

Area Orientation Brief Inter-Cultural Relations



Presented by
Fleet & Family Support Center
Yokosuka, Japan

WELCOME TO JAPAN!

Introduction

- Nationality: Japanese (Homogeneous)
- Population: 127.6 million people
- Land size: Same as California
- Language: Japanese



USEFUL ACCESS NUMBERS

Calling Base Phones from within Japan or from cell phones

- For 241 prefixes: 046-896-XXXX
- For 243 prefixes: 046-816-XXXX
- For 246 prefixes: 046-806-XXXX

Calling from the U.S. (for other countries, replace 011 with correct int'l access #)

- For 241 prefixes: 011-81-46-896-XXXX
- For 243 prefixes: 011-81-46-816-XXXX
- For 246 prefixes: 011-81-46-806-XXXX
- For cell phones starting with 090: 011-81-90-XXXX-XXXX
- For cell phones starting with 080: 011-81-80-XXXX-XXXX

USEFUL BASE PHONE NUMBERS

EMERGENCY (On Base)	911
EMERGENCY (Off Base).....	119
Fleet & Family Support Center	243-FFSC (3372)
American Red Cross.....	243-7490
Base Taxi	243-4444
Chapel of Hope.....	243-6773
Civilian Administrative Forum (CAF)	243-5325
Commissary (DECA)	243-7628
Driver's License Office	243-5647
Fire Department.....	243-5292
Morale, Welfare & Recreation (MWR)	242-7250
Naval Hospital Yokosuka	243-7144
Naval Dental Center Yokosuka	243-8808
Navy Exchange.....	243-5577
Navy Legal Service Office (NLSO).....	243-5141
Navy-Marine Corps Relief Society	243-4450
NCIS.....	243-7535
Operator (On Base)	0 or 113
Personnel Support Detachment	243-6813
Post Office.....	243-6711
Security	243-2300
Weather Facility.....	243-5270

USEFUL ENGLISH PHONE NUMBERS

- *NTT DoCoMo (cell phone) (Toll free) 0120-005-250
Mon. ~ Fri. 9am ~ 7pm, weekend and holiday 9am ~ 5pm
- *NTT Telephone (Regular phone) (Toll free) 0120-364-463
Mon. ~ Fri. 9am ~ 5pm
- *JR Train English Line 050-2016-1603
Mon. ~ Fri. 10am ~ 6pm (from off base or cell phone only)
- *Bank of Yokohama (Yen Rate Recording) 046-824-3313
- *Narita Airport Flight Information..... 0476-34-8000

WEB SITES YOU CAN USE!

- *Fleet & Family Support Center
<http://www.cnic.navy.mil/Yokosuka/>
(then click "Fleet & Family Support" link in the right margin)
- *How to get to places by train
<http://www.hyperdia.com/en/>
- *Japan Information Network (JIN) – Culture and Living Information
<http://web-jpn.org/index.html>
- *Japanese Inn Group
<http://www.jpinn.com/>
- *Japan National Tourist Organization
<http://www.jnto.go.jp/eng/>
- *Kanagawa International News Letter
<http://www.kanagawa-kankou.or.jp/index-e.html>
- *Yokosuka Ichiban – Restaurant and store info search
<http://sukaichi-e.com/pc/>
- *Narita International Airport
<http://www.narita-airport.jp/en/index.html>
- *Kamakura Welcome Guides
<http://www1.kamakuranet.ne.jp/kwga/>
(then click the "English" link in the left margin)

**The phone numbers and website addresses listed above are subject to change without notice.

Cultural Awareness

The development of an etiquette-oriented culture in Japan originated in the native religion called Shinto, which translates as "Way of the Gods."

The foundation for the social system is harmony - between men and gods and among men - all within the context of the superior-inferior structure of the society.

Japanese Customs and Manners

Bowing Bowing is a very important custom in Japan. Japanese people bow all the time. Most commonly, they greet each other by bowing instead of shaking hands. Bowing has many functions in one. It expresses the feeling of respect, thanking, apologizing, greeting, and so on. It is a convenient and important custom for you to learn.

Exchanging Name Cards Name cards are especially important in Japan, particularly in business situations. Name card exchange should be done slowly and methodically. Always give and receive cards with both hands with the printing facing the recipient. It is also good etiquette to keep your name cards in specific name cardholder; this not only keeps them together but also helps prevent them from becoming smudged and worn. It is impolite to hand out a less-than-pristine card.

Gifts Generally, gifts should not be opened in the presence of the giver, unless the host insists upon it.

- There are special gift seasons twice a year; OCHUGEN (Summer time) and OSEIBO (At the end of the year). This is the tradition of sending gifts to people you need to thank them for favors rendered during the past year.
- Basically toward anyone you feel grateful to, for something you want to show appreciation.
- It is also a custom to bring a small gift to your neighbors when you move in to a new place in town.
- It is customary to bring cash gifts to wedding receptions and funerals (Money should be in a special money envelope.)

Public Transportation

Japanese public transportation is very well organized and reliable. To learn how to use this system will help to make your life in Japan efficient. But you have to be aware of Rush Hours, which happens twice a day, 5 days a week. During this rush hour, most of the trains and buses carry three to four times their rated capacity. It is safer not to use public transportation during these times; it can be especially dangerous for children.

Table Manners

There is no tipping in Japan.

There are two manners that are highly ***not recommended*** while using chopsticks;

- *Stick chopsticks in to the rice:*
This is used only as an offering of a meal to someone who has passed away.
- *Pass food between chopsticks (from one person to another):*
This is done with the cremated bones of the deceased at a funeral ceremony.

Public Manners *Japanese people consider a lot about their habit in public.*

Be aware that you should not interrupt other people in public by talking too loudly or using your cell phone, etc.

Japanese History

From Emperor's Rule to the current Nation's Government

In the Japanese constitution, our Emperor & his Royal Family are considered, the "Nation's Symbol", and the Prime Minister and the Diet are the ruling government. The Royal Family has no official role in governing the country. They are present at special occasions such as during the Prime Minister's inauguration ceremony.

The Royal Family ruled the country for approximately 1,000 years until the Kamakura Era, which ended about 1,000 years ago. After that era, the Shogun was the real governor of the country. The most famous Shogun is Ieyasu Tokugawa. The Tokugawa Family ruled all over Japan, except Okinawa, for about 300 years until they gave Edo Castle (Imperial Palace) to the Royal Family. Commodore Perry came to Uraga during this time and Japan made a trade agreement with the U. S. Uraga is very close to Yokosuka base.

After the Edo era, the Royal Family established Japan's Diet based on Germany's Royal Family & Congress. The Royal Family and Congress made decisions together during this period.

After WWII, General MacArthur devised the style of the Japanese government in use today, which is comprised of a House of Councilors and a House of Representatives.

Our Traditional Clothes

Japan's traditional attire is kimono, but the original style was imported from China. Up until the Heian Era, upper class people wore 12 layers, which the Royal Family still wears to emphasize special occasions. Women in this era used to wear about 5 to 10 kimonos. However, sometimes they wore 20 kimonos to emphasize their beauty.

Until the 1940's, the kimono was the common clothes style for women. The style has changed several times since the original version arrived from China. The base is still the same; kimono itself, underwear, obi and obishime to hold the obi. Both men & women wear kimono mostly for special occasions. Some women still wear "Shiromuku" (white kimono with a white cloth to cover her head) at their wedding. The color white signifies a new journey. You'll see a lot of people wearing kimono on "Coming of Age Day" (2nd Monday of Jan). "Furisode" (long sleeve kimono) is only for single women. Once married, women wear "Tomesode" (short sleeve kimono).

Another famous garment is "Yukata" which is a casual style of kimono, and Japanese people wear it in the summer.

Japanese Sports & Leisure

1. Sports

A. Current Sports

a. Sumo

Sumo, Japanese wrestling, is a simple sport; it's the ritual surrounding it that is complicated. The rules of the game are deceptively simple – the higashi (east) wrestler tries to push his nishi (west) opponent out of the ring or unbalance him so that some part of his body, other than his feet, touches the ground. The 4.55-meter diameter ring (dohyo) is on a raised platform, much like a boxing ring, but there the similarity ends. A sumo wrestler is tall (average height 185cm, 6 feet.) and heavy (average weight 148kg, 300 pounds). However, weight and size do not necessarily determine a winner. Wrestlers spend hours and hours everyday practicing technique, so that even small wrestlers have a chance of overbalancing huge ones.

b. Baseball

Sumo wrestling may be the most famous Japanese sporting activity, but baseball is Japan's number one sport - both for spectators and participants. There have been professional teams since the 1930s and, just as in the USA, there are little league teams, school teams, work teams, and "bunch of friends in the local park" teams. Japanese professional baseball is divided into two leagues: Central and Pacific. Each team is supported or owned by big businesses. Each team is allowed three gaijin (foreigners) players. The season lasts from the end of March to October and is followed by the Japan Series, a seven-match contest between the top two teams.

c. High-School Baseball

The All-Japan High School Baseball Championship Tournaments are taken very seriously in Japan. During August, when the summer tournament is in progress, baseball seems to be the only topic on everybody's mind.

d. Soccer

Japan's J-League is comprised of 16 teams. Excitement about the sport has died since the inaugural year of 1993, when it seemed that soccer was poised to sweep away all other sports and become a national observation. The sport is still popular though, and the ruling that teams are allowed to employ up to five foreign players means that some of the world's best goal scorers are lifting the standards of play. In Tokyo, matches are played at the National Stadium.

e. Basketball

Japan only has Industry Leagues. There are 8 teams.

f. Volleyball

Japan only has Industry Leagues. There are 10 teams.

h. Ekiden (station/relay race)

Hakone Ekiden (University Ekiden) has become one of Japan's National Events. It is held on January 2nd & 3rd every year. There are 10 runners on a team and they run from Tokyo to Hakone for a round trip total of 220 km or 140 miles.

