

TOKYO

STIG ALBECK



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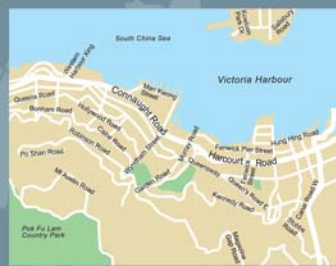
Tokyo

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Tokyo

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Konnichi wa Tokyo

A visit to Tokyo

www.tourism.metro.tokyo.jp

www.jnto.go.jp

Tokyo is one of the world's leading metropolises, and certainly one of the most orderly and fascinating with its mixture of ancient Japanese traditions and the modern Japan's success and use of technology – as a tourist you won't find anything like it anywhere else in the world.

30 million people live in the region of Tokyo, and everywhere you go there are people - the Japanese seem to be out and about 24 hours a day, but somehow it's never too crowded or chaotic.

Tokyo is a very modern city where you can buy anything, and nothing seems impossible. Tokyo has shopping malls and goods everywhere, but you're never far away from the historic Japan with its beautiful temple buildings and traditions.

Among the skyscrapers lies a big oasis, which is the Palace of the Japanese Emperor, from where the 'Empire of the Sun' has been ruled for generations.

Tokyo has several green areas that are particularly evocative when the Japanese cherry trees are in bloom. This, along with the tasty and interesting Japanese food and the clash of modern life and ancient traditions, makes a visit to the Imperial Capital unforgettable.

Have a nice journey!

Historical outline

Until the 16th century Tokyo was nothing more than a small village named Edo, inhabited by fishermen. Japan's capital was Kyoto, further west, but in reality Japan was ruled by local war lords who incessantly fought each other.

The year 1603 became a landmark for Tokyo's history and importance. That year the war lord Ieyasu Tokugawa won control over Edo and decided to make it the mightiest city of Japan. Tokugawa quickly gained ample powers because the Emperor made him military leader with the title Shogun.

Tokugawa commanded the war lords of the country to be present in Tokyo for a large part of the time, and their families were to take permanent residence there. Thereby, a national centre of power was established, and the city quickly developed. Edo became not only Japan's but the world's largest city with more than 1 million inhabitants.

In 1638 the grandson of Ieyasu Tokugawa, also a shogun, closed Japan almost completely off to the rest of the world. Therefore, almost no trading ships came to the country during the isolation which lasted more than 200 years.

In 1657 a great fire ravaged Edo and many of the densely built-up districts, consisting for the most part of wooden houses, were destroyed. Almost half the city burned down.

Edo developed in such a way that different districts being dominated by various trades. This structure is still seen today when shopping for, for example books or electronics, which you will find concentrated in certain districts.

In 1853 an American fleet came to Japan. It was under the command of Commander Matthew Perry and anchored in Tokyo Bay. It came to break Edo's and Japan's isolation and succeeded. Trade harbours were opened and with the immigrants, the Japanese society became influenced from outside; something, which for very good reasons, hadn't happened for centuries.

The feudal reign of the Tokugawa shoguns came to an end with these changes, and the power was bestowed on Emperor Meiji who moved his residence from Kyoto to Edo and named the city Tokyo, which means 'the eastern capital'. The old feudal castle became the emperor's residence and still is in Japan of today.

In the decades before and around 1900, Japan underwent a hefty industrialisation and militarization. Japan won local wars against China and Russia, and Taiwan, Korea and Micronesia were conquered and became subject to the government in Tokyo. In the same period the industrial development resulted in an enormous amount of people moving from all over Japan to Tokyo, which had more than 2 million inhabitants at the beginning of the 1920ies.

On September 1st in 1923 a great earthquake hit Tokyo and the Kanto region. Half of the city was destroyed by the earthquake, and more than 1 million people were made homeless. The city now faced a colossal rebuilding project, which was commenced almost immediately after the quake. The narrow streets and town plan of the old Tokyo was preserved while the outer areas were rebuilt with a more modern city planning. The city limits were expanded in order to build entirely new districts to meet the demands of the continuing movement of people to the capital.

The shopping structure of the city (was) changed; instead of the specialised shops with personal service, the Japanese built shopping malls inspired

by the west - they can still be seen, for example by the big railway junctions.

After the extensive rebuilding of the city following the earthquake in 1923, Tokyo was yet again laid in ruins in 1945. It was the American bombings in the dying days of World War 2, and once again, within very few years, the city practically had to be rebuilt.

The city was soon rebuilt after 1945, and this time the whole city, including the city centre, was built according to a modern plan. The industrialisation continued and the Japanese economy was thriving, and was over the following decades among the most successful in the world. Tokyo's population grew along with the city's success as both the industrial and administrative centre of the country.

Tokyo's metro was extensively expanded and the famous Shinkansen high velocity railways going from Tokyo to all parts of Japan were built, starting with the line to Osaka. At the same time, highways were built that went through Tokyo as well as to and from the city's many suburbs.

To both Japan itself and to the rest of the world, the hosting of the Olympic Games in Tokyo in 1964 became a symbol of Japan's economic success. Japan had reinstated itself as one of the world's economically leading countries – a position it has kept ever since.

Tour 1: Tokyo

1. Ryogoku/Ryōgoku Kokugikan/ 両国国技館

1-3-28 Yokoami, Sumida-ku

Metro: Ryogoku

The Ryogoku district is known as the centre of sumo wrestling. By Ryogoku Station lies the modern sumo wrestling arena from 1985, Kokugikan, which hosts 3 of the 6 great annual Japanese sumo tournaments. They take place in January, May and September. If you're lucky you can get to see the sumo wrestlers practice in on of the gyms in the area. Otherwise you can get an impression of the sport in the Sumo Museum.

2. Asakusa Kannon Temple/ Kinryū-zan Sensōji/金龍山浅草寺



2-3-1 Asakusa, Daito-ku

Metro: Asakusa

The temple of Asakusa Kannon is also called Sensoji, and it is Tokyo's oldest and most impressive temple grounds. The temple was completed in 645 at the place by the river where a statue of the Goddess of Mercy, Kannon, is said to have been found.

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The entrance to the Asakusa Kannon temple is through the mighty Gate of Thunder, Kaminarimon. Inside (of) the gate lies the several hundred years old shopping street, Nakamise. The street is an abundance of traditional and modern Japanese souvenirs, and you can also buy local snacks like the Osenbei rice cakes.

The actual temple grounds consist of the central temple, the five storeys high pagoda, and the Asakusa shrine, which was built in 1649 by Iemitsu Tokugawa.

3. Kappabashi Street/ Kappabashi-dōri/合羽橋通り

Kappabashi- dōri

Metro: Tawaramachi

Kappabashi Street is one the city's more characteristic attractions. Japan is known for the fact that you can buy just about anything and this street is a perfect example.

