in" (real seal) and the other is "Mitome-in" (approval seal). The difference is the former one is officially registered and primarily used in legal transactions while the latter is applicable to daily occasions such as opening a bank account or receiving packages. Plus this Mitome-in is available at local stationary shops or even at 100yen stores! (They probably have Japanese names only so you should custom order yours at stamp stores.)
Japanese Customs & Beliefs

"Do as Romans do when you are in Rome." Some customs in your culture might be considered inappropriate when you are in other countries. By knowing a little tips on Japanese customs, you will have much comfortable and enjoyable life in Okinawa!

**Home foot apparel etiquette**
When visiting Japanese homes, it is commonly expected that guests take their shoes off before entering. Japanese people do not wear their shoes inside of their houses because it keeps the floors clean without damaging tatamis, where people sleep spreading futons. Also, it is common to see slippers at the door way. Wearing these are acceptable, however be aware that there are separate slippers for the bathroom. Forgetting to change back into the house slippers can be somewhat embarrassing.

**Name card**
A business card is called "meishi" and it is vital in the business and political field. These cards are exchanged at the first meeting with somebody and they provide your information such as name, occupation, position in the organization and phone numbers. They are convenient reminders of whom you have met. It is polite to receive the cards with both of your hands.

**Tipping**
Tipping is not expected in Japan anywhere in Japan except in some bar districts that have heavy foreign influence. Consumption tax is usually already included in the displayed price of most merchandise and services, so you will not be charged any extra unless you did something bad!!

**Bath (Onsen)**
Japanese people love to bathe, not only to wash themselves but to warm up completely by soaking in a tub filled with plenty of scalding hot water. "Onsen" (Hot springs) are popular in Japan and tourists explore country sides seeking natural springs with minerals to improve health. Each place has different effect on health and can quickly eliminate sore muscles, headaches, joint aches, and especially stress. Please see "Relaxation" on the listings for more detailed Onsen Information.

"Ochugen and Oseibo"
Gift giving is one of the traditional customs in Japan. The major gift-giving seasons are summer and winter (July / December). Midsummer gifts are called "Ochugen" and year-end gifts are called "Oseibo". These gifts are presented to superiors, business customers, and teachers to express your special appreciation to the patronages you have received. Usually people attach a white paper called "noshi" with your name on the bottom.
Doll Festival "Hinamatsuri"

March 3rd is a very special day for Japanese girls. It is Hinamatsuri (Doll Festival) when gorgeous little dolls are displayed in households to celebrate daughters’ health and gracefulness. Its origin dates back in Heian era (794-1191) when people threw paper dolls to the river/ocean as a purification ceremony. It is considered this event and dolls play back in those days are combined to be the model of Hinamatsuri. Dolls are the precious gifts from parents to their daughters. They display these Hina dolls not only wishing their daughters’ happiness and well-being, but also praying for their dolls to protect the girls against evils so that the daughters will be blessed with a life full of love and great opportunities. Most dolls sold at department stores are handmade and expensive, but they last for many years.

Boys also have their celebration day. It is on May 5th, called “Kodomo no hi” (Children’s day) and they display Samurai helmets (Kabuto) instead.

Seven-Five-Three Festival “Shichigosan”

"Shichigosan" is to celebrate the growth of children and it is held on November 15. Children aged 3 (boy-only), five and seven (girl-only) are dressed in kimonos and go to shrines to pray for their health and happiness. Many parents take their children to photo studios for family keepsake pictures. Go to Photo Studios on the listing (p.106) to find out more information about local photography services.

Salt

Salt is believed to purify bad lucks or evil spirits. The typical example is when people return from a funeral, they throw salt over their shoulders before entering their homes so that they do not bring demons inside. Some sprinkle salt over the tombs or other sacred places too. Purification is one of the most important and unique aspects of Japanese culture.

Unlucky Numbers

Number 4 and 9 are considered unlucky in Japan since the pronunciation of them remind Japanese of something bad. 4 is pronounced “shi”, which means “death” and as for 9 “ku”, it is associated with the word meaning “suffer”. So it is better not to name your group "something 49" because you don't want to suffer and die!! You might notice there are many hotels in Japan that don't have room number with 4 and 9.

"-San" Suffix

It is normal to address people's name with "san" suffix in Japan. It is the polite and respectful method of addressing somebody. It is similar to the use of Mr., Mrs., or Miss prefix in English. It is customary to use people’s last name with "-san" rather than calling their first name unless you and the addressed are close acquaintances. It also works when you add "-san" to one's first name.

Chopsticks or "Ohashi"

It wouldn't be far from wrong to claim that everybody in Japan uses chopsticks. They have pairs of chopsticks wherever you go, even some European-style restaurants! These are convenient since they work as a knife, fork, and spoon; depending on the way you use them. When using chopsticks, please be aware that it is not polite to move the dishes with chopsticks and it is rather offensive to pass food from chopsticks to chopsticks since the same action takes place at funeral ceremonies in Japan.
Loud Music
Loud music played in public is frowned upon and especially it is rude to play it at night. Please keep the volume at an acceptable level and be more considerate to your neighbors.

