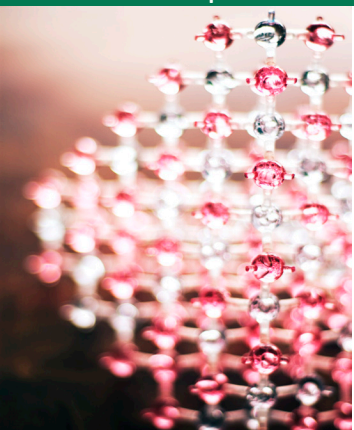




# 2011

NanoJapan: International Research Experience for Undergraduates



As the fields of science and engineering become increasingly international there is a pressing need for the development of research and education programs to produce globally aware scientists and engineers. The NanoJapan Program was developed to address this need by attracting young undergraduates to the emerging areas of electrical engineering and the physical sciences, especially the study of nanotechnology. By involving and training students in cutting-edge research projects in nanoscale science and engineering this program aims to increase the numbers of US students who choose to pursue graduate study in this field while also cultivating a generation of globally aware engineers and scientists. Generously supported by a Partnership for International Research and Education grant from the National Science Foundation (NSF-PIRE) this program is administered through the Electrical and Computer Engineering Department of Rice University.



4	Welcome Statement
5	Program Administrators
6	2011 U.S. Participants
8	Piccell Phone Information
10	Calling Instructions & ER Phone Numbers
11	2011 Program Schedule
12	San Francisco Hotel & Departure for Japan
13	Travel to Japan
14	Arrival & Kyoto
18	Osaka University & Koya-san Outing
22	TeraNano 2011 Conference
24	Company Visits & Nara Outing
26	Return to U.S.
27	Travel Resources & Guides
28	Food in Japan
30	Money in Japan
31	Train Etiquette in Japan
32	Kyoto Subway Map & Travel Guide
35	Koya-san Guide
36	Osaka Travel Guide
39	Nara Travel Guide
40	NanoJapan Scavenger Hunt
44	Journal Assignments & Final Report
46	Medical & Emergency Resources
53	Language Resources

# 4 / Welcome Statement

Welcome to NanoJapan 2011! This program will give students a broad overview of the field of nanotechnology and the Japanese language and culture through:

In this global marketplace, technical graduates must be prepared for work in a culturally diverse environment where they will encounter foreign engineers and scientists who define and solve problems differently. Some of the skills that you may acquire or strengthen over the course of the NanoJapan Program closely mirror the ABET Programs Outcomes Criteria for Accreditation and include:

- An ability to apply knowledge of mathematics, science, and engineering in a global context;
- An ability to design and conduct experiments, as well as to analyze and interpret data in a global context;
- An ability to design a system, component, or process to meet desired needs within realistic constraints such as economic, environmental, social, political, ethical, health and safety, manufacturing, and sustainability within a global context;
- An ability to function on multidisciplinary and international research teams;
- An ability to identify, formulate, and solve engineering problems in a global context;
- An understanding of professional and ethical responsibility in a global context;
- An ability to communicate effectively in an international research environment;
- The broad education necessary to understand the impact of engineering solutions in a global, economic, environmental, and societal context;
- A recognition of the need for, and an ability to engage in life-long learning;
- A knowledge of contemporary issues, particularly as they relate to Japan and the US;
- An ability to use the techniques, skills, and modern engineering tools necessary for engineering practice in a global context.

We hope that your experience at Rice University this summer and our program in Japan will help contribute to your development as a globally competent engineer and foster long-lasting interest in nanotechnology research and in the pursuit of a graduate degree in this field.

Enjoy Japan!

## BE ON TIME!

While you are in Japan you must be punctual for all program events and meetings designated by your research host. For example, a lecture to be held at 2:00 will begin exactly at 2:00. If you don't arrive until 2:00 you will be considered late and will disrupt the meeting already in progress. Always arrive 5 minutes early to be considered on-time in Japan!



# Program Administrators / 5



Junichiro Kono, Professor, Rice University  
Departments of Electrical & Computer Engineering and Physics & Astronomy  
TeraNano PIRE Principal Investigator & Director  
Japanese Cell Phone: + 81 (0) 9012514641  
E-mail Address: [kono@rice.edu](mailto:kono@rice.edu)



Dr. Cheryl Matherly, Vice Provost for Global Education, University of Tulsa  
TeraNano PIRE Co-PI & Education Director  
Japanese Cell Phone: +81 (0) 8070170878  
E-mail Address: [cheryl-matherly@utulsa.edu](mailto:cheryl-matherly@utulsa.edu)



Sarah Phillips, Rice University  
Manager, TeraNano PIRE Education & International Initiatives  
U.S. Cell: [REDACTED]  
Japanese Cell: +81 (0) 8070135940  
E-mail Address: [nanojapan@rice.edu](mailto:nanojapan@rice.edu) or [sphillips@rice.edu](mailto:sphillips@rice.edu)



Masayoshi Tonouchi, Professor, Institute of Laser Engineering, Osaka University  
TeraNano PIRE Research Director, Japan  
Japanese Cell: [REDACTED]  
E-mail Address: [tonouchi@ile.osaka-u.ac.jp](mailto:tonouchi@ile.osaka-u.ac.jp)



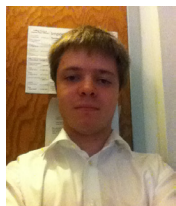
J. Andres Novoa, NanoJapan Student Assistant, Rice University  
U.S.: [REDACTED]  
Japanese Cell: +81 (0) 8070134894  
E-mail Address: [jan3@rice.edu](mailto:jan3@rice.edu)

## EMAIL ETIQUETTE

When you are emailing those you do not know well, type with the highest level of formality and courtesy until the other side gives you an indication you can relax and communicate in a less formal tone. You will never go wrong by offering the highest level of formality when addressing and communicating via email. Always use proper spelling, punctuation, and grammar and respond within 24 hours of receiving the email. Use the polite forms of address Last Name-sensei for your professor or Last Name-san for most others.



# 6 / 2011 U.S. Participants



Mr. Douglas Bollinger, University of Pennsylvania, Physics, Sophomore

E-mail: [REDACTED]

US Phone: [REDACTED] JP Cell Phone: +81 (0) 8070171359



Mr. Mark Bunney, Jr., Cornell University

Electrical & Computer Engineering and Materials Science & Engineering, Junior

E-mail: [REDACTED]

US Phone: [REDACTED] JP Cell Phone: +81 (0) 8070083903



Ms. Rena Chen, Columbia University, Undecided, Sophomore

E-mail: [REDACTED]

US Phone: [REDACTED] JP Cell Phone: +81 (0) 8070170852



Ms. Leela Christian-Tabak, University at Buffalo, SUNY

Chemical Engineering, Junior

E-mail: [REDACTED]

US Phone: [REDACTED] JP Cell Phone: +81 (0) 8070135519



Mr. Ohiremen Dibua, University of Pittsburgh

Mechanical Engineering and Economics, Sophomore

E-mail: [REDACTED]

US Phone: [REDACTED] JP Cell Phone: +81 (0) 8070085771



Mr. Charles 'Trey' Halliburton, III, Louisiana State University

Computer Engineering, Minor: Chinese, Junior

E-mail: [REDACTED]

US Phone: [REDACTED] JP Cell Phone: +81 (0) 8070135157



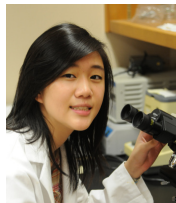
Mr. James Hitchcock, University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Physics and Mathematics, Junior

E-mail: [REDACTED]

US Phone: [REDACTED] JP Cell Phone: +81 (0) 8070170827

# 2011 U.S. Participants / 7



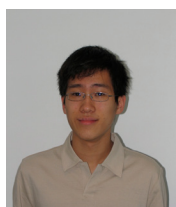
Ms. Alice Jeng, University of Oklahoma, Chemical Engineering, Junior

E-mail: [REDACTED]  
US Phone: [REDACTED] JP Cell Phone: +81 (0) 8070171479



Ms. Jeansol Kang, University at Buffalo, SUNY  
Chemistry and Psychology, Sophomore

E-mail: [REDACTED]  
US Phone: [REDACTED] JP Cell Phone: +81 (0) 8070082979



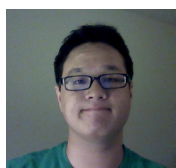
Mr. Kevin Lai, Yale University, Physics, Junior

E-mail: [REDACTED]  
US Phone: [REDACTED] JP Cell Phone: +81 (0) 8040735604



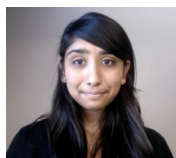
Ms. Camille Martinez, University of California, Berkeley  
Materials Science & Engineering, Sophomore

E-mail: [REDACTED]  
US Phone: [REDACTED] JP Cell Phone: +81 (0) 8070171524



Mr. Benjamin Shih, Carnegie Mellon University  
Electrical & Computer Engineering and Robotics, Junior

E-mail: [REDACTED]  
US Phone: [REDACTED] JP Cell Phone: +81 (0) 8070137981



Ms. Rohini Sigireddi, Rice University  
Chemical Physics and Economics, Sophomore

E-mail: [REDACTED]  
US Phone: [REDACTED] JP Cell Phone: +81 (0) 8070135676



Mr. Joseph Vento, Rice University, Electrical & Computer Engineering, Sophomore

E-mail: [REDACTED]  
US Phone: [REDACTED] JP Cell Phone: +81 (0) 8070127154

# 8 / PICCELL PHONE INFO



## Rates & Info

This document provides rates and specific information for cellular use in Japan. Be sure to refer to the **User Guide** for complete service information.

### Japan Premium Package G1 (Student Pricing)

<b>Line Fee</b>	<b>\$0.00 per day</b>	<b>Minimum Traffic Required</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
<b>U.S. Virtual Number Fee</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>Deposit</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>

### Rates in Japan All taxes and fees are included in the rates below. All calls are rounded up to the minute.

**NEW! "Value Call" - Discount Calling:**  
**Check out our 'Value Call' discount calling! Save money on international calls\* by using a special access number.**  
**See package details on our website for details.**

Type of Call	TIMES AND DAYS	JPY / MINUTE	Type of Call	TIMES AND DAYS	JPY / MINUTE
<b>Incoming Calls</b> Calls to your Japanese number originating from anywhere in the world, while you are in Japan (even calls from the U.S.).	24 hours, 7 days	<b>0.00</b>	<b>Value Zone 3 International*</b> Calls to Greece, India, Austria, Netherlands, Spain, Czech Republic, Poland or Belgium using 0063 prefix	24 hours, 7 days	<b>125</b>
<b>Friend to Friend</b> Domestic calls between PicCell Wireless contract EMobile Japan phones. Pay connection fee only.	24 hours, 7 days	<b>0.00</b>	<b>Zone 3 International</b> Direct Dial to Greece, India, Austria, Netherlands, Spain, Czech Republic, Poland or Belgium	24 hours, 7 days	<b>170</b>
<b>National Net</b> Domestic calls from Japan to Japan and Toll-Free numbers	24 hours, 7 days	<b>63</b>	<b>Rest of the World</b> Direct call to Rest of the World	24 hours, 7 days	<b>295</b>
<b>Voice Mail</b> Calls to voice mail while in Japan	24 hours, 7 days	<b>63</b>	<b>Outgoing National Text Messages (SMS)</b> EMobile text messages sent within Japan. For messaging with non-EMobile/Sireless phones in Japan, please see GPRS/MMS.	Flat fee per message	<b>7</b>
<b>Zone 1 International</b> Direct calls to USA (not including Alaska), South Korea, China or Hong Kong	24 hours, 7 days	<b>50</b>	<b>Video Call</b> Selected upon connection, enables video transmission.	24 hours, 7 days	<b>195</b>
<b>Value Zone 2 International*</b> Calls to Alaska, Canada, UK, Italy, Sweden, Norway, France, Finland, Russia, Denmark or Australia using 0063 prefix	24 hours, 7 days	<b>99</b>	<b>GPRS / MMS</b> Wireless Internet connection or MMS messages sent via cell phone	Per 1 KB	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Zone 2 International</b> Direct Dial to Alaska, Canada, UK, Italy, Sweden, Norway, France, Finland, Russia, Denmark or Australia	24 hours, 7 days	<b>120</b>			

**\*Value Calls** - Must use 0063 prefix before dialing number. **PLEASE NOTE:** while calls to other countries cost less with this prefix, Zone 1 International calls **do not**, and it is recommended to dial directly to phones in these countries.  
**The connection fee** for all answered outgoing voice calls is JPY 20. Voice Mail available in Japanese and English.

The rates listed above are valid for phone use in Japan, with the provider EMobile Japan. Phone use outside of Japan will be subject to roaming rates. Please refer to the roaming section for details. Offer valid thru October 15th, 2011. All contracts signed after November 30, 2010 and before October 15th, 2011 are subject to and guaranteed the above rates for the entire duration of the contract. PicCell Wireless does not decide the prices for any of the other various services available through your cell phone.

**For U.S. Residents** While you are overseas, you can give friends and family the ability to contact you without paying international calling rates. We call it our U.S. Virtual Number service. Please see the **User Guide** for more information.

<b>US Virtual Number Incoming Calls</b> Calls to your U.S. Virtual Number, while you are in Japan	24 hours, 7 days	<b>U.S. \$ 0.49 / min.</b>
--	------------------	----------------------------





## Rates & Info

This document provides rates and specific information for cellular use in Japan. Be sure to refer to the **User Guide** for complete service information.

### Calling Instructions

#### Value Calls

Dialing the 0063 prefix will save you money on International calls, **except on calls to USA**

#### Within Japan

All Japanese mobile numbers begin with a "0" when dialed within Japan. The "0" will be removed for international calls to Japan.

**Ex:** From within Japan 0 123.456.789

**Ex:** From outside Japan +81 123.456.789

#### To the U.S. from Japan

First dial the International code for the US (0101) and then the area code followed by the phone number.

**Ex:** 010.1 (123) 456-7890

#### To your Japanese number from the U.S.

The caller dials 011 followed by the Japanese country code (81) and then your phone number.

**Ex:** 011 81.123.456.789

#### Emergency numbers in Japan:

Police: 110

Fire - Ambulance: 119

### Voice Mail

A text message will be sent when you have new voice messages.

#### Checking your voice mail

1. Dial 1416.

2. Or hold the 1 key until voice message playback begins.

If your voicemail inbox is empty, you will hear "there are no messages"

#### To change your voice mail greeting

1. Dial 1417.

2. Record your message following the voice prompt.

#### To change your voice mail to English

1. Dial 1417 and complete the following steps.

2. When you hear the announcement, Press 5.

3. Press #, after this your voice mail will be in English. If the voice was set to English, then it will be changed to Japanese.

### MMS/GPRS in Japan

Domestic SMS (text messages) can only be sent between EMobile handsets. GPRS (wireless data/internet protocol) can be used as an alternative to SMS when messaging with non-EMobile handsets in Japan. Each PicCell Wireless EMobile phone has a corresponding email address.

Your EMobile email is: pw0(your phone number without country code)@emnet.ne.jp

Example: pw09093939393@emnet.ne.jp

To send an Multi-Media Message to a PicCell Wireless EMobile phone, the sender must use the corresponding email address. These messages are billed at the GPRS rate based on the message sizes in Kb (Kilobytes).

# 10 / DIALING INSTRUCTIONS & ER NUMBERS



## CALLING FROM THE U.S. TO YOUR JAPANESE CELL PHONE

The caller will need to dial 011 followed by the Japanese Country Code (81) and then your phone number. They should drop the 0. Example: If your parents wanted to call the Sarah's Japanese cell phone, they would dial: 011 81 80-7013-5940.



## CALLING THE U.S. FROM YOUR JAPANESE CELL PHONE

When placing an international call using your Japanese cell phone dial the international code for the U.S. (0101) then the area code followed by the number. Example: To call the NanoJapan program office in the U.S. from your Japanese mobile, you would dial 0101-713-348-6362.



## CALLING A JAPANESE CELL PHONE NUMBER IN JAPAN

Remember to add the 0 at the front of the phone number when calling a cell phone in Japan. For example, to call Andres from your JP Cell dial 080-7013-4894.