B. Martial Arts

Japan is renowned for its martial arts, many of which filtered through from China and were then adapted by the Japanese.

a. Karate

Karate may have originated in India, but was refined in China and traveled from China to Okinawa, where it took hold as a local martial art. It began in the 14th century and continued on to the rest of Japan in the first half of this century. The emphasis is on unarmed combat. For optimum performance, all movements require intense discipline of the mind.

b. Judo

This is probably the most well known martial art; it has become a popular sport worldwide and is regularly featured in the Olympic Games. The origins of this art are found in jujutsu, a means of self defense favored by the samurai, which was modernized into judo in 1882. The basic principles and subtle skills of the art lie in defeating opponents simply by redirecting the opponents' strength against themselves.

c. Kendo

The "way of the sword", is the oldest of the martial arts and was practiced by the samurai to acquire skills in using swords as well as to develop mental poise. Today, it is practiced with a bamboo stave (sword), and protective body equipment, gauntlets and a facemask. The winner of a bout succeeds in landing blows to the face, arms, upper body or throat of an opponent.

2. Leisure

Highlights of Japan

With the exception of Mt. Fuji, few visitors to Japan have ideas about highlights you do not want to miss – Japan is full of things to see and do.

Scenery & Natural Attractions

Expressways, railways, factories, high-story buildings and a teeming population would scarcely seem to leave room for natural attractions. Yet, despite the population density, Japan is a mountainous country with many areas of great natural beauty and active volcanoes.

A. Outdoors

a. National Parks

Japan has 28 national parks and 55 quasi-national parks.

b. Hot Springs

The islands of Japan are blessed with a natural abundance of rumbling, underground thermal activity. Centuries of tapping into these sources have created one of the country's greatest pleasures – the onsen.

With more than 2000 onsen to choose from, no other culture seems so obsessed with bathing as to have cultivated the activity to such a fine art. What distinguishes onsen-water from regular bath water is its varied content of natural gases and minerals. There is a wide variety of springs to discover: indoor tubs, outdoor rotenburo, cascading waterfall tubs, jungle tubs, sand baths, mud baths, and even chances with bathing monkeys (if the co-ed bathing tubs (kon-yoku) aren't exciting enough). While soaking in onsen water is known to relieve physical illness (from skin disorders, arthritis and rheumatism to more torments such as constipation and hemorrhoids), the majority of people go to simply have their bodies, and their minds, soothed and relaxed. Visiting an onsen is often just part of a greater excursion, whether staying at a traditional country inn or hiking through the Japan Alps, but can frequently end up being the best part of a trip.

c. Beaches (Kaigan)

The swimming season in Japan is normally from the end of June and through the end of August. There are nice swimming beaches around Yokosuka, such as Miura Kaigan, Kamakura Kaigan and Enoshima Kaigan.

d. Camping

Camping is one of the cheapest forms of accommodation, but official camping grounds are often only open during the Japanese "camping season" (July & August). The fee is usually about ¥5000 a day. In some restricted areas and national parks, camping is forbidden.

e. Skiing

Skiing developed in Japan in the 1950's and there are now more than 300 ski resorts. The majority of resorts are concentrated on the island of Honshu. Skiing is normally available from December to April, though the season can be shorter in some of Honshu's lower-altitude resorts. Lift passes cost between ¥2600 and

¥4200 a day. Daily rental of skis, poles and boots can cost up to ¥5000. Finding larger-size ski boots may be difficult. MWR ski equipment rental is cheaper.

B. Contemporary Leisure

Beyond the standard amusement parks like Tokyo Disneyland and Universal Studios, there are many other amusements available.

a. Amusement Parks

- Tokyo Disneyland and Tokyo Disney Sea (Chiba)
- Universal Studios Japan (Osaka)
- Yokohama Dreamland (Yokohama)
- Hakkeijima Sea Paradise (Yokohama)
- Fujikyu Highland (Fujiyoshida)

b. Strawberry & Orange Picking

- Tsukuihama Farm (near Yokosuka)

c. Zoo

- Children's Zoo (Yokohama)
- Kanazawa Zoo (Yokohama)
- Ueno Zoo (Tokyo)
- Zoorasia (Yokohama)

d. Wild Monkey Park / Alligator Park

- Wild Monkey Park is in Hagachizaki (Izu Peninsula)
- Snow Monkey Park is in Nagano Prefecture
- Alligator Park is in Atagawa (Izu Peninsula)

e. Museum

- Hakone Open Air Museum & Picasso Museum (Hakone)
- Pola Art Museum (Hakone)
- Venetian Glass Museum (Hakone)
- Samurai Museum (Hakone)
- National Science Museum (Ueno, Tokyo)
- National Museum of Western Art (Ueno, Tokyo)
- Edo-Tokyo History Museum (Ryogoku, Tokyo)
- Yokohama Museum of Art (MM21 Yokohama)
- Sankeien Garden Historic Houses (Yokohama)
- Ramen Museum (Yokohama)
- Toyota Auto Museum and Factory (Toyota City)
- Toro Iseki Archeology Site & Museum (Shimizu City)
- Serizawa Keisuke Textile Art Museum (Shimizu City)
- Kubota Itchiku Kimono Art Museum (Fuji Kawaguchiko Town)
- Yokosuka City Museum (10 min. walk from Yokosuka Chuo station)

... and dozens more art, history and special interest museums throughout the country.

Japanese National Holidays & Annual Events



Official businesses, factories, companies, banks, and many stores are closed on National holidays.

Jan. 1: New Year's Day (Ganjitsu)



People go to shrines or temples to pay their respect to their ancestors and to pray for their safety and good luck. In early January, people visit their relatives and friends to exchange New Year's greetings. Official businesses, factories, companies and many stores are closed through January 3.

Jan. 1~3: New Year Holidays (Oshogatsu)

Traditionally, the New Year's holidays, known as *Oshogatsu*, were a time for thanking the gods (*kami* or *kami-sama*) who oversee the harvests and for welcoming the ancestor's spirits who protect families. The custom of displaying *kadomatsu* (decorations of pine branches and bamboo put up at both sides of the entrances to houses) and *shime-kazari* (straw rope decorations) was to welcome these gods and spirits. At the beginning of the year, people expressed appreciation to the gods and the ancestral spirits and prayed for a rich harvest in the New Year. Because of this, the New Year's holidays are the most important of all annual celebrations. Many people at this time draw up plans and make new resolutions for the coming year.

2nd Monday of Jan.: Adult's Day (Seijin-no-hi)



To honor young people who have reached the voting age of 20. Most cities and towns sponsor ceremonies on this day.

Feb. 3: Setsubun

According to the lunar calendar, in which the number of the months was one and a half months behind that of the modern solar calendar, the coming of spring (*risshun* or *setsubun*) was designated as the 3rd or 4th day of the second month. On this day, there is a ritual of opening the doors and windows of houses and expelling bad luck and evil demons by tossing or throwing beans into the air while saying "*fuku wa uchi, oni wa soto*" (fortune in and demons out). It is also said that one will keep healthy by eating on this day the number of beans equivalent to one's age. This was originally an observance that took place in the imperial court on the last day of the lunar year to symbolize the sweeping away of bad spirits and winter cold and gloom, as well as to welcome the cheer of a new and bright spring.



Feb. 11: National Foundation Day (Kenkoku-Kinenbi)

According to old records, the nation of Japan began on February 11, 660 B.C., when the first emperor, Emperor Jimmu, acceded to the throne. Japanese celebrate this day as the birth of their country. Shrines hold rituals and events.

Feb. 14: Valentine's Day

In Japan, St. Valentine's Day is primarily a day for women to let men know their feelings for them.

This event, of course, originates in the West. A confectionery company in Japan attempted to introduce this event to Japan in 1936 and in 1952 as a means of selling chocolates, but it did not catch on very well. Later, in 1958, another company succeeded in making the event widespread across the whole country, and the event was changed into a Japanese one. Now approximately 60% of the chocolates sold in Japan per year are sold for St. Valentine's Day.

