

DRIVING UNDER JAPANESE TRAFFIC LAW ON OKINAWA



NO PASSING



ROAD CLOSED
FOR VEHICLES



MOTOR VEHICLES
PROHIBITED TO ENTER



MAXIMUM SPEED LIMIT
50 KPH - 31 MPH



PROCEED SLOWLY



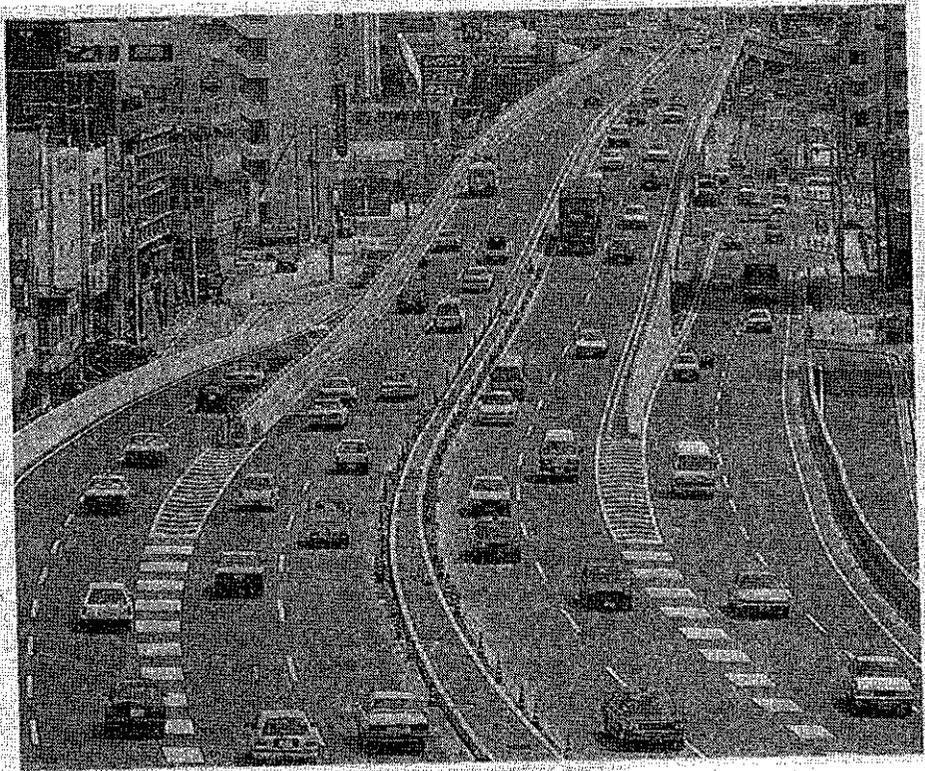
NO "U" TURN



NO RIGHT TURN



RETURN TO
PUBLIC WORKS
TRANSPORTATION
(CFAO)



MCB PAMPHLET 5100
DRIVING UNDER JAPANESE TRAFFIC LAW

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SECTION I
INTRODUCTION

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

2. GENERAL

a. The operation of a privately-owned vehicle on Okinawa is a conditional privilege extended to military personnel, sponsored civilian employees, and their dependents by the Commanding General, Marine Corps Base, Camp Smedley D. Butler. Being a privilege, everyone should be aware that this privilege, like so many others, can be revoked, either by Traffic Court, or by your Commanding Officer. Your Commanding Officer has the right to revoke this privilege without the need for any administrative action to be taken against you.

b. The operation of a privately owned vehicle on Okinawa also carries significant risks. Under Japanese Law driving a motor vehicle is considered to be a profession and traffic accidents which result in personal injury or death frequently lead to criminal prosecution of the driver involved for violation of Article 211 of the Penal Code of Japan, "Injury of Death through Occupational/Professional Negligence." In cases of serious injury or death, drivers who are in the least bit negligent may be charged. The successful resolution of such cases requires the rendering of customary condolence call and the payment of compensation, through insurance or out-of-pocket. The operation of a privately-owned vehicle also exposes U.S. Forces personnel to prosecution by Japanese authorities for DUI/DWI, speeding, and other traffic offenses. The Japanese criminal justice system is very different from our own, and can be a difficult experience. All personnel are therefore advised to carefully weight the decision to apply for a POV SOFA license. Personnel on unaccompanied tours who do not have a particular need for a POV should consider opting not to obtain a POV SOFA license.

c. Once a drivers license has been granted and the duties and responsibilities of a driver technically accepted, it is that individual's responsibility to do everything in their power to drive without having a traffic accident. In order to do so, the driver must keep their attitude and car in good condition at all times.

3. ROAD-SIGNS. The road signs used in Japan/Okinawa are the international road signs. These signs are exhibited in the back of this pamphlet.

SECTION II
JAPANESE TRAFFIC LAWS

1. Traffic Lanes

a. A primary traffic rule in Japan is that vehicles always keep to the left side of the road. However, a vehicle may partially cross or entirely cross to the right half of the road in the following cases:

(1) Whenever you are on a multi-lane road, or the road is open to one way traffic only.

(2) Whenever the width of the left half of the road is insufficient for a vehicle to proceed.

(3) Whenever a vehicle is unable to proceed on the left half of the road due to road damage, road construction work, or other impediments.

(4) Whenever attempting to pass another vehicle on a road where the width of the left half is less than 6 meters and road conditions permit passing.

b. A solid or broken white line in the center of the road marks the center line, and vehicles may pass other vehicles under the conditions prescribed in (3) and (4) above; however, vehicles will be driven so that crossing over the center line is kept to a minimum. The following markings on the roadway prohibit passing:

(1) Yellow center line - No passing for either side.

(2) Yellow line on both sides of center line - No passing for either lane.

(3) Yellow line on one side of the center line - No passing for the lane in which the yellow line appears.

c. Whenever the sidewalk is separated from the roadway, all vehicles must travel on the roadway. However, a vehicle may cross a sidewalk when this is the only way to enter or leave a location or facility.

d. When paragraph (c), above applies, the vehicle must come to a complete stop before proceeding onto a sidewalk. Pedestrian traffic on the sidewalk has the right-of-way at all times.

e. Vehicles must not be driven into safety zones at any time (appendix B: Article 120a(2) and 122).

f. Specific Lanes Designated for Various Types of Vehicles. (Article 20, Paragraph 2) On a road where vehicle traffic lanes are provided, vehicles are required to travel in the specific lanes designated for that type of vehicle.

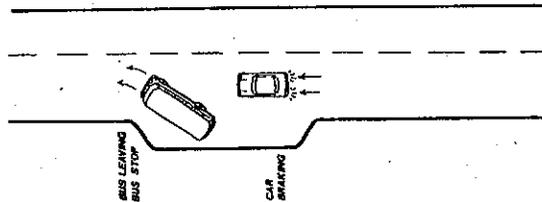
g. Passage of Vehicles in Public Bus Priority Lanes. (Article 20-2, Paragraph 1) In lanes designated by road markings as a priority lane for public buses, school buses, and taxi cabs:

(1) Other vehicles are required to move out of the priority lane instantly when a bus approaches from the rear.

(2) No other vehicle can travel in the priority lane when difficulty may arise in moving out of the priority lane when a bus approaches from the rear.

h. Bus Exclusive Lanes. (Article 20, paragraph 2) Bus exclusive lanes are for buses, taxicabs with passengers and motorcycles exclusively. The only time you are allowed in the bus exclusive lane with your automobile is if you have to make a left hand turn. In this instance, you can move into the bus exclusive lane just prior to your turn, provided you do not interfere with a bus or taxicab coming up from your rear.

i. Protection Of Public Buses Leaving Bus Stops. (Article 31-2) When a public bus is signaling to leave a bus stop, no vehicle will interfere with the bus doing so unless the vehicle will be required to change its speed or direction of travel abruptly. You should remember that you are a professional driver, and professional drivers never have to change their speed or direction of travel abruptly.



j. Motorcycles are restricted to the far left hand lane on highway 58 from Naha Port to Kadena Circle except within 30 meters (100 feet) of making a right hand turn. Japanese Traffic Laws require that all motorcyclists wear **HELMETS** regardless of the size of the motorcycle. In addition to wearing a helmet, the Marine Corps requires operators to wear a reflective vest on and off base. This vest must be international orange with reflective material on the front and back, passengers are also required to wear this same type of vest.

2. Traffic Rules for Vehicles, etc. on Normal Roads

a. Methods for Travel Designated by Road Markings

(1) Vehicles will not enter any area of the roadway that is marked off to preclude vehicular traffic. (Article 17, paragraph 5).

(2) Vehicles must come to a complete stop at all stop lines when they are provided, and at crosswalks, or uncontrolled intersections where stopping is required. (Article 33, 38 and 43).

b. Traffic Lanes on Multiple Lane Roads. (Article 20, Paragraph 1) When there are three or more lanes provided in the same direction, the right most lane is a passing lane; however, vehicles can travel in other lanes in accordance with their speed as designated by the Cabinet Order.

c. Prohibition of Changing Direction of Travel. (Article 26, Paragraph 2, Sub-Paragraph 1) No vehicle can change its direction of travel without sufficient reason regardless of whether a turning lane is provided or not.

3. Traffic Rules for Motor Vehicles on National Motor Vehicle Expressways and Exclusive Roads for Motor Vehicles

a. Any motor vehicle intending to enter the main lane roadway must use the speed accelerating lane if provided. (Article 75-7, Paragraph 1)

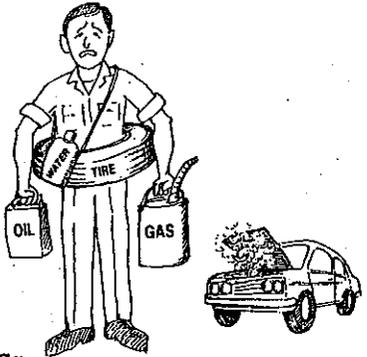
b. Any motor vehicle intending to leave the main lane roadway must travel in the lane closest to the exit, or use the speed decelerating lane if provided. (Article 75-7, Paragraph 2)

c. Japanese traffic laws require occupants in the front seats of a private motor vehicle to wear their seat belts at all times, however, Marine Corps Order 5100.19C states: "All personnel operating, or riding in private motor vehicles shall wear their seat belts at all times." This apply to off base as well as when you are on a military installation.

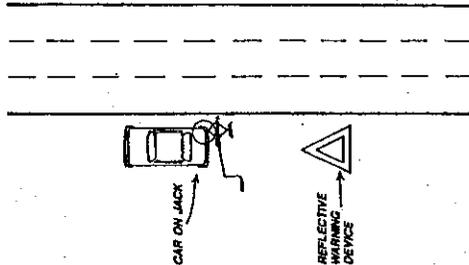
d. Any motor vehicle attempting to enter a main lane roadway, must not obstruct the passage of vehicles already traveling in the main lane roadway. (Article 75-6)

e. Being a professional driver, it is your responsibility to insure that your vehicle has the proper amount of items, such as, fuel, oil, and water, and that cargo etc., is properly secured prior to traveling on the national expressways

and roads exclusively for vehicles. Should you violate this provision by not meeting your requirements as a professional driver and run out of gas, or break down, and have to leave your vehicle on, or along side of the main travel lane, you will be subject to penalty. You will also be subject to fine and penal action should any part of a load you are carrying fall or be dispersed or scattered on the roadway. (Article 75-10), paragraph 1) Subject to a maximum of three months penal servitude and/or a maximum fine of 30,000 yen. The negligent offender is subject to a maximum fine of 50,000 yen. (violations of driver obligations while operating on the national expressways, etc.)



f. Should you have to stop your vehicle due to malfunction or breakdown, etc., on traffic lanes, the road shoulder or zone along side of a national expressway, etc., you must clearly indicate that your motor vehicle is so stopped by the use of an emergency warning device. (Article 75-11; the enforcement order Article 27-6; the regulation, Article 9-17, 9-18; Penalty provide warning for automobile breakdown, etc.)



g. Vehicles traveling on the national expressways must be equipped with a triangular warning device. Warning devices are available at the exchange service stations and car care centers.

h. If you must stop your vehicle on the national expressway at night, you are required to turn on your parking lights or emergency flashers. Even though it is not required, it is recommended that you use your emergency flashers or parking

lights any time your vehicle breaks down, on the national expressway or not.

4. Speed Limits

a. As contained in the Japanese Road Law, the maximum speed limits for motor vehicles operating outside U.S. Forces installations are as follows unless otherwise posted:

(1) For all trucks (3 and 4-wheeled) under 5 tons and all passenger vehicles (including buses and motorcycles with 251cc engine displacement and higher), the maximum speed is 60 kilometers per hours.

(2) For trucks over 5 tons, all special vehicles (e.g., wreckers), and motor scooters and motorcycles under 251cc, the maximum speed is 50 kilometers per hour.

(3) For any 2-wheeled vehicle under 51cc displacements, the maximum speed is 30 kilometers per hours.

b. When you operate your vehicle on a high speed highway, or any section of a road so designated by the public safety commission, you will not operate your vehicle slower than the minimum posted speed limit unless the reduction of speed is prudent due to road or weather conditions.

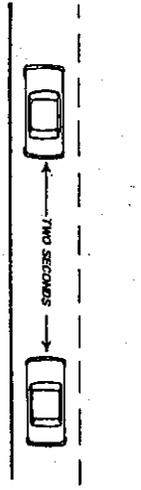
c. When you are operating your vehicle in Japan, you will probably notice that your speed is now figured in kilometers rather than miles per hour. A kilometer is approximately five-eighths (5/8) of a mile or one kilometer is approximately 0.62 miles. For example, the number "50" on a speed limit sign doesn't mean 50 miles per hour, but 50 kilometers, or approximately 31 miles per hour. speedometers on all Japanese and most European cars register in kilometers rather than in miles.