## EMERGENCY NUMBERS IN JAPAN

911 DOES NOT WORK IN JAPAN! PROGRAM THESE EMERGENCY NUMBERS INTO YOUR CELL PHONE!

POLICE - 110

AMBULANCE/FIRE - 119

JAPAN HELPLINE (24-HOUR/NATIONWIDE) - 0570-000-911

EMERGENCY MEDICAL INTERPRETATION - 03-5285-8185

KYOTO - GENERAL INFORMATION CENTER - 03-3501-0110

KYOTO - TOURIST INFORMATION CENTER - 07-5371-5649

OSAKA - FOREIGN RESIDENTS HELPLINE (ENGLISH) - 03-5320-7744

OSAKA - VISITORS INFORMATION CENTER - 06 6345 2189

# NanoJapan 2011 Schedule

11



# 12 / DEPARTURE FOR JAPAN

Thursday, November 17, 2011

## Arrival Times into San Francisco International Airport (SFO)

- Ben Shih - US Airways #6126 at 10:46 AM
- Mark Bunney, Jr. - Continental #1543 at 4:39 PM
- Alice Jeng - United #0560 at 5:03 PM
- Leela Christian-Tabak - Delta #1145 at 6:07 PM
- Ohi Dibua - Southwest # 0197 at 6:45 PM
- Jeansol Kang - Southwest #335 at 7:50 PM
- Trey Halliburton - American #1415 at 9:00 PM
- Rohini Sigireddi - Southwest #141 at 10:50 PM
- Rena Chen - Jet Blue #645 at 11:18 PM
- Andres Novoa & Sarah Phillips - Continental #1712 at 11:19 PM
- James Hitchcock - American Airlines # 1575 at 11:05 PM
- Camille Martinez - No flight, lives in SFO area. Staying at hotel on Thursday night.

**Best Western El Rancho Inn and Suites ~ 1100 El Camino Real, Millbrae, Ca 94030 ~ Phone: (650) 588 8500**

**Website: <http://www.elranchoinn.com/>**

Upon arrival proceed to baggage claim to collect your luggage. Call the hotel to ask for a shuttle driver to come and pick you up. You and your roommate may be arriving at different times. To ensure your roommate can gain access to the room please do not bar or chain your door.

- Sarah Phillips - Confirmation # 667686
- Benjamin Shih & Mark Bunney, Jr. - Confirmation # 667692
- Alice Jeng & Jeansol Kang - Confirmation # 667690
- Ohi Dibua & Trey Halliburton - Confirmation # 667689
- Rohini Sigireddi & Rena Chen - Confirmation # 667693
- Andres Novoa & James Hitchcock - Confirmation # 667695
- Leela Christian-Tabak & Camille Martinez - Confirmation # 667696

Friday, November 18, 2011

## International Flight to Japan

7:00 - 7:30 AM	<b>Check-out of Hotel</b> Your room rate and applicable taxes have been pre-paid. You and your roommate will be responsible for paying any room service, minibar, telephone, movie or other misc. charges.
7:30 AM	<b>Hotel Shuttle Departs for San Francisco Airport (SFO)</b>
By 9:15 AM	<b>Check-in for International Flight at United Ticket Counter - Conf # WX58V8</b> You must show your passport to check-in for this flight. Provide the ticket agent any frequent flier number and ask them about any special seat or dietary requests. After check-in proceed through security. You may have breakfast at the airport after clearing security. Upon arrival at the departure gate you may be asked to show your passport again for a passport check prior to boarding the flight.
9:47 AM	<b>Kevin Lai Arrives on United #421</b>
9:59 AM	<b>Douglas Bollinger Arrives on United #445</b>
11:15 AM	<b>United Flight #885 Departs for Kansai</b> Lose one day as we cross the international date line. Use your time on the flight over to program in all NanoJapan student & administrator cell phone numbers and all emergency contact numbers for Japan. Be sure to include all applicable international dialing codes for any U.S. numbers you program in. See pg. 10.

# INT'L FLIGHT ITINERARY / 13

NAME : 1.BOLLINGER/DOUGLAS.GUEST.MR 2.BUNNEYJR/MARK.ALAN.MR  
3.CHEN/RENA.MS 4.CHRISTIAN.TABAK/LEELA.MS  
5.DIBUA/OHIREMEN.LOUIS.MR 6.HALLIBURTON.III/CHARLES.R.MR  
7.HITCHCOCK/JAMES.DALLAS.MR 8.JENG/ALICE.MS  
9.KANG/JEANSOL.VALENTINA.MS

NAME : 1.LAI/KEVIN.ALEXANDER.MR 2.MARTINEZ/CAMILLIE.LEEANDRA.MS  
3.NOVOA/JOSE.ANDRES.MR 4.PHILLIPS/SARAH.RUTH.MS  
5.SHIH/BENJAMIN.MR 6.SIGIREDDI/ROHINI.RAO.MS  
7.VENTO/JOSEPH.ANTHONY.MR

ACCOUNT NO. DATE  
7135292105 14OCT11

CO DATE CITY-AIRPORT TIME FLIGHT NBR/CLASS ST SERV/AMNT

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A FR 18NOV LV SAN FRANCISCO 1115A UNITED 885S OK LUNCH  
19NOV AR OSAKA-KANSAI ARPT 425P 0STOP 777  
DEPART TERMINAL I  
UA CONFO \*WXJN3I

A SU 27NOV LV OSAKA-KANSAI ARPT 615P UNITED 886S OK DINNER  
AR SAN FRANCISCO 1050A 0STOP 777  
ARRIVE TERMINAL I  
UA CONFO \*WXJN3I

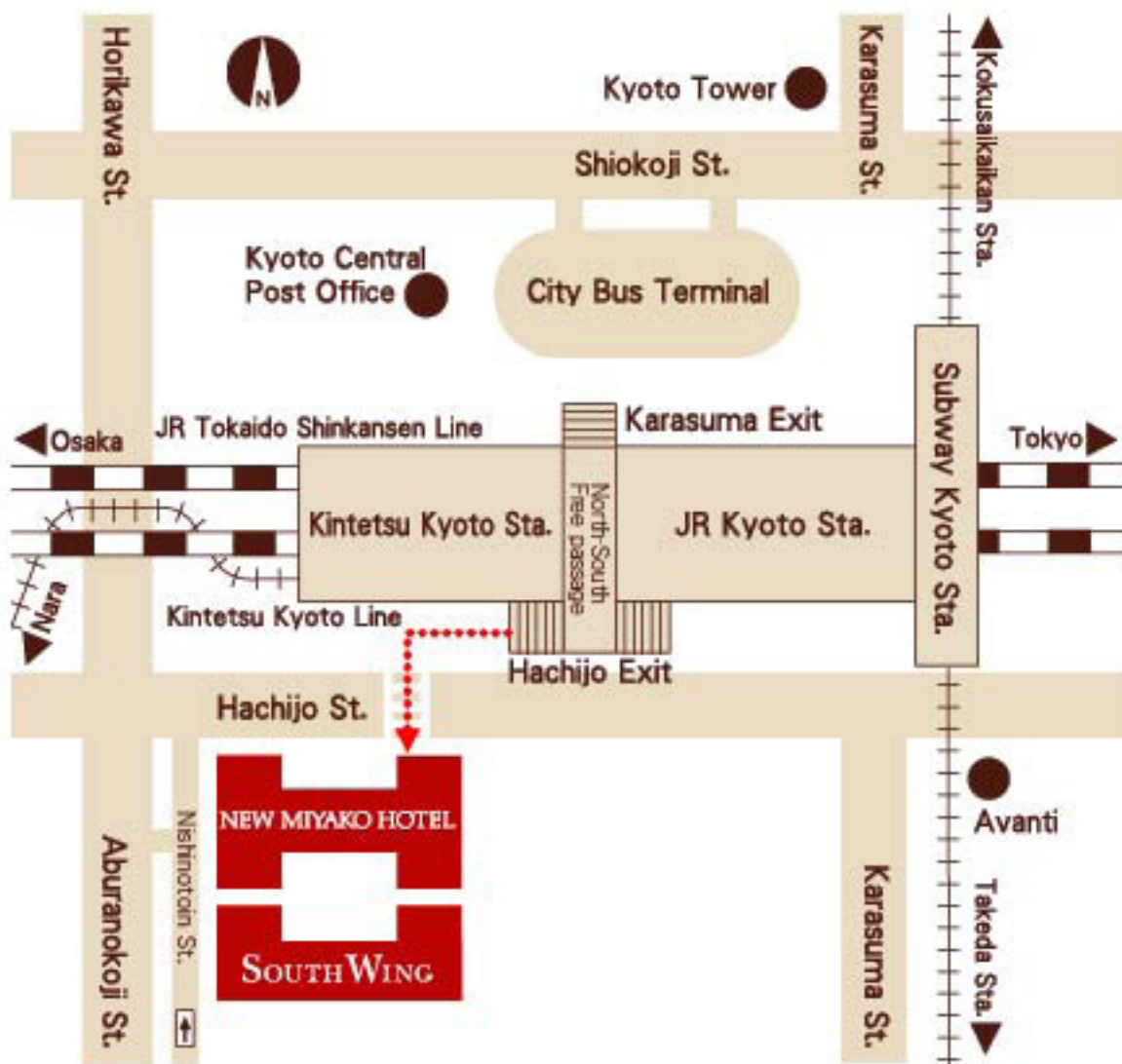
V MO 28NOV TICKET SERVICE FEE CONFIRMED  
2011 ITEM COST:70.00

# 14 / ARRIVAL IN JAPAN & KYOTO

Saturday, November 19, 2011	
4:25 PM	<b>International Flight Arrives Kansai International Airport</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Proceed as a group to immigration. After clearing immigration you can turn your JP cell phone on.</li><li>• Collect your baggage and wait to clear customs until all other NanoJapan students have collected their luggage.</li><li>• Proceed as a group through customs. Unless you have something to declare (uncommon) proceed through the green line.</li><li>• We will be met in the arrival hall by our JTB Tour Guide, Mr. Nakagawa, who will be holding a sign with the NanoJapan logo. His phone number is 080-5700-1123.</li></ul>
5:30 - 6:15	<b>Exchange Money &amp; Bathroom Break</b> <p>Typically you will receive the best exchange rate at the airport. If you have brought cash with you to Japan we recommend you exchange it here. You can also withdraw money in JPY from your U.S. bank account via an international ATM, though you will be charged an international transaction fee and currency conversion fee. We also recommend you purchase drinks/snacks to eat on the bus ride to Kyoto. Once you are done exchanging money go back to where the tour guide is waiting so we can proceed to the bus.</p>
6:30 PM	<b>Bus Departs for Kyoto</b>
8:15 PM	<b>New Miyako Hotel Check-in</b> <b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.miyakohotels.ne.jp/newmiyako/english/index.html">http://www.miyakohotels.ne.jp/newmiyako/english/index.html</a> <p>Due to this being the high travel season in Kyoto rooms will be triple occupancy with three beds in each room. Roommate assignments are as follows. Take a moment to jot down the room numbers of your fellow students so you know where everyone is.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Douglas Bollinger, Mark Bunney, Jr., and Ohi Dibua - Room #</li><li>• Charles Halliburton, James Hitchcock, and Kevin Lai - Room #</li><li>• Andres Novoa &amp; Ben Shih - Room #</li><li>• Rena Chen, Leela Christian-Tabak, and Alice Jeng - Room #</li><li>• Jeansol Kang, Camille Martinez, and Rohini Sigireddi - Room #</li><li>• Sarah Phillips - Room #</li></ul>
Evening	<b>Free - Dinner on Your Own</b> <p>For a quick and inexpensive dinner we recommend going to one of the many restaurants in Kyoto Station which is just across the street from our hotel. To help beat jet lag we recommend you try to stay awake tonight until at least 10:00 PM.</p>
Sunday, November 20, 2011	
7:00 - 8:15 AM	<b>Breakfast Buffet (Included) at Le Plaisir Restaurant</b>
8:30 AM	<b>Half-Day Sight-Seeing Tour of Kyoto Via Bus</b> <b>Tour Guide: Ms. Takagi 090-8570-1123</b> <p>Meet in lobby promptly at 8:15. Bus transportation and admission is included but you will need money for drinks, snacks, souvenirs, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Kiyomizu Temple <a href="http://www.japan-guide.com/e/e3901.html">http://www.japan-guide.com/e/e3901.html</a></li><li>• Fushimi Inari Shrine <a href="http://www.japan-guide.com/e/e3915.html">http://www.japan-guide.com/e/e3915.html</a></li><li>• Nishiki Market <a href="http://www.japan-guide.com/e/e3931.html">http://www.japan-guide.com/e/e3931.html</a></li></ul>
12:30 PM	<b>Nishikii Market Drop-Off Activity</b> <p>The NanoJapan 2011 Scavenger Hunt officially begins! See pg. 40 for the full list. Try to find at least three items from the list today as you'll need to journal about the experience. Happy hunting! P.S. Hiroyuki Morimura is planning to meet us at the market today!</p>
Afternoon	<b>Free Sight-seeing Time - Enjoy Kyoto!</b> <p>To get back to the hotel simply go to Kyoto Station and take the Hachijo exit. The hotel is located across the street from Kyoto Station. See map on pg. 15.</p>

Sunday, November 20, 2011 (cont)

7:00 PM	Meet Back in Lobby of New Miyako Hotel for Transport to Dinner
7:30 - 9:30 PM	Included Dinner at Moritaya ( <a href="http://www.moritaya-net.com/">http://www.moritaya-net.com/</a> ) Shabu-shabu is Japanese style meat fondue. Thinly sliced meat, along with vegetables, mushrooms and tofu is dipped into a hot soup and then into ponzu vinegar or a sesame sauce before being eaten. Water or Japanese tea is included at no additional charge.
9:30 PM	Return to Hotel or Enjoy Kyoto on Your Own



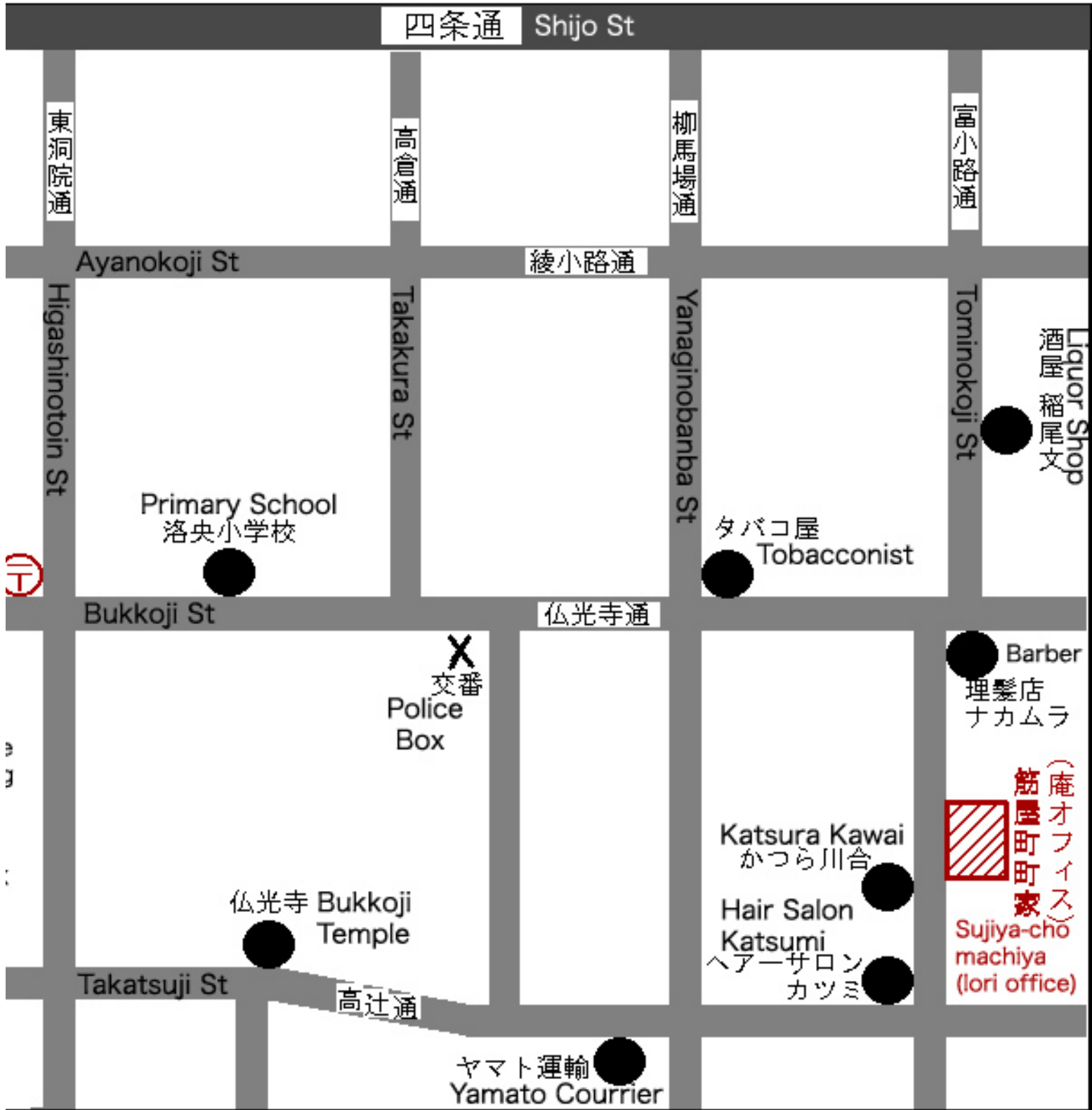
# 16 / KYOTO (cont.)