Here you can get all that is needed for a restaurant, e.g. coloured lamps, and more peculiarly, all sorts of Japanese and foreign food made of plastic. You'll find the plastic food in many restaurants, and as a tourist from the west it is quite helpful if you do not simply wish to try your way through the menu.

4. Ueno Park/Ueno Kōen/上野公園



Ikenohata 3-chome, Taito-ku

Metro: Ueno

Ueno Park was laid out in 1873 and is one of the largest in Tokyo. At the southern entrance of the park is a statue of Saigo Takamori, who played an important role in the transition period between the Edo and Meiji periods of the 19th century. Moreover, the park is home to a number of historical buildings, museums, as well as a zoo. The park is also one of the most popular areas for experiencing the cherry trees in bloom in the spring – here are more than a thousand trees. You should also take a walk by the beautiful Lake Shinobazu.

4a. The temple of Toshogu/Tōshōgū/東照宮

The beautiful Toshogu Temple is built as a memorial of Ieyasu Tokugawa, who founded the Tokugawa Dynasty's rule over Japan that lasted from 1603 to 1868.

4b. Tokyo National Museum/Tōkyō Kokuritsu Hakubutsukan/東京国立博物館



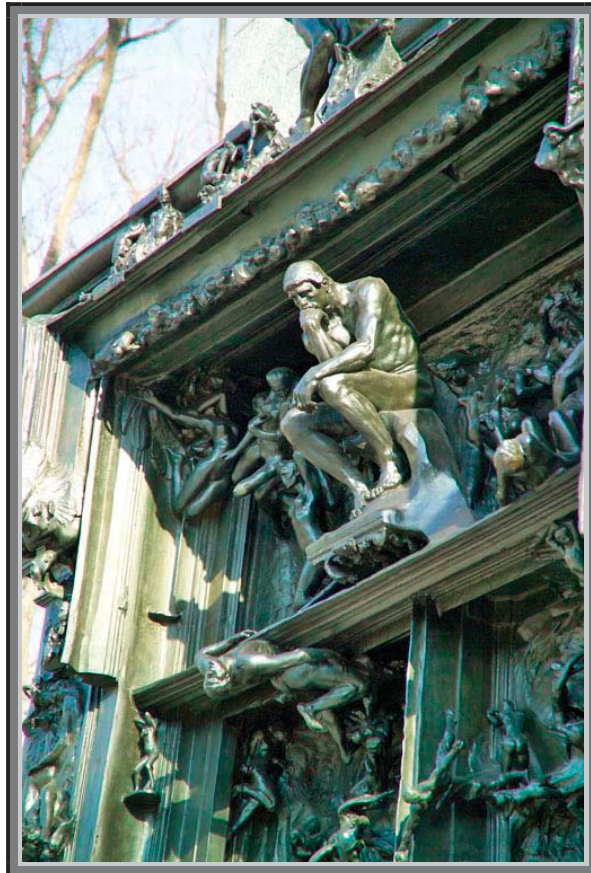
www.tnm.go.jp

Tokyo National Museum is the largest museum in Japan, and the impressive collection is on display in six large buildings and a number of smaller ones. The main building, Honkan, shows Japanese art while Asian art can be seen in the Toyokan Building.

In the Heiseikan building you can admire various archaeological findings while the Horyuji Gallery holds treasures from the Horyuji Temple in the town of Nara.

The Hyokeikan building from the 19th century is a noble example of the Meiji period's Western architecture, and in the garden of the museum are works of art and buildings from earlier Japanese times.

4c. National Museum of Western Art/Kokuritsu Seiyō Bijutsukan/国立西洋美術館



www.nmwa.go.jp

The National Museum of Western Art was established in 1959, and the main building is designed by the French architect Le Corbusier. The core of the collection is paintings from the 18th-20th centuries, but Western art is generally well represented.

Here you can see works by Rubens, Monet, Van Gogh, Gauguin, Picasso and Miro. The museum also has a collection of 58 sculptures by Auguste Rodin.

4d. Tokyo Science Museum/Kokuritsu Kagaku
Hakubutsukan/国立科学博物館



www.kahaku.go.jp

Tokyo Science Museum describes many facets within the history of man and natural science. An exciting part of the exhibition evolves around the evolution of life on Earth and the harmony between man and nature.

5. Koishikawa Botanical Garden/
Koishikawa Shokubutsuen/
小石川植物園

3-7-1 Hakusan, Bunkyo-ku

www.bg.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp/eigo/indix.html

Metro: Hakusan

The botanical garden of Tokyo University used to be the childhood residence of the 5th shogun, Tsunayoshi Tokugawa's. In 1684 the medical garden was moved here, and in 1877 the garden became the property of the university. In the garden lies a technical museum in what used to be the medical laboratory.



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www.barclayscapital.com/campusrecruitment

6. Rikugien Park/Rikugien/六義園



Hon Komagome 6-chome, Bunkyo-ku

Metro: Komagome

Rikugien Park was laid out in 1695-1702 by a high ranking war lord of the Edo period by the name of Yanagisawa Yoshiyasu. Rikugien is a beautiful example of Confucian ethics carried out by the elite of the time. The park reproduces many scenes from Japanese literature,

7. Sunshine City/Sanshain Shiti/ サンシャインシティ



3-1 Higashi-Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku

www.sunshinecity.co.jp

Metro: Ikebukuro/Higashi-Ikebukuro

Sunshine City is a typical Japanese entertainment centre with its mixture of shops and restaurants. It also has an observation deck, Sunshine 60, with a beautiful view, the game centre Namco Namjatown, the Sunshine aquarium on the 10th floor, and Amlux, one of Toyota's show rooms for new models and inventions.

The centre gives you a wonderful taste of the kind of centres you can find in towns all over the country.

8. Shinjuku District/Shinjuku-ku/新宿区

Metro: Shinjuku

In the Shinjuku district you find most of Tokyo's modern skyscrapers. This is the modern Japan with tall buildings, loads of shopping centres and boutiques, and the great entertainment area in Kabukicho, where restaurants, bars, and pachinko game halls lie side by side.

A stroll through this district is exceptional and don't miss the pachinko halls' cocktail of lights, sounds, and Japanese gamblers – try the game yourself if you want to experience a game that is somewhat different from what we're used to at home.

9. Tokyo City Hall/Tokyo Tochō/東京都庁



2-8-1 Nishi-Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku

Metro: Shinjuku

The 243 metres high twin towers are home to the government of Tokyo. In addition to all the offices, there are observation decks on the 45th floor of both buildings. The view from the southern tower

is said to be the best. On a clear day it has a magnificent view of Shinjuku, large parts of Tokyo, and Mount Fuji, which is sacred to the Japanese. In the park just behind Tocho lies the Kumano shrine.

