



SAS CITY PORTRAIT

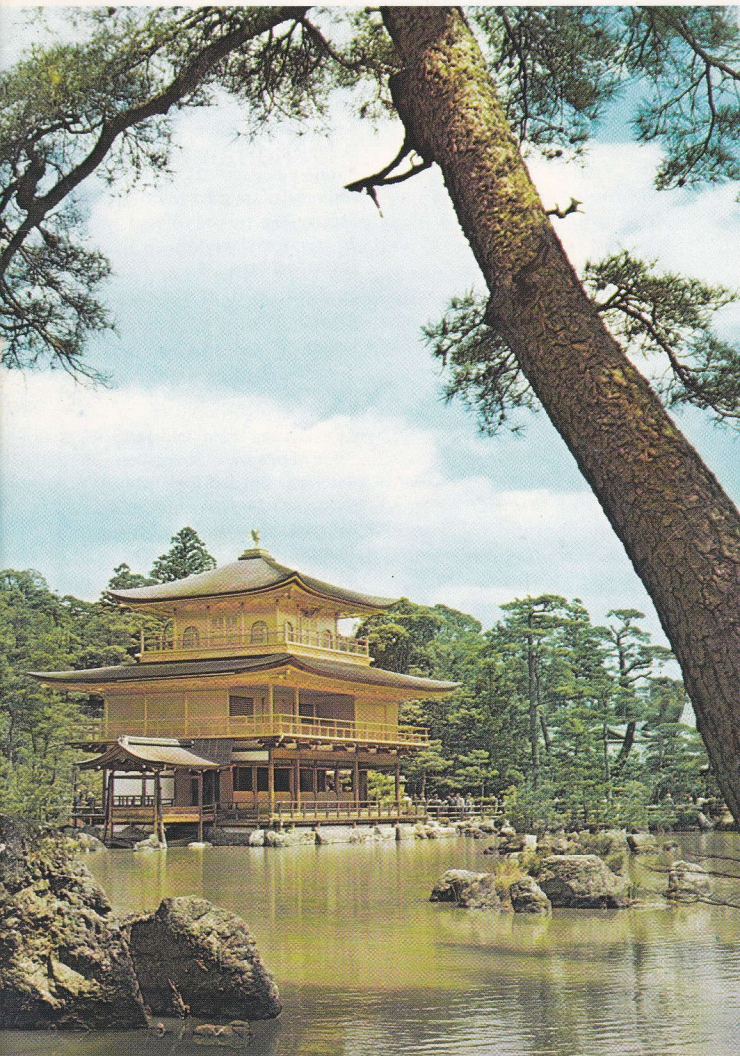
Kyoto Osaka

3rd ed.



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SAS SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES



Introduction to Japan 3

- Entry regulations 3
- Arrival 3
- Currency 4
- Accommodation 5
- Food and drink 6
- Shopping 7
- Climate and clothing 7
- Tipping 7
- Japanese words and phrases 8
- Religion 8
- Business hours 9
- Books and periodicals 9
- Night life 9
- Things Japanese 9
- Public holidays and festivals 10

Kyoto 12

- Hotels 13
- Ryokans 13
- Restaurants and cuisine 14
- Sights and excursions 16
- City map and useful addresses 18
- "One hour's walk" suggestion 20
- Entertainment and night life 22
- Shopping 23
- Business contacts 23
- Transportation 23
- Sports 24
- Religious services 24
- Special services 24

Osaka 25

- Hotels 26
- Ryokans 26
- Restaurants and cuisine 27
- Sights and excursions 27
- City map and useful addresses 28
- "One hour's walk" suggestion 30
- Entertainment and night life 33
- Shopping 34
- Business contacts 34
- Transportation 34
- Sports 35
- Religious services 35
- Special services 35

The information given in this booklet is based on facts available in October 1974.

Introduction to Japan

Insular and inscrutable until comparatively recently in history, Japan – with that Oriental flair for paradox – is, today, everyone's ideal. Spurred on by the speed of jet travel, the world has awoken to discover a rare vacationland, 142,000 square miles in area, abundant in tourist resorts, rich in mountainous island scenery and enchanting in all its uniqueness.

It is for most of us a make-believe world of paper lanterns and chopsticks, its benign, old-world Eastern hospitality extreme beyond belief, its quaint customs and creeds as unique as a Noh play.

Yet there is another side to Japan: the ultramodern side. Luxurious motor coaches and fast express trains, decked with every conceivable comfort – from telephone to adjustable footrest, from refreshment trolley to individual radio – are there to whisk you through this story-book land. Kyoto, Nara, Nagoya, Nikko, Tokyo and Osaka – northward, southward, eastward, westward . . .

Entry regulations

In addition to a valid passport, you are required to produce a valid certificate of vaccination against smallpox, and a certificate of inoculation against cholera, if traveling from infected areas. In many cases visas are not required and in some instances where they are necessary they are granted free.

You may take into Japan duty-free 200 cigarettes, 100 cigars or 500 grams of tobacco, and a maximum of 3 bottles (6 liters) of spirits, wine and beer.

Arrival

Whether bound for Osaka or Kyoto, air-travelers disembark at Osaka International Airport, 12 miles (19 km) from town. On disembarking your aircraft, SAS or THAI International staff will guide you to the Arrival Hall where immigration, currency and customs control take place.

Information desk, bar, restaurant, souvenir shops, bank, post office and telegraph offices are conveniently located in the public lobby of the airport.

To Osaka center. Buses operate frequently between the airport and town, costing 140 yen to 180 yen and take about 30 minutes. Taxis abound and the fare is about 1,600 yen for the 20-minute drive.

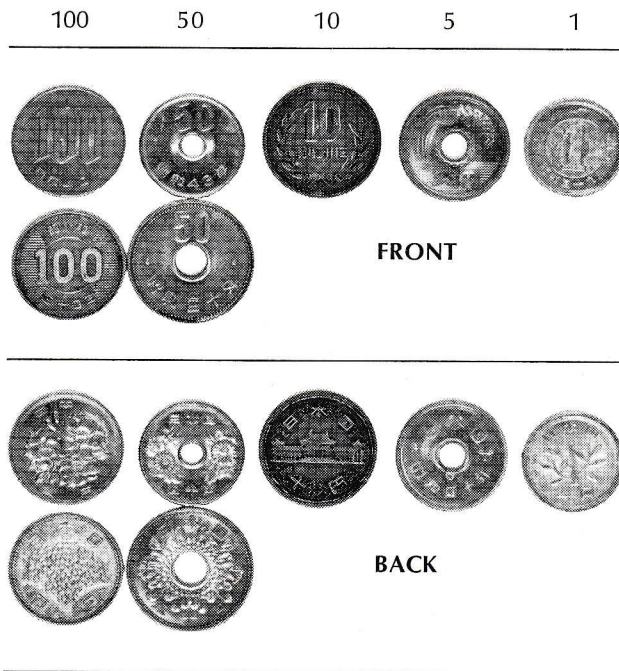
To Kyoto center: Kyoto can be reached from Osaka by electric train in 35 minutes. Fare 200 yen. The ride by taxi from Osaka International Airport takes 1½ hours and costs about 4,000 yen. If you enter Japan via Tokyo, the most convenient way to reach Kyoto is by super express train in 2 hours 50 minutes. Fare from 4,810 yen.

If you intend flying on from Japan by SAS or THAI International, one of the first things to do when you arrive is to reconfirm your onward reservation. If your plans change, please advise the SAS/THAI International office as quickly as possible, so that the staff may secure for you an alternative reservation.

Currency

Please note all prices quoted are only approximate and may well have increased by the time you are reading this booklet.

The yen is the main monetary unit in Japan. Foreign currency may be exchanged at any foreign exchange bank, hotel or government-authorized money-changer.



Accommodation

Hotels. Japan abounds with hostelry of all classes and kinds. The visitor may choose from ultramodern hotels, offering a service and decor which is entirely westernized, or from the quaint, picturesque ryokans (Japanese inns) – enchanting example of Japanese hospitality and custom. If you're contemplating a stay in the latter, read the section in this chapter.

It is advisable to book accommodation in advance – Kyoto being equally attractive in all seasons, and Osaka being a busy

commercial center, with trade fairs and conferences the year round. You can do this by contacting your travel agent or any SAS/THAI International office. Either can offer you, through the SAS Travel Planning Service, detailed information on all classes of hotels with immediate confirmation of accommodation in most. However, should you arrive unaccommodated, you'll find, in each of the chapters on Kyoto and Osaka, a list of recommended hotels and inns with a guide to local prices.

Japanese Inns (Ryokans). If you like the unusual, a stay in a Japanese inn (ryokan) for one or two nights is an experience you shouldn't miss. Too often, unfortunately, the common misconception that these typically Japanese abodes are only for the hardy and the initiated prevents many would-be guests from using them. This is a pity. For quite the contrary is true. Here the comforts of life have been adjusted to floor-level living and the artful beauty of a Japanese garden has been deployed to its most restful purpose.