Lunch Boxes ("Obento")
Lunch Box is called Obento and it is purchasable at ready-to-eat food sections of grocery stores, convenience stores, and obento stores such as Hokkahokael. Obento is quite popular among office workers who have short lunch hours because it has a variety of meals for a reasonable price. Obento stores tend to be crowded during lunch hours and dinner time. For your convenience, it is better to order by telephone first so that your obento will be ready when you pick it up.

National Holidays & Festivities

January 1
New Year's Day (Ganjitsu, Gantan)
Most of the business offices and stores close for 3 days to celebrate the New Year. Thousands of people will visit Shinto shrines and Buddhist temples to pray for a wonderful New Year.

January "2nd Monday"
Coming of Age Day (Seijin no hi)
This holiday is for young adults who have turned "20" years old! Starting from the age of twenty all people are regarded as independent adults in Japan. Huge ceremonies take place at many public facilities hosted by local government officials to welcome these new members into society. From this day on, all who have turned twenty are given civil privileges and the right to vote.

February 11
National Foundation Day (Kenkoku kinenbi)
In 1966 this day became a holiday as a national foundation day. On this day, Japanese people honor their nation and wish her peace and prosperity.

March 20
Spring Equinox (Shunbun no hi)
On this day the day and the night are equal in length.

April 29
Greenery Day (Midori no hi)
This day was previously known as the Showa emperor's birthday. Now it is celebrated as Arbor Day because the late emperor was a respected amateur botanist. The tree planting ceremony takes place throughout Japan.

May 3
Constitution Day (Kenpo kinenbi)
On this day in 1947 the modern Japanese constitution was enacted. The present peace, democracy, and prosperity were achieved after this constitution came into effect following the second world war.

May 4
This is an extra holiday to link May 3rd and 5th.

May 5
Children's Day (Kodomo no hi)
Children's Day is a boy's festival in Japan. Parents with boys in the family put up "Koinobori," or the carp-shaped streamers which symbolize boys' strength and courage. On this day parents pray for the children's healthy growth and enjoy family time together away from busy, daily work. A girls' festival "Hinamatsuri" is celebrated on March 3rd.

June 23
Memorial Day for the War Victims (Irei no hi)
On this day in 1945, the war in Okinawa ended. This day is a special holiday for Okinawan people to commemorate those who have lost their lives in the battle of Okinawa and to promote peace.

July 3rd Monday
Ocean/ Marine Day (Umi no hi)
This day is a national holiday to celebrate the sea's
blessings to the people and to wish Japan’s prosperity.

July - August
The Obon Festival
"Obon" is one of the most important religious festivals in Okinawa. This day is based on the lunar calendar so the dates change annually. Okinawan people believe that their ancestral spirits return to visit their living families during this time. One of Okinawa’s traditional dances, "Eisa" (a-sa) is performed to welcome the spirits and many people visit their family tombs to offer incense, food, Awamori (Okinawan rice wine), and prayers.

September 3rd Monday
Elders' Day (Keiro no hi)
The purpose of this day is to foster among the Japanese people the feeling of respect towards the senior citizens for their remarkable contributions to the society. Many municipalities hold special ceremonies to express good wishes and long lives to the elders.

September 23
Autumn Equinox (Shubun no hi)
This holiday is announcing that Autumn has come. At many elementary schools, "Undou Kai" or sports day will be held to foster family interaction.

October 2nd Monday
Sports Day (Taiku no hi)
This day commemorates the 1964 Tokyo Olympics. Many sport events take place around Japan to build sportsmanship and to promote everyone’s health.

November 3
Culture Day (Bunka no hi)
"Bunka no he" is one of the oldest national holidays in Japan. On this day in 1852, the Meiji emperor was born. Outstanding artists in various fields are noted and awarded for their work on this day.

November 23
Labor Thanksgiving Day (Rodo Kansha no hi)
On this day all workers in Japan are recognized for their hard work and contributions to society. The modernization and success in today’s society are due to their workmanship.

December 23
Heisei Emperor’s Birthday (Tenno no tanjo bi)
The emperor is Japan’s symbol and its unity. On this day, people honor His Majesty’s birthday. Millions of people will visit the Imperial Palace in Tokyo to wish him happiness and long life.
Okinawa's Annual Events Information

For dates contact the Okinawa Convention & Visitors Bureau ☎ 859-6123

**January**
- Mt. Takachiyama Bell Observation (Okinawa Peace Memorial Hall, Okinawa City)
- All Japan Tim Marathon (Ocean Expo Park, Motobu Town)
- Ocean Expo Park New Year Event (Ocean Exposition Commemorative Park, Motobu town)
- Cherry Blossom Festival (Nago City, Naha in Village & Motobu Town)
- Okinawa City Industry Festival (Okinawa Athletic Park, Okinawa city)
- Sunri Castle Park New Year's Banquet (Sunri Castle Park, Naha City)
- Whale Watching (Jan-Mar) (Kerama Islands tours available from Naha City, Ginowan City & Zekino Village)
- Sunri Castle Park Flower Festival (Sunri Castle Park, Naha City)

