



# 2005年 日本ジェットコースターの旅

EUROPEAN COASTER CLUB + AMERICAN COASTER ENTHUSIASTS

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**September 3rd – September 16th, 2005**

## Acknowledgements

Organiser: Justin Garvanovic  
Logistics: Kevin O'Donovan  
Other planning: Lisa Scheinin, Toshio Kamei  
Booklet (content): Lisa Scheinin  
Booklet (layout): Pjotr Everts

# Foreword

During a business trip to Japan in 2001 I managed to visit four parks, and got to see a lot of Tokyo. I fell in love with the place. On my return I knew that I had to figure out if a Club trip there would be possible. Four years later that dream is about to become a reality.

It's not been easy – and that is some understatement. The first hurdle, and the biggest, was that very few people in Japan speak English, which made communication with not just the parks, but the hotels, coach company, train company, and host of other companies, a real trial. Fortunately, within the ECC trips team we have Kevin O'Donovan, who handles the "logistics" of our bigger trips – this includes the hotels and transport – a big portion of any trip.

So began a whole string of meetings that Kev and I undertook over the following 18 months. We mostly met at a pub in Paddington (London), and must have looked odd to everyone else as we poured over books on Japan; hotel guides and maps. We discussed the state of the Yen, and estimated how much a trip like this would cost. We put the figure somewhere in the £2,000 to £2,500 region, so were pleased to be able to bring it in at £2,300 pounds including a flight from the UK.

A little later on I spoke to Carole Sanderson and we discussed the possibility of maybe making it a joint trip. ACE had been considering the possibility of a trip to Japan, but we'd already gone a long way down the road to one, so a joint trip seemed like a good idea. It also meant that we could guarantee that enough people would want to go to make the trip "a goer" – if it had only been an ECC trip, we may have not had enough people wanting to go to make it viable. As Lisa points out below, it is the first time the two Clubs have worked together, and from my point of view, it has gone extremely well, and I hope it is only the start.

We (Kev, Carole, Lisa and myself) got together at the IAAPA show in 2004 to work out how it would all work, and what the invite would say. We also planned some "rules" for the invite, and decided to list all the reasons "not to go". What we didn't want, and hopefully won't get, are people on the trip who would not appreciate it (for whatever reason),

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Hello, everyone! The ECC-ACE trip to Japan will soon be upon us! This is the first time our two Clubs have collaborated, and on a most challenging and exotic destination: Japan, Land of the Rising Sun!

We've put this booklet together not only to guide you through the official trip schedule, but to help familiarize most of you with useful aspects of Japanese culture, food and language, and to provide information useful to those of you who are striking out on your own.

While I've included information based on my past visits to this lovely country, it is by no means comprehensive. Those of you who plan to invest a significant amount of time on your own in places other than amusement parks might want to purchase a genuine travel guide. I have found Lonely Planet's guidebook the most generally helpful; Frommer's also has its merits.

I've done my best to come up with some basic Japanese words and phrases to help you along. I am at best a rudimentary speaker of Japanese, so please

and may in theory have stopped people going for whom this would have been a dream trip. Fortunately the number that applied was under our upper limit (by about 20), so everyone could go. One nightmare was out of the way.

By this time Kev was well on the way with the logistics, and after our chat at IAAPA had managed to add a train trip into the schedule. We knew that that the trip couldn't just be a "coaster trip", and had to have time for people to see and experience Japan, and we all agreed that a Bullet Train trip was essential. Of course, at this time we have yet to manage to marshal 119 people onto a train!

Parks were also being contacted, but the problem we were, and still are having, is that Japanese parks have no idea what a roller coaster enthusiast group is, and have never had any visit their parks. This then means that an ERS/ERT is a totally alien concept, but news coming from the parks is that there will be very few people there during our visit. I have been working with Toshio Kamei at Japanese ride manufacturer Meisho, who has been talking to the parks for us, and indeed as I type this I expect to speak to him a little later.

One of the saddest aspects of the trip is that Kev isn't able to attend. He has worked tirelessly on the logistics, and deserves a huge amount of back patting for it, as well as at least his own body weight in beer!

So, if you plan on sending postcards, I will gladly give any of you Kev's address so that he can hopefully get bombarded with postcards. I think he'd like to know that all his hard work over the previous 18 months has been well worth it.

Well, I hope you find what follows useful, but I'd be amazed if you didn't! Lisa has done a remarkable job in pulling all the information together, so much so in fact that we do plan to put all the information in a post trip "Japan guide", that everyone on the trip will receive.

Justin

P.S. If I've learnt one thing, it's this, "when a US banks says, 'it's OK to charge the credit card now,'" they're lying!

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cut me some slack if some phrases are not up to Berlitz standards. Written Japanese has been included, so if someone cannot understand your attempts to speak the language, you can point to what you're trying to say!

The trip itinerary as it appears in this booklet is necessarily preliminary. Some details have yet to be confirmed. We have tried to estimate travel times as best we can, but they are only approximate. Any changes to the schedule will be announced on your coach. Please, please, please make an effort to be on your coach at the appointed time.

We hope this will be a memorable trip – possibly a once-in-a-lifetime experience for some! We'll be visiting some great parks and having some unique experiences. Keep an open mind, be willing to try new things, and treat each new experience like an adventure. Above all, enjoy yourselves in the Land of the Rising Fun!

Happy hills,

Lisa

## Daily schedule

Arrival times at some parks are 30 minutes before they open. This is done from experience as it is always better to be early than late. So do expect some “thumb twiddling” time at some parks before we enter.

### Day 1: Saturday, September 3

**15:45** Organised flights leave the UK.  
See page 8 for more the flight details.

### Day 2: Sunday, September 4

**11:25** Organised flights arrive at Narita, Tokyo.  
**12:30** Transfer to hotel.  
**14:30** Arrive at Radisson Hotel Miyako Tokyo.

### Day 3: Monday, September 5

**08:30** Depart hotel for Hanayashiki.  
**09:30** Arrive at Hanayashiki.  
**12:00** Depart Hanayashiki for Toshimaen.  
**13:00** Arrive at Toshimaen.  
**16:30** Depart Toshimaen for Tokyo Dome City.  
**18:00** Arrive at Tokyo Dome City.  
**21:30** Depart Tokyo Dome City.  
**22:30** Arrive at Hotel.

### Day 4: Tuesday, September 6

**08:00** Depart hotel for Tokyo Disneyland.  
**09:00** Arrive at Tokyo Disneyland.  
**18:00** Depart Tokyo Disneyland.  
**19:00** Arrive at Hotel.

### Day 5: Wednesday, September 7

**08:00** Depart hotel for Tokyo DisneySea.  
**09:00** Arrive at Tokyo DisneySea.  
**18:00** Depart Tokyo DisneySea.  
**19:00** Arrive at Hotel.

### Day 6: Thursday, September 8

**08:00** Depart hotel for Yomiuriland.  
**09:30** Arrive at Yomiuriland.  
**15:00** Depart Yomiuriland for Sega Joypolis.  
**17:00** Arrive at Sega Joypolis.  
**21:00** Depart Sega Joypolis.  
**21:30** Arrive at Hotel.

### Day 7: Friday, September 9

**06:30** Depart hotel for Nasu Highland.  
**09:00** Arrive at Nasu Highland.  
**14:00** Depart Nasu Highland for Tobu Zoo.  
**15:30** Arrive at Tobu Zoo.  
**18:00** Depart Tobu Zoo.  
**19:00** Arrive at Hotel.

### Day 8: Saturday, September 10

**07:30** Leave hotel for train station.  
**09:06** Train (Hikari #405) departs for Osaka.  
**11:59** Arrive at Shin-Osaka station.  
**12:30** Transfer to Expoland.  
**13:00** Arrive at Expoland.  
**17:00** Depart Expoland.  
**18:00** Arrive at Radisson Miyako Hotel Osaka.

### Day 9: Sunday, September 11

**08:00** Depart hotel for Nara Dreamland.  
**09:30** Arrive at Nara Dreamland.  
**13:30** Depart Nara Dreamland for Hirakata Park.  
**14:30** Arrive at Hirakata Park.  
**18:00** Depart Hirakata Park.  
**20:00** Arrive at Hotel.

### Day 10: Monday, September 12

**08:00** Leave hotel for Parque España.  
**11:00** Arrive at Hotel Shima Spain Mura.  
**11:45** Enter park.  
Stay until end of day as hotel is on park.  
**17:00** Park Closes.

### Day 11: Tuesday, September 13

**07:00** Leave hotel for Nagashima Spa Land.  
**09:00** Arrive at Nagashima Spa Land.  
**17:00** Depart Nagashima Spa Land.  
**18:00** Arrive at Platon Hotel and Hotel Miyako.

### Day 12: Wednesday, September 14

**07:30** Leave hotel for Higashiyama Zoo.  
**08:30** Arrive at Higashiyama Zoo.  
**11:00** Depart Higashiyama Zoo for Fuji-Q Highland.  
**15:30** Arrive at Fuji-Q Highland.  
**18:00** Depart Fuji-Q Highland.  
**18:01** Arrive at Hotel Highland Resort.

### Day 13: Thursday, September 15

**09:00** Leave hotel for Fuji-Q Highland.  
**09:01** Arrive at Fuji-Q Highland.  
**11:30** Leave Fuji-Q Highland.  
**14:00** Arrive Yokohama Hakkeijima Sea Paradise.  
**16:30** Leave Yokohama Hakkeijima Sea Paradise.  
**17:30** Arrive Yokohama Cosmo World.  
**20:00** Leave Yokohama Cosmo World.  
**21:00** Arrive at Radisson Miyako Hotel Tokyo.

### Day 14: Friday, September 16

**08:00** Leave hotel for Narita Aipport.  
**10:00** Arrive at Airport.  
See page 8 for more the flight details.  
**09:45** Check out time for those not on the UK flight.

# The parks and coasters

## Hanayashiki

This park, in Tokyo's Asakusa area, is one of Japan's oldest, dating to 1853. Back then it was a flower park (Hanayashiki can be roughly translated as "flower mansion"). It became an amusement park in 1949, when it was bought by TOGO. Ownership changed in 2004 after TOGO declared bankruptcy.

**Roller Coaster** TOGO nonlooper. Japan's oldest coaster (1953); new trains (1997)

## Toshimaen

**Corkscrew** Arrow corkscrew (1980)

**Cyclone** TOGO nonlooper (1965)

**Shuttle Loop** Schwarzkopf shuttle loop (1980)

**Blauer Enzian** Mack powered coaster

## Tokyo Dome City

This park opened in 1955 as Korakuen. One of its amusement areas was revamped in 2001-2002 to create LaQua (La CUE-ah), home of its newest rides.

**GeoPanic** Indoor TOGO nonlooping coaster with multiple special effects (1992)

**Linear Gale** Intamin's first LIM impulse coaster (1998)

**Maihime** Maurer-Söhne spinning coaster, also called *Dancing Queen* (2000)

**Thunder Dolphin** Intamin nonlooping hypercoaster, in LaQua area (2003)

## Tokyo Disneyland

**Big Thunder Mountain RR** Custom-designed WED mine train (1987)

**Gadget Go Coaster** Vekoma custom R. Skater (1996)

**Space Mountain** Indoor coaster by WED (1988)

## Tokyo DisneySea

**Flounder's Flying Fish Coaster** Custom TOGO junior coaster (2001)

**Raging Spirits** New single loop Sansei coaster (2005)



Flounder's Flying Fish Coaster.

## Yomiuriland

**Bandit** Nonlooping TOGO hypercoaster (1988)

**SL Coaster** TOGO mine train-like small coaster

**Loop Coaster MOMOnGA** TOGO single looper with alternating standup & sitdown trains (1979)

**Wanwan Coaster** Hiei kiddie coaster (2005)

("Wanwan" is equivalent to "bow wow")

**White Canyon** RCCA/TOGO twisting wood coaster (*Cyclone* clone) (1994)

## Sega Joypolis

An arcade rat's delight! This indoor park is located on reclaimed land in the Odaiba Tokyo Bay area. Many attractions are themed on Sega's video games. (This park was recently closed but reopened on August 10.)

**Speed Boarder** Unique sideways coaster by the Japanese firm Masago. It opened in 1995 as *Rail Chase: The Ride*, then was rethemed in 2000.

## Nasu Highland Fantasy Pointe

**Batflyer** Caripro Batflyer (built by Meisho, 2001)

**Big Boom** Meisho single looper (1987)

**Camel Coaster** Meisho nonlooper (1983)

**Fright Flight (F<sup>2</sup>)** Vekoma SLC (built by Meisho 1995)

**Lightning Coaster** Meisho nonlooper (1991) \*

**Panic Drive Skip Coaster** Sansei wild mouse with antique car trains (1984, moved from Osaka)

**Spin-Turn Coaster** Meisho nonlooper; train has spinning cars (2004)

**Thunder Coaster** Meisho corkscrew (1979)

**Dragon Coaster** Zamperla Dragon (powered)

\* This coaster was not running in 2004.

It is unknown if it will be running when we visit

## Tobu Zoo

**Crazy Mouse** TOGO wild mouse with a loop (1981)

**Regina** Intamin wood twister (2000)

**Tentomushi** Zierer medium Tivoli (1998)

## Expoland

Park is on the site of the 1970 World Expo in Osaka.

**Daidarasaurus** One of the longest coasters in the world, at 7,677ft. It started as a twin racing coaster in 1970. Both tracks were joined in 2000.

**Family Coaster** Nonpowered Zamperla kiddie coaster (2003)

**Fujin-Raijin II** TOGO standup nonlooper (1992)  
Name means *Wind or Thunder God*. The original *Fujin-Raijin* is at Mitsui Greenland, Kyushu.

**Mini Coaster** Okamoto junior coaster (1985)

**Orochi** B&M inverted (1996)

**Space Salamander** Arrow/Senyo looper (1980)

**Wild Mouse** Mack wild mouse

## Nara Dreamland

**Aska** Intamin wood twister (*Cyclone* clone) loaded with airtime (1998)

**Bobsleigh** Sansei nonlooper reminiscent of *Matterhorn Bobsleds*

**Fantasy Coaster** Meisho mine train (1992)

**Kids Coaster** Pinfari Big Apple coaster

**Screw Coaster** Arrow corkscrew (1979)

## Hirakata Park

**Crazy Mouse** Reverchon Crazy Mouse (1998); cars do not spin

**Elf** Intamin wood twister "junior" coaster (2001)

**Fantastic Coaster Rowdy** Meisho nonlooper for the kids (1992)

**Peekaboo Town** Senyo kiddie coaster (2002)

**Red Falcon** Senyo large nonlooper (1988)

## Parque España (Shima Spain Village)

**Bullfight Roller Coaster Matador** Senyo indoor coaster, originally called *Super Express Iberia* (1994). Reworked with a bullfight theme in 2004.

**Gran Monserrat** Mack custom mine train with two lifts (1994)

**Pyrenees** B&M inverted (1997)



## Nagashima Spa Land

*Steel Dragon 2000* and *Shuttle Loop* may not operate during high winds or rain.

**Children Coaster** Zierer medium Tivoli (1983) \*

**Corkscrew** Arrow corkscrew (1979)

**Double Wild Mouse** Two mirror-image Mack wild mice (1996)

**Looping Star** Schwarzkopf Looping Star (1982)

**Jet Coaster** Meiwa nonlooper (1985)

**Shuttle Loop** Schwarzkopf shuttle loop (1980)

**Steel Dragon 2000** Morgan nonlooping giga-coaster (2000) \*

**Ultra Twister** TOGO Ultra Twister (1989)

**White Cyclone** Intamin/Summers wood twister (1994); *not a Cyclone* clone

\* The park has had safety issues with both of these coasters and they are currently SBNO. Their status during our visit is uncertain.

## Higashiyama Zoo

The zoo's small amusement area is past the entrance and to the left, behind the monorail station.

**Jet Coaster** Meisho nonlooper (1980)

**Kuma San** "Mr. Bear Coaster" Long powered coaster

**Slope Shooter** Unusual, small bobsled-like coaster with troughs.

## Fuji-Q Highland

*Dodonpa*, *Fujiyama* and *Double Loop* may not operate during rain or high winds. There is an age limit of 55 on *Dodonpa* and *Fujiyama* and 60 for *Double Loop*.

**Dodonpa** S&S Power air-launched coaster (2001)

**Double Loop** Meisho/Senyo looper (1980) \*

**Fujiyama** TOGO nonlooping hypercoaster (1996)

**Fuwa Fuwa Osora no Dai-Bouken** This Hoei coaster started out as the flying *Birdmen* in 2001. It was rethemed as a suspended coaster in 2003.

**Mad Mouse** Wild mouse (1998)

**Rock & Roll Duncan** Sansei junior coaster (1999)

**Zola 7** TOGO indoor target-shooting coaster (1988)

\* This coaster is either being torn down or will be torn down soon. Its status during our visit is uncertain.

## Yokohama Hakkeijima Sea Paradise

In addition to the coasters, this park is home to an excellent aquarium; the Blue Fall (a 107m Giant Drop); and the Water Chute, the world's last remaining old-time Shoot-the-Chutes. It originally operated at Seibuen Yuenchi in the 1920s and was moved to Hakkeijima in 1993. Rumour has it that this is its last year.

**Surf Coaster** Togo nonlooper built partly over water (1993)

**Dolphin Coaster** Top Fun Wild Mouse



## Yokohama Cosmo World

With a rather picturesque location on the water, this park also features a huge Big Wheel.