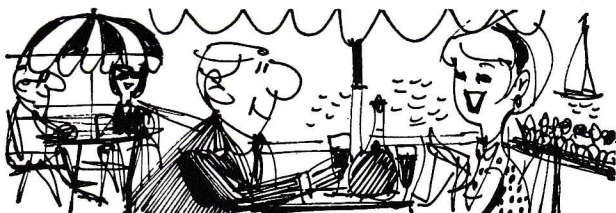
Novelty number one, for those who have not been to the East before, will be the proffering of Japanese slippers for your shoes at the inn's entrance. Thus the pampering begins – never really to let up for as long as you care to stay. As a rule a maid is assigned to your room to take care of your comfort. She will hang your clothes, provide you with a kimono (a most comfortable replacement for hot, travel-tight top-clothing), arrange meal times to suit you, draw your bath, prepare your bedding (usually a thick mattress, soft futon, and warm, comfortable quilt cover, laid out each night over the tatami matting), take care of your special requests and advise you on local sights, tours and entertainment.

Contrary to Western practice, it is usual for guests to take their meals in their rooms. Western foods are available as well as Japanese specialties, and in most modern ryokans, a large hole has been thoughtfully placed under the ankle-low Japanese tables so that Westerners may dangle their feet freely.

Within the ryokan you'll find another talked-about Japanese custom: the Japanese bath. By tradition you wash (soap and douse) before entering the bath, whether it be of the communal kind or privately situated in your own room. (Incidentally, it's customary, to bath "au naturel" in the former, but don't let this worry you . . . it won't worry anybody else!). In essence, a Japanese bath is a wonderful excuse to relax in the pinewood interior and soak – *after* you've done the scrubbing!

There are some 70,000 ryokans in Japan, 1,300 of which are members of the National Ryokan Association, a guarantee of both high service standards and quality facilities.

It is customary for ryokans to charge a flat rate per day, including lodgings, supper and breakfast. (The midday meal is extra and is not served unless ordered. Drinks and special dishes are also extra.) Rates per day, per person, range from 7,500 to 15,000 yen depending on the class of ryokan, with charges for the midday meal running from 700 to 1,500 yen.



Food and drink

Typical of the myriad delectable dishes that have made Japanese cuisine internationally popular are the following:

LOCAL SPECIALITIES

Tempura: a variety of fish with onions, eggplant and ginger, fried in deep fat and seasoned with a sauce.

Sushi: raw seafood served on pressed balls of vinegared cold rice.

Chawan-mushi: steamed egg custard, with vegetables and chicken.

Yakimono: boiled fish or fowl.

Nimono: boiled vegetables, fish, chicken or meat, such as tempura (see above).

Sunomono: fish, shellfish or vegetables seasoned with vinegar.

Kabayaki: charcoal-broiled steamed eels.

Mizutaki: beef, chicken or seafood, boiled at the table, seasoned with special sauce.

Suimono: a clear soup.

Sukiyaki: thin slices of beef cooked in a sauce, with a variety of vegetables.

BEVERAGES

Tastefully complementing any Japanese dish is the national drink, saké, a wine made from rice and served hot (at about 110°F). Customarily, it is not drunk during the rice course, and a Japanese holds his saké cup when it is filled. There are more than 200 brands in the country. Japanese beer is considered excellent by most standards (try, for example, Asahi and Suntory) while whisky and other spirits are available in addition to wines and soft drinks.

Sharing the popularity of saké is green tea, which is drunk with meals and frequently enjoyed on its own as a refreshment. Black tea and coffee are also popular. Water from the tap is quite safe to drink.

MEAL TIMES AND PRICES

Many restaurants open at 11 a.m. and shut close to midnight, whilst others remain open until the early hours of the morning. Prices vary depending, naturally, on where you eat. These average figures will serve to guide you: Breakfast 500–800 yen, lunch 1,000–2,000 yen, dinner 1,200–5,000 yen.

Shopping

Japan is every visitor's favorite bazaar. No lady can resist those gleaming cultured pearls and gorgeous silk kimonos; no man, the nation's renowned range of cameras and transistor radios. The skilled, inherent craftsmanship and highly aesthetic sense of the Japanese shows through, too, in a score of other treasures . . . exquisitely-costumed dolls, handpainted screens and woodblock prints, dexterously-made bamboo and paper fans, beautiful lacquerware, highly glazed pottery, ivory carvings and traditional pen-etchings and paintings.

Indeed, watching many of these exquisite handicrafts being made before you browse or buy constitutes a double pleasure. Particularly fascinating is the tour out of Ise Bay where you can watch the Japanese girls diving for pearl oysters and the highly-skilled sorters at work selecting and grading the pearls by luster, size, color and shape – the points to observe, incidentally, when buying them.

Many of the larger stores and renowned speciality shops are officially authorized to cash traveler's checks and change foreign monies into yen. Many also stage special displays of folk culture – i.e., flower arrangement and tea ceremony – and, in addition to offering tax-free concessions, provide a packing and forwarding service of goods to points abroad.

Climate and clothing

In general, the climate of Japan is similar to that of Central United States or Central and Southern Europe. Spring is a time of warm sunshine, flowering cherry trees (sakura) with fragrant pink blossom. June brings a rainy spell, a blessing to farmers transplanting their rice seedlings to the paddy fields. July marks the beginning of the hot summer season. Autumn is pleasantly cool, radiant with its golden chrysanthemums and the changing colors of the trees. Winter can be chilly, but with the appropriate clothing, you'll still be comfortable.

Except for the height of summer, you will be wise to wear a light sweater or jacket, and to carry a raincoat. In winter, a warm overcoat is necessary. Most occasions require only informal dress. Laundry and dry-cleaning facilities are readily available through your hotel, and the service is good.

Tipping

The hotels, ryokans and restaurants of Japan will usually add a 10% service charge to your bill. In instances where such establishments do not automatically add a service fee, a gratuity of 10–15% of the bill is adequate. The only additional hotel personnel to be tipped are the bar attendant and the hall porter: 100–200 yen each. Porters should be tipped between 100 and 200 yen per piece of luggage – depending on the weight of the baggage and the distance it has to be carried –

while shoe-shine boys expect 100 yen. It is not customary to tip taxi drivers, barbers, hairdressers, cinema and theater attendants, etc., unless they have performed an exceptional personal service.

Japanese words and phrases

English is a compulsory subject in Japanese schools and many Japanese speak it well. It is advisable, however, to know a few words of the local language and to carry with you the address of your hotel written in Japanese to show to taxi drivers.

You may also find the following phrases useful:

ENGLISH	JAPANESE
Good morning	<i>Ohayo gozai masu</i>
Good afternoon	<i>Konnichiwa</i>
Good evening	<i>Konbanwa</i>
Good night	<i>Oyasuminasai</i>
Good-bye	<i>Sayonara</i>
How are you	<i>Gokigen ikaga desuka?</i>
Thank you	<i>Arigato</i>
I am sorry	<i>Gomen nasai</i>
Excuse me	<i>Sumi masen</i>
Do you speak English?	<i>Eigo ga hanase masuka?</i>
I don't understand	<i>Wakari masen</i>
How much?	<i>Ikura desuka?</i>
To the . . . Hotel	<i>. . . Hoteru ma-de</i>
Today	<i>Kyo</i>
Tomorrow	<i>Asu</i>
Where is the toilet?	<i>Otearai wa doko desuka?</i>
Bath	<i>Ofuro</i>
Yes	<i>Hai</i>
No	<i>Iie</i>

But Japanese is a difficult language and you may have to stick to English! Remember, however, that the young people understand more English than the older generation.

Religion

The three major religions in Japan are Shinto – indigenous to Japan – Buddhism and Christianity. Of these, Shinto, a religion worshipping ancestors and ancestral gods, enjoys the greatest following, with Buddhism (a 6th century import), a strongly represented second.

The visitor reaps a double reward in the many beautiful shrines and temples that are prevalent on any tour of Japan. Incidentally, just in case you're one of the many who get the two confused – the shrines are Shinto, the temples Buddhist.

Each city chapter carries the names and addresses of various religious edifices representing many of the world's most popular denominations.

Business hours

Banks: Weekdays 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to noon.

Business Houses: Weekdays 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to noon.

Shops: Weekdays, Saturdays and most national holidays 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. (large department stores tend to close at 6 p.m.).

Restaurants and coffee shops: Every day 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. (coffee shops until 11 p.m.).

Books and periodicals

Hotels newsstands and large bookshops will be able to supply a wide range of books and magazines in English, as well as in many other languages. Four English-language daily newspapers published in Japan are also available at hotels, the Japan Times, the Mainichi Daily News, the Asahi Evening News and The Yomiuri. Daily and weekly events are announced in these publications.

Night life

Join the night club tours run by tour operators and avoid the hostess-bar-clubs which are very expensive!

Things Japanese

THE TEA CEREMONY

The Tea Ceremony, or Chanoyu, dates back in origin, if not in name, to the Nara Period, in the 8th century. Chanoyu is best described as a way of cultivating and savoring mental composure while enjoying the taste of tea. To the task of making and taking tea has been brought a highly aesthetic appreciation. Your hostess will scoop up the powdered green tea (made from the leaves of 20–70-year-old trees) with a small bamboo ladle, deposit it into a deep bowl and pour hot water over it, a bamboo whisk being used to whip it up into a frothy brew. This careful preparation takes a great deal of time.