**February**
- Hana-no-yu Garden Festival (Nago City Port, Nago City)
- Okinawa Flower and Food Festival (Onoyama Athletic Park, Naha City)
- Miya Cherry Blossom Festival (Mt. Yia, Motobu Village)
- Naha Cherry Blossom Festival (Yogi Park, Naha City)

**March**
- Higashi Village Tsutsujin (Azalea) Festival (Citizen Forest, Higashi Village)
- Okinawa International Movie Festival (American Village and around Chatan)
- Ie Island Marathon (Mi-nai Park, Ie Island)
- Ryukyu Culture Festival (Ginowan Kaetan Park, Ginowan City)
- Japan Reggae Festival in Okinawa (Ginowan Kaetan Park, Ginowan City)
- Beauty Festival (Lily Festival, Lily Field Park, Ie Island)
- Ishigaki Triathlon World Cup (Ishigaki Island)
- All Japan Triathlon (Iriomote Island)

**April**
- Okinawa Zoo Festival (Okinawa Zoo, Okinawa City)
- Night Tour in Bios on the Hill (Bios on the Hill, Uruma City)
- Children's Festival (Peace Prayer Memorial Park)
- Yanbaru Koinobori Festival (Kagawa Park, Kunigami son)
- Naha Dragon Boat Race (Naha New Port Wharf, Naha City)

**May**
- Iriomote Dragon Boat Race (Iriomote fishing port, Iriomote City)
- Kadena Dragon Boat Race (Kadena fishing port, Kadena Town)
- Zamami Yacht Race (Ginowan Marina-Zamami Port (28miles))

**June**
- Okinawa Hwaian Luau (Okinawa Moonbeach, Onna village)
- Peaceful Love Rock Festival (Field Stage, Okinawa City)
- Orion Beer Festival in Ishigaki (Shin-ta Park, Ishigaki Island)
- Nago Summer Festival (Nago Sea Port, Nago City)
- Seaport Chutan Carnival (Sunset Beach (in American Village), Chatan Town)

**July**
- Naha Summer Festival 10,000 Elsa Dance Festa (Kokusai Street, Naha City)
- Nago City Mayor's Cup Dragon-boat Race (Nago City Port, Nago City)
- All-Okinawa Elsa Festival (Koza Sports Park, Okinawa City)
- Naha Beer Festival (Koza Sports Park, Okinawa City)
- Okinawa Zoo Elsa Dance Festa (Okinawa Zoo, Okinawa City)

**August**
- Naha Youth Elsa Festival (Aneku Park, Naha City)
- All-Okinawa Lion Dance Festival (Ishikawa Sports Park, Uruma City)
- Iriomote Tug of War (Iriomote Rotary on 7/7, Iriomote City)
- Noguni Souken Festival (Kanezaki Kaetan Park, Kadena Town)
- Yanbaru Industry Festival (Nago Civic Hall, Nago City)
- Naha Festival (Kokusai Street, Naha City)
- Naha Great Tug of War (Kumoji Intersection, Naha)
- Zamami Sea Kayak Race (Zamami Village, Zamami Island)
- Shuri Castle Festival (Shuri Castle Park, Naha City)
- Okinawa Industry Festival (Onoyama Park, Naha City)

**September**
- Ginowan City Industrial Festival (Ginowan Civic Square, Ginowan City)
- Okinawa International Carnival (Gate 2 Street, Okinawa City)
- Gate 2 Festa (Gate 2 Street, Okinawa City)
- Rough Water Swim Japan Series (Okuma Beach, Kunigami Village)

**November**
- Tour de Okinawa (The Island's biggest cycling race) (Nago City and Northern Okinawa Municipalities)

**December**
- Naha Marathon (Onoyama Athletic Park, Naha City)
- Yomitan Pottery Fair (Yomitan Pottery Plaza, Yomitan Village)
- Iriomote Peaceful Illumination Festival (Iriomote Wine Farm, Iriomote Kaetan Noen, Iriomote City)
- Christmas Fantasia '08 (Okinawa Children's Country, Kozenno no Kuni)
- Christmas & New Year Paradise (Southeast Botanical Garden)
Housing

Active duty members of the U.S. military and DoDD personnel who are looking for a place to live off base are first required to notify the base housing office. Then they will issue a certificate to those who are able to receive an overseas housing allowance. You must contact base housing office before signing the lease agreement with off-base housing agencies. There are many agencies with English speaking staff and they will help you find a house/apartment from various locations closed to the bases. Different conditions and rules would apply depending on the place you live in. For example, most local houses are not furnished nor have central heating systems. Some units do not allow you to own pets either so it is best to ask your housing agent for detailed information.