**Diving Coaster Vanish!** Senyo nonlooper that dives under a pool of water (1999)

**Spinning Coaster** Reverchon Crazy Mouse (1999)

# Hotels

## TOKYO: Radisson Miyako Hotel Tokyo

Address: 1-50 Shirokanedai 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108-8640

Phone: (81) 3 3447 3111 (in Japan)

Website: [www.miyakohotels.ne.jp/tokyo/english/hotel\\_info.html](http://www.miyakohotels.ne.jp/tokyo/english/hotel_info.html)

Access: From the Meguro station (on the Yamanote Line), a shuttle bus leaves every 15 minutes from 10:30 AM to 10:00 PM. Look for a small sign that says "Hotel bus". The bus (purple in its photos) should be clearly marked in English. There is also a service bus from the Shinagawa station (also on the Yamanote Line) but it is less regular and may not run all day. The Yamanote Line also connects with Nippori, Ueno and Tokyo stations, where you can make connections for trains to and from Narita Airport. The hotel is also a few blocks from the Shirokanedai station on the Toei Mita and Tokyo subway lines (Exit 2).

### September 4-9:

Radisson Miyako Hotel, Tokyo  
(depart on September 10)

### September 10-11:

Radisson Myako Hotel, Osaka  
(depart on September 12)

### September 12:

Hotel Shima Spain Mura, Shima Isobe  
(depart September 13)

### September 13:

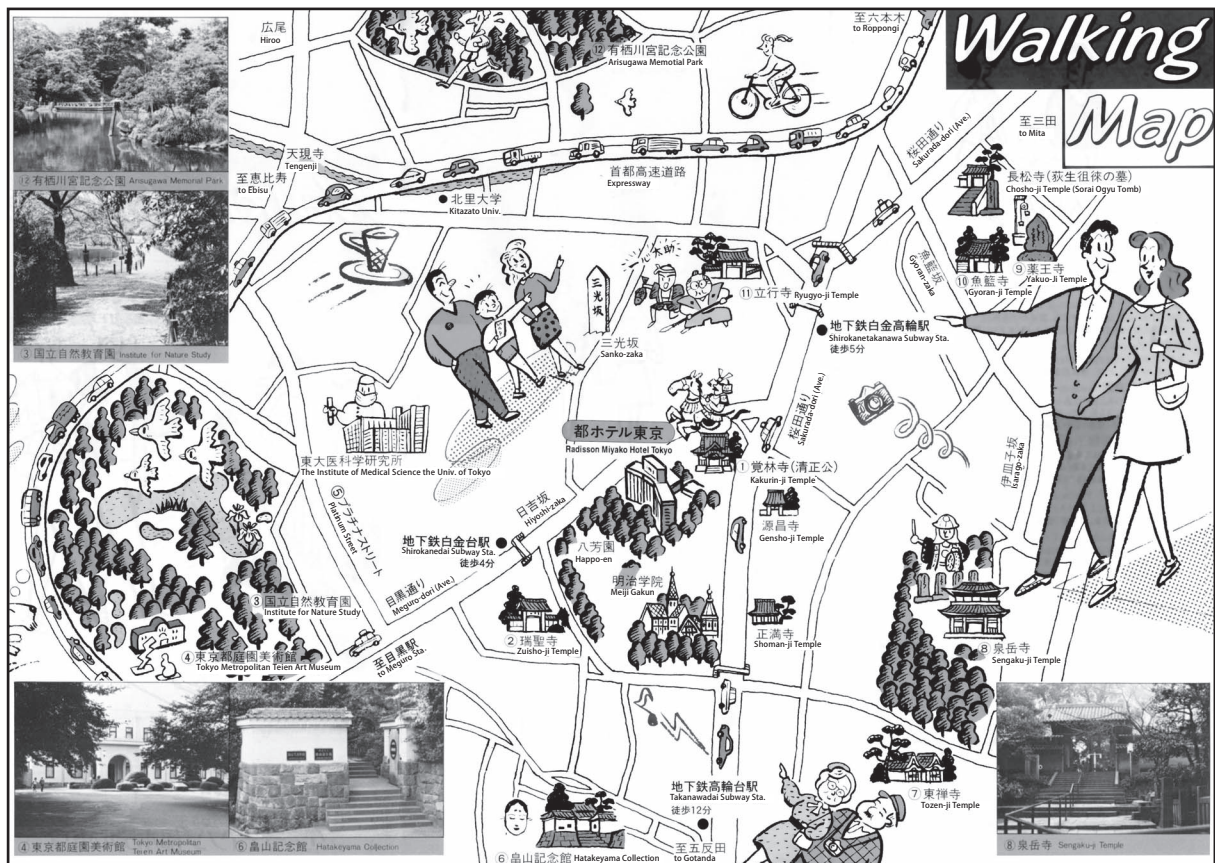
The Platon Hotel and Yokkaichi Miyako Hotel (depart on September 14)

### September 14:

Hotel Highland Resort, Fujiyoshida  
(depart on September 15)

### September 15:

Radisson Miyako Hotel, Tokyo  
(depart on September 16)



This map shows various places of interest around the Radisson Miyako Hotel Tokyo - which is in the centre.

**OSAKA: Radisson Miyako Hotel Osaka**

Address: 6-1-55 Uehonmachi, Tennoji-ku,  
Osaka 543-0001

Phone: (81) 6 67773 1111 (in Japan)

Website: [www.miyakohotels.ne.jp/osaka/english/](http://www.miyakohotels.ne.jp/osaka/english/)

Access: Walking distance of Uehonmachi station

**SHIMA ISOBE: Hotel Shima Spain Mura (a Miyako hotel)**

Address: Sakazaki Isobe-cho, Shima City,  
Mie-ken, 517-0212

Phone: (81) 0599 57 3511

Website: [www.miyakohotels.ne.jp/spain/english/hotel\\_info.htm](http://www.miyakohotels.ne.jp/spain/english/hotel_info.htm)

Access: Short walk from Parque Espana

**NAGASHIMA AREA (YOKKAICHI):  
The Platon Hotel**

Address: 7-3 Nishi Shinchi, Yokkaichi City,  
Mie-ken 510-0087

Phone: (81) 0593 52 0300

**Yokkaichi Miyako Hotel**

Address: 1-3-38 Yasujima, Yokkaichi City,  
Mie-ken 510-0075

Phone: (81) 0593 52 4131

Website: [www.miyakohotels.ne.jp/yokkaichi/english/hotel\\_info.html](http://www.miyakohotels.ne.jp/yokkaichi/english/hotel_info.html)

**FUJI-Q AREA: Hotel Highland Resort**

Address: 5-6-1 Shin Nishihara, Fujiyoshida City,  
Yamanashi 403-0017

Website: [www.highlandresort.co.jp/english/](http://www.highlandresort.co.jp/english/)

Access: On the Fuji-Q Highland property

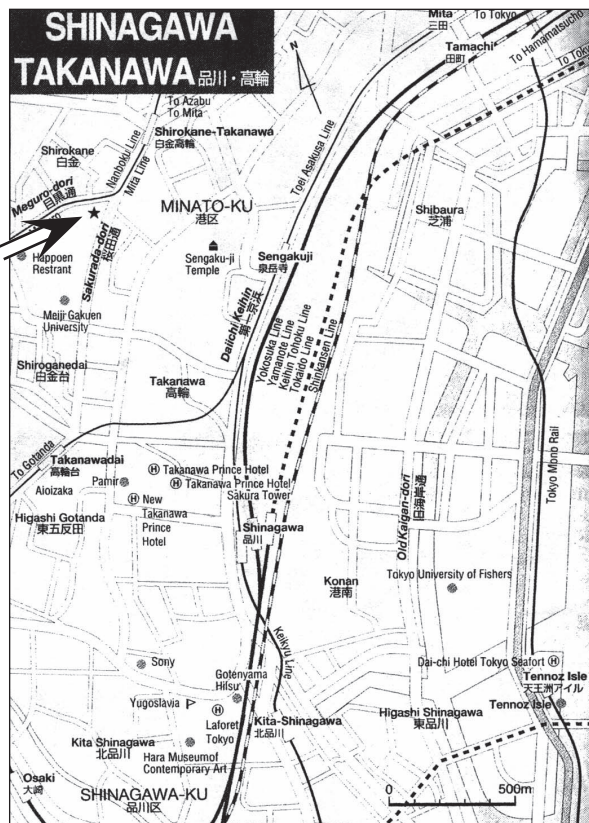
**Day by day website reports**

Whilst away we will do day by day website updates with pictures and reports. The reports will be located here:

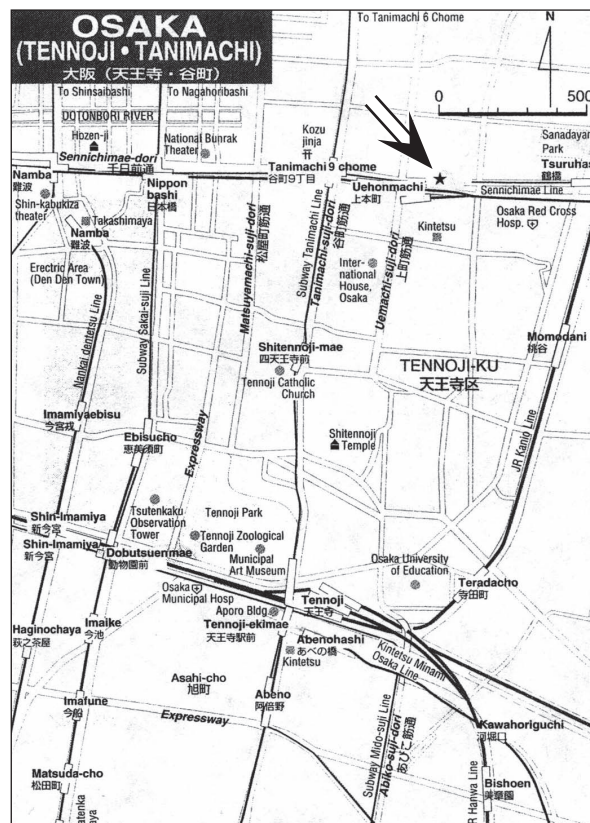
[www.coasterclub.org/trips/reports/2005/japan/](http://www.coasterclub.org/trips/reports/2005/japan/)

**Don't forget to bring!**

Passports, insurance forms, wet weather gear, lots of cash, plug adapters (if needed).



Map of the area around the Radisson Miyako Hotel in Tokyo. The black star is where the hotel is situated.



Map of the area around the Radisson Miyako Hotel in Osaka. The black star is where the hotel is situated.

# Travel info

## Flight info (from UK only)

September 3	15:45	British Airways BA007 departs from London Heathrow Airport Terminal 1. Meet at the British Airways check-in at 12:45.
September 4	11:25	Flight arrives at Tokyo Narita Airport Terminal 1
September 16	13:05	British Airways BA 008 departs from Tokyo Narita Airport Terminal 1
September 16	17:15	Flight arrives at London Heathrow Airport Terminal 1

## Chartered limousine bus info

September 4	12:30	Bus departs Narita Terminal 1 for Radisson Miyako Hotel Tokyo
September 16	08:00	Bus departs Radisson Miyako Hotel for Narita Airport

## Airport info

Narita Airport: This is Tokyo's international airport. All international flights into or out of Tokyo, with the single exception of China Airlines, arrive or leave from here. (China Airlines flights, and many domestic flights, use the older Haneda Airport.) Narita has two terminals, connected by trains. Here is a partial list of the airlines served by these terminals:

Terminal One	Terminal Two
Air France	Air Canada
American	Air New Zealand
British Airways	All Nippon Airways (ANA)
Cathay Pacific	Asiana
KLM	Austrian Airlines
Korean Airlines (KAL)	Continental
Northwest	Delta
Singapore	Japan Airlines (JAL)
United	Lufthansa
USAir	Qantas
Virgin Atlantic	Scandinavian (SAS)

There is a free shuttle bus between terminals, accessible from exit #8 of Terminal 1 (first floor) and #9 of Terminal 2 (first floor).

For further information, check out the airport's website: [www.narita-airport.jp/en/](http://www.narita-airport.jp/en/)

## Transfer from airport to hotel

**By train:** Japan Rail (JR) and Keisei have express trains (and locals) that connect between both airport terminals and downtown Tokyo. The JR Narita Express (N'EX) and the Keisei Skyliner each take about an hour; limited express and local trains take longer and make more stops. You will need to buy a ticket beforehand. Both companies have counters in the arrivals lobby of each terminal (on the first floor, after you go through Customs). Expect to pay between \$25 – \$30, cash. The N'EX will take you to Tokyo Station or Shinagawa Station (the train splits at Tokyo and the rear half goes on to Shinagawa). The Keisei Skyliner will take you to Nippori or Ueno stations, but not Tokyo. Trains take about an hour. Shinagawa is the most convenient station for access to the hotel. You will need to take additional transportation to get from any of the train stations to the hotel.

**By bus:** The Airport Limousine Bus will take you directly to the Radisson Miyako Hotel for 3000 ¥ (half price for children under 12), about the same price as the N'EX or the Skyliner. It will take 80-110 minutes. There are reservation counters in the arrivals lobby at each terminal. Buses leave from Terminal 2 first and pick up passengers at Terminal 1 about five minutes later.

**Departure times from Terminal 2 to Radisson Miyako Hotel (every day):** 07:25, 09:20, 10:55, 12:25, 14:25, 15:25, 16:25, 17:25, 18:25, 19:25 and 21:35.

**Under no circumstances should you take a taxi – it will cost you more than \$200!**

## Bus transfer from hotel to airport

For those leaving independently, here are the daily departure times for the Airport Limousine Bus from the Radisson Miyako Hotel to Narita Airport: 06:10, 06:40, 07:40, 08:10, 08:40, 09:40, 10:40, 11:40, 12:40, 13:10, 13:40, 14:40, 15:40, 17:10.

The bus stops first at the departure level (third floor) of Terminal 2, then at the departure level (4th floor) of Terminal 1. Make your reservations at the first floor bell desk of the hotel or call the bus service at (81) 03 3665 7220. Remember that the ride will take 1½ to 2 hours, and you should be at the terminal at least two hours before your takeoff time.



**Rail info (general)**

Japan has an extensive network of all forms of rail transportation. Tokyo, in particular, has an immense rat's nest of rail and subway lines, not to mention a streetcar and a monorail or two, which you can use to get just about anywhere. Maps, directional signs and station signs are in English as well as Japanese (this is also true of the entire Japan Rail system and other lines in most metropolitan areas, but is not universal). Individual station employees don't always speak English, but if you give them a confused look and tell them the name of the station or town you want, they should be able to tell you what track number you need.

Subways, trains and buses in Tokyo operate from about 5am to midnight or 1am. After that, your only option is to take a taxi. This is not only very expensive, but there is also an after-midnight supplementary charge. Avoid this.

In Tokyo, the most useful rail line for us is the *JR Yamanote Line*, which is actually more of a circular route that begins and ends at Osaki and has stops at most major stations. It takes about an hour to do the entire route, which is 34.5 kilometres long. Signs for this line are colour coded bright green. The stops are:

- OSAKI**
- GOTANDA**
- MEGURO** Shuttle bus for hotel at this stop
- EBISU**
- SHIBUYA** Trendy shops here

- HARAJUKU** Area with trendy clothing stores for "hip" teenagers and rockers
- YOYOGI**
- SHINJUKU** Major interchange; lots of department stores and camera stores
- SHINOKUBO**
- TAKADANOBABA**
- MEJIRO**
- IKEBUKURO** Big interchange
- OTSUKASUGAMO**
- KOMAGOME**
- TABATA**
- NISHI NIPPORI**
- NIPPORI** Stop for Keisei Skyliner airport train
- UGUISUDANI**
- UENO** Stop for Keisei Skyliner and northbound Shinkansen trains
- OKACHIMACHI**
- AKIHABARA** Electric Town at this station (phones, games and other gadgets)
- KANDA** Sports & exercise equipment shops in this area
- TOKYO** N'EX (JR airport train) stop and major Shinkansen terminus
- YURAKUCHO**
- SHIMBASHI**
- HAMAMATSUCHO** Connection with Tokyo Monorail (and Haneda Airport from there)
- TAMACHI**
- SHINAGAWA** Alternate stop for service bus to hotel; N'EX also stops here
- OSAKI**

Trains also run in the other direction.

Another possibly useful rail line is the JR Chuo Line, which connects between Tokyo Station and Shinjuku, sort of like the diameter of the circle formed by the Yamanote Line. There is only one stop (Kanda) between Tokyo and Shinjuku on the Chuo rapid service line. Other trains, such as those on the parallel Sobu Line, make more stops.

Shuttle Bus	
From Meguro sta. to Miyako Hotel Tokyo	
hour	minute
10	30 45
11~21	00 15 30 45
22	00
From Miyako Hotel Tokyo to Meguro sta.	
hour	minute
10	23 38 53
11~21	08 23 38 53
From Miyako Hotel Tokyo to Shinagawa sta.	
hour	minute
07	30 45
08~09	00 15 30 45
10	00

Information about the shuttle bus service from Meguro Station to the Radisson Miyako Hotel Tokyo and vice versa.

## Japan survival guide

**Money** Japan is largely a cash society, although the international credit cards are becoming more widely used. Do *not*, however, count on being able to use them, except perhaps at major hotels and restaurants. ATMs exist, but are not all that plentiful. Also, some ATMS in Japan may not take international credit cards. International banks, airports, post offices, major train stations and major department stores are most likely to have them. Traveller's Checks are almost unheard of; most places will not know what to do with them. Bring cash.

**Safety** Japan is an extremely safe country, so don't worry about someone picking your pocket or otherwise stealing your money or valuables. It won't happen. That said, don't be stupid. It's always best to go places with another person and to avoid dark alleys after dark. Even the safest of countries has an occasional bad area. Be especially careful in the Shinjuku area east of the station late at night.