Monday, November 21, 2011	
7:00 - 8:00 AM	<b>Breakfast Buffet (Included) at Le Plaisir Restaurant</b>
By 8:15 AM	<b>Check-out of Hotel &amp; Store Bags with Concierge</b> Your room rate and applicable taxes have been pre-paid. You and your roommate will be responsible for paying any room service, minibar, telephone, movie or other misc. charges. As you check-out of the room ask that your luggage be stored for the day.
8:15 AM	<b>Depart Hotel for IORI Sujiyacho Machiya</b> We will be taking taxis from the hotel to the IORI Workshop. Each taxi can accommodate 3 people and you will need cash to split the cost of the taxi among you. See map on pg. 17.
9:00 - 12:00 PM	<b>IORI Origin Arts Program</b> <b>Website: <a href="http://www.kyoto-machiya.com/eng/origin.html">http://www.kyoto-machiya.com/eng/origin.html</a></b> The Origin Program offers an unparalleled experience of traditional Japanese arts, taught in such a way that participants can appreciate the spiritual wisdom underlying the arts. Through hands-on practice of a selection of core arts in succession, guests are able to look past the differences of each art form and understand the principles essential to them all. Our workshop will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kyogen Comic Theater <a href="http://www2.ntj.jac.go.jp/unesco/noh/en/">http://www2.ntj.jac.go.jp/unesco/noh/en/</a></li> <li>• Waraku Martial Arts</li> </ul>
12:00 - 1:00 PM	<b>Japanese O-Bento Lunch (Included)</b>
Afternoon	<b>Free - Enjoy Exploring Kyoto On Your Own!</b> If you don't have a Kyoto guidebook we recommend reviewing the JapanGuide.com website on Kyoto to plan out where you would like to go this afternoon. See <a href="http://www.japan-guide.com/e/e2158.html">http://www.japan-guide.com/e/e2158.html</a> . Be sure to have dinner on your own prior to coming back to the hotel.
4:25 PM	<b>Joseph Vento Arrives in Kansai on United # 885</b> After clearing immigration and customs you will take a bus to the Osaka/Itami Airport (80 minutes). Purchase a ticket at one of the vending machines (1st floor center). See <a href="http://www.kansai-airport.or.jp/en/access/bus/">http://www.kansai-airport.or.jp/en/access/bus/</a> for a map. The bus for Itami Airport departs from bus stop 8. After arriving at Itami Airport take the Osaka Monorail to the Banpaku-Kinen Koen Station (about 20 minutes). The hotel is a 5 minute walk from the station (see map on pg. 14).
By 7:00 PM	<b>Return to New Miyako Hotel to Meet Bus for Transport to Osaka</b> Collect luggage from concierge and load onto buses.
7:15 PM	<b>Bus Departs Kyoto for Osaka</b> <b>Cheryl Matherly Arrives Itami on ANA #9687</b> After clearing immigration and customs take the Osaka Monorail to the Banpaku-Kinen Koen Station (about 20 minutes). The hotel is a 5 minute walk from the station (see map on pg. 14).
~ 8:30 PM	<b>Bus Arrives in Osaka &amp; Check-in at the Hotel Hankyu Expo Park</b> <b>Website: <a href="http://www.hankyu-hotel.com/cgi-bin2/cms2/index_en.cgi?hid=24hhexpopark">http://www.hankyu-hotel.com/cgi-bin2/cms2/index_en.cgi?hid=24hhexpopark</a></b> Roommate assignments are as follows. Take a moment to jot down the room numbers of your fellow students so you know where everyone is. See hotel area map on pg. 19. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Douglas Bollinger &amp; Mark Bunney, Jr. - Room #</li> <li>• Ohi Dibua &amp; Trey Halliburton - Room #</li> <li>• James Hitchcock &amp; Kevin Lai - Room #</li> <li>• Joseph Vento &amp; Ben Shih - Room #</li> <li>• Rena Chen &amp; Leela Christian-Tabak - Room #</li> <li>• Alice Jeng &amp; Jeansol Kang - Room #</li> <li>• Rohini Sigireddi &amp; Camille Martinez - Room #</li> <li>• Andres Novoa - Room #</li> <li>• Sarah Phillips - Room #</li> <li>• Cheryl Matherly - Room #</li> </ul>



# IORI SUJIYA-CHO MAP / 17

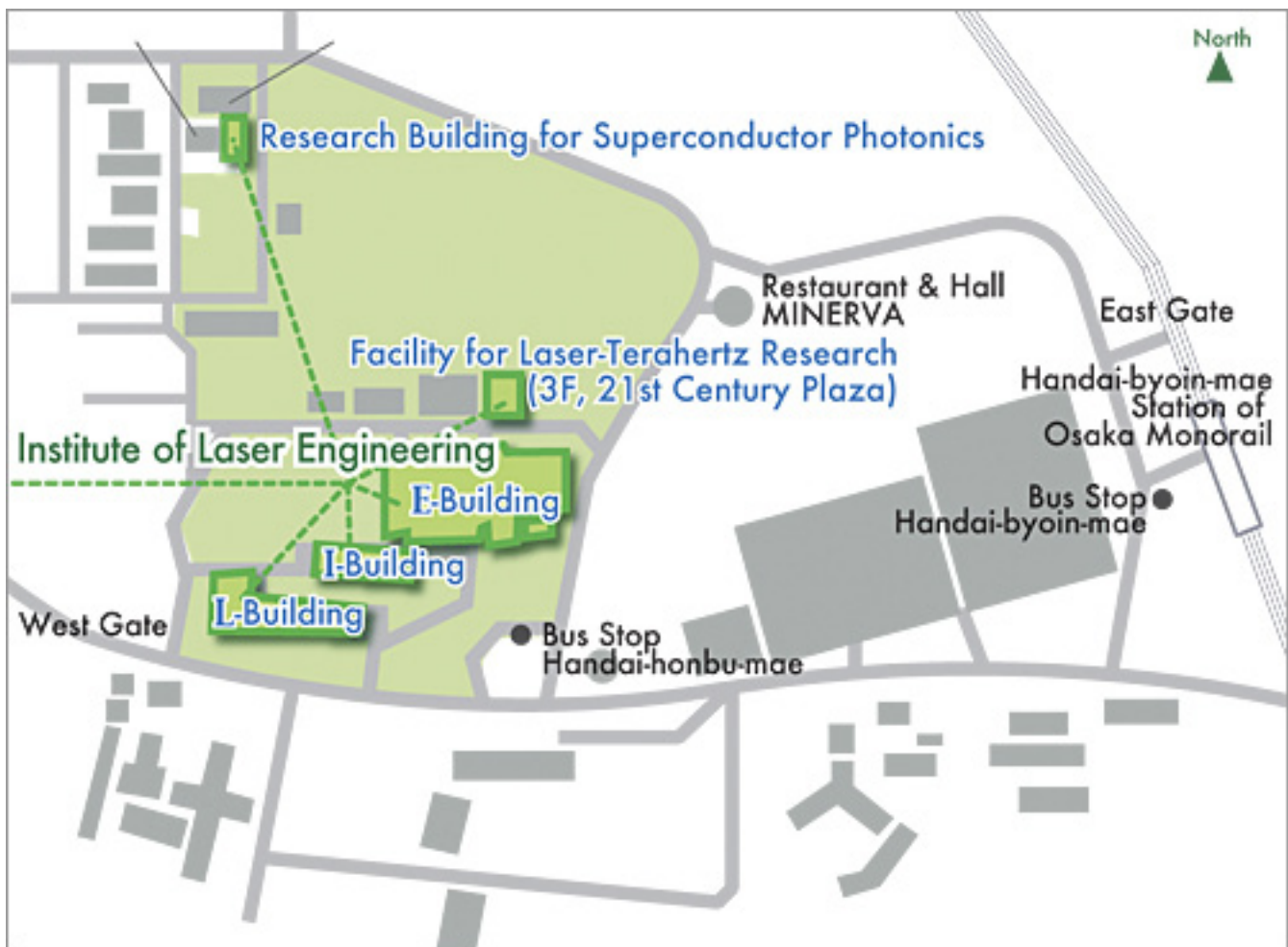
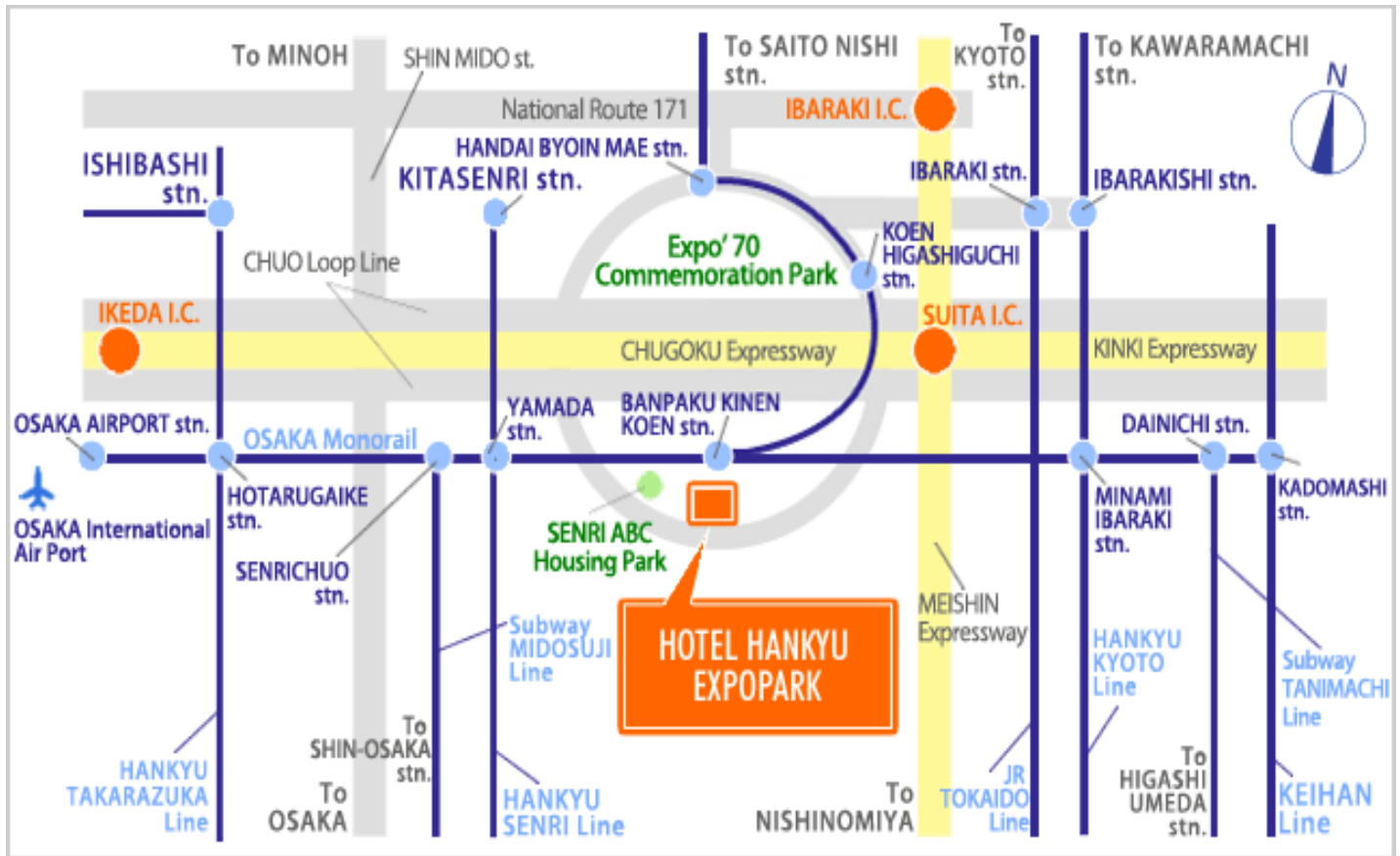
Sujiya-cho 144-6, Takatsuji-agaru, Tominokoji-dori  
Shimogyo-ku, Kyoto 600-8061  
Tel 075-352-0211 (office hours: 10am to 7pm)



# 18 / OSAKA UNIVERSITY

Tuesday, November 22, 2011	
7:00 - 8:30 AM	<b>Buffet Breakfast at Verde Restaurant (Included)</b> Attire for the day should be business casual. Nice jeans, preferably dark, are okay so long as you wear them with a nice shirt or sweater. No T-shirts. Bring a jacket/sweater and umbrella as we will be walking around campus.
8:30 AM	<b>Meet in Lobby for Transport to Osaka University</b> One of Tonouchi-sensei's graduate students will meet us in the lobby. We will walk from hotel to the Banpaku Kinen Koen Station and then take the Osaka Monorail to Handai-Byoin-Mae Station (JPY 240). From here we will walk to the I Building (see map next page).
9:30 AM	<b>Introduction to Osaka University</b> Prof. Masayoshi Tonouchi, Terahertz Photonics Laboratory, Osaka University Prof. Toru Fujiwara, Frontier Lab, Osaka University Prof. Junichiro Kono, Rice University
10:15 - 10:30 AM	<b>Break</b>
10:30 - 11:15 AM	<b>Internationalization of Science &amp; Engineering</b> Anne Emig, Director, NSF Tokyo Office
11:15 - 11:30 AM	<b>Q&amp;A and Discussion with Anne Emig</b>
11:30 - 12:00 PM	<b>Welcome Talk</b> Prof. Satoshi Kawata, Laboratory for Scientific Instrumentation and Engineering (LASIE), Osaka University
12:00 - 12:15 PM	<b>Official NanoJapan 2011 Photo</b>
12:15 - 1:00 PM	<b>Introduction to the Institute of Laser Engineering with Included Lunchbox</b>
1:00 - 5:00 PM	<b>Lab Tours</b>
5:00 - 5:30 PM	<b>Overview of TeraNano 2011 Conference &amp; Expectations for NanoJapan Students</b> Prof. Junichiro Kono, Director, TeraNano PIRE, Rice University
6:00 PM	<b>Welcome Party &amp; Dinner at Minerva Restaurant</b> After the party you may return back to the hotel or explore Osaka on your own. The hotel is located just a 5 minute walk from the Banpaku Kinen Koen Station on the Osaka Monorail line. See hotel area map on pg. 19.