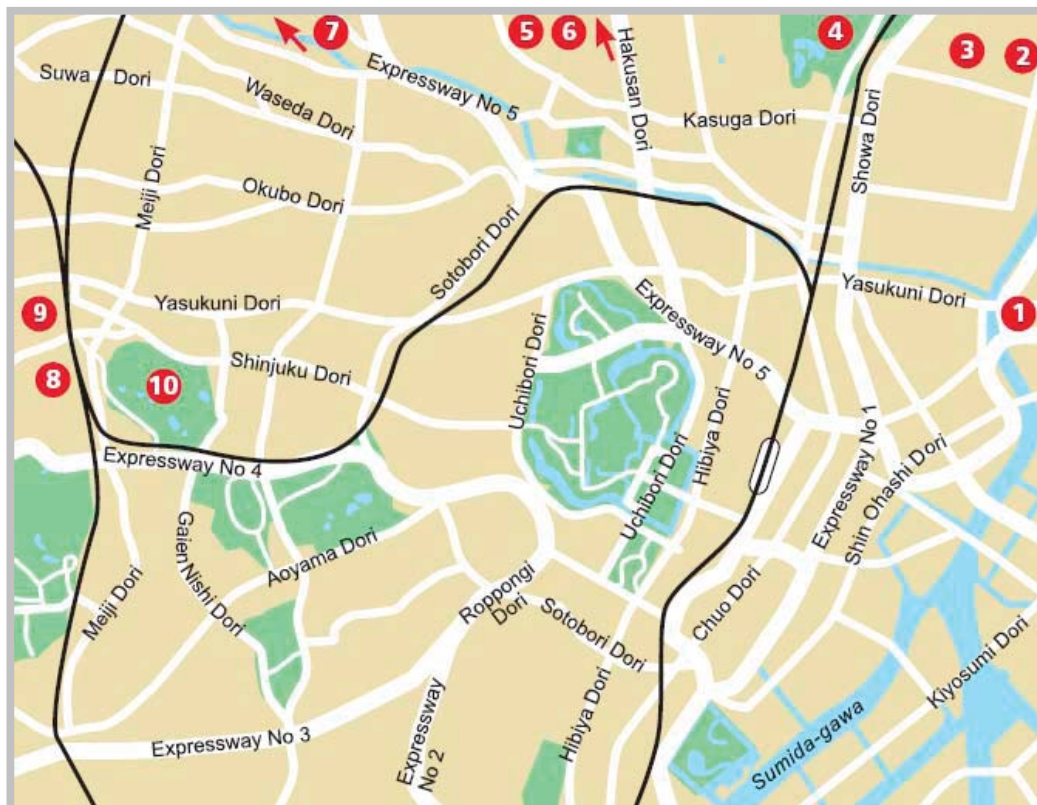
10. Shinjuku Park/Shinjuku Gyoen/ 新宿御苑



11 Naito-cho, Shinjuku-ku

Metro: Shinjuku Gyoen-mae/Sendagaya

The great Shinjuku Park consists of three different gardens: a traditional Japanese garden with lakes and pavilions, an English country garden, and a stringent French garden. From 1903 the park was only for the emperor to enjoy, but in 1949 it was opened to the public.



Tour 2: Tokyo

11. Yoyogi Park/Yoyogi Kōen/ 代々木公園

Jinnan 2-chome, Shibuya-ku

Metro: Yoyogi Hachiman/

Meiji-jingu-mae

Yoyogi Park is the biggest park in Tokyo. It is a big and open park with lawns. Here lay the Olympic city which was home to the athletes during the Olympic Games in Tokyo in 1964.

12. Meiji Shrine/Meiji Jingū/明治神宮



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Kamizono-cho, Yoyogi, Sjibuya-kuwww.meijijingu.or.jp**Metro: Meiji-jingu-mae**

The Meiji Shrine was finished in 1920. It was built as a memorial to Emperor Meiji and Empress Shoken, who ruled from 1868 to 1912.

The site has three components. Naaien is the inner part of the grounds with the temples; Gaien consists of the outer buildings, where you find the picture gallery and the Meiji Memorial Hall, among other things.

13. Sengakuji Temple/Sengakuji/泉岳寺**2-11-1 Takanawa, Minato-ku****Metro: Sengakuji**

Sengakuji temple is known for its cemetery where the 47 Ronins are buried. The history is told in the small museum by the temple and dates back to 1701. Asano from Aki attacked the ruler of Edo Kira and after the fights they were both supposed to commit seppuku (ritualistic suicide), but Kira refrained. The Asano Family was removed from the power and Asano's samurais became unemployed. The remaining 47 Ronins wanted to revenge their lord, and under the leadership of Oishi Kuranosuke they killed Edo's Kira a year and a half later in 1702. They carried Kira's head to Sengakuji where they all committed seppuku. Today there are still many Japanese who honour the place of the 47 Ronins, who symbolise loyalty, perseverance, and will-power, which are all very important values in Japan.

14. Zojoji Temple/Zōjōji/増上寺**4-7-35 Shiba Koen, Minato-ku****Metro: Shiba Koen**

The mighty Zojoji Temple was built in 1393, but was not moved to its current location until 1598. The temple served as family temple for the Tokugawa Dynasty, and on the temple grounds you can now see a mausoleum for the Tokugawas.

The main gate of the temple, Sangedatsumon, was built in 1605 in the building style of the Chinese Tang Dynasty, which was typical of that period.

15. Tokyo Tower/Tōkyō Tawaa/**東京タワー****4-2-8 Shiba Koen, Minati-ku**www.tokyotower.co.jp**Metro: Onarimon/Akabanebashi**

Tokyo Tower is inspired by the Eiffel Tower in Paris. The tower measures 333 metres and it was finished in 1958. There is an amazing view from

the two observation decks situated 150 and 250 metres up. On a clear day you can see Mount Fuji.

In the lowest sections of Tokyo Tower you will find different types of entertainment, for example a wax museum and an aquarium.

16. The Imperial Palace/Kōkyo/皇居



Chiyoda, Chiyoda-ku

www.kunaicho.go.jp

Metro: Nijubashi-mae/Otemachi

The imperial palace of Tokyo is situated in a beautiful and large green area at the heart of the Japanese capital. Access to the palatial grounds is only possible a few times each year, but if you walk along the moat you can see the elegant Japanese buildings, the beautiful Nijubashi Bridge, and the surrounding walls.

The imperial palace was completed in 1888, destroyed at the end of World War 2, after which it was rebuilt.

17. The Garden of the Imperial Palace/Kōkyo Higashi Gyoen/皇居東御苑

Chiyoda-ku

Metro: Otemachi/Takebashi

The entrance to the garden of the imperial palace is the former main entrance to Ote-mon, the castle of Ieyasu Tokugawa. Central parts of the Edo era's palace used to lie here. Among the remains are the foundations of the large defence tower from 1638.