It is considered etiquette to drink the tea slowly. You should cradle the cup in your left hand and turn it slowly three times with your right hand, grasping the rim. Then drink, preferably in three or four sips, and place the cup gently on the tatami floor before you. Simplicity, serenity and elegance – “wabi” as the Japanese call it – are the essential elements of the ceremony and politeness deems that you examine your cup, but not too closely, and compliment your hostess on its beauty.

FLOWER ARRANGEMENT

To the Japanese, Flower Arrangement (Ikebana) holds a deep meaning far beyond the admiration of a bloom or blos-

som's beauty. Through this art they express the wonders of nature or in some instances a mood. For some, the various elements in an arrangement bear a totally religious significance: God, Man and Earth. Neither the finer points of the art nor its appreciation are easily explained to the Westerner. Example of this is to be seen in the fact that an arrangement of evergreen branches expressing the life of a tree or plant is considered far more beautiful by the Japanese than colorful flowers that quickly fade and die.

GEISHAS AND MAIKOS

Geishas and Maikos (apprentice Geishas) are Japan's highly specialized female entertainers, and not, as is often presupposed, "girls of the night". They might almost be described as polished and charming dinner companions. Most usually located in reputable Tea Houses, they are well versed in the arts of the Tea Ceremony and Flower Arrangement, and while becoming a Geisha, the Maiko learns not only singing, dancing and all the graces of a good hostess, but also the correct way to stand, sit, open sliding doors, serve tea and saké.

KABUKI THEATER – NOH PLAYS

The Kabuki is the traditional stage art of Japan which combines the physical attractions of the actors, the beauty and color of the stage setting and the harmony of the music into an aesthetic unified whole. The Noh Play, more than seven centuries old, is filled with mysticism and symbolism and depicts a world of ages past. The dramas are closely related to Buddhism, illustrating its principle that the good of the world will survive in a future life, while evil souls will endure only the agony of hell. The musical accompaniment of these plays is simple and effective – a kind of flute, three different types of drums beaten with the hands, and the "samisen", a three-string Japanese guitar.

Toilet facilities. When you are traveling, you'll find the following places have clean toilet facilities: department stores, new office blocks in downtown areas, underground shopping complexes.

Public holidays and festivals

January 1	New Year's Day (national holiday).
January 15	Adulthood Day (national holiday).
February 3 or 4	Setsubun (The Bean-Throwing Ceremony). Famous "Men of the Year" such as priests, actors, sumo-wrestlers are chosen to throw toasted beans and talismans to the crowds that gather at Yoshida and Kamigamo Shrines and at Mibu and Kurama Temples. Their purpose: the hope of invoking good fortune for the coming year.
February 11	National Foundation Day (national holiday).

March 21	Spring Equinox Day (national holiday). Buddhist temples hold special services in memory of the departed. People visit the tombs of their ancestors to pray for their souls.
April 29	Emperor's Birthday (national holiday).
May 3	Constitution Memorial Day (national holiday).
May 5	Children's Day (national holiday).
May 15	" Aoi Matsuri ", or Hollyhock Festival, of the Shimogamo and Kamigamo Shrines, Kyoto. Colorful procession to shrines to pay homage there. A hollyhock-decorated Imperial chariot drawn by oxen leads the cavalcade.
July 16–17	" Gion Matsuri " of Yasaka Shrine is one of Kyoto's most famous festivals. It dates back to the 9th century, when the head priest of the Yasaka Shrine permitted a large number of men and women to form a procession to escort the decorated shrine-cars – a protecting of the gods against the pestilence that was then ravaging the city. It is highlighted by a parade of Hoko floats.
August 16	Great Bonfire on Mt. Nyoigadake, Kyoto. A bonfire, 510 ft. high, is lit in the evening. On the same night, other hills around the city are ablaze with fires. Among the most advantageous places to view this brilliant spectacle are the top of Shogunzuka Hill at Higashiyama or Yoshidayama Hill near the Kyoto University. You may enjoy a grandstand view from the grounds of the Ritsumeikan University where stands are specially set up for this show.
September 15	Respect for the Aged Day (national holiday).
September 23–24	Autumn Equinox Day (national holiday).
October 10	Physical Culture Day (national holiday).
October 22	" Jidai Matsuri " of the Heian Shrine, Kyoto. Held to commemorate the founding of the old capital city of Kyoto in 794. A colorfully-costumed parade celebration. Reserved seats are available in the Old Imperial Palace garden and in the compounds of the Heian Shrines. Fee: 300 and 200 yen.
November 3	Culture Day (national holiday). Various social programs.
November 23	Labor Thanksgiving Day (national holiday).

Kyoto

No greater living testament to Old Japan exists than the city of Kyoto – for more than 1,100 years the unchallenged fountainhead of Japanese culture and art.

For most Japanese, it is the imperative pilgrimage; for most foreign visitors, a sheer delight.

Founded in 794 by Emperor Kammu who moved his court and government here from Nagaoka, Kyoto – Japan's third largest city – was to remain capital of Japan until 1868.

Beautified today by some 2,300 glittering shrines, temples and palaces – many magnificent in content, dazzlingly gaudy of color and frequently set in landscaped gardens of sheer poetry – this one-thousand-year-old city is virtually a national shrine.

Yet more than half the beauty of Kyoto is that it is very much alive today. Here, where the fabled Tea Ceremony and Flower Arrangement were first introduced by the aesthetic-loving Ashikaga shogunate at the close of the 14th century, you will find those refined artforms of Old Japan lovingly preserved.

Meander Kyoto's boulevard and backstreets, set in the original square pattern, and you step back into a living world of storybook Japan, where craftsmen still ply their ancient skills in the multitudinous old bookstores, small print shops and native craft centers – workshops that collectively establish Kyoto as the nation's most important production center of fine silk fabrics, embroidery, porcelain and lacquerware.



Kyoto, is, too, the educational seat of Western Japan (Kyoto University being one of the largest national institutes of learning), and a devout religious center of numerous Eastern sects.

But the city is not all past accomplishments. Excellent modern hotels and transportation facilities also play their part in making this metropolis of 1,360,000 inhabitants and 234 square miles a welcome place to visit.

Perhaps you'll time your visit to coincide with one of the colorful and bizarre festivals and fêtes that crowd the Kyoto calendar. Not that it really matters – for whenever you choose to come, you'll find enchanting Kyoto a source of fascination.

Hotels

De luxe class

Miyako Hotel (K6)

Sanjo Keage, Higashiyama-ku.
Tel. 771-7111.

Hotel Fujita Kyoto (H5)

Nishizume, Nijoohashi,
Kamogawa, Nakagyo-ku.
Tel. 222-1511.

Single room with bath 5,000–12,000 yen. Double with bath 6,500–15,000 yen. Japanese-style from 5,000 yen.

First class

Kyoto Hotel (H6)

Kawaramachi Oike,
Nakagyo-ku. Tel. 211-5111.

International (F6)

284 Aburakoji, Nijo-sagaru,
Nakagyo-ku. Tel. 222-1111.

Kyoto Station Hotel (G10)

Higashinotoin-dori, Shiokoji,
Shimogyo-ku. Tel. 361-7151.

Mt. Hiei Hotel (one hour's

drive from Kyoto station)
Ipponsugi, Hieizan, Sakyo-ku.
Tel. 701-2111.

Kyoto Royal Hotel (H6)

Sanjo-agaru, Kawaramachi-dori,
Nakagyo-ku.
Tel. 223-1234.

Kyoto Tower Hotel (G10)

Karasumadori, Shichijosagaru,
Shimogyo-ku. Tel. 361-3211.

Single with bath 3,500–6,000 yen. Double with bath 2,700–5,000 yen. Japanese-style (at Mt. Hiei Hotel) 3,400–9,000 yen.

Ryokans

De luxe class

Kyoyamato (J8)

Kodaiji Minami Masuya-cho,
Higashiyama-ku.
Tel. 541 1126.

Heiankaku (J5)

35 Minamigoshomachi,
Okazaki, Sayo-ku.
Tel. 771-6111.

Hachishin

Takarak-iike, Sakyo-ku.
Tel. 781-5151.

Matsukichi (H6)

Gokohmachi-dori,
Sanjo-agaru, Nakagyo-ku.
Tel. 221 7016.

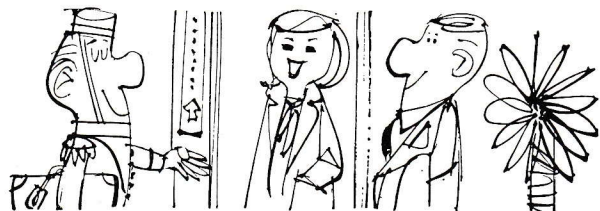
Tawaraya (H7)

Fuyacho-dori,
Anegakoji-agaru,
Nakagyo-ku. Tel. 211 5566.

Kanaiwaro Bekkan (H6)

Kiyamachi-dori, Gojo-agaru,
Shimogyo-ku. Tel. 315 5010.