A woman must also give chocolates to men other than her actual romantic interest(s) (*honmei*). This strange custom corresponds to Christmas-gift-exchange in the United States. Therefore this is supposed to be a gift to everybody whom you would like to thank for his usual help or kindness. However, this kind of chocolate is called *Giri choko* (obligation chocolates), because it is a big burden for some women, such as female office workers, who have to give chocolates to their bosses and coworkers.

Mar. 3: Hina-matsuri (Doll Festival)

This is an annual event to pray for the happiness and healthy growth of young girls. On this day families display *hina-ningyo*, dolls dressed in traditional royal court costume, along with peach blossoms and offerings of such delicacies as white sake, diamond-shaped rice cakes and dry rice cake flake. Right after March 3rd, you must put dolls away otherwise your daughter will be very late for her marriage.

Mar. 14: White Day

This is a day for men to express their feelings to women, or to thank and to give gifts to women from whom they received Valentine's Day gifts.



Mar. 21: Vernal Equinox Day (Shunbun-no-hi)

The first day of spring. This is a day when Buddhists hold "*Higan*" service, which is memorial service for their ancestor's souls. "*Higan*" means "on the shore of the other side of the river", is the Buddhist's eternal paradise, like the Christian's heaven. Families make visit their family graves and on the altars, the grave is cleaned, flowers are placed and incense is burned.

End of March ~ Beginning of Apr.: Cherry Blossom Viewing (Ohanami)

The Japanese delight in the brief viewing of flowers in bloom, particularly cherry blossoms. Many Japanese take their own food and drinks to have a party under the cherry blossoms. Some offices will have their own parties and usually the freshman in the office reserves the spot for the party, and must stay in the spot for the entire day so the spot is available that night. This is a very fun and festive occasion.

Apr. 8: Buddha's Birthday (Hana-matsuri)

This is a day to celebrate Buddha (Shaka)'s birthday. The temple offers sweet Japanese tea on this day.

Apr. 29 ~ May. 5: Golden Week

Golden Week is the biggest holiday of the year. This week has five national holidays, and runs from April 29th through May 5th.

During Golden Week, it is recommended that you do not travel anywhere, except to the Tokyo area, which will be nearly deserted, since everyone will be on vacation somewhere else. The airports and resort areas will be very crowded and airfares and resort rates will be much higher during this time. Also, keep in mind that many stores, banks, and all official businesses are going to be closed during the week.

-----Golden Week starts-----

Apr. 29: Showa Day (Showa-no-hi)



Originally, this was the birthday celebration of the Showa Emperor (Emperor Hirohito). Since his death in 1989, the holiday has continued to be celebrated to honor his interest in the flora of this country. It was later re-named to Showa Day to continue celebrating and enjoying the blessing of nature during this beautiful season.

May 3: Constitution Memorial Day (Kenpo-Kinenbi)



The Japanese government published a new constitution on November 3, 1946 and enforced it on May 3rd of the following year. The principal of the new constitution is responsible for the beginning of Japan's real Democracy.

May 4: Greenery Day (Midori-no-hi)



This holiday has no history. This is a new holiday for people to appreciate nature and think about the environment. The government recently granted the holiday because so many people take leave, anyway.

May 5: Children's Day (Kodomo-no-hi)



It was originally named "*Tango no sekku*" or Boy's Day, but the name was changed so all children could take part in the celebration.

Families with boys celebrate by displaying Samurai dolls, miniature Samurai helmets, and/or Koinobori (carp wind socks). The Japanese believe that the carp represents boys; water, the difficulties of life; and the dragon, a successful person. According to legend, the carp, which successfully swam upstream, eventually became dragons. Parents of boys hope they will grow up to be "dragons," or in other words, be successful.

-----Golden Week ends-----

Jul.7: Tanabata (Star Festival)

The two stars Vega and Altair meet in the Milky Way on this night. According to a myth (originally Chinese), a princess and a peasant shepherd were forbidden to meet, but this was the only time in the year when the two star-crossed lovers

could organize a tryst. We decorate bamboo branches with paper ornaments and prayer cards to celebrate this holiday.



3rd Monday of Jul.: Marine Day (Umi-no-hi)

This holiday was established to appreciate the blessings of the ocean and to wish for the prosperity of Japan as the Nation of the Ocean.

Aug. 13~15: Obon (Jul. 13~15 in Tokyo area)

According to Buddhist tradition, this is a time when ancestors return to earth and to their home. In order to guide the spirits to the earth, we light lanterns at home and other lanterns are floated on rivers, lakes or the sea. Since most Japanese try to return to their native town at this time of year, this is one of the most crowded times of to travel or find accommodations.



3rd Monday of Sep.: Respect for the Aged Day (Keiro-no-hi)

This is a day to celebrate long life, and show respect for the elders of society.



Sep. 23: Autumnal Equinox Day (Shuubun-no-hi)

This holiday celebrates the first day of autumn. This day is also celebrated in the same fashion as Vernal Equinox Day, please refer to March 21st.



2nd Monday of Oct.: Health-Sports Day (Taiku-no-hi)

This is a day to promote a healthy mind and body. In this spirit people may get physical exams, participate in sports meets, and schools sponsor field meets during this month.



Nov. 3: Culture Day (Bunka-no-hi)

This holiday encourages people to appreciate peace, freedom, and culture.

Nov. 15: Shichi-Go-San (7-5-3 festival)

Girls aged 3 and 7 and boys aged 5, dress up in their finest clothes and visit a shrine to be blessed and to pray for a safe and healthy future.



Nov. 23: Labor Thanksgiving Day (Kinro-Kansha-no-hi)

Frequently combined with celebrations of a good harvest in the countryside.



Dec. 23: Emperor's Birthday (Tenno-Tanjobi)

The Imperial Palace is open to the public on this day and on the New Year Holiday. The birthday of the current emperor is always a national holiday. If the emperor changes, the date of the national holiday changes to the birthday of the new emperor.

Dec. 29~Jan. 3: Holidays for cleaning and preparing for New Year

Most wives (used to) prepare special foods and clean the entire house inside and out and decorate for the New Year holiday. The end of year cleaning is called "SUSU HARAI" which means to sweep dust or soot out of the house and the cleaning should be done before the end of the year. The stains, physical and spiritual, of the past year are cleaned in order to purify the home and make it fresh for the New Year.

[illegible]

Japanese Language

Shopping

When arriving in a store you will hear "*iras-shai-mase.*" This means "Welcome."

1. Do you have _____?
_____ wa-arimasu-ka?
2. How much is it?
Ikura-desu-ka?
3. Don't you have a bigger/smaller one?
Motto-ookii/chiisai-no-wa-arimasuka?

•Expensive (takai) •Cheap (yasui) •Small (chiisai) •Short (mijikai) •Long (nagai)

Restaurant

I have to avoid food containing (name of the food).
(Name of the food) wo-nuite-kudasai.

Non-smoking seat please.
Kin-en-seki wo onegai shimasu

Thank you "Ari-ga-toh" Excuse me "Sumima-sen" I'm sorry "Gomen-nasai"
Yes, Please "Hai, onegai shimasu" No, thank you "Iie, kekkou desu"

When ordering things in quantities:

- | | | | | | |
|------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. Hitotsu | 2. Futatsu | 3. Mittsu | 4. Yottsu | 5. Itsutsu | 6. Muttsu |
| 7. Nanatsu | 8. Yattsu | 9. Kokonotsu | 10. Jyuu or Tou | | |

Norimono (Transport)

TAXI:

1. Please take me to (name of the place).
(Name of the place) ni-itte-kudasai.
2. How much will it cost to go to (name of the place)?
(Name of the place) made ikura desuka?

TRAIN: (DENSHA)

1. How much is it to (name of the place)?
(Name of the place) made ikura desuka?
2. Does this train go to (name of the station)?
(Name of the station) ni ikimasuka?
3. Where do I have to transfer?
Doko de nori-kae masuka?
4. Does this train stop at (name of the station)?
Kono densha wa (name of the station) ni tomari masuka?
5. Do you have an English train/subway map?
Eigo no ROSENZU wa arimasuka?
6. Which track should I go?
Nan-ban-sen desuka?

OTHER TRANSPORTATION TERMS:

CHIKA-TETSU (Subway)	地下鉄
KAKU-EKI-TEISHA (Local Train)	各駅停車
KYU-KO (Limited Express)	急行
TO-KKYU (Express)	特急
___ BAN-SEN (Track #___)	___ 番線

PRONUNCIATION OF JAPANESE

Consonants are generally pronounced as in English. Pronounce vowels as follows:

Aa – as the 'a' in FATHER
Ii – as the long 'e' in HE
Uu – as the double 'oo' in TOO
Ee – as the 'e' in BET
Oo – as the long 'o' in GO

It is very important that you learn to pronounce the vowels correctly, to be understood.

Break words into syllables and pronounce each syllable clearly and with an even accent.