JAPANESE TRAFFIC SIGNS INDICATE LEGAL SPEEDS IN KILOMETERS PER HOUR, NOT MILES PER HOUR

<u>Kilometers</u>	<u>Miles</u>
20	12
25	16
30	19
35	22
40	25
45	28
50	31
55	34
60	37
70	44
80	50
90	56
100	62

5. Distance Between Vehicles.

Whenever you are following another vehicle, Japanese law requires that you maintain enough distance to prevent colliding with the vehicle immediately in front of you if it should suddenly come to a halt. You should always follow the minimum two-second rule to insure you are keeping a safe following distance. Whenever you intend to change your direction or traffic lane, Japanese law requires you to ensure that there is enough distance between your vehicle and the vehicle approaching from the rear. This is to prevent the latter from running into your vehicle if you should suddenly come to a halt upon changing your direction or traffic lane. (Append b; Article 121a(3) and 122).



6. Passing

a. Passing violations cause a high percentage of accidents. Extreme care must be used at all times when passing another vehicle.

b. A vehicle attempting to overtake and pass another vehicle must pass on the right side of the vehicle being overtaken. Passing on the left is prohibited except when a vehicle is stopped and turning to the right and it is safe to pass on the left. Here are a few "Passing Don't":

(1) Do not pass the vehicle ahead of you if the driver indicated he intends to pass, or he appears about to pass another vehicle (dual passing).

(2) Do not pass if the vehicle ahead is proceeding paralleled with and at the same speed (side by side) as another vehicle.

(3) Passing is also prohibited:

(a) At intersections

(b) On turns or curves

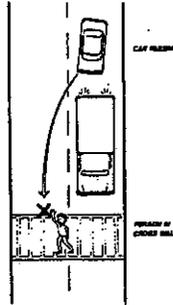
(c) Near the top of upgrades and on steep downgrades.

(d) Inside tunnels and at railroad crossings.

(e) In "No Passing" zones, so marked by road signs.

(4) Where passing is prohibited, changing the direction of travel for passing or traveling past the front vehicle is also prohibited.

(5) Passing is also prohibited, on crosswalks, and intersections, or within 30 meters (approx. 100 feet) of them. Passing however, in an intersection and in the area within 30 meters (approx. 100 feet) from it is not prohibited for any vehicle traveling on a priority road. (Priority roads are identified by a centerline or lane dividing lines drawn in the intersection.) (Article 30, Para 1, Sub-para 3).



c. Vehicle drivers will not cut into lanes of traffic that are proceeding slowly or are stopped. This applies not only to intersections, but any place where traffic is proceeding at a slow pace. (App b; Art 120a (2), 120b, and 122).

d. A vehicle must not overtake or pass another motor vehicle within 30 meters of a crosswalk. (Overtaking and passing are two different actions under Japanese law.) "Passing" means going around the vehicle in front of you on a two-way street by passing them on the right. "Overtaking" refers to one vehicle going past another vehicle on a one-way or multi-lane road.

7. Parking and Stopping

a. No parking zones have a definite purpose. They are designed to keep traffic moving smoothly. It is true that parking spaces are sometimes difficult to find, particularly in the larger cities, but that is no excuse for parking in a no parking zone.

b. Drivers are cautioned not to stop or park their vehicles at places on the road such as the ones listed below, except:

(1) When coming to a temporary stop in accordance with the law, or in compliance with an order from a police officer or to avert danger.

(2) At an intersection or in a crosswalk.

(3) Within 5 meters or less from the outer perimeter (edge) or an intersection or a corner of a road.

(4) At the left side of a safety zone, or within 10 meters or less from either end of a safety zone on a road, if so provided.

(5) Within 10 meters or less from a signpost or signboard indicating a bus stop or railroad crossing. (This applies only during the operational hours of buses.)

(6) Near the top of an upgrade.

(7) On a steep grade.

(8) Within 5 meters of a pedestrian crosswalk.

(9) At any other place the Public Safety Commission has erected no parking, or no parking or stopping signs in the interest of safety and to promote safe and orderly traffic. (Appendix B: Article 120a and 120b)

c. When parking where parking meters are installed, you are required to activate the meter. (Art 49, para 3) Meters are installed to limit the time you can legally park, therefore, if you exceed the time limit, you are considered to be illegally parked. (Art 49, para 2).

d. The fine for illegal parking or stopping is 5,000 yen. (Art 119-2, para 1)

e. If your car is illegally parked, there is a good chance that it will be towed away. If your car is towed, you will be required to pay 10,000 yen for the towing charge, and you will also have to pay 500 yen per hour to cover the storage charge. these charges must be paid before you can recover your vehicle. (The Law, Art 51, para 8)

8. Prohibited Parking

a. Parking your vehicle in any of the places listed below is a violation of Japanese law if permission to park is not received from the chief of a police station.

(1) Within 3 meters or less from a motor vehicle entrance or exitway adjoining a road where a facility is established or space is allocated outside the road for taking on or discharging people, loading or unloading cargo, parking or motor vehicle storage or repair.

(2) Within 5 meters or less from a fire station, or from the side of a water reservoir used for firefighting purposes, or from the entrance or exitway of the above adjoining road.

(3) Within 5 meters or less from a fire hydrant, or any other water supply identified for fire-fighting purposes.

(4) Within 1 meter or less from a fire alarm.

(5) Within 5 meters or less from either end or side of a construction project on a road that is under construction.

(6) All roadways within U.S. Forces installations are designated as fire lanes and parking on them is prohibited except when otherwise authorized. Also, parking in grassed areas on U.S. Installations is prohibited. Further, the public Safety Commission may designate other places as no parking zones when necessary to prevent danger on the road and to promote safe and orderly traffic.

b. No vehicle will be parked in any place where there is less than 3.5 meters of space remaining on the road on the right side of the vehicle. However, this does not apply when a driver does not leave their vehicle or stops to load or unload cargo, or when the driver leaves their vehicle but is able to commence operation immediately, or when such parking is necessary for the rescue of sick or wounded persons. (Appendix B: Art 120a (5) and 120b)

9. Passage, etc. of Vehicles at Intersections

a. Right-of-way at an uncontrolled intersection:

(1) Any vehicle on a priority road has the right-of-way. (Art 36, para 2)

(2) Any vehicle traveling on a wider road has the right-of-way. (Art 36, para 2)

(3) Any vehicle approaching th intersection on the left has the right-of-way over the vehicle on the right. (Art 36, para 1, sub-para 1)

(4) Any roadway with a centerline or vehicle traffic lanes provided through the intersection is the priority road and has the right-of-way. (Art 36, para 2)

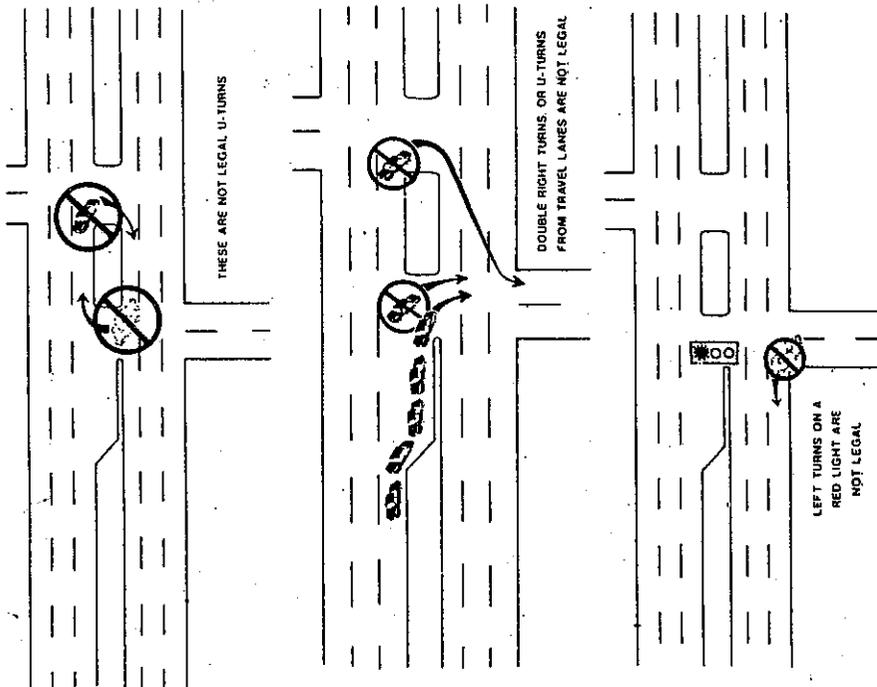
b. Any vehicle entering or traveling in the intersection is required to pay attention to other vehicles in the intersection as well as pedestrians crossing the road in or

close to the intersection. Additionally, all vehicles must travel at the safest possible speed, and in the safest possible manner while in a intersection in accordance with conditions of the intersection. (Art 36, para 4)

c. Vehicles must not enter an intersection, even if you have a green traffic signal, if it will become necessary for you to stop in the intersection due to traffic conditions ahead, i.e. rush hour traffic. (Art 50, para 1)

d. When intending to travel through a crosswalk, railroad crossing, or other portion of the road marked off with road markings, vehicles will not enter it if they may have to stop in it due to traffic conditions. (Art 50 para 2)

e. A left turn on a red light after a complete stop is AGAINST JAPANESE TRAFFIC LAWS, except when permitted by a traffic control device (green signal arrow or a white sign with a blue arrow). THE FOLLOWING DIAGRAMS SHOW EXAMPLES OF ILLEGAL RIGHT TURNS AND ILLEGAL U-TURNS:



10. How to Stop

a. When a vehicle is stopped to take on or discharge people or to load or unload cargo, it must be stopped as close as possible to the left edge of the roadway and in such a manner that it will not impede other traffic. However, on a one-way street, and if designated by the Public Safety Commission, you may park your vehicle along the right edge of the roadway. (Appendix B: Art 120a (6))

b. No operator of a vehicle can make an abrupt stop or apply their brakes suddenly except when it is unavoidable to avert danger. (Art 24)

11. How to Park. When you park your vehicle, you must park on the left side of the road in such a manner that it will not interfere with the flow of traffic on the roadway. Wherever the roadway and sidewalk are not separate, and when designated by the Public Safety Commission, your vehicle must be parked along the left edge of the road, 0.5 meters from the edge of the roadway and toward the centerline of the road. When parking your vehicle, the hand brake should always be set with the vehicle left in gear. (Appendix B: Art 120a (5) and 120b)

12. Limitation on Parking Time. The Public Safety Commission may designate a parking place and impose a time limit on continuous parking of the same vehicle in the same area, whenever necessary because of road or traffic conditions. (Appendix B: Art 120a (7))

13. Measures Against Illegal Parking

a. A police officer may order an operator of a vehicle to move their vehicle or to park it in a difference manner, whenever it appears that the vehicle will seriously obstruct traffic or cause a traffic hazard. When the operator is not near th vehicle, the officer may have the vehicle moved up to 50 meters from where it was parked. (Appendix B: Art 119a (3))

b. When moving the vehicle 50 meters does not prevent the traffic hazard, or promote orderly traffic flow, the police officer will report the situation to the Chief of the police station which has jurisdiction over the area where the vehicle is parked. The Chief of the police station then assumes custody of the vehicle. Any expense incurred for moving the vehicle, assuming custody, or posting of public notices WILL be borne by the owner or user of the vehicle.

c. Whenever the Chief of the police station assumes custody of a vehicle under the above conditions, he will notify the owner or user of the date and time that custody was assumed and where the vehicle is held. The Chief of the police station will take necessary measures for the prompt return of the vehicle to its owner or user. If the name and address of the owner or user of the vehicle cannot be ascertained, a public notice will be posted as prescribed by a Cabinet Order.

14. Signals

a. When making a left turn, right turn, U-turn, or crossing, slowing down, stopping, backing up, or changing lanes while proceeding in one direction, you, as a professional driver are required to render the proper direction indicator (turn signal) or hand signal at least 30 meters prior to your intended action, and you must continue the signal until you have completed your action. Erroneous signaling (such as signaling for a right turn and then going left) is punishable under Japanese law.

b. Once you have completed your turn or other changing action, you must insure that your signal cancels, or you deactivate the signal yourself. Using your signal when you do not actually change your direction of travel is also prohibited, i.e., leaving you left or right signal on when parked along side of the road.

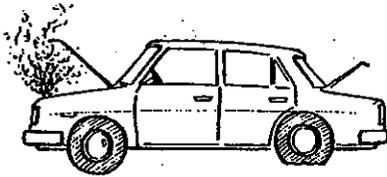
15. Use of Horn. As a professional driver, you must not sound you horn except when it is required by law or when it is essential in order to avert danger.

16. Rules of the Road to be Observed by Operators

a. As a professional driver, you must take all necessary measures to prevent items from falling off or scattering from your vehicle. (Art 7, para 1, sub-para 4)

b. Prior to opening your vehicle door, you must insure that it can be done safely without interfering with, or causing a hazard to traffic. You also must insure that your passengers do not open their doors or get out of your vehicle without insuring they can do it safely. (Art 71, para 1, sub-para 4-2)

c. You also must take all necessary actions to insure that your vehicle is not stolen or used without your permission, i.e., removing your ignition key and locking the steering wheel, and locking ALL doors. (Art 71, para 1, sub-para 5-2)



17. Keep your Vehicle in Good Shape

a. All motor vehicles come off the assembly line missing one very important item, an item you can't buy at any auto parts store --- a brain. Your vehicle can't steer itself, and it has no idea when it needs required repairs. It doesn't know when its tires are worn, or when its in need of a tune-up or its brakes aren't working properly. You as a professional driver know the importance of having your vehicle in proper running order, but, you keep putting it off by saying, "I'll take care of it payday", it seems payday never comes. Gambling on your life and the lives of others is a dangerous game. Don't wait until its too late to repair your car.

b. Under Japanese Road Laws, police officers have the right to avert traffic danger by pulling a vehicle off to the side of the road when it is not mechanically fit to be on the road. The officer then may give the driver an itemized list of what needs to be done to make the vehicle safe. If the officer deems necessary, he may affix a sticker to the front of the unsafe vehicle, clearly visible to all, denoting that the vehicle is in need of maintenance. No person may remove or destroy this sticker. This sticker can only be removed after all discrepancies to the vehicle have been repaired, and approval to remove the sticker has been received from the administrative agency exercising authority over the vehicles maintenance, or the nearest Chief of a police station in accordance with precedence set forth in a Prime Ministers Office Order or a Ministry of Transportation Order.

c. If you own a vehicle, you are required to present your vehicle to a qualified mechanic and the military police for a safety inspection as scheduled below:

(1) Vehicles under 10 years old must be inspected every two years.