Accommodation with two meals 8,000–15,000.



First class

Hiiragiya (H7)
Fuyacho-dori,
Anegakoji-agaru,
Shimogyo-ku. Tel. 221 1136.

Kinta (H8)
Yanaginobamba-dori,
Shijo-sagaru, Shimogyo-ku.
Tel. 351 1429.

Seikoro (I7)
Toiyamachi-dori, Gojo-
sagaru, Higashiyama-ku.
Tel. 561 1177.

Hotel Tohzankaku (I9)
Higashiyama-dori, Shichijo-
agaru, Higashiyama-ku.
Tel. 561 4981.

Sumiya (H7)
Fuyacho-dori, Sanjo-sagaru,
Nakagyo-ku. Tel. 221 2187.

Accommodation with two
meals from 3,000 yen.

Tourist class

Ohnoya (I5)
Kiyamachi-dori, Nijo-sagaru,
Nakogyo-ku. Tel. 231 1181.

Sanoya (G9)
Higashino-toin,
Shiokoji Agaru, Shimogyo-ku.
Tel. 371 2185.

Shokaro (I5)
Kiya-Machi-Dori,
Shijo-Sagaru, Shimogyo-ku.
Tel. 351 0366.

Restaurants and cuisine

Kyoto cuisine

Doi (I8)
Higashiyama Kodaiji,
Higashiyama-ku.

Gion Nakamura-ro (I7)
Yasaka Jinsha Toriimae,
Higashiyama-ku.

Isecho (G6)
Shinmachi, Nishiki-agaru,
Nakagyo-ku.

Hyo-Tei (K6)
Nanzenji Kusakawacho,
Sakyo-ku.

Minoko (I8)
Gion Shimogawara,
Higashiyama-ku.

Daichi (E5)
Shimochojamachi,
Senbon Nishiiru.

Tempura

Tenki (E5)
Senbon Imadegawa Agaru,
Kamigyo-ku.

Karafune (I7)
Yurakucho, Gion Hanamikoji,
Higashiyama-ku.

Kibun (H7)
Kiyamachi Shijo Sagaru,
Shimogyo-ku.

Vegetable cuisine

Yataro-Nawatemise (I7)
Nawate Sanjo-sagaru,
Higashiyama-ku.

Mizutaki (Pot-boiled
chicken)

Sato-Kashiwa-Ryo (G6)
Sanjo Karasuma Higashi,
Nakagyo-ku.

Shin Miura (I6)
Kiyamachi, Nijo Sagaru,
Nakagyo-ku.

Shin Miura (Branch) (I7)
Gion Hanamikoji, Higashi-iru,
Higashiyama-ku.

Minokichi (near Okazaki
Zoo - K6)
Dobutsuenmae-dori,
Sanjo-agaru.

*Sukiyaki and other
beef cooking*

Junidaneye (I6)
Gion Hanamikoji Higashi,
Higashiyama-ku.

Mishima-Tei (H6)
Sanjo Teramachi,
Nakagyo-ku.

Seafood

Matsuno (I6)
Shijo-dori,
Higashiyama-ku.

River fish

Hiroya
Rakuhoku Kibune,
Jinsha-Mae, Sakyo-ku.

Indonesian

Java (H6)
Kawaramachi, Nakagyo-ku.

Chinese

Oike Fan-Dian (G5)
Karasuma-dori, Oike Higashi,
Nakagyo-ku.

Hamamura (H6)
Kawara-machi, Sanjo-sagaru,
Nakagyo-ku.

Western

Kyoto Suehiro (H6)
Higashigawa,
Kawaramachi-dori,
Nakagyo-ku.

Toyotei (H6)
Kawaramachi-dori,
Nakagyo-ku.

Grill Tsubosaka (I7)
Gion Tominaga-cho,
Higashiyama-ku.

Manyoken (H8)
Shijo-dori, Fuya-cho,
Nakagyo-ku.

Kaiyto-tei (I6)
Ponto-cho Shijo-agaru,
Nakagyo-ku.

Coffee shops

There are many coffee shops
where you can hear all kinds
of music - popular, jazz or
classical - around Kawara-
machi-dori and Kiyamachi-
dori areas.

Arena (in front of City
Museum of Art - J6)
Okazaki Saishojicho.

Inoda (H6)
Sakaimachi Sanjo Sagaru,
Nakagyo-ku.

Java (I7)
Gionmachi Minamigawa,
Higashi-ku.

Kinuta (I7)
Kiyamachi Shijo Agaru,
Nakagyo-ku.

Nagasakiya (H6)
Kawaramachi, Shijo Agaru,
Nakagyo-ku.

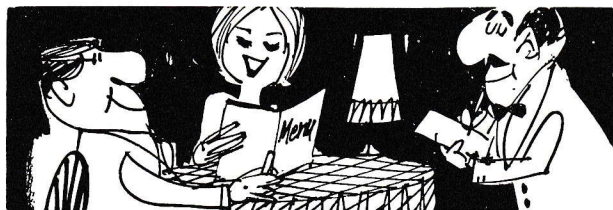
Bars

Anzu (I7)
Pontocho Takoyakushi
Agaru, Nakagyo-ku.

Harubo (H7)
Kiyamachi Shijo Agaru,
Nakagyo-ku.

Club Java (H7)
Kawaramachi-dori
Shijo Agaru, Nakagyo-ku.

Yumei (H7)
Kawaramachi,
Takoyakushi Sagaru,
Nakagyo-ku.



Sights and excursions

The streets and boulevards of Kyoto were planned more than 1,100 years ago and the original checkerboard design makes this charming city one of the easiest in which to find your way around.

Regular sightseeing buses with experienced English-speaking guides are operated by Japan Travel Bureau. Tour passengers are picked up at the main hotels. A typical 3-hour tour of Higashi Honganji Temple, the Old Imperial Palace, Kinkakuji Pavilion and Nijo Castle costs 1,800 yen per person. An afternoon tour of 3½ hours duration, visiting Sanjusangendo Temple, Kiyomizu Temple, Nishijin Textile Museum and Heion Shrine also costs around 1,800 yen. There is additionally a choice in Arts and Crafts Tours and conducted Night Tours – see “Entertainment and night life”.

Toji Temple (F10). Founded in 796 by imperial order the original temple was given to Priest Kukai, father of the Shingon sect, in 823. The majestic five-story pagoda of the temple was erected in 1641 and is the highest of its kind in Japan; 183 feet (55 m), on a raised base. The azekura-style storehouse is built of wood without the use of nails and contains an immense collection of ancient documents and works of art. Open daily 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission 150 yen.

Higashi Honganji Temple (G8). Magnificent Buddhist temple established in 1602. The present buildings were completed in 1895, funds for their great cost being donated by devotees of the Shinshu sect of Buddhism. Inside the great two-storey front gate is an image of Priest Shinran, founder of the sect, carved by himself. Legend has it that in order to provide a rope strong enough to bring lumber down from the mountains, female disciples cut and donated their hair to make 50 lengths. A few lengths are still displayed in the temple. Open daily 5.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. Admission is free.

Nijo Castle (F6). Ieyasu, Japan's first Tokugawa shogun, had the castle built in 1603 as his Kyoto residence. Its beautiful gardens and lavish interior decorations, especially the Great Audience Hall with its gold-flecked walls, carved transoms and damascened pillars, dazzle the visitor. There are many paintings of the Kano school on show, noted for their bold colors and unconstrained composition. Open 8.30 to 4 p.m. daily. Closed December 26 to January 3. Admission 100 yen.

Old Imperial Palace (H4). The Emperors of Japan held their coronation ceremonies in the Shishinden Hall of this dignified and graceful palace. Only the Emperor and Empress are permitted to enter beyond the three Inner Gates. Advance reservations must be made at the Kyoto Office of the Imperial Household Agency. Forms are available at hotels. Visitors admitted daily except Sunday and Saturday afternoon and December 25 to January 6.

Heian Shrine (J5), with its bright red pillars, sparkling white walls and green slate roof, is the most colorful shrine in Kyoto. “Heian” means “Peace and Tranquility” (also the ancient name of Kyoto) and this is truly captured in the sacred garden with its pond, roofed Chinese bridge, cherry blossom, water lilies, irises and maple trees. Open 8.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission 100 yen.

Kyoto National Museum (north of Sanjusangendo – 19). More than 1,000 rare and valuable art, historical and religious objects are on show in 17 rooms. Open daily throughout the year (except Mondays and between December 26 and January 3) from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission charge.

Maruyama Park (J7). 24 acres of beautiful landscape gardens just east of the Yasaka Shrine (I7). The park is famous for its many cherry trees, which, when in bloom, are illuminated at night, drawing thousands of spectators to witness the colorful spectacle.

Chin-in Temple (J7). One of the largest temples in the whole country and headquarters of the Homba-Joda sect of Buddhism. Built in the 1600's, its portal is considered to be one of Japan's most imposing. The corridor behind the main hall is well-known for its architectural phenomenon of emitting a sound like the song of the uguisu (Japanese bush warbler) at every step – once a warning against approaching enemies. The library of the temple contains a complete collection of Buddhist sutras, printed in China during the Sung dynasty. Buildings and garden open to the public 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Admission 100 yen.

