**Academic Calendar**

Do not make travel plans until you have been officially accepted to the Kansai Gaidai program and Gaidai has confirmed the dates and/or you have received your visa.

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**Arrival dates**

Arrival dates are the end of August (Please note that you should not arrive on Sunday as traditionally there is no pick up service on Sunday.) Three days before the beginning of the on-site orientation.

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**Fall orientation and registration**

is the end of August, early September and classes begin early September. Final examinations are during the middle of December. The semester ends in the middle of December. You may leave after the semester ends. The deadline to move out of the dorms is Dec. 24 - you must vacate the dorm by this date.

Please note that the last day to leave your university housing is subject to change without prior notice. For a more detailed semester calendar, please visit the Kansai Gaidai Web site:

http://www.kansaigaidai.ac.jp/asp/03_academics/01.html

Be aware that the Asian Studies program at Kansai Gaidai runs on a different schedule from the regular university classes. Fall semester is actually 2nd semesters for Japanese students, and it does not begin until mid-September; spring semester for Japanese students begins in mid-April. Opportunities for involvement, especially with student organizations, will not begin until the Japanese semester begins.
Program Prerequisites

To participate in this program, you must be a currently-enrolled, degree-seeking undergraduate Weber State student. You need to be in good academic standing and have a minimum cumulative GPA of 3.0. Kansai Gaidai gives preference to students who will be juniors or seniors during the exchange. Previous Japanese language study is strongly recommended.

Courses

1. Japanese Language Class

All Japanese language classes meet in the morning. Everyone takes a Japanese language placement test. There are seven levels of spoken Japanese and seven levels of reading/writing courses, from beginning to advanced. Your placement test will be used to determine the appropriate level for you.

The spoken Japanese class meets five days/week; the reading and writing Japanese is three days/week. Both classes have regular exams, including a mid-term and a final. The five-credit Spoken Japanese language course is required of all program participants. The three-credit Japanese Reading and Writing course is not required. Kansai Gaidai also strongly encourages students to enroll in Japanese Reading and Writing, especially if students will study in Japan for the full academic year.

2. Asian Studies Classes

Asian Studies classes are taught in English. All meet in the afternoons. Those courses include lecture courses (Business Economics, Anthropology, History, Political Science, Religion, Sociology) and Studio Art Courses (Ceramic Techniques, Manga Drawing) All Asian Studies classes are three credits each; assessment varies by class: you may have papers, presentations and/or exams. You may take ONLY one art class per semester. There is an additional materials fee (around $100) which must be paid before you register for the class.

At Kansai Gaidai, students are required to take a minimum of four courses and may take a maximum of five. All students are required to take the five-credit, Spoken Japanese class. This means that you will be carrying a minimum of 14 and a maximum of 17 credits. Dropping below full-time status may result in loss of financial aid and/or insurance coverage and must be approved by both the Kansai Gaidai and Weber State Study Abroad programs. Students must register by the end of the orientation period each semester. Students may change their original course registration without academic penalty within:
Dropping: first three weeks
Adding: first two weeks
Costs

Fees Paid to Kansai Gaidai Upon Arrival
- Room Deposit: $178 approx. (15,000 yen)
- refundable General Deposit: $119 (10,000 yen)

Refundable Paying for Meals Because you are on an exchange program, your tuition and room charges will be paid directly through Kansai Gaidai. However, because there is no meal plan, you will receive a stipend from Kansai Gaidai to buy meals. The stipend is for weekday lunches if you are living with a host family or for all meals if you are living in the dorms. It usually takes about a month from the beginning of the semester for you to receive your meal stipend. Until that time, each student is expected to finance living expenses by themselves. Additional Cost Estimates (per semester)Past participants estimated that they spent the following on additional expenses for their semester in Japan. These expenses will vary with your lifestyle and how much you plan to travel. It is important to spend carefully at first, until you have a sense of what things cost and can budget accordingly. Use the budget information in your Study Abroad Handbook to begin planning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fees and Expenses</th>
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<tr>
<td>In your parent's account, the following should be noted:</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Fees must be paid at the beginning of the semester.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. If the general student or general student plus partner's account is used for any payments at Kansai Gaidai, you may pay the fee via credit card.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Payment of all student fees and expenses must be completed before the student is allowed to participate in the program.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Application Fee</th>
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<td>A non-refundable application fee is paid to cover your application submission.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Admission Fee and Enrollment Confirmation Deposit</th>
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<tr>
<td>While there may be a fee of the admission confirmation deposit, you must notify your participants for the additional deposit. Of the admission fee, 20% is the enrollment confirmation deposit (USD 6000) which is non-refundable. The Enrollment Confirmation Deposit will be charged to the parent of the student at home in Korea.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Tuition</th>
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<td>One year: USD 24,000</td>
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<th>Room &amp; Board</th>
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<td>One semester: USD 10,800 (average USD 12,300)</td>
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<td>One year: USD 21,600 (average USD 24,600)</td>
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**Costs**