**Police** If you get lost or can't find the place you're looking for, look or ask for the nearest koban, the police substation. They occur every few blocks in Tokyo. They know their areas and have excellent maps (in Japanese). They can probably point you in the right direction. Many, but not all, police officers speak some English. (By the way, it is always a good idea to have the address you are looking for written down in Japanese.)

**Outlets and Appliances** American 110v appliances should work fine in Japan. You won't need an outlet adapter unless you have a three-prong plug, in which case you may need a two-prong adapter. European 220v, 50Hz appliances are more tricky. Most European appliances bought within the past three years are multi-voltage. Most battery chargers, phone chargers and computers will work from 100-220v, 50/60Hz current. Check the power supply to be sure though!

**Telephones** Most Western cell phones will not work in Japan. Public phones usually accept coins and telephone cards. Buying a telephone card may be the

### Basic Facts

**Visa required:** No (USA, UK, and most other European countries)

**Currency:** Yen (¥ or 円)

A quick guide the how the Yen is valued against other currencies as of August, 2005:

Yen ¥	Pound £	Euro €	US \$
50	0.28	0.38	0.47
100	0.56	0.72	0.93
200	1.02	1.44	1.87
500	2.56	3.62	4.68
1000	5.12	7.25	9.34
5000	25.61	36.23	46.73
10000	51.28	72.46	93.45
100000	512.82	724.63	934.58

**Time:** Japan is 9 hours ahead of London, 14 hours ahead of New York and 17 hours ahead of Los Angeles.

**Electricity:** 100v AC. Tokyo and eastern Japan are on 50Hz, Osaka area is on 60Hz. Plugs are flat two-pin type (like USA plugs). Other types require an adaptor. A good general tip is to

carry a multi-socket power bar with sockets that fit equipment from your own country. Use one plug adaptor for it, and you can plug your own equipment directly into it. This will **ONLY** work for items that use a multi voltage power supply, as most modern items (such as cameras and phone chargers plus computers) do.

### Weights and

**Measures:** Metric

**Country Code:** 81

**Area Codes:** Tokyo: 03, Kobe: 078, Nagoya: 052, Osaka: 06, Kyoto: 075, Nara: 0742

Note: The initial 0 is not dialed when placing long distance calls within Japan. It is only used when calling Japan from outside the country.

**Emergency numbers:** Police: 110 (anywhere)  
Fire & ambulance: 119

Tokyo English Life Line: (03)-5774-0992 (9:00 AM to 11:00 PM)

easiest thing to do if you plan to make a lot of calls to places within Japan. They are sold everywhere, in numerous denominations.

**Weather** September is typhoon season, which means there is a risk of heavy rain, especially in the southern half of Japan. When it's not raining, it can still be hot and humid. The average high and low daily temperatures for Tokyo and Osaka are 28 C (82 F) and 21 C (70 F).

**Toilets** Sooner or later you will have a close encounter with the dreaded *squat toilet*. In some places they are the only game in town, so you will be forced to deal with them. The squat toilet looks like a urinal that has sunk into the floor, with a bell or cup shaped expansion at one end. This is the front, so face it as you assume the position and do your business.

While you're at it, keep two things in mind. First, not all stalls have toilet paper, so keep one of those little travel packs of tissues with you at all times. Second, be sure you don't have any loose items in your back pockets or poised at the edge of a side pocket. You do *not* want to have to retrieve them.

By the way, don't panic if your initial reconnaissance of the bathroom reveals only rows and rows of squat toilets. Many WCs have a token Western throne or two way in the back. Sometimes the sign will say "Purelet." Push a door open and take a peek. Also, ladies, some stalls labelled "Baby Changing Room" will have Western toilets. And if you're really desperate, handicapped stalls are almost always Western style. Just don't push people in wheelchairs out of the way.

Also by the way, if all the doors are closed, don't assume every stall is occupied. Knock on one. If someone is in there, they'll say something or knock back. If you don't get a response, the stall is unoccupied – go on in.

At the other end of the spectrum is the uniquely Japanese *high tech toilet*. These Western style thrones have their own spectrum, varying from a simple heated seat to a control console like that of a jet plane. Gadget lovers will be sorely tempted to push each and every button to see what happens. *Don't do it*. Eventually you will generate a high-pressure jet of water that will either take you by surprise if you are sitting or drench the entire cubicle if you are not. And if you don't know what the "Stop" button looks like in Japanese, you will create a major mess. You have been warned.

## Other miscellaneous cultural do's and don'ts:

**Business cards** Business cards (*meishi*) are *very* important in Japan. If you have any, bring them. Offer them with two hands, with your name facing the other person. If another person offers you his card, accept it with two hands and be sure to admire it for several seconds (act impressed), even if it's entirely in Japanese and you can't understand it. *Don't* just stuff it in your back pocket -- the card represents the person, and you have just relegated him to your butt.

**Eating** Eating in public is frowned on. Try to avoid it. In restaurants, *never* blow your nose at the table – it's considered extremely disgusting. Also try not to be too loud or boisterous in tight quarters.

**Greetings** The bow is the traditional Japanese greeting. If someone bows to you, return it. Bend a little from the waist and keep your eyes down. Most Japanese people are well aware of the Western custom of shaking hands, so if someone offers his hand instead of bowing, take it. There is nothing wrong with offering your hand in greeting if you are introduced to a Japanese person, but if you bow instead, you will impress him. Follow the lead of the other person if you can, and do what he does. In general, the Japanese are not big on physical contact, so don't hug or kiss someone you just met – you will make him or her *very* uncomfortable.

**Direct address** Japanese uses the word for "you" (*anata*) very rarely. It is considered abrupt and a bit rude. So if you are trying to speak Japanese, avoid addressing someone this way. Instead, use the person's name plus the honorific "san". In other words, if you are talking to Mr. Tanaka, don't ask him "What do you think?" Ask "What does Tanaka-san think?" Never use "san" with your own name when talking about yourself – it is only used for referring to someone else. Finally, don't address Japanese people by their first names unless they tell you to. It is considered way too familiar, and offensive.

**Crossed arms** You may see someone crossing his or her forearms in front of his chest, making an X. This means "closed", "do not enter", or "you can't". In a restaurant, you can signal that you've finished eating by making the same gesture.

# For the independent traveller

## Ryokans and Japanese baths

A ryokan is a traditional Japanese inn. The expensive, top-end ones usually offer a room with dinner and breakfast included, while the lower-end ones either don't include meals or give you the option of eating or not eating them. Either way, you will probably get a Japanese-style tatami (bamboo mat) room with a futon on the floor instead of a bed and a beanbag-like thing that passes for a pillow. There will usually be a traditional *hot* Japanese bath (*ofuro*), and some ryokans in hot spring areas may also have outdoor baths called *rotenburo*. A few pointers:

1. Most ryokans require you to leave your shoes in a cubbyhole in the lobby and wear a pair of special slippers while walking the halls.
2. In the tatami room, never walk on the tatami mats with your slippers or shoes on, and never roll your wheeled luggage across them. Kick your slippers off in the little area just inside the door.
3. If you don't have a toilet in your room, it will be down the hall or possibly on another floor. There will be special slippers outside it, which are *only* used inside the bathroom. Remember to change into them before you go in and out of them when you leave.
4. If there's a traditional Japanese bath, remember that the tub is for soaking only – not soaping! Getting soap in the bath water is a major no-no. You are supposed to clean yourself off at the shower heads *before* you enter the tub, squeaky clean and soapless. Be warned that the water will be very hot. Just relax and don't move too much. And the tub is for everyone, so don't pull the plug when you leave.
5. Depending on the ryokan, the baths may be single-use or communal (usually – but not always – segregated by sex), so be prepared to share. Look for a blue curtain marking the men's bath and a red or pink one marking the women's area.
6. You will be given a robe called a yukata, which you wear in your room and in other areas inside the ryokan (for example, when walking to the bath or toilet), but not outside. (Note that hotels often also provide a yukata, but in this case you do NOT wear

it outside your own room.) The yukata looks like a bathrobe and ties with a sash. Very important: wrap the left side over the right. It's a social blunder to wrap right over left, because that's how they wrap the dead. You will horrify people, but they'll be too polite to say anything.

7. The walls in the rooms are often thin paper screens, so keep the noise down.
8. Bring your own travel pillow if you don't like the idea of sleeping on a beanbag.
9. This should go without saying, but... do not bring water toys or snorkels into the baths.

If there are meals, they will be Japanese style, usually with a lot of fish. They are also usually "set menus", so you won't have any choice of items. Also some ryokans have evening curfews, so if you're late, you may not get your dinner (even though you will be charged for it) or you may even find you've been locked out. Make sure you know the rules before you book the place.

## Rail travel

In addition to the Japan Rail (JR) lines, Tokyo is served by several private rail lines, one streetcar line, and multiple subway lines. The subway lines are owned by two different companies, Tokyo Metro and Toei. You cannot transfer from one line to another without buying a new ticket or using a special fare card.

When buying a train or subway ticket from a machine, find your destination on the route map and look at the price listed. There are usually two prices listed, with the higher one for adults and the cheaper fare for children. Insert enough money to cover that amount into the machine (change is given) and select the value for your ticket. Put the ticket through the automatic turnstile and retrieve it from the far end of the turnstile. Don't lose it. You will have to put it through another turnstile at your destination in order to leave the station.

Various all-day tickets and combination tickets are available through vending machines and attendants, but it can be tricky to determine what you want. The website [www.japan-guide.com](http://www.japan-guide.com) (select *Travel* at the bottom of the page) is helpful, and also has lots of useful general info. For Tokyo, you can also try [www.tokyo-metro.jp/e/ticket/](http://www.tokyo-metro.jp/e/ticket/) for info on tickets for all but the JR lines.

For planning your day trips, a very useful website is [www.hyperdia.com/cgi-english](http://www.hyperdia.com/cgi-english). Just type in your intended starting and ending stations and the site will

calculate several options for getting there. It will also tell you how long it will take, how much it will cost, and what transfers (if any) are necessary. This is a very comprehensive website that incorporates ALL major rail, subway and monorail lines in Japan. Just be careful to enter station names as one word. If you're not sure how to spell it, just enter the first few letters and you'll get a list of possibilities to choose from.

If you are going to travel on your own for a week or more beyond downtown Tokyo, consider getting a Japan Rail Pass. These are good on all JR trains all over Japan, including the shinkansens (bullet trains), with the single exception of the super-super express Nozomi shinkansen. They are not good on private rail lines or subways. They come in 1, 2 and 3-week increments and ordinary (regular) and green (first class) passes are available. Passes for more restricted areas (such as Eastern Japan or Hokkaido) for shorter lengths of time are also available. Information is available on this website: [www.japanrailpass.net](http://www.japanrailpass.net)

If you want a JR Pass, you must buy a voucher for it *before* you leave home, because you can't buy the passes or vouchers in Japan. You then redeem the voucher after you arrive, and the clock starts ticking on the day you designate (the day you redeem it unless you specify otherwise to the agent). Vouchers can be redeemed at all of Japan's international airports and many of the larger train stations. When using the pass to enter or leave a station, show it to the attendant at the gate – don't put it through the turnstile. (All JR stations will have a gate with an attendant as well as automatic turnstiles.) Don't lose it. They won't replace it or let you buy another one.

With a JR pass, you can reserve a seat on any shinkansen (except Nozomi) or JR express train for free. Just go to the "green window" (most attendants there speak some English). You will be given a timetable for all major JR trains when you redeem your pass, so you can refer to it to see what trains are available. If you don't have time to make a reservation or don't want to bother, you can line up on the platform for a seat on one of the "unreserved" cars – every train but the Nozomi will have some – but you risk not getting a seat, in which case you'll have to stand.

**Stowing Your Stuff**

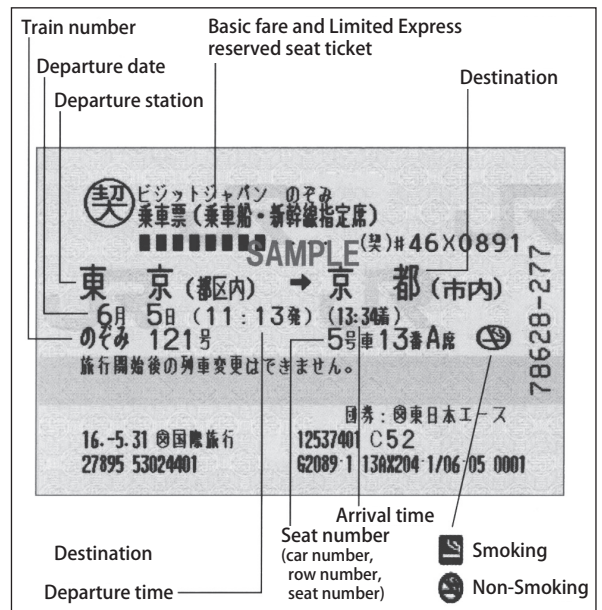
If you don't want to shlep your luggage around with you while you're visiting parks in transit, coin lockers are available at all JR train stations and many other stations.

There are several sizes. You pay a flat rate per day that varies with the size of your baggage, up to about 600¥ for the biggest ones. Per day means midnight to midnight, so if you leave your stuff overnight you will have to pay again to get it out. The lockers *only* take 100 Yen coins and there is usually no change machine anywhere near them, so be sure to always carry a supply. And be sure to look around for landmarks so you can find the locker again, since large stations will have several banks of them in various places.

**Bus travel**

English is almost nonexistent on buses, so they're trickier to deal with than trains. In some cases where the bus has a single destination, you can buy a ticket at a kiosk and hand it to the driver. More often, you take a paper ticket as you enter the bus (usually through the rear door). Look at the number on it. There will be an ever-changing electronic grid up front that will display the fare you need to pay at each stop. When you get to your stop, note the fare your number requires, and pay via the fare machine as you leave (through the front door). The machine can make change. Act like you have no idea where to put your money and the driver will help you.

An example of a JR ticket.



# Parks for the independent traveller

For those who come early or stay late and want to visit parks that are not on the itinerary, here are some in the Tokyo and Osaka areas, as well as places in between.

## Tokyo and outlying areas

### Aqua Stadium (Epson Aqua Stadium)

This is a new, primarily indoor, water-themed park attached to a hotel. It features shows and a few rides.

**Location:** Tokyo, at the Prince Hotel in Shinagawa

**Hours:** Mondays – Fridays 3pm – 10pm; Saturday 10:00am – 10:00pm; Sunday 10am – 9pm

**Coaster:** *Galaxy Express 999* (Intamin indoor launched coaster with one loop)

**Access:** Yamanote Line to Shinagawa, then follow the signs. The hotel is literally across the street from the train station.

### Arakawa Park

This is a small children's park in the only section of Tokyo served by streetcars.

**Location:** Tokyo

**Hours:** 9:00am – 5:00pm. Closed Mondays

**Coaster:** *Mini Coaster* (Meisho mad mouse, 1990)

**Access:** Take Keisei Line or Eidan Chiyoda Line to Machiya. Follow signs to Machiya-Eki-Mae Station. Toden Arakawa Line (Tozan streetcar) 6 stops to Arakawa Yuenchi-Mae station. Cross the street and walk about 3 blocks, past a kiddie park and a pool.

### Benyland

A fairly large park in the Sendai area, it can easily be combined with a visit to Sendai Highland if you time it right – but get an early start.

**Location:** Yagiyama (Sendai area, north of Tokyo)

**Hours:** 9:00am – 5:00pm

**Coasters:** *Cork Screw* (Arrow corkscrew, 1979)  
*Jet Coaster* (junior coaster)  
*Yagiyama Cyclone* (Arrow nonlooper, 1988)

**Access:** From Ueno, Tohoku Shinkansen or Joban Line to Sendai. Use west exit. At city bus Terminal, take bus to Yagiyama Dobutsukoen (Zoo) stop. You can use Bus W3-1 at Stand 12 or buses W2-1, W5-1 or W5-2 at Stand 11.

### Important Park Tip

If you get an all-inclusive ride pass (often called "Free Pass" or "Passport") at a park that offers many admission options, you may be given a large, pretty paper ticket instead of a wristband. **DO NOT LOSE THIS.** You will have to show it for each and every ride. This may also occur with some of the parks on our official itinerary, so don't blithely assume it's just a receipt. Guard it with your life.

Some parks sell special plastic ticket-holders that you can pin to your shirt, eliminating the need to fish the ticket out of your bum bag every time you need it. You don't have to buy them, but they are quite convenient and also make decent souvenirs. (You will find that most parks offer very little in the way of souvenirs bearing the name of the park – that ticket-holder may be your only option!)

### Chiba Zoo Dreamland 千葉 動物公園

This zoo has a small amusement area called Dreamland. It is between Tokyo and Narita airport (the JR express trains that go to the airport stop there), so it would be a convenient stop for those with late flights out. **Note:** On most days there is only one JR Narita Line Rapid train per hour stopping at Chiba, usually on or close to the hour (check the schedule with Hyperdia!). Train will stop at Airport Terminal 2 before it stops at Terminal 1.

**Location:** Chiba

**Hours:** 9:30am – 4:30pm; closed Mondays

**Coaster:** *Go Go Coaster* (Vekoma/Meisho roller skater)

**Access:** JR Sobu or Narita Line Rapid to Chiba. Chiba Toshi Monorail (line 2) about 6 stops to Dobutsukoen (Zoo) station. Park is right there.

### Lina World

It is a bit of a hike from Tokyo (a good three hours).