Kinkakuji (Golden Pavilion – D2). The entire exterior of this temple of the Zen sect is decorated with gold foil. It is a three-tiered building: the first tier patterned after the residence of a 10th-century nobleman, the second after a warrior's residence and the third after a Buddhist Temple. Open 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. in summer; 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. in other seasons. Admission 100 yen.

Kiyomizu Temple (J8). Built on a wooden platform jutting high from the side of a mountain, this temple is dedicated to the eleven-headed Kannon Goddess of Mercy. Dating from the 8th century, it is one of Kyoto's oldest temples. Occasionally, worshippers may be seen under the icy waters of the falls near the main temple, praying to the Goddess. The temple is situated at the end of a narrow sloping road called Teapot Lane – so named for the many small stores selling an assortment of the famous Kiyomizu chinaware. Open daily sunrise to sunset. Admission 40 yen.

Sanjusangendo Temple (Hall of Thirty-Three Spaces – 19). The 33 spaces between the pillars of this 380 ft. (116 m) long hall symbolize the 33 different forms in which the Goddess of Mercy is said to have appeared on earth to save man. The edifice is also called the Temple of the Thousand-handed Goddess as on each side of the main wooden image (which is a masterpiece of Kamakura period sculpture by Tankei) stand 500 small golden images of the goddess. Open daily 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission 100 yen.

(cont'd on page 21)





Code numbers in the Kyoto section of this booklet refer to the above map. Thus (G10) is located where lines drawn from "G" and "10" cross each other.

Interesting sights in Kyoto

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (F9) Toji Temple. | (D2) Kinkakuji (Golden Pavilion). |
| (G9) Higashi Honganji Temple. | (J8) Kiyomizu Temple. |
| (F5) Nijo Castle. | (I9) Sanjusangendo Temple. |
| (H4) Old Imperial Palace. | (J6) Kyoto Municipal Art Gallery. |
| (J5) Heian Shrine. | (I7) Gion District. |
| (I9) Kyoto National Museum. | (I7) Yakasa Shrine. |
| (J7) Maruyama Park. | (F3) Nisjijin Textile Museum. |
| (J7) Chion-in Temple. | |

Useful addresses

 **Air Terminal:**
Japan Air Lines, Fuya-cho, Oike-ori, Nagakyo-ku (H6).
Tel. 231 6136. Open hours: 6.40 a.m. to 7.40 p.m.

 **Tourist Information Office:**
Kyoto Tower Bldg., Higashi Shiokoji-cho, Shimogyo-ku (G10).
Tel. 371 0480. Open hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily except Sundays and national holidays.

Distance from city center to airport: 31 miles (50 km).

(cont'd from page 17)

Kyoto Municipal Art Gallery (J6). Situated in Okazaki Park, to Shinto deities. (See "Holidays and special events", page 10, Gion Matsuri.)

Kyoto International Conference Hall (40 minutes by bus from Shijo-karasuma). With a total floor space of 27,885 square meters, and four main conference halls, the building represents the cream of modern Japanese architecture.

Nishijin Textile Museum (F3). Gorgeous Nishijin silk products such as kimonos, obis and neckties, are displayed and sold in the museum. A kimono show and demonstrations of Nishijin weaving are held daily.

Yasaka Shrine (I7). Kyoto's most noteworthy festival is celebrated at this shrine. Built in 1654, Yasaka Shrine is dedicated to Shinto deities. (See "Holidays and special events" page 11.)

SURROUNDING INTEREST-POINTS

Katsura Imperial Villa. Built early in the 17th century by Prince Tomohito, the villa is a masterpiece of simplicity, treasured by Japanese art lovers. Application to visit should be made to the Kyoto Office of the Imperial Household Agency.

Shaihoji Temple. Famous for the more than 50 different kinds of moss that grow in its garden, this Zen temple with its velvet carpet of moss is well worth a visit, especially in autumn when the maple leaves turn red.

Ryoanji Temple. Another Zen temple, famous for its rock-sand garden. The magic of this garden is that quiet contemplation of it creates imaginative scenes. Built in the 15th century by Soami, a priest well versed in Zen philosophy.

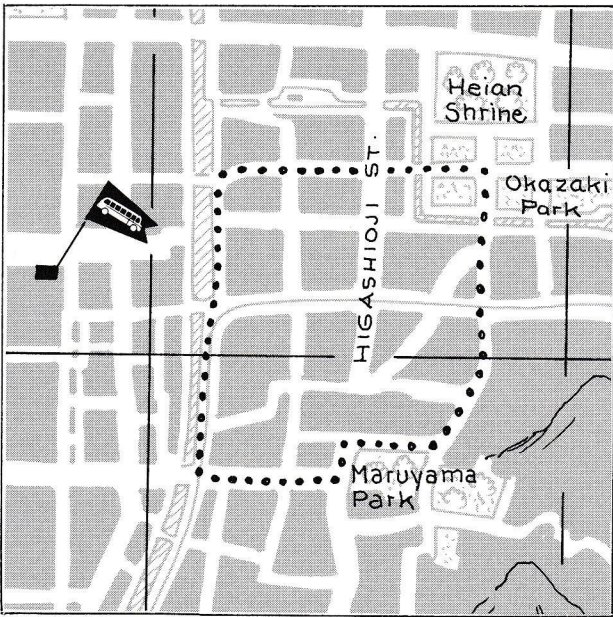
Shugakuin Imperial Villa. Another beautiful villa and garden nestling at the foot of Mt. Hiei. The neighboring Manshuin Temple and Shisendo Temple are renowned for their gardens and teahouse-type cottages. Advance application must be made to visit the Shugakuin Villa.

Byodoin Temple. Once villa of the 11th-century nobleman, Michinaga Fujiwara, whose power was said to have exceeded that of the Emperor, the temple is a reminder of the extravagance of those days, particularly the Phoenix Hall and its Buddha – both National Treasures.

Hozu Rapids. The eight-mile section through narrow gorges between Kameoka and Arashiyama offers boat riders an exhilarating experience. Shooting the rapids takes about 1½ hours. Tour buses leave Kyoto's central hotels every Monday, Wednesday and Friday between April 1 and October 30.

Cormorant Fishing is held at the Uji River every night between July 1 and August 31, 7.30 to 9.30 p.m. Buses available.

Nara. 35 minutes from Kyoto by train, neighbor Nara is an even older city. Capital of Japan from 710 to 784 A.D., it is the cradle of Japanese arts, crafts, literature and industry, and occupies an important place in the country's history. The town today is considerably smaller than it was, many buildings being destroyed by fire, but what remains and the treasures



One hour's walk around Kyoto

Starting towards the north on Higashi Ohji Street just outside Maruyama Park, you will observe at your right a gay red torii gate of Yasaka Shrine where lovely Maiko girls usually come to pray. Turn to the right along the bushes of Maruyama Park and you will come to a rather large boulevard, where you will find the 300-year-old Chion-in Temple with the famous whistling wooden corridor, which makes noises like a Japanese nightingale when you walk along it. Going straight along this boulevard to the north you reach Okazaki Park, which is at the same time the precinct of Heian Shrine, with an art gallery, a library and a zoological garden. Heian Shrine, which dates back to the 17th century, is famous for its beautiful garden behind the shrine buildings with many cherry and wistaria trees. Leave the Shrine to the west towards Kamo River and proceed to the busy crossroads of Shijo-Dori Streets, then turn to the left and return to Maruyama Park, passing by the Gion area, famous pleasure quarters of Kyoto.

therein reflect the life of this early period vividly. Don't miss seeing the magnificent Todaiji Temple with its 1,200-year-old Buddha (54 feet – 17 m – high) and Horyuji Temple founded in 607, the oldest existing wooden structure in the world.

Gion district (see "Entertainment and night life").

Entertainment and night life

The night life of Kyoto is quiet compared to Tokyo and Osaka but there is still plenty to entertain you. Japan Travel Bureau organizes conducted Night Tours ranging in price from 7,000 yen per person; tours which include visits to a local nightclub with refreshments and floor show, dinner at a restaurant and performances of dancing and music at one of the city's temples.

Unless you are with a Japanese friend, avoid the clubs and bars with hostesses – these cater for expense-account businessmen – and are expensive!

Geisha entertainers can be seen throughout the summer at many theaters. Gion Corner (tel. 561-1115) presents traditional Japanese art to visitors, and displays of puppetry, ikebana (flower arrangement), chanoyu (tea ceremony) and Geisha dancing – performed to the music of aged Japanese instruments such as the koto and samisen.

Performances twice nightly at 8 and 9 p.m., the year round, last 50 minutes and the charge is 1,000 yen per person. From April 1 until May 18, charming Geishas perform the equally charming Cherry Dances at the Gion Kaburenjo Theater. There are 4 performances: 1 p.m. onwards on weekdays; 5 performances Sundays and public holidays, commencing at 12.30 p.m.

The Japanese restaurants in the Gion and Pontocho districts will call Geisha to your table for special performances. The charge is rather high, with dinner included.