18. The National museum of Modern Art/Tōkyō Kokuritsu Kindai Bijutsukan/東京国立近代美術館

3 Kitanomaru Koen, Chiyoda-ku

www.momat.go.jp

Metro: Takebachi

In the National Museum of Modern Art you can admire a large permanent exhibition about modern Japanese art within a range of different art forms. There is a fine collection of paintings, sculptures, drawings, photographs etc. covering the period from the beginning of the 20th century to this day.

The museum is divided into time periods, which allows you to walk through, for instance, the Taisho Period (1912-1926) or get an idea of the works of art of the last decades. The museum also has temporary exhibitions of, for example, Western art.

19. Yasukuni Temple/Yasukuni Jinja/ 靖国神社



3-1-1, Kudankita, Chiyoda-ku

www.yasukuni.or.jp

Metro: Kudanshita

The Shinto temple Yasukuni was built in 1869 and is a memorial of Japan's more than 2 million victims of war since the beginning of the Meiji Period in the 19th century. In fact, Yasukuni means peaceful country.

You get to the temple grounds through Torii, the great entrance gate. There is no access to the main building of the temple, but next to it you will find Yushukan, a museum dedicated to Japan's wars through the 19th and 20th centuries. In there you can see the weapons they used and other artefacts of war.

20. Korakuen Park/ Koshikikawa Kōrakuen/小石川後樂園



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Koraku 1-chome, Bunkyo-ku

Metro: Iidabashi

Korakuen Park was laid out according to Confucian ideals in 1629 by a powerful family of the Edo Era. The park is a wonderful place to witness the blossoming of the cherry trees in April. By the park lies the large roofed sports arena, Tokyo Dome, with room for 55,000 spectators. Here it is possible to get a guided tour. By Tokyo Dome lies a small amusement park and one of the city's spas.

21. Ginza District/Ginza/銀座



Chuo-dori

Metro: Ginza

The Ginza District with its modern buildings is among the most prestigious business quarters and it never seems to sleep. Ginza's role as a business quarter dates back to a fire in 1872. It devastated the area which was rebuilt in a modern Western fashion a few years later.

Most of the many shopping malls you find there today are very old. Matsuzakaya originally opened as a kimono shop in Nagoya in 1611. Kyokiyodo opened in 1663.

22. Odaiba/お台場

Odaiba

Metro: Tokyo Teleport

Odaiba is an island in the bay of Tokyo. In the 17th century it was fitted as a means of defending Tokyo against attacks from that particular side. The word Odaiba means fortress.

Beginning in the 1980ies, Odaiba has developed into an area with a lot of modern architecture, shopping malls, and entertainments.

It is strongly recommended that you take a long walk in Daiba as it is a separately situated area in which the new Japan has been able to develop freely. Here you can also take a ride on the elevated railway, Yurikamome. From Asakusa you can take a water bus to Odaiba – an interesting way of arriving to the area.

Among the many interesting buildings is the Fuji TV building, headquarters of one of Japan's big private television stations and Telecom Centre. It has an observation deck on the top floor; the view from up there is magnificent.

In Panasonic Centre's show room you can see some of the latest gadgets from the electronics giant.

In Odaiba there are, moreover, a range of shopping malls with beautiful interior décor and entertainment, e.g. Palette Town with its Venus Fort.

22a. Ooedo-Onsen Monogatari/

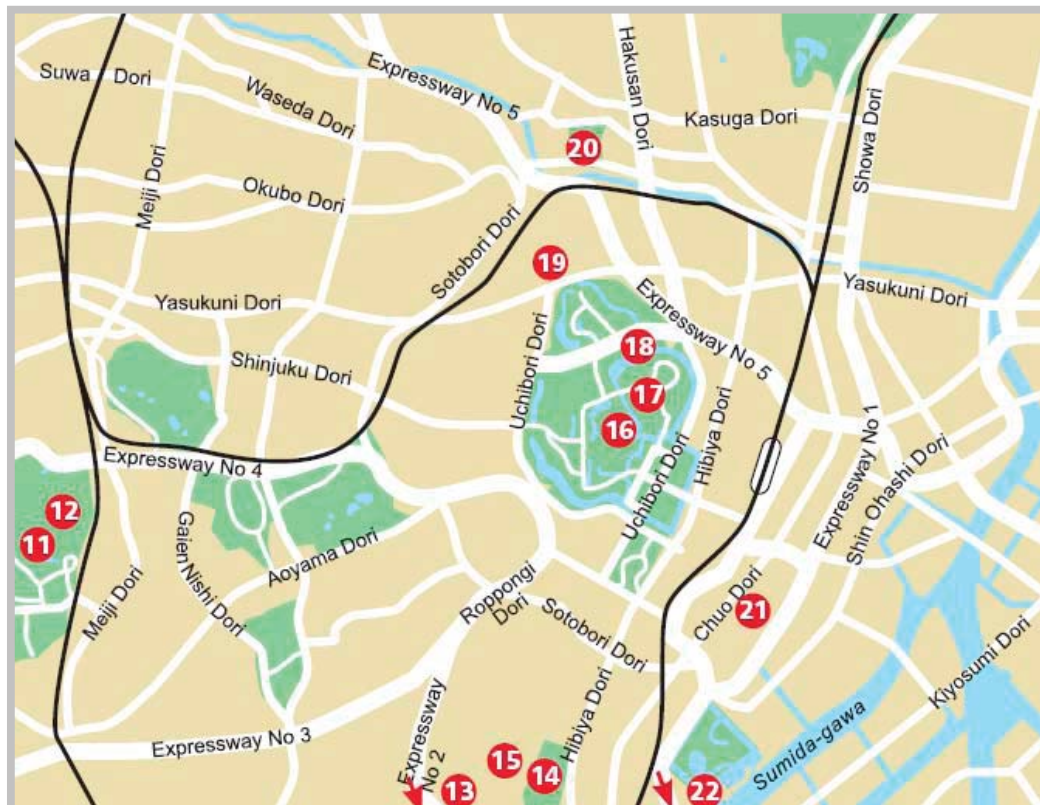
大江戸温泉物語

Odaiba

www.oedoonsen.jp

Metro: Tokyo Teleport

Ooedo-Onsen Park has been built as in the Edo Era (1603-1868) and the theme is the hot springs of Japan (onsen). There is a variety of bath types and the warm water comes from underground springs 1,400 metres down. In addition to the feeling of wellbeing you get here, the place gives you an impression of the Japan of past centuries.



Day Tours from Tokyo

23. Nikko/日光

Nikko, 120 km N

www.nikko-jp.org

Station: Nikko

The town Nikko is about an hour by train from Tokyo. Nikko is one of Japan's historical places, mainly from the period of the Tokugawa Shoguns. In and around the town are temples, shrines, mausoleums, and (natural) sceneries. Here are listed only a few of the most important.

23a. The temple of Toshogu/Tōshōgū/東照宮



Ieyasu Tokugawa founded the Tokugawa Shogunate in Edo in 1603. He died in 1616, but before dying he had had the Toshogu Temple built. After his death it was supposed to be the place from which his spirit would be Japan's protector.