(2) Vehicles over 10 years old must be inspected every year. No person whose vehicle fails to meet the established standards will receive a safety inspection decal. Any vehicle which does not pass the safety inspection, or has had the safety inspection decal expire, may not be operated.

18. Always Carry Proper Driving Forms

a. The only driver's license valid for use on Okinawa by U.S. Forces personnel while operating privately owned vehicles is the USFJ Form 4 (Operator's permit for Civilian Vehicles).

b. To receive the USFJ Form 4, you must report to Marine Corps Base, Camp Smedley D. Butler Safety Office with a valid stateside (or U.S. Territory) drivers license and satisfactorily complete required examinations.

c. If you employ an Okinawan chauffeur, they are required to have a USFJ Form 4 issued by the Safety Office, in addition to a Government of Japan drivers license.

d. You are required to have your operator's permit on your person at all times when operating a vehicle. Complying with this simple requirement may prove more important than you realize. Don't risk driving without it.

e. The forms you are required to have to operate a privately owned vehicle are as follows: USFJ Form 4; Military Registration and Certificate of title of motor vehicle (DD Form 430); Japanese Vehicle Inspection Card and Tax Stamp; Vehicle Registration Decal (the Japanese Inspection Decal will be displayed in the middle portion of the windshield behind the interior rear view mirror); and if the vehicle is operated by anyone, other than the owner or a member of the owners family, for more than 24 hours, that individual must have a power of attorney authorizing their use of the vehicle.

f. Every owner of a privately owned vehicle within the U.S. Forces in Japan/Okinawa must carry two types of insurance which provides coverage both on and off military installations.

(1) The first type, a minimum \$5,000 property damage, is required by U.S. Military law and may be purchased from either an authorized Japanese firm or a stateside company licensed to do business in Japan.

(2) The second is a 15,000,000 yen liability policy required by Japanese law. It must be purchased from a firm licensed by Japan. Japanese law requires vehicle owners to

carry in their car at all times, a form certifying that the second type of policy has been purchased and is paid up. The form is issued by the firm selling the policy and must be registered at the provost marshal's office where the car was registered.

g. No one may operate a motor vehicle or motorized bicycle without an operator's permit.

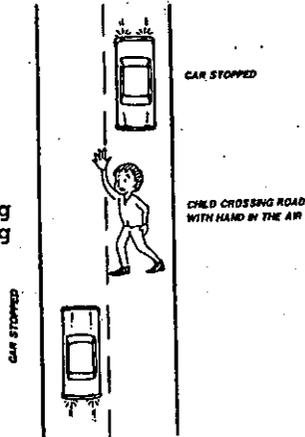
19. What to do in case of an accident. Despite traffic laws and precautions taken by drivers, accidents will still happen. If you become involved in an accident, whether it is your fault or not, you should know what to do. If you, as the driver, are involved in an accident, you must stop, identify yourself, and exchange personal data with others involved. If the traffic accident involves more than minor property damage, you must, unless incapacitated, attend to the injured to the best of your ability, and not leave the scene of the accident until military and/or civil law enforcement personnel authorize your departure. You are required to report all accidents (major and minor) to the nearest provost marshal's office in the area in which the accident occurred. Civil law also requires that a report of an accident be submitted immediately to local civil police authorities. No person may operate a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, physical strain, or the effects of a medicine or any other drug.

20. Watch for Pedestrians

a. Being a professional driver, you must operate your vehicle in such a manner as to not splash mud or water on pedestrians. Splashing of mud or water on a pedestrian is a violation of the law, and can be prevented by equipping your vehicle with mud-guards or by slowing down.

b. When you see a blind or deaf person walking with their white cane, or a child is walking alone without any attending guardian, you must make a temporary stop or slow down and not interfere with their passage or walking.

NOTE: Japanese children are taught that raising their arm in the air means stop. You as a driver have to watch out for these children as they have a habit of not looking or stopping before they cross the street.



c. Whenever a pedestrian is using, or waiting to use a marked crosswalk, you must slow your vehicle, or make a temporary stop and not interfere with their passage or walking. A pedestrian using a crosswalk has the right of way over vehicles at all times. If you are the pedestrian, you must also realize that at a controlled intersection, you must obey the traffic/pedestrian signals also.

d. In general, you must be constantly on the watch for pedestrians while operating your vehicle. You must slow down when passing established safety zones on the right half of the road, and you must be prepared to avert danger from other vehicles by driving defensively at all times. (Appendix B; Art 120a (9))

e. Any vehicle approaching a crosswalk is required to travel at such a speed as to be able to stop before entering the crosswalk if necessary, except when there are no pedestrians apparently attempting to cross it. When the pedestrian(s) is crossing or attempting to cross it ahead, the vehicle must stop and not interfere with the travel of the pedestrian(s). (Art 38, para 1)

21. Exception to Left Hand Traffic. (Art 10, para 1) On the road where no sidewalk is provided, pedestrians must keep to the right in principle; however, when it is dangerous to do so or it is unavoidable not to do so, pedestrians can walk along the left edge of the road. For example:

a. When it is dangerous to walk due to a cliff on the right side.

b. When the danger increases by having to cross the road several times to stop at several shops or other places.

c. When the blind are guided by a seeing eye dog that has been trained to keep to the left.

d. When parked vehicles, etc. obstruct right hand traffic.

e. Diagonal crossing at intersections is prohibited in principle; however, pedestrians can cross by the way of diagonal crosswalks where they are provided. (Art 12, para 2)

22. Things to Remember

a. Any time you are using your vehicle to go anywhere where alcohol is being served, insure that you assign a designated driver to get everyone home safe. Make sure that your designated driver has a USFJ Form 4, so they can legally drive.



b. When you are driving at night time during inclement weather you have to pay close attention to your driving. The Japanese do not use reflective material in their paint and the road markings tend to disappear when wet.

c. Never follow another vehicle too closely; it may stop suddenly. Always keep a safe distance from other vehicles so that you can stop in an emergency without having an accident.

d. You must keep you interior dome lights turned off while your vehicle is in motion. Exceptions are buses, taxis, and other vehicles that are permitted or required by law to keep their dome lights on.

e. When approaching a raised bus island where passengers are loading or unloading, you must slow down to 10 kilometers per hour. If passengers are debarking or loading where there is no raised bus island, you are required to come to a stop.

f. When you hear a siren indicting that an emergency vehicle is approaching you, you must pull over to the left as far as possible and come to a complete stop until the emergency vehicle has passed. On a one-way street or multi-lane road, it is permissible to stop on the right side so the emergency vehicle can proceed on the left.

g. There is one Japanese custom you are expected to follow if you should become involved in a fatality or personal injury accident- the "condolence procedures." This is the Japanese custom of making a personal visit to the injured party (or family of the deceased) to express sympathy.

h. After each accident or mishap that results in the death of a Japanese national whether suffered by an employee in connection with their employment or resulting from acts or omissions by U.S. Forces personnel acting in the performance of official duties, a representative of the unit or staff office (an appropriate senior officer) should:

(1) Pay a call of condolence at the home of the deceased as expeditiously as possible.

(2) Express sympathy and regrets to the next of kin.

(3) Learn the desires of the family regarding attendance at the funeral.

(4) Attend the funeral, unless such attendance conflicts with the expressed desires of the family.

(5) Present to the family before or during the funeral, an appropriate floral tribute and/or a token money offering, if voluntary contributions are received which makes such an action possible. Customarily, money offerings are presented to the family of the deceased by guests at the funeral and are used to defray funeral expenses. The amount of the offering varies according to circumstances. The money is always presented in special wrapper available at Okinawan stationary stores.

i. Serious injury to one or more Japanese Nationals, whether suffered by an employee in connection with their employment or resulting from acts or omissions by U.S. Forces personnel acting in the performance of official duties, a representative of the unit or staff office should pay one or more comfort visits. Fruit or floral tributes, or sum of money specially wrapped and voluntarily donated to defray known serious financial hardships faced by the family of the injured person(s), may be presented during these visits.

j. Gestures of sympathy should also be made when Japanese employees of the U.S. Forces face serious personal or family misfortunes not listed above.

k. Military and civilian members of U.S. Forces, and their dependents, who become involved in any accident or mishap that results in the death or serious injury of, or misfortune to, a Japanese National under circumstances other than those described above are advised to:

(1) Make expressions of condolence similar to those described above. Unit commanders or Chief of Staff officers as applicable, will determine the amount of the solarium payment to an individual, on a case by case basis. Consideration will be given to the extent of the injury and the economic condition of the individual injured or, in the case of death, the economic condition of the surviving family. The payment will be offered in the name of the unit or organization of the individual involved in the injury or death.

(2) Consult with representatives of their insurance company before you initiate condolence actions relative to an incident arising from the operation of a privately owned vehicle.

1. During condolence actions, remarks that might be construed as an admission of liability, should not be voiced.

m. The observance of these courtesies does not constitute an acceptance by you, or assumes you are responsible for the accident. It is an expression of sympathy only, and may be of considerable importance if legal action is taken against you.

n. If you require additional information on condolence actions, refer to Base Order 5720.6_, or contact your unit's legal assistance officer.

23. The Traffic point System

a. The "Traffic Point System" is a method by which commanders and supervisors may evaluate the driving habits and performance of personnel under their jurisdiction or administrative control.

b. This system assesses specific points against the driving record of personnel who have been judged guilty of violating traffic laws, on or off U.S. installations.

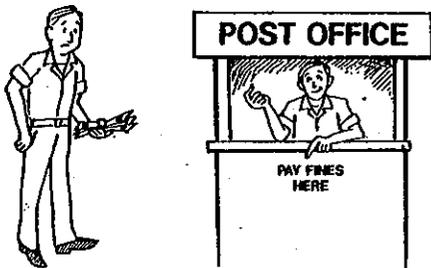
c. The Provost Marshal will advise the commander or supervisor of the accumulation of points on each traffic violation forwarded.

d. The commander will counsel the individual on safe driving practices and warn them that their privilege of operating a private motor vehicle is in jeopardy.

e. When the violator's point accumulation reaches 12, traffic court, under the authority of the Base Inspector, will revoke the drivers license, and inform the violator's command of the action taken.

f. Points assessed against an individual will remain in effect for a 24 month period. The expiration of a suspension period will cause the removal of all points assessed.

g. If an individual is apprehended for operating a motor vehicle while his operator's permit is suspended, action will be taken to convert their suspension to a permanent revocation.



24. Traffic Fine Procedure

a. The traffic fine system in Japan is a procedure under which a person who commits certain offenses in violation of the traffic laws is exempt from criminal prosecution by paying a sum of money fixed by law or ordinance at a post office or banking facility.

b. If you violate any traffic law, you will be given a violation ticket, to include the sum of the traffic fine, by a police official. If you have any doubt about the alleged violation, you may report to a senior police official and express your opinion.

c. You may pay your traffic fine at a Japanese post office, or at any Bank of Japan, or other bank having an agent of the Bank of Japan. Payment cannot be made directly to the Japanese police. Fines may be paid in two ways:

(1) You must pay your traffic ticket within 7 days of receipt of the citation. (one day is added if the seventh day falls on a Sunday or a Japanese holiday). This system is

called provisional payment. If you follow this procedure, you are not required to report to the police station.

(2) In some instances, you may be required to report to a senior police official at the police station designated on your violation ticket, (within 10 days, if a specific date to report is not listed on your ticket) prior to paying your fine. If you do not report to the police station or pay your fine as outlined in (1) above, a notification will be mailed to you by certified mail. When this notification is mailed, you must pay the certified postal charges in addition to your traffic fine.

d. If you fail to pay your traffic fine, you may be prosecuted under regular criminal procedures and possible criminal punishment by the Japanese Courts.

25. Offenses and Fines. Traffic tickets issued by Japanese police will indicate the offense and the amount of the fine. In rare cases, the amount of the fine shown on the traffic ticket may be changed at the Notification Center, and you could be either reimbursed for making an overpayment, or required to pay an additional cost. Appendix (A) contains a list of offenses and fines.

AND...SO

Use common sense at all times, whether you are driving or walking. Don't forget the simple things, such as, closing the doors on your vehicles and using all safety devices that you may have in your vehicle. Avoid jumping from moving vehicles or hanging out the windows of them.

By showing your respect for Japanese Traffic Laws, you become a good personal ambassador to Japan. This respect will further cement the harmonious relations between the United States and Japan. This will reveal our good faith towards Japan and her people by proving Americans obey the laws of other countries as well as their own.

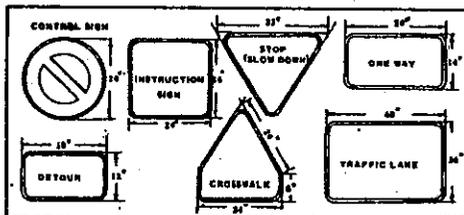
SECTION III

TRAFFIC SIGNS OF JAPAN

1. In Japan, traffic control signs are quite different from those in the United States. Obviously a driver cannot obey road traffic laws - or most important - **DRIVE SAFELY** - unless he understands the meaning of the traffic signs. This pamphlet is designed to provide information to help you drive lawfully and safely in Japan.

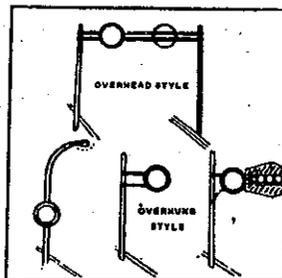
2. Road signs, like traffic laws, exist to help keep traffic moving efficiently and safely. Your understanding and obedience of road signs will mean more pleasant, more efficient and safer motoring for you and your family.