If your preference lies with the Tea Ceremony or Flower Arrangement, then the Saiho-ji at Higashiyama is a good place to make your introduction to these ceremonious artforms.

Performances in English every afternoon except Wednesday and Sunday. Reservations may be made through the Japan Travel Bureau (see page 24).

To name a few of the **theaters** and **cinemas**.

Minamiza (17)
Shijo-Hashi Higashizume,
Higashiyama-ku.
Tel. 561 1155.

**Kyoto Prefectural Center
For Arts and Culture**
Hirokoji-Kado,
Kawaramachi-dori,
Kamigyo-ku. Tel. 222 0847.

Kanze Kaikan Hall (15)
(Noh Plays)
Okazaki Enshoji-cho,
Sakyo-ku. Tel. 771 6114.

Gion Corner (17)
Yasaka Hall, Gion,
Higashiyama-ku.
Tel. 561 1115.

Nightclubs

Bel Ami (17)
Sanjo Ohasi Higashi,
Higashiyama-ku.

Gion (17)
Gion Ishidanshita,
Higashiyama-ku.

Shopping

Being the center of the art industries of Japan and especially famous for its silk fabrics, Kyoto enjoys a world-wide reputation among visitors as the place to shop for souvenirs truly Japanese. Goods on sale here include silk brocades, damascene, lacquerware, bamboo articles, pearls, Japanese-costumed dolls, fans, color prints, ceramics and curios.

The principal stores are situated along Shimmonzen, Furomonzen, Kawaramachi and Shijo Streets. For the main department stores try Takashimaya, Shijo Kawaramachi (closed Mondays); Marubutsu, in front of Kyoto Station (closed Fridays); Daimaru, Shijo Takakura (closed Mondays); and Fuji-daimaru, Shijo Teremachi (closed Thursdays).

There are, in addition, many fascinating speciality shops. Mikimoto, for example, for cultured pearls. Kanebo Service Store for splendrous silks. Asahi Kigyō for woodblock prints. And so on.

Alternatively, if you want a potted run-down on Japanese arts and crafts, then there's the Kyoto Handicraft Center at Kumano Jinja Higashi, where an assortment of Kyoto arts and crafts is displayed for sale.

Business contacts

Kyoto Foreign Trade Association, Kyoto Chamber of Commerce & Industry Building, Karasuma-dori Ebisugawa-agaru, Nakagyo-ku.

Transportation

Kyoto possesses an adequate intra-city transportation system and, as a city of national prominence, enjoys a reliable and frequent electric rail link with other cities of importance.

Streetcar and bus lines crisscross the city. The streetcar fare is 40 yen per person per ride regardless of distance. The bus fare is 40 yen or more, depending on distance traveled.

Metered taxis, displaying green licence plates, cruise the streets: the charge for large cabs is 210 yen for the first two kilometers, 40 yen for each additional 350 meters or 2½ minutes waiting-time – 200 yen for medium-sized cabs for the first two kilometers, 40 yen for each successive 455 meters or 2½ minutes waiting-time. A 20% surcharge is added for journeys to outlying districts and for trips made between 11 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Kyoto is also a major railway traffic center, being conveniently located at the junction of the Tokaido Line (Tokyo-Kobe), the San-in-Lin (Kyoto-Shimonoseki along the Japan Sea coast), and the Nara Line.

In addition, there are several privately-owned electric railways running to and from neighboring places of importance such as Osaka, Nara and Otsu.

Sports

Golf. Kyoto Golf Club, Kamigamo, Kita-ku, tel. 791 2161. Taikodaira Country Club (27 holes), Kawata Umegaya, Higashiyama-ku, tel. 541 1131.

Skating. Kyoto Arena, Okazaki Park, Sakyo-ku, tel. 771 4281.

Horse racing. Yodo Horse Race Track, Yodo, Fushimi-ku, tel. 631 3131.

Bowling Alleys. Den-en Bowling Center, Okazaki, Sakyo-ku, tel. 761 3365. Gion Starlight Bowl, Gion Kaikan, Higashiyama-ku, tel. 541 4151.

Athletics. Athletic Stadium, Nisikyogoku Ground, Nishikyogoku Gorinabebuchi-cho, Ukyo-ku.

Baseball. Nishikyogoku Ground, Nishikyogoku, Gorinabebuchi-cho, Ukyo-ku.

Shooting the Rapids. For something out of the ordinary, take a trip to the Hozu Rapids. Boats leave from Yamamotohama or Hozu Bridge (both about 50 minutes by car from Kyoto Station) and tickets are sold at any Japan Travel Bureau office in Kyoto. A thrilling 10-mile ride can be made to scenic Arashiyama in about two hours; through torrents, shallows, pools and cascades, and around rocks. Each boat is navigated skilfully by three to five experienced boatmen. From the beginning of April to the middle of December, boats leave Hozu Bridge five times every day.

Religious services

Kyoto abounds with Buddhist temples but there are also churches of other faiths:

The Episcopal Church, St. Mary's, Okazaki Irie-cho, Sakyo-ku.

The Nippon Kirisuto Kyodan (United Church of Christ in Japan), Kyoto Church, Tominokoji Nijo-agaru, Nakagyo-ku.

The Roman Catholic Church in Japan, Kawaramachi Church, Kawaramachi-dori Sanjo-agaru, Nakagyo-ku.

Special services

Japan Travel Bureau. Higashi-Shiokoji-Machi, Shimogyo-ku. Tel. 361 7241. Open 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily except Sundays and national holidays.

Municipal Tourist Information Office. In front of Kyoto Station. Tel. 371 2108/9. Open 8.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily except December 29-31.

If you require more information about the city you'll find the publication "Monthly Guide Kyoto" most useful. It is published by the Kyoto Association for International Culture and Tourism.

Osaka

Like a rare montage of Venice, Stockholm and Bangkok, Osaka rises out of a maze of bridges and canals, a bustling modern symbol of Japan's dynamic progress.

Advantageously situated at the mouth of the Yodo River in the heart of the Hanshin Industrial Zone, the city – home and employment to more than 3 million – rates second only to Tokyo in national industrial and commercial importance. Its total export figures last year exceeded two billion yen.

If it's this sort of strength you've come to explore – streamlined car and chemical factories, huge engineering plants, vast shipyards – the door is well and truly opened to you through a score of escorted industrial tours specially arranged by the Osaka Tourist Association.

Alternatively, when it's time to play, you'll find Osaka an equally complying host. Movie-theaters, playhouses, cabarets, restaurants, nightclubs, speciality stores and shops cluster the popular Dotombori-Sennichimae-Shinsaibashi areas, whilst more characteristically Japanese entertainment beckons in the form of the classical, gorgeously-staged Kabuki performances and the delightful Bunraku puppet shows.

Fashionable stores and ultramodern hotels enhance the main street's skyline. The modern Osaka (Umeda) station underground network serves the metropolis – as if a continuation of the excellent international air, rail and sea connections that converge here.

The march of urban modernity has not, however, eradicated entirely the city's historic monuments. Biggest



attractions are the residential castle built 1586 by the great shogun Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and the Shitennoji Temple, a faithfully reconstructed version of the original, built in 953. Visit the castle on a guided tour and you'll probably be informed by your guide that in truly ancient times the city prospered under the name "Naniwa". He'll probably usher you next to the top of the imposing Tsutenkaku Tower for a panoramic view of the city and its suburbs, pointing out if he's a typically proud Osakan, the gigantic port region, the international airport and the mainline railway station, terminal point of the fabulous modern Tokaido Line trains.

But modern Japan or ancient Japan, you'll make your own choice in this city of extreme contrasts.

Hotels

De luxe class

Hotel Plaza

2-chome Minami Oyodomachi, Oyodo-ku. Tel. 453 1111.

Osaka Royal (E5)

1, 2-chome Tamaecho, Kita-ku. Tel. 448 1121.

First class

Osaka Grand (F3)

1, 2-chome Nakanoshima, Kita-ku. Tel. 202 1212.

Hotel Hanshin (F3)

8, Umedacho, Kita-ku. Tel. 344 1661.

Toyo Hotel (F2)

21 Toyosaki Nishi-dori, 1-chome, Oyodo-ku. Tel. 372 8181.

International Hotel

Osaka (H6)

58 Hashizumecho, Uchihonmachi, Higashi-ku. Tel. 941 2661.

Hotel New Hankyu (F3)

38, Kobukacho, Kita-ku. Tel. 372 5101.

Takarazuka Hotel

1-46 Umenochi, Takarazuka. Tel. 0797 87 1151.

Osaka Airport Hotel

Osaka International Airport, Osaka. Tel. 855 4621.

Hotel rates range as follows:

For de luxe single room with bath 5,000-10,000 yen. Double with bath 7,500-15,000 yen. First class single with bath from 4,000 yen; and double with bath from 7,000 yen.

Ryokans

Gaen (F6)

4-64, Oike-dori Kitahorie, Nishi-ku, Osaka. Tel. 541-0433.

Daiichi Hotel (G3)

55, Taiyujicho, Kita-ku, Osaka. Tel. 312-8181.

Rates for accommodation in ryokans include breakfast and dinner and range between 6,000 and 8,000 yen per person in a double room with bath. The cost is slightly higher for sole occupancy of a room.