Each separate HIRAGANA or KATAKANA character is a syllable, either by itself or modified by the letter 'n'. Syllables always end with a vowel sound, except those ending with the letter 'n'.

COMMON KANJI

一	ICHI	ONE	男	OTOKO	MALE
二	NI	TWO	女	ONNA	FEMALE
三	SAN	THREE	駅	EKI	STATION
四	SHI	FOUR	人	HITO	PEOPLE
	(YON)		入口	IRIGUCHI	ENTRANCE
五	GO	FIVE	出口	DEGUCHI	EXIT
六	ROKU	SIX	日本	NIHON	JAPAN
七	SHICHI	SEVEN	山	YAMA	MOUNTAIN
	(NANA)		川	KAWA	RIVER
八	HACHI	EIGHT	木	KI	TREE
九	KYU	NINE	林	HAYASHI	WOODS
	(KU)		森	MORI	FOREST
十	JU	TEN	横須賀	YOKOSUKA	
百	HYAKU	HUNDRED	横浜	YOKOHAMA	
千	SEN	THOUSAND	東京	TOKYO	
万	MAN	TEN THOUSAND	葉山	HAYAMA	
円	EN	YEN	鎌倉	KAMAKURA	

WRITTEN JAPANESE

The Japanese write their language using three different kinds of characters. Two are phonetic alphabets based on the same principles as the English alphabet. These are called Hiragana and Katakana. Hiragana is used for particles, verb endings and some words, while Katakana is generally used for writing the many words of foreign origin that have been introduced into the Japanese language. Both Hiragana and Katakana express the same sounds. The third kind of characters is the Chinese type, called Kanji. They are used for most nouns, verbs, etc. A typical Japanese text would contain a mixture of the three types of writing.

Katakana

ア A	カ KA	サ SA	タ TA	ナ NA	ハ HA	マ MA	ヤ YA	ラ RA	ワ WA	ン N
イ I	キ KI	シ SHI	チ CHI	ニ NI	ヒ HI	ミ MI		リ RI		
ウ U	ク KU	ス SU	ツ TSU	ヌ NU	フ FU	ム MU	ユ YU	ル RU		
エ E	ケ KE	セ SE	テ TE	ネ NE	ヘ HE	メ ME		レ RE		
オ O	コ KO	ソ SO	ト TO	ノ NO	ホ HO	モ MO	ヨ YO	ロ RO	ヲ WO	

ガ GA	ザ ZA	ダ DA	バ BA	パ PA	ギャ GYA	キャ KYA	シャ SHA	ジャ JA	チャ CHA	ニャ NYA	ヒャ HYA	ビャ BYA	ピャ PYA	ミャ MYA	リャ RYA
ギ GI	ジ JI	ヂ JI	ビ BI	ピ PI											
グ GU	ズ ZU	ヅ ZU	ブ BU	プ PU	ギュ GYU	キュ KYU	シュ SHU	ジュ JU	チュ CHU	ニュ NYU	ヒュ HYU	ビュ BYU	ピュ PYU	ミュ MYU	リュ RYU
ゲ GE	ゼ ZE	デ DE	ベ BE	ペ PE			シェ SHE	ジェ JE	チェ CHE						
ゴ GO	ゾ ZO	ド DO	ボ BO	ポ PO	ギョ GYO	キョ KYO	ショ SHO	ジョ JO	チョ CHO	ニョ NYO	ヒョ HYO	ビョ BYO	ピョ PYO	ミョ MYO	リョ RYO

USEFUL JAPANESE PHRASES

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Good morning
OHAYO GOZAIMASU
(O- <u>ha</u> -yo go- <u>za</u> -i-ma-su) | 12 Do you understand?
WAKARI MASUKA?
(Wa-ka-ri ma-su-ka) |
| 2 Hello (Good afternoon)
KONNICHIIWA
(Ko-n-ni-chi-wa) | 13 Yes, I understand
HAI, WAKARIMASU
(Ha-I, wa-ka-ri-ma-su) |
| 3 Good evening
KONBANWA
(Ko-n-ba-n wa) | 14 No, I don't understand
IIE, WAKARIMASEN
(I-i-e, wa-ka-ri-ma-se-n) |
| 4 Good bye
SAYOUNARA
(Sa-yo-u-na-ra) | 15 Where is the _____?
_____WA DOKODESUKA?
(_____wa-do-ko-de-su-ka?) |
| 5 Good night
OYASUMINASAI
(O-ya-su-mi-na-sa-I) | 16 What is your name?
ONAMAE WA NAN DESUKA?
(O-na-ma-e wa na-n de-su-ka) |
| 6 Thank you very much
DOUMO ARIGATOU
(Do-u-mo a-ri-ga-to-u) | 17 My name is_____.
(Wa-ta-shi-no na-ma-e
wa_____de-su) |
| 7 You are welcome
DOU ITASHI MASHITE
(Do-u I-ta-shi ma-shi-te) | 18 Who is it?
DONATA DESU KA?
(Do-na-ta de-su-ka?) |
| 8 How are you?
OGENKI DESUKA?
(O-gen-ki de-su-ka) | 19 I am sorry
GOMEN NA SAI
(Go-me-n na-sa-I) |
| 9 Fine, thank you
HAI, GENKI DESU
(Ha-I, ge-n-ki desu) | 20 Please (Here you are)
ONEGAI SHIMASU (DOUZO)
(O-ne-ga-I shi-ma-su/do-u-zo) |
| 10 How do you do?
HAJIMEMASHITE ?
(Ha-ji-me-ma-shi-te) | 21 Please give me a _____
_____WO KUDASAI
(_____wo ku-da-sa-I) |
| 11 Pardon me
SUMIMASEN
(Su-mi-ma-sen) | 22 Please wait a moment
CHOTTO MATTE KUDASAI
(Cho-tto ma-tte ku-da-sa-I) |

23 I received (meal)
ITADAKIMASU
(I-ta-da-ki-ma-su)

24 Thank you for the meal
GOCHI SOU SAMA
(Go-chi so-u sa-ma)

25 I like it
SUKI DESU
(Su-ki de-su)

26 I don't like it
KIRAI DESU
(Ki-ra-i de-su)

27 What is this?
KORE WA NAN DESU KA?
(Ko-re wa na-n de-su-ka)

28 How much?
IKURA DESUKA?
(I-ku-ra de-su-ka?)

29 What time is it?
NANJI DESU KA?
(Na-n-ji de-su-ka?)

GUIDE TO SHOPPING IN JAPAN

There are many fascinating shopping areas around Yokosuka and up in Yokohama and Tokyo. You will find department stores, small shops and discount stores, which are all delightful to explore. While some of the prices in the stores are more expensive than what you are accustomed to in the United States, it is possible to find genuine bargains at the sales. These sales are often advertised in flyers, which are attached to the English language newspapers (other than the Stars and Stripes). Keep your eyes open for red and white striped banners, which indicate sales or sale merchandise.

IMPORTANT NOTE

You must have Japanese money (Yen ¥) when you buy or pay for anything off base in Japan. There are several convenient places on base to exchange your dollars for yen. Off base, you can exchange currency at most Japanese Banks.

MONEY EXCHANGE

Club Alliance*	1100 – 2400 Sunday – Thursday 1100 – 0100 Friday, Saturday & day before holiday
CPO Club*	1000 – 2100 Monday 1000 – 2200 Tuesday – Thursday 1000 – 2400 Friday 0900 – 2400 Saturday 0900 – 2100 Sunday
Officers' Club*	0900 – 2300 Thursday – Tuesday 0930 – 2300 Wednesday
Community Bank	0900 – 1500 Monday – Thursday*** 0900 – 1700 ***on military paydays (weekdays only) 0900 – 1700 Friday

*note: MWR clubs usually have a daily \$/¥ exchange limit of \$100 per person

Bank of Yokohama	0900 - 1500 weekdays
Exchange Rate	(046) 824-3311 in English (not a recording)

SHOPPING IN DEPARTMENT STORES

In most department stores there is an information desk on the first floor, near the entrance, with a list of the items sold on each floor. You can also ask the elevator operators or the women who often stand by the escalators for information. Japanese goods have a 5% consumption tax, not already included in the price. Department stores will often mail purchases within Japan and overseas if you request this service. Many department stores also feature take-out foods and a variety of restaurants in their basements and on the top floors. Many stores even have rooms in which a baby's diaper can be changed or a child can rest.

Of course, department stores have restrooms, and many of them have Western toilets. (In the event that you use a Japanese toilet, please note that you must face in the direction of the flushing handle.) Basements of department stores often have subway entrances or underground tunnels for easy access to other parts of the city.

