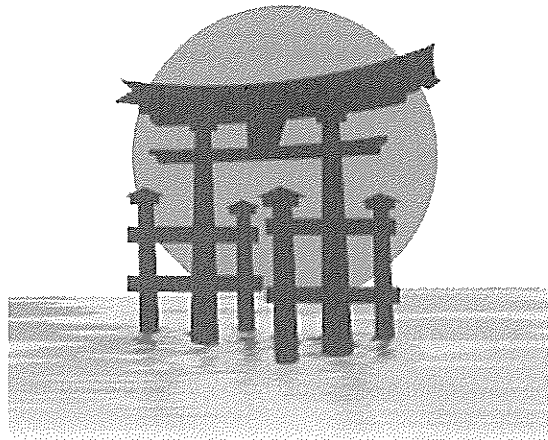




SAFETY OFFICE



Driving in Japan ***Pamphlet***



August 2021

UNITED STATES ARMY JAPAN
AND
UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON JAPAN

DRIVING IN JAPAN

This pamphlet covers the most important features of Japanese Traffic Laws as they apply to U.S. Armed Forces personnel driving a vehicle in Japan. It is not intended to be a complete summary of all traffic regulations. This pamphlet covers local Japanese traffic laws and regulations.

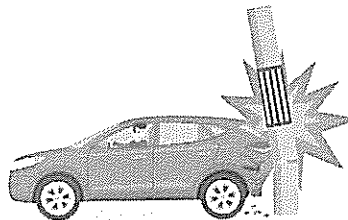
Problem Statement: *If you drive like American in Japan, you will have an accident! Defensive Driving is the Key factor for Accident Prevention in Japan!*

Accident Trends (Key Factors):

- Poor Time Management Skills (Heavy Traffic is a way of Life: 10 km is 30 minutes travel time)
- Lack of Experience with Right Seat Drive Vehicles (Practice on Post)
- Ability to Navigate in Japan (Navigation Device Programed for Primary Roads Only)
- Lack of Defense Driving Skills (Passive, Slow, Never Rush while Driving)
- Situational Awareness (Never Allow yourself to be Distracted)
- Tactical Vehicle Movements, (Deliberate Planning: Travel Times, Route, and Driver's Experience)

Common Errors:

- Lack of experience driving Mid-Size Vans / SUV in traffic (Driver Acclimation)
- Lost: Allowing the navigation aid to avoid heavy traffic placing the driver on narrow one- lane side roads
- Poor Backing / Turning Skills: i.e. angle of approach in relation to the size of the road, turning radius or depth of the parking slot
- Distracted Driving (Drivers Attention to the road, Knowledge of Vehicle Blind Spots, Drivers Acclimation).
- Leaving the Scene of the Accident without reporting it to the PMO-Japan



Ten (10) Safety Tips to Help Prevent You from Having an Accident:

1. Know Your Vehicles Blind Spots!
2. No Left Turn On Red!
3. Pedestrians Have The Right of Way In Crosswalks!
4. You must stop and clear tracks and roadway in front for all Railroad Crossings - Even When No Warning Lights Are Active!
5. Accept The Fact, Heavy Traffic Everywhere means: 10 km Equates To 40 Minutes Driving Time!
6. Never Allow Your Cell Phone Navigation App Take You Down Secondary Roads - - Always Stay On the Main Roads
7. Roads are Narrow and Tight -- Defensive Driving Always (Take It Slow)
8. Be Prepare For Bikes, Pedestrians, & Vehicles To Enter Your Path - When You Least Expect It!
9. Nighttime Driving – On Coming Traffic Halogen Lights Will Blind You - Slowdown, and Gain Perspective By Looking Away to Side of The Roadway...
10. Never Block Intersections - The Intersection White Lane Marker Is Your Limitation for Movement!

1. Key Definitions for Driving in Japan

Driving on Camp Zama and in Japan is not as difficult as you may have been told or think, as long as you follow the rules of the road. It certainly is different from driving stateside; therefore, extra care must be use in order to drive safely here. It is your responsibility to learn the local traffic laws here and abide by them.

We recommend that once you obtain your license and purchase your car that you spend some time driving on base before you venture off base. The streets are wider on base and are not as congested as off base. Remember, if you find yourself traveling on the wrong side of the street (and it happens), gain situational awareness and adjust to the correct lane.