**Location:** Between Yamagata and Kaminoyama Onsen.

**Hours:** Open daily; weekdays 10:00am – 4:30pm, weekends 9:30am – 5:00pm

**Coasters:** *Angel Coaster* (Powered coaster)  
*Jet Coaster Discovery* (Meisho nonlooper, 1996)  
*Scramble Coaster* (Meisho wild mouse, 1994)  
*Super Coaster* (Hoei nonlooper)

**Access:** Shinkansen from Tokyo or Ueno to Kaminoyama Onsen or Yamagata, then bus to park. Kaminoyama is closer. Buses are few and far between and you may do better to take a taxi (10-15 minute ride).

**Oyama Yuenchi** 小山 ゆうえんち

This park closed around 1997, but reopened about 2002 with all its coasters intact.

**Location:** Oyama (north of Tokyo)

**Hours:** 10:00am – 5:00pm (Closed Tuesdays and Wednesdays)

**Coasters:** *Jungle Mouse* (Sansei wild mouse)  
*Shuttle Loop* (Schwarzkopf shuttle loop)  
*W Face Coaster* (ACA nonlooper; half of train faces backwards, 1990)

**Access:** From Ueno, shinkansen or other north-bound JR line to Oyama. Use West exit. Shuttle bus (free!) at Stand 2 to park.

**Seibuen Yuenchi** 西武園 ゆうえんち

**Location:** Western Tokyo

**Hours:** 10:00am – 5:00pm (Closed Tuesdays and Wednesdays)

**Coasters:** *Loop Screw Coaster* (TOGO looper 1986)  
*Hello Kitty Angel Coaster* (Customized Zamperla powered coaster, 2004)

**Access:** From Ikebukuro Station, Seibu Ikebukuro Line to Nishi Tokorozawa. Sayama Line two stops to Seibukyojomae. Yamaguchi Line two stops to Seibu Yuenchi.

**Caution:** This one is tricky to get to. Trains for other destinations use the Yamaguchi lines, so read the signs carefully!

**Note:** There is an age limit of 60 on the *Loop Screw coaster*.

**Sendai Highland** 仙台 ハイランド

This is part of a resort complex that also includes a go-kart track and several bungee-like attractions.

**Location:** Sendai (north of Tokyo)

**Hours:** 9:00am – 5:00pm daily

**Coasters:** *Hurricane Coaster* (Meisho nonlooper)  
*Loop the Loop* (Meisho shuttle loop)  
*Mad Mouse* (Meisho mad mouse)  
*Dragon Coaster* (Zamperla Dragon, powered)

**Access:** From Ueno: JR Tohoku shinkansen or Joban Line to Sendai. JR Senzan Line to Sakunami. If free shuttle is not at station, call 395-2832 and say “Bus please.”

**Caution:** The shinkansen splits at Fukushima, so be careful to sit in the right section.

**Tokyo Summerland**

This is complexed with a huge indoor waterpark that you can't get out of paying for.

**Location:** West of Tokyo

**Hours:** 10:00am – 5:00pm daily July – September (otherwise closed Thursdays)



**Hayabusa at Tokyo Summerland.**

**Coasters:** *Hayabusa* (Arrow suspended coaster, 1992)  
*Tornado* (Vekoma Tornado, 1 loop, 1986)

**Access:** From Hachioji station: Take Bus #31 (stand 11 or 12) to park.

**Outside Tokyo (Osaka, Nagoya, etc.)****EXPO 2005**

The World Expo runs only from March 25 through September 25, 2005.

**Location:** Aichi (Nagoya area)

**Hours:** 9:00am – 9:00pm (Nagakute area; Seto area closes at 5:30pm)

**Coasters:** None, really. But there's a totally powered coasterlike ride by Zierer in the Germany pavilion.

**Access:** Shinkansen or other train to Nagoya. Shuttle bus from station to park. Mag Lev trains are also available.

**Hamanako Pal Pal**

A large park in a resort area, but off the beaten path.

**Location:** Hamamatsu area (between Tokyo and Osaka)

**Hours:** 9:30am – 5:00pm (5:30pm on weekends)

**Coasters:** *Batflyer* (Caripro Batflyer, 2001)  
*Jungle Mouse* (Sansei wild mouse)  
*Mega Coaster* (TOGO custom coaster with 2 inversions, 1997)  
*Mini Coaster* (Meisho mad mouse, 2001)

**Access:** From Shin Osaka, Nagoya or Tokyo stations: Shinkansen or Tokaido Main Line to Hamamatsu, follow signs to Entetsu bus station (use North exit). Take bus #30 to Kanzanjani Onsen and get off at second-last stop (takes about 50 minutes).

## Lagunasia

This is a huge complex of shops, restaurants, water attractions and an amusement park. The rides are across the street from the main building in a castle-like structure. The huge red Ferris wheel is NOT in that area, so don't head for it.

**Location:** Gamagori

**Hours:** 10:00am – 7:00pm daily

**Coasters:** *Aqua Wind* (Gerstlauer bobsled, 2004)  
*Stellar Coaster* (Senyo nonlooper, 2002)

**Access:** From Shin Osaka, Nagoya or Hamamatsu: Shinkansen (or Tokaido Main Line) train to Toyohashi. Local train on Tokaido Main Line to Gamagori. Shuttle bus direct to the park.

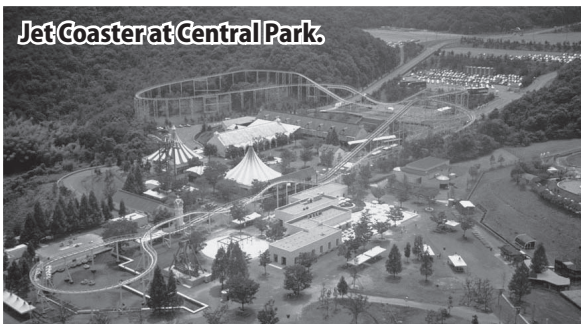
## Central Park

**Location:** Himeji (west of Osaka)

**Hours:** 10:00am – 5:00pm (Closed Wednesdays)

**Coasters:** *Diablo* (B&M inverted, 1994)  
*Imorinth* (Pinfari Big Apple or similar)  
*Jet Coaster* (Nonlooper, 1984)  
*Labyrinth* (Meisho mine train, 1993)

**Access:** From Shin Osaka: Shinkansen or Sanyo Main Line train to Himeji. Bus station across from and to the left of main exit: Take #74 bus to the end of the line.



## Nihon Monkey Park

**Location:** Inuyama 犬山 (north of Nagoya)

**Hours:** 10:00am – 5:00pm daily

**Coasters:** *Atomic Coaster* (Senyo shuttle loop)  
*Eagle Coaster* (Senyo custom nonlooper)  
*Monkey Coaster* (Senyo custom powered coaster)

**Access:** From Shin Osaka station: Shinkansen or Tokaido Main Line to JR Nagoya station. Follow signs to Shin Nagoya station (behind the JR station). From here, Meitetsu

Inuyama Line to Inuyama Yuen station, about 17 or 18 stops depending on the train. (Do NOT get off at Inuyama! Inuyama Yuen is the stop after Inuyama.) Monorail 2 stops to Dobutsuen station. After exiting station, turn right for amusement area, left for the monkeys.

**Warning!** The Meitetsu Line at Shin Nagoya station uses almost no English! Identifying the right train can be tricky, since several trains bound for different destinations use the same platform. Target a businessman and ask him if the incoming train goes to Inuyama Yuen.

## Festival Gate

A department store with rides and other amusements scattered over five floors.

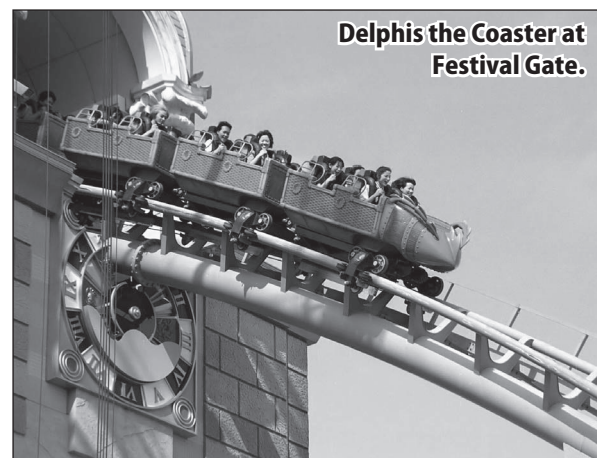
**Location:** Osaka

**Hours:** Daily, 10:00am – 10:00pm

**Coasters:** *Delphis the Coaster* (Senyo custom nonlooper, 1997)  
*Dragon Coaster* (Zamperla Dragon, powered)

**Access:** From Shin Osaka station, take Midotsuji subway line to Dobutsuen Mae station, then use Exit 5. You can also walk there from the Shin-Imamiya station of the Osaka Loop Line.

**Warning!** This park was supposed to have closed last year. Some reports say that it has been kept open by a new company that took it over, while other reports say that it has indeed closed.





### Kobe Harborland Mosaic Garden

A rather touristy shopping area that happens to have a small coaster and a big Ferris wheel.

**Location:** Kobe harbor area

**Hours:** 11:00am – 10:00pm daily

**Coaster:** *Mini Coaster* (Meisho mine train, 1995)

**Access:** From Shin Osaka, take any JR train to Kobe (*not* Shin Kobe). Follow signs to Harborland complex. Less than 10 minutes on foot.

### Portopia Land

This is the last year for this park! An airport or shopping mall will be built on its site within the next few years.

**Location:** Kobe harbor area

**Hours:** 10:00am – 5:30pm. (Closed Wednesdays)

**Coasters:** *BMR-X (Bavarian Mountain Railroad)* (Schwarzkopf custom nonlooper, 1987)  
*Double Loop* (Schwarzkopf double loop coaster)  
*Munchner Autobahn* (Mack bobsled, 1989)

**Access:** From Shin Osaka: Shinkansen or other train to Shin Kobe. Kobe Municipal Rapid Transit to Sannomiya. Follow signs past subway and Hankyu Sannomiya stations to JR Sannomiya station. Portliner 6 stops to the Minami-Koen station.



**Bavarian Mountain Railroad at Portopia Land.**

### Misaki Park

Charming combination park and zoo with an aquatic theme (it's on Osaka Bay).

**Location:** Osaka, south of Kansai International Airport

**Hours:** 9:30am – 5:00pm (Closed Tuesdays)

**Coasters:** *Child Coaster* (Ikeda kiddie coaster, about 1987)

*Jet Coaster* (Meiwa nonlooper, 1957, Japan's second oldest coaster)

*Wild Mouse* (OD Hopkins wild mouse, 1996)

*Dragon Coaster* (Zamperla powered)

**Access:** From Osaka's Nankai Namba station, Nankai Main Line to Misaki-Koen station. Park is a two-block walk from the station.

### Skyland Ikoma

This park is high on a hill in a rather picturesque area.

**Location:** Ikoma (between Osaka and Nara)

**Hours:** 10:00am – 5:00pm (Closed Thursdays)

**Coasters:** *Jet Roller* (nonlooper, no further info)

*Jet Sleigh* (wild mouse)

*Sky Loop* (Senyo shuttle loop)

*Ultra Twister* (TOGO Ultra Twister, 1993)

**Access:** From Kintetsu Nara station (NOT JR Nara), take a local or limited express train to Ikoma. Exit via south exit. Follow signs to cable cars for park (you first have to walk to the Torii Mae station, then take two cable cars to the final station, Ikoma Sanjo.).

### Universal Studios Japan

Similar to other Universal parks, but with a stunning location near Osaka Bay. The lines for everything here tend to be very long.

**Location:** Osaka

**Hours:** Open daily; weekdays 10:00am – 7:00pm, weekends 9:00am – 9:00pm

**Coaster:** *Snoopy's Great Race* (Senyo junior coaster inside Snoopy's Soundstage, 2001)

**Access:** From Osaka's Tennoji station, Osaka Loop Line to Nishi Kujo. JR Yumesaki Line to Universal City station.



**Snoopy's Great Race at Universal Studios Japan.**

Additional information for transport from and to the Miyako Hotel in Tokyo.

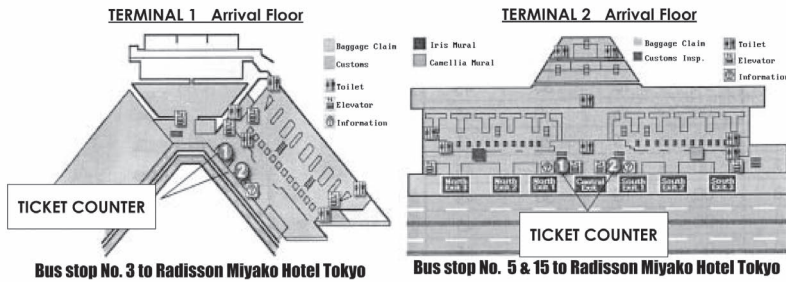
**1) AIRPORT BUS SCHEDULE**

From Narita Airport			To Narita Airport		
TERMINAL 2	TERMINAL 1	MIYAKO HOTEL	MIYAKO HOTEL	TERMINAL 2	TERMINAL 1
7:25	7:30	9:35	6:10	7:45	7:50
9:20	9:25	11:25	6:40	8:15	8:20
10@55	11:00	12:55	7:40	9:15	9:20
12:25	12:30	14:20	8:40	10:25	10:30
14:25	14:30	16:20	9:40	11:25	11:30
15:25	15:30	17:20	10:40	12:25	12:30
16:25	16:30	18:20	11:40	13:25	13:30
17:25	17:30	19:20	12:40	14:25	14:30
18:25	18:30	20:20	13:40	15:35	15:30
19:25	19:30	21:25	14:40	16:35	16:30
21:35	21:40	23:20	15:30	17:35	17:40
			17:10	19:05	19:10

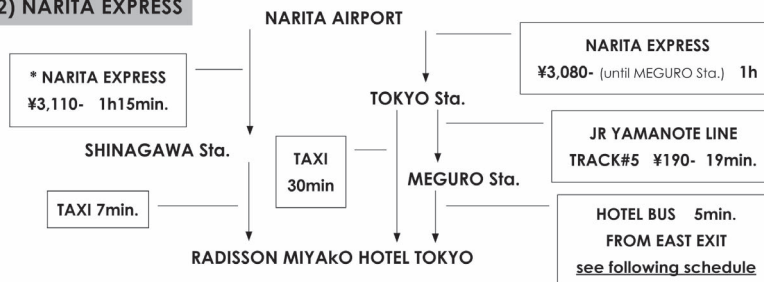
Fare	Adult	Child
Airport Limousine Bus	¥3,000	¥1,500

For Airport Shuttle Bus, schedule may change without notice.

Regarding arrival time to our hotel, please make sure about the details with Ticket Counter at the Airport on the day of your taking a bus.

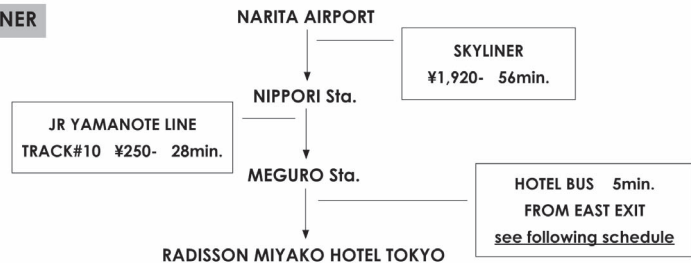


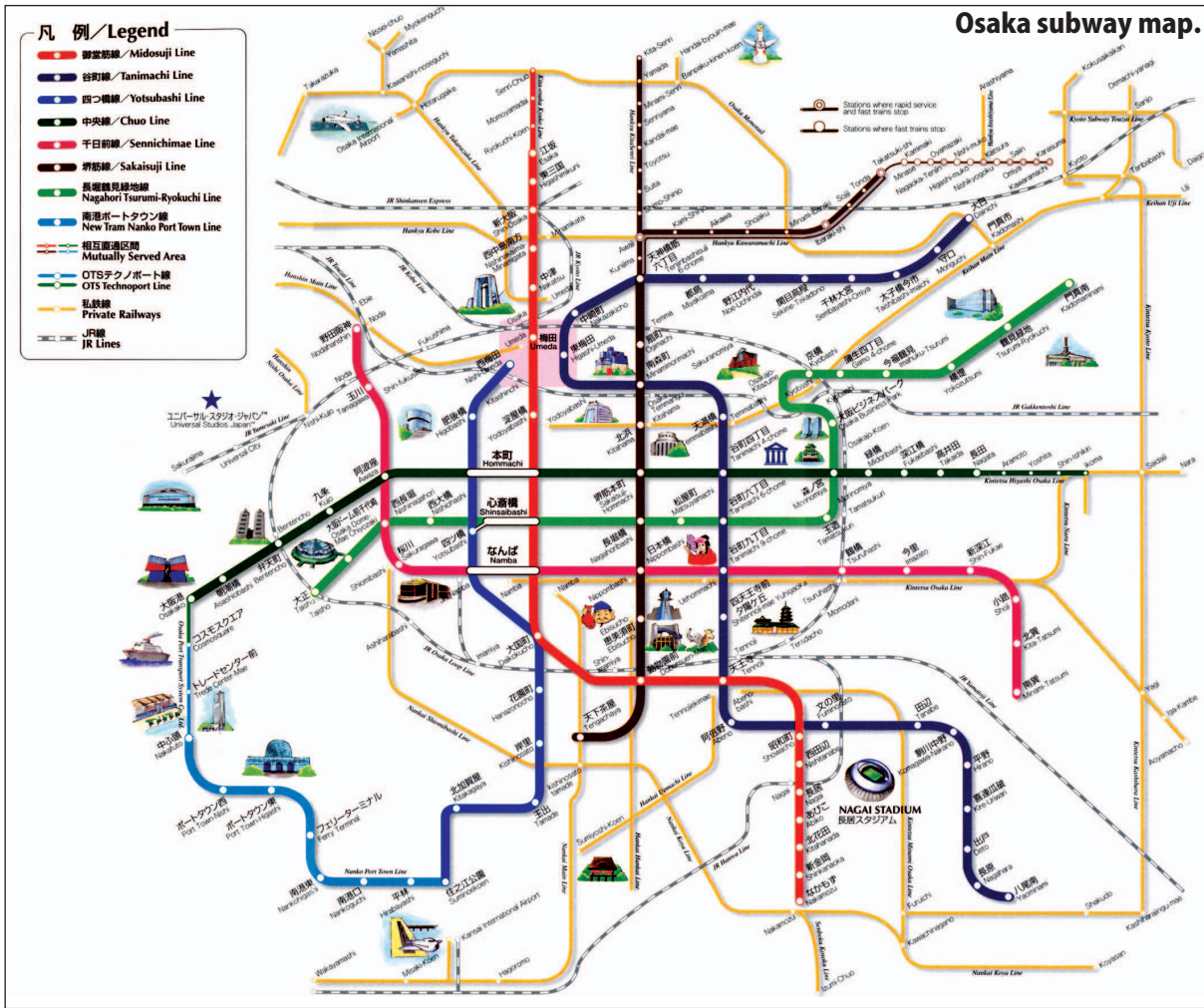
**2) NARITA EXPRESS**



\* Please check the schedule. Not all Norita Express stops at Shinagawa Sta.