# HOTEL & CAMPUS MAP / 19



# 20 / KOYA-SAN OUTING

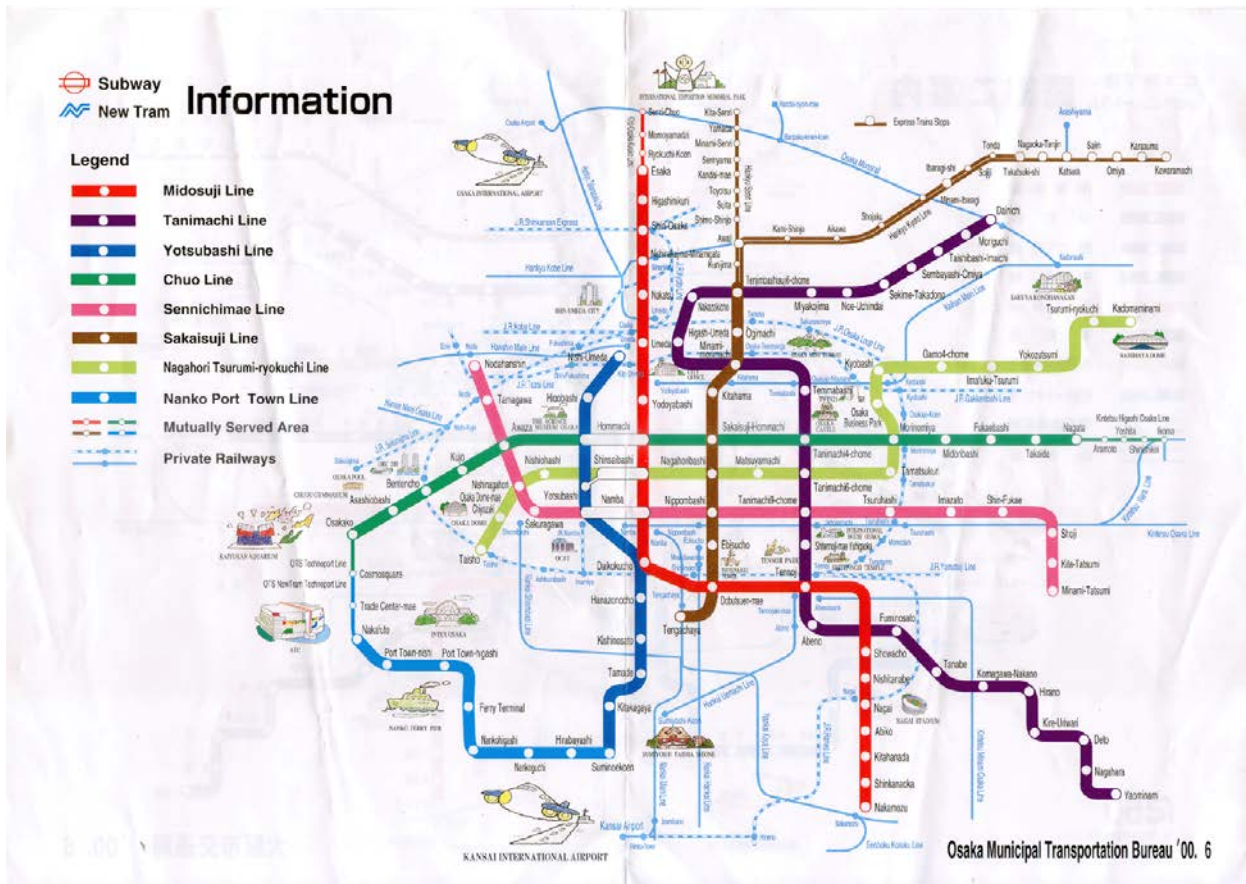
Wednesday, November 23, 2011	
7:00 - 7:30 AM	<b>Buffet Breakfast at Verde Restaurant (Included)</b> Attire for the day will be casual. Wear layers or bring a coat as we will be outside most of the day. Bring money for snacks, drinks, lunch, and souvenirs.
By 7:30 AM	<b>Check-out of Hotel &amp; Bring Luggage to the Bus</b> Your room rate and applicable taxes have been pre-paid. You and your roommate will be responsible for paying any room service, minibar, telephone, movie or other misc. charges.
8:00 AM	<b>Bus Departs Hotel for Koya-san</b>
All Day	<b>Outing to Koya-san</b> <b>JapanGuide.com Website: <a href="http://www.japan-guide.com/e/e4900.html">http://www.japan-guide.com/e/e4900.html</a></b> Mount Koya (Koyasan) is the center of Shingon Buddhism, an important Buddhist sect which was introduced to Japan in 805 by Kobo Daishi (also known as Kukai), one of Japan's most significant religious figures. A small, secluded temple town has developed around the sect's headquarters that Kobo Daishi built on Koyasan's wooded mountaintop. It is also the site of Kobo Daishi's mausoleum and the start and end point of the Shikoku 88 Temple Pilgrimage. Kobo Daishi began construction on the original Garan temple complex in 826 after wandering the country for years in search of a suitable place to center his religion. Since then over one hundred temples have sprung up along the streets of Koyasan. The most important among them are Kongobuji, the head temple of Shingon Buddhism, and Okunoin, the site of Kobo Daishi's mausoleum.
4:00 PM	<b>Bus Departs Koya-san for Hotel</b>
6:00 PM	<b>Check-in at the Rihga Nakanoshima Inn</b> <b>Website: <a href="http://www.rihga.com/osakainn/index.html">http://www.rihga.com/osakainn/index.html</a></b> Roommate assignments are as follows. Take a moment to jot down the room numbers of your fellow students so you know where everyone is. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Douglas Bollinger &amp; Mark Bunney, Jr. - Room #</li> <li>• Ohi Dibua &amp; Trey Halliburton - Room #</li> <li>• James Hitchcock &amp; Kevin Lai - Room #</li> <li>• Joseph Vento &amp; Ben Shih - Room #</li> <li>• Rena Chen &amp; Leela Christian-Tabak - Room #</li> <li>• Alice Jeng &amp; Jeansol Kang - Room #</li> <li>• Rohini Sigireddi &amp; Camille Martinez - Room #</li> <li>• Andres Novoa - Room #</li> <li>• Sarah Phillips - Room #</li> <li>• Cheryl Matherly - Room #</li> </ul>
Evening	<b>Free - Dinner On Your Own</b> Shota Ushiba has organized an optional izakaya outing tonight. If you want to join meet in the hotel lobby at 7:00 PM. Cost is JPY 3,000 for meals and drinks. Thank you Ushiba-san!



**From Kansai Airport via JR Osaka Station:** Board either the Osaka-bound Kansai Airport rapid train on JR, about 65 minutes, or the Osaka-bound bus from bus terminal number 5 on the first floor of the airport, about 1 hour. Then from Yotsubashi Subway Line Nishi-Umeda station, go 1 station (2 mins) to Higobashi station. Hotel is located just above Higobashi station.

**From Kansai Airport via Namba Station:** Take Nankai Electric Railway's rapid train, about 29 minutes, or rapid train, about 36 minutes, to Namba station. From Namba station take the Yotsubashi Subway Line 3 stops (6 mins) to Higobashi station. Hotel is located just above Higobashi station.

# OSAKA SUBWAY MAP, 21



Osaka has two major city centers and four major train stations. The two city centers are nicknamed Kita (“North”) around Osaka/Umeda Station and Minami (“South”) around Namba Station. While Kita is a large shopping and business area, Minami is Osaka’s most famous entertainment district. Osaka has seven subway lines that cover especially the area inside the Osaka Loop Line. The subway offers the quickest connection between Osaka’s two main districts Kita and Minami and is of great value to foreign visitors.



We recommend you buy a pre-paid **Icoca Card** which you can obtain from any ticket vending machine. Cards are available at card vending machines at the train stations. The card costs 2000 yen, which includes a 500 yen deposit that will be returned if the card is turned in. The remaining 1500 yen is immediately available for train rides, and more money can be charged on the card at similar ticket vending machines or fare adjustment machines inside each station. To use Icoca, you do not insert your card into the ticket gate slot, but only hold it close to the Icoca sensor, which is attached to the ticket gate, when you enter and leave the subway station. The required fee will then be automatically withdrawn.

# 22 / TERANANO 2011 CONFERENCE

Thursday, November 24, 2011

Happy Thanksgiving!

7:00 - 8:00 AM	<b>Breakfast at Hotel (Included)</b> Attire for the day will be business to business casual. Men should wear nice pants and a collared or button-up shirt. Women should wear nice pants/skirt and a nice top.
8:00 AM	<b>Depart from Lobby for Nakanoshima Center</b> This will be a 15 - 20 minute walk. Remember to bring your poster with you. Wireless Internet will be available in the Multi-Purpose Space 3 (4th Floor). Access "teranano2011a" or "teranano2011b". To access the internet you have to set internet protocol at DHCP connection mode. WEP Key to access the internet is "terananotech".
9:00 - 9:30 AM	<b>Opening Session - International Symposium on Terahertz Nanoscience (TeraNano 2011)</b>
9:30 - 12:05 PM	<b>Conference Sessions - Memorial Hall: 10F)</b> Sumio Iijima, Plenary Speaker, Meijo University <i>"Terahertz Dynamics in Graphene and Carbon Nanotubes"</i> , Junichiro Kono, Rice University <i>"Terahertz Nonlinear and Coherent Effects in Semiconductor Nanostructures"</i> , Manfred Helm, HZDR
12:05 - 1:15 PM	<b>Lunch On Your Own</b>
1:20 - 3:40 PM	<b>Conference Sessions - Memorial Hall: 10F)</b> <i>"Nanoscale Metallic Domain Dynamics in the Insulator-Metal Phase Transition of Vanadium Dioxide"</i> , Frank Hegmann, University of Alberta <i>"Nanoscale Terahertz Rectifiers"</i> , Jonathan Bird, University at Buffalo (SUNY) <i>"Mechanisms of Recombination and Carrier Heating and Cooling in Optically and Electrically Pumped Graphene"</i> , Victor Ryzhii, Aizu University <i>"Elementary Process of Electromigration and Its Application to Fabrication of Single Molecule Transistors:"</i> , Kaz Hirakawa, University of Tokyo <i>"Mixing THz Quantum Cascade Lasers with an Optical Frequency Comb"</i> , Carlo Sirtori, University of Paris 7
3:40 - 4:00 PM	<b>Coffee Break</b>
4:00 - 5:30 PM	<b>Poster Session for all NanoJapan Students - See Conference Schedule for your Poster Number</b> You must bring a printed copy of your poster with you to Japan. Poster panels and thumbtacks will be provided. The panel size is panel is 90 cm wide and 210 cm high (vertical orientation). Posters should be set up by 1 hour before the session starts, and taken down 30 minutes after the session concludes.
6:30 - 8:30 PM	<b>Conference Banquet - GINGA - 3rd floor of KKR Hotel Osaka</b> <b>Website: <a href="http://www.kkr-osaka.com/banquet/ginga.html">http://www.kkr-osaka.com/banquet/ginga.html</a></b> The hotel is a 10 minute walk from the Nakanoshima Center and is located in front of the Osaka Castle, very near the Morinomiya subway station. After the banquet you can return to the hotel on your own or enjoy an evening out in Osaka.

## Nakanoshima Center 4-3-53 Nakanoshima Kita-ku, Osaka 530-0005 Tel: 06-6444-2100

The Conference will be held at Nakanoshima Center, which is located near the City Center. Osaka is located roughly at the center of Japan. It is one of the core areas of the Kansai region, which is also home to Kyoto and Nara, as well as the UNESCO World Cultural and Natural Heritage cities.

### Access by Train

- JR loop line “Fukushima Station” (About 12 min on foot)
- JR Tozai Line “Shin Fukushima Station” (About 9 min on foot)
- Hanshin train “Fukushima Station” (About 9 min on foot)
- Keihan Nakanoshima Line “Nakanoshima Station” (About 5 min on foot)
- Osaka subway Yotsubashi line “Higobashi Station” (About 10 min on foot)
- Osaka subway Midosuji line “Yodoyabashi Station” (About 16 min on foot)



# 24 / COMPANY VISITS

Friday, November 25, 2011	
7:00 - 9:00 AM	<p><b>Breakfast at Hotel (Included)</b> Attire for the day should be business casual. Nice jeans, preferably dark, are okay so long as you wear them with a nice shirt or sweater. No T-shirts. Bring money for admission to sight-seeing venues, lunch, snacks/drinks and souvenirs.</p>
9:15 AM	<p><b>Meet in Lobby to Board Buses</b> <b>Assistant: Kazunori Serita, 090-5089-4221</b></p>
9:30 - 10:45 AM	<p><b>Osaka Castle &amp; Lunch (Purchase on your own)</b> <b>Website: <a href="http://www.japan-guide.com/e/e4000.html">http://www.japan-guide.com/e/e4000.html</a></b> <b>Admission: Osaka Castle 600 Yen and Nishinomaru Garden 200 Yen</b> The castle tower is surrounded by secondary citadels, gates, turrets, impressive stone walls and moats. The Nishinomaru Garden, encompassing the former "western citadel", is a lawn garden with 600 cherry trees, a tea house, the former Osaka Guest House and nice views of the castle tower from below. The entire Osaka Castle Park covers about two square kilometers with lots of green space, sport facilities, a multi-purpose arena (Osakajo Hall) and Hokoku Shrine, dedicated to Toyotomi Hideyoshi. The park is one of Osaka's most popular hanami spot during the cherry blossom season, which usually takes place in early April.</p>
11:00 - 12:00 PM	<p><b>Company Visit: Panasonic Show Room</b> <b>Website: <a href="http://panasonic.net/center/osaka/">http://panasonic.net/center/osaka/</a></b> Panasonic Center Osaka is a Corporate Global Communications Hub for Panasonic. With Panasonic's aim to become a "Green Innovation Company" and the vision of bringing about innovation in lifestyles and business with eco ideas for the earth, the Center serves as a vehicle for communications, receiving opinions and requests directly from customers while presenting actual products and services.</p>
12:00 - 12:45 PM	<p><b>Lunch on your Own at Osaka Castle</b></p>
1:00 PM	<p><b>Bus Departs Osaka Castle</b></p>
1:30 - 3:30 PM	<p><b>Company Visit: Sumitomo Electric Company</b> <b>Website: <a href="http://global-sei.com/index.html">http://global-sei.com/index.html</a></b> The Sumitomo Electric Group is a global corporate group with 332 consolidated companies and over 170,000 employees in more than 30 countries around the world, primarily in Japan, Europe, and Asia. Their divisions include automotive, information and communications, electronics, electric wire, cable, and energy, and industrial materials. During our visit we will learn about the Albany High-Temperature Superconducting (HTS) Cable Project (hereinafter referred to as the "Albany Project") uses high-temperature superconducting cable manufactured by Sumitomo Electric Industries, Ltd. For more on the Albany Project see <a href="http://global-sei.com/news/press/06/06_09.html">http://global-sei.com/news/press/06/06_09.html</a>.</p>
3:30 PM	<p><b>Bus Departs Sumitomo</b></p>
4:00 - 5:45 PM	<p><b>Osaka Aquarium (Kaiyukan)</b> <b>Websbite: <a href="http://www.kaiyukan.com/language/eng/">http://www.kaiyukan.com/language/eng/</a></b> <b>Admission: 2,000 Yen</b> Osaka Aquarium, also known as Kaiyukan, is located in the Tempozan Harbor Village of Osaka's bay area, and is one of Japan's most spectacular aquariums. It introduces various forms of life inhabiting the Pacific Rim in a well organized and impressive way. Marine life is displayed in 15 tanks, each representing a specific region of the Pacific Rim. The central tank, representing the Pacific Ocean, is nine meters deep and home to a whale shark, the aquarium's main attraction. Visitors start their tour of the aquarium on the 8th floor and slowly spiral down floor by floor around the central tank. Some of the tanks stretch over several floors, making it possible to observe the animals from different depths and perspectives.</p>
5:30 PM	<p><b>Bus Departs Aquarium &amp; Returns to Hotel</b></p>
Evening	<p><b>Free - Dinner on Your Own - Enjoy Osaka!</b></p>