Certified (Licensed) Driver: As a licensed driver in Japan, you are immediately consider a "Professional Driver" and are subject to all Japanese laws on and off base. For your own protection, know and understand these laws.

Customs and Courtesies: Be respectful when driving in Japan, giving respect will get you respect by other drivers. Do not allow yourself to become angry or have a Road Rage Incident. There is one Japanese custom you are expected to follow if you should become involved in an accident involving a fatality or personal injury. Immediately contact the International Law Division, Office of the Staff Judge Advocate / Legal office), should this occur.

Cell Phones: Studies and investigations have shown many accidents have been attributed to drivers talking on cell phones or texting while operating their vehicle. It is **ILLEGAL** in Japan to use a hand-held portable or cellular phone without the use of a hands free device while operating a vehicle. Hands free devices are discouraged unless the vehicle is safely parked. The only exception to this rule is in the event of an emergency to call the authorities. In case of emergency, vehicle operators should exit off the road as soon as possible. The cell phone number to report an accident is **046-407-2911**.



Drivers to Exercise Due Care: Every driver shall exercise due care to avoid colliding with any pedestrian or any person operating a vehicle. Drivers shall give an audible signal when necessary and shall exercise proper precautions upon observing any child, pedestrian, or any obviously confused, incapacitated, or intoxicated person.

Drinking and Driving: Drinking and driving is not tolerated in Japan. You may be arrested with as little as one beer in your system due to Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) law. Roadblocks are common occurrences and are used to detect drivers that have been consuming alcoholic beverages. If caught Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) or Driving Under the Influence (DUI), you will face heavy fines and possible jail time.

Emergency Vehicles: When you hear a siren indicating that an emergency vehicle is approaching you, pull over to the left as far as possible, and come to a stop until the vehicle has passed.

Headlights: Your Headlights must be on when, you are passing through a tunnel, driving in dense fog, or under other circumstances when visibility falls below 50m (200m for expressways), even in the daytime. During Inclement Weather: Japanese traffic law does not require the use of headlights during periods of reduced visibility from inclement weather. However, headlight use is mandatory aboard all U.S. Installations and highly encouraged during reduced visibility.

Obedience to Police Officers and Other Authorities: All persons shall comply with any lawful order or direction of any police officer, firefighter, or uniformed crossing guards to direct, control, or regulate traffic.

Seat Belts: DOD Instructions require all active duty military, DOD civilians, and all dependents operating or riding in private motor vehicles ON or OFF DOD installations, while in Japan to wear seat belts. Seat belts will be in use whenever a vehicle is being operated.

Speed Limits: Speed limits in Japan are posted as kilometers per hour instead of miles per hour. All speedometers on Japanese made vehicles register in kilometers per hour.

The maximum speed limit off base (most areas) is 60 KPH unless otherwise posted. The maximum speed limit on the Japanese Expressway is 100 KPH (minimum speed limit is 50 KPH), unless otherwise posted. Moped's maximum speed limit is 30 KPH any time.

Unattended Motor Vehicle: No person driving or in charge of a motor vehicle shall permit it to remain unattended without first stopping the engine, removing the key from the ignition, effectively setting the brake, and when upon any grade, turning the wheels to the curb or side of the highway.

Vehicle Malfunctions: Should a motor vehicle have to stop due to a malfunction or breakdown, in the traffic lanes, the road shoulder, or zone along the side of a national expressway, the driver must clearly show that their motor vehicle is stopped by using an emergency warning device. Warning devices are available at the exchange service stations and car care center.

Vehicle Horn: It is not acceptable to sound a vehicles horn unless where required by law or to avert a hazard.

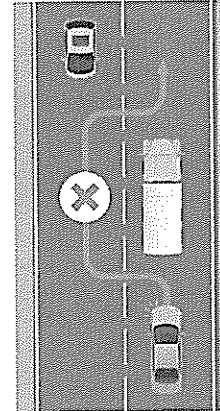
2. Driving Rules

Converting to the Left Side of the Road: Driving in Japan is on the left side of the roadway with driver locate on the right side of the vehicle. A primary traffic rule in Japan is that vehicles always keep to the left side of the road. Always think left behind the wheel and remember the three most common areas you may catch yourself on the wrong side of the road are making turns at intersections, exiting parking lots and driveways, and in emergency situations. Passing a vehicle is done in the right hand lane or to the right of the vehicle being passed on a two lane street. A solid or broken white line in the center of the road marks the center line and vehicles may pass other vehicles to the right when conditions allow for passing. The following markings on the roadway restrict passing.