**3) SKYLINER**





Tokyo map 1. Shibuya.



Tokyo map 2. Ginza.



Tokyo map 3. Shiodome.



Tokyo map 4. Roppongi.



Tokyo map 5. Shinjuku.



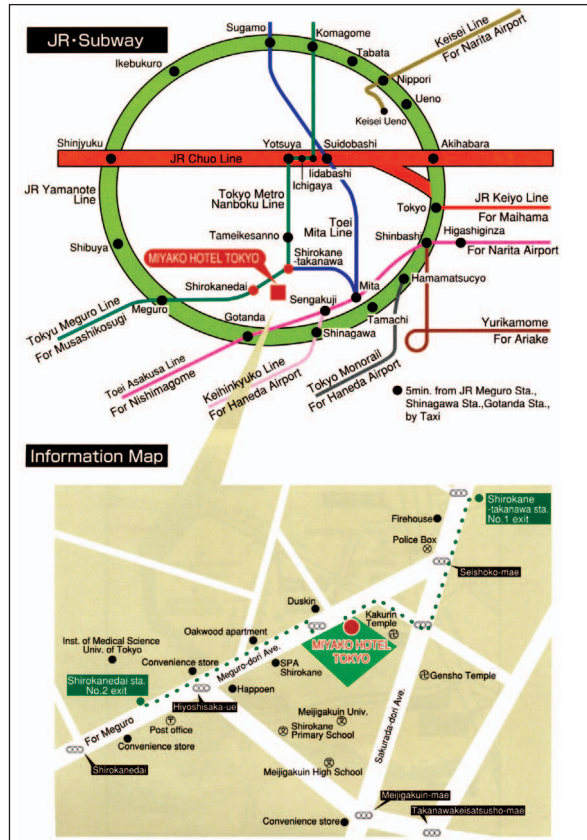
Tokyo map 6. Akihabara.



Tokyo map 7. Asakusa.



Explanation of which JR and subway lines take you to the Miyako Hotel in Tokyo.

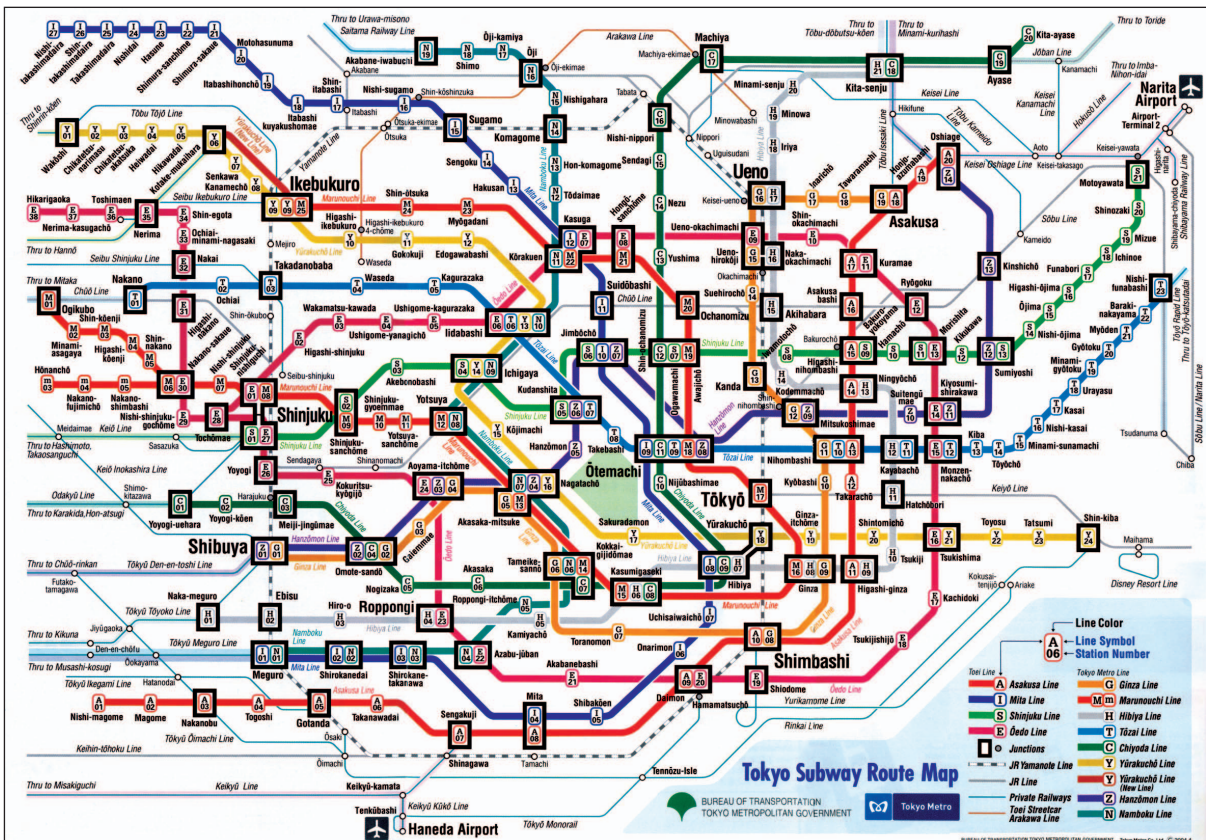
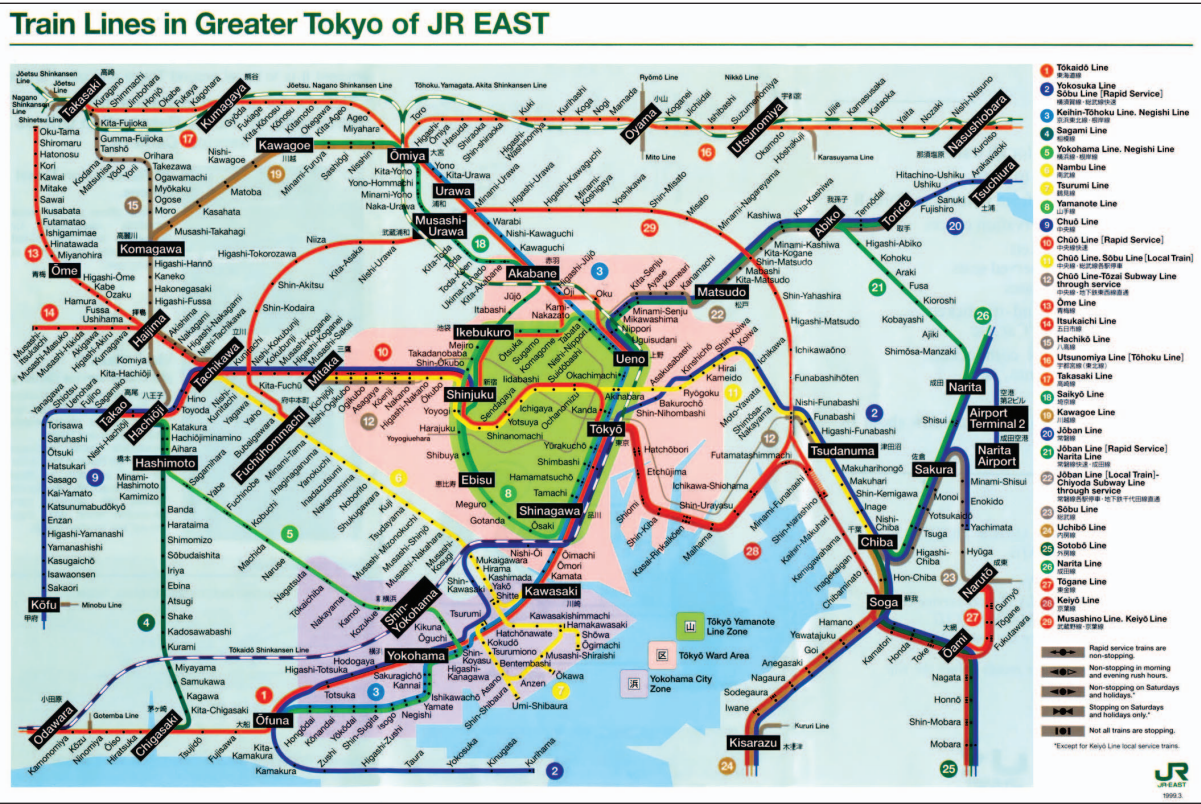


Tokyo map 8. Odaiba.



The Maihama / Tokyo Disney area.





## Room allocations

James Hannaford David Rager	Gloria Nakamura Anneliese Heiner	Malcolm Marr Keith Johnson	Cheri Armstrong Bob Armstrong
Dan Harvey David Hamburger	B. Derek Shaw Derek Cromarty	William Beatty Robert Stanga	Rick Widger Colleen Hutchings
Mark Brown Darren Besoyan	Andrew Huckle Lee Bennett	Lisa Scheinin Carole Sanderson	Mike Englander Bob Englander
Douglas John Knights Robert Hill	Don Gworek Thomas Enders	John Covan Robert Roginski	Lisa Broadrick Jacob Broadrick
Christopher Smith David Steward	Andrew Weiss Bill Marion	Emi Pearce Matthew Pearce	Ricky Cooper William Tyson
Paul Tooke Hector Jimenez	Eric Sakowski Tim Galvelis	Mac Rush Jan Rush	Jennifer Evans Harold Koerner
Stanley Dabowski Robert Derman	Stefan Rothaug Florian Kragl	Liz Swezeny Kevin Schreiner	Russell Van Tassell Laurel Edel
David Finkelstein David Cornell	Jeppe Nygaard Marlon Scott	John Fidyk Jr. Bradley W. Haller	Alan Davies Kathleen Yantz
Kevin Moran Robert Ziems	Brian Sisk Ric Turner	Frank Bernsten John F. Bernsten	Sherrylynn Felder Patrick Taylor
Owen Rees Talhat Mahmood	Ivan Lucas Jennifer Steward	Don Tuttle Carol Deeble	John Gerard Paul Asente
Robert Hoffman Steve Gzesh	Chris Penn Daniel Spooner	Albert Amborn Martha Amborn	Yvon Delphis Pascal Gaillard
Evan Hoagland Jeff Waters	Andreas Lindemuth Tim Herre	Thomas Barr Janice Duncan	Gaelle Delphis Laurence Prieto
Eugene Robinson John Coffield	Adrian Whitcombe Ian Booth	Virginia Dismer Derek Dismer	Mike Sislofsky Kammy Sislofsky
Frederick Kirsch Patrick Flumet	Martin Valt Nigel Harness	Allan Bonomi Robert Moes	Craig Knor Gage Knor
Maggy Linka Dolores Damm	George Greenway Richard Bannister	Betsy Abrams Matthew Crowther	Justin Garvanovic

## Sightseeing in Tokyo

Want to see more than coasters? Here are a few places you might try:

**Asakusa Kannon Temple area** This is the same area as Hanayashiki Park. The Buddhist temple itself (also called Sensō-ji) is a large complex of buildings with an unmistakable outer gate (called Kaminarimon) great for the requisite “here I am in Japan” photo – featuring a huge red lantern and the coaster-inspiring gods Fujin and Raijin. On the way to the inner gate, you pass through a long street (Nakamise-dōri) lined with shops selling all kinds of souvenirs and local foods. In the complex, among other things, is a 5-story pagoda and – as if the world needs it – a monument to pigeons. If you buy pigeon feed, they will cover you (see map 5).



**Nightlife** Roppongi is the nightlife area most popular with the younger crowd (see map 4). The Shinjuku area is also very popular (see map 5). In both areas, there are plenty of restaurants, bars and nightclubs to choose from, but be careful. They can be expensive, and there may be hidden charges. If a hostess brings over a plate of snacks and chats with you for a while, both the snacks *and* the chat might be added to your bill. The fee for the chat will be called an entertainment charge, and it can be steep. Ask around for recommendations so you don't pick one of these places accidentally. Also be aware that some places may not admit foreigners. (Note: some parts of the Shinjuku area east of the train station can be a bit sleazy. The red-light district is east of the Seibu Shinjuku station and north of Yasukuni-dori. If you want to check this area out, do so with a buddy just to be safe.)

**Harajuku** On Sundays, teenagers aspiring to be rockers or fashionistas are out in force. The spectacle can be quite amusing. Take the Yamanote Line to the Harajuku station or the Chiyoda Line to the Meiji-jingumae Station. Head east towards Yoyogi Park. The Meiji-jingu shrine, Tokyo's most venerable Shinto shrine, is also in the area, and there are lots of trendy boutiques along Omote Sando (a tree-lined boulevard leading toward the stations and the shrine) if you like what you see on the kids. (Don't go any day but Sunday or you might be disappointed.) (see map 1).

**Sumo** There will be a major Sumo tournament going on. Tournaments run for two weeks (in this case, September 11-25), with the bigger matches occurring later on. The stadium, called the Kokugikan, is in Ryogoku, essentially across the street from the JR Ryogoku station. You can buy a ticket on the day or in advance. The more high-ranking wrestlers compete in the afternoon. See: [www.sumo.or.jp/eng](http://www.sumo.or.jp/eng)

**Meguro Parasitological Museum** Here's one for those who like oddball stuff – an entire museum dedicated to parasites, within walking distance of our hotel! It recently won the honor of “Best Oddball Museum” in TIME Magazine's special “Best of Asia” issue. A highlight is an 29ft (8.8m) tapeworm. The gift shop is said to have all kinds of unique items. Open 10:00am – 5:00pm daily except Mondays (closed). Admission is free. It's on Meguro-dori, about a 10-15 minute walk from the west exit of the Meguro train station. Look for a brick building with a silver “MPM” at the top.

**Tokyo Tower** Modeled after the Eiffel Tower and very popular with tourists for its sweeping view of the city, but it's not free. There are actually two observation levels, one at 495ft (costs about 820 ¥) and an even higher one at 825ft (1420 ¥). It is open from 9:00am to 8:00pm daily. Closest stations are Onarimon and Kamiyacho (see map 3). If you want a similar view for free, go to the Tokyo City Hall in Shinjuku. This is also known as Tokyo Metropolitan Government Office, building 1 (TMG 1). Its North and South towers both have free viewing platforms on the 45th floors. It's not quite as high as the Tokyo Tower, however. Open daily until about 10pm. Closest station is Tochomae, not Shinjuku. Tokyo City View in Roppongi Hills also has decent viewing platforms.



**Tsukiji Fish Market** This is one of the largest wholesale fish markets in the world, but you have to get there very early (before 7am) to see the action when the fish come in. Not surprisingly, there are some great sushi stands in the area. Don't wear your good shoes (see map 2).

**Baseball** Sumo may be the official national sport, but baseball is the national pastime. The Tokyo Dome, right next to LaQua, is the home stadium for the Yomiuri Giants. There are home games on September 1, 9-11, 15, and 19-21.

**Akihabara Electric Town** Here's where to go for the latest in electronic gadgets. Look for larger stores that have tax-free sections and ask for "duty-free" (take your passport – they need to see it!). Two stores recommended by Lonely Planet are Laox and Sofmap. Take the Yamanote Line to the Akihabara station and follow the signs to Electric Town. Most shops close by 7:00pm and some close earlier (see map 6). (Note: For cameras, the best shops are said to be in the Shinjuku area, on the west side of the station behind the Keiō Department Store. Yodobashi Camera is particularly recommended by *Lonely Planet*.)



**Other shopping** The Ginza is probably Tokyo's most famous shopping area, with lots of boutiques and plenty of snob appeal. Easy access via the Ginza subway line (see map 2). Another major shopping area is Shinjuku (see map 5). Most of Japan's major department store chains have huge stores there, Keiō and Odakyu Department Stores are at the west side of the train station; Mitsukoshi Department Store is to the east.

For information on other sights, consult a good guidebook (*Lonely Planet*, *Frommer's* or *Fodor's*). There are numerous shrines, temples, gardens and other sights all over Tokyo.

## Japanese food

While most Western chains (McDonald's, Pizza Hut, Denny's, Kentucky Fried Chicken, etc.) can be found easily in most cities, the same cannot be said for most amusement parks. While the occasional park may have a KFC or other Western outlet in it, more often than not you will have to choose between such delicacies as noodle dishes, squid on a stick, octopus balls (tentacles, not testicles), deep fried pork cutlet with curry sauce and various interesting versions of spaghetti. Don't even try asking for a hot dog or a hamburger if you don't see them displayed in some way – you won't get one. Consider it an adventure and try the local stuff.