Required when signing a lease contract:

* Security Deposit (Rent for about 1-2 months)
* Rent for the 1st Month
* Utility Deposit (Gas, Water, Electricity, Telephone, Trash pick-ups, etc.)
* Agent Fee (Varies along with Rent Price)

The rent is to be paid once a month by the due date. For people who received the announcement to move back on base, please notify your housing agency no later than 2 weeks prior to the moving date. This is to avoid unnecessary payments and other transactions. For further information, please consult your housing agency.

Utilities

Utilities are payable at regional offices, convenient stores, and some housing agencies. It is best to pay before the due date since sometimes even convenient stores do not accept an old bill and you have to pay at main offices of water, electricity, and gas companies.

Tatami Care

If you live in a house/apartment with "Tatamis", please be careful not to damage them by placing and dragging heavy household items. Tenants are responsible for any damages on Tatami mats and will be charged approx. 5,000 yen (per each) to replace them.

Pets

For tenants with pets, please make sure that your friends have their vaccination shots and are registered at veterinary clinics. They need to be registered within 3 days after arriving in Okinawa or being purchased. As a responsible owner, you should consult the veterinarians for pets' sterilization. This will decrease the number of stray animals and help the community keep a healthy environment. For further information about pet care, please contact Karing Kennels at 632-4062 or consult with the veterinarians.

If your pets are missing, contact Karing Kennel at 632-4062 (on base) or Prefectural Animal Control Center (Doubutsu Aigo Center) at 945-3043. It is better if you keep your pets tags with your phone number so that the founder can contact you.
Mosquitos & Termites

Summer in Okinawa is expected to be very hot with high humidity and it is when mosquitoes and termites become active. Mosquito repellents and insecticides for termites are available at local supermarkets (JUSCO, San-A, Kanehide) and do-it-yourself stores (Make-man). You especially need to be aware of termites since they eat almost anything!! your books, furniture, boxes, and they could damage your house, too. If you find them inside of the house, please notify your housing agent immediately so that your house can be taken care of. Termites lay eggs in wooden/cardboard boxes and they increase in number rapidly so you need to keep that in mind when cleaning your house. It is also good to check your neighborhood regularly for any signs.

Habu

"Habu" is an indigenous venomous snake on Okinawa. They are known as one of the most deadly snakes in the world. Habu has a triangular head, white belly and thick, firm tail with the normal length of 2 yards. They are nocturnal reptiles that are active from April to November. They inhabit damp, secluded places such as sugar cane fields, bushy tombs, road sides, between stone walls, and in caves.

Every year approximately 250 people become the victims of habu attacks. The major symptoms are paralyzing pains, swellings that are caused by internal hemorrhage. If you are bitten by habu, press that part without completely blocking the flow of blood. And then you have to dial 911(on-base) or 119 (off-base) for an ambulance immediately. For more information, contact the Okinawa Prefecture Government Habu Laboratory (Okinawa-ken Habu Kenjyu-jyo) or U.S Naval Hospital on Camp Lester/ American Red Cross.

Habu Kurage (Stinger Jellyfish)

Lt. Robert E. Comeau of the U.S. Naval Hospital's preventive medicine department recommends the following steps to be taken when you are stung by jellyfish:

* Leave the water immediately
* Do not rub the affected area
* Do not wash with freshwater. Apply vinegar to the affected area instead and remove any pieces of tentacles from the skin.
* Cool off with ice or cold water and seek medical assistance at the emergency room.

Driving in Okinawa

Unlike the United States and most of western countries, people drive on the left side of the street in Japan. Since Okinawa's highways and roads tend to be very congested especially during rush hours, it is always good to have extra time and patience when driving.

It is mandatory to wear a seatbelt when you drive a car. If you drive a motorcycle, you are required to wear a helmet and reflective clothes for your safety. Please also be aware that speeding is not only dangerous but unacceptable. If you get a speeding ticket, the fine would cost roughly 1,000yen x violated speed (max. 100,000yen)

'One of the most common violation' is driving on the bus lane. The very left lane is designated for vehi
cles with commercial use such as buses and taxies. Motorcycle drivers are allowed to use the left lane, too. Other cars must use middle lane(s) or right lane unless it is time to make a turn. Bus lane is designated only on weekdays during commuting hours (7:00-9:30 / 17:30-19:30). Drunk-driving laws have become stricter due to the increasing number of fatalities caused by drunk-driving accidents. The charges are either 3 years of imprisonment or the fine of maximum 500,000yen (Revised in 2002) regardless of accidents. Even other passengers who accepted or ordered the driver to take the wheel under the influence will also be punished. Make sure to call taxi/daiko or have a designated driver when you go out for a drink.