- Solid yellow centerline – No passing for either lane.
- Solid yellow line on both sides of center line – No passing for either lane.
- Solid yellow line on one side of centerline – No passing for lane in which yellow line appears.

Solid white line on left edge of road surface. Two wheeled vehicles may pass stopped or slow moving traffic in these areas if there is a sidewalk along the road. Only two wheeled vehicles (engine capacity up to 50cc) and pedestrians may occupy the area left of the white solid line.

When there are three or more lanes provided in the same direction, the right most lane is a passing lane; however, vehicles can travel in other lanes according to their speed. Slower moving traffic must stay to the left. Buses generally travel in the left lane on multiple lane roadways.



Some roadways are marked with bus exclusive lane signs that designate use by buses, taxicabs with passengers and motorcycles. No other vehicle may travel in a bus exclusive lane. When a public bus is signaling to leave a bus stop, no vehicle will interfere with the bus doing so unless the vehicle will be required to change its speed or direction of travel abruptly.

You must travel in the direction of the white arrows marked on the lane you are traveling in. You will get a traffic ticket by not following the white arrows and changing lanes across a solid white line.

Before proceeding through or crossing at any intersections; LOOK RIGHT FIRST, THEN LEFT, THEN RIGHT AGAIN!

Crosswalks:

When driving down the road you will notice two diamonds painted on the roadway; this is a pre-warning to let you know that you are approaching a pedestrian crosswalk. Extreme caution should be exercised at crosswalks and school zones. Local Japanese children are taught at a very young age to simply raise their hand when they wish to cross the street and traffic will stop to allow them to cross. When you see children, slow down and expect to stop. This includes school zones where children don't always use the designated crosswalk.

Whenever a pedestrian is using or waiting to use a marked crosswalk, a vehicle must make a temporary stop at the white "stop line" and not interfere with his or her passage or walking. A pedestrian using a crosswalk has the right-of-way over vehicles at all times.

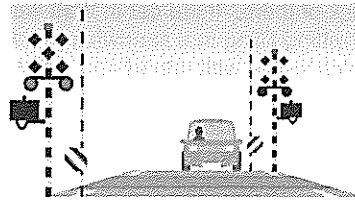
Any Vehicle approaching a crosswalk is required to travel at such a speed as to be able to stop before entering the crosswalk if necessary, except when there is no pedestrian apparently attempting to cross it. When the pedestrians are crossing or attempting to cross it the vehicles must stop and not interfere with the travel of the pedestrians.

Passing is prohibited at crosswalks and intersections, or within 30 meters (100 feet) of them.

Pedestrians should use extreme caution when crossing in marked crosswalks. You should ensure that all traffic has stopped before stepping onto the crosswalk. Statistics have shown that more pedestrians are injured and killed while crossing at marked crosswalks than at non-marked places. As you can see, crosswalks require the utmost caution for all pedestrians.

Left Turn on Red: Left turn on a red light after a complete stop is against Japanese Traffic Laws, except when permitted by a traffic control device (a signal green-arrow or white sign with a blue arrow.)

Rail Road Crossing: When approaching any railroad crossing in Japan, all vehicles, bicyclists and pedestrians must come to a complete stop and look both ways prior to crossing railroad truck.



Right-of-Way at an Uncontrolled Intersection:

Any vehicle traveling on a priority road (larger or wider road) has the right-of-way.

Any vehicle approaching the intersection on the left has the right-of-way over the one on the right. Note: Right-of-way of a vehicle that has already entered the intersection and one that is already in the process of a right turn is abolished. In addition a road with a centerline or vehicle traffic lanes provided in the intersections is the priority road.

Any vehicle entering or traveling in the intersection is required to pay attention to other vehicles in it as well as pedestrians crossing the road in and close to it; to proceed at the safest possible speed; and in the safest possible manner in accordance with conditions of the intersection.

Vehicles must not enter an intersection, even with a green traffic signal, if it will become necessary to stop in the intersection due to traffic conditions ahead.

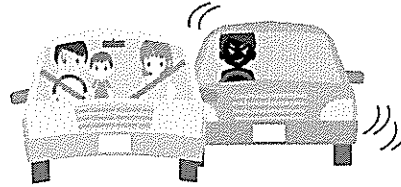
When intending to travel through a crosswalk, railroad crossing, or the other portion of a road marked off with road markings, vehicles will not enter it if they may have to stop in it due to traffic conditions.