Restaurants and cuisine

WHERE TO EAT

Japanese

Kitcho (G5)

23 Koraibashi 3-chome Higashi-ku.

Speciality: Kaiseki dishes

Taikoen (J4)

Higashi-Nodamachi, 2-chome Miyakojima-ku. Both international and Japanese.

Tsuruya (G5)

Imabashi, Higashi-ku. Speciality: Tempura.

Sakau-Ro (G5)

Hirano-machi, Higashi-ku. Speciality: Kaiseki dishes.

Nishiki (G8)

Soemon-cho, Minami-ku. Tempura.

Mimiu (G5)

Higashiyokobori, Doschomachi, Higashi-ku. Udonsuki (Sukiyaki with noodles).

Western

Suehiro-no-Asahi (F4)

40 Sonezaki-shinchi, 2-chome Kita-zu. International. Also serves Sukiyaki.

Steak House Nishijima (G4)

Kinugasa-cho, Kita-ku.

Suehiro (F4)

Eiraku-cho, Kita-ku. Speciality: Sukiyaki.

Hommachi Suehiro (G6)

16, 2-chome Azuchimachi, Higashi-ku. Speciality: Steaks.

Steak Grill Row (F4)

Eiraku-cho, Kita-ku.

Rainbow Grill (G5)

Kitahama, Higashi-ku.

Seafood

Ebi Doraku (G8)

Dotombori, Minami-ku.

Sengoku Bune (G8)

Dotombori, Minami-ku.

Kani Doraku (G8)

Dotombori, Minami-ku.

Hachisaburo (F8)

Namba-Shinchi, Minami-ku.

Sights and excursions

The best way to get your bearings in Osaka is to take an organized coach tour of the city. Tour passengers are picked up at the main hotels at 1 p.m., returning 5 p.m. Cost: 2,000 yen.

Osaka Castle (J6). Originally built in 1586 by Toyotomi Hideyoshi, one of Japan's great warlords, the castle is noted for its magnificent scale and the immense granite stones used in the construction of its walls. Almost completely destroyed

(cont'd on page 31)








Code numbers in the Osaka section of this booklet refer to the above map. Thus

(G5) is located where lines drawn from "G" and "5" cross each other.

Interesting sights in Osaka

- | | |
|--|---|
| (I6) Osaka Castle. | (G8) Shin-Kabukiza Theater. |
| (H10) Shitennoji Temple. | (G8) Dotombori (amusement quarter). |
| (H10) Tennoji Park. | (G/H8) Sennichimae (amusement quarter). |
| (G5) Nakanoshima Park. | (H4) Temmangu Shrine. |
| (E5) Osaka International Trade Center. | (A8/9) Osaka Port. |

Useful addresses

-  **SAS/THAI Ticket Office:** Sumitoseimei-Yodoyabashi Bldg., 27 Ohkawa-machi, Higashi-ku (G5). Tel. 202 5161, 202 4753. Office hours: Monday through Friday 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.
-  **Air Terminal:** Japan Air Lines, Daiichi-seimei Bldg., 2 Umeda, Kita-ku (F3). Tel. 203-5141. Open hours: 8.20 a.m. to 9.20 p.m.
-  **Tourist Information Office:** Daiichi-seimei Bldg., 2 Umeda, Kita-ku (F3). Tel. 203-5141. Open hours: 9.15 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily except Sundays and national holidays.

Distance from city center to airport: 12 miles (19 km).

(cont'd from page 27)

in 1615 by the Tokugawas, the present five-storey, ferroconcrete donjon (with three more storeys underground) is a reproduction of the original. It towers 139 feet (42 m) high on a stone rampart 46 feet (14 m) high, commanding an extensive view of the city and its surroundings. There is an elevator to the top. The park surrounding the castle contains the Municipal Museum and the Hokoku Shrine, dedicated to Hideyoshi and his family. Open daily 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. (July and August, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.).

Shitennoji Temple (H10). Popularly called Tennoji for short, the temple was founded by Prince Shotoku in 593. The stone torii at the entrance dates from 1294 and is the oldest of its kind in Japan. Situated in front of the Tennoji-seimon-mae streetcar stop, 800 yards from Tennoji Station.

Tennoji Park (H10). The park covers an area of 56 acres. In its grounds stand Osaka Municipal Art Museum, the Zoological Gardens, and Tennoji Botanical Gardens, 15 minutes by taxi from the city center.

Sumiyoshi Shrine. Said to have been founded in 202, the shrine is approached through an avenue of stone lanterns, donated by sailors and shipowners. It is dedicated to four Shinto deities, three of whom are worshipped as guardians of sea voyagers.

Sumiyoshi Park near the shrine is beautified by old pine trees of fantastic shapes, and pinpointed by a tall stone lantern, used in olden times to guide mariners at sea.

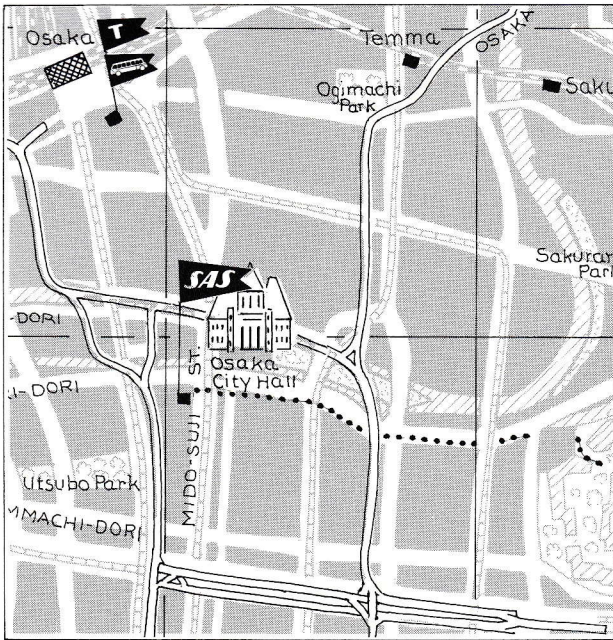
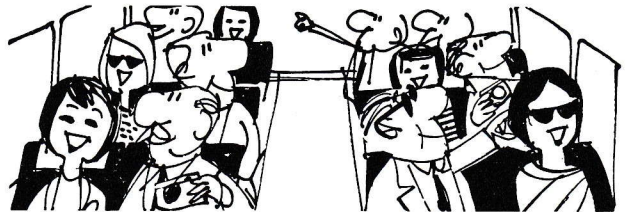
The Shrine is situated close to Torii-mae Station (Hankai Line) or Sumiyoshi-Koen Station on the main line of the Nankai Electric Railway.

Nakanoshima Park (G5). The park and its environs constitute the civic center of Osaka. The Park, sandwiched between the two rivers, Dojima and Tosabori, is approached over several bridges and its fine trees and grassy plots form a green oasis in the midst of the bustling city.

Within the civic center are situated the Festival Hall, the University, the Central Public Hall, the Prefectural Library and several hotels.

Tsutenkaku Tower (west of Tennoji Park – H10). This steel tower (literally translated it means "Heaven Reaching Tower") scales 340 feet (103 m), its observation platform offering a magnificent view of the city. Open daily 9.30 a.m. to 8 p.m.


Osaka International Trade Center (E5). Situated just west of Osaka Royal Hotel, is a leading exhibition center of Japanese manufactured products. Open Monday through Friday 9 a.m.




One hour's walk around Osaka

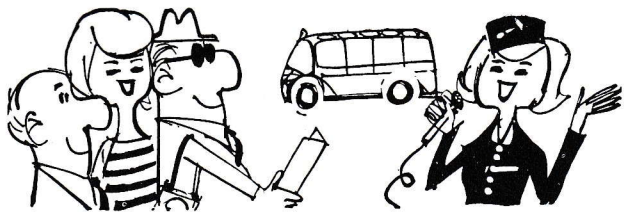
SAS/THAI Office is located in the center of Osaka City. Start on Tosabori-Dori Street walking along Tosabori River to the east. There you will see on your left the *Cité* of Osaka called Nakanoshima, where the City Office, Prefectural Library, Central Public Hall, hotels, Osaka Festival Hall, Osaka University are standing side by side. Walk straight on and you will come to Osaka's new Merchant Mart Building at the foot of Temmabashi Bridge in which most of the textile wholesalers of Osaka have set up their offices. This towering building has 22 stories and from the top you have a panoramic view of the city. Now return to Tosabori-Dori Street and continue until you find yourself at the entrance to Osaka Castle.

Useful addresses

 **SAS/THAI Ticket Office:** Sumitoseimei-Yodoyabashi Bldg., 27 Ohkawa-cho, Higashi-ku (G5). Tel. 202 5161, 202 4753. Office hours: Monday through Friday 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

 **Air Terminal:** Japan Air Lines, Daiichi-seimei Bldg., 2 Umeda, Kita-ku (F3). Tel. 203-5141. Open hours: 8.20 a.m. to 9.20 p.m.