# OUTING TO NARA / 25

Saturday, November 26, 2011	
7:30 - 8:30 AM	<p><b>Breakfast at Hotel (Included)</b> Attire for the day will be casual. Bring money for snack, drinks, and lunch. .</p>
8:45 AM	<p><b>Meet in Lobby to Depart for Nara</b> <b>Tour Guide: Ms. Takagi 090-8570-1123</b> <b>Additional Guests: Hiroyuki Morimura</b> We will be taking the subway and train to Nara. For NanoJapan students all subway passes, train tickets, and admission fees are included. Other conference attendees or Japanese students are welcome to join us on this outing but they must pay for their own tickets and admission fees.</p>
Day	<p><b>Outing to Nara</b> Japan's first permanent capital was established in the year 710 at Heijo, the city now known as Nara. As the influence and political ambitions of the city's powerful Buddhist monasteries grew to become a serious threat to the government, the capital was moved to Nagaoka in 784. Nara is located less than one hour from Kyoto and Osaka. Due to its past as the first permanent capital, it remains full of historic treasures, including some of Japan's oldest and largest temples. During our visit to Nara we will see:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Todaiji Temple:</b> Todaiji ("Great Eastern Temple") is one of Japan's most famous and historically significant temples and a landmark of Nara. Todaiji was constructed in 752 as the head temple of all provincial Buddhist temples of Japan and grew so powerful that the capital was moved from Nara to Nagaoka in 784 in order to lower the temple's influence on government affairs. Not only does Todaiji house Japan's largest bronze Buddha statue (Daibutsu), but it is also the world's largest wooden building, even though the present reconstruction of 1692 is only two thirds of the original temple's size. A popular attraction of Todaiji is a pillar inside the temple which has a hole in its base the same size as the Daibutsu's nostril. It is said that those who can squeeze through this opening will be granted enlightenment in their next reincarnation.</li> <li>• <b>Kasuga Taisha Shrine:</b> Kasuga Taisha is Nara's most celebrated shrine. It was established at the same time as the capital and is dedicated to the deity responsible for the protection of the city. Kasuga Taisha was also the tutelary shrine of the Fujiwara, Japan's most powerful family clan during most of the Nara and Heian Periods. Kasuga Taisha is famous for its lanterns, which have been donated by worshipers. Hundreds of bronze lanterns can be found hanging from the buildings, while as many stone lanterns line the approaches to the shrine. The lanterns are lit twice a year on the occasion of the Lantern Festivals in early February and mid August.</li> <li>• <b>Nara Deer Park:</b> Nara Park (Nara Koen) is a large park in central Nara. Established in 1880, it is the location of many of Nara's main attractions including Todaiji, Kasuga Taisha, Kofukuji and the Nara National Museum. The park is home to hundreds of freely roaming deer. Considered in Shinto to be messengers of the gods, Nara's nearly 1200 deer have become a symbol of the city and have been designated a natural treasure. Like the deer on Miyajima, Nara's deer are surprisingly tame, although they can be rather aggressive if they think you will feed them. Deer crackers are for sale around the park, and some deer have learned to bow to visitors asking to be fed.</li> </ul>
6:00 PM	<p><b>Depart Nara</b></p>
Evening	<p><b>Free - Dinner on Your Own - Enjoy Osaka!</b> Don't forget to submit your NanoJapan Scavenger Hunt via OwlSpace by 8:00 PM tonight. Dr. Matherly and Sarah will be reviewing all submissions and prizes will be awarded tomorrow on the bus ride to the airport.</p>

# 26 / RETURN TO U.S.

Sunday, November 27, 2011	
Morning	<b>Breakfast at Hotel (Included)</b> Attire for the day will be casual. Bring money for snack, drinks, and lunch. .
9:40 AM	<b>Cheryl Matherly Departs Kansai on China Eastern #730</b> Walk from the hotel to Higobashi Station and take the Yotsubashi Line to Namba Station (about 15 minutes). At Namba purchase a Nankai Ltd. Exp. Rapid train ticket to Kansai Airport (about 37 minutes).
By 12:00 PM	<b>Check-out of Hotel</b> Your room rate and applicable taxes have been pre-paid. You and your roommate will be responsible for paying any room service, minibar, telephone, movie or other misc. charges. As you check-out of the room ask that your luggage be stored for the day.
Day	<b>Free Sight-seeing in Osaka - Enjoy!</b>
2:15 PM	<b>Return to Hotel and Load Luggage on Bus</b>
2:30 PM	<b>Bus Departs Hotel for Kansai Airport</b> If you are late and miss the bus you will have to travel on our own to Kansai Aiport and pay all associated costs. Do not be late!
~ 3:45 PM	<b>Arrive Airport &amp; Check-in for International Flight at United Ticket Counter</b> When you check-in show the ticket agent your domestic itinerary and ask if they can check your bags all the way through to your final destination. This may not be possible for all airlines (i.e. Jet Blue and Southwest). After checking in we will clear security and immigration as a group. After clearing immigration you can have a late lunch or early dinner on your own and enjoy shopping in the airport until it is time to board our flight.
6:15 PM	<b>United Flight #886 Departs Kansai</b> We will gain one day as we cross the international date line.
10:50 AM	<b>International Flight Arrives in SFO</b> Clear immigration and then collect your luggage and clear customs. After clearing customs transfer your bags at the transfer counters if they have been checked all the way through and proceed to the domestic terminal to check-in for your domestic flight back home.  Review the US Customs & Border Protection - Know Before You Go website for information on regulations for U.S. citizens and residents returning from a trip abroad. See <a href="http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/travel/vacation/kbyg/">http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/travel/vacation/kbyg/</a>

# Travel Resources & Guides

27





## Eating at the Konbini

One thing you notice about living in Japan, besides seeing McDonalds, KFC and Starbucks outlets, is the even greater number of convenience stores known as “konbini”. Literally, you’ll see one on every street corner run by Lawson, FamilyMart, Daily Yamazaki, Daily Store, ampm, MiniStop, Sunkus, Community Store, Circle K, Coco, SaveOn, HotSpar, SeicoMart, MMK, RIC and the largest chain of all, 7-11. Most konbini are open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and are very clean and well lit. They sell the usual snack foods, magazines, etc., but where the konbini differ from their Western counterparts is that they also provide photocopying/fax services, sale of movie tickets, utility bill paying services, ATM machines and have become pick-up points for goods ordered online over the Internet and the Takuhaibin delivery service. For pictures and a description of the wide array of food options available at Konbini’s we recommend reviewing the Konbini Life blog online at <http://www.konbini-life.com/>.

## Vegetarian Options

Japan might be a paradise for so-called “fish vegetarians.” Even if you eschew any meat and fish, you can still enjoy a variety of vegetarian foods at Indian or Italian restaurants in Japan. Kyoto is a place that is perfectly suited to vegetarians and is home to Shojin Ryori, traditional Buddhist vegetarian cuisine. Being the center of Japanese Buddhism for more than a thousand years, Kyoto has hundreds of temples of various sects. A few temples offer opportunities to experience both historical buildings and vegetarian cuisine in lovely garden settings. You can find an excellent overview of vegetarian options in Kyoto at <http://www.kyotoguide.com/ver2/thismonth/vege10.html>. You may also find the following websites helpful:

- Happy Cow Kyoto - Vegetarian Restaurants: <http://www.happycow.net/asia/japan/kyoto/>
- Happy Cow Osaka - Vegetarian Restaurants: <http://www.happycow.net/asia/japan/osaka/>

## Typical Food Budgets

### Lunch

- Low (400 - 700 JPY/day): Inexpensive lunch boxes are available in convenience stores and stands in railway stations and business districts. Various fast food restaurants, specializing in noodles, curry, domburi or hamburger, also offer relatively filling meals.
- Medium (700 - 1,200 JPY/day): At this level you will have an even larger range of inexpensive restaurants such as the above mentioned fast food places, plus restaurants which offer lunch set special, so called teishoku, for around 1000 Yen.
- High (above 1,200 JPY/day): Lunch at conventional restaurants, not a set lunch menu.

### Dinner

- Low (400 - 700 JPY/day): Convenience stores sell various, inexpensive ready-to-eat meals. After about 7:00 most grocery stores also offer discounted boxed meals and o-bento.. Or fast food is an option.
- Medium (700 - 2,000 JPY/day): Conventional restaurants are generally more expensive in the evening than during lunch time, as there are no lunch specials. At this level, you will be able to enjoy a nice dinner at a wide range of fast food and conventional restaurants, including the restaurants found in department stores where meals typically cost between 1000 and 2000 Yen, not including alcoholic drinks.
- High (above 2,000 JPY/day): With 3000 Yen per person you will be able to have a good dinner at a wide range of restaurants. Calculate 5000 Yen upwards per person for a dinner at upper class restaurants specializing in sushi, French cuisine, sukiyaki, kaiseki ryori, steaks, etc.



# 30 / Money in Japan

## International ATMs in Japan



7-11: All 7-11 stores in Japan have international ATMs and many are open 24 hours.. 7-11 ATMs accept cards with a Visa, Plus, American Express, JCB, Union Pay, Discover or Diner's Club logo. If your card has a MasterCard or Cirrus logo check the machine as they have changed their policy a number of times and we are not sure if 7-11 ATMs currently accept these cards. If not you will need to access funds from a post office ATM (see below).



Post Offices: Post offices in Japan have international ATMs and accept cards bearing the Visa, MasterCard, Maestro, Cirrus, American Express, Diners Club, JCB, China Unionpay and Discover logos. Hours are limited so be sure to plan ahead and take out cash early so you aren't stuck late at night or on a holiday with no money.

Banks: The ATMs at most banks will not work as these are for Japan's domestic banking system only but you can withdraw money from a US banking account at any Citibank ATM.



## Use of Cash

Japan is a cash-based society and you will use cash for almost all of your daily purchases. High-end restaurants, large department stores, electronics stores, and hotels will take credit cards but for daily purchases cash is king. When you arrive in Japan, you will have time to exchange money or withdraw JPY from an international ATM. If you need to exchange USD into JPY later you can do so at the hotel front desk or a nearby bank. We recommend you keep the equivalent of USD \$100 - \$150 in JPY on you at all times while you are in Japan. This will ensure that you have sufficient cash for subway transportation, that you have sufficient cash for food/daily purchases, and that in a pinch you have sufficient cash to take a taxi home late at night if you miss the last train.

## Banking Hours in Japan & Traveler's Checks

Most banks are open Monday to Friday, 9:00 to 3:00 PM and most are closed on Saturday and Sunday. If you need to exchange traveler's checks, you will likely have to visit a bank during regular operating hours Monday through Friday. There are very few international banks in Japan - almost all are domestic bank branches. However, listed below are a few of the major international banks and the website where you can find their nearest branch.

- Citibank Locations in Japan <http://www.citigroup.com/locations/ap/jp/jp/tokyo/tokyo.htm>
- HSBC Money Exchange Services <http://www.hsbc.co.jp/1/2/money-exchange>

## Receiving Money in Japan Via International Postal Money Order



Western Union does not operate in Japan. If your family or friends would like to send you money while you are in Japan, the best option is for them to send a check to the person you have designated as your Limited Power of Attorney. This person would then be able to deposit this check into your US banking account and you could withdraw these funds via an international ATM in Japan. Your family/friends could also send money to you in Japan via an International Postal Money Order. To obtain they will need to visit their nearest United States Postal Office. They can then mail this to you in Japan and you would need to cash it at your nearest Japanese post office. For more information on International Postal Money Orders see <http://www.usps.com/money/sendingmoney/sendmoneyinternationally.htm>.

# Train Etiquette in Japan / 31

Japanese Train Systems: The American's Guide

Website: <http://www.noelleinjapan.com/dec20.php>

If you visit Japan for even just a day, chances are you will ride on a Japanese train. The Japanese train system is fun and easy to use as long as you follow a few simple guidelines and learn a few good tricks.

- First, never be afraid to ask for help. Japanese people are very polite and always looking to help you on your way. If you can't figure out how to use the ticket machine, ask one of the men sitting in the stall booth. They will gladly come out and help you buy your ticket if you tell them the destination.
- Second, keep a subway map with you at all times. This can be shown to the station master for help if you are unsure of where to go; they would just compare your English-language map to a Japanese map to verify the station you are going to. If traveling outside of the city in more suburban or rural areas ask someone to write down the Kanji of the station/s you need as the signs in these stations might not use Romanji or English.
- Third, take your time and be patient. If you miss the train you wanted, another one will be along shortly. The doors do not stay open for stragglers so if you rush you may leave someone in your party behind at the train station. When traveling with a group be sure to allow enough time for everyone to get on and off the train together. Be aware that your cell phone might not get good reception in underground stations so have a plan ready for what to do if someone is left behind. Typically the best thing to do is get off the train at the next station and wait for them to catch up or agree to meet at the destination station if everyone knows where they are going.
- Fourth, eliminate your idea of "personal space." Japanese trains are generally very crowded, especially during rush hour, so know that there will be people pushed up next to you at all times. Keep your bag in front of you or on your lap if you are seated to avoid unintentionally hitting someone. The overhead racks should be used, especially for large bags or large back-packs to allow room for other travelers in your train car. If you are a woman and do not wish to have men so close to you, during the evenings most trains offer "Women Only" cars. You might want to consider using one of these if you are uncomfortable with the proximity of your male travel-mates.
- Fifth, remember the term "Sumimasen" meaning "excuse me" in Japanese. This will be very useful both when trying to get out of a crowded train and when trying to ask someone a question. When someone answers your question, it is polite to respond with "Arigato Gozaimasu" (thank you, the "u" at the end is silent).

## Train Etiquette

- Keep talking to minimum, low voices on trains. It is appropriate to have light conversation, but keep it quiet. Most people do not talk on trains and prefer to sleep, read, or play video games.
- Eating and drinking are prohibited on a train. You may drink from a water bottle as needed on long train rides, of course, but do not eat or drink anything else. This keeps the trains clean and reduces the amount of smells in the train system. Typically, Japanese do not eat in public and, if they do, it is right next to a vending machine (conveniently the only places with waste receptacles).
- Cell phone use on a train is strictly prohibited. You can use the text/email features of a phone when in the normal seating areas. However, cell phones should be kept on silent/manner mode at all times and turned off completely if you are sitting in the Priority Seating area (see below).
- Respect the pregnant, elderly, and disabled while on the train. At the head of each car there is an area reserved specifically for them. If you see someone who looks like they need a seat more than you, offer it to them. Out of Japanese politeness, they will decline the offer the first time, but offer a second time and they will take it and GREATLY appreciate it. If no one who needs these seats are on the train, then it is acceptable to sit in the priority seating, knowing you will need to get up if someone else needs it.
- Try to avoid prolonged eye contact with anyone on a train. Most Japanese consider eye contact (or staring) rude on a train and would prefer to remain anonymous. Of course, kids will be kids and may still stare at you.
- Before you get on the train, wait in line at the arrows on the platform for the train to come. The arrows specify where the train doors will open. You will see people forming two lines at each arrow. When the train comes, the two lines will separate to let people departing from the train walk through the middle, then when they have all exited, the two lines can enter the train simultaneously. This makes for the very efficient train station stops required to keep the trains on-time.