When approaching a solid white line painted on the roadway, all vehicles must come to a complete stop and give the right-of-way to other vehicles. The only exceptions to this rule are if a yield sign is present or the stop line is adjacent to a crosswalk. In these cases, vehicles may proceed without stopping if no pedestrian or other vehicle is approaching.

Signaling: When making a lane change or turning any direction, vehicle operators are required to use either the vehicle's turn signal or a hand signal at least 30 meters prior to an intended turn or lane change. Drivers should ensure vehicle signals are turned off after the lane change or turn has been made.

Yield Versus Proceed Slowly: In Japan, "Yield" signs are known as "proceed slowly" signs. They are triangular like the stop signs; however, they have a red border and white interior. When you approach a Proceed Slowly / Yield sign, you must reduce your speed and prepare to stop at the marked stop line if necessary.

Following Too Close: Tailgating is driving too closely to the vehicle in front. It's unsafe because if that driver were to suddenly stop, you'd likely crash into the back of them. If the car in front were then to suddenly brake you'll end up the unwitting filling in a sandwich. There is a recommended safe following distance which varies with speed and is indicated by time: the two-second rule. This means that the time difference between the back of the vehicle in front and the front of your vehicle should not be less than two seconds. In wet weather, or if you are towing a trailer, drivers should increase this to four seconds. The safe following distance should give the driver enough time to stop if the vehicle in front stops suddenly.



3. Parking

Parking: No parking zones have a definite purpose. They are designed to keep traffic moving smoothly and safely. It is true that parking spaces are sometimes difficult to find, particularly in the larger cities, but that is no excuse for parking in a no parking zone. Drivers are cautioned not to stop or park their vehicles at places on the road such as are listed below, unless coming to a temporary stop according to the law, or to comply with an order of a police officer to avert danger.

No Parking:

- At roadway intersection or in a crosswalk no parking is allow.
- Within 5 meters (16 feet) or less from the outer edge of an intersection or a corner of a road.
- At the left side of a safety zone, or within 10 meters (33 feet) or less from either end of a safety zone on a road if so provided.
- Within 10 meters (33 feet) or less from a signpost or signboard indicating a bus stop or railroad crossing. (This applies only during the operational hours of buses.)

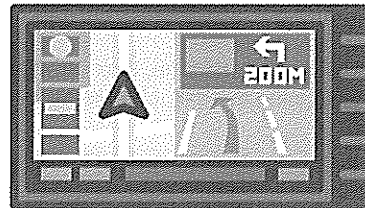
- Near the top of an upgrade.
- On a steep grade.
- Within 5 meters (16 feet) from a pedestrian crosswalk.
- At any other place that the Public Safety Commission designates as prohibited stopping or parking area to promote safe and orderly traffic.

4. Highways / Toll Roads

Navigation (Vehicle Navigation Systems): navigation systems are now common; a contributing link between the devices and accidents has been identified. While the reasons are varied, it often boils down to humans being human (Distracted Driving).

One of the most common human errors when it comes to using a Navigation device is overconfidence in how smart that navigation system is or is not. Why plan when you are WAZE or Google Maps will tell you where to go? Well, GPS devices are fallible; by satellite communication errors and outdated or inaccurate maps. Even when maps are current, some mapping and navigation information does not take into account road types. With this type of software error, the road that may look like the shortest distance between Point A and Point B might actually be an unpaved extremely small side or private road in Japan. If your Navigation device does not recognize it as such, it could add the road to your route.

Because of these factors, drivers find themselves driving on unsafe small side roads and into other hazards, such as train tracks. The more confident you are in what your Navigation device tells you, the less likely you are to notice something's wrong. Accident risk increases when drivers take their Navigation device's instructions too literally: Warnings of "when possible, make a legal U-turn" send some veering into oncoming traffic. Driver inattention and distraction is one of the leading cases for accidents in Japan.



When using navigation systems:

- Always, program your route for the main roadways in Japan. Verify the route prior to departure or have a strip map available. Always use Camp Zama Gate 1 or SHA Gate as the return home waypoint on your navigation aid.
- Locations of places without phone numbers like scenic spots can be input by entering MAPCODEs into the car navigation system. A MAPCODE is a number of up to ten digits that provides location data for many places in Japan. Enter the MAPCODE of for your destination for directions.