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The incredibly beautiful temple building was expanded to the form it has today by the 3rd ruler of the Edo Era, Iemitsu Tokugawa. Among the many buildings on the temple grounds you find highlights such as the 36 metres high, five-story pagoda from 1650, and the richly ornamented entrance gate, Yomeimon.

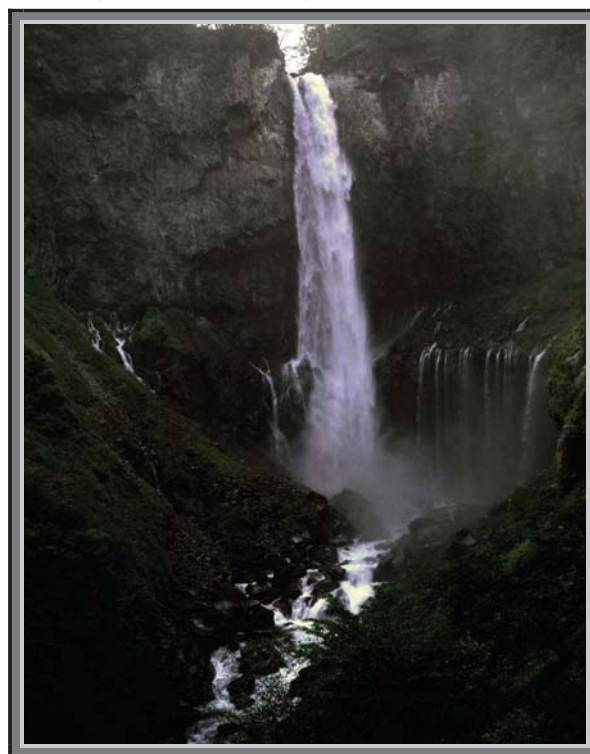
Notice the three monkeys on the holy Shinkyu stable building. They hold their hands in front of their ears, eyes and mouth, respectively, as a symbol of how we in our childhood are not supposed to hear, see or say anything evil. The other panels with the monkeys show various situations of life.

However, the most famous work of art in the temple is the carving of the sleeping cat, which you will find on the Okusha building in the eastern corridor, Higashikairou. By the sleeping cat is a sparrow which will be eaten if the cat awakes. But it won't, because the two coexist as a symbol of chaos having been defeated and a society in harmony.

23b. Taiyuin Mausoleum/Taiyūin-byō/大猷院廟

The mausoleum is built in 1652-1653 for the third ruler of the Edo Era, Iemitsu Tokugawa, who swore eternal allegiance to the founder of the dynasty, Ieyasu Tokugawa. As a sign of respect from Ieyasu, the mausoleum faces the Toshogu Temple.

23c. Kegon Waterfall/Kegon-taki/華嚴滝



In the very beautiful surroundings of Nikko you find many waterfalls. The 97 metres high Kegon Waterfall by the idyllic Lake Chuzenji, and the 45 metres high Urami Waterfall, are considered to be the most beautiful.

24. Kamakura/鎌倉

Kamakura, 55 km S

www.city.kamakura.kanagawa.jp

Station: Kamakura

The historic city of Kamakura can be reached from Tokyo by train in 55 minutes. It was the capital of the Minamoto Dynasty that ruled from 1192 to 1333, and it has an uncountable number of temples spread out in its green surroundings. It is not without reason that the city is often referred to as eastern Japan's Kyoto.

24a. Daibutsu/大仏



The greatest attraction in Kamakura is the beautiful statue of a sitting Buddha, Daibutsu, made in bronze in the years 1238-1252. The Buddha is 13 metres tall. Originally it was placed in a temple, but was destroyed in a tsunami in the 15th century.

24b. Hasedera Temple/Hasederaji/長谷寺

The Hasedera Temple is a very finely built Jodo temple known for its 9 metres tall, gilded wooden statue of the goddess of mercy, Kannon. The temple garden is beautifully laid out and from the terrace by the main building there is a fine view of Kamakura.

24c. Tsurugaoka Hachimangu Temple/ Tsurugaoka Hachimangū//鶴岡八幡宮



The Hachimangu Temple was founded in 1063 but has been expanded and moved to its current site in 1180 by Yoritomo Minamoto, who established the government of Kamakura. In the temple there is a museum displaying the treasures of the temple.

24d. The Zen Temples

The Kenchōji Temple / 建長寺 is the biggest and most impressive of Kamakura's Zen Temples. Kenchōji was built in 1253 and is one of the oldest in Japan.

The Engakuji Temple / 円覚寺 was built in 1282 as a memorial of fallen soldiers in the Mongolian attempt of invasion the previous year. In the Shariden building, to which there is no access, one of Buddha's teeth is kept. The other great attraction of the temple is the temple bell, which hangs next to the fine tea house - a lovely place for having a cup of tea or a glass of sake. Other Zen Temples worth a visit are Jufukuji, Jochiji, and Zuisenji.

25. Yokohama/横浜



Yokohama, 25 km S

www.welcome.city.yokohama.jp

Station: Yokohama

Yokohama is Japan's second largest city and has almost joined with Tokyo. Until the middle of the 19th century the city was a small fishing town, but its harbour was one of the first in the country to be opened, and therefore, it quickly grew. In the Minato Mirai quarter you find the modern Yokohama. The construction of the quarter began in 1993, and especially the 296 metres high Landmark Tower is impressive. On the 69th floor of the building is an observation deck with an amazing view.

25a. Chinatown/Yokohama Chūkagai/横浜中華街

The Chinatown of Yokohama is the biggest in Japan. The four entrances of the district are marked with beautifully ornamented portals. Inside of Chinatown are more portals, the Kanteibyô Temple from 1873, and of course a wide range of Chinese shops and restaurants.

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25b. Sankeien/三溪園

Sankeien is an incredibly beautiful Japanese garden laid out by Hara Senkai. It opened in 1904 and here you can see various historic buildings from all over Japan together with small lakes, streams, flowers, and other typical elements of a Japanese garden.

**26. Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park/
Fuji-Hakone-Izu Kokuritsu Kōen/富士箱
根伊豆国立公園**

**Fuji-Hakone-Izu, 100 km W**

www.hakone.or.jp

Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park is one of the marvels of nature. On the scenic Lake Ashinoko, formed in the crater of the Hakone Volcano, you can enjoy boat trips of various lengths. From the boat you have a grand view of Mount Fuji, Japan's holy mountain and the highest in the country. Fuji is, if anything, an icon of nature to Japan.

You can climb Mount Fuji, if you so wish. Other activities are the many spas, onsen, built by the many hot springs of the area.