# 32 / Kyoto Orientation & Map

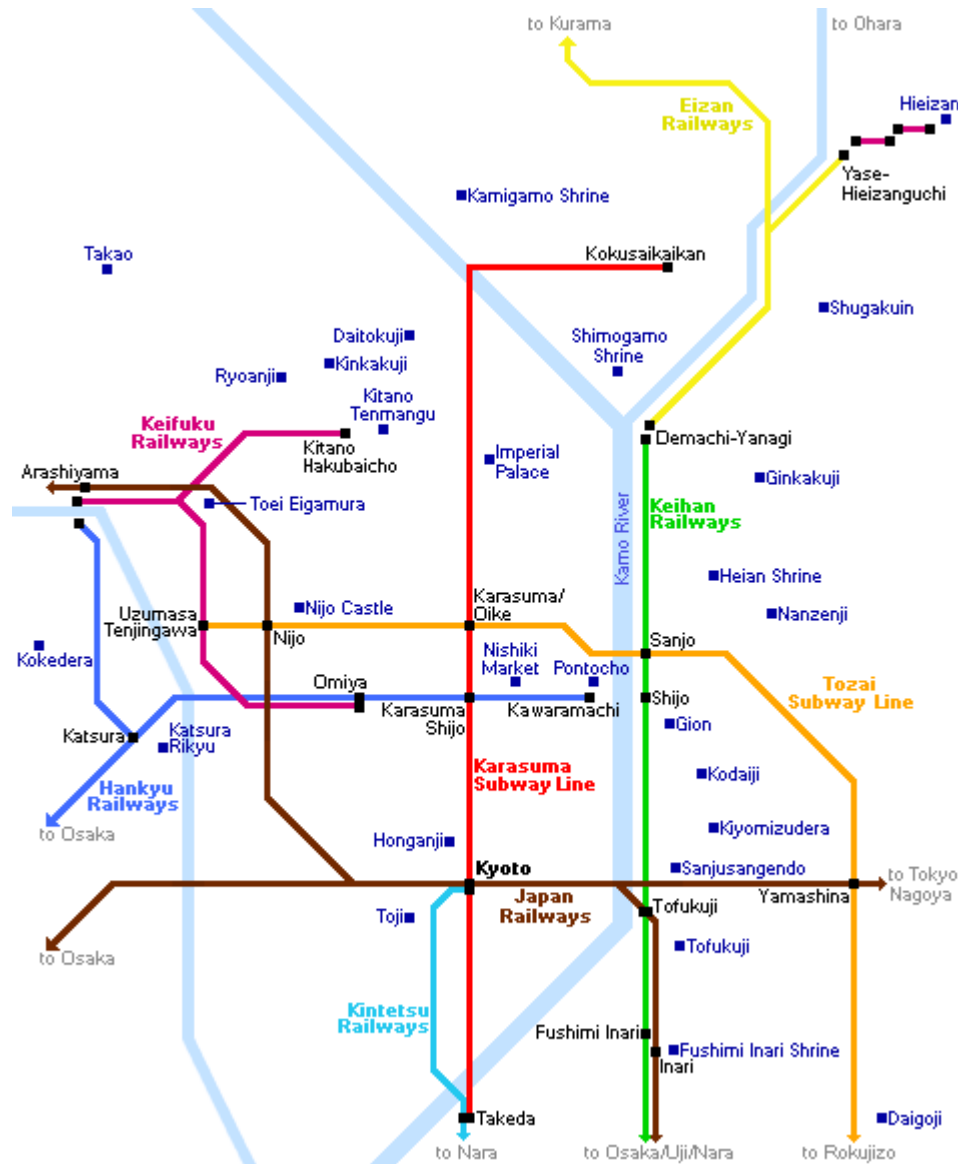
Kyoto features a rectangular street system. Unlike the streets in other Japanese cities, most of central Kyoto's streets are named. The main streets running from east to west are numbered in ascending order from north to south, and are about 500 meters apart from each other, with several smaller streets in between. For example, Shijo means "4th Avenue" and Nijo means "2nd Avenue".

Kyoto's city center with the highest concentration of dining, shopping and entertainment opportunities, is located around the junction of Shijo-dori (4th Avenue) and Kawaramachi-dori (Kawaramachi Street). JR Kyoto Station is located south of the city center at the height of Hachijo-dori (8th Avenue).

The most prominent north-south street is Karasuma-dori (Karasuma Street), which runs from Kyoto Station via the city center to Kyoto Imperial Palace. Another north-south axis is Kamo River, about one kilometer east of Karasuma-dori.

Kyoto has a rather inadequately developed public transportation system for a city of its size, consisting of two subway lines, a dense bus network and several railway companies, whose lines are not always conveniently connected with each other. Taxis can be a worthwhile alternative.

Below is a simplified map of the railway and subway lines of Kyoto:





Kyoto ★★

#2 of 138 destinations in our travel guide

access - hotels - restaurants - shops - tours - reports - ratings - links



Kinkakuji (Golden Pavilion)

★☆☆ Autumn Color Report 2011 ★☆☆

Kyoto Report - November 13, 2011

Kyoto (京都, Kyōto) served as Japan's capital and the emperor's residence from 794 until 1868. It is now the country's seventh largest city with a population of 1.4 million people and a modern face.

Over the centuries, Kyoto was destroyed by many wars and fires, but due to its historic value, the city was dropped from the list of target cities for the atomic bomb and spared from air raids during World War II. Countless temples, shrines and other historically priceless structures survive in the city today.

## Central Kyoto

### 1 Nijo Castle



●● Former Kyoto residence of the shogun.  
User rating: 86/100 (851 votes)  
Visited by: 1515 users

### 2 Kyoto Imperial Palace



●● The Imperial Family's residence until 1868.  
User rating: 83/100 (620 votes)  
Visited by: 1160 users

### 3 Nishiki Market



●● Fresh food market street in central Kyoto.  
User rating: 82/100 (386 votes)  
Visited by: 705 users

➔View more sights in Central Kyoto

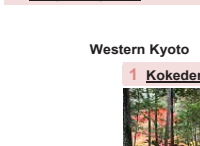
## Eastern Kyoto

### 1 Kiyomizudera



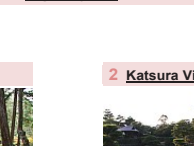
●● Zen Temple with famous rock garden.  
User rating: 86/100 (806 votes)  
Visited by: 1499 users

### 2 Sanjusangendo



●● Temple famous for its large wooden terrace.  
User rating: 95/100 (1089 votes)  
Visited by: 1889 users

### 3 Higashiyama



●● Temple with 1001 human sized statues.  
User rating: 88/100 (454 votes)  
Visited by: 786 users

## Northern Kyoto

### 1 Kinkakuji



●● Temple building covered in gold.  
User rating: 92/100 (1312 votes)  
Visited by: 2267 users

### 2 Shugakuin Villa



●● Imperial villa at the outskirts of Kyoto.  
User rating: 89/100 (54 votes)  
Visited by: 114 users

### 4 Ryoanji Temple



●● Zen Temple with famous rock garden.  
User rating: 86/100 (806 votes)  
Visited by: 1499 users

### 5 Kurama



●● Rural town with temple and hot spring.  
User rating: 85/100 (97 votes)  
Visited by: 205 users

### 3 Ohara



●● Rural area famous for Sanzenin Temple.  
User rating: 86/100 (97 votes)  
Visited by: 225 users

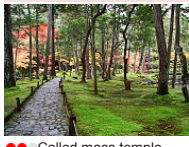
### 6 Sanzenin Temple



●● Popular Temple in rural Ohara north of Kyoto.  
User rating: 85/100 (76 votes)  
Visited by: 159 users

## Western Kyoto

### 1 Kokedera



●● Called moss temple because of its garden.  
User rating: 89/100 (72 votes)  
Visited by: 164 users

### 2 Katsura Villa



●● Imperial villa with stunning landscape garden.  
User rating: 87/100 (96 votes)  
Visited by: 195 users

### 3 Arashiyama



●● Pleasant district at the outskirts of Kyoto.  
User rating: 89/100 (357 votes)  
Visited by: 1041 users

➔View more sights in Western Kyoto

## Southern Kyoto and Uji

### 1 Fushimi Inari Shrine



●● The ultimate torii gate experience.  
User rating: 95/100 (614 votes)  
Visited by: 1021 users

### 2 Byodoin Temple



●● Temple with a beautiful Pure Land Garden.  
User rating: 89/100 (305 votes)  
Visited by: 650 users

### 3 Tofukui Temple



●● Temple with spectacular autumn leaves.  
User rating: 82/100 (243 votes)  
Visited by: 464 users

➔View more sights in Southern Kyoto and Uji

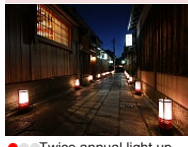
## Events

### 1 Gion Matsuri



●● The most famous festival of Japan.  
User rating: 90/100 (229 votes)  
Visited by: 430 users

### 2 Hanatoro



●● Twice annual light up event.  
User rating: 88/100 (52 votes)  
Visited by: 98 users

### 3 Aoi Matsuri



●● Historical parade from the Heian Period.  
User rating: 84/100 (46 votes)  
Visited by: 103 users

### 4 Jidai Matsuri



●● Historical parade covering an entire millenium.

# 34 / Kyoto Shopping & Dining Guide

## Kyoto Shopping Guide

[access](#) - [hotels](#) - [reports](#) - [tours](#)



Shijo Street in the evening

Kyoto features a unique mix of shopping, where modern, high end fashion shops can be found alongside stores with centuries of history selling traditional Kyoto crafts or specialty foods. This is well expressed in the city's largest shopping district along Shijo Street at the heart of central Kyoto.

The shopping area along **Shijo Street** is centered around the intersection of Shijo and Kawaramachi streets where you will find the Takashimaya and Marui (opens spring 2011) department stores. A Daimaru department store, as well as high end fashion brands like Louis Vuitton, stand nearby. If you continue along Shijo Street across the Kamo River toward **Yasaka Shrine**, the large stores give way to smaller shops selling fashion and Kyoto specialty foods and crafts.

Branching off Shijo Street around the Kawaramachi intersection are the Teramachi and Shin Kyogoku Shopping Arcades. These two parallel running, covered pedestrian streets, are packed with shops and restaurants that sell day-to-day clothes and goods and draw a younger crowd than the more upscale stores along Shijo Street. Also found in the area, **Nishiki Market**, a colorful narrow food market street known as "Kyoto's Kitchen", runs about a block off parallel to Shijo Street.



## Kyoto Food Guide

[hotels](#) - [reports](#) - [tours](#)



Restaurants along Pontocho Street

As Japan's former capital and seat of the imperial court for over a thousand years, Kyoto offers a rich culinary tradition. The local food culture is diverse and ranges from aristocratic kaiseki ryori course dinners to the vegetarian shojin ryori of monks and the simple obanzai ryori home style cooking.

While some restaurants look to the past for inspiration, others experiment with new flavors. Fusion restaurants, that combine ingredients and techniques of Kyoto cuisine with cooking styles from other parts of the world, can also be found in the city. The Pontocho nightlife district is one of the best places to find good fusion restaurants alongside traditional establishments. Not far away, the Gion district also offers a wide range of interesting dining opportunities, as is the Kyoto Station area.

Regular Japanese food that is not necessarily associated with Kyoto in particular, such as ramen, sushi and udon, is also available across the city. Food fans should not miss a visit to the Nishiki Market in central Kyoto, which has been serving the city for many centuries.

### Kaiseki Ryori

Kaiseki ryori has its origin in the traditional tea ceremony, but later evolved into an elaborate dining style popular among aristocratic circles. Kyoto style kaiseki ryori (kyo kaiseki) is particularly refined, placing an emphasis on subtle flavors and local and seasonal ingredients. A kaiseki meal has a prescribed order of courses which is determined by the cooking method of each dish.

A common way for travelers to enjoy kaiseki is by staying at a ryokan where a kaiseki dinner is included with the stay. But kaiseki meals can also be enjoyed at restaurants, including high end **ryotei**, many of which can be found in the Pontocho and Gion districts of Kyoto. A good kaiseki meal usually costs around 10,000 yen per person, but prices can go as high as 30,000 yen or as low as 6000 yen. Some restaurants depart from tradition and include elements of foreign cuisines.



One dish at a kyo kaiseki dinner

store and "The Cube" shopping center with various souvenir shops, boutiques and restaurants.

For a more traditional, old Kyoto atmosphere head to the streets of the eastern **Higashiyama District** around **Kiyomizudera** where you will find a wide range of souvenirs, specialty foods and handicrafts, including the famous Kiyomizu-yaki pottery. This area's shops and restaurants have been serving travelers and pilgrims for centuries, and the district maintains its traditional feel with its narrow lanes, stone paved streets and wooden buildings.



Porta at Kyoto Station



Higashiyama

For one stop souvenir shopping, check out the **Kyoto Handicraft Center** just north of **Heian Shrine**. The first floor of the **Kyoto Handicraft Center** features higher end items such as lacquerware, folding fans, damascene jewelry, armor and swords, while the upper floors have retailers selling more inexpensive souvenirs like kokeshi dolls, yukata and wood block prints.

Kyoto has also a few **flea markets** that are of interest to tourists. One is held every month on the 21st at **Toji Temple** south of **Kyoto Station**, while the other is held on the 25th of every month at **Kitano Tenmanju Shrine**. Both are filled with vendors selling clothes, tools, antiques, art and plants.



Handicraft Center



Flea Market at Toji Temple

austerity of Buddhist monks. Prohibited from taking the life of other living creatures, Buddhist monks had to make do without meat or fish in their diet. Consisting of strictly vegetarian dishes, shojin ryori can nonetheless be savory and filling. Travelers who spend the night at a temple lodging will be able to enjoy a meal as part of the stay.

A common ingredient in shojin ryori is tofu, which is a local specialty of Kyoto. The preparation of tofu is so common that it can also be referred to as **Tofu Ryori** ("tofu cuisine"). One popular dish that is widely served at restaurants is **Yudofu**, soft tofu simmered with vegetables in broth. A meal of Yudofu usually costs 1500 to 2000 yen, but the price can be higher or lower depending on the quality of the restaurant. The Nanzenji and Arashiyama districts are particularly famous for tofu cuisine.



A pot of Yudofu

### Obanzai Ryori

Obanzai Ryori is the traditional home style cooking of Kyoto. It is made up of multiple small dishes that are usually quite simple to prepare. Local produce that is in season is best suited for the dishes. Although the cooking methods are usually not complicated, obanzai dishes can be made very rich by chefs skillfully bringing out the natural flavors of the ingredients.

Restaurants that serve obanzai ryori can be found all over Kyoto. Many of them have a relaxed and friendly atmosphere that reflects the home style of cooking. A full meal usually costs 2000 to 3000 yen, but can vary depending on the number and type of dishes ordered.



[access](#) - [hotels](#) - [tours](#) - [reports](#) - [ratings](#) - [links](#)



Okunoin

Mount Koya (Koyasan) is the center of Shingon Buddhism, an important Buddhist sect which was introduced to Japan in 805 by Kobo Daishi (also known as Kukai), one of Japan's most significant religious figures. A small, secluded temple town has developed around the sect's headquarters that Kobo Daishi built on Koyasan's wooded mountaintop. It is also the site of Kobo Daishi's mausoleum and the start and end point of the Shikoku 88 Temple Pilgrimage. Kobo Daishi began construction on the original Garan temple complex in 826 after wandering the country for years in search of a suitable place to center his religion. Since then over one hundred temples have sprung up along the streets of Koyasan. The most important among them are Kongobuji, the head temple of Shingon Buddhism, and Okunoin, the site of Kobo Daishi's mausoleum. Koyasan is also one of the best places to experience an overnight stay at a temple lodging (shukubo) where you can get a taste of a monk's lifestyle, eating vegetarian monk's cuisine (shojin ryori) and attending the morning prayers. Around fifty temples offer this service to both pilgrims and visitors.

### Attractions

#### 1 Temple Lodging



●●● Overnight at a Buddhist temple.

User rating: 95/100 (122 votes)  
Visited by: 180 users

#### 2 Okunoin Temple



●●● Temple where Kobo Daishi is enshrined.

User rating: 90/100 (135 votes)  
Visited by: 210 users

#### 3 Kongobuji Temple



●●● Head monastery of the Shingon sect.

User rating: 82/100 (122 votes)  
Visited by: 200 users



#### 4 Garan



●●● Koyasan's central temple complex.

User rating: 81/100 (81 votes)  
Visited by: 136 users

#### 5 Reihokan Museum



●●● Displays many of Koyasan's cultural treasures.

User rating: 80/100 (12 votes)  
Visited by: 22 users

#### 6 Pilgrimage Trails



●●● Hiking and walking trails to and around Koyasan.

User rating: 87/100 (9 votes)  
Visited by: 19 users

#### 7 Daishi Kyokai



●●● Center offering Buddhist activities and lectures.

User rating: 80/100 (23 votes)

#### 8 Tokugawa Mausoleum



●●● Koyasan mausoleum of the Tokugawa family.