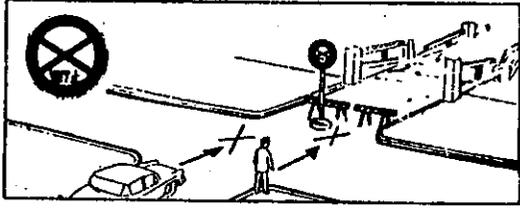
SHAPE, STANDARD SIZE, COLOR, AND LOCATION OF ROAD SIGNS



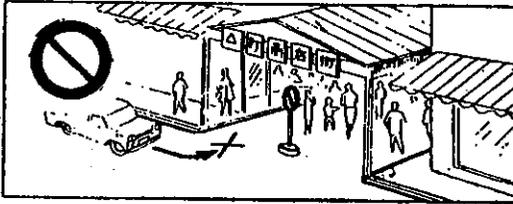
The size of these traffic control devices will vary but the shapes and colors will be standard. Location of signs will also vary and may be fixed to traffic signals, telephone poles, light posts, and other structures.

In addition they may also be posted as shown at right to insure instant identification. It is important to recognize the shapes and colors of all traffic control devices. This is one of the best methods of knowing what is required of you as a vehicle operator. (All signs are shown in color in back of this pamphlet.)

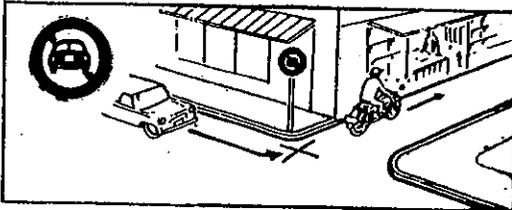




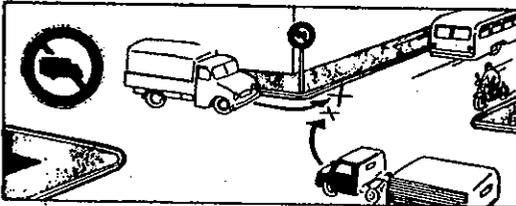
ROAD CLOSED: Prohibits the movement of pedestrians, bicycles, carts, and motor vehicles of any type into the street protected by this device.



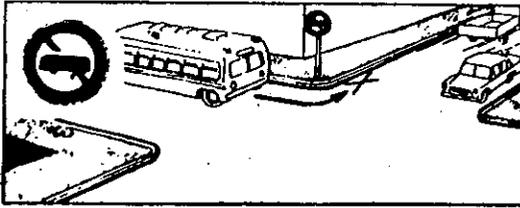
ROAD CLOSED FOR VEHICLES: Prohibits all vehicles from entering the street protected by this device.



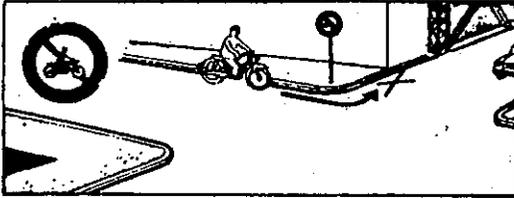
ROAD CLOSED FOR MOTOR VEHICLES EXCEPT MOTORCYCLES: Prohibits the movement of all three and four-wheeled vehicles on the street protected by this device. Two-wheeled vehicles may move past this sign without violation.



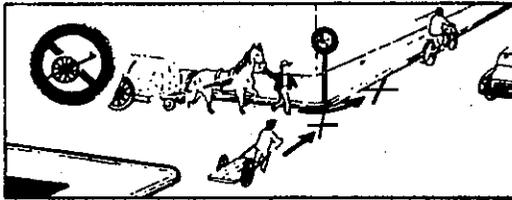
ROAD CLOSED FOR LARGE SIZED TRUCKS AND SPECIAL DUTY VEHICLES: Prohibits the travel of all trucks with a gross weight of more than 8 tons or with a total overall length of more than 26 feet. This sign does not prohibit buses from traveling on the street or road protected by this sign. Note the lecture outline on the sign which indicates what type vehicle is prohibited from moving past this control device.



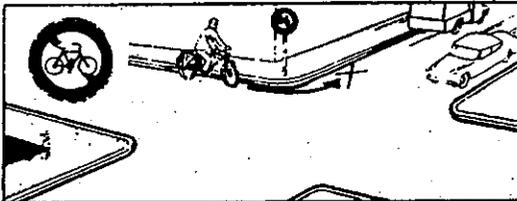
ROAD CLOSED FOR LARGE SIZED PASSENGER VEHICLES: Prohibits the movement of large buses (capacity 30 or more) past this traffic control device. Again note that the vehicle prohibited from travelling on this street is outlined on the sign.



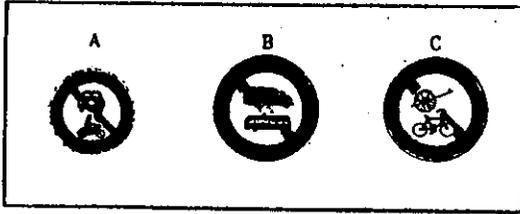
ROAD CLOSED FOR MOTORCYCLES AND MOTORBIKES Prohibits the movement of motorbikes, scooters, and motor cycles past this sign. Ordinary bicycles, three-wheeled motor vehicles and all other four-wheeled motor vehicles may proceed past this sign without violating the Road Traffic Law.



ROAD CLOSED FOR LIGHT VEHICLES EXCEPT BICYCLES Prohibits the travel of carts, horses or ox drawn vehicles, from travelling on the street or road protected by this sign. All powered vehicles and bicycles may travel at will without violation.

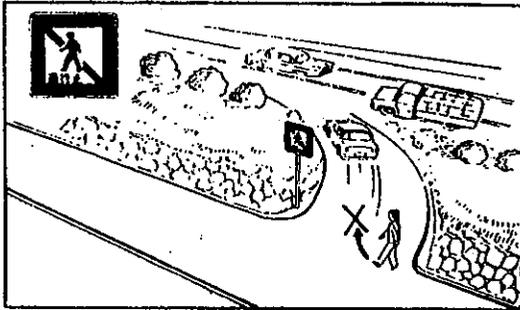


ROAD CLOSED FOR BICYCLES: Prohibits the travel of bicycle only. The movement of all other vehicles is not restricted by this sign.

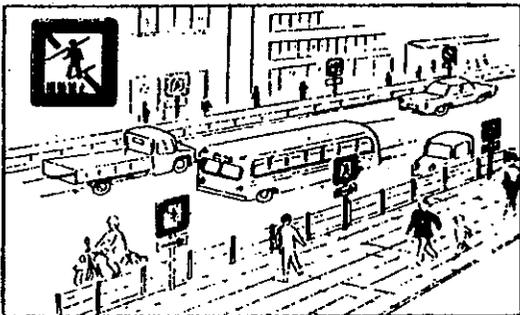


ROAD CLOSED FOR MOTOR VEHICLES (COMBINATION): Prohibits two different types of vehicles from moving past the signs shown.

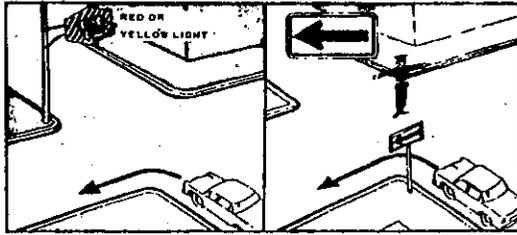
- A - Road closed to all type motor vehicles and powered cycles.
- B - Road closed to large sized trucks and large sized buses.
- C - Road closed to bicycles and carts.



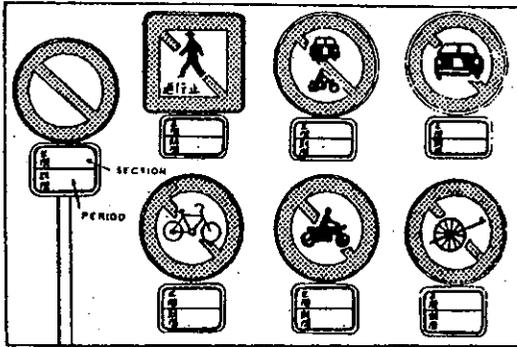
ROAD CLOSED FOR PEDESTRIANS: Indicates that no pedestrian can walk on the road or street protected by this sign.



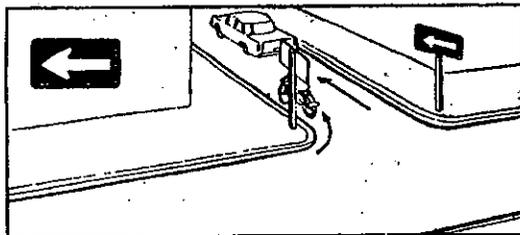
NO PEDESTRIAN CROSSING: Indicates that pedestrian must not cross the road at locations between posted signs. Note arrows which indicate areas controlled by this sign.



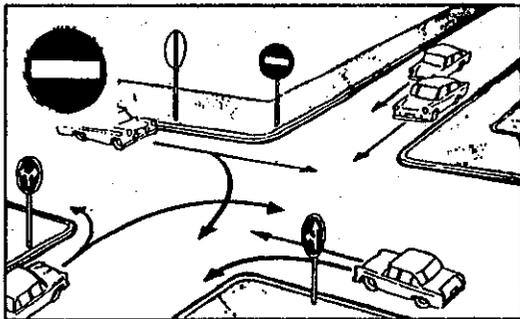
MAY TURN LEFT: When a green arrow shows on the traffic signal board as shown in the left illustration, vehicle can turn left in spite of red or yellow signal. When a sign is posted as shown in the right illustration, vehicle may turn left without the permission of the police officer controlling traffic. Note that left turn is made from traffic lane nearest curb.



The rectangular sign shown above and identified by "section" and "period" will be installed below a traffic control device and will refer to local section of the roadway and the special time that this control sign will be effective, i. e., the "Road Closed for Vehicles" sign might be in effect for a 10-mile distance and from 0800 to 1600 hours. This information would be shown on this type sign. These auxiliary signs are white with black letters. Distances are generally shown in kilometers.

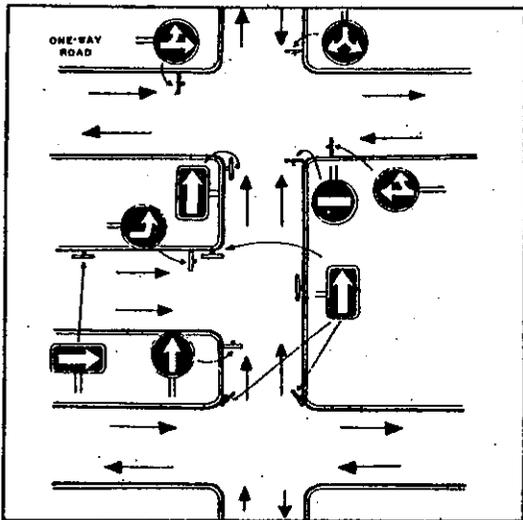


ONE WAY: This sign will be posted to indicate one-way travel. No backing or "U" turn is allowed on these streets. As shown above, two signs may be posted at the entrance of the one-way road.



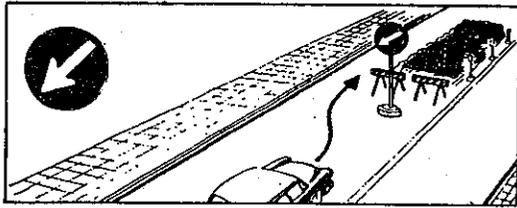
MOTOR VEHICLES PROHIBITED TO ENTER: This sign will be posted at the exit of a one-way road and indicates that no vehicle may enter. The above illustration is an example of an intersection at the exit of a one-way street. Note the directional control signs in foreground.

NO TRAVEL EXCEPT IN DESIGNATED DIRECTION (A-D)

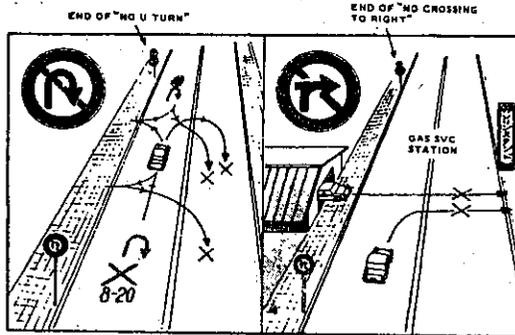


These signs are self-explanatory.

The main thing to remember where arrows are in evidence on blue circular signs, is that you can go in the direction that the arrow is pointing.

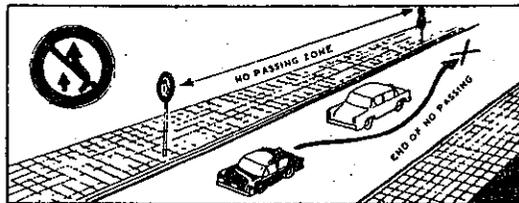


PROCEED IN THE DESIGNATED DIRECTION: This sign will be posted in front of road obstructions to indicate direction of travel for all vehicles. The above illustration shows that vehicle must travel on the left side of the construction area

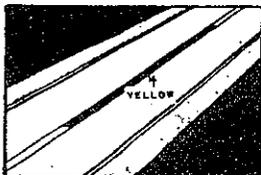


NO "U" TURN: This sign prohibits "U" turns. Fine lines show "U" turn practices that are prohibited. You will note that this color combination is different from those signs that have arrows that indicate direction to travel. This sign means "DO NOT FOLLOW THE ARROW."

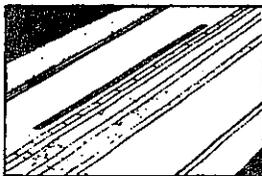
NO RIGHT TURN: This sign indicates that no vehicle can cross the roadway to right. Note the arrows which indicate those two maneuvers that are prohibited. Again this sign prohibits movement in direction that arrow is pointing.



NO PASSING: Prohibits you from passing the vehicle in front. Note the small sign at the top of the sign in background. This indicates the end of the no passing zone.



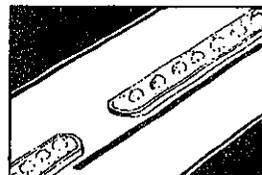
No passing on either side of solid yellow line.



No passing on side where solid yellow line is installed because of street car tracks.



No passing on side where solid yellow line is installed.