Conversion Chart

1 centimeter (cm)	= 0.3937 in	1 gram (g)	= 15.432 grains
1 meter (m)	= 3.281 ft (39.37 in)	1 kilogram (kg)	= 2.205 pounds
1 kilometer (km)	= 0.621 miles	1 metric ton	= 1.1023 short US ton
1 square (sq) cm	= 0.155 sq in	0° Celsius (C)	= 32° Fahrenheit (F)
1 sq m	= 10.764 sq ft	°C → °F	= °C x 1.8 + 32
1 hectare	= 107,640 sq ft	°F → °C	= °F – 32 x 5/9 (FYI: 5/9=.556)
1 liter	= 0.2642 US gal	1 in	= 2.54 cm
1 cubic cm (cc)	= 0.061 cubic in	1 qt	= 0.946 lt.
1 tatami mat (avg)	= 3 ft x 6 ft (18 sq ft)	1 yd	= 0.914 m

Please keep in mind that sizes do vary so if you can, try it on!

WOMEN'S SWEATER SIZES

JAPANESE	S	M	L	LL
AMERICAN	32	34	38	40

WOMAN'S GIRDLES, GARTER BELTS, PANTIES

AMERICAN	SIZE	WAIST RANGE	HIP RANGE
small	55	53 - 58 cm 20.5 - 22.5 in	83 - 88 cm 32.5 - 34.5 in
medium	60	58 - 63 cm 22.5 - 24.5 in	88 - 93 cm 34.5 - 36.5
large	65	63 - 68 cm 24.5 - 26.5 in	93 - 98 cm 36.5 - 38.5 in
extra large	70	68 - 73 cm 26.5 - 28.5 in	98 - 103 cm 38.5 - 40.5 in
queen	75	73 - 78 cm 28.5 - 30.5 in	103 - 108 cm 40.5 - 42.5 in

WOMEN'S BRASSIERS

(cup sizes are smaller than U.S.)

JAPANESE	75	80	85	90	95	100	105
AMERICAN	30	32	34	36	38	40	42

SOCKS AND STOCKINGS

(Japanese sizes refer to heel-to-toe measurements)

JAPANESE	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
AMERICAN	8.5	9	9.5	10	10.5	11	11.5

The shoe and clothing sizes used in Japan are sometimes different from those used in America, England and the Asian continent. To avoid confusion, please refer to the following additional charts.

WOMEN'S DRESSES & SUITS

JAPANESE	9	11	13	15	17	19	21
AMERICAN	10	12	14	16	18	20	22
ENGLISH	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
CONTINENTAL	38	40	42	44	46	48	50

MEN'S SUITS, OVERCOATS & SWEATERS

JAPANESE	S		M		L		LL
AMERICAN	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
ENGLISH	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
CONTINENTAL	44	46	48	50	52	54	56

SHIRTS & COLLARS

JAPANESE	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
AMERICAN	14	14½	15	15½	16	16½	17
ENGLISH	14	14½	15	15½	16	16½	17
CONTINENTAL	36	37	38	39	40	41	42

WOMEN'S SHOES

JAPANESE	23	23	24	24½	25	25½	26
AMERICAN	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9
ENGLISH	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½
CONTINENTAL	36	37	38	38	38	39	40

MEN'S SHOES

JAPANESE	4½	25	25½	26½	27½	28	29
AMERICAN	5½	6½	7½	8½	9½	10½	11½
ENGLISH	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CONTINENTAL	39	40	41	42	43	44	45

CHILDREN'S SHOES

JAPANESE	11	13	14	16	19	19½	20	21
AMERICAN	4	6	8	10	12	1	2	3



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

COMMANDER, FLEET ACTIVITIES, YOKOSUKA

PSC 473 BOX 1

FPO AP 96349-0001

25 June 2010

SUPERVISION OF CHILDREN AND CURFEW POLICY STATEMENT

We are reminded daily that the world is a dangerous place, obligating us to do everything we can to protect our children. As such, parents and guardians are responsible for appropriate and adequate supervision of their minor family members at all times, whether on or off base.

This policy applies to all military members, civilian employees and their family members assigned to or visiting Fleet Activities (FLEACT), Yokosuka and Negishi and Ikego Housing Areas. Any minor violating the curfew policy will be detained by base security until his or her sponsor, guardian or representative of the sponsor's command comes to assume custody. Repeated or particularly egregious violations may provide a basis for referral to Family Advocacy and/or revocation of command sponsorship for the family.

The following policy applies to all minors:

Age of Child	Left Unattended In Quarters	Left Alone Overnight (2230-0530) (1030-0530)	Left in Playground Unsupervised	Left in Car Unsupervised
0-6 yrs	NO	NO	NO	NO
7-9 yrs	NO	NO	YES*	NO
10-15 yrs	YES	NO	YES	YES
16+ yrs	YES	YES**	YES	YES

*ADULT WITHIN HEARING OR VISUAL CONTACT

**WITH ACCESS TO ADULT SUPERVISION

Children under 12 years of age will not baby-sit other children, including their siblings. Baby-sitters under the age of 16 may supervise until 2400 but are not allowed to sit all night. In addition, all children under the age of 18, unless accompanied or supervised by their parent or designated adult guardian, will remain off the streets and out of the public areas within FLEACT, Yokosuka and Negishi and Ikego Housing Areas from 2230-0530 daily. However, curfew hours on Friday, Saturday, and holidays are extended to 2400-0530 only for high school seniors. Organizers of special events that may result in children returning during restricted hours will inform base security of such events.

Children between the age of 6 and 10 may transit to and from organized activities where adults are present, and where the adults are providing custodial care and oversight. Examples include transit to and from school, school clubs and activities, Boys Scout/Girl Scout meetings, Youth Sports practices and games, and leisure classes such as piano or martial arts classes.

Personality, environment, developmental progress and maturity levels are factors parents must use to determine when children are ready to accomplish activities with little or no supervision. Parents should assess their children's maturity and, if necessary, raise the minimum age limits outlined above.

Parents who have questions about this policy may contact the Family Service Center Director at 243-6716.


D. A. OWEN

Want To Buy A Car?

Due to the cost of maintaining, inspecting and reregistering a car over 5 years old, most Japanese drivers would rather junk their “old” car or trade it in for a new one. Fortunately, SOFA sponsored personnel do not have to adhere to the same inspection guidelines, and they get a subsidized break on registration fees and road taxes. So it is possible to purchase and maintain one of these good, used cars at a reasonable price.

Married military members E-4 and below must request permission to own and register a vehicle through CFAY. Single E-4 and below are generally not permitted to own or register a vehicle. Military members E-5 and above are entitled to register one vehicle if single and two vehicles if married. A motorcycle or scooter counts as one vehicle.

There are several ways you can find good used autos:

1. Visit the MWR and Security-approved used car lots, located behind the commissary.
2. The *Seahawk/Umitaka* weekly base newspaper classified ads.
3. For Sale signs posted on cars.
4. Visit off-base junkyards (they’re not like junk yards in the U.S.)
5. Visit a used car lot off base.

Determine in advance how much you’re willing to pay, and stick to that budget. It is very possible to buy a used car in very-good-to-excellent condition for as little as \$1,500-\$2,000 on base. If you buy a car from a junkyard, though, it will probably cost an additional \$700.00 or so to put it on the road for 2 years (all insurance and road taxes from the previous owner will have been cancelled.)

There are some other things to keep in mind when budgeting for a used car purchase:

1. JCI (Japanese Compulsory Insurance) will usually stay with the car when you buy it. Two years JCI is about 31,000 yen (about \$365, at 85 yen to the dollar.) When you buy a used car with some JCI remaining, all you need to buy is the differential to bring the coverage back up to the two-year value.
2. The new owner must buy liability insurance. The price depends on your age, rank and type of automobile. A few of the local insurance companies are AIU, HOME and CIGNA. NEX contracts to a local insurance underwriter, and has an office on base.
3. If you are buying an auto that has temporary plates (a license plate with a diagonal red stripe), it will cost you 18,120-21,520 yen to register your auto at the Land Transportation Office (LTO.)