-Airfare: $ from SLC to KIX, $837, 2 stops, 26hrs, AUG 23 – 29 period
-Books: $200 (past students indicated that they spent $50-75) Materials fee for art classes: ~$100
-Local transportation: $700 (Gaidai recommends 70,000 yen (aprox. $700) However, past students have reported that they spent $50-600. The higher amount was presumably reported by students living with a host families. The amount can vary greatly, depending upon where the family lives.)
-Personal expenses: $1,567

*Personal travel:
This varies greatly from student to student. It depends on your budget and your priorities. Students who want to be involved in their host community generally spend less time (and money) traveling. Others travel every weekend with correspondingly high costs and fewer close connections in their new home. See the Personal Travel section below for estimates from past students.

**Total Costs to Anticipate for Semester:**
If you add up everything you will pay to Weber State, round-trip airfare, local transportation (if staying with a host family), personal and academic expenses in Japan, the total comes to approximately $11,512 for the semester depending on the exchange rate. This does not include personal travel or souvenirs, since these costs are voluntary and vary widely.

**Personal Travel**
To get an idea of what past students have done for personal travel, here are estimates from three past students:

-$500: I went to Hiroshima for a weekend on the bullet train and stayed in a hostel for Y1500.
-I too also took advantage of a university-sponsored trip to Tokyo for five days. We took a night bus there & back and stayed in a hostel for Y2000 a night.
-$1,000: I traveled on most breaks, taking shinkansen, night bus and plane. Mostly I visited friends, so I did not have lodging costs, or even much spent on food.
-$2,000: I traveled on both breaks (one week each), most weekends, and for another week after the semester ended. I took planes, night buses, trains and one boat (to South Korea), staying in hostels everywhere I went.
Currency Exchange

The currency of Japan is the yen. Coins are worth 1, 5, 10, 50, 100 or 500 yen. Bills come in denominations of 1,000, 2,000, 5,000 and 10,000 yen.

The exchange rate of Feb. 2015: 1 US$ = 119.15 YEN.

You can find current exchange rates at: http://www.oanda.com/convert/classic.

Money in Japan

Japan is a much more cash-oriented society than the U.S. Therefore, past participants suggest using several methods to ensure that you can access your money, including having some yen upon arrival, opening a bank account, having a credit and a debit card, and having traveler’s checks. Details are given below.

Cash

Remember that you will want some yen in cash to take with you, to pay for the limousine service from the airport and other small expenses you may encounter prior to establishing your bank account.

Note that you will need to pay for meals out of pocket until your Japanese bank account is opened and you can receive your meal stipend. Gaidai recommends that students arrive with at least 30,000 yen (= $250) in cash.

Opening a Bank Account

Kansai Gaidai recommends that you open a bank account upon arrival. You’ll get assistance on doing this during orientation in Japan.

Credit Cards Use of credit cards in Japan is much more limited than in the US. If you do bring a credit card, Gaidai suggests Visa. Mastercard is not widely accepted, and you must travel to Kyoto or Osaka to use American Express to get a cash advance. (However, you can cash your own personal checks at any American Express office if you are a card holder.)
Debit Cards

There are international ATMs on the Kansai Gaidai campus, but when you are traveling, you will find them in a convenient but, for U.S. students, unusual place: Japanese Post Offices! Post offices in Japan also function as banks and their ATM machines are connected to most major networks. They even have menus in English. The transaction fee is basically what your home bank charges and the exchange rate is quite good. You slip in your card, type in your PIN, enter the amount you would like to withdraw in yen, and presto... you have money! There are two ATMs on campus at Kansai Gaidai. One is international and will take any American cards, including the US Bank-Blugold card. Fees are pretty typical for an out-of-network ATM; withdraw a lot at once to make the most of the fees. The other is the Sumitomo ATM and will only work with your green Sumitomo card, which Kansai Gaidai will set you up with when you get there. There is also a Sumitomo ATM in Hirakata, but they charge a fee for after-hours use, so plan ahead. Sumitomo machines are everywhere; find the area map in any major subway station and they should have the ATMs marked.