Exploring Naha

Naha is Okinawa’s biggest city located on the southern part of the island. Naha airport is an opening gate where you can go on a trip to mainland Japan and neighboring Asian countries such as Korea, Philippine, and Taiwan. Huge parking lots by the terminal are available with the cost of 200yen (outside) to 350yen (inside) per hour and 2,200 yen for 24 hours.

Kokusai street (Map p.9) is one of the popular touring spots. A mile-long street has varieties of souvenir stores and restaurants/bars. It is smarter to take a monorail if you want to explore central Naha since there are not so many big free parking lots. You can park at malls such as Naha Main Place (Map-Code 20-AL) then take a walk to the nearest station so that you don’t have to worry about your car being towed away! A monorail is a very convenient transportation to access major destinations within Naha City. It runs from Naha Airport to Shuri with reasonable fares (200-290yen).

If you are heading for Kokusai street, it is better to get off at Makishi. Omoromachi Station has various shopping malls such as Duty Free Shop.

Getting quicker with Expressway!

It is smarter to take Expressway to get to Naha because you can save a lot of time without worrying about bad traffics. For the residents of KAB, Torii Station, and Camp Foster, the closest entrance would be the one by KAB gate2 (Okinawa-Minami). After you get out of gate2, you go straight and turn right at the 2nd traffic signal to merge into route 85. Then you take another right at the next coming signal. For the residents of Camp Foster (close to G1,2 and 6), Kita-Nakagusuku will be the best entrance. If you come out of Foster G6, go straight and make right at the 2nd signal (the one after Lawson). Then turn left at the next coming signal to get to the entrance. For people on Camp Courtney, Okinawa-Kita is the closest entrance. Take left at the Courtney main gate and turn right at Kami-Tairagawa intersection where you get on route 36. After that you just need to keep going straight to the entrance!

If you are heading for Naha International Airport, please get off at the last Exit, Naha Exit. Make a left at the first signal when you come out of the exit and drive on route 82 until you get to Uema intersection (5th signal after you get on 82). Then make right at Uema to switch to hwy 329. You will be driving on 329 for a while until you see the monorail track, where you get on the next route 331. You make a left at Asahibashi intersection and pass a big tree restaurant on your left. You will see a crossroad after the big tree so please stay on the right lane to get on the next route 332. Then keep your eyes on the signboards and you will get there in 5minutes!

Driving Signs
Certificate of Foreign Residents Registration

Those who are not Japanese citizens (members of the U.S. military & their families, persons with SOFA status), yet desire to reside in Okinawa for over 90 days must apply for a foreign resident registration card (Gaikokujin Touroku Shomeisho). This certificate will enable people to gain local benefits while they stay in Japan. Registration is accepted at the city office where the applicant lives. The followings are requisite for the registration:

* The applicant's passport with valid visa.
* A completed application form provided by the city office.
* 2 passport-sized applicant's photographs (4.5cm x 3.5 cm) taken within the last 6 months.

The registration card is normally issued within a week after the application. The card is valid for 5 years and the holder must keep it at all times.

About Gas Safety

1. Attentiveness is the key to prevention.

Gas accidents occur when people fail to pay attention while using it or when those connections are abused. LP gas is clean energy and if it is properly used it produces no carbon monoxide, color, or odor. However, any time when you suspect that gas is leaking please remember that gas is heavier than air so it will sink down to the floor. And always keep your leak detector at floor level no higher than 1 foot from the ground.

2. In case of gas leak.

When you suspect a gas leak turn off the stopcock or valve immediately and open your windows to diminish gas. Call your housing agent.

*Close main gas stopcock/valve and unplug utensils.
*Extinguish all open flames and sources of combustion.
*Open doors & windows to vent the gas out of the room.
*Do not turn on any electric appliances even ventilation fans.
*Immediately phone the gas company or housing agency for inspection.

3. The leak detector.

1. Never turn off or unplug your leak detector.
2. All hotels, restaurants, and approved housings are required by law to install leak detectors.
3. Detectors should be the type with a green sticker.
4. If the detector goes off, follow the steps in "In case of gas leak" section above.

All work involving gas equipment installation, modification, rerouting, and removing LP gas (tanks, stoves, boilers, water heaters, piping, and exhaust vents) is to be performed by licensed individuals. However, periodically inspect the installed equipment to insure safety of your home and to assure that your house is in good condition. If any parts are looking corroded, please inform your housing agent for replacement.

**DO NOT ATTEMPT TO FIX THE PROBLEM YOURSELF!**

LP gas can be extremely dangerous if tinkered with by an unqualified person. If your house needs inspection, the serviceman will be happy to check the installation inside your residence. Please cooperate with periodic inspections in accordance with the regulations required. The housing agent will notify you if it is the case. For further information, consult the housing agent or gas supplier and they will be happy to assist you.

**ATTENTION:**

If gas is used over 1 hours, it may automatically shut off for safety reasons. This is not that your oven is out of order. Immediately turn off the main gas cock and all your gas appliances, then wait a few minutes, and then push the ‘reset button’ on the gas reading meter to reset it. For more information, please see the appropriate pages of appendix (P.184~)

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**Japanese Laws**

As everyone knows, you are subject to Japanese laws anywhere off base and simple misunderstandings or ignorance could put you in a serious situation. You should be aware of rules on the island that are different from laws in your country.