One cardinal rule for eating in a Japanese restaurant is: never, ever blow your nose at the table. According to one book, the Japanese think this is "horrifyingly disgusting and you'll clear the place out." Retreat to the bathroom if you absolutely can't avoid honking.

Additional etiquette: If you're not eating shabu-shabu or sukiyaki and you use chopsticks to take something from a communal plate, use the fat (back) ends, not the thin ends that you stick into your mouth. Don't pass anything from your chopsticks to someone else's, and don't stick the chopsticks vertically into a bowl of rice and leave them there. Both of these actions suggest rituals associated with death.

If you are out drinking with Japanese people, never pour your own drink. If you do, it signals "alcoholic." Pour other people's drinks and let them pour yours. Hold your glass with both hands while they're pouring.

If you want to save money, stick with the noodle shops, street side stalls (sometimes called *yatai*) and *izakaya* (bars that also serve food). Many places will have realistic plastic models of the foods they serve out front; if there is no English-language menu, you can refer to the number of the dish when ordering (write it down), or if you forget that, drag the waitress outside and point. If you see someone eating something you'd like to try, you can point to that and say "Onaji kudasai (same

please)". Two warnings: Anything that involves beef tends to be expensive, especially if it's Matsusake or Kobe beef. And many of the smaller places don't take credit cards..

Oh – there's NO TIPPING! *EVER*. (Same holds true for cabs.) In fact, in most small local places, if you try to leave money, the waitress will think you forgot it and try to return it to you.

For those who want to venture beyond Western food, here's a brief guide to different types of Japanese food and eateries you may encounter.

## Eateries and food styles

**Izakaya** A bar that also serves a variety of casual foods. Generally low-key places and usually (but not always) inexpensive. Not a place for a big meal, but great for snacks.

**Kissaten** Coffee shop. Coffee, light snacks and sweets. Usually inexpensive. Often a good choice for breakfast ("morning service") if your hotel plan doesn't cover it.

**Noodle shops** Different types of noodles served hot in broth or cold with a dipping sauce. Cheap, immensely popular, and it's OK to slurp! These include:

**Soba** brown buckwheat noodles (can be hot or cold)

**Udon** thick, white wheat noodles; usually served hot

**Ramen** Chinese-style yellow wheat or egg noodles

**Yakisoba** fried soba noodles

**Yakitori** A good option for Westerners looking for chicken. Skewers of chicken and/or vegetables are grilled over a charcoal flame. Variations include chicken parts/organs, duck, a limited variety of other non-chicken meats, and some vegetables. Chicken wings (tebasaki) are very popular. Look for big red paper lanterns outside most yakitori restaurants. (Sometimes people call these places *akachochin*, which means red lantern.)

**Yakiniku** Literally "grilled meat", but this is beef – not chicken – served in the style of Korean barbecue. This means you cook it yourself at the table. It can be spicy. And since it's meat, it can be expensive – especially if they use Kobe beef!

**Robotayaki** Grilled meats and veggies; less emphasis on chicken. Often a fun place to eat, especially with a group. You sit around the open grill, point to what you want they cook it up in front of you. Offerings tend to be more varied than chicken. Usually fairly cheap, but not always.

**Kushiyaki, kushiage** Skewers (kushi) of a variety of meats and veggies that are breaded and deep fried rather than grilled. Usually they keep feeding you until you tell them to stop. In Osaka this is also called kushikatsu. Restaurants that specialize in this may be called *kushiage-ya*.

**Teppanyaki** Food cooked on a flat metal plate. This is a typical style for Japanese steakhouses. Think Benihana without the show. Since it's steak, it tends to be expensive.

**Nabe** Anything "nabe" is a stew or hotpot. Some specific types:

**Chanko nabe** High protein stew eaten by sumo wrestlers to bulk up.

**Shabu-shabu** Very thinly sliced beef you cook yourself by swishing it in a hot broth, then dipping it into various sauces before eating. Often a fun way to eat with a group.

**Sukiyaki** Pronounced "ski-yaki." Beef, tofu and/or veggies cooked in a sake and soy sauce-based broth. You're supposed to dip it into raw egg right before you eat it, but this is really optional.

**Kaiseki** Japanese fine dining. Multiple small courses designed to be as much a treat for the eyes as the stomach. Extremely expensive!

**Shōjin Ryōri** Buddhist vegetarian cuisine. Temples and some restaurants specialize in this. Lots of veggies and variations on tofu.

**Kare (Curry)** Very different from Indian curry! Japanese curry is sweeter and milder than the Indian variety. Usually served with meat over rice. Cheap.

**Bentō** Boxed lunch, often sold at train stations, containing a variety of dishes. Also called obento. Almost always will contain small portions of rice, tofu, veggies and various fish. Bentō boxes sold at train stations are sometimes called ekiben.

**Teishoku** “Set menu”: a meal consisting of a predetermined set of several dishes; same idea as Western *prix-fixe* menus, but easier on the wallet. Many different types of restaurants offer this; the alternative is ordering a la carte. It varies, but most versions should include tea, miso soup, rice, salad and the main course. No substitutions!

**Tenpura** Tempura to Westerners. Veggies, seafood (mostly shrimp or prawns, sometimes squid) and sometimes meat deep fried in a light batter, then dipped in a sauce before eating.

**Sushi** Technically sushi is any food served on or rolled in rice, but its most well known incarnation is different types of raw seafood on little squares of vinegared rice, served with wasabi (potent, green Japanese horseradish) and dunked in soy sauce, with thin slices of ginger (*garu*) on the side. You’re supposed to eat the whole piece in one bite. Sushi is prevalent in Japan, although perhaps with more exotic options than found in the west. Technically, any sushi on rice is *nigiri-zushi* and rolls are *maki-zushi*. There’s also *Inari-zushi*, which is a pouch made of fried tofu stuffed with rice and veggies. Some of the seafood (mostly eel and shrimp) is cooked and there are a few vegetarian options, but not many. Dip it in soy sauce and put the whole thing in your mouth – don’t take little bites of it.

Really good sushi tends to be very expensive, and very traditional sushi chefs will not serve things like California Roll. Restaurants that specialize in sushi are called *sushiya*. More affordable sushi can be had at *kaiten-zushi* restaurants, in which various dishes parade past you on a conveyor belt. You just take what you want and pile up the plates, which are colour-coded as to how much the sushi costs. *Chirashi* is sushi and veggies on top of a bowl of rice. *Sashimi* is sushi without the rice. If you order this, most of the time you will get raw fish flesh nicely sliced on a plate, but in a few restaurants that pride themselves on ultimate freshness, it may still be attached to a gasping fish.

**Okonomiyaki** Various called “Japanese pancake” or “Japanese pizza”, but it’s really neither. It’s a lot of different things cooked together in a light batter on a griddle (sometimes you have to do it yourself). More popular in the Osaka area than Tokyo.

## Various Foods

**Edamame** Soybeans, often served steamed or boiled in the pod with salt.

**Gohan** Rice – a major diet staple! (It’s so basic that “gohan” has come to mean “meal” as well as “rice”.) It’s plain white rice, but made to be a bit sticky so you can pick it up with chopsticks.

**Gyōza** Chinese-style pork dumplings, often sold at ramen shops.

**Fugu** The infamous blowfish (globefish) that can only be served by specially licensed chefs or it will kill you before you can enjoy it. A chain of restaurants called Zuboraya specializes in fugu.

**Miso** Soup made from soybeans. Very common component of set menus.

**Tako-yaki** Common snack food. Deep fried balls of batter containing chopped-up octopus (*tako*).

**Natto** Fermented soybean paste. Icky.

**Daikon** Japanese radish.

## Drink

**Sake** Rice wine. May be filtered (clear) or unfiltered (milky), served hot (*atsukan*) or cold (*hiya*).

**Shōchū** Potent liquor usually made from sweet potatoes. Drink with caution.

**Tea** The classic Japanese tea is *o-cha*, green tea. If you want black tea, ask for *ko-cha*.

## Miscellaneous

**Don Buri** Anything that ends in “-don” or “-donburi” will be served on top of a bowl full of rice.

Ten don: battered shrimp

Katsu don: pork cutlet

Gyu don: beef

Oyako don: chicken & egg

Unagi don: eel

**Kara-age** Meat or fish dipped in flour and deep fried (“-age”).

**Tonkatsu** Pork cutlets (“ton”) that are deep-fried (“katsu”). There are two major types, fillet (*hire*) and loin chop (*rosu*).

# Japanese language (Nihongo)

Written Japanese consists of three components: Hiragana, Katakana (these two together are sometimes just called “kana”) and Kanji. Kanji are the innumerable pictographs or symbols that were borrowed from the Chinese. Not only are there thousands of them, but most of them have several different pronunciations, depending on whether you use the Chinese (“onyomi”) or Japanese (“kunyomi”) reading. As an example of the confusion this can cause for non-Japanese speakers, consider the following kanji for the side-by-side cities, Osaka and Kobe.

Osaka: 大阪  
Kobe: 神戸

Now, if you take the second kanji (the “saka” part) of Osaka and add to it the first kanji (“ko”) of Kobe, you get the name for the entire region: 阪神 But is it “Saka-ko”? No. It’s “Hanshin”! Now go beat your head against a wall.

The Kana are two parallel syllabaries: similar to alphabets, but each “letter” stands for either a vowel sound or a combined consonant + vowel sound. (In Japanese, the only consonant that can stand alone is N.) Hiragana are used for native Japanese words, especially noun particles (which tell you the word’s function in the sentence) and inflectional endings used when conjugating verbs. Katakana are used for non-Japanese words. These are the ones you will see most often spelling out the names of amusement parks and rides.

Pronunciation: Vowel sounds in Japanese are similar to those in Spanish, and they never change. Japanese “long” vowels (indicated by a double vowel or a long mark over the vowel) still have the same sound as short vowels; you just hold them a beat longer. Note that the nasal “a” in the American way of pronouncing words like “bat” and “can” does not exist in Japanese, so don’t use it! Here’s a brief guide to pronouncing Japanese vowels and some vowel combinations:

A: “ah” as in “what”  
E: “eh” as in “met”  
I: “ee” (like a long E) as in “feet”  
O: “oh” (like a long O) as in “obey”  
U: “oo” as in “fool”

AI: “I” (like a long I) as in “fine”  
EI: “ay” (like a long A) as in “day”

Pay attention to the long vowels when you see them, because they’re important. The word for beer is *bī-ru* (long *i*), ビール. The word for building is *bi-ru* (short *i*), ビル. You don’t want to go into a bar and order a building.

Japanese is more of a pitch-accented language than a stress-accented one. (English, which puts emphasis on certain syllables, is a stress-accent language.) Even though Japanese doesn’t really do the stress thing, if you stress the second and fourth syllables of a word rather than the first and third, you’ll be closer to pronouncing it understandably. Although correct pitch is sometimes important to the meaning of a word, Japanese is not a tonal language like Chinese or Thai where inflection makes a big difference in meaning. If you mispronounce “What time is it?” in Japanese, you won’t be saying something completely different like “I lust for your hamster.”

There are no silent letters in Japanese, with the exception of the nearly silent “u” in words that end with “-su”, and “u” or “i” when they occur between certain sounds like sh-t, sh-k, ts-k, s-k, and k-s. For example:

Word	Meaning	Pronunciation
Desu	is	des’
Desu ka	is?	des-ka
Arimasu	exist	arimas’
Arimashita	existed	arimash-ta
Asakusa	(section of Tokyo)	Asak’sa (Not Asa-KU-sa!!)
Suki desu	is liked / I like	ski des’

When you are asking a question, be sure to end the sentence with *ka*. It’s like a spoken question mark.



Cyclone at Toshimaen.

### Hiragana

	A	E	I	O	U
Vowel	あ	え	い	お	う
Y	や			よ	ゆ
H	は	へ	ひ	ほ	ふ
K	か	け	き	こ	く
M	ま	め	み	も	む
N	な	ね	に	の	ぬ
R	ら	れ	り	ろ	る
S	さ	せ	し	そ	す
T	た	て	ち	と	つ

Wa

わ

N

ん

O (alternate)

を

Used to indicate a direct object only.

### Katakana

	A	E	I	O	U
Vowel	ア	エ	イ	オ	ウ
Y	ヤ			ヨ	ユ
H	ハ	ヘ	ヒ	ホ	フ
K	カ	ケ	キ	コ	ク
M	マ	メ	ミ	モ	ム
N	ナ	ネ	ニ	ノ	ヌ
R	ラ	レ	リ	ロ	ル
S	サ	セ	シ	ソ	ス
T	タ	テ	チ	ト	ツ

Wa

ワ

N

ン

When using the tables to the left, note that some sound changes occur. There is no “si” sound in Japanese; the kana in those cells are really pronounced “shi”. Similarly, there is no “tu” sound – it’s pronounced “tsu”, and there is no “ti” sound – it’s pronounced “chi”. The “hu” sound is actually pronounced closer to “fu”. (There is no L, V or TH sound in Japanese, and there is no F sound other than the FU combination.)

For B syllables (ba, be, etc.), add ˘ after the kana in the H rows. Example: BA is バ (or) ば

For D syllables, add ˘ after the kana in the T rows. Example: DO is ド (or) ど

For G syllables, add ˘ after the kana in the K rows. Example: GA is ガ (or) が

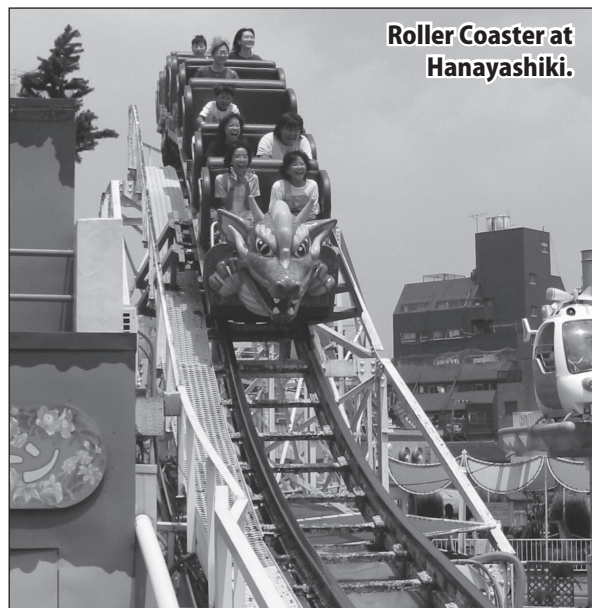
For J or Z syllables, add ˘ after the kana in the S rows. Example: JI is ジ (or) じ

For P syllables, add ˚ after the kana in the H rows. Example: PU is プ (or) ぷ

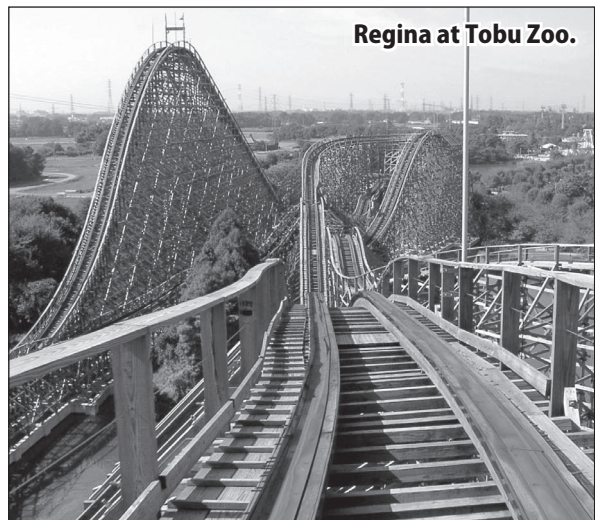
Doubled consonant sounds: indicated by a small “tsu” in hiragana (っ) and katakana (っ).

Long vowels: In hiragana, indicated by い following an “i” or “e” sound or う following a “u” or “o” sound. (There is no way to elongate the “a” sound in hiragana.) Katakana is easier – you just add a dash after the kana. For example, “Jet Coaster” in katakana is: ジェット コースター.

The following lists, except for the city names, show the English, Japanese, English transliteration, and phonetic pronunciation (based on English). Two brief notes to help with the phonetics: G is always hard (as in “go”), never soft (as in “gesture”). Anything ending in ai or y should rhyme with “by”.



Roller Coaster at Hanayashiki.



Regina at Tobu Zoo.