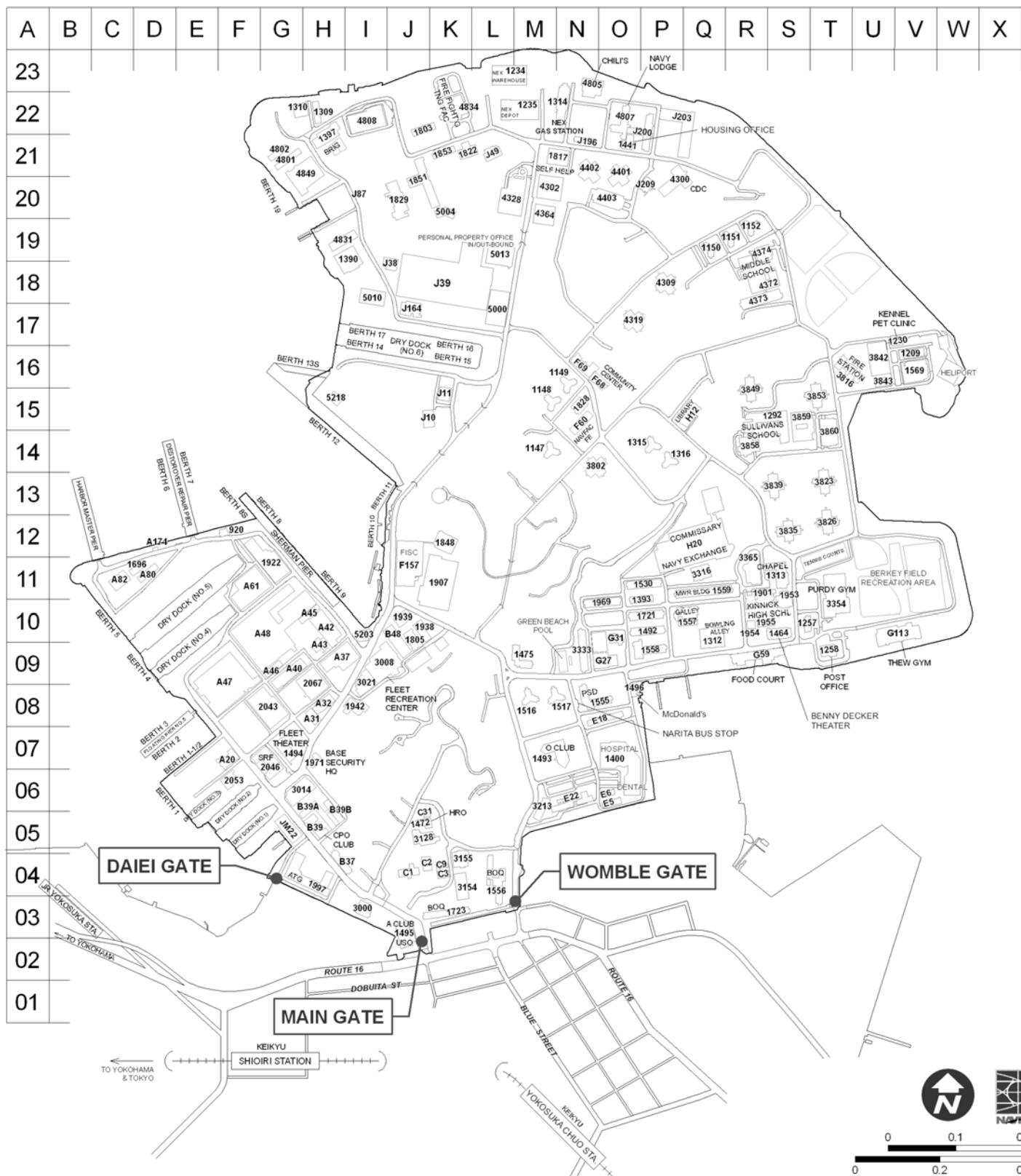
When you find a car that you want to buy, ask the owner if you can take the original paperwork, or a copy, to the Vehicle Registration Office. They can tell you how much it will cost to drive the vehicle for 2 years.

The phone number for the VRO is 243-5011. The office is open Monday-Friday, 0800-1600, except Wednesdays, when it is only open 0800-1200.

Procedures for Transfer of Vehicle Registration

1. Both parties (owner and prospective buyer) must go to the Vehicle Registration Office (VRO) located in Building J-196 (between NEX AutoPort and Navy Lodge).
2. The owner must bring all of the vehicle registration papers and the car to the VRO.
3. The buyer must have:
 - A. A valid USFJ driver's license (USFJ Form 4).
 - B. Liability insurance in his/her name, for a minimum period of 6 months.
 - C. Japanese Compulsory Insurance (JCI) policy transferred into his/her name.
 - D. Current parking certificate for the vehicle (see "How To Obtain Parking Certificate" at VRO)
 - E. **(E-4 and below only)** Commanding Officer's permission to own and register the vehicle. The standard form for acquiring this permission is provided at the VRO.
4. The following must be up-to-date and in effect at the time of the transfer:
 - A. Road tax for the current year.
 - B. Japanese inspection card.
 - C. A current NEX garage vehicle safety inspection.
5. The VRO will issue the following papers to both parties:
 - A. Registration transfer paperwork.
 - B. Official Bill of Sale.
6. The buyer must go to the Land Transportation Office (LTO) in Yokohama and return to the VRO with the title in his/her name before the former owner can be checked out. The LTO run can sometimes be negotiated into the price of the car, or a third party can be paid to make this run for you.

NOTE: If the Yokosuka VRO does not service the buyer's command, the seller must return to the Yokosuka VRO office with a copy of the registration transfer from the buyer's VRO before he/she can be formally checked out.
7. A Power of Attorney (with at least three copies) is required for anyone to transact registration business, including dependents. The vehicle must be sold through the COMFLEACT VRO in accordance with the latest version of COMFLEACTINST 5800.2 (series) and COMNAVFORJAPAN 5800.9 (series) instructions. Otherwise, the transaction will be considered invalid.



FLEET ACTIVITIES YOKOSUKA JAPAN

USEFUL PHONE NUMBERS

Yokosuka Base Operator:
(off-base): 046-816-1110
(on-base): 113
Base Taxi: 243-4444/4445
Narita Bus: 243-7777

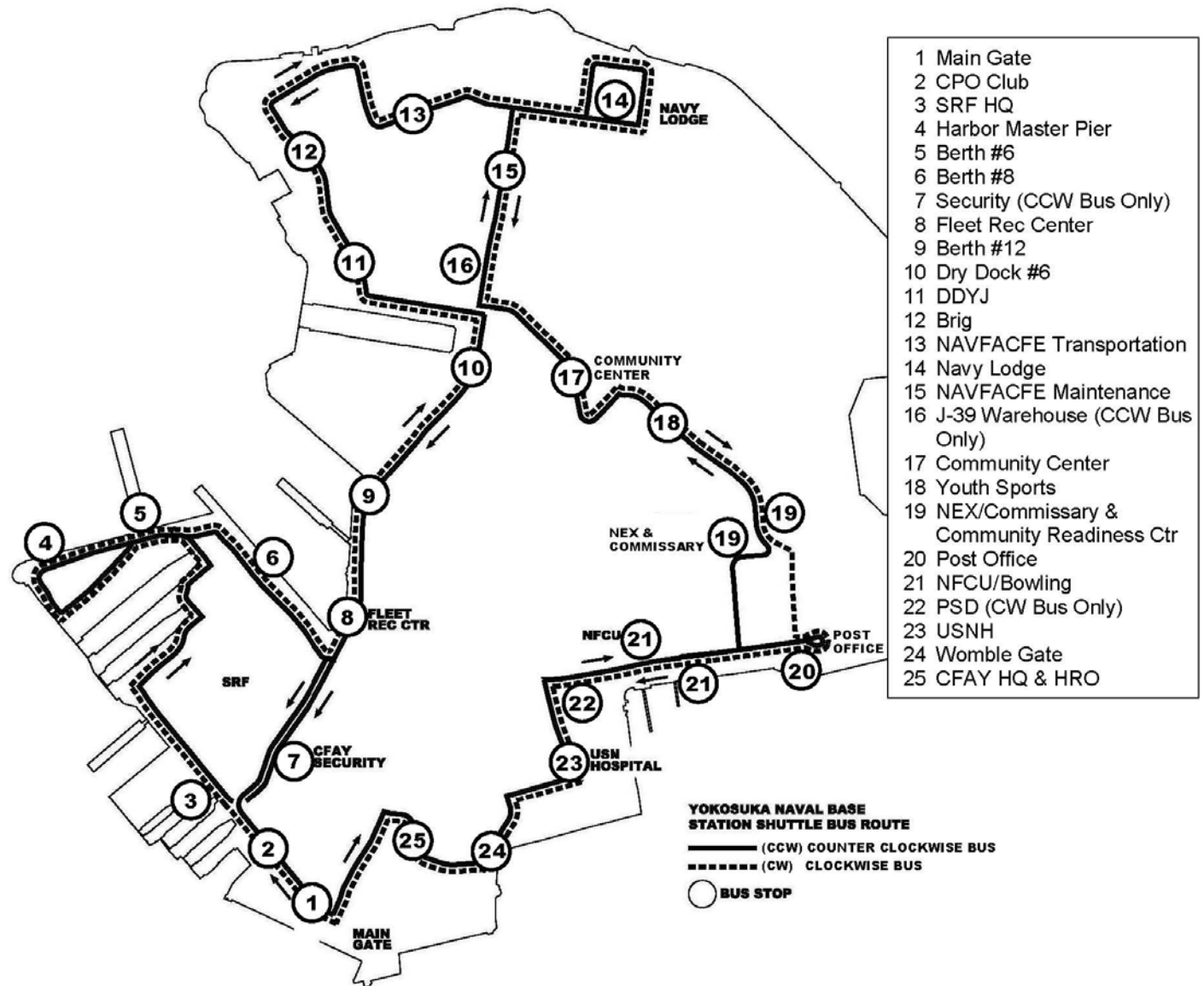
FFSC: 243-3372
Navy Gateway Inns & Suites:
243-5685
Navy Lodge: 243-6708
NEX Rental Center: 243-4456
Movie Info: 243-6703