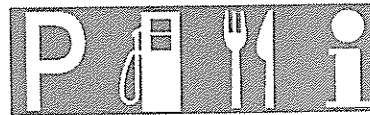
Highways: Main lanes refer to lanes for ordinary traveling at high speeds on the highways (excluding the acceleration lane on the entry ramp, the deceleration lane on the exit ramp, the slow lane, the side strip and the shoulder of the road).

- When merging into the main lanes, you should accelerate fully in the acceleration lane, if any.
- When merging in the main lane, do not interfere with the traffic in the main lane. When the main lane you are on is merging with another main lane, you must give way if the other lane has the right of way as indicated by a traffic marking painted in the merging section of two main lanes.
- You must observe maximum and minimum speed limits as designated by traffic signs and markings.

Use the white line on your left as a guide and stay a little left of the center of the lane that you are traveling on. It helps the vehicle behind you to adopt a safe distance for overtaking, thus preventing collisions.

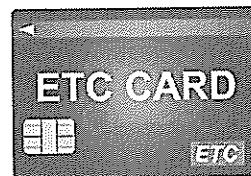
Parking and stopping are prohibited on highways except under the following conditions.

- Stopping temporarily to avoid danger.
- Parking or stopping on a sufficiently wide shoulder or side strip due to breakdown or other unavoidable reason.
- Parking or stopping at a parking area or stopping to pay a toll.



When leaving the lane, look out carefully for exit signs for your destination. When approaching the exit, change to the lane leading you to the exit.

Toll Roads: The Electronic Toll Collection (ETC) System is a new toll system designed to enhance convenience for drivers by enabling cashless toll collection and thus mitigating congestion at expressway tollgates. Tolls are automatically collected via wireless communication between an antenna installed on the tollgate, and on-board equipment. It enables simple and speedy payment by allowing drivers to pass through tollgates without stopping to pay.

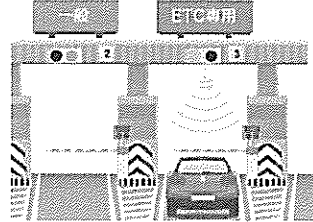


- Get ETC card first.
- Insert the ETC card into the ETC device, and go.

There are two types of ETC gates.

ETC-exclusive gate

- You can pass through this gate only when ETC card is inserted properly into the ETC device. Otherwise, the gate bar will not open.



*Drive at no more than 20 km/h.

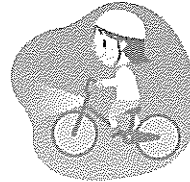
ETC/general shared gate

- Both cars equipped and non-equipped with ETC card can pass through this gate. Exercise caution when passing through this gate as the car in front may be a car non-equipped with ETC card and have to stop to pay the toll. Overtaking stationary cars in the ETC gate is prohibited.

If you do not have ETC card, picked up a ticket at the entrance. Hand over the ticket to the operator at the general gate at the exit.

5. Motorcycles: Motorcyclists must exercise care and ride prudently at all times, paying attention to the surrounding traffic, since their presence could be overlooked by drivers of four-wheeled vehicles. Motorcycle riders must comply with USARJ 190-5, and AR 385-10.

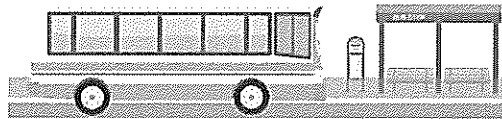
6. Bicycles: Bicycles are a great way to get around. There have been traffic accidents involving bicycles and pedestrians, bicycles and other bicycles, and bicycles by themselves. Many of these have resulted in serious injury or fatalities.



Any person operating a bicycle is required to wear an approved helmet. Bicycle riders on the roadway are subject to the same traffic laws as drivers of motorized vehicles. Bicycle's operated after hours of darkness will have a permanently affixed headlight that projects a white light visible for 500 feet or 150 meters in front of the bicycle. Bicycles operated on the roadway will be operated in a single file, with the flow of traffic, and stay as far to the left as safely possible.

7. Buses:

City Buses: Using buses in Japan can be intimidating to foreigners (and even Japanese people) because there are different ticketing systems depending on the company, and recognizing the stop that you want to get off can be challenging. While some bus companies do a good job at providing English signage, timetables and announcements, many buses lack English information.