1. Strict penalties will be posed to the use of illegal drugs. Possession of marijuana will imprison a person up to 7 years with hard labor. If narcotic is the case, it will confine a person from 3 years to life with approximately $50,000 fine.
2. It is prohibited to possess a gun and to carry a knife with the blade that is longer than 21/ 2 inches.
3. Japanese police officials are permitted to enter military bases if they find suspicious individuals.
4. The possession of a lost item may cause a charge of larceny against that person. Any lost items should be delivered to the nearest police station.

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**CAR INSURANCE**

If you want to own a car, it is natural to buy car insurance in case of accidents. In Japan, any military persons and their families who drive a car are required to be covered with two different types of car insurances. The first one is Japanese Car Insurance (JCI). This is a compulsory insurance that is to protect the drivers and passengers whom you may cause any damages by an accident. The other one is American Insurance that covers your own vehicles as well as your physical damages. You need to make sure that your insurances are updated and always valid. Each insurance has different policies. For example, Japanese insurance has a set of price depending on the size of your vehicle and its minimum policy period is one year. American Insurance, on the other hand, is purchaseable from the period of 3months. However, the rate will change in renewing depends on your past accident experiences.
Road Tax

Any owners who registered their cars are responsible for paying road tax annually and it is established by Japanese law. Every May, you pay the tax at local car insurance companies or designated facilities on base (Vehicle Registration Office is the most common location for the transactions) and then you will receive a round sticker that needs to be put on the upside of your car front window.

The numbers on the sticker stand for Japanese calendar year and for the year 2009, you will get numbers 21 (20 for year 2008). It is necessary to renew the sticker by the end of May every year and no entry on base is allowed with an old one once after the due day. You can check further info on Kadena 16 Services/MCCS Web site.

Telephone Services

In Japan, there are many telephone companies serving with different purposes. Some companies provide domestic calls only while others deal with both international and domestic ones. Once you start the phone service, you will receive the bill on the following month. (Due date depends on the contracted company.) Usually bills are payable at Japanese banks, post offices, and convenience stores such as Family Mart, Lawson, and Hot Spar. You should always pay by the due date since some bills will not be valid (and sometimes you will be charged for late fee) once it passes the deadline.

There are two ways to have phone services. The first one is to have home phone by installing a telephone line from NTT (Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Co.) The other is to own a cell phone. There are three major cell phone companies: NTT DoCoMo, au, and SoftBank. You will find their stores on various highways across the island. Each of them have different payment plans and services so how about visiting local stores to see what they can offer you?

Garbage Disposal

Household garbage is largely divided into 7 categories. These are Burnable, Non-burnable, Recyclables, Large Refuse, Dangerous, Specific household appliances, and Personal Computers. It is the residents' responsibility to separate their trash and take them out at the designated pick-up locations on appropriate days. Please ask your housing agency for schedules of trash pick-ups at your residence.

For potentially dangerous materials such as broken glass, thermometers, and aerosol cans, please dispose of them in a transparent sturdy bag/box and label them "危険"(Kiken) meaning dangerous in Japanese. When disposing spray cans, please make small holes in the bottom to release the gas.

It is important to recycle for a cleaner & healthier environment. Please contact your local city office for more recycling information or ask your housing agents for help.

Recently, almost municipalities prohibit the resident from using any garbage-bag except its designated one. As of Jan 2009, Chatan Town yet permits to use non-designated bag, but it needs to be clear (transparent).

The designated bag can be bought at the convenience store or supermarket, etc.
### Burnable
"Moeru Gomi"
- Kitchen waste
- Diapers, Carbon paper
- Toys
- Plastics (except PET bottles)
- Leather & Rubber products

### Un-burnable
"Moe-nai Gomi"
- Cosmetics
- Pottery, Ceramics
- Dishes Glass
- Nails Metal goods
- Clocks Glasses (except rechargeable)
- Batteries

### Recyclable
"Shigen Gomi"
- Glass bottles for drinks (remove caps)
- Steel cans
- Aluminium cans
- PET bottles
- Rechargeable Batteries
- Newspapers
- Supplements
- Magazines
- Cardboard

---

The following garbage is not collected on a usual collection day, so contact the lessor or housing agent.

### Large Garbage
"Sodai Gomi"
- Pots, pans, stainless steel
- Electrical appliances
- Yard Waste
- Furniture, bedding
- Bicycles, appliances

### Dangerous or hard to dispose garbage
- Automobile parts, Tires, Batteries
- Fire extinguisher
- Concrete
- Chemicals, Paint-cans

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The Specific 4 Household Appliances
- Air conditioners
- TV (CRT)
- Refrigerators
- Washers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>¥3,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>¥2,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>¥4,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>¥2,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contract with the electronic shop.
Let's use the trade-in sales.