Other things to note about ATM use in Japan:
1) ATMs are generally only accessible when the institution (post office, bank, etc...) is open. Don’t plan on having 24 hr. access to ATMs.
2) ATMs at Japanese banks are not necessarily connected to the right networks for U.S. cardholders. Therefore, the campus or post office ATMs are the best bet for withdrawing from a U.S. account.

Restrictions on Medications in Japan

Past participants recommend that you bring your own cold medication, aspirin, etc. Some common over-the-counter medications and commonly prescribed US medications are illegal in Japan. The following over-the-counter medications are prohibited in Japan since they contain narcotic or stimulant ingredients in excess of the Japanese standard:

a) Tylenol Cold
b) Nyquil
c) Nyquil Liquicaps
d) Actifed
e) Sudafed
f) Advil Cold & Sinus
g) Dristan Cold ("No Drowsiness")
h) Dristan Sinus
i) Drixoral Sinus
j) Vicks Inhaler
k) Lomotil
Visa for Japan

You will need a student visa for your time in Japan. It is your responsibility to obtain a student visa from the Japanese government. Instructions and required forms will be sent to you by KGU. Note that you cannot apply for your visa until you receive your Certificate of Eligibility from Kansai Gaidai. This typically arrives in July for fall/semester students or in late November for spring students.

PACKING TIPS

In addition to the general packing information in the Study Abroad Handbook, you should know the following about Japan.

Weather/Clothing

The area around Kansai Gaidai has relatively mild weather, but you'll still want a warm coat, warm clothes, long underwear and warm slippers for winter, as few Japanese homes are centrally heated. Summer is warm. Sandals, long shorts, and neat tops are acceptable; halter or tube tops and short shorts are not. You'll find that dress is generally more formal than in the U.S., but nice jeans and tops are acceptable for students. Bring slip-on shoes, as you'll be slipping them off whenever you're inside! Men's size 9 and larger, and women's size 6 and larger are hard to find, as are panty-hose for women taller than 5'5". And note that clothes sizes, like shoe sizes, are at the small/petite end of the size spectrum.

Past Student Tips: Health & Safety

1. Keep your insurance card on you at all times.
2. Try to look up the Japanese words for common illnesses so you can communicate better with your host family if you are feeling sick.
3. Never walk alone at night in areas like downtown Osaka or Kyoto.
4. If you are sick it may be polite to wear a mask in public, the Japanese locals do it so don't feel funny!
Suggested Packing List

Past participants suggest these guidelines for packing:

Clothing
- 3-4 pairs jeans/casual pants
- 4-5 t-shirts/casual tops
- 3-4 sweaters/sweatshirts
- 2 pairs dressier pants/skirts
- 2-3 dressier shirts/tops
- Long shorts (if there in summer)
- Lots of socks and underwear!
(You NEVER go barefoot, and you even wear socks inside your slippers. Plus, most host families require that you wash your undergarments by hand, so you want a good supply.)
- Long underwear
- Shoes
- 1-2 pairs good walking/running shoes
- One pair dressier shoes
- Sandals (if there in summer)
- Warm slippers

Outer Wear
- Warm coat, hat, mittens
- Umbrella

Appliances
The standard electric current in Japan is 110 volts, the same as in the U.S, but 3 pronged outlets are rare, so you may want a plug adapter.

Gift Suggestions

You are encouraged to bring "omiyage" to Japan. These "small gifts" are important in Japanese culture. This is especially important if you live with a Japanese family, but you will also want them if you are invited to a home. Some suggestions include:

- clothing and items with Weber State logos
- cookbooks/US American recipes -- with metric conversions
- regional foods to make special dinner
- calendars with US scenery
- CDs of US American music
- pen-and-ink drawings or professional-quality photographs of areas in the US
GETTING TO JAPAN

Travel Arrangements
It is your responsibility to make travel arrangements to Kansai Gaidai. We recommend that you do not make your travel arrangements until you have been accepted to the program by Kansai Gaidai, dates have been confirmed and/or secured your visa to Japan. If you feel that you can’t wait until you get your visa, we recommend that you purchase a ticket with a low cancellation and change fee.