Facility Name	Bldg. No.	Map Coord.
ATM Locations		
CB=Community Bank ATM		
NFCU=Navy Federal ATM		
AutoPort Mini-Mart Store (CB)	1314	22-N
Commissary Outer Lobby (NFCU)	H20	12-Q
Drive-Thru next to B39A (CB 24hr)	---	06-H
Enlisted Club Front Entr (CB 24hr)	1495	02-J
Fleet Rec. Ctr. 2F (NFCU 24hr)	3008	09-I
Main NEX Entrance (CB 24hr)	H20	12-Q
NFCU Bldg East end (NFCU 24hr)	1558	09-P
PSD Bldg Parking Side (CB 24hr)	1555	08-N
Waterfront (CB 24hr)	5206	11-J
Waterfront (NFCU 24hr)	5206	11-J
Bachelor Housing		
BEH	3333	09-N
BEH	1492	10-P
BEH	1721	10-P
BEH	1393	11-P
BEH	1530	11-P
BOH	1723	03-K
BOH	1556	04-L
CPOH	1475	09-M
Hospital BEH	3213	06-M
Hospital BEH	E5	06-O
Hospital BEH	E6	06-O
TPU (Transient Personnel)	1969	10-O
Command Hill		
CFAY Headquarters	C2	04-J
CFAY Public Affairs Office	3154	04-K
CNFJ Headquarters	C1	04-J
CSG7/CTF74 Headquarters	3128	05-J
Human Resources Office	1472	05-J
Seahawk Office	3154	04-K
Food Court - Main Street USA		
A&W Root Beer	G59	09-R
Baskin-Robbins		
Cinnabon		
Long John Silver's		
Popeye's		
Manchu Wok		
Seattle's Best		
Subway		
Food Service Facilities - Other		
American Eatery/Grill	H20	12-Q
Anthony's Pizza	H20	12-Q
Anthony's Pizza	920	12-F
Base Galley	1557	10-Q
Baskin-Robbins	H20	12-Q
Chili's	4805	23-N
Dunkin Donuts	H20	12-Q
Hospital Galley	1400	07-O
Hot Stuff Pizza	3008	09-I
McDonald's	1496	08-O
Mean Gene's Burgers	3008	09-I
Mean Gene's Burgers Express	1312	10-Q
Sbarro's	G59	09-R
Seattle's Best (USNH Kiosk)	1400	07-O
Smash Hit Subs	3008	09-I
Starbucks	1559	11-Q
Taco Bell	1559	11-Q
Warehouse Restaurant	1493	07-M
Housing		
Housing Furniture Warehouse	1817	21-N
Housing Facilities Office	4401	21-O
Housing Office (Main)	1441	21-O
Housing Self Help	1817	21-N
MWR Misc Facilities		
Auto Hobby Shop	1288	23-N
Bowling Alley	1312	10-Q
Outdoor Rec Ctr & Gear Rental	B48	09-J
Purdy Gym (MWR Fitness Center)	3354	11-T
Sailing Center/Boat House	1496	08-O
Theater - Benny Decker	1464	10-S
Theater - Fleet	1494	07-G
Wood Hobby Shop	B48	09-J

Facility Name	Bldg. No.	Map Coord.
Housing Towers		
Ajisai Heights	3823	13-T
Asagao Heights	4319	17-O
Ayame Heights	3835	12-S
Bara Heights	4401	21-O
Fuji Heights	3826	12-T
Goban Tower	1148	15-M
Hachiban Tower	1316	14-P
Himawari Heights	4309	18-P
Ichiban Tower	1152	19-R
Jyuban Tower	1517	08-M
Kyuban Tower	1516	08-M
Nanaban Tower	1315	14-P
Niban Tower	1151	19-R
Rokuban Tower	1147	14-M
Sakura Heights	3802	14-N
Sanban Tower	1150	19-Q
Satsuki Heights	3839	13-S
Shobu Heights	3849	15-R
Tsubaki Heights	3853	15-T
Ume Heights	4402	21-N
Yonban Tower	1149	16-N
MWR Building		
1F Amusement Center	1559	11-Q
1F Tours & Ticketing		
1F Video Rental (NEX)		
2F Child Development Homes		
2F MWR Admin		
2F NEX Human Resources		
MWR Child Services		
Child Development Center	4300	20-P
Child Development Homes	3365	11-R
Hourly CDC	F68	16-O
Teen/Youth Center	1257	10-S
MWR Clubs		
CPO	B39	05-H
Enlisted (Alliance)	1495	03-J
Officers	1493	07-N
MWR Fleet Recreation Center		
1F Fleet Barber	3008	09-I
1F Fleet Locker Club		
1F Internet Café		
1F Laundry Services		
1F NEX New Car Sales (annex)		
1F Spectrum Lounge		
2F NEX Uniform/GNC/Sports Shop		
3F Adult Sports Office		
3F Central Texas College		
3F Fleet Dental		
3F Fleet Recreation Coordinator		
3F MWR Fitness Center		
3F Navy College		
3F University Of Maryland		
3F University Of Phoenix		
3F USNH Wellness Center		
3F UTC Travel		
4F Gyms & Locker Rooms		
Community Readiness Center		
1F MWR Library	3365	11-R
2F Family Assistance Support Team		
2F Boy Scouts		
2F Girl Scouts		
2F Cub Scouts		
2F Religious Education Center		
3F MWR Community Center		
3F MWR Hobby Mart		
3F MWR Admin		
3F Navy-Marine Corps Relief		
3F American Red Cross		
3F VITA Tax Office		
4F Fleet & Family Support Center		
Navy Lodge Reception		
	4087	22-O

Facility Name	Bldg. No.	Map Coord.
NEX & Commissary Building		
H20	12-Q	
Barber Shop		
Beauty Shop		
Flower Shop		
Laundromat		
Food Court		
Optical Shop		
Personalized Services		
Tailor Shop		
NEX Annex		
3316	11-Q	
1F Home Accents Store		
2F NEX Admin		
NEX Gas Station/AutoPort		
1314	22-N	
Auto Repair Shop		
Mini Mart		
Car Wash		
NEX Misc Stores/Facilities		
A174	12-D	
Laundromat Pier Six	1823	09-T
Laundry/Dry Cleaners	1823	09-T
Pack & Wrap	1235	22-M
Furniture Warehouse	1235	22-M
Depot	1235	22-M
Furniture Store	1559	11-Q
New Car Sales (Main Office)	1559	11-Q
Kennel	1230	17-V
Vehicle Support Center		
J196	21-N	
1F Car & Appliance Rental		
1F Vehicle Registration Office		
1F Insurance Office		
1F Drivers License Office		
2F Traffic Safety Office		
Takusan Treasures Gift Shop		
G59	09-R	
Personnel Support Facility		
1555	08-N	
1F Community Bank		
1F Personnel Support Det. (PSD)		
1F CFAY Bus Desk (Airport Bus)		
2F Naval Legal Services Office		
3F Personnel Support Activity		
Schools		
1901	10-R	
Kinnick HS Classrooms	1954	10-R
Kinnick HS Administration	1953	10-S
Kinnick HS Gym	1292	15-S
Sullivans ES Administration	3859	15-S
Sullivans ES Classrooms	3858	14-R
Sullivans ES Gym	4372	18-S
Yokosuka MS Administration	4373	18-R
Yokosuka MS Classrooms		
US Naval Hospital & Dental		
1400	07-O	
Other Commands & Facilities		
1997	04-G	
Afloat Training Group WestPac	B39B	06-H
Americable Office	4834	22-K
ATGWP Fire Fighter Training Fac.	1397	22-H
Brig	1313	11-S
Chapel Of Hope	E22	06-N
Counseling & Assistance Center	1907	11-K
DDYJ Admin	3816	16-T
Fire Station	F157	11-J
FISC Admin	J39	18-L
FISC HHG Warehouse	F60	15-N
NAVFAFCE Admin	1558	09-P
Navy Federal Credit Union	1559	11-Q
Navy Recruiter	1997	04-G
NCIS	B37	04-H
NCTSFE	1997	04-H
NIOC	5013	19-L
Personal Property Office	1258	09-T
Post Office	2046	07-G
SRF Admin	1230	17-V
Vet Clinic (USARJ)		

Yokosuka Base Shuttle Bus Route Map



- Please refer to the Station Bus time table on the reverse side of this page.
- Bus stop times are approximate and are highly **subject to change** due to base traffic conditions. Bus stop times may also be changed at the discretion of NAVFAC Transportation, without notice.
- Buses will wait at the Main Gate (#1) and NAVFACFE Transportation (#13) bus stops for time schedule corrections, if required.
- Clockwise Bus operates Monday – Friday only.
- Counter-Clockwise Bus operates daily, including Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
- FFSC Yokosuka is not responsible for bus route or time schedule changes.