 **Tourist Information Office:** Daiichi-seimei Bldg., 2 Umeda, Kita-ku (F3). Tel. 203-5141. Open hours: 9.15 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily except Sundays and national holidays.



to 5 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to noon, it provides visiting businessmen with information, advice and in some cases contacts.

Shin-Kabukiza Theater (G8). Located in Namba on Midosui Boulevard, the theater is a magnificent five-storey structure with scalloped concrete front and swooping roof lines, built for presenting Kabuki plays. Seating capacity 2,000. Seats can be reserved 7 days in advance.

Dotombori (G8). A busy and popular amusement quarter for more than 350 years Dotombori is located on the southern side of Dotombori Canal. Here you'll find old theaters such as Asahiza (famed for its Bunraku Puppet Show), Kadoza, Nakaza, each of which presents a wide variety of Japanese stage art.

Sennichimae (G8). Another bustling amusement quarter near Dotombori and Namba. Packed with movie-theaters, chop-houses, cabarets and bars.

Temmangu Shrine (H4). The shrine was founded in 949 in honor of Michizane Sugawara, noted scholar in Chinese literature. The festival of the shrine, called Tenjin Matsuri, is held annually (July 24-25) and is one of the greatest festivals in Japan. Dances are performed on the boats forming a procession on the Dojima River. Lanterns, flares and bonfires illuminate the waterway and there is much music and singing. The shrine is close to the Minamimorimachi streetcar stop, north of Nakanoshima Park.

Osaka Port (A8/9). Opened to foreign trade in 1868, Osaka Port has since become one of the world's most important international trading gateways. The area can accommodate 30 vessels at any one time along piers which measure 14,130 feet (4,280 m) in total – an average of 1,000 incoming and outgoing vessels using the port daily.

Benten Pier (B6) is the starting-point for sightseeing boat trips along the Inland Sea.

OUTLYING INTEREST-POINTS

Takarazuka, 37 minutes by express train on the Hankyu Electric Railway Line, is a hot-spring resort on the banks of the Mūko River and is known far and wide for its Girls' Opera Theater.

The Takarazuka Golf Club (with 18-hole course) is less than a mile west of Sakasegawa Station on the Imazu Line, and many Japanese inns, restaurants and various recreation facilities lie within the vicinity of the resort.

Inland Sea National Park, which comprises the most scenic part of the Inland Sea, consists of many small islands and a long, indented seashore. The scenery can be enjoyed best from aboard steamers sailing regularly between Osaka and Beppu on the east coast of Kyushu Island. The voyage takes 14 to 19 hours and ports of call include Kobe, Takamatsu, Imabari, Takahama, Oita and Hiroshima. If you have time for a two- or three-day excursion into the Inland Sea, contact the Japan Travel Bureau in Osaka who will arrange for you to join one of the tours starting regularly from their Kobe office.

Mikimoto Pearl Island. A trip to the famous pearl farms on this island is a fascinating experience. Here you can watch young Japanese girls diving expertly for these gems of the sea. A two-day trip costs about 11,680 yen. Tour passengers are picked up at the main hotels at 8-8.30 a.m. Daily throughout the year.

Entertainment and night life

Osaka's night life is as gay and fun-filled as anywhere else in the world, and at night, the neon lights of Dotombori and Sennichimae – two of Osaka's more popular amusement centers – beckon in a night of entertainment. The latter is a clutter of movie-houses, theaters, and all sorts of eating establishments, offering a wide variety of food from sushi to spaghetti. Also in the neighborhood are a number of first-class cabarets. Inevitably, there is, too, among the many things to see, the usual rich offering of typical Japanese entertainment – bunraku, the famed national puppet shows, Tea Ceremony and Flower Arrangement displays, Kabuki Theater and Noh dramas.

Theaters

Asahiza (G8)
Dotombori, Minami-ku.
Tel. 211 6431.
Puppet shows and dramas.

Takarazuka
Half an hour by taxi from the city center.
Tel. 0797-87-1121.
Takarazuka Girls' Opera Theater.

Hoogo
Tel. Takarazuka 60 3021 or
Osaka 361 9908.

Shin Kabukiza (G8)
Namba Shinchi, Minami-ku.
Tel. 631 2121.
Kabuki.

Concert Halls

Festival Hall (F5)
Nakanoshima, Kita-ku.
Tel. 231 2222.

Mainichi-Hall (F4)
Dojima, Kita-ku.
Tel. 341 1137.



Cabaret

Metropolitan (G8)

Soemon-cho, Minami-ku.
Tel. 211 9131.

Bijin-za (G8)

Dotomboribashi,
Hachimansuji, Minami-ku.
Tel. 211 8775.

Fuji (G8)

Soeman-cho, Minami-ku.
Tel. 211 8551.

Universe (G8)

Kawahara-cho, Minami-ku.
Tel. 641 8731.

Clubs

Byakudan (G8)

Kajiya-cho, Minami-ku.
Tel. 211 0376.

Jiro (F4)

Sonezaki Shinchi, Kita-ku.
Tel. 344 2601.

Rat Mort (F4)

Dojima, Kita-ku.
Tel. 341 7001.

Burlesque

OS Music Hall (F3)

Umeda, Kita-ku.
Tel. 361 2303.

You may wish to join a group of nightclubbers (organized by Japan Travel Bureau). Within a period of about 4 hours you visit three colorful cabarets for a cost of 4,000 yen which includes a drink at each stop. If you are on your own at a cabaret the most economical drink is beer and even then a couple of hours could cost you at least 3,000 yen. Our advice – unless you are with a Japanese friend, avoid the clubs and bars with hostesses which cater for expense-account businessmen, and are very expensive!

Shopping

Shinsaibashi Street, at right angles to Dotombori Street, is a shopping arcade more than 800 meters long, lined with first-class shops selling such items as beaded handbags and silk goods. Radios, cameras and synthetic fabrics are all good buys. There are eight department stores: Daimaru and Sogo in Shinsaibashi, Hanshin and Hankyu close to Osaka Station, Kintetsu at Uehonmachi, Matsuzakaya in Nipponbashi, Mitsukoshi in Koraibashi and Takashimaya in Namba. In addition, numerous small shops, each in their own way a delightful emporium, offer souvenirs such as ingenious toys and items of bamboo – baskets, blinds, etc.

Business contacts

International Trade Center, tel. 441 9131.

Transportation

A 60-station subway network facilitates travel within Osaka, as do the number of subway and bus lines. Taxicabs are numerous and may be hailed as they cruise the streets. The charges range 210 yen for the first two kilometers with a subsequent scale for further distances traveled and times waited (see Kyoto "Transportation", page 23).

There are, in addition, a number of state-owned and privately-owned railway lines operating to cities such as Kyoto, Nara, Nagoya, Kobe. Details of schedules and fares can best be gleaned from the Information Center at Osaka Station.

Sports

Golf. An introduction by a member is required for all golf clubs. Nishinomiya Highland Golf Course, Funasaka Yamaguchi-cho, Nishinomiya-city, tel. 078-904 3741. Nishinomiya Country Club, 1-6 Nikawamachi, Nishinomiya-city, tel. 0797-71-1212.

Skating. Rasa Int'l Skate Rink, 64-1 Takami-cho, Konohana-ku, tel. 462 1538.

Horse Racing. Yodo Horse Race Track, Yodo, Fushimi-ku, tel. 631 3131.

Bowling Alleys. Hanshin Kohshien Bowl, Kohshienmachi, Nishinomiya-city, tel. 0798-47-4335, Koma Bowling, Takamatsu-cho, Nishinomiya-city, tel. 0798-66-1415.

Athletics. Osaka Chuo Athletic Stadium, 6 Hoenzakamachi, Higashi-ku, tel. 941 5090.

Baseball. Nishinomiya Baseball Ground, 34-14 Takamatsu-cho, Nishinomiya-city, tel. 0798-66-1951. Kohshien Baseball Ground, Kohshien-machi, Nishinomiya-city, tel. 0798-47-1041.

Swimming. Ohgi-machi Pool, 39 Higashi-Ohgi-machi, Kita-ku, tel. 312 8121.

Religious services

St. Paul's Church, 6, 2-chome Sonezaki-cho, Kita-ku, tel. 311 6412. Morning Service 10.30 a.m. Holy Communion first and third Sundays at 10.30 a.m.

Kitahama Catholic Church, 31, 5-chome Kitahama, Higashi-ku, tel. 231 1382. Daily Mass 7.30 a.m. Sunday Masses 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Special services

Japan Travel Bureau. Osaka Station, tel. 344 0022 – open daily throughout the year 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Also branch offices at Hotel New Osaka (tel. 441 4801), Hotel Osaka Grand (tel. 202 1212) and Ashai Building (tel. 203 3703) – all open 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily except Sundays and national holidays.

Municipal Tourist Information Office (Osaka Municipal Office): 203 2151 or 345 2189 (at Osaka Station East Gate).

Edited by Mike Simon

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Our Special Meal Service

If your diet is governed by religion, health, or regional preference, or if you need something different from the regular menu, ask your SAS office or travel agent about the SAS Special Meal Service.

This extra SAS service allows you to preorder from eight different categories of special meals – 70 dishes, among which we are sure you will find a meal to suit your individual taste, or that of your children.