Immigration/Customs
As of November 20, 2007, all foreign nationals entering Japan are required to provide fingerprints and a facial photograph at the port of entry. This requirement does not replace any existing visa or passport requirements. Once you clear immigration, follow the signs to baggage claim. You must carry your own luggage through customs.

Pick-Up Fees
You may be required to pay at least 2,000 yen in cash for the pick-up service upon your arrival at the pick-up point.

Pick-Up at Kansai International Airport
All direct international flights bound for Osaka land at Kansai International Airport (KIX). Per Kansai Gaidai, you must arrive by 6:00 PM if you would like to be picked up.
As soon as Gaidai receives all the necessary information from all the new international students, they will arrange chartered buses. You will be notified as to what time you may board a bus when you are met by a Gaidai representative outside of the arrival gate at KIX.

Making Your Own Arrival Arrangements
Although Kansai Gaidai strongly recommends that students use the pick-up service, you can make your own way to Kansai Gaidai. If you choose to arrive independently, please ask Gaidai for arrival instructions.
SETTLING IN

Orientation
You will have an orientation upon arrival to Kansai Gaidai. During orientation you will finalize your registration for classes. Past participants recommend that you make good use of this time to get to know other international students—especially if you will be living in a homestay.

Housing
You have two choices of accommodations at Kansai Gaidai: living in the dormitories, or living with a host family. Please note that you must pay a 15,000 yen refundable security deposit during orientation. The amount must be paid in yen. If there are no damages, you will receive your deposit back approximately two months after the completion of the semester.

Dormitory
In deciding what type of housing is best for you, you may want to consider on-campus housing if:
1) You have a restricted diet. It is often difficult to find families for students who are vegetarians.
2) You wish to live with English-speakers.
3) You are staying the full academic year and do not wish to have to move or find housing over break. (Homestays are arranged for one semester at a time. The break between semesters is not included in either semester.)
4) You wish to be close to your classrooms. The dorm is about a 15-minute walk from classroom buildings.
   A homestay often requires using public transportation or a bicycle.
   Transportation costs can add up to $600-$783 per semester.
5) You do not wish to have the household and family responsibilities expected in a homestay.
   As stated in Kansai Gaidai’s materials, the dormitory is Japanese-style. Two students share a room. Each is provided with a desk, drawer space, closet, futon, and bedding. Each floor has Japanese-style showers, a communal kitchen, a study room, and a student lounge.
   Students who stay in the dorms have the opportunity to participate in a limited host family program which involves visiting a family, perhaps being invited over for an occasional meal or weekend stay, rather than the full homestay experience.
Homestay

Host families are in high demand and cannot be guaranteed. Placements are finalized the week prior to your arrival—no matches are made until students actually arrive—so you will not have information about your family before orientation at Kansai Gaidai. You will meet your host family the last day of orientation, in a meeting with an international office staff member, you, and your family. Because of the work involved in finding good host families, Gaidai asks that you are truly motivated to participate in family life if you choose this option.

You should be prepared to accept curfews set by your host parents, do chores along with other family members, and generally accept the restrictions and responsibilities that come along with being part of a Japanese family. Consider the following points in deciding whether you would like a homestay:

1) You will be expected to obey the family curfew, which will very likely be much earlier than at home.
2) You may not work.
3) You may be expected to assist family members with learning English. (An exchange of Japanese/English lessons can be fun.)
4) You must limit your use of the telephone. Please be aware that all calls, even local, have charges.
5) You should get permission from your family to miss a meal, be late for a meal, or be gone overnight.
6) Utility charges are very high in Japan. Turn off gas, water, etc., when not in use.
7) Your room should be clean at all times.
8) You should share in family chores.
9) You will provide your own shampoo, soap, towels, etc.
10) You are expected to spend time with the family. This is not a "hotel" situation.
11) Women may have more restrictions than men.