STATION BUS		CLOCKWISE (CW) (Mon-Fri Only)										Effective 01 March 2011								
	BUS STOP LOCATIONS	Morning run from 0630 to 0950					No clockwise bus service from 0950 (main gate) to 1525 (NAVFAC Trans)					Evening run from 1525 to 1805								
1	MAIN GATE	6:30	7:10	7:50	8:30	9:10									15:50	16:30	17:10	17:50		
2	CPO CLUB	6:31	7:11	7:51	8:31	9:11									15:51	16:31	17:11	17:51		
3	SRF HQ	6:32	7:12	7:52	8:32	9:12									15:52	16:32	17:12	17:52		
4	HARBOR MASTER PIER	6:34	7:14	7:54	8:34	9:14									15:54	16:34	17:14	17:54		
5	BERTH 6	6:35	7:15	7:55	8:35	9:15									15:55	16:35	17:15	17:55		
6	BERTH 8	6:37	7:17	7:57	8:37	9:17									15:57	16:37	17:17	17:57		
8	FLEET REC CENTER	6:38	7:18	7:58	8:38	9:18									15:58	16:38	17:18	17:58		
9	BERTH 12	6:39	7:19	7:59	8:39	9:19									15:59	16:39	17:19	17:59		
10	DRY DOCK 6	6:40	7:20	8:00	8:40	9:20									16:00	16:40	17:20	18:00		
11	DDJY WAREHOUSE	6:42	7:22	8:02	8:42	9:22									16:02	16:42	17:22	18:02		
12	BRIG & NEX WAREHOUSE	6:43	7:23	8:03	8:43	9:23									16:03	16:43	17:23	18:03		
13	NAVFAC TRANSPORTATION	6:45	7:25	8:05	8:45	9:25								15:25	16:05	16:45	17:25	18:05		
14	NAVY LODGE	6:50	7:30	8:10	8:50	9:30								15:30	16:10	16:50	17:30			
15	NAVFAC MAINTENANCE	6:52	7:32	8:12	8:52	9:32								15:32	16:12	16:52	17:32			
17	COMMUNITY CENTER	6:56	7:36	8:16	8:56	9:36								15:36	16:16	16:56	17:36			
18	YOUTH SPORTS	6:58	7:38	8:18	8:58	9:38								15:38	16:18	16:58	17:38			
19	NEX & COMMISSARY	6:59	7:39	8:19	8:59	9:39								15:39	16:19	16:59	17:39			
20	POST OFFICE	7:00	7:40	8:20	9:00	9:40								15:40	16:20	17:00	17:40			
21	NFCU & BOWLING CENTER	7:02	7:42	8:22	9:02	9:42								15:42	16:22	17:02	17:42			
22	PSD	7:04	7:44	8:24	9:04	9:44								15:44	16:24	17:04	17:44			
23	USNH	7:06	7:46	8:26	9:06	9:46								15:46	16:26	17:06	17:46			
24	WOMBLE GATE	7:07	7:47	8:27	9:07	9:47								15:47	16:27	17:07	17:47			
25	CFAY HQ & HRO	7:08	7:48	8:28	9:08	9:48								15:48	16:28	17:08	17:48			
1	MAIN GATE	7:10	7:50	8:30	9:10	9:50								15:50	16:30	17:10	17:50			

	BUS STOP LOCATIONS	COUNTER CLOCKWISE (CCW) (7 Days)																			
1	MAIN GATE	6:45	7:25	8:05	8:45	9:25	10:05	10:45	11:25	12:05	12:45	13:25	14:05	14:45	15:25	16:05	16:45	17:25	18:05	18:45	
25	CFAY HQ & HRO	6:47	7:27	8:07	8:47	9:27	10:07	10:47	11:27	12:07	12:47	13:27	14:07	14:47	15:27	16:07	16:47	17:27	18:07	18:47	
24	WOMBLE GATE	6:48	7:28	8:08	8:48	9:28	10:08	10:48	11:28	12:08	12:48	13:28	14:08	14:48	15:28	16:08	16:48	17:28	18:08	18:48	
23	USNH	6:49	7:29	8:09	8:49	9:29	10:09	10:49	11:29	12:09	12:49	13:29	14:09	14:49	15:29	16:09	16:49	17:29	18:09	18:49	
21	NFCU	6:51	7:31	8:11	8:51	9:31	10:11	10:51	11:31	12:11	12:51	13:31	14:11	14:51	15:31	16:11	16:51	17:31	18:11	18:51	
21	BOWLING CENTER	6:52	7:32	8:12	8:52	9:32	10:12	10:52	11:32	12:12	12:52	13:32	14:12	14:52	15:32	16:12	16:52	17:32	18:12	18:52	
20	POST OFFICE	6:53	7:33	8:13	8:53	9:33	10:13	10:53	11:33	12:13	12:53	13:33	14:13	14:53	15:33	16:13	16:53	17:33	18:13	18:53	
18	NEX & COMMISSARY	6:55	7:35	8:15	8:55	9:35	10:15	10:55	11:35	12:15	12:55	13:35	14:15	14:55	15:35	16:15	16:55	17:35	18:15	18:55	
17	YOUTH SPORTS	6:57	7:37	8:17	8:57	9:37	10:17	10:57	11:37	12:17	12:57	13:37	14:17	14:57	15:37	16:17	16:57	17:37	18:17	18:57	
16	COMMUNITY CENTER	6:58	7:38	8:18	8:58	9:38	10:18	10:58	11:38	12:18	12:58	13:38	14:18	14:58	15:38	16:18	16:58	17:38	18:18	18:58	
15	J-39 WAREHOUSE	7:00	7:40	8:20	9:00	9:40	10:20	11:00	11:40	12:20	13:00	13:40	14:20	15:00	15:40	16:20	17:00	17:40	18:20	19:00	
14	PWC MAINT	7:01	7:41	8:21	9:01	9:41	10:21	11:01	11:41	12:21	13:01	13:41	14:21	15:01	15:41	16:21	17:01	17:41	18:21	19:01	
13	NAVY LODGE	7:02	7:42	8:22	9:02	9:42	10:22	11:02	11:42	12:22	13:02	13:42	14:22	15:02	15:42	16:22	17:02	17:42	18:22	19:02	
12	NAVFAC TRANSPORTATION	7:07	7:47	8:27	9:07	9:47	10:27	11:07	11:47	12:27	13:07	13:47	14:27	15:07	15:47	16:27	17:07	17:47	18:27	19:07	
11	BRIG & NEX WAREHOUSE	7:08	7:48	8:28	9:08	9:48	10:28	11:08	11:48	12:28	13:08	13:48	14:28	15:08	15:48	16:28	17:08	17:48	18:28	19:08	
10	DDYJ WAREHOUSE	7:10	7:50	8:30	9:10	9:50	10:30	11:10	11:50	12:30	13:10	13:50	14:30	15:10	15:50	16:30	17:10	17:50	18:30	19:10	
9	DRY DOCK 6	7:12	7:52	8:32	9:12	9:52	10:32	11:12	11:52	12:32	13:12	13:52	14:32	15:12	15:52	16:32	17:12	17:52	18:32	19:12	
8	BERTH 12	7:13	7:53	8:33	9:13	9:53	10:33	11:13	11:53	12:33	13:13	13:53	14:33	15:13	15:53	16:33	17:13	17:53	18:33	19:13	
7	FLEET REC CENTER	7:14	7:54	8:34	9:14	9:54	10:34	11:14	11:54	12:34	13:14	13:54	14:34	15:14	15:54	16:34	17:14	17:54	18:34	19:14	
25	CFAY SECURITY	7:15	7:55	8:35	9:15	9:55	10:35	11:15	11:55	12:35	13:15	13:55	14:35	15:15	15:55	16:35	17:15	17:55	18:35	19:15	
3	SRF HQ	7:16	7:56	8:36	9:16	9:56	10:36	11:16	11:56	12:36	13:16	13:56	14:36	15:16	15:56	16:36	17:16	17:56	18:36	19:16	
4	HARBOR MASTER PIER	7:18	7:58	8:38	9:18	9:58	10:38	11:18	11:58	12:38	13:18	13:58	14:38	15:18	15:58	16:38	17:18	17:58	18:38	19:18	
5	BERTH 6	7:19	7:59	8:39	9:19	9:59	10:39	11:19	11:59	12:39	13:19	13:59	14:39	15:19	15:59	16:39	17:19	17:59	18:39	19:19	
6	BERTH 8	7:21	8:01	8:41	9:21	10:01	10:41	11:21	12:01	12:41	13:21	14:01	14:41	15:21	16:01	16:41	17:21	18:01	18:41	19:21	
2	CPO CLUB	7:24	8:04	8:44	9:24	10:04	10:44	11:24	12:04	12:44	13:24	14:04	14:44	15:24	16:04	16:44	17:24	18:04	18:44	19:24	
1	MAIN GATE	7:25	8:05	8:45	9:25	10:05	10:45	11:25	12:05	12:45	13:25	14:05	14:45	15:25	16:05	16:45	17:25	18:05	18:45	19:25	