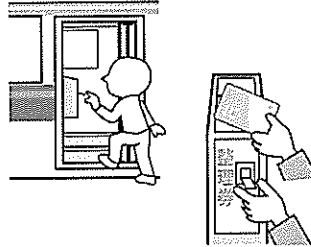


There are two main patterns for getting on and off the bus. "Front side entrance / Rear side exit" and "Rear side entrance / Front side exit" are mainstreams.

Guide display board of a bus are in front and side.

System of the bus fare has two patterns are "Flat-Fare system (a bus fare displayed in front of the bus is one type)." and "Mileage-Fare system (plural fares are displayed in front of the bus)."

The means of payment of the bus fare are cash or IC Card. When you get on the bus, take an adjustment ticket if you pay the bus fare in cash. If you pay the bus fare in a Magnetic bus card or IC-card, touch or through your card here (If you get on the flat-fare system bus, these are not necessary.).



How to get on the bus (Prepaid) - When you get on the bus, pay the bus fare (If you will get on the mileage-fare system bus, you may be asked about the destination by a driver).

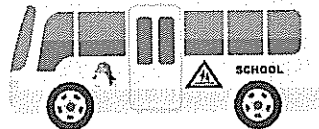
How to get on the bus (Postpaid) - When you get on the bus, take an adjustment ticket if you pay the bus fare in cash. If you pay the bus fare in a Magnetic bus card or IC-card, touch or through your card here (If you get on the flat-fare system bus, these are not necessary).

When you want to get off the bus- When the bus stop name of your destination is announced or indicated on the electric bulletin board at the front of the bus, press a button which is in front of your seat or on handrails to tell the driver (The bus does not stop at your destination bus stop basically when you do not push the button).

How to get off the bus (Postpaid) - When you get off the bus, pay the bus fare (In the case of mileage-fare system bus, when you pay in cash or magnetic bus card, an adjustment ticket is necessary). You need to pay the fare of the number that is same as your adjustment ticket number.

How to get off the bus (Prepaid) - In this case, you only get off a bus.

School Buses: On base, vehicle operators must stop 6 meters (20 feet) in front or behind the bus, when approaching a bus from the front or rear while it is loading or unloading passengers.



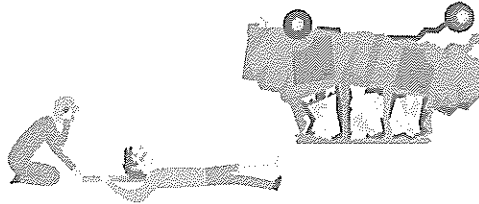
8. Accidents:

Accidents: Despite traffic laws and precautions taken by drivers, accidents will still occur. The "number one" cause of vehicle accidents in Japan is, "failure to yield the right-of-way".



Conditions are: congested roadways, slick roadway surfaces, pedestrians, roadway construction, narrow roads, tight parking lots, other drivers, and driving too fast.

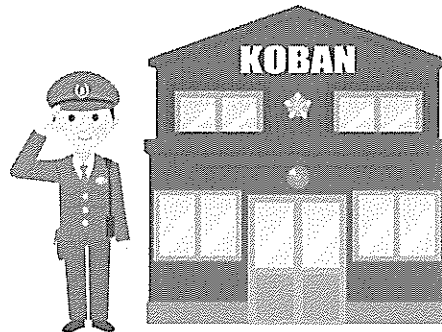
If you are involved in an accident, first of all, assist the injured, remain at the scene, exchange personal data and notify the local prefectural police and the Military Police. Do not move your vehicle until told to do so by the police. (Moving your vehicle will hamper the investigation and you could be automatically found at fault.



In traffic accidents involving more than minor property damage, the driver, unless incapacitated, will attend to the injured and not move the accident vehicles or leave the scene of the accident until military or civil law enforcement personnel authorize his or her departure.

You are required to report all accidents (both major and minor) to the Military Police of the closest to the area in which the accident occurred.

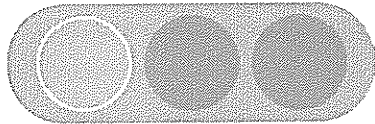
Civil laws also require that a report of the accident be submitted immediately to local civil police authorities



9. Traffic Lights and Signs:

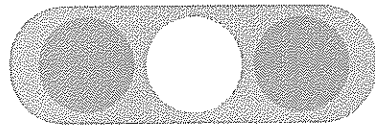
Types of traffic lights with meanings

Green light



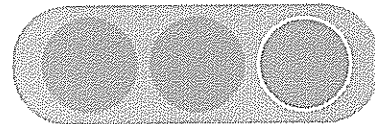
- Pedestrian may proceed carefully, maintaining situational awareness.
- Vehicles and streetcars may go straight or turn left or right.