That said, students who choose homestays at Gaidai have had an excellent experience, precisely because it is not a "boarding" situation. You will be included in family life and introduced to Japanese culture in a way that you will not experience in the dormitories, where you will primarily have contact with other international students.
Meals

There are two full cafeterias and two "snack shops" on campus, offering food at relatively inexpensive prices. There is no meal plan, however. If you live in the dormitory, you will receive a stipend to pay for meals. If you live with a host family, you will eat breakfast and supper with your family, with a stipend from Kansai Gaidai to buy lunch. No refund is available for meals that you do not eat with your family. Past students note that your host family will be understanding if you have any food allergies or just plain do not like a particular food. This will be one of the topics addressed in your first meeting with them at the university. Be honest about things you simply cannot eat. On the other hand, don't be afraid to try new things! Keep in mind that it is impolite when eating with your host family not to eat everything on your plate. You serve yourself, so take small portions of things to start with; you can always have a second helping!

You will learn to eat with chopsticks, if you have not already. A few things to know:

1) Chopsticks are called "ohashi". When you need to set them down, set them across your rice bowl, on the side of your plate, or back on your chopstick rest, called a "hashioki." Never stick your chopsticks vertically into your rice bowl; this is only done when offering rice to the dead.

2) It is considered very rude to point at people or stab your food with your chopsticks.

A few other tips: wait until someone directs you where to sit at the table. When you begin a meal, put your hands together and say "etadakimau" (I humbly receive this.) When you are done, say "gochisosamadesita" (something like, "I humbly accepted; it was good.")

An interesting Web site about Japanese foods and table manners is:  
www.japan-guide.com/e/e2020.html

The Bathroom

Most families prefer that you shower at night; they will tell you when you first move in. The shower is a bit different from what you are used to—you sit down and use a bowl of water to rinse off. You will often hear the water being turned on and off... and on... and off. This is because they are saving water (and money!) by only using water when they need to wash soap off. You will want to do this, too! Also remember that you should not take a long shower/bath, because other family members may be waiting. Japanese homes also have a bath called an "ofuro", where you can dip and relax for a bit AFTER you have showered and gotten clean. They reuse the water for everyone each night, so don't drain the tub unless everyone else has already bathed!
COMMUNICATION

Telephone
From the U.S. to Japan: First dial 011, which is the international dialing code. Next, you dial 81, the country code for Japan, and the rest of the number. From Japan to the U.S.: To call home while you are abroad using a calling card or calling collect, you must dial an access code to get an American operator. The dormitories have private phones; however, you cannot make international calls from them. You can receive international calls on the private phones. There are two pay telephones in the dorm for outgoing calls, either national or international. Students are requested to use phone cards to make international calls. Your parents can call you using an international calling card. Incoming calls do not use up your minutes, so if your parents or friends call you, there is no expense on your end.

Cell Phones
Cell phones are extremely popular in Japan, and especially so among college students. Virtually every Japanese student has one. In addition, they have been popular with the foreign students because not only will you be out and about most of the day, but they also afford you privacy and help you avoid awkward telephone use problems while you are in your host family's home. Another advantage is they allow people from your home country to call you and actually connect with you, whereas it is very difficult for them to call you at a fixed line and actually catch you there at the same time.

E-mail
There is now an e-mail connection at Kansai Gaidai. Details about setting up an account will be given during orientation in Japan.

Using your Japanese
- It is important to make friends from countries other than the U.S. That way, Japanese, not English, can be your common language.
- Talk with the many Japanese students hanging around the lounge of the International Education buildings (where your classes will be.)
- When you are at Kansai Gaidai, students will be willing to speak in Japanese with you, so take advantage of it. They are quite patient and won't laugh if you mess up badly!
- The hardest part of talking with my friends was getting used to short form. When I first started to learn Japanese I found it easier to speak and listen to long form.
Getting Around

- Lucky for English speakers, many of the forms of transportation in Japan, such as trains, have English translations on the signs. So when you are going to major places you can somewhat orient yourself.
- The country of Japan is full of extremely nice and helpful people who will do their best to help you out if you are lost. Don’t be afraid to ask.
- Be polite. The two most important words to know in Japan are I’m sorry and thank you.
(Sumimasen and Arigatoo).
- Many Japanese students like to practice their English. Invite a Japanese friend to travel with you!
- After you have traveled around a bit, you will begin to know how to get places even if you can’t read the signs.
- Be prepared to have a few problems in everyday situations. One student has advised, “When I would go to the grocery store I never wanted a plastic bag so I learned how to say ‘no plastic bag please!’ ”