User rating: 78/100 (22 votes)

# 36 / Osaka Travel Guide

Osaka ●●

#3 of 138 destinations  
in our [travel guide](#)

[access](#) - [hotels](#) - [restaurants](#) - [shops](#) - [tours](#) - [reports](#) - [ratings](#) - [links](#)



With a population of 2.5 million, Osaka is Japan's third largest and second most important city. It has been the economic powerhouse of the Kansai region for many centuries.

Osaka was formerly known as Naniwa. Before the Nara Period, when the capital used to be moved with the reign of each new emperor, Naniwa was once Japan's capital city, the first one ever known.

In the 16th century, Toyotomi Hideyoshi chose Osaka as the location for his castle, and the city may have become Japan's capital if Tokugawa Ieyasu had not terminated the Toyotomi lineage after Hideyoshi's death and moved his government to distant Edo (Tokyo).

## Attractions

### 1 Osaka Aquarium



●●● One of Japan's most impressive aquariums.

User rating: 85/100 (464 votes)  
Visited by: 853 users

### 2 Minami (Namba)



●●● Southern downtown of Osaka.

User rating: 83/100 (752 votes)  
Visited by: 1368 users

### 3 Sumiyoshi Taisha



●●● Head shrine of all Sumiyoshi Shrines.

User rating: 80/100 (98 votes)  
Visited by: 211 users

### 4 Osaka Castle



●●● Reconstruction of the large castle.

User rating: 80/100 (946 votes)  
Visited by: 1700 users

### 5 Museum of History



●●● Well done museum about the city's history.

User rating: 78/100 (65 votes)  
Visited by: 133 users

### 6 Kita (Umeda)



●●● Northern downtown of Osaka.

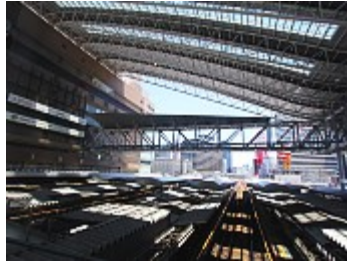
User rating: 77/100 (651 votes)  
Visited by: 1220 users

## 7 Shitennoji Temple



●●● One of the oldest temples in Japan.  
User rating: 77/100 (154 votes)  
Visited by: 302 users

## 8 Osaka Station City



●●● Attractive complex around Osaka Station.  
User rating: 69/100 (46 votes)  
Visited by: 96 users

## 9 Bunraku Theater



●●● Venue for Japanese puppet theater plays.  
User rating: 82/100 (84 votes)  
Visited by: 176 users

## 10 National Art Museum



●●● Art exhibitions from Japan and overseas.  
User rating: 80/100 (42 votes)  
Visited by: 107 users

## 11 Mino Park



●●● Forested park with waterfall just outside Osaka.  
User rating: 79/100 (27 votes)  
Visited by: 60 users

## 12 Umeda Sky Building



●●● Skyscraper with observation deck.  
User rating: 79/100 (479 votes)  
Visited by: 880 users

## 13 Peace Osaka



●●● Museum about the horrors of World War II.  
User rating: 78/100 (97 votes)  
Visited by: 196 users

## 14 Shinsekai



●●● Nostalgia evoking district around Tsutenkaku.  
User rating: 76/100 (138 votes)  
Visited by: 283 users

## 15 Bay Area



●●● New districts built on man-made islands.  
User rating: 74/100 (245 votes)  
Visited by: 511 users

## 16 Science Museum



●●● Interactive museum about science.  
User rating: 72/100 (45 votes)  
Visited by: 97 users

# 38 / Osaka Shopping Guide

## Osaka Shopping Guide

[access](#) - [admission](#) - [hotels](#) - [reports](#) - [tours](#) - [links](#)



Amerikamura, one of Osaka's famous shopping districts

Osaka has several world class shopping districts and miles of shopping arcades, malls and streets. Osaka's shopping combines upscale, brand name and designer goods with inexpensive thrift shops and discount chains.

The city's two largest shopping districts are Umeda in the north and Namba in the south. The Umeda area (also known as Kita) is served by JR Osaka Station and Umeda Station, while the Namba area (also known as Minami) is served by Namba Station. Both areas have large concentration of department stores, shopping arcades and some of Japan's most extensive underground shopping malls.



Shinsaibashi Suji

Tenjinbashi Suji

In between Umeda and Namba is the covered shopping arcade Shinsaibashi Suji, one of Osaka's oldest and busiest shopping destinations which runs about 600 meters in length. Shinsaibashi Suji's collection of brand name shops, chain stores, independent boutiques and variety of restaurants makes it popular with nearly every kind of shopper. At Dotombori, Shinsaibashi Suji becomes Ebisubashi Suji, though the same shopping atmosphere remains.

Some of the most unique shopping is found in Osaka's specialized districts. Amerikamura is the city's best known center of youth fashion and contains hundreds of small, inexpensive boutiques. Nearby, the Horie and Minami-senba districts cater to slighter older, more sophisticated shoppers with prices to match.



Den Den Town

Doguya Suji

Another specialized area is Nipponbashi's Den Den Town, dedicated to electronic and gaming goods and often compared to Tokyo's Akihabara district. Doguya Suji near Namba Station is Osaka's shopping destination for professional and amateur chefs. This short arcade sells all manner of cooking accessories, from restaurant grade stove tops to staff uniforms to pots, pans and dishes.

## Nara ●●●

#4 of 138 destinations  
in our [travel guide](#)



Todaiji Temple

Japan's first permanent capital was established in the year 710 at Heijo, the city now known as Nara. As the influence and political ambitions of the city's powerful Buddhist monasteries grew to become a serious threat to the government, the capital was moved to Nagaoka in 784. Nara is located less than one hour from Kyoto and Osaka. Due to its past as the first permanent capital, it remains full of historic treasures, including some of Japan's oldest and largest temples.

### Attractions

#### Central Nara

#### 1 Todaiji Temple



●●● Large temple with a big Buddha statue.

User rating: 93/100 (952 votes)  
Visited by: 1687 users

#### 2 Isuien Garden



● ●● Spacious Japanese garden near Todaiji.

User rating: 87/100 (68 votes)  
Visited by: 141 users

#### 3 Nara Park



● ●● Central city park with wild deer.

User rating: 85/100 (958 votes)  
Visited by: 1749 users

#### 4 Kasuga Taisha



● ●● Nara's most celebrated Shinto shrine.

User rating: 85/100 (346 votes)  
Visited by: 622 users

#### 5 Kofukuji Temple



● ●● Family temple of the Fujiwara Clan.

User rating: 82/100 (406 votes)  
Visited by: 748 users

#### 6 National Museum



● ●● Excellent museum on Japanese Buddhist art.

User rating: 81/100 (68 votes)  
Visited by: 156 users

#### 7 Yoshikien Garden



●●● Consisting of three distinct Japanese gardens.

User rating: 84/100 (54 votes)  
Visited by: 114 users

#### 8 Shin-Yakushiji



●●● With beautiful statues of Yakushi and guardians.

User rating: 83/100 (44 votes)  
Visited by: 125 users

#### 9 Naramachi



●●● Former merchant district with old houses.

User rating: 80/100 (206 votes)  
Visited by: 414 users

#### 10 Wakakusayama



# 40 / NanoJapan Scavenger Hunt

## NanoJapan 2011 Scavenger Hunt

Your mission, if you choose to accept it, is to find and take a photo with as many of the items on this list as possible during our week in Japan.

A few ground rules:

- No internet searching or Google Translate! You cannot ask Andres or one of the Japanese students to translate this for you.
- You must use your Japanese language skills to ask, in Japanese, about the item until you figure out what it is and where you can find it.
- Some of these items are in Kyoto, some in Osaka, and some in Nara so be on the lookout!

You will submit your completed scavenger hunt by 8:00 PM on Saturday, November 26 via OwlSpace. The OwlSpace assignment contains a word version of this list that you can download and update with your photos and descriptions. Dr. Matherly and Sarah will review all submission Saturday night and prizes will be awarded on the bus ride to the airport on Sunday. Have fun and happy hunting!

Prize 1: Most Successful Scavenger Hunt Overall

Prize 2: Funniest/Best Story or Description of How Item was Found

### Japanese Crafts/Souvenirs:

1. kyo-ningyo  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
2. kyo-sensu  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
3. ukiyo-e  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
4. Washi  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
5. Wagasa  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
6. Aizome  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
7. Kumihimo  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
8. Kyo Shikki  
Description in English:
9. Kiyomizu-yaki  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
10. まねきねこのマスコット  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
11. タビックス  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
12. はしおき  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
13. きもの  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
14. ゆかた)  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
15. Noren  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?



16. Kusari Doi  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?

17. ガシャポン  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?

**Sight-seeing Sites – These are places you may want to try to find during your independent sight-seeing time. Remember, some are in Kyoto, some in Osaka, and some in Nara!**

1. Nishiki Tenmangu  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
2. Nishiki Aritsugu  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
3. chōzuya or temizuya (手水舎)  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
4. 金閣寺 / Kinkaku-ji  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
5. 銀閣寺 / Ginkaku-ji  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
6. 地主神社の恋占いの石 / Jishu-jinja no koiuranai no ishi  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
7. Dōtonbori (道頓堀)  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
8. Kani Doraku  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
9. Glico Man  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
10. 通天閣 / Tsuutenkaku  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
11. 空中庭園展望台 / Kuuchuu teien tenbou dai  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
12. Challenge: Find a Pagoda with at least 4 spires.  
How and where did you find this?
13. Challenge: How many English signs can you find?  
How and where did you find them?
14. Challenge: How many deer and NanoJapan students can you get in 1 photo?  
How and where did you find them?
15. Challenge: Can you crawl through the hole in the *Daibutsuden* at Todai-ji?  
Bonus points if you make it through!
16. Challenge: Take a photo of a traditional Japanese building next to a modern Japanese building.

## Sweets & Treats

1. まっちゃんアイスクリーム  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
2. Azuki アイスクリーム  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
3. もみじ饅頭 (もみじ まんじゅう)  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
4. 豆腐ドナツ (とうふ ドナツ)  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
5. 土鍋焼きぐり (どなべ やきぐり)  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
6. Teyaki mame-senbei 手焼き豆せんべい (手焼き豆せんべい)  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?

# 42 / NanoJapan Scavenger Hunt

7. Yatsubashi (八ツ橋)  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
8. Wagashi (和菓子)  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
9. Senbei (煎餅)  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
10. きんたろうあめ  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
11. さきいか  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
12. ほしがき  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
13. かめのこうらあげ  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
14. そばぼうろ  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
15. いまがわやき  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
16. さくらもち  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?

## Food & Dining

1. Okonomiyaki (お好み焼き) – Bonus points if you find and correctly identify both styles!  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
2. Takoyaki (たこ焼き or 蛸焼)  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
3. Yakitori (焼き鳥/やきとり/ヤキトリ)  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
  - a. (ハート) or kokoro (こころ)
  - b. rebā (レバー), liver
  - c. tsukune (つくね)
  - d. (tori)kawa ((とり)かわ)
  - e. tebasaki (手羽先)
  - f. toriniku
  - g. ikada (筏)
  - h. gyūtan (牛タン)
  - i. atsuage tōfu (厚揚げとうふ)
  - j. enoki maki (エノキ巻き)
  - k. pīman (ピーマン)
  - l. asuparabēkon (アスパラベーコン)
  - m. butabara (豚ばら)
  - n. ninniku (にんにく)
4. 刺身  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
  - a. 鮭 Sake
  - b. いか Ika
  - c. えび Ebi
  - d. まぐろ Maguro
  - e. さば Saba
  - f. あじ Aji
  - g. たこ Tako
  - h. とろ Toro
  - i. はまち Hamachi
  - j. ほたて貝 Hotate-gai
  - k. ウニ Uni
  - l. 鯨肉 Gei-niku
5. Donburi  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
  - a. Oyako Donburi
  - b. Tonkatsu Donburi
  - c. Gyuniku Donburi
6. Hiyayakko (冷奴)  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
7. Agedashi dōfu 揚げ出し豆腐  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?

# NanoJapan Scavenger Hunt / 43

8. Tsukemono (漬物)  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
9. 湯葉 (ゆば)  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
10. しらたき  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
11. きんぴらごぼう  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
12. ちりめんじゃこ  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
13. みたらしだんご  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
14. しばづけ  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
15. ごぼうてん  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
16. がんもどき  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
17. はんぺん  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
18. なすのでんがく  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
19. べったらづけ  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?
20. あべかわ  
Description in English:  
How and where did you find this?

# 44 / Journal Assignments

All NanoJapan 2011 students must keep a daily journal and we have assigned topics to reflect on each day. Assigned topics are indicated below. You will submit your completed report as a word document (you can include photos) via the Assignments section of OwlSpace by Dec. 2, 2011.

## **Saturday, November 19: Arrival in Japan**

Describe your initial observations at the airport in Japan. What did you notice? What bewildered, amused, interested, or otherwise surprised you? Make a list of adjectives that describe your impressions of your first evening in Japan.

## **Sunday, November 20: Scavenger Hunt – Kyoto**

Today you begin your Scavenger Hunt! How many items were you able to find today? Describe in detail how you approached the scavenger hunt. What did you do first? What happened when you asked for help? How long did it take you to find your first item? How did you communicate with people about the item/s you were looking for? What was the most challenging part of the first day of your scavenger hunt?

## **Monday, November 21: IORI Program**

Write about either the Kyogan Comic Theater or Waraku Martial Arts and what these teach you about Japanese culture. First describe the activity: What are its major elements, such as dress, specific vocabulary, movements, use of space, attention to hierarchy? What is the primary purpose of the activity? How is it performed or practiced in a modern context? What are elements of the activity that you think are particularly representative of Japanese thinking or Japanese culture?

## **Tuesday, November 22: Internationalization of Science and Engineering**

Today's journal questions are about your visit to Osaka University. First, summarize the talk by Anne Emig, Director of the NSF Tokyo. What did she say about the internationalization of science and engineering research that you think that you tell your classmates when you return to the US? What are examples at Osaka University of how their science and engineering research is internationalized? Compare and contrast with examples from your home university.

## **Wednesday, November 23: Koya-san**

Koya-san, a World Heritage site, is a very special place. Why is Koya-san an important pilgrimage site? Choose one major site at Koya-san and provide a detailed description: What does it look like? What is its history? What is its relationship to Buddhism, or a Buddhist sect?

## **Thursday, November 24: Research Conference**

First, summarize the major ideas of at least two conference speakers. What is the research, what is its application, and what questions do you have about the research? Second, compare and contrast the experience of presenting your research poster at Rice vs. in Japan. What questions were you asked about your research?

## **Friday, November 25: Company visits**

Choose either Panasonic or Sumitomo for this journal entry. First, describe the company, including its major products. Second, what are your observations about the visit? How were we greeted? Who conducted the tour? What is your impression of the demonstration room (if relevant)? What are examples of the global presence of this company? What did you learn about Japanese industry from this company visit?

## **Saturday, November 26: Getting by in Japanese**

Describe your most challenging linguistic experience since you've been in Japan (i.e. traveling to someplace where you couldn't find any English speakers; a miscommunication with a shop owner). How did you handle this situation? What did you learn about how people communicate?

# Final Report & Notes / 45

Your final report for the NanoJapan program is due on Friday, December 2, and should be submitted along with your trip journal via Owlspace.

It should include the following:

(2 pages): Summarize your experience as part of the study tour. What were your expectations for this trip prior to departure? What was your biggest surprise with regard to the culture? To the science? What did you learn about Japanese culture or science from this experience that will help you as a researcher?

(1-2 pages): Re-read your career planning essay that you wrote at the end of the summer program. Has anything changed since you wrote this essay? Has anything that you learned while in Japan affected your plans?

(1 page): Update us about your follow-on activity to promote NanoJapan and/or higher education in STEM fields. Have you taken any steps to implement your follow on activity? Has your plan changed, and how?

(1 page): Submit an updated resume

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**Notes:** Use this space to jot down notes on any thoughts, sites, experiences or impressions along the way that you can refer back to when composing your journal and final report.