Yellow light



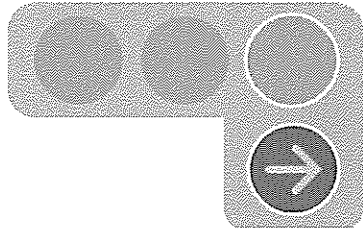
- Pedestrian may not start to cross.
- Vehicles and streetcars may not go further than the stopping point, unless they are already in the intersection and can proceed safely.

Red light



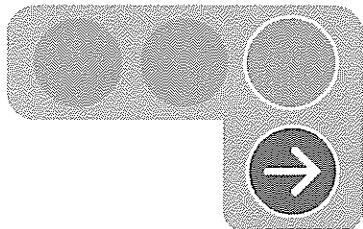
- Pedestrian may not cross.
- Vehicles and streetcars must stop, unless making a left turn within the intersection can still proceed safely.

Green Arrow light



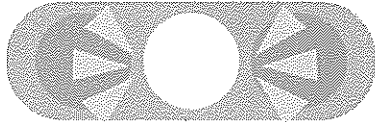
- Vehicles may proceed in the direction indicated by arrow even if signal light is yellow or red.

Yellow Arrow light



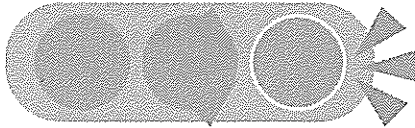
- Pedestrian and vehicles may not proceed. Note, streetcars may proceed even if the light is yellow or red.

Flashing Yellow Light



- Pedestrian and vehicles may proceed carefully, maintaining situational awareness.

Flashing Red Light



- Pedestrian may proceed carefully, maintaining situational awareness.
- Vehicles and streetcars must stop, before proceeding

Control/Regulatory Signs



Road Closed to All Vehicles



No Thoroughfare to All Traffic



Road Closed to Pedestrians



Road Closed to all fourwheeled Vehicles



Road Closed to Bicycles



Road Closed to All Motorcycles



Closed to Indicated Vehicles



No Crossing



No Passing on the Right-hand Portion of the Road for Overtaking



No U-Turn



Only Designated Directions Permitted



Designated Directions Only



No Parking or Stopping



No Parking



Time-limited Parking Zones



Parking Permitted



Height Limited



Width Limited



Maximum Speed Limited



Minimum Speed Limited



Four-wheeled Motor Vehicles Only



Bicycles Only



Bicycles and Pedestrians Only



Pedestrians Only



Crossing by Pedestrian Prohibited



Two-Step Right Turn Required for Mopeds



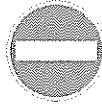
No Two Step Turns (Turn same as Vehicles) at intersection