Ordering food:

- Learn some basic vocab for food- that way you can say some of those to your waiter/waitress, and they can show you some of the dishes that contain those items.
- Some of the bigger restaurants will have English menus.
- Many restaurants have displays of food in front so you can point to what you want. When it’s too much:
- Be patient - you are learning more than you know everyday. Learning a language doesn’t happen overnight. Listen closely and try to pick up as much as you can during conversations. It’s OK if you don’t understand everything.
- It can feel overwhelming at times, but it does get better.
- It’s OK to talk to other international students. Call home, e-mail, hangout - everyone needs a break sometime!

Weather

Japan’s weather is similar to Utah’s. The lows tend to be in the low-30’s and the highs can get up to the 90’s. Where Kansai Gaidai is it rarely snows. In Hokkaido and on the west coast, snow is common during the winter. All of the islands get a lot of rain during the summer months.
Cultural Concepts

Personal space is wider in Japan. When you meet someone, you stand a few feet apart and bow, rather than shake hands. People rarely smile at passersby on the street and eye contact is typically minimal. Often, the trains are very crowded and in this situation, it is acceptable to break personal space rules. On trains, it is also advisable to keep from talking loudly and speaking on a cell phone is frowned upon.

Treatment of foreigners is an often-misunderstood area of Japanese culture. Stereotypically, the Japanese are standoffish to those not from Japan (called gaijin in slang). In practice, the Japanese are friendly and tolerant of foreigners, especially in places where many foreigners usually live (e.g. in international college areas). One should not expect Japanese people to go out of their way to interact with a foreigner, but civility and friendliness are very common. That said, foreign visitors should be aware of Japanese customs of communication and interaction and should follow these reasonably closely. For example, the Japanese disapprove of excessive rowdiness or loud talking.

Politeness and hierarchy are very important in Japan. Japanese people apologize for almost everything, even if it’s not their fault. Japanese people are also very aware of who “out-ranks” them in society; for example, a teacher ranks above a student, a parent ranks above a child, a boss ranks above an employee.

Customs and Etiquette

On the train:
• The cardinal rule of train-riding is Quiet! Keep your voice down and do not talk on a cell phone (texting is okay).
• Do not block the train doors. Try not to use the fold-down seats near the doors if the train is crowded; if you are on the folding seats when the train stops, stand up to let others through.
• Do not stare at others on the train. Keep your belongings close to you and out of the way of others.
• Sleeping is okay on the train, but do not fall asleep on other people.

When riding a bike:
• When riding a bike, it is okay to ride in the road, but watch out for cars, as roads are very narrow.
Don’t make unpredictable movements, especially around cars.
• Lock your bike whenever you leave it. Do not leave your bike in places that are not bike parking lots.
Eating:

• Before you begin to eat, it is customary to say “Itadakimasu” (ee-ta-da-kee-mah-s). When finished eating, say “Gouchisousama deshin” (Go-cheesew-sah-mah de-shee-ta).

• Slurping soup is okay; it is even encouraged as a sign that you like the food. You may also pick your rice or miso bowl up to keep from spilling.

• It is rude to drink or eat messy foods while walking around. This rule is tricky, but generally, if you can’t eat something discreetly, don’t eat it while walking. (e.g. open containers of beverage; foods like hamburger, bagged snacks, etc.)

• Drinking alcohol in public is severely frowned upon. There are beer vending machines around, but the Japanese will buy from them and bring the unopened beer home with them.

• If you need more drinks or food at a karaoke bar and it is not self-serve, use the phone near the door.

• Tipping does not exist in Japan.

General tips:

• Be quiet when walking around outside, especially at night. The walls of Japanese houses are thin and the Japanese do not enjoy being woken up in the middle of the night.

• If people are staring at you, don’t get angry and don’t stare back. Remember that as a foreigner, you are an unusual sight in Japan!

• When it is raining, if you have an umbrella, look for a little fixture near the door that wraps your umbrella in plastic. Not all places have them, but it’s best to look just the same. If there is no plastic wrap thing, there will likely be a wire rack to leave your umbrella on. Make sure you take your umbrella when you leave!