### Personal Computer Recycle Law
- Desktop computers
- Notebook computers
- CRT displays
- LCD Displays

- If you dispose of a computer / its display, you must apply for collection with the manufacturer or the seller.
- The computers with 'PC Recycle' label is no charge for disposing.
How to Call Off-Base from On-Base

99 98 - 9XX 8XX - 1234

Off-Base Access Codes

Local Phone Numbers (7-Digit)

When you place a call from on-base phone to off-base facilities/housings, first dial the off-base access code 99 (from Kadena Air Base) or 99/98 (Other Bases). Then press your party’s 7-digit number that starts from 9XX / 8XX. You can not reach to cell phones with these off-base access codes.

Calling Japan from Abroad

Local Phones:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calling from:</th>
<th>011</th>
<th>81</th>
<th>98</th>
<th>123-4567</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>011</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippine</td>
<td>00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>001/002</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

International Access Code - Country Code (Japan) - Area Code (Okinawa) - Local Phone No. (7Digits)

Cell Phones:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>International Access Code</th>
<th>81</th>
<th>90 80</th>
<th>1234-5678</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Cell Phone No. (Omit the first "0")

For international calls to Japan, dial the international area code of the country you are calling from. Then press 81 (Japan’s country code), 98 (Okinawa’s area code), and the party's 7-digit local phone number.

You can call Japanese cell phones in a similar way: press 90 (For cell phone number starting from "090") or 80 (For the number starting from "080") & the rest of numbers (Total:10-digit) after dialing the country code.
Communicating in Japanese

Why don't you speak in Japanese in order to have much enjoyable and exciting life in Okinawa? Communicating with locals will help you understand their cultures and you might be able to get some useful information too!
(The words in the brackets are used when talking in a more casual way.)

**<Useful phases over the phone>**

Hello
--Moshi moshi.
Who's calling?
--Donata desu ka?
(This is) Ayako speaking.
--Ayako desu.
Is (Ayako:name) there?
--Ayako san imasuka?
I dialed the wrong number!.
--Machigaa mashta!
Hang on please.
--Chotto matte kudasai.
He/She is out now.
--Kare/Kanojo wa ima dekakete imasu.
I'll call you later.
--Mata odenwa shimasu.
Thank you.
--Arigato gozaimasu.
You are welcome.
--Do itashii mashiite.
Can I leave the message?
--Dengon wo onegai shimasu./ Dengon iidesuka?
Bye.
--Sayonara.
I don't know.
--Wakarimasen.

**<Greetings>**

Good morning.
--Ohayo gozaimasu. (Ohayo)
Hello.
--Kon nichi wa
Good evening.
--Kon ban wa
Good work today.
--Olsukare sama
Good night.
--Oyasumi nasai. (Oyasumi)
How are you?
--Ogenki desu ka? (Geki!)
Yes/yeah
--Ha/ Un
No/Naah
--ie/Un-un
Thanks.
--Arigato
Excuse me.
--Suimasen/Shitsurai shimasu
I'm sorry.
--Gomen nasai/ Suimasen ( Gomen ne)
Let's eat.
--Itadakimashita.
Thank you for the meal.
--Gochiso sama deshita.

**<Conversation at shopping>**

What is this?
--Kore wa nandesuka?
How much is this?
--Kore wa ikura desuka?
Excuse me, could you pick that up for me?
--Suimasen, are wo tootte kudasai.
Isn't it a bit too expensive?
--Cyutto takaku nandesuka?
Can you give me a discount?
--Yasuku shite moraemasenka?
I'll buy this!
--Kore wo kudasai.
Where is the restroom?
--Otearai wa dokodesuka?
Where is the phone booth?
--Kousyu denwa wa dokodesuka?

**EMERGENCY:**

HELP!--Tasukete! PLEASE CALL THE POLICE!--Keisatsu wo yonde kudasai!
PLEASE CALL THE AMBULANCE!--Kyu kyu sha wo yonde kudasai!
("Keisatsu": Police, "Kyu Kyu sha": Ambulance)

**<Numbers>**

1. Ich 4. Shi/Yon 7. Shichi/Nana 10. Juu/To

My phone number is 098-936-6684
Watashi no denwa bungou wa
zero-kyu-hachi, kyuu-san-ku, roku-ku-hachi-yon desu.

**EMERGENCY (On-Base: 911) (Off-Base: 119/ Police: 110)**
Banking

Banks and post offices are the major banking service providers in Japan. You can open a regular saving account either at your closest bank or post office. Postal account is useful since you find its ATM in various places all over Japan. Banks are convenient in that they will assist you make a loan. In either case, there are some requirements in order to open an account. Make sure you have A your personal seal (kanji), and B your ID such as passport or certificate of foreign residents registration ready! You will find ATMs at local post office/bank branches, convenient stores, and huge malls such as JUSCO. Both banks and post offices close on weekends and national holidays, but some post office branches are open on Saturday morning. The operation hours may vary but normally they are open from 9am-3pm. (Usually you can withdraw money from ATMs until 6pm or later.)