Yield/ Slow Down



Stop



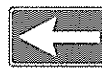
Do Not Enter/ Wrong Way



Sound Horn



Left Turn Allowed on Red Light



One-Way



Primary Road/ Priority Lane



Safety Zone



Pedestrians & Bicycles Crosswalk



Pedestrian Crossing



Bicycle Crossing Zone



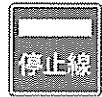
Parallel Riding Permitted



Stopping



Center Line



Stop Line



Right-turn traffic at a Roundabout

Warning Signs



Cross Road



Road Branch Right



T Intersection



Y Junction



Road Entry Left



Right (Left) Bend



Right (Left) Turn



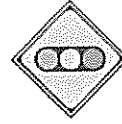
Right (Left) Double Bend



Right (Left) Double Turn



Zigzag Road



Light Signals



School, Kindergarten, Nursery Zone



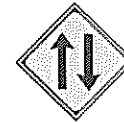
Other Dangers Railway



Railway Crossing



Slippery Road



Two-way



Road Narrows



Fewer Lanes



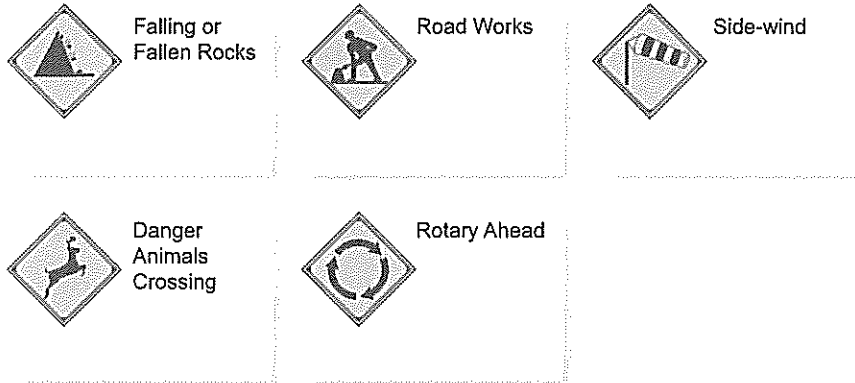
Hump or Dip



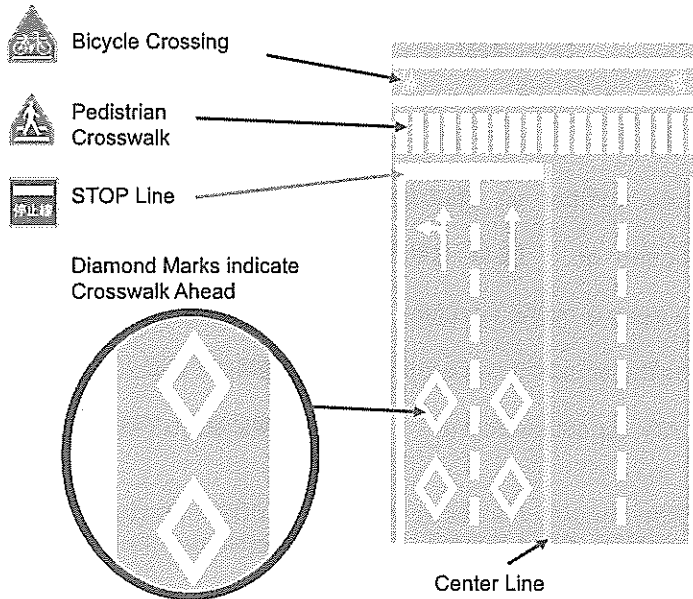
Dangerous Hill Downwards


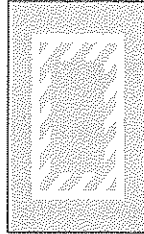


Dangerous Hill Upwards



Street Markings



<p>Multiple Crosswalks</p> <p>Intersections with a high volume of Pedestrian traffic may look similar to this.</p> 	<p>Stopping Prohibited Zone</p> <p>Stopping Prohibited Zones are generally located in front of Fire Department, Fire hydrants, Hospitals & Emergency Services Facilities.</p> 
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The below items are for informational purposes only and will not be tested. It is a good idea to keep this material in your vehicle.

REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE (ENGLISH-JAPANESE)

1. I am lost. 【私は道に迷ってしまいました】
2. How do I get to . . . ? 【...へはどういったら行けますか?】
3. Could you tell me how to get to Camp Zama? 【座間キャンプへの行き方を教えてください】
4. My car has broken down. 【車が故障してしました】
5. I am out of gas. 【ガソリンが切れてしまいました】
6. Where is the nearest gas station? 【一番近くのガソリンスタンドはどこですか?】
7. May I park here? 【ここに駐車してもいいですか?】
8. My address is... My name is... 【私の住所は...です。私の名前は...です】
9. My telephone number is... 【私の電話番号は...です】
10. I am stationed at... 【私は...に勤務しています】
11. There has been a traffic accident. 【交通事故が起こりました】
12. Persons at the accident were injured. 【交通事故で怪我人がいました】
13. Please notify Japanese Police. 【(日本の) 警察に連絡して頂きたいのですが】
14. Please notify Security Forces at 046-407-3002 on base. 【米軍基地の憲兵隊に連絡をして頂けますか? (They have Japanese interpreters available.) (日本人の通訳が待機しています。)]
15. I will pay for the telephone call, please hurry! 【電話料金は私が払いますので、急いで下さい。】
16. I refuse to sign on a Japanese document. 【私は日本の書類への署名は拒否します】
17. How much does it cost? 【料金はいくらですか?】
18. Turn to the right / to the left Straight ahead. 【右へ曲がって下さい/左へ曲がって下さい/まっすぐ行ってください】