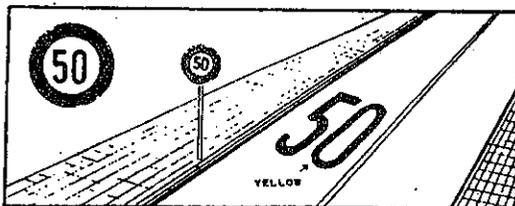
No passing on side where solid yellow line is installed.



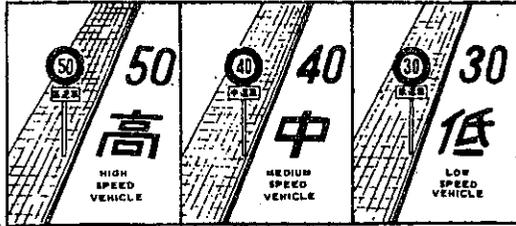
No passing on either side of center line.



No passing on one-way street. (Note yellow line marker.)

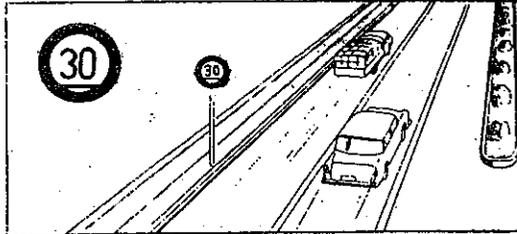


MAXIMUM SPEED LIMIT: This sign indicates the maximum speed that a vehicle may travel under ideal conditions. Speed limits are occasionally shown on the pavement with yellow figure. When these signs are in evidence, it is an indication that the maximum speed is different from the regular speed limits provided by the Road Traffic Law. (See next page for established speed limits.)



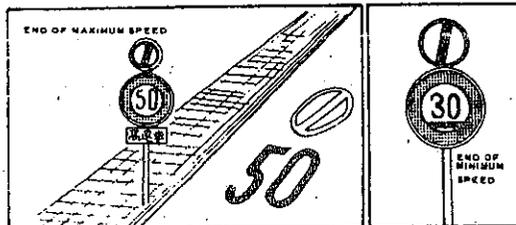
Speeds vary on different roads and highways, i. e., on a 6-lane highway (3 lanes each way) 3 different speeds may be legal. The maximum speed for each type of vehicle is shown by the round sign. The auxiliary sign (rectangular, located below round sign) indicates the type of vehicle that may travel in this lane. Where multiple lane highways are built, lane speeds will be indicated by yellow figures installed on pavement.

NOTE: Numbers on speed signs indicate kilometers per hour.

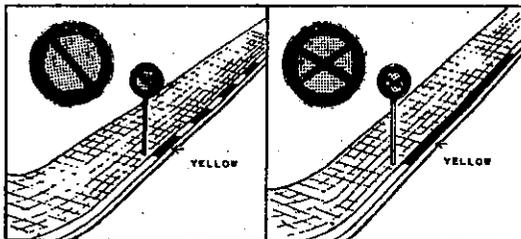


MINIMUM SPEED LIMIT: Minimum speeds generally are required on super highways and heavily travelled streets. These minimum speeds are designated by round signs and mean that no motor vehicle can travel at a speed less than that designated on the sign. It is important to remember that the only difference between minimum speed signs and maximum speed signs is the heavy line below the minimum speed figure.

REMEMBER - No line beneath figure - maximum speed limit.
Line beneath figure means minimum speed limit.

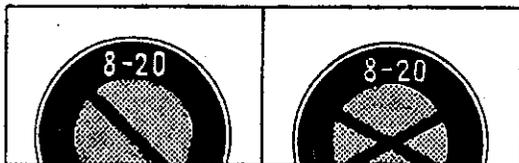


END OF RESTRICTED ZONE: The end of any speed zone is indicated by a combination of a main sign and an auxiliary sign as shown above. In addition, the end of speed zone may be indicated by road mark on pavement as shown.

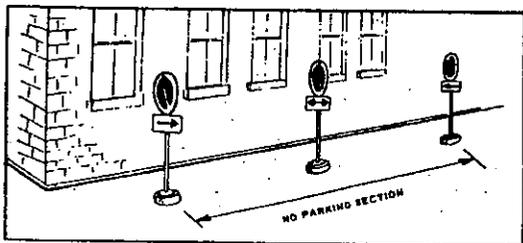


NO PARKING: (LEFT PICTURE) Parking is prohibited where this sign is erected. Note broken yellow line on curb that designates no parking zone.

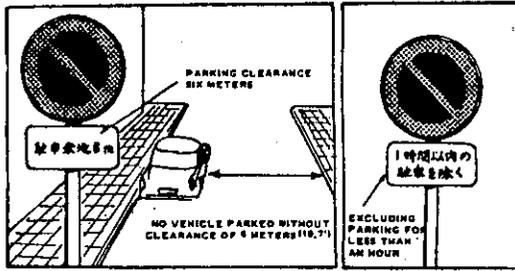
NO PARKING OR STOPPING: (RIGHT PICTURE) Parking and stopping are prohibited where this sign is erected. Note solid yellow line which designates the no parking or stopping zone.



When a specific period of time is designated when parking or stopping is not authorized, figures showing these unauthorized periods are shown at the top of the signs, in the red frame area. Note that the above time period is 0800 to 2000 hours, i. e., no parking or no parking or stopping, as the case may be, is allowed from 0800 to 2000 hours.

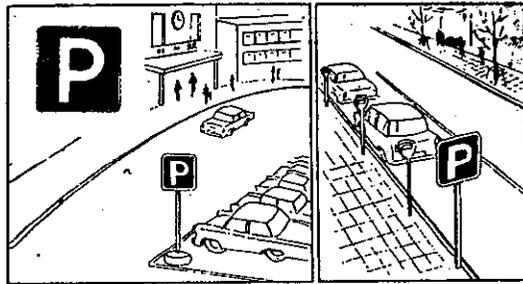


The above illustration is an example of how "No Parking" sections are identified when curb markings, as shown are omitted.

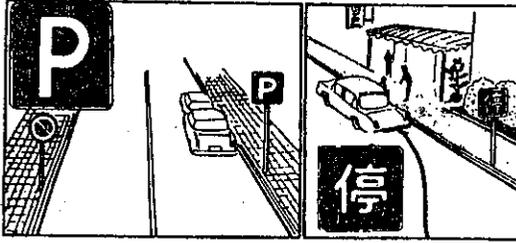


PARKING CLEARANCES: (LEFT PICTURE) The above illustration indicates that no vehicle may park unless there is a clearance of 6 meters (19.7 feet) to the right of the vehicle when it is parked. This might allow a small vehicle to park in this area and prohibit an American car from parking because of its added width. This restriction can be identified by the size and color of the sign and the number shown at the right edge of the rectangular sign.

PARKING HOUR LIMIT: (RIGHT PICTURE) The above illustration indicates that parking is restricted to less than one hour. The round sign is a "no parking" sign and the rectangular sign allows temporary parking for a limited time. Together they represent a time parking zone of less than one hour. Maximum parking time may be determined by the number shown on left side of rectangular sign.



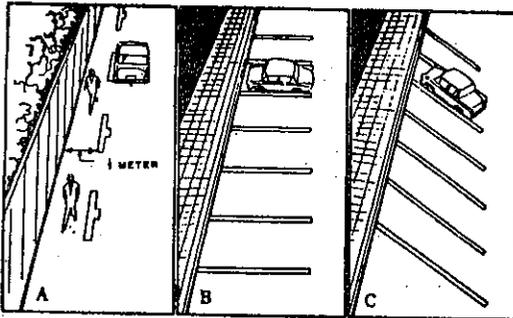
PARKING AREA OR MAY PARK: This sign marks designated parking areas. For example, these signs are posted to show off-street and on-street parking zones.



PARKING PERMITTED: The sign shown on left indicates that parking is permitted on the right side of a one-way street. Note no parking sign on left side of street.

MAY STOP: The sign shown on right indicates that stopping is permitted at the areas where sign is erected. Sign must be identified by its shape and color and the configuration of Japanese symbols.

NOTE: Parking is not normally allowed on the right side of a one-way street.

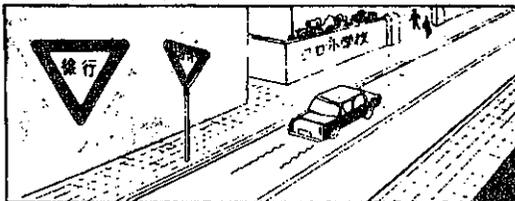


Methods of designating parking areas are shown above. These methods are similar to those used by stateside traffic engineers.

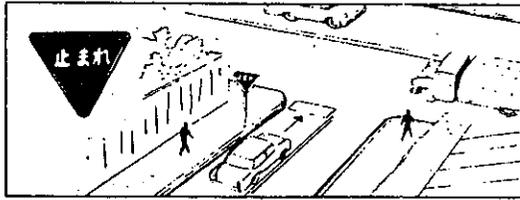
A - Shows parking areas parallel to edge of roadway.

B - Shows 90 degree parking stalls.

C - Shows angle parking.



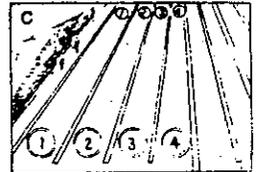
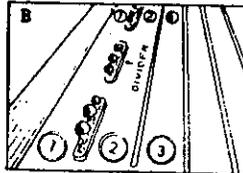
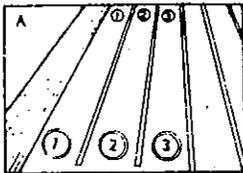
PROCEED SLOWLY: This sign indicates an area where speed must be reduced. Reduced speed means to travel at such a speed as to be able to stop immediately.

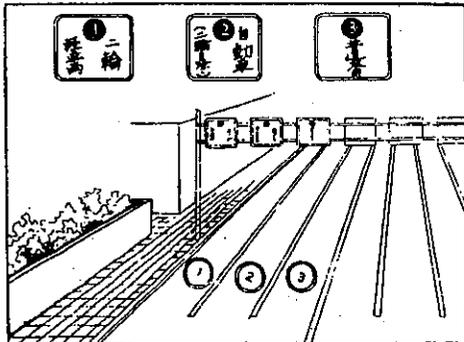


STOP: This sign requires all vehicles to stop and proceed when cross traffic will allow safe entrance.



SOUND HORN: This sign requires that all vehicles must sound horn.



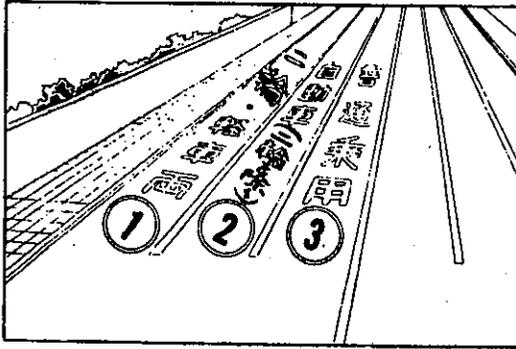


TRAFFIC LANE: The above illustration shows traffic lane marking and traffic lane signs that identify the proper lane for you to travel. Failure to drive your vehicle in the proper lane is a moving violation.

NOTE: The type of the road in this illustration is same as shown in illustration of page 33. However, the vehicle traffic lane signs that are shown overhead make the lanes of travel for the vehicles different from those stated in illustration of page 33.

You must travel in the lane designated by the overhead signs you may not understand Japanese characters, but in this case, Lane (1) is for two-wheeled motor vehicles, small special vehicles, motorized bikes, and light vehicles, Lane (2) is for motor vehicles, other than two-wheeled motor vehicles, and trolley buses, and Lane (3) is for ordinary passenger cars.

In case when only two overhead signs are provided for a three lane road, Lane (1) is for two-wheeled motor vehicles, small special vehicles, motorized bikes, and light vehicles, Lane (2) is for motor vehicles excluding two-wheeled motor vehicles, and Lane (3) designates no vehicles and is for passing only.

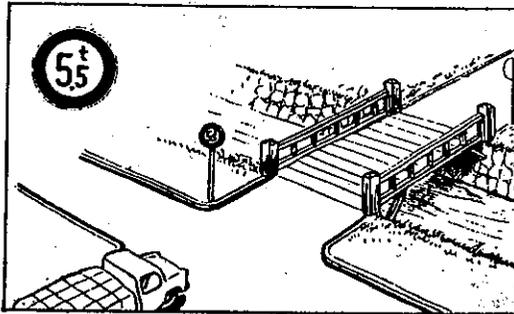


(1) Lane - Two-wheeled motor vehicles (including motorized bikes), small special vehicles, and light vehicles.

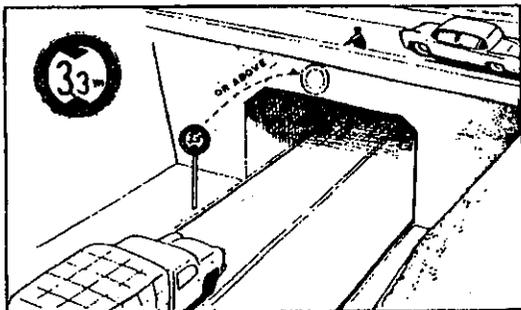
(2) Lane - Motor vehicles, other than two-wheeled motor vehicles, and trolley buses.

(3) Lane - Ordinary passenger cars.

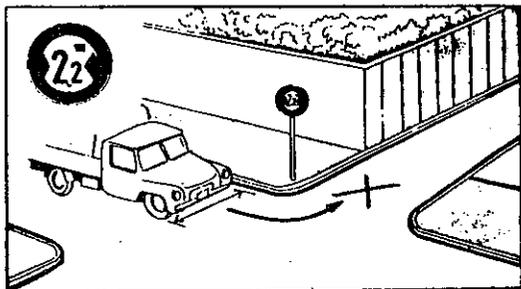
NOTE: The same rules as states in the preceding note, page 32, shall apply in this case, except that the road markings are used instead of road signs. Lanes may or may not be numbered.