Tokyo for children

Asakusa Hanayashiki (2-28-1 Asakusa, Taito-ku):
www.hanayashiki.net

La Qua og Tokyo Dome City Attractions/Ra
Kuaa, Tôkyô Doomu Shiti/ラクーア、東京ド
ームシテイ (1-3 Koraku, Bunkyo-ku):
www.laqua.jp

The National Museum for Future Science and
Innovation / Nihon Kagaku Miraikan / 日本科学
未来館(2-41 Oume, Koto-ku):
www.miraikan.jst.go.jp

Sanrio Puroland (1-3 Ochiai Tama-city):
www.puroland.co.jp

Sunshine City (3-1 Higashi-Ikebukuro, Toshima-
ku):
www.sunshinecity.co.jp

Tokyo Disney Resort / Tôkyô Dizunii Rizooto /
東京ディズニーリゾート (Maihama):
www.tokyodisneyresort.co.jp

Tokyo Dome City (1-3-61 Korakuen, Bunkyo-ku):
www.tokyo-dome.co.jp

Tokyo Tower (4-2-8 Shiba Koen, Minati-ku):
www.tokyotower.co.jp

Yomiuri Land (4015-1 Yanokuchi Inagi-city):
www.yomiuruland.co.jp

Shopping in Tokyo

Ginza, Shinjuku, Ikebukero, Shibuya
Caretta Shiodome (1-8-2 Higashi Shinbashi
Minato-ku):
www.caretta.jp

LaLaport (Toyosu, Tokyo Bay):
www.lalaport.net

Mitsukoshi (1-4-1 Nihonbashi–Muromachi, Chuo-
ku):
www.mitsukoshi.co.jp

Odaiba Malls, e.g. Venus Fort (Tokyo Teleport):
www.venusfort.co.jp

Roppongi Hills (Roppongi):
www.roppongihills.com

Sunshine City (3-1 Higashi-Ikebukuro, Toshima-
ku):
www.sunshinecity.co.jp

Takashimaya (2-4-1 Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku)(5-42-2
Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku):
www.takashimaya.co.jp/tokyo

Public transportation in Tokyo

Tokyo metro:
www.tokyometro.jp

Tokyo Narita Airport:
www.narita-airport.or.jp

Tokyo Haneda Airport:
www.tokyo-airport-bldg.co.jp

Japan State Railways:
www.japanrail.com

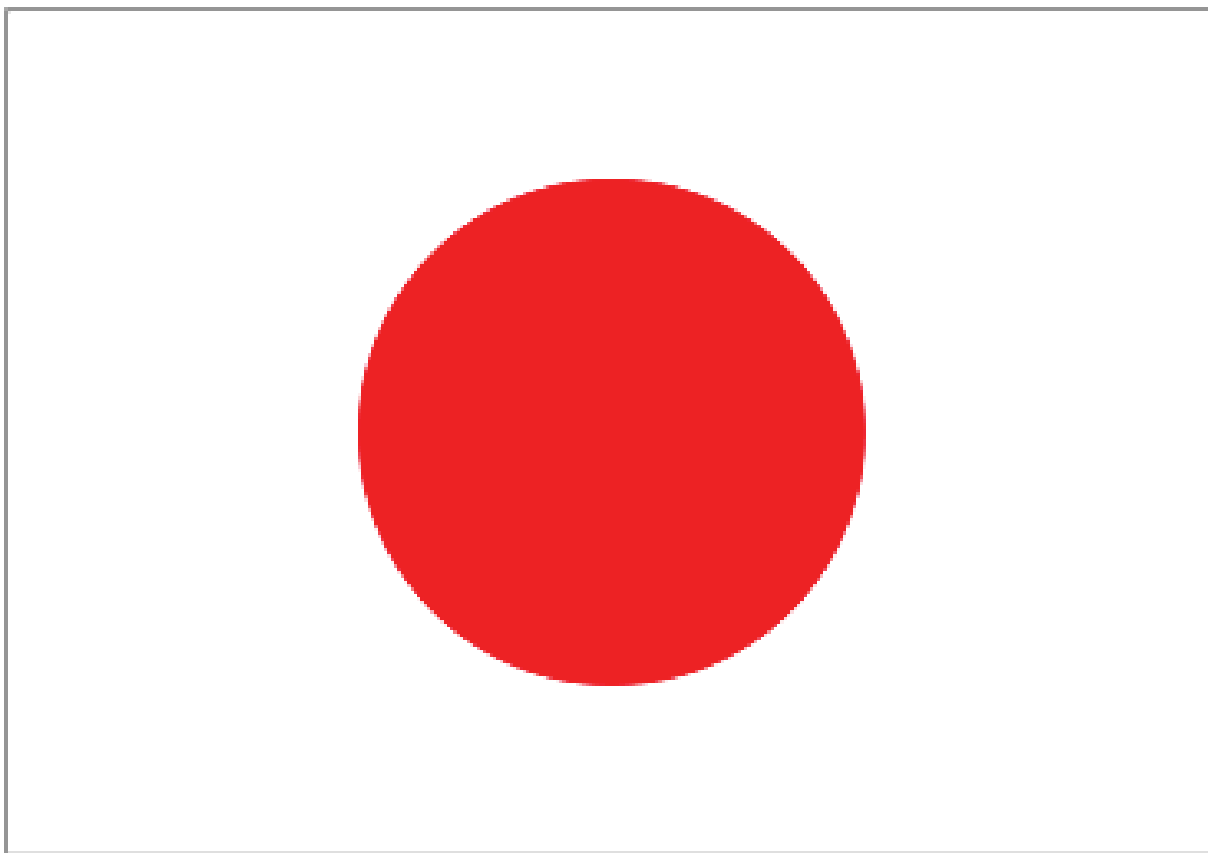
Metro Map



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Facts about Japan



Political

Official name	Nippon-koku/日本国
Capital	Tokyo / 東京
Form of government	Constitutional monarchy
Head of State	Emperor Akihito/明仁天皇
Head of government	Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda/福田 康夫
National day	May 3 rd
Independence achieved	Has never been under the authority of another country
Primary religion	Shinto, Buddhism
Language	Japanese
Territory	377.873 km ²
Population (2000)	127.333.000

Borders on

North	La Pérouse Strait, Nemuru Strait
South	Philippine Sea
East	Pacific Ocean
West	Sea of Japan, Korea Strait, East China Sea

Highest mountains


Fujisan/富士山	3,776 meters
Kitadake/北岳	3,193 meters
Okuhotakadake/奥穂高岳	3,190 meters
Ainodake/間ノ岳	3,189 meters
Yarigatake/槍ヶ岳	3,180 meters
Warusawadake/悪沢岳	3,141 meters
Akaishidake/赤石岳	3,120 meters
Karasawadake/潤沢岳	3,110 meters
Kitahotakadake/北穂高岳	3,106 meters
Maehotakadake/前穂高岳	3,090 meters