Postal Services

This mark on the left is a symbol of Japanese postal services. You have probably seen it somewhere in your neighborhood, have you? The red, rectangular-shaped box is Japanese post in which you drop cards, letters or envelopes. Make sure to write the receiver’s postal code (=zip code) and put a stamp on the mail before you send. The price of stamps varies depending on the size / weights of your mails. The following are the quick references to the international mailing rates. The following charts are quick references to international mail rates. (As of Dec.2001) Go to Japan Postal Services website or FedEx for more domestic/international mailing & shipping information.

The following information are Japanese postal rates. On base follow U.S. standards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AREA</th>
<th>Rates</th>
<th>Special mail services:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20g</td>
<td>50g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASIA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China (People’s Rep.), Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, etc.</td>
<td>70yen</td>
<td>100yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCEANIA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia and New Zealand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIDDLE EAST</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain, Israel, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>75yen</td>
<td>110yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH &amp; CENTRAL AMERICA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada, Mexico, and U.S.A.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUROPE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech, France, Germany, Hungary, Norway, Russia, Slovak, Sweden, Switzerland, Great Britain, and etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFRICA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria, Egypt, Kenya, South Africa (Rep.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH AMERICA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Peru, and etc.</td>
<td>80yen</td>
<td>120yen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note 1: For small packets (SAL), minimum charge is set at the rate for a 100g packet. *Note 2: Limited to registered mail.
### International Airmail Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Special mail services:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Registered</td>
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<tr>
<td>Letters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standardsized Items</td>
<td>Up to 25g</td>
<td>90 yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Up to 50g</td>
<td>160 yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Up to 100g</td>
<td>220 yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Up to 250g</td>
<td>330 yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Up to 500g</td>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greeting Cards</td>
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<td>90 yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Cards</td>
<td>Uniform rate of 70 yen anywhere in the world</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printed Matters</td>
<td>Up to 20g</td>
<td>70 yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Up to 25g</td>
<td>90 yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Up to 50g</td>
<td>120 yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For each additional 50g up to 1kg</td>
<td>+70 yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For each additional 250g over 1kg up to 3kg</td>
<td>+175 yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For each additional 500g over 3kg up to 5kg</td>
<td>+350 yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printed Matter in special mailbags</td>
<td>Up to 5kg</td>
<td>3,800 yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For each additional 50g over 5kg up to 30kg</td>
<td>+600 yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Up to 50kg</td>
<td>120 yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Packets</td>
<td>For each additional 50g over 5kg up to 1kg</td>
<td>+70 yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For each additional 500g over 5kg up to 2kg</td>
<td>+175 yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aerogrammes</td>
<td>Uniform rate of 90 yen anywhere in the world</td>
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<tr>
<td>Licences for the blind</td>
<td>Free of charge</td>
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</table>

### International Surface Mail Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Rates</th>
<th>Registered</th>
<th>Insurance</th>
<th>Express</th>
<th>Delivery</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Letters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Note 2</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up to 20g</td>
<td></td>
<td>90 yen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up to 50g</td>
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<td>160 yen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Up to 100g</td>
<td></td>
<td>270 yen</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up to 250g</td>
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<tr>
<td>Up to 2kg</td>
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<td>2,930 yen</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
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<td>Up to 250g</td>
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<tr>
<td>For each additional 1kg</td>
<td></td>
<td>+270 yen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printed Matters</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>Note 2</em></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Up to 50g</td>
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<td>Up to 100g</td>
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<td>130 yen</td>
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<td>Up to 2kg</td>
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<td>1,080 yen</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>For additional 1kg*Note 3</td>
<td></td>
<td>+540 yen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note 1: Limited to registered or insured mail. *Note 2: Not available to some destinations. *Note 3: Books & booklets.
Moving on to the maps...

Notice that #1, in the upper right, includes the northern area of Okinawa.

The next map labelled "1" will be an expansion of that rectangle.

Some of the maps have rectangles that represent an area within an area. Notice that "28" is within "2".

You'll have to scroll up and down instead of turning pages but after a while you'll get the hang of it.

Remarkably well-done detailed collection of maps!
So, we begin in the north. The red rectangle is #1. The small brown rectangle contains the number "1" to let you know that that is the map being displayed.

As you scroll through you'll see first the left hand page followed by the right-hand page in the next image that you scroll to.

You'll get it!
I'm including the page margin showing a little of the next page.

That let's you know that the next page that you scroll to will be the page that was facing this page in the book.
The next two pages that you scroll to will be, in order, the left hand page followed by the right hand page, thus showing you the entirety of rectangle #2 (as outlined in red above).
Likewise, the next two pages will be the left-hand then the right-hand pages of Area "3"

...and so on through the rest of these maps.