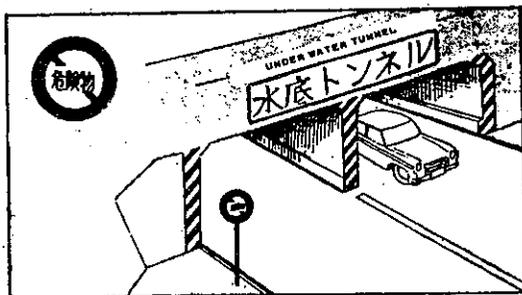
WEIGHT LIMIT: This sign indicates the maximum weight of load and vehicle that may move over the road where the sign is located. The number on the sign shows the ton weight that can be moved (load weight and vehicle weight).



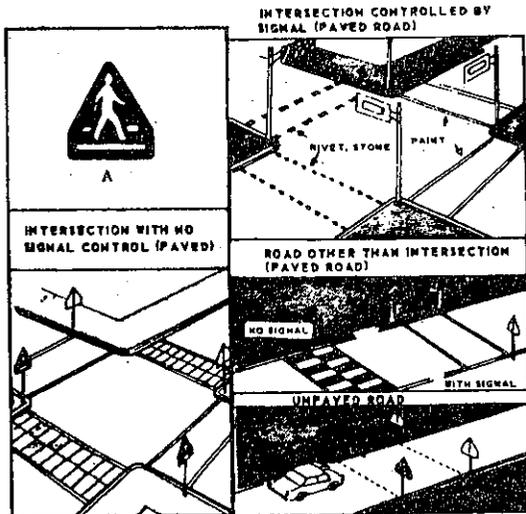
HEIGHT LIMIT: Shows maximum height of vehicle or load that may be moved past this sign. This sign prohibits vehicles or loads which are more than 3.3 meters high (10 feet 10 inches).



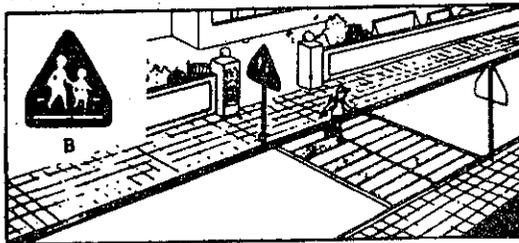
MAXIMUM WIDTH: Indicates maximum width of vehicle or load that may move past this type sign. This sign indicates that vehicles or loads not more than 2.2 meters (7 feet) wide may proceed on this street. Note the minor difference between the height limit sign and width limit sign. The location of the inverted angle gives a good identity to the sign - location of triangle at side of circle - width limit sign. Location of triangle at top and bottom of circle - height limit sign.

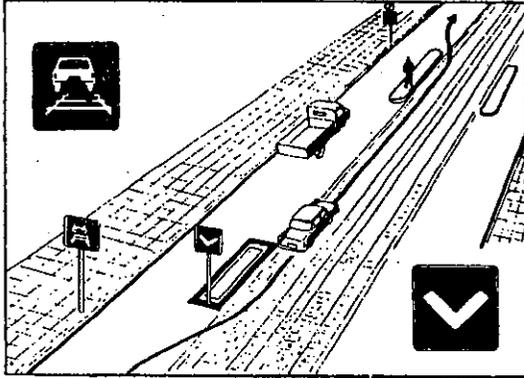


ROAD CLOSED FOR VEHICLE CARRYING EXPLOSIVES: This sign prohibits the movement of dangerous cargo (explosives, flammable liquids, gunpowder, LOX, etc.), beyond a specified limit. This sign will not normally apply to off-duty activities but could be important if you are assigned the job of driving a government vehicle. Again this sign must be identified by color and shape and the Japanese symbols.



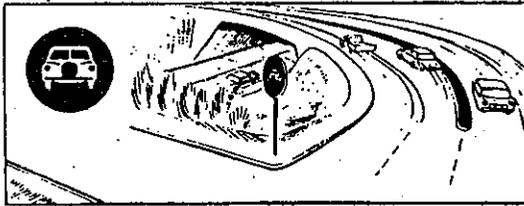
PEDESTRIAN CROSS WALK SIGNS: Sign A is for the general public including children. Sign B designates a school children cross walk. Because of the heavily populated area around Tokyo and the heavy foot traffic, it is absolutely essential that these two signs and road markings be understood - and observed. You will note that where a traffic control device (stop and go signal) is installed these signs may not be installed. However, vehicle control remains the same since the exposure to pedestrian traffic is ever present. Vehicles are required to stop when pedestrians are in a cross walk. Vehicles shall stop short of the cross walk and shall not obstruct the cross walk.



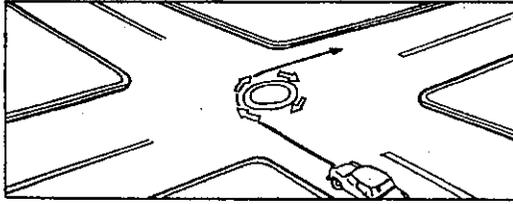


MAY DRIVE ON TRAM WAY: Upper left sign indicates that passenger car only can travel on the streetcar tracks.

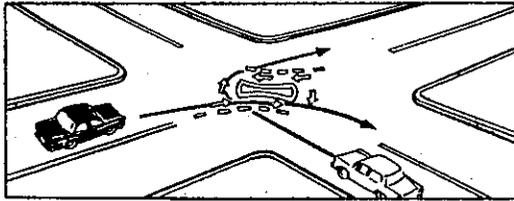
SAFETY ZONE: Lower right sign.



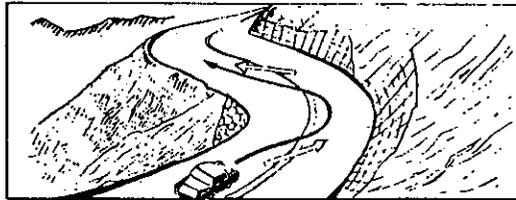
MOTOR VEHICLES ONLY: This sign allows travel on highway by motor vehicles only. Carts, bicycles, powered cycles and pedestrians are prohibited from travelling on this highway or road. Note this sign (color blue) allows vehicle shown to move on street protected by the sign. Another round sign with the same vehicle outlined (red framed) prohibits vehicle from moving through the sign. The only difference is the color of the sign. It is important that you remember this difference.



RIGHT TURN: The circle in the center of an intersection means that right hand turns must be made by keeping to the left of the circle. This law applies to motor vehicles, class #2 powered cycles and buses.



RIGHT TURNS: When the intersection is marked with this configuration your method of right turn is controlled by the side or the end of the configuration. If your right turn brings you parallel to the long side of this figure you cut the center of the intersection and more to the right of the figure. If your right hand turn brings you parallel to the end of the figure then you must keep to the left and circle the figure for a right turn.



RIGHT SIDE TRAVEL: On steep and graded roads, cross over center line is permitted only when arrows are located as shown in this illustration.

APPENDIX A

SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION/POINT ASSESSMENT FOR TRAFFIC LAW VIOLATIONS
(BASED ON MARCORBASESJAPANO P11240.1)

BASE VEHICLE CODE SECTION	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION	ACTION TAKEN ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF OFFENSES					MANDATORY POINT ASSESSMENT
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	
<u>DRIVER LICENSE VIOLATION</u>							
2006 & 3011.1	Driving without operator's permit in possession	*W	S15days	S40days	S60days	S90days	0
3000	Driving without a valid operator's permit	S6mo	R1yr	-	-	-	0
3004 thru 3007	Student/limited driver's license violation	S90days	R1yr	-	-	-	**3
3012	Unlawful and/or fraudulent use of an official driver's license	S6mo	R1yr	-	-	-	**3
3014	Allowing unlicensed person to operate vehicle	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	0
4002 *W	Operating vehicle while under suspension or revocation of driving privileges	R2yrs	-	-	-	-	0

NOTE: *M - Indicates mandatory revocation.

*W - Indicates "Warning."

** - Indicates 1 additional point is added when violation results in traffic accident.

BASE VEHICLE CODE SECTION OFFENSE DESCRIPTION ACTION TAKEN ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF OFFENSES 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th MANDATORY POINT ASSESSMENT

REGISTRATION VIOLATION

2000, 2004, 2005, 2018, 2023, & 4000.2	Failure to abide by Base and/or Japanese vehicle registration requirements & 4000.2	S30days and/or until compliance	S6mo	Rlyr	-	-	-	-	0
2004	Invalid Japanese registration (Seal missing from rear license plate)	S until compliance	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
2004	Fraudulent use and/or stolen USFJ Form 15	Rlyr	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
2006 & 4000.3 4002	No vehicle registration in possession	*W	S15days	S30days	S60days	S90days	-	-	0
5007	Failure to appear in Traffic Court as cited	Maximum point assessment for original charged offense	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

ACCIDENT REPORTING VIOLATION

4002 6008	Failure to report an accident to Military Police and/or Japanese Police	S90days	S6mo	Rlyr	-	-	-	-	0
6008.1 thru 6008.4	Fleeing the scene of a traffic accident (Hit and Run, no injury)	S6mo	Rlyr	-	-	-	-	-	6
6008.1 thru 6008.4 *W	Fleeing the scene of a traffic accident involving death, or personal injury (Hit & Run)	Rlyr	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

BASE VEHICLE CODE SECTION	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION	ACTION TAKEN ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF OFFENSES					MANDATORY POINT ASSESSMENT
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	

RULES OF THE ROAD LANE USAGE VIOLATION

4002 7000	Other violations not separately listed	S15days	S30days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	**3 (discretionary)	
7005	Failure to obey traffic signals	S15days	S30days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	**4	
7010.1	Driving right of center	S15days	S30days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	**4	
7011	Failure to yield 1/2 of roadway on narrow road	S15days	S30days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	**3	
7012 thru 7014	Improper/illegal overtaking	S15days	S30days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	**3	
7015	Improper passing	S15days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	**4	
7016.2	Driving the wrong way on a posted one-way street	S15days	S30days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	**4	
7024.2	Disobeyed stop sign	S15days	S30days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	**4	
7024.3	Disobeyed yield, right of way or slow sign	S15days	S30days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	**4	
7053	Speeding in excess of maximum limit;							
	1 to 17 KPH over speed limit	*W	15days	S30days	S90days	S6mo	**3	
	18 to 24 KPH over speed limit	S15days	S30days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	**4	
	25 to 34 KPH over speed limit	S30days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	-	**5	
	Over 34 KPH of posted speed limit	Equates to reckless driving						

BASE VEHICLE CODE SECTION	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION	ACTION TAKEN ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF OFFENSES					MANDATORY POINT ASSESSMENT
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	
7017.1	Unsafe lane change	S15days	S30days	S60days	S6mo	R1yr	**3
7018	Following too closely	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	**4
7043	Violated safety zone	*W	S15days	S30days	S90days	S6mo	**3
7044	Improper turning movement	S15days	S30days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	**3
7045.1	Unsafe "U" turn	S15days	S30days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	**4
7047.1	Improper and/or unsafe turn and/or lane change	*W	S15days	S30days	S60days	S6mo	**3
7047.2	Failure to signal turn	*W	S15days	S30days	S60days	S90days	**3
7069	Unsafe backing	*W	S15days	S30days	S60days	S90day	**3
7069.3	Failure to use available ground guide while backing (GOV 3/4 ton truck & above)	MOR-Refer to Commanding Officer for Judicial/ Non-Judicial punishment.					
7070	Driving upon a sidewalk	*W	S15days	S30days	S90days	S6mo	**3
7074	Unlawful coasting	*W	S15days	S15days	S30days	S6mo	**3
7080	Improper towing of a vehicle	S15days	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	**3
<u>RULES OF ROAD RIGHT OF WAY VIOLATION</u>							
7022	Failure to yield right-of-way	S15days	S30days	S60days	S6mo	R1yr	**4
7023	Unsafe right turn, failure to yield right-of-way to vehicles approaching from opposite direction	S15days	S30days	S60days	S6mo	R1yr	**4

BASE VEHICLE CODE SECTION	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION	ACTION TAKEN ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF OFFENSES					MANDATORY POINT ASSESSMENT
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	
7025	Failure to yield right-of-way to traffic on road when entering or crossing from an alley, private road or driveway	S15days	S30days	S60days	S6mo	R1yr	**4
7026.1	Failure to yield right-of-way to an emergency vehicle	S15days	S30days	S60days	S6mo	R1yr	**4
7028.1	Failure to yield right-of-way to pedestrian within a cross-walk	S15days	S30days	S60days	S6mo	R1yr	**4
7042	Failure to exercise due care to avoid colliding with a pedestrian	S30days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	-	**4
7032	Failure to yield right-of-way to pedestrian on sidewalks	S15days	S30days	S6mo	R1yr	-	**4
7051.1	Failure to stop for loading or unloading school bus	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	-	**4
<u>RULES OF THE ROAD HAZAROUS MOVING VIOLATION</u>							
7052	Speed too fast for conditions	S30days	S60days	S6mo	R1yr	-	**2.
7055	Speed too slow for conditions	*W	S15days	S30days	S60days	S90days	**2
7058.1	Racing on highways	S6mo	R1yr	-	-	-	**6
7059	Reckless driving.	S6mo	R1yr	-	-	-	**6
7062 *M	Homicide by vehicle	R1yr	-	-	-	-	0
7063	Fleeing or attempting to elude a police officer	S6mo	R1yr	-	-	-	**6

BASE VEHICLE CODE SECTION	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION	ACTION TAKEN ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF OFFENSES					MANDATORY POINT ASSESSMENT
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	
7099	Careless driving	S30days	S60days	S6mo	R1yr	-	**3
7100	Conviction of violation of Art 211, Japanese penal code (professional negligence)	S6mo	R1yr	-	-	-	0
7101	Open containers in vehicle	S6mo	R1yr	-	-	-	**6
<u>RULES OF THE ROAD</u>							
<u>DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED (DWI)</u>							
4001 & 6001.3 *M	Refusal to submit to a chemical test (implied consent)	R1yr	-	-	-	-	0
4002.3b(3)	Operating a vehicle while under the influence of drugs/alcohol	S6mo	R1yr	-	-	-	**6
7060 *M	DWI BAC .10% or more or Under the Influence of illegal drugs	R1yr	-	-	-	-	0
7060.1b *M	DUI (.05-.0999% BAC)	S6mo	R1yr	-	-	-	**6
<u>RULES OF THE ROAD PARKING VIOLATIONS</u>							
7046	Unsafe starting of a stopped, standing, or parked vehicle	S15days	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	**3
7064	Illegal parking, stopping, or standing outside of a business or residential district, or where prohibited by law	*W	S15days	S6mo	-	-	0
7065.1							
7068							
7067.4	Parking in Handicap Space	S15days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	-	3