Greatest islands

Honshū/本州	230,500 km ²
Hokkaidō/北海道	83,455 km ²
Kyūshū/九州	35,640 km ²
Shikoku/四国	18,800 km ²
Okinawa/沖縄本島	1,201 km ²
Oki Daitō/沖大東島	1,147 km ²
Sado/佐渡市	855 km ²
Amami Ōshima/奄美大島	712 km ²
Tsushima/対馬	696 km ²
Awaji/淡路島	592 km ²

Greatest Lakes	
Biwa/琵琶湖	670 km ²
Kasumigaura/霞ヶ浦	168 km ²
Saroma/サロマ	152 km ²
Inawashiro/猪苗代湖	103 km ²
Nakaumi/中海	86 km ²
Kussharo/屈斜路湖	79 km ²
Shinji/宍道湖	79 km ²
Shikotsu/支笏湖	79 km ²
Toya/洞爺湖	78 km ²
Hamana	71 km ²

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T-Mobile culture and values

Thinking Big...
 T-Mobile's success and growth has been phenomenal and we're adding to our ranks, with 25,000 employees nationwide. Our potential is only limited by our imagination...which, with the kind of thinkers we have around here, is pretty much limitless. Click here to find out more about our economic history, quick facts, and press releases.

...And Acting Small
 As we grow, we've made a commitment to not lose sight of the reason for our success in the first place...our customers and the people who work here.

www.t-mobile.com/jobs

Longest rivers

Shinano/信濃川	367 km
Tone/利根川	322 km
Ishikari/石狩川	268 km
Teshio/天塩川	256 km
Kitakami/北上川	249 km
Abukuma/阿武隈川	239 km
Mogami/最上川	229 km
Kiso/木曾川	227 km
Tenryū/天竜川	213 km
Agano/阿賀野川	210 km

Biggest cities (2002)

Tōkyō/東京	8,642,000
Yokohama/横浜	3,624,000
Ōsaka/大阪	2,643,000
Nagoya/名古屋	2,234,000
Sapporo/札幌	1,893,000
Kōbe/神戸	1,530,000
Kyōto/京都	1,470,000
Fukuoka/福岡	1,425,000
Kawasaki/川崎	1,365,000
Saitama/さいたま	1,189,000

Division into districts		
Prefecture/city	Capital	Territory
Aichi/愛知県	Nagoya/名古屋	5,154 km ²
Akita/秋田県	Akita/秋田	11,612 km ²
Aomori/青森県	Aomori/青森	9,606 km ²
Chiba/千葉県	Chiba/千葉	5,156 km ²
Ehime/愛媛県	Matsuyama/松山	5,676 km ²
Fukui/福井県	Fukui/福井	4,189 km ²
Fukuoka/福岡県	Fukuoka/福岡	4,971 km ²
Fukushima/福島県	Fukushima/福島	13,783 km ²
Gifu/岐阜県	Gifu/岐阜	10,598 km ²
Gunma/群馬県	Maebashi/前橋	6,363 km ²
Hiroshima/広島県	Hiroshima/広島	8,477 km ²
Hokkaidō/北海道	Sapporo/札幌	83,452 km ²
Hyōgo/兵庫県	Kobe/神戸	8,392 km ²
Ibaraki/茨城県	Mito/水戸	6,096 km ²
Ishikawa/石川県	Kanazawa/金沢	4,185 km ²
Iwate/岩手県	Morioka/盛岡	15,279 km ²
Kagawa/香川県	Takamatsu/高松	1,862 km ²
Kagoshima/鹿児島県	Kagoshima/鹿児島	9,132 km ²
Kanagawa/神奈川県	Yokohama/横浜	2,415 km ²
Kochi/高知県	Kochi/高知	7,105 km ²
Kumamoto/熊本県	Kumamoto/熊本	6,908 km ²
Kyoto/京都府	Kyoto/京都	4,613 km ²
Mie/三重県	Tsu/津	5,761 km ²
Miyagi/宮城県	Sendai/仙台	6,862 km ²
Miyazaki/宮崎県	Miyazaki/宮崎	6,685 km ²
Nagano/長野県	Nagano/長野	12,598 km ²
Nagasaki/長崎県	Nagasaki/長崎	4,093 km ²
Nara/奈良県	Nara/奈良	3,691 km ²
Niigata/新潟県	Niigata/新潟	12,582 km ²
Ōita/大分県	Ōita/大分	5,804 km ²
Okayama/岡山県	Okayama/岡山	7,009 km ²

Okinawa/沖縄県	Naha/那覇	2,271 km ²
Osaka/大阪府	Osaka/大阪	1,893 km ²
Saga/佐賀県	Saga/佐賀	2,439 km ²
Saitama/埼玉県	Saitama/さいたま	3,767 km ²
Shiga/滋賀県	Otsu/大津	4,017 km ²
Shimane/島根県	Matsue/松江	6,707 km ²
Shizuoka/静岡県	Shizuoka/静岡	7,329 km ²
Tochigi/栃木県	Utsunomiya/宇都宮	6,408 km ²
Tokushima/徳島県	Tokushima/徳島	4,145 km ²
Tokyo/東京都	Shinjuku/新宿	2,187 km ²
Tottori/鳥取県	Tottori/鳥取	3,507 km ²
Toyama/富山県	Toyama/富山	4,247 km ²
Wakayama/和歌山県	Wakayama/和歌山	4,726 km ²
Yamagata/山形県	Yamagata/山形	9,323 km ²
Yamaguchi/山口県	Yamaguchi/山口	6,111 km ²
Yamanashi/山梨県	Kofu/甲府	4,465 km ²

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Emperors since 1603

Emperor Go-Yōzei/後陽成天皇	1586-1611
Emperor Go-Mizunoo/後水尾天皇	1611-1629
Empress Meishō/明正天皇	1629-1643
Emperor Go-Kōmyō/後光明天皇	1643-1654
Emperor Go-Sai/後西天皇	1655-1663
Emperor Reigen/靈元天皇	1663-1687
Emperor Higashiyama/東山天皇	1687-1709
Emperor Nakamikado/中御門天皇	1709-1735
Emperor Sakuramachi/桜町天皇	1735-1747
Emperor Momozono/桃園天皇	1747-1762
Empress Go-Sakuramachi/後桜町天皇	1762-1771
Emperor Go-Momozono/後桃園天皇	1771-1779
Emperor Kōkaku/光格天皇	1780-1817
Emperor Ninkō/仁孝天皇	1817-1846
Emperor Kōmei/孝明天皇	1846-1867
Emperor Meiji/明治天皇	1867-1912
Emperor Taishō/大正天皇	1912-1926
Emperor Shōwa/昭和天皇	1926-1989
Emperor Akihito/明仁天皇	1989-