# Medical & Emergency Resources

46



## Illness/Accident During Program Abroad

If you become ill during our program abroad, but it is not a medical emergency, immediately notify Sarah Phillips and/or Dr. Cheryl Matherly so they can assist you in locating suitable medical treatment. Their Japanese cell phone numbers should be programmed into your Japanese mobile so you can easily reach them at any time.

If you are experiencing a medical emergency, you should call 119, which is the emergency Ambulance/Fire number. You can request an English-speaking operator but it may be faster to find a Japanese person to assist you. You can also call the 24 hour Japan Helpline at 0570-000-911 or the Emergency Medical Interpretation number at 03-5285-8185 for assistance when seeking medical treatment. The AMDA Medical Information Center in Osaka can also help in locating an English-speaker doctor or the nearest English-speaking hospital.

AMDA International Medical Information Center, Osaka  
(Mon-Fri 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.)  
Tel: (06) 4395-0555  
<http://homepage3.nifty.com/amdak>  
Fax: (06) 4395-0554

Kyoto City Hospital (Kyoto Shiritsu Byoin)  
Tel: (075) 311-5311  
1-2 Higashi Takada-cho, Mibu, Nakagyo-ku, Kyoto  
<http://www.city.kyoto.jp/hokenfukushi/siritubyoin/index.html>

Osaka University Hospital (Handai Byoin)  
Tel: (06) 6879-5111  
2-15 Yamadagaoka, Suita  
<http://www.hosp.med.osaka-u.ac.jp/en/main.htm>

# 48 / Medical Care in Japan

## Medical Care in Japan

Japan Country Information Sheet: [http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis\\_pa\\_tw/cis/cis\\_1148.html#medical](http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pa_tw/cis/cis_1148.html#medical)

While medical care in Japan is good, English-speaking physicians and medical facilities that cater to Americans' expectations are expensive and not widespread. Medical caregivers in Japan require payment in full at the time of treatment or concrete proof of ability to pay before treating a foreigner who is not a member of the national health insurance plan. U.S.-style and standard psychiatric care can be difficult to locate in major urban centers in Japan, and generally is not available outside of Japan's major cities. Extended psychiatric care for foreigners in Japan is difficult to obtain at any price; see <http://japan.usembassy.gov/e/acs/tacs-psychadmissions.html> for more information. U.S. prescriptions are not honored in Japan, so travelers with ongoing prescription medicine needs should arrive with a sufficient supply to see them through their stay in Japan, or enough until they are able to see a local care provider. Certain medications, including some commonly prescribed for depression and Attention Deficient Disorder (ADD), are not widely available. More information on importing medicines into Japan is also available at <http://japan.usembassy.gov/e/acs/tacs-medimport.html>. A list of medical facilities in Japan with English-speaking staff is available on our web site at <http://tokyo.usembassy.gov/e/acs/tacs-7119.html>. Information on vaccinations and other health precautions, such as safe food and water precautions and insect bite protection, may be obtained from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's hotline for international travelers at 1-877-FYI-TRIP (1-877-394-8747) or via the CDC's web site at <http://wwwn.cdc.gov/travel/default.aspx>. For information about outbreaks of infectious diseases abroad, consult the World Health Organization's (WHO) web site at <http://www.who.int/en>.

## CISI International Insurance Policy

International health insurance has been provided for all NanoJapan students through a CISI policy. This insurance provides you with the following coverage limits for the full duration of your time abroad. If you have an emergency or urgent medical need, proceed directly to your nearest English-speaking clinic or doctor. If you have time to schedule an appointment, call the phone number on the back of your CISI card for clinic/doctor recommendations and to see if they can arrange to pre-pay your medical expenses. If this is not possible or if you are not able to contact CISI ahead of your visit, you will need to pay all costs up front and file a claim reimbursement form through CISI. Consult your CISI brochure for more information and your claim form.

Medical Expense (Accident/Sickness) - \$100,000; Deductible per injury/illness - \$0; Accidental Death & Dismemberment - \$10,000; Emergency Family Reunion Benefit - \$3000; Emergency Evacuation/Repatriation/Return of Mortal Remains - \$100,000 evacuation; Nervous/mental coverage - \$ 500 outpatient, \$ 2,500 inpatient; Home country coverage - \$5,000 limit; Pre-existing conditions covered - \$500 limit; Expenses resulting from alcohol and drugs covered.

Security Rider extends the evacuation benefit to the following non-medical occurrences: 1) expulsion from a Host Country or being declared persona non-grata on the written authority of the recognized government of a Host Country; 2) political or military events involving a Host Country, if the Appropriate Authorities issue an Advisory stating that citizens of the Insured Person's Home Country or citizens of the Host Country should leave the Host Country; 3) Verified Physical Attack or a Verified Threat of Physical Attack from a third party; 4) the Insured Person had been deemed kidnapped or a Missing Person by local or international authorities and, when found, his or her safety and/or well-being are in question within 7 days of his or her being found; 5) following a natural disaster where "Natural Disaster" means a storm (wind, rain, snow, sleet, hail, lightning, dust or sand), earthquake, flood, volcanic eruption, wildfire or other similar event that: is due to natural causes; and results in such severe and widespread damage that the area of damage is officially declared a disaster area by the government of the Host Country and the area is deemed to be uninhabitable or dangerous.



Table of Contents

Introduction	1
1.1.1.1	1
1.1.1.2	1
1.1.1.3	1
1.1.1.4	1
1.1.1.5	1
1.1.1.6	1
1.1.1.7	1
1.1.1.8	1
1.1.1.9	1
1.1.1.10	1
1.1.1.11	1
1.1.1.12	1
1.1.1.13	1
1.1.1.14	1
1.1.1.15	1
1.1.1.16	1
1.1.1.17	1
1.1.1.18	1
1.1.1.19	1
1.1.1.20	1
1.1.1.21	1
1.1.1.22	1
1.1.1.23	1
1.1.1.24	1
1.1.1.25	1
1.1.1.26	1
1.1.1.27	1
1.1.1.28	1
1.1.1.29	1
1.1.1.30	1
1.1.1.31	1
1.1.1.32	1
1.1.1.33	1
1.1.1.34	1
1.1.1.35	1
1.1.1.36	1
1.1.1.37	1
1.1.1.38	1
1.1.1.39	1
1.1.1.40	1
1.1.1.41	1
1.1.1.42	1
1.1.1.43	1
1.1.1.44	1
1.1.1.45	1
1.1.1.46	1
1.1.1.47	1
1.1.1.48	1
1.1.1.49	1
1.1.1.50	1
1.1.1.51	1
1.1.1.52	1
1.1.1.53	1
1.1.1.54	1
1.1.1.55	1
1.1.1.56	1
1.1.1.57	1
1.1.1.58	1
1.1.1.59	1
1.1.1.60	1
1.1.1.61	1
1.1.1.62	1
1.1.1.63	1
1.1.1.64	1
1.1.1.65	1
1.1.1.66	1
1.1.1.67	1
1.1.1.68	1
1.1.1.69	1
1.1.1.70	1
1.1.1.71	1
1.1.1.72	1
1.1.1.73	1
1.1.1.74	1
1.1.1.75	1
1.1.1.76	1
1.1.1.77	1
1.1.1.78	1
1.1.1.79	1
1.1.1.80	1
1.1.1.81	1
1.1.1.82	1
1.1.1.83	1
1.1.1.84	1
1.1.1.85	1
1.1.1.86	1
1.1.1.87	1
1.1.1.88	1
1.1.1.89	1
1.1.1.90	1
1.1.1.91	1
1.1.1.92	1
1.1.1.93	1
1.1.1.94	1
1.1.1.95	1
1.1.1.96	1
1.1.1.97	1
1.1.1.98	1
1.1.1.99	1
1.1.1.100	1

# 50 / Preparedness Checklist



## Disaster Preparedness Checklist for Americans in Japan

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### Essential Supplies (Store enough for three-five days)

- Water (four liters/one gallon per person per day. Change water every three to five months)
- Food (canned or pre-cooked, requiring no heat or water. Consider special dietary needs, infants, the elderly, pets)
- Flashlight with spare batteries and bulbs
- Radio (battery operated with spare batteries)
- Large plastic trash bags (for trash, waste, water protection, ground cloth, temporary blanket)
- Hand soap and/or disinfecting hand cleaner gel that does not require water
- Feminine hygiene supplies, infant supplies, toilet paper
- Essential medications as required; glasses if you normally wear contacts
- Paper plates, cups, plastic utensils, cooking foil, plastic wrap and paper towels
- First Aid kit with instructions
- Yen in small bills (ATMs may not work after a disaster), with coins and phone cards for public phones.
- Place emergency supplies and your telephone in places where they are less likely to be knocked over or buried by falling objects (on the floor under a strong table is a good choice).

### Essential Home Preparations Before a Disaster

- Secure water heaters, refrigerators and tall and heavy furniture to the walls to prevent falling.
- Move heavy items to lower shelves, and install latches or other locking devices on cabinets.
- Install flexible connections on gas appliances.
- Remove or isolate flammable materials.
- Move beds and children's play areas away from heavy objects which may fall in an earthquake.
- Register at Embassy or Consulate serving your area; contact information is on the reverse side of this checklist.

### Essential Planning Before a Disaster

- Draw a floor plan of your home showing the location of exit windows and doors, utility cut off points, emergency supplies, food, tools, etc. Share it with baby-sitters and guests.
- Establish family meeting points with alternate sites inside and outside of your home for all members to gather in the event of an evacuation.
- Establish reunion sites with alternate sites for when the family is not at home, e.g., local shelter, neighbor's house, park, school.
- Designate a person outside of your immediate area for separated family members to call to report their location and condition if separated.
- Learn or establish disaster policy/planning at your children's school
- Know your neighbors and make them aware of the number of people living in your home.
- Learn where the nearest designated shelter for your neighborhood is.
- Photocopy passports and other important documents. Store copies away from home (for example, at work).
- Learn how to contact the police, fire and rescue services in Japanese. Be able to provide your address in Japanese.

### Essential Steps Immediately After a Disaster

- Check your immediate surroundings for fire, gas leaks, broken glass and other hazards.
- Open doors and/or windows to avoid being locked in if there are after-shocks.
- Contact a friend or relative in the U.S., and ask them to inform other parties of your situation.
- Monitor local TV and radio for evacuation information.

## Disaster Preparedness in Japan

US Embassy Tokyo: <http://tokyo.usembassy.gov/e/acs/tacs-7111.html>

Japan is the most seismically active piece of real estate in the world. The Tokyo metropolitan area experiences regular tremors of varying intensities and the probability that a severe and damaging earthquake will occur is high. The consequences of such a quake will vary greatly depending upon the time of day and year that the quake occurs, and no one can predict with any certainty what conditions will be like immediately following an intensive shock. It is prudent that everyone be prepared for chaotic conditions in the immediate aftermath of a big earthquake and follow all instructions given by local officials.

## Role of the Embassy

The Japanese Government will be responsible for assisting foreigners immediately after a major earthquake. Telephone services will be severely overloaded and the Japanese Government will restrict phone use to priority users. Nonetheless, the Embassy will quickly want to ascertain the welfare and whereabouts of American Citizens. To aid in this process, American citizens should cooperate with Japanese authorities at evacuation sites and clearly identify themselves as Americans. Those connected with larger organizations such as companies, schools or church groups should try to let these organizations know of their welfare and whereabouts if this is practical.

The Embassy will be in touch with the Japanese Government and with larger umbrella organizations to attempt to identify as many American citizens as possible and determine their welfare. In the likely event that it is impossible to communicate by telephone or use motor vehicles, Embassy consular assistance teams are prepared to walk to major evacuation sites, international schools, hotels and so on and collect information about American citizens. The Embassy will help you get information about the situation and communicate with Japanese government officials if necessary in order to obtain proper food, shelter and medical attention. We will pass as much information as possible about the welfare of individual U.S. citizens back to the Department of State in Washington, D.C. so that this information may be shared with your families, friends and employers.

## Calling for Help in Japan - From U.S. Embassy in Tokyo Website

Website: <http://tokyo.usembassy.gov/e/acs/tacs-call.html>

In case of an emergency in Japan, being able to communicate with the emergency dispatcher can literally be a life-saver.

The emergency operator staff, which can be reached by dialing 119, has English-speaking staff available. In addition, the Tokyo Metropolitan Health & Medical Information Center offers an emergency interpretation service with English-speaking doctors at (03) 5285-8185. Their website, [himawari.tokyo-hpc.or.jp](http://himawari.tokyo-hpc.or.jp), contains an excellent, comprehensive "Guide to Emergency Medical Treatment in Tokyo".

# 52 / Preparedness Checklist

Here's how to deal with emergency calls in Japan.

- In case of emergency, dial 119 (may not work from cell phones);
- In case of fire, say: KAJI DESU;
- To call an ambulance, say: KYUU-KYUU DESU;
- Do not hang up until the dispatcher understands your address and telephone number;
- Send someone out to the nearest major intersection to meet the ambulance or fire truck.

## WHAT MAY HAPPEN DURING YOUR CALL

Dispatcher: SHOU BOU CHOU... KAJI DESU KA? KYUU KYUU DESU KA? (Fire department... Fire or ambulance?)

Caller: KYUU KYUU DESU. (Ambulance)

Dispatcher: DOU SHIMASHITA KA? (What happened?)

Caller: (see vocabulary below)

Telephone number is...	DENWA BANGO WA (number)... DESU.
My name is...	WATASHI NO NAMAЕ WA (name)... DESU.
Bleeding	SHUKKETSU DESU
Broken bone	KOSSETSU DESU
Burn	HIDOI YAKEDO DESU
Difficulty breathing	KOKYUU KONNAN DESU
Convulsions	KEIREN DESU
Chest pains	MUNE GA TAIHEN KURUSHII DESU
High fever	KOU NETSU DESU
Injury	KEGA DESU
Poison	DOKUBUTSU DESU
Poison gas	DOKU GASU DESU
Sick	BYOUKI DESU
Unconscious	ISHIKI FUMEI DESU

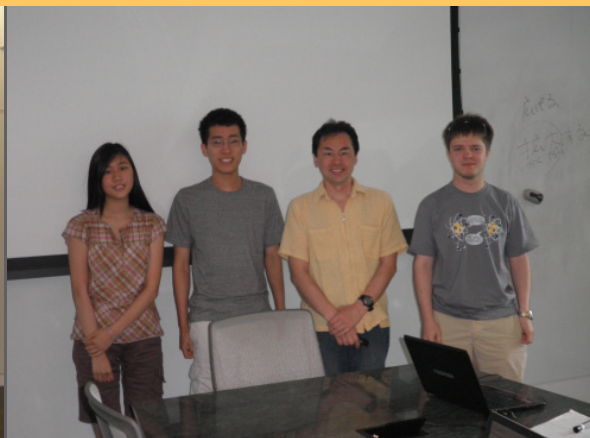
## GIVING YOUR ADDRESS

The emergency service people need to know how to locate you in order to help. The dispatcher may say JU-SHO WA? (or) NANI-KU, NANI- MACHI, NAN-BAN DESU KA?, asking "What is your address?" For example, the address of the American Embassy in English is: 10-5 Akasaka 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo. In Japanese, this is reversed, and best understood, as follows: Tokyo-to, Minato-ku, Akasaka itt-chome juu no go. Helpful directions in Japanese include: Front ~ MAE; Behind ~ URA; Diagonally in Front ~ NANA ME MAE; Next To ~ TONARI; and Intersection ~ Koosaten.

Since many Japanese streets do not bear names and house/building numbers are not consecutive, it is very important that you learn how to give adequate directions to your residence in case you need to explain it to a dispatcher, usually guiding them by way of major landmarks. Japanese neighbors are a great source of information - ask them to tell you, word by word, how they direct people to their residences. Practice these directions on a regular basis and keep a cheat sheet by your telephone for family, babysitters, or friends to use in case of need. Assuming you are not calling from a cell phone, just stay on the line. Emergency operators at the fire department in most major urban centers have the ability to trace calls to your location if you are calling from a land-line. If calling from a cell phone ask a Japanese person who is nearby to speak on your behalf to the operator so they can get your exact location.

# Language Resources

53





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