BASE VEHICLE CODE SECTION	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION	ACTION TAKEN ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF OFFENSES					MANDATORY POINT ASSESSMENT
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	
7068	Failure to properly secure an unattended motor vehicle	*W	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	**3
7071	Overloaded vehicle	*W	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	**3

RULES OF THE ROAD PEDESTRIAN VIOLATION

7027	Disobeyed traffic control device or signal	Minor offense report (MOR) - Referred to Commanding Officer				
7028	Failed to yield right-of-way to traffic at a crosswalk	MOR - Referred to Commanding Officer				
7029.1	Failed to yield right-of-way to vehicular traffic (not at a crosswalk)	MOR - Referred to Commanding Officer				
7029.2	Improper crossing of a roadway by pedestrian	MOR - Referred to Commanding Officer				
7029.3	"J" Walking	MOR - Referred to Commanding Officer				
7031	Hitch hiking	MOR - Referred to Commanding Officer				
7032.1	Failure to walk on sidewalk if provided	MOR - Referred to Commanding Officer				
7041	Prohibited use of headphones or earphones while jogging, walking or bicycling	MOR - Referred to Commanding Officer				

VEHICLE DEFECTS

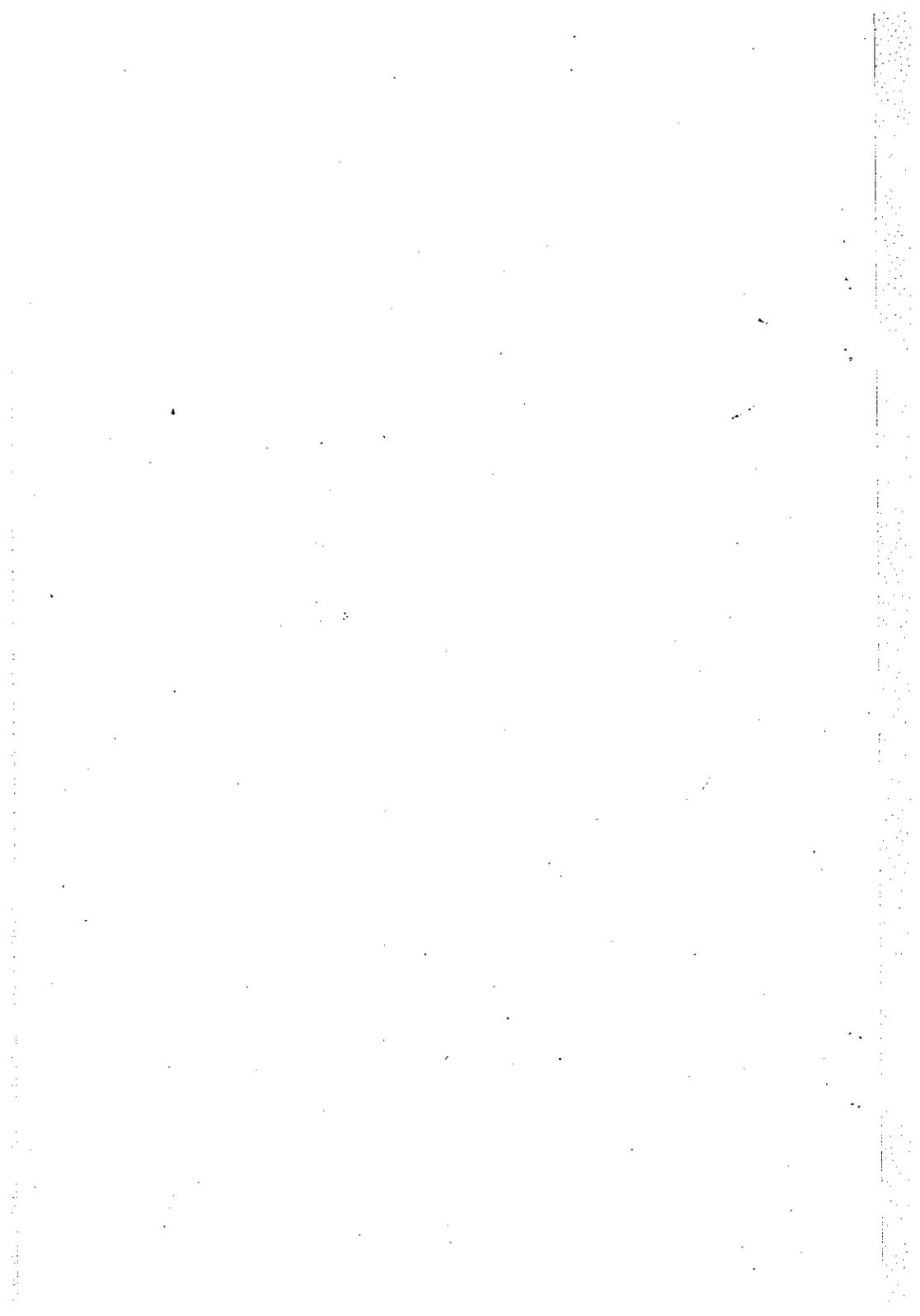
8000.1	Knowingly operating an unsafe vehicle	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	**2
8000.3	Illegal vehicle modifications	*W	S60days	S6mo	R1yr	R2yrs	

BASE VEHICLE CODE SECTION	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION	ACTION TAKEN, ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF OFFENSES					MANDATORY POINT ASSESSMENT
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	
8001 thru 8020	Vehicle Defects: (Specified)	*W	S15days	S30days	S60days	S90days	**2

MOTORCYCLE VIOLATIONS

7081	Improper and/or unsafe riding of a motorcycle	S30days	S90days	S6mo	Rlyr	-	**3
7083.2	Improper lane usage while passing	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	Rlyr	**4
7083.3	Improper lane usage (driving between rows or lines of traffic)	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	Rlyr	**3
7083.4	Improper lane usage. More than one motorcycle riding abreast in the same traffic lane	S30days	S60days	S90days	S120days	S6mo	**3
7039	Unsafe clinging to another vehicle while in motion	S6mo	Rlyr	-	-	-	0
7084.2	Improper handlebar adjustment	S15days	S30days	S60days	S6mo	Rlyr	2
7085	Improper safety equipment and/or non-use of safety equipment	S30days	S6mo	Rlyr	-	-	3
8000.2	Knowingly operating an unsafe motorcycle	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	Rlyr	**2
8012.1	Driving a vehicle with obscured vision	*W	S15days	S30days	S60days	S90days	**2

BASE VEHICLE CODE SECTION	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION	ACTION TAKEN ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF OFFENSES					MANDATORY POINT ASSESSMENT
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	
<u>MISCELLANEOUS VIOLATIONS</u>							
*M	Administrative/Judicial/Non Judicial conviction of being a black-marketeer where a motor vehicle was used to perpetrate act	Rlyr	-	-	-	-	0
4004	Failure to attend and complete remedial driver training	S until compliance	S6mo	Rlyr	-	-	0
8005.1d	Failure to dim headlights when approaching within 500 feet of an on coming vehicle	*W	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	**3
8004.2	Improper use of sound	*W	S15days	S30days	S60days	S6mo	3
8009.1	Failure of operator and/or passengers to use available restraint devices (seat belts) while moving	S30days	S90days	S6mo	S6mo	Rlyr	2
8009.2	Failure to properly restrain children while moving	S30days	S90days	S6mo	S6mo	Rlyr	2
4002.3b	Accumulation of points	S6mo	-	-	-	-	-
7034 7037 thru 7039	Illegal operation of bicycle or Skateboard	Minor offense report (MOR) - Commanding Officer	-	-	-	-	-
7041	Prohibited use of headphones or earphones while operating a motor vehicle	S15days	S30days	S6mo	Rlyr	-	**3
7078	Littering	S30days	S90days	S6mo	-	-	3



APPENDIX B

PENALTY PROVISIONS OF JAPANESE TRAFFIC LAWS

Article 211 of the Criminal Code is not a part of the Road Traffic Law but a close connection with it. Injury or death resulting from negligence in a traffic accident will be adjudged under Article 211. Articles 115 through 117 apply to other traffic offenses.

ARTICLE 211. (Death or Bodily Injury through Professional Negligence) A person who fails to use such care as is required in the conduct of his profession or occupation and thereby kills or injures another shall be punished with imprisonment for not more than 5 years or a fine of not more than 500,000 yen. The same applies to a person who by gross negligence injures or causes the death of another. (NOTE: If a person who possesses an operator's permit kills or injures another through negligence, he will be adjudged under the first part (professional negligence) of this article. If a person who does not possess an operator's permit kills or injures another, he will be adjudged under the provisions of the second part (gross negligence) of this article.)

ARTICLE 115. Any person who has caused a traffic hazard on a road by unlawfully tampering with a traffic signal (mechanism), or by unlawfully moving a road sign or road marker established by the Public Safety Commission, or by unlawfully damaging a traffic signal (mechanism), or a road sign, or a marker established by the Public Safety Commission shall be punished with imprisonment at forced labor for not more than 5 years or a fine of not more than 200,000 yen.

ARTICLE 116. Any operator of a vehicle who fails to use care as required in the conduct of his profession or, due to gross negligence, damages a building of any other person, shall be punished with imprisonment for not more than 6 months or a fine of not more than 100,000 yen.

ARTICLE 117. Any person who has failed to take necessary measures in a traffic accident resulting in personal injury or death shall be punished with imprisonment at forced labor for not more than 3 years or a fine of not more than 200,000 yen.

ARTICLE 117-2. Any person who violates any of the following subparagraphs shall be punished with imprisonment at forced labor for not more than 2 years or a fine of not more than 100,000 yen.

a. Any person who has violated the provisions prohibiting driving while under the influence of alcohol by becoming intoxicated due to alcohol and operating a vehicle (defined as a condition where there is apprehension that normal operation of a vehicle cannot be undertaken due to influence of alcohol), or who has violated the provision prohibiting driving while under physical strain.

b. Any person who has failed to take necessary measures in a traffic accident (excluding those cases referred to in Article 117).

c. Any person who has obtained a driver's permit through unlawful means.

ARTICLE 118

a. Any person who comes under any of the respective subparagraphs below shall be punished with imprisonment at forced labor for not more than 6 months or a fine of not more than 100,000 yen:

(1) Any person who has operated, without obtaining the license concerned, a vehicle that may not be operated or manipulated unless an operator's license is obtained under the provision of a law and/or order (includes cases where the validity of said license is suspended under a provision of a law and/or order).

(2) Any person who has compelled another person to drive a vehicle when the latter is in such condition as no safe driving can be expected because of overwork, illness, under the influence of alcohol, or other similar reasons.

(3) Any person who has failed to observe maximum speed limits.

(4) Any person who has installed without permission any signal device road sign, or any other similar structure, or any person who has built any structure or has placed any article which may adversely affect the proper functioning of any signal device, road sign, or any other similar instrument.

b. Any person who has committed the offense mentioned in paragraph a.(3) due to negligence shall be punished with imprisonment for not more than 3 months or a fine of not more than 100,000 yen.

ARTICLE 119

a. Any person who comes under any of the respective subparagraphs below shall be punished with imprisonment at forced labor for not more than 3 months or a fine of not more than 50,000 yen.

(1) Any operator of a vehicle who has violated the provisions establishing traffic signal or duty to observe the prohibition or restriction imposed by the Public Safety Commission, chief of the police station, or police officer.

(2) Any person who has committed such an act that is in violation of the provisions of Article 33 (places where passing is prohibited), Article 42 (place where slowing is required), or Article 43 (temporary stopping).

(2)-2. Any person who has committed such an act as improper passing, making a turn at places where such turn is prohibited, passing at no passing area, failure to give the right of way, failure to stop for a pedestrian who has the right of way, or making turn at the designated superhighway.

(3) Any person who has failed to obey the order of a police officer (measure against illegal parking).

(4) Any person who has ignored the order to stop by a police officer or any other order issued by him.

(5) Any person who has ignored the order to stop by a police officer, or has refused the request to see necessary documents, or has refused inspection by a police officer, or any person who obstructs the action of a police officer.

(6) Any person who has failed to obey the order of a police officer given as a result of vehicle inspection.

(7) Any person who has ignored the order to stop by a police officer (measure for preventing danger when it is believed that the vehicle is being driven in violation of Art 117-2).

(8) Any person who has failed to drive safely.

(9) Any person who failed to stop for a child, infant without a guardian, blind person, another physically handicapped person, or pedestrian or properly marked pedestrian crosswalk, or who failed to slow down when passing a safety zone.

(10) Any person who has failed to render a report in case of traffic accident.

b. Any person who has committed the offense mentioned in paragraphs a. (1), (2), (5), or (9) due to negligence shall be punished with a fine of not more than 100,000 yen.

ARTICLE 120

a. Any person who comes under any of the respective subparagraphs below shall be punished with a fine of not more than 50,000 yen:

(1) Any operator of a vehicle who has failed to obey the prohibition, restriction, or orders of a police officer who attempts to relieve traffic congestion by ordering the operator to move his vehicle.

(2) Any person who has committed an act that is in violation of the provisions governing duty to yield right of way, passing procedures, turning procedures, right of way for emergency vehicles, and right of way at an intersection.

(3) Any person who has committed an act that is in violation of the provisions governing vehicle traffic lanes, places where passing is prohibited, places where slowing down is required, and temporary stops at designated places.

(4) Any person who violates the traffic regulation of the public Safety Commission regarding prohibition of crossing.

(5) Any person who has committed an act that is in violation of the provisions for places where stopping and parking are prohibited, places where parking is prohibited, how to park, and lights for vehicles.

(6) Any person who has committed an act that is in violation of the provision governing how to stop.

(7) Any person who has violated the Public Safety Commission's limitation on parking time.

(8) Any person who has violated the provisions governing lights for vehicles and use of horns.