Prime Ministers since 1980

Zenko Suzuki/鈴木 善幸	1980-1982
Yasuhiro Nakasone/中曾根 康弘	1982-1987
Noboru Takeshita/竹下登	1987-1989
Sōsuke Uno/宇野宗佑	1989-1989
Toshiki Kaifu/海部俊樹	1989-1991
Kiichi Miyazawa/宮澤 喜	1991-1993
Morihiro Hosokawa/細川 護熙	1993-1994
Tsutomu Hata/羽田孜	1994-1994
Tomiichi Murayama/村山 富市	1994-1996
Ryutaro Hashimoto/橋本龍太郎	1996-1998
Keizo Obuchi/小淵惠三	1998-2000

Yoshiro Mori/森 喜朗	2000-2001
Junichiro Koizumi/小泉 純一郎	2001-2006
Shinzo Abe/安倍 晋三	2006-2007
Yasuo Fukuda/福田 康夫	2007-

Holidays and memorial days

January 1st	Shogatsu (New Year's day)
2 nd Monday of January	Seijin no hi ("Coming-of-Age Day")
February 11 th	Kenkoku kinenbi (foundation of Japan)
March 21 st	Shunbun no hi (vernal equinox)
April 29 th	Showa no hi (Emperor Showa's birthday)
May 3 rd	Kenpo kinenbi (Constitution Day)
May 4 th	Midori no hi (Greenery Day)
May 5 th	Kodomo no hi (Childrens' Day)
3 rd Monday of Juli	Uni no hi (The day of the seas)
3 rd Monday of September	Keiro no hi ("Respect-for-the-aged Day")
September 23 rd	Shubun no hi (autumnal equinox)
2 nd Monday of October	Taiiku no hi (Health and Sports Day)
November 3 rd	Bunka no hi (Culture Day)
November 23 rd	Kinro kansha no hi (Labour Thanksgiving Day)
Plus the emperor's birthday is always a public holiday.	

Various facts

Currency	Yen
Currency code	JPY
Time zone	Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)
Postal code	J
Internet domain	.jp
Dialling code	+81

Climate – Tokyo	Mean temperature day and night °C/°F	Precipitation millimetres/inches
January	3,6/38,5	50/2,0
February	4,3/39,7	72/2,8
March	7,4/45,3	106/4,2
April	13,0/55,4	129/5,1
May	17,3/63,1	144/5,7
June	20,8/69,4	176/6,9
July	24,7/76,5	136/5,3
August	26,1/79,0	149/5,8
September	22,4/72,3	216/8,5
October	16,5/61,7	194/7,6
November	11,1/52,0	96/3,8
December	6,1/43,0	54/2,1

Source: WorldClimate (www.worldclimate.com)



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Branding

Barclays Capital is a world leading investment bank. It is also a young organisation that has grown rapidly over the last eight years. With the support of a parent bank with a balance sheet of over £520(\$983) billion, we have an unusual combination of history and dynamic youth. With offices in 22 countries and over 8,000 employees, we are continuing to expand every year.

Internships

An internship is an excellent way for you to gain an understanding of Barclays Capital. There is a range of different internship opportunities for students and they most commonly take place over the summer. Lasting about ten weeks, they are available at both Analyst and Associate level. An internship or placement may lead to an offer of permanent employment on successful completion of your degree.

www.barclayscapital.com/campusrecruitment

Climate – Osaka	Mean temperature day and night °C/°F	Precipitation millimetres/inches
January	4,4/39,9	46/1,8
February	4,7/40,5	59/2,3
March	7,8/46,0	99/3,9
April	13,6/56,5	134/5,3
May	18,2/64,8	130/5,1
June	22,2/72,0	200/7,9
July	26,5/79,7	159/6,3
August	27,6/81,7	103/4,1
September	23,7/74,7	173/6,8
October	17,5/63,5	121/4,8
November	11,9/53,4	74/2,9
December	6,9/44,4	46/1,8

Source: WorldClimate (www.worldclimate.com)

Climate – Fukuoka	Mean temperature day and night °C/°F	Precipitation millimetres/inches
January	6,0/42,8	80/3,1
February	6,5/43,7	98/3,9
March	9,1/48,4	116/4,6
April	13,8/56,8	171/6,7
May	17,9/64,2	163/6,4
June	21,5/70,7	310/12,2
July	25,7/78,3	317/12,5
August	27,2/81,0	115/4,5
September	23,6/74,5	207/8,1
October	18,4/65,1	89/3,5
November	13,5/56,3	73/2,9
December	8,8/47,8	59/2,3

Källe: WorldClimate (www.worldclimate.com)

Climate – Sapporo	Mean temperature day and night °C/°F	Precipitation millimetres/inches
January	-5,4/22,3	100/3,9
February	-4,6/23,7	79/3,1
March	-0,9/30,4	70/2,7
April	5,7/42,3	61/2,4
May	11,1/52,0	59/2,3
June	15,4/59,7	65/2,6
July	19,7/67,5	86/3,4
August	21,3/70,3	117/4,6
September	16,7/62,1	136/5,4
October	10,1/50,2	114/4,5
November	3,5/38,3	106/4,2
December	-2,2/27,7	102/4,0

Source: WorldClimate (www.worldclimate.com)

Climate – Naha	Mean temperature day and night °C/°F	Precipitation millimetres/inches
January	16,0/60,8	125/4,9
February	16,2/61,2	126/5,0
March	17,8/64,0	159/6,3
April	20,7/69,3	165/6,5
May	23,3/73,9	252/9,9
June	26,1/79,0	280/11,0
July	28,0/82,4	178/7,0
August	27,7/81,9	270/10,6
September	26,8/80,2	175/6,9
October	24,1/75,4	165/6,5
November	21,0/69,8	133/5,2
December	17,8/64,0	111/4,4

Source: WorldClimate (www.worldclimate.com)

About the Author

Stig Albeck (1969) is the author behind the travel books at OnLibri.com. Stig writes the way you travel the destinations!

The books often take their departure in the world's most exhilarating cities and evolve to the attractions and sights in their vicinity. Stig is a devoted traveller and a passionate explorer which brings him around the world several times each year to search for new exciting destinations.

Going to big cities or more adventurous destinations, Stig writes his travel guides to help and inspire readers to get the full benefit of their destination of choice.

Travelling is about enjoying the moment, but also about taking home memories and gaining new knowledge. No matter how far or near by the destination might be there sure are great experiences waiting to be unveiled.

Stig holds a masters degree in marketing and tourism from Copenhagen Business School in Denmark. He has been working in the tourism industry and with global marketing of tourist destinations.

If you have questions or perhaps made a discovery that you would like to share, then send Stig an email to travelstig@gmail.com (if you attach photos you agree to letting us use these for future travel guides).

Stig offers lectures on his travel experiences, or any specific tour that you might be about to head out for. To learn more about things like touring Australia, visiting the Mongolian capital Ulan Bator, or enjoying a fresh smoked omul at the Lake Baikal in February, visit www.stigalbeck.com.

Bonne Voyage!

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