# Some handy Kanji

## Cities

English	Kanji	English	Kanji
Tokyo	東京	Osaka	大阪
Kyoto	京都	Kobe	神戸
Himeji	姫路	Nagoya	名古屋
Ueno	上野	Shinagawa	品川
Yokohama	横浜	Sapporo	札幌
Fukuoka	福岡		

## Signs

English	Japanese	Pronunciation	Kanji
Entrance	iriguchi	ee-ree-goo-chee	入口
Exit	deguchi	deh-goo-chee	出口
Emergency Exit	hijōguchi	hee-jo-goo-chi	非常口
Information	annaijo	an-nai-jo	案内所
Tourist Information	ryokō annaijo	ryo-koh an-nai-jo	旅行案内所
Money Exchange	ryōgae	r'yo-gah-eh	両替
Bathroom:	toire	toy-reh	トイレ
	o-te-arai	oh-teh-ah-rye	お手洗い
	senmenjo	sen-men-jo	洗面所
	benjo	ben-jo	便所
	keshōshitsu	keh-show-shee-tsoo	化粧室
Men	dan (or) otoko	don (or) oh-toe-ko	男
Women	jo (or) onna	jo (or) ohn-nah	女
Do Not Enter	tachi iri kin shi	ta-chee ee-ree kin shee	立入禁止
Caution, Attention	chūi	chew-ee	注意
Danger	kiken	key-ken	危険
Out of Order	koshō	ko-show	故障
No Smoking	kin'en	kin-yen	禁煙
Direction of	hōmen	ho-men	方面
Not in Service	kaisō	ky-so	回送
Push	osu	oh-soo	押
Pull	hiku	hee-koo	引
Open	kai	ky (rhymes with "by")	開
Closed	hei	hey (rhymes with "day")	閉
Closed day	kyujitsu	kyoo-jee-tsoo	休日
Telephone	denwa	den-wah	電話

## Directions

English	Japanese	Pronunciation	Kanji
North	kita, hoku	kee-tah, ho-koo	北
South	minami, nan (nam)	mee-na-mee, nahn	南
East	higashi, tō	hee-gah-shee, toe	東
West	nishi, sei, sai, zai	nee-shee, say, sy, zy	西
Middle	naka, chū	nah-ka, choo	中
Center	ō	oh	央
Above	jō, shō, ue, kami	jo, show, weh, kah-mee	上
Below	ka, ge, shita, shimo	kah, geh, shee-tah, shee-mo	下
Left	hidari, sa	hee-dah-ree, sah	左
Right	migi, u, yū	mee-gee, oo, yoo	右

## Numbers

0	零	Rei ray Zero zero	15	十五	Juu go Joo go	300	三百	Sanbyaku Sahn b'yah-koo
1	一	Ichi ee-chee	16	十六	Juu roku Joo roh-koo	400	四百	Yon hyaku Yohn h'yah-koo
2	二	Ni nee	17	十七	Juu shichi Joo shee-chee	500	五百	Go hyaku Go h'yah-koo
3	三	San sahn	18	十八	Juu hachi Joo ha-chee	600	六百	Roppyaku Rop-pyah-koo
4	四	Shi shee Yon yohn	19	十九	Juu kyu Joo kyoo	700	七百	Nana hyaku Nah-nah h'yah-koo
5	五	Go go	20	二十	Ni juu Nee joo	800	八百	Happyaku Hop-pyah-koo
6	六	Roku roh-koo	30	三十	San juu Sahn joo	900	九百	Ku hyaku Koo h'yah-koo
7	七	Shichi shee-chee Nana nah-nah	40	四十	Yon juu Yohn joo	1000	千	Sen Sen
8	八	Hachi ha-chee	50	五十	Go juu Go joo	10 000	万	Man Mahn
9	九	Ku koo Kyu kyoo	60	六十	Roku juu Roh-koo joo	100 000	千万	Sen man Sen mahn
10	十	Juu joo	70	七十	Shichi juu Shee-chee joo Nana juu Nah-nah joo	1 000 000	百万	Hyaku man H'yah-koo mahn
11	十一	Juu ichi Joo ee-chee	80	八十	Hachi juu Ha-chee joo	Half	半	Han Hahn
12	十二	Juu ni Joo nee	90	九十	Kyu juu Kyoo joo	Minute	分	Pun Pun
13	十三	Juu san Joo sahn	100	百	Hyaku H'yah-koo	Hour	時間	Jikan Jee-con
14	十四	Juu yon Joo yohn	200	二百	Ni hyaku Nee h'yah-koo	O'clock	時	Ji Jee

**Days of the Week**

English	Japanese	Pronunciation	Kanji	Abbreviation
Monday	getsuyōbi	geh-tsoo-yo-bee	月曜日	月
Tuesday	kayōbi	kah-yo-bee	火曜日	火
Wednesday	suiyōbi	swee-yo-bee	水曜日	水
Thursday	mokuyōbi	mo-koo-yo-bee	木曜日	木
Friday	kinyōbi	kin-yo-bee	金曜日	金
Saturday	doyōbi	doe-yo-bee	土曜日	土
Sunday	nichiyōbi	nee-chee-yo-bee	日曜日	日
Weekday	heijitsu	hey-jee-tsoo	平日	平
Holiday	shukujitsu	shoo-koo-jee-tsoo	祝日	祝
Every day	mainichi	my-nee-chee	毎日	

**General expressions**

English	Japanese	Pronunciation	Kanji
Good morning	Ohayō gozaimasu	Ohio go-zy-mahss	お早う ございます
Hello, Good day	Konnichiwa	Kohn-nee-chee-wah	今日は
Good evening	Konbanwa	Kohn-bahn-wah	今晚は
Good night	Oyasumi nasai	Oh-ya-soo-mee nah-sy (sy = "sigh")	お休み なさい
Goodbye	Sayōnara	Sah-yo-nah-rah	さようなら
See you later	Mata ato de	Mah-tah ah-toh deh	又 後で
See you later	Ja mata	Jah mah-tah	じゃ 又
See you tomorrow	Mata ashita	Mah-tah ahsh-tah	又 明日
Nice to meet you / How do you do?	Hajimemashite	Ha-jee-meh-mahsh-teh	始めまして
What's your name?	Onamae-wa nan desu ka	Oh-nah-mah-eh wah nahn des-kah	お名前は 何 ですか
My name is ...	Namae wa ... desu	Nah-mah-eh wah ... dess	名前は ... です
Mr. / Mrs. / Ms. ... (all-purpose title)	... san	... sahn	...さん
How are you?	Ogenki desu ka	Oh-gen-kee des-kah	お元気 ですか
Yes	Hai	Hy	はい
That's right	Sōdesu	So dess	そう です
No	Iie	EE-eh	いいえ
Please	Kudasai	Koo-dah-sy	下さい (or) ください
Thank you	Arigatō	Ah-ree-gah-toh	有り難う (or) りがとう
Thank you	Domo arigatō	Doh-mo ah-ree-gah-toh	どうもう りがとう
Thank you	Arigatō gozaimasu	Ah-ree-gah-toh go-zy-mahss	りがとう ございます
You're welcome	Dōitashimashite	Doh ee-tah-shee-mahsh-teh	どう いたしまして
Excuse me	Sumimasen	Soo-mee-mah-sen	すみません
I'm sorry	Gomen nasai	Go-men nah-sy	ごめん なさい
Wait a little please (Just a moment)	Chotto matte kudasai	Choh-toh mat-teh koo-dah-sy	ちょっと 待って 下さい
That's great!	Sugoi desu ne	Soo-go-ee deh-su neh	すごい ですね
I'm fine (everything's OK)	Daijōbu desu	Dy-joh-boo dess	大丈夫 です
Welcome! (said by merchants when you enter)	Irasshai (or) Irasshaimase	Ee-rahs-shai  Ee-rahs-shai-mah-seh	いらっしゃい  いらっしゃいませ
HELP!	Tasukete	Tahs-keh-teh	たすけて



**Communication****English**

Do you speak English?  
 I don't speak Japanese  
 Do you understand?  
 I don't understand  
 Say it again, please  
 (One more time please)  
 More slowly, please  
 How do you say ...  
 in Japanese?  
 Please write it  
 in Japanese  
 I'm an American  
 I'm British  
 I'm French  
 I'm German  
 I live in ...  
 Where do you live?

**Japanese**

Eigo ga dekimasu ka  
 Nihongo wa wakarimasen  
 Wakarimasu ka  
 Wakarimasen  
 Mō ichido itte kudasai  
 Motto yukkuri kudasai  
 ... Nihongo de nan  
 to iimasu ka  
 Nihongo de kaite kudasai  
 Amerika-jin desu  
 Ijirisu jin desu  
 Furansu jin desu  
 Doitsu jin desu  
 ... ni sunde imasu  
 Doko ni sunde imasu ka

**Pronunciation**

Ay-go gah deh-kee-mahss kah  
 Nee-hon-go wah wah-kah-ree-mah-sen  
 Wah-kah-ree-mahss kah  
 Wah-kah-ree-mah-sen  
 Mo ee-chee-doh eet-teh koo-dah-sy  
 Moht-toh yook-koo-ree koo-dah-sy  
 ... Nee-hon-go deh nahn toh  
 eee-mahss kah  
 Nee-hon-go deh ky-teh koo-dah-sy  
 Ah-meh-ree-kah jeen dess  
 ee-gi-ree-soo jeen dess (hard G)  
 Foo-rah-n-soo jeen dess  
 Doh-ee-tsoo jeen dess  
 ... nee soon-deh ee-mahss  
 Doh-ko nee soon-deh ee-mahss

**Kanji**

英語が 出来ますか  
 日本語は 分かりません  
 分かりますか  
 分かりません  
 もう一度 言って下さい  
 もっと ゆっくり 下さい  
 ...日本語で 何と言いま  
 ますか  
 日本語で 書いて  
 下さい  
 アメリカ人 です  
 イギリス人 です  
 フランス人 です  
 独逸 人 です  
 ... に 住んで います  
 ... に 住んで いますか

**Common questions****English**

What is this?  
 What time is it?  
 Where is ... ?  
 Do you have ... ?  
 How much does it cost?  
 May I have change,  
 please?  
 Can I use a credit card?  
 Where can I buy ... ?  
 (where do they sell)  
 May I take a photo?  
 Where is the  
 nearest ... ?  
 Is there a ... nearby?

**Japanese**

Kore wa nan desu ka  
 Nanji desu ka  
 ... wa doko desu ka  
 ... ga arimasu ka  
 Ikura desu ka  
 Ryōgae onegai shimasu  
 Ku-re-ji-tto kaado-ga  
 tsuka-emasu ka  
 ... wa doko ni utte  
 imasu ka  
 Shashin-o totte mo  
 ii desu ka  
 Mo yori no ... wa doko  
 desu ka (or)  
 Ichiban chikai ... wa doko  
 desu ka  
 Chikaku ni, ...  
 ga arimasu ka

**Pronunciation**

Ko-reh wah nahn dess-kah  
 Nahn-jee dess-kah  
 ... wah doh-ko dess-kah  
 ... gah ah-ree-mahss kah  
 Ee-koo-rah dess kah  
 Ryoh-gah-eh oh-neh-gy shee-mahss  
 (gy: rhymes with "by")  
 Koo-reh-jeet-toh kaah-doh  
 tsoo-kah-eh-mahss kah  
 ... wah doh-ko nee oot-teh  
 ee-mahss kah  
 Shah-sheen-oh toht-teh  
 mo ee dess kah  
 Mo yoh-ree no ... wah doh-ko  
 dess kah  
 ee-chee-ahn chee-kai ...  
 wah doh-ko dess kah  
 Chee-kah-koo nee ...  
 gah ah-ree-mahss ka

**Kanji**

これは 何ですか  
 何時ですか  
 ... は どこですか  
 ... が ありますか  
 幾ら ですか  
 両替 お願い します  
 クレジットカー  
 が 使えますか  
 ... は どこに  
 売って いますか  
 写真を とって  
 も 良い ですか  
 最寄りの ... は  
 どこ ですか  
 一番 近い ... は  
 どこ ですか  
 近くに ... が ありますか

**Common requests****English**

Please bring me ...  
 Please show me  
 Please let me see...  
 Please show me  
 how to use this  
 I don't have much time  
 please hurry?

**Japanese**

... onegai shimasu  
 Oshiete kudasai  
 ... -o misete kudasai  
 Tsukai-kata-o oshiete  
 kudasai  
 Amari jikan ga arimasen.  
 Isoide moraemasu ka

**Pronunciation**

... oh-neh-gai shee-mahss  
 Oh-shee-eh-teh koo-dah-sy  
 ... oh mee-seh-teh koo-dah-sy  
 Tsoo-kai-kah-tah-oh oh-shee-eh-teh  
 koo-dah-sy  
 Ah-mah-ree jee-kahn gah  
 ah-ree-mah-sen. Ee-soh-ee-deh  
 mo-rah-eh-mahss ka

**Kanji**

... お願い します  
 教えて 下さい  
 ... を 見せて 下さい  
 使い方を 教えて  
 下さい  
 まり時間が りません。  
 急いで もらえますか

**Useful words**

English	Japanese	Pronunciation	Kanji
Police box	Kōban	Koh-bahn	交番
Map	chizu	chee-zoo	地図
Ticket	kippu (or) Ken	keep-poo ken	切符 券
Ticket booth	kippu uriba	keep-poo oo-ree-bah	切符 売り場
Information booth	annaijo	ahn-nai-jo	案内所
Passport	Pasupōto	Pah-soo-poh-toh	パスポート
Stamp	Kitte	Keet-teh	切手
Suitcase, luggage	Nimotsu	Nee-moh-tsoo	荷物
Carry-on bag	Tenimotsu	Teh-nee-moh-tsoo	手荷物
Reservation	Yoyaku	Yoh-yah-koo	予約
Bill	Okanjo	Oh-kahn-jo	お勘定
Room	Heya	Heh-yah	部屋
Floor (of a hotel)	Kai	Ky	階
Elevator	Erebētā	Eh-reh-bay-tah	エレベーター
Key	Kagi	Kah-gee	かぎ
Fee, charge	Ryōkin	Ryoh-keen	料金
Airport	Kūkō	Koo-koh	空港
Train	Densha	Den-shah	電車
Subway	Chikatetsu	Chee-kah-teh-tsoo	地下鉄
Railway	Tetsudo	Teh-tsoo-doh	鉄道
Coach of a train	Ryo	ryoh	両
Bus	Basu	Bah-soo	バス
Taxi	Takushī	Tahk-shee	タクシー
Station	Eki	Eh-kee	駅
Car	Kuruma (or sha)	Koo-roo-mah (or shah)	車
Parking lot	Chūshajo	Choo-shah-jo	駐車所
Local train	Futsu	Foo-tsoo	普通
Rapid train	Kaisoku	Ky-soh-koo	快速
Express train	Kyuko	Kyoo-koh	急行
Limited Express	Tokkyu	Tohk-kyoo	特急
Bullet train	Shinkansen	Sheen-kahn-sen	新幹線
Boarding area	Noriba	Noh-ree-bah	乗り場 乗場
Transfer	Norikae	Noh-ree-kah-eh	乗り換え
One-way	Katamichi	Kah-tah-mee-chee	片道
Round trip	Ōfuku	Oh-foo-koo	往復
Timetable	Jikokuhyo	Jee-kohk-hyoh	時刻表
Green window (for reservations)	Midori no madoguchi	Mee-doh-ree noh mah-doh-goo-chee	緑の窓口
Unreserved seat	Jiyū seki	Jee-yoo seh-kee	自由席
Reserved seat	Shitei seki	Sh-tay seh-kee	指定席
Window seat	Madogawa no seki	Mah-doh-gah-wah noh seh-kee	窓側の席
Aisle seat	Tsurogawa no seki	Tsoo-roh-gah-wah noh seh-kee	通路側の席
Nonsmoking seat	Kin'en no seki	Keen-en noh seh-kee	禁煙の席
Smoking seat	Kitsuen no seki	Kee-tsoo-en noh seh-kee	喫煙の席
Telephone	Denwa	Den-wah	電話
Cell phone	Keitai denwa	Kay-ty den-wah	携帯 電話
Telephone card	Terehon kaado	Teh-reh-hohn kaah-doh	テレホンカード
Public phone	Kōshū denwa	Ko-shoo den-wah	公衆 電話
Television	Terebi	Teh-reh-bee	テレビ
VCR	Bideo	Bee-dee-oh	ビデオ

English	Japanese	Pronunciation	Kanji
CD Player	Shidī purēya	Shee-dee pray-yah	シイヂイ プレーヤー
Battery	Denchi	Den-chee	電池
Personal computer	Pasokon	Pah-soh-kohn	パソコン
Laptop	Rappu toppu	Rahp tohp	ラップ トップ
Internet cafe	Intanetto kafue	Een-tah-net-toh kah-fweh	インターネット カフェ
Money	Okane	Oh-kah-neh	お金
Bills (paper money)	Osatsu	Oh-sah-tsoo	お札
Coins	Kozeni	Ko-zeh-nee	小銭
Credit card	Kurejitto kaado	Koo-reh-jeet-toh kaah-doh	クレジット カード
Wallet	Saifu	Sy-foo	財布
Discount	Waribiki	Wah-ree-bee-kee	割引
Eyeglasses	Megane	Meh-gah-neh	眼鏡
Souvenir	Omiyage	Oh-mee-yah-geh	おみやげ
Postcard	Hagaki	Ha-gah-kee	葉書
Post office	Yūbin kyoku	Yoo-bin kyok'	郵便局
Bank	Ginkō	Gin-koh	銀行
Hospital	Byōin	Byoh-een	病院
Baseball game	Yakyū	Yah-kyoo	野球
Coin locker	Koin rokaa	Ko-een rok-kaah	コイン ロッカー

## Preferences

English	Japanese	Pronunciation	Kanji
I like ...	... ga suki desu	... gah skee dess	... が好きです
I don't like ...	... ga kirai desu	... gah kee-rah-ee dess	... が嫌い です
I'm looking for ...	... o sagashite imasu	... oh sah-gah-sh'teh ee-mahss	... を 捜して います
I want to go to ...	... e ikitai desu	... eh ee-kee-tai dess	... へ 行きたい です
I want to buy ...	... o kaitai desu	... oh kai-tai dess	... を 買いたい です
I want ... [noun]	... ga hoshii desu	... gah hoh-sheee dess	... が ほしい です
You can't ...	... ikemasen (or) Dame desu	... ee-keh-mah-sen Dah-meh dess	... 行けません だめ です

## Amusement Parks

English	Japanese	Pronunciation	Kanji
Amusement park	yūen (or) yūenchi	yoo-en yoo-en-chee	遊園 遊園地 (also written ゆうえんち)
Zoo	dōbutsuen (or) dōbutsukoen	doh-boo-tsoo-en doh-boo-tsoo-koh-en	動物園 動物公園
Ride (noun)	Norimono	No-ree-mo-no	乗り物
Roller coaster (jet coaster)	Jietto kōsutā	Jet-to koh-stah	ジェット コースター
Ferris wheel	kanransha	kahn-rah-shah	観覧車
That was fun	Tanoshikatta desu	Tah-no-sh'kah-tah dess	楽しかった です
How long is the wait?	Donogurai machimasu ka	Doh-no-goo-rai mah-chee-mahss kah	どのぐらい 待ちますか

**Travel****English**

Does this train go to ... ?

**Japanese**Kono densha wa ...-e  
ikimasu ka**Pronunciation**Ko-no den-shah wah ...eh  
ee-kee-mahss kah**Kanji**この 電車は ...へ  
行きますか

Is this the train for ... ?

Kore wa ...yuki no densha  
desu kaKo-reh wah ...yoo-kee  
no den-shah dess kahこれは ...行き の  
電車 ですかWhat time does the  
next train leave?Tsugi no densha wa nanji  
demasu kaTsoo-gee no den-shah wah  
nahn-jee deh-mahss kah次の 電車は 何時  
出ますかWhat is the  
next station?Tsugi no eki wa nan  
desu kaTsoo-gee no eh-kee wah  
nahn dess kah

次の 駅は 何 ですか

What track number?

Nan ban sen desu ka

Nahn bahn sen dess kah

何番線 ですか

Show me on this map

Kono chizu de oshiete  
kudasaiKo-no chee-zoo deh oh-shee-eh-teh  
koo-dah-syこの 地図で  
教えて 下さい

I want to go to ...

...-e ikitai desu

...eh ee-kee-tai dess

...へ 行きたい です

I'm lost

Michi ni mayoimashita

Mee-chee nee mah-yo-ee-mahsh-tah

道に 迷いました

Where am I ?

Koko wa doko desu ka

Ko-ko wah doh-ko dess kah

ここは どこ ですか

(Where is this place?)

I'm looking for ...

...o sagashite imasu

...oh sah-gah-sh'teh ee-mahss

...を 捜して います

How much is the  
fare to ... ?

...made ikura desu ka

...mah-deh ee-koo-rah dess kah

...まで 幾ら ですか

How long does it take?

Donokurai kakarimasu ka

Doh-no-koo-rai  
kah-kah-ree-mahss kahどのくらい かかりま  
すか**Food and Drink****English**Do you have an  
English menu?**Japanese**Eigo no menū ga  
arimasu ka?**Pronunciation**Ay-go no men-yoo gah  
ah-ree-mahss kah**Kanji**英語のメニューが  
ありますか

Same, please

Onaji kudasai

Oh-nah-jee koo-dah-sy

同じ 下さい

The bill, please

Okanjo onegai shimasu

Oh-kahn-jo oh-neh-gai-shee-mahss

お勘定 お願い します

I'm a vegetarian

Watashi wa bejitarian desu  
(or)Wah-tah-shee wah  
beh-jee-tah-ree-an dess私は ベジタ  
リアン ですWatashi wa saishoku  
sha desuWah-tah-shee wah sy-shoh-koo  
shah dess

私は 菜食者 です

I can't eat (meat)

(Niku) wa taberu koto  
dekimasen (or)(Nee-koo) wah tah-beh-roo ko-toh  
deh-kee-mah-sen(肉)は 食べる事 出  
来ません

(Niku) wa taberaremasen

(Nee-koo) wah tah-beh-rah-reh-mah-sen

(肉)は 食べられません

I don't eat ...

...wa tabemasen

...wah tah-beh-mah-sen

...は 食べません

Is there (meat) in this?

(Niku)-ga haitte imasu ka

(Nee-koo) gah ha-eet-teh ee-mahss kah

(肉)が 入っていますか

This is delicious

Oishī desu

Oh-ee-sheee dess

美味しい です

Separate checks, please

Betsu betsu ni onegai  
shimasuBe-tsoo be-tsoo nee oh-neh-gai  
shee-mahss

別々に お願い します

**Meals****English**

Breakfast

**Japanese**Asa gohan (or)  
chō shoku**Pronunciation**Ah-sah go-hahn  
choh shoh-koo**Kanji**

朝ご飯

Lunch

Hiru gohan (or)  
chū shokuHee-roo go-hahn  
choo shoh-koo

朝食

昼ご飯

Dinner

Ban gohan (or)  
yū shokuBahn go-hahn  
yoo shoh-koo

昼食

晩ご飯

夕食

**Food types and styles****English**

Western food  
 Japanese food  
 Japanese steakhouse style  
 Skewered grilled chicken  
 Skewered various grilled foods  
 Grilled meat (Korean barbecue)  
 Deep fried skewers  
 Tempura

**Japanese**

Yō shoku  
 Wa shoku  
 Teppanyaki  
 Yakitori  
 Robotayaki  
 Yakiniku  
 Kushikatsu  
 Tempura

**Pronunciation**

Yoh shoh-koo  
 Wah shoh-koo  
 Tep-pahn-yah-kee  
 Yah-kee-toh-ree  
 Roh-bah-tah-yah-kee  
 Yah-kee-nee-ku  
 Koo-shee-kah-tsoo  
 Ten-poo-rah

**Kanji**

洋食  
 和食  
 鉄板焼き  
 焼鳥 or 焼き鳥  
 ろばた焼き  
 焼肉  
 串かつ  
 てんぷら (or)  
 テン普拉 (or)  
 天麩羅  
 とんかつ  
 精進料理  
 懷石料理  
 揚げ  
 丼  
 鍋  
 焼き  
 定食

Deep fried pork cutlet  
 Buddhist vegetarian cuisine  
 Formal high-end multicourse meal  
 Fried  
 Rice bowl  
 Hotpot  
 Grilled/baked/BBQ  
 Set menu

Tonkatsu  
 Shōjin ryōri  
 Kaiseki ryōri  
 -age  
 -don  
 -nabe  
 -yaki  
 Teishoku

Tohn-kah-tsoo  
 Shoh-jeen ryoh-ree  
 Ky-seh-kee ryoh-ree  
 ah-geh  
 dohn  
 nah-beh  
 yah-kee  
 Tay-shoh-koo

**Types of Food****English**

Food  
 Drink  
 Fruit  
 Vegetable  
 Soup  
 Fish  
 Meat  
 Japanese beef  
 Chicken  
 Chicken wing  
 Duck  
 Beef  
 Japanese beef  
 Pork  
 Lamb  
 Egg  
 Bread  
 Fermented soybeans  
 Soybeans  
 Sweets  
 Okonomiyaki  
 Sukiyaki  
 Shabu-shabu  
 Chinese dumplings  
 Noodle dishes

**Japanese**

Tabemono  
 Nomimono  
 Kudamono  
 Yasai  
 suu-pu (or)  
 shiru  
 Sakana  
 Niku  
 Wa gyū  
 Tori (or)  
 tori niku  
 Tebasaki  
 Kamo  
 Gyū niku  
 Wa gyū  
 Buta niku  
 Kohitsuji  
 Tamago  
 Pan  
 Natto  
 Edamame  
 Kashi  
 Okonomiyaki  
 Sukiyaki  
 shabu-shabu  
 Gyōza  
 Rāmen  
 soba  
 udon

**Pronunciation**

Tah-beh-mo-no  
 Noh-ree-mo-no  
 Koo-dah-mo-no  
 Yah-sy  
 soo-pu  
 shee-roo  
 Sah-kah-nah  
 Nee-koo  
 Wah gyoo  
 Toh-ree  
 toh-ree nee-koo  
 Teh-bah-sah-kee  
 Kah-mo  
 Gyoo nee-koo  
 Wah gyoo  
 Boo-tah nee-koo  
 Ko-hee-tsoo-jee  
 Ta-mah-go  
 pahn  
 Naht-toh  
 Eh-dah-mah-meh  
 Kah-shee  
 Oh-ko-no-mee-yah-kee  
 Skee-yah-kee  
 shah-boo shah-boo  
 Gyoh-zah  
 Raah-men  
 soh-bah  
 oo-dohn

**Kanji**

食べ物  
 飲み物  
 果物  
 野菜  
 スープ  
 汁  
 魚  
 肉  
 和牛  
 鳥  
 鳥肉  
 手羽さき  
 鴨  
 牛肉  
 和牛  
 豚肉  
 子羊  
 卵  
 パン  
 納豆  
 枝豆  
 菓子  
 お好み焼き  
 すき焼  
 しゃぶしゃぶ  
 ギョウザ  
 ラーメン  
 そば (or) 蕎麦  
 うどん

**Sushi and seafood****English**

Sushi  
Sashimi  
Tuna  
Fatty tuna  
Tuna roll  
Squid  
Octopus  
Shrimp  
Prawn  
Crab  
Squid  
Red snapper  
Yellowtail  
  
Salmon  
Salmon roe  
Sea eel  
Freshwater eel  
Scallop  
Abalone  
Sea urchin  
Soy sauce

**Japanese**

Sushi  
Sashimi  
Maguro  
Toro  
tekka maki  
Ika  
Tako  
Koebi  
Ebi  
Kani  
Ika  
Tai  
Hamachi (or)  
Buri  
Sake  
Ikura  
Anago  
Unagi  
Hotate  
Awabi  
Uni  
Murasaki

**Pronunciation**

Soo-shee  
Sah-shee-mee  
Mah-goo-roh  
Toh-roh  
tek-kah mah-kee  
Ee-kah  
Tah-ko  
Ko-eh-bee  
Eh-bee  
Kah-nee  
Ee-kah  
Ty  
Ha-mah-chee  
Boo-ree  
Sah-keh  
Ee-koo-rah  
Ah-nah-go  
Oo-nah-gee  
Ho-tah-teh  
Ah-wah-bee  
Oo-nee  
Moo-rah-sah-kee

**Kanji**

寿司 (or) 鮓  
刺身  
マグロ  
とろ  
鉄火巻き  
いか  
たこ  
小海老  
海老  
かに  
イカ  
たい  
はまち  
ぶり  
鮭  
イクラ  
あなご  
鰻 (or) うなぎ  
ほたて  
わび  
うに  
むらさき

**Condiments, etc.****English**

Mustard  
Salt  
Soy sauce  
Pepper  
Sugar

**Japanese**

Karashi  
Shio  
Shōyu  
Koshō  
Satō

**Pronunciation**

Kah-rah-shee  
Shee-oh  
Shoh-yoo  
Koh-shoh  
Sa-toh

**Kanji**

からし  
塩  
醤油  
胡椒  
砂糖

**Drinks****English**

Coffee  
Tea  
Green tea  
Black tea  
Water  
Cold water  
Hot water  
Shochu  
Sake (rice wine)  
Hot sake  
  
Cold sake  
  
Beer  
Dark beer  
Draft beer  
Milk  
Ice

**Japanese**

Kōhī  
Cha  
Ocha  
Kōcha  
Mizu  
Ohiya  
Oyu  
Shōchū  
Sake  
Okan (or)  
Atsukan  
Reishu (or)  
Ohiya  
Bīru  
Kuro bīru  
Nama bīru  
Gyū nyū  
Kōri

**Pronunciation**

Koh-hee  
chah  
Oh-chah  
Koh-chah  
Mee-zoo  
Oh-hee-yah  
Oh-yoo  
Shoh-choo  
Sah-kee  
Oh-kan  
Ahtz-kahn  
ray-shoo  
Oh-hee-yah  
Beee-roo  
Koo-roh beee-roo  
Nah-mah beee-roo  
Gyoo nyoo  
Koh-ree

**Kanji**

コーヒー  
茶  
お茶  
紅茶  
水  
お冷  
お湯  
焼酎  
酒  
お燗  
熱かん  
冷酒  
お冷  
ビール  
黒 ビール  
生 ビール  
牛乳  
氷

## Places to Eat

### English

Coffee shop  
Restaurant  
Bar  
Bar with snacks  
Sushi shop

### Japanese

Kissaten  
Resutoran  
Baa  
Izakaya  
Sushiya

### Pronunciation

Kees-sah-ten  
Res-toh-rahn  
baah  
ee-zah-kah-ya  
Soo-shee-yah

### Kanji

喫茶店  
レストラン  
バー  
居酒屋  
寿司屋

## Miscellaneous Phrases

### English

No ice  
No meat  
Cheers!  
One more bottle  
One more cup

### Japanese

Kōri nashi de  
niku nashi de  
Kampai  
Mō ippon  
Mō ippai

### Pronunciation

Koh-ree nah-shee deh  
nee-koo nah-shee deh  
Kahm-py  
Moh eep-pohn  
Moh eep-py

### Kanji

氷無しで  
肉無しで  
乾杯  
もう 一本  
もう 一杯

## Miscellaneous

### English

Potato  
Vegetable  
Pickle  
Plate

Chopsticks

### Japanese

Jaga imo  
Yasai  
Tsukemono  
Sara (or)  
Osara  
Hashi (or)  
Ohashi

### Pronunciation

Jah-gah ee-mo  
Yah-sy  
Tsoo-keh-mo-no  
sa-ra  
o-sa-ra  
ha-shee  
o-ha-shee

### Kanji

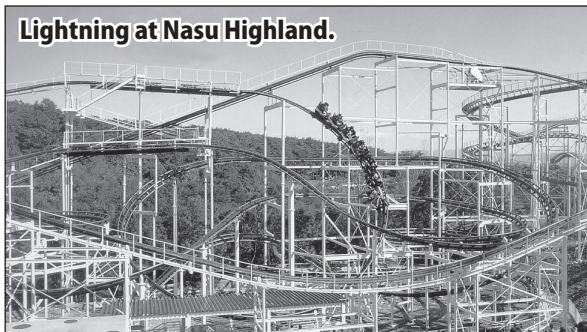
ジャガイモ  
野菜  
漬物  
皿  
お皿  
箸  
お箸



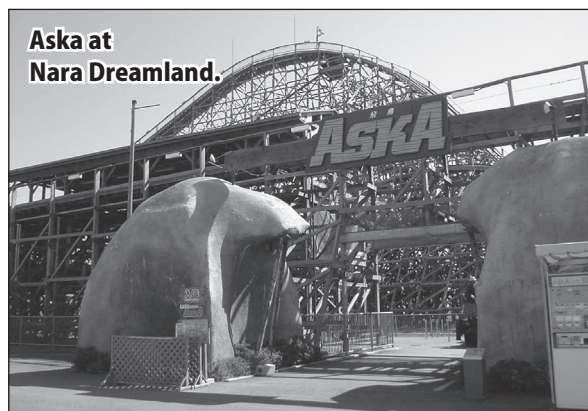
Fujiyama at Fuji-Q Highlands.



SL Coaster at Yomiuriland.



Lightning at Nasu Highland.



Aska at Nara Dreamland.

# Coach allocations

(Those with an asterisk (\*) will have twin rooms.)

## Coach 1

Everyone will stay at the Platon Hotel on September 13.

**Captain: Justin Garvanovic**

Paul Asente  
Richard Bannister  
Lee Bennett  
Darren Besoyen  
Ian Booth  
Mark Brown  
John Coffield  
David Cornell  
Dolores Damm  
Derek Dismer \*  
Virginia Dismer \*  
Laurel Edel  
Sherrylynn Felder  
David Finkelstein  
John Gerard  
George Greenway  
Anneliese Heiner  
Tim Herre  
Evan Hoagland  
Andrew Huckle  
Hector Jimenez  
Keith Johnson  
Andreas Lindemuth  
Maggy Linka  
Talhat Mahmood  
Malcolm Marr  
Gloria Nakamura  
Chris Penn  
Owen Rees  
Eugene Robinson  
Brian Sisk  
Daniel Spooner  
Russell van Tassell  
Patrick Taylor  
Paul Tooke  
Ric Turner  
Jeff Waters  
Adrian Whitcombe

## Coach 2

Everyone will stay at the Platon Hotel on September 13.

**Captains: Lisa Scheinin \*  
Carole Sanderson \***

Thomas Barr  
Ricky Cooper  
John Covan  
Derek Cromarty  
Stanley Dabowski  
Gaelle Delphis  
Yvon Delphis  
Robert Derman  
Janice Duncan  
Thomas Enders  
Mike Englander \*  
Bob Englander \*  
Jennifer Evans  
Pascal Gaillard  
Don Gworek  
Steve Gzesh  
James Hannaford  
Robert Hoffman  
Colleen Hutchings  
Harold Koerner  
Craig Knor \*  
Gage Knor \*  
Florian Kragl  
Bill Marion  
Kevin Moran  
Laurence Prieto  
David Rager  
Robert Roginski  
Stefan Rothaug  
Jan Rush \*  
Mac Rush \*  
Kevin Schreiner  
B. Derek Shaw  
Liz Swezeny  
William Tyson  
Andrew Weiss  
Rick Widger  
Robert Ziems

## Coach 3

Everyone will stay at the Miyako Hotel except those with a hash (#) who will stay in the Platon hotel.

**Captain: Martha Amborn**

Betsy Abrams \*  
Al Amborn  
Cheri Armstrong \*  
Bob Armstrong \*  
William Beatty  
Frank Bernsten \*  
John Bernsten \*  
Allan Bonomi  
Lisa Broadrick \*  
Jacob Broadrick \*  
Matthew Crowther \*  
Alan Davies  
Carol Deeble  
John Fidyk Jr. #  
Patrick Flumet  
Tim Galvelis #  
Brad Haller #  
David Hamburger  
Nigel Harness #  
Dan Harvey  
Robert Hill  
Frederick Kirsch  
Doug Knights  
Ivan Lucas  
Robert Moes  
Jeppe Nygaard  
Emi Pearce \*  
Matthew Pearce \*  
Eric Sakowski #  
Marlon Scott  
Kammy Sislofsky \*  
Mike Sislofsky \*  
Christopher Smith  
David Steward  
Jennifer Steward  
Robert Stanga  
Don Tuttle  
Martin Valt #  
Kathleen Yantz