(9) Any person who has violated the provisions governing signals, matters to be observed by an operator, prohibited acts, or duty to carry and produce a license.

(10) Any person who has violated the provisions governing loading, load limits, and towing.

(11) Any person who operates a vehicle on a high speed motor vehicle national highway in violation of the provision governing minimum speed limit.

(12) Any person who fails to obey an order by a police officer in case of a traffic accident.

(13) Any person who has violated the provisions governing use of roads.

(14) Any person who is learning how to drive a motor vehicle without a temporary permit.

(15) Any person who has obtained a license or has transferred or loaned a license to any other person through fraud, or by any other illegal means.

b. Any person who has committed any offense listed in paragraphs a. (3), (4), (5), or (8) due to negligence shall be punished with a fine of not more than 50,000 yen.

ARTICLE 121

a. Any person who comes under any of the respective subparagraphs listed below shall be punished with a fine of no more than 20,000 yen:

(1) Any pedestrian who fails to observe mechanical traffic signals, the hand signals, etc., of a police officer, or who fails to obey the prohibition and restriction imposed by the Public Safety Commission, chief of the police station, or a police officer prohibiting and restricting a traffic movement.

(2) Any person who has failed to obey the direction of a police officer (instruction on method of travel).

(3) Any person who has committed an act that is in violation of laws maintaining distance between vehicles or marking a left or right turn.

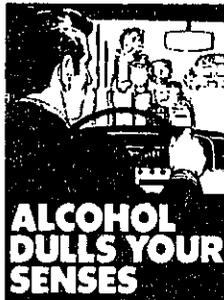
(4) Any person who has violated the provisions on the use of horns.

(5) Any person who fails to carry and produce a license.

b. Any person who has committed an offense listed in paragraph a.(5) due to negligence shall be punished with a fine of not more than 20,000 yen.

ARTICLE 122. Any punishment to be meted out to an operator of a vehicle may be cause to exceed the maximum term (of confinement) or maximum amount (of a fine) prescribed in each respective article, whenever the operator concerned was under the influence of alcohol when he committed the offense prescribed in Articles 118a(1) or 118a(3), Articles 119a(1), 119a(2), 119a(2)-2, 119a(5), or 119a(9), Articles 120a(2), 120a(4), 120a(10), 120a(14), or Article 121a(5), or has committed through negligence an offense prescribed in Article 118a(3), Articles 119a(1), and 119a(9), or Articles 120a(3) and 120a(4). Twice the prescribed maximum term of imprisonment at forced-labor shall be considered the maximum term, and twice the amount of the prescribed maximum fine shall be considered the maximum fine that may be imposed in each.

ARTICLE 123. The term public Safety Commission used in the provisions of this law, insofar as it concerns application of the provisions of this chapter, shall include the Regional Public Safety Commission that has delegated authority.



APPENDIX C

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Art. 2 (Definition of terms) In this law, terms given in following items shall contain meanings as indicated.

(1) "Road" means the road provided in Article 2, paragraph 1 of the Road Law (Law No. 180, 1952), the motor vehicle road provided in Article 2, paragraph 8 of the Road Transportation Law (Law No. 183, 1951) and other places which are in general traffic use.

(2) "Sidewalk" means the portion of a road partitioned by curbs, guardrails or other similar structures intended for pedestrian passage use.

(3) "Vehicular road" means the portion of a road partitioned by curbs or guardrails or other similar structures or road markings set aside for vehicle passage use.

(3-2) "Main vehicular lane" means that vehicular road as stipulated in defining main vehicular lane of National Expressways (means roads as specified by Article 4, paragraph 1 of National Expressway Law (Law No. 79, 1957)). Hereinafter the same shall apply.) or Motorways (means motorways as specified by Article 48-4, paragraph 1 of Road Law. Hereinafter the same shall apply.)

(3-3) "Cycle track" means the portion of vehicular roads partitioned by curbs, guardrails or other similar structures set aside for bicycle passage use.

(3-4) "Road shoulder zone" means that long and narrow portion of ground indicated by road markings that separate it from the vehicular road, at the edge of a road where no sidewalk is established or a roadside where no sidewalk is established, set aside as passage for pedestrians or reserved to make vehicular roads more effective.

(4) "Pedestrian crossing" means that portion of a road marked by road signs or road markings (hereinafter called road signs, etc.) and set aside for pedestrians to use.

(5) "Intersection" means that portion where two or more roads (in the case wherein there is a distinction between the sidewalk and the roadway, the roadway) cross each other, such as cross-roads, T-shape roads, etc.

(6) "Safety zone" means that islet-like area established on a road for the safety of those who get on or off street-cars or the pedestrians crossing the road, or the portion of a road indicated by a road sign and road markings that the area is safety zone.

(7) "Vehicular lane" means that portion of a road shown by road markings in the case wherein it is shown by such road markings that vehicles should move along the designated portion of the road.

(8) "Vehicle" means a motor vehicle, moped, light vehicle and trolley

(9) "Motor vehicle" means a vehicle which is operated by means of a motor without depending on rails or cables and a moped does not fall within this category.

(10) "Moped" means a vehicle which is operated by means of a motor with the exhaust volume or standard power out-put less than that laid down by the Prime Minister's Office Order, moreover without depending on rails or cables.

(11) "Light vehicle" means a bicycle, cart and others, or those which are drawn by human, domestic animals or other vehicles (sledges, cows and horses are included), moreover without depending on rails with the exception of wheel chairs for the disabled and vehicles for children.

(12) "Trolley-bus" means a vehicle which is operated on rails.

(13) "Street-car" means a vehicle which is operated on rails.

(14) "Signal" means a device which is operated by electric power and shows signals for traffic control, etc. by lights concerning traffic of a road.

(15) "Road sign" means a sign board which points out regulation or direction concerning the traffic on a road.

(16) "Road markings" mean a marking which points out restrictions or indications with reference to the traffic on a road, and the lines of tacks, paint, stones, etc. drawn on the surface of a road, marks or letters shall come within this category.

(17) "Driving" means the use of a vehicle or street-car (hereinafter called "vehicle, etc.") in compliance with his intended original use.

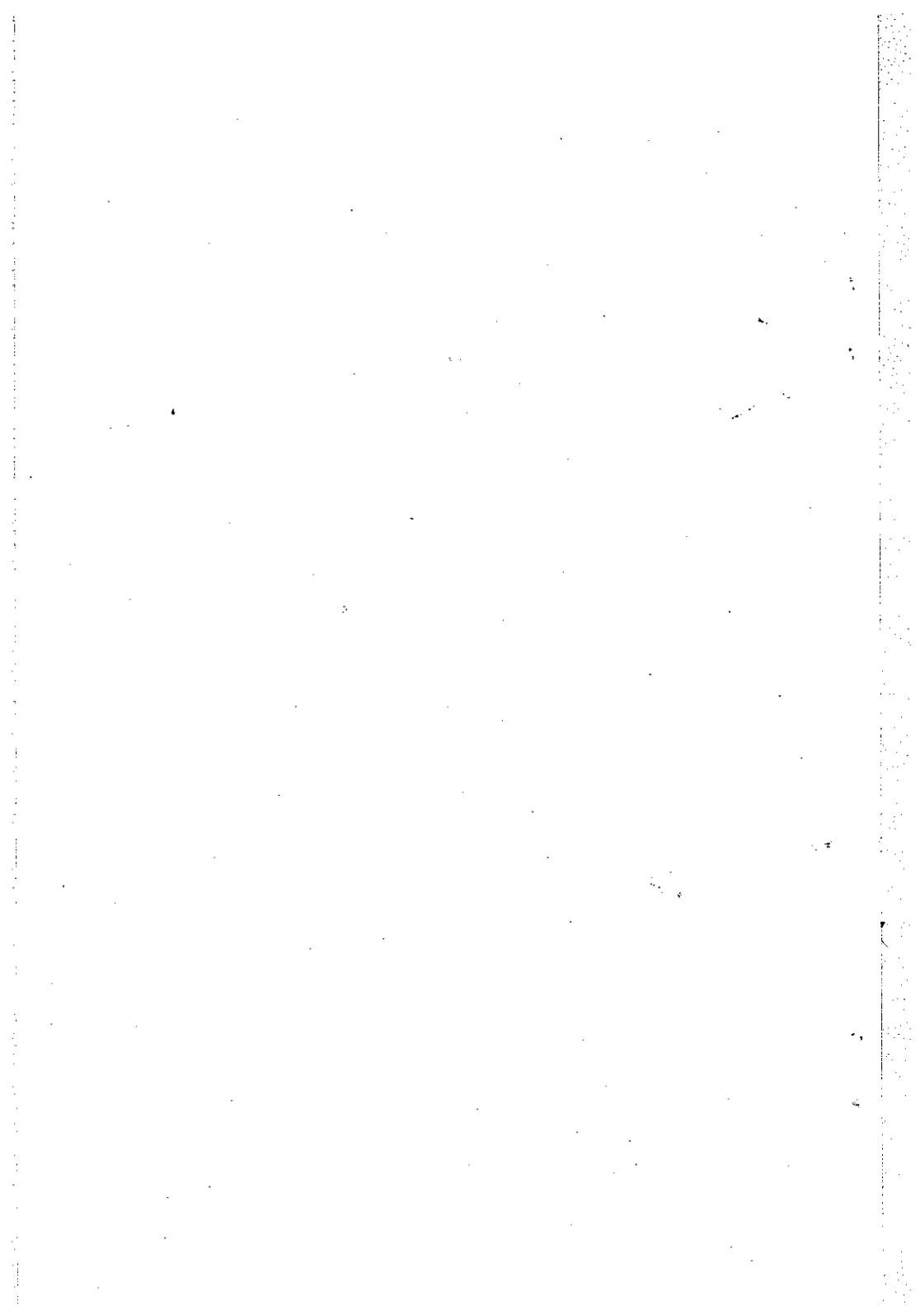
(18) "Parking" means that a vehicle, etc. stops continuously to wait for passengers and goods; for loading and unloading or because of an accident or others (any stop for not exceeding 5 minutes for loading or unloading of goods and also for alighting and boarding of persons will be excluded), or such state that beside stopping the person who operates the said vehicle, etc. (hereinafter called "Driver") is away from the same and is unable to drive it immediately.

(19) "Stopping" means that a vehicle, etc. has come to a halt, and parking does not fall under this category.

(20) "Slowing down" means that a vehicle, etc. proceeds at such a speed that it can be stopped instantly.

(21) "Overtaking and passing" means that a vehicle, etc. overtakes another vehicle, etc. it passes the side of such overtaken vehicle, etc. by changing its course, and then proceeding to the front of the said vehicle, etc.

(22) "Hindrance to movement" means that a vehicle, etc. continues or starts to travel when fear exists that other vehicles, etc. should suddenly change their speed or direction in order to prevent any potential hazard that might occur because of actions taken by the said vehicle, etc.



APPENDIX D

SUMMARY OF REVISION OF ROAD TRAFFIC LAW

1. COUNTERMEASURES TO SERIOUS VIOLATIONS

a. Regulations and penal provisions related to "driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor" are strengthened.

(1) Any person shall not drive a vehicle, etc. under the influence of intoxicating liquor. (65)

(2) The maximum term of imprisonment at forced labor, which is imposed on a person who drives a vehicle, etc. getting intoxicated, is raised from 1 year to 2 years.

(3) Any person, who drives a vehicle, etc. under the influence of intoxicating liquor and at that time has in his body an amount of alcohol more than that laid down by Cabinet Order (i.e. 0.5 mg of alcohol per milliliter of blood or 0.25 mg of alcohol per liter or expiration) shall be punished. (117-2, 119I (11-3))

(4) Any person shall not serve intoxicating liquor to a person who is feared to be driving a vehicle, etc. (65II)

b. The term, during which a person shall not be delivered a driver's license after his driver's license was revoked or so on, may be postponed within 3 years. (88I, 90IV, 103VI & 107-VI)

c. The punishment to be imposed on a supervisor for safe driving, who orders or admits a person to drive a vehicle, etc. getting intoxicated, or without a driver's license, etc. is raised to the same punishment as imposed on a driver who does such driving. (75, 117-2, 118 & 119)

2. TRAFFIC VIOLATION PROCEDURE

a. Traffic violation procedure is to be applied to a juvenile (i.e. a person under 20 years of age), and the Family Court may direct a juvenile to pay the traffic violation fine when he does not. (126I, 128II & 130-2)

b. Traffic violation procedure is also to be applied to a person whose driver's license has never been suspended or so on, when his traffic violation is a minor one. (125II (2))

3. TRAFFIC REGULATIONS FOR CITY AREA. The Public Safety Commission may prohibit or restrict the change of lanes. (26-2 & 120)

4. TRAFFIC WARDEN

a. In each prefectural police station there shall be appointed traffic wardens who guard the pedestrians, control parking and stopping and carry out other traffic police duties with non-compulsory means. (114-3)

b. A traffic warden is given the power to direct traffic by hand signals, etc., to direct the passage of pedestrians, to deal with an illegal parking and make a specified notification to a traffic violator who parks a vehicle, etc., illegally. (5, 15, 51 & 128)

5. PROTECTION OF PEDESTRIANS AND BICYCLE RIDERS

a. The driver of a vehicle, meeting and overtaking any school bus which has stopped for the purpose of loading or unloading of infants and school children, is required to slow down and make sure of safety. (71(2-2) & 119)

b. The method of passage on a cycle track is provided. (2(3-3), 11, 17-2, 17-3, 119 & 121)

SHOW THIS CARD IF YOU HAVE AN ACCIDENT

事故の場合このカードを提示しなさい

1. I have been instructed in cooperate with local police and
私は民間の警察と協力し、彼等が到着しないうちはいかなる話し
not to be involved in any discussion until their arrival.
合いもしないという指示されています。
2. I must remain at the scene of accident until released by
私は民間、又軍警察 (MP) から事故現場を離れてよいと言われる
civilian/military police.
までここにどまらなければなりません。
3. Please help me.
御協力下さい。
4. Please notify the military police of my accident. On base
私の事故を軍警察に連絡して下さい。もし事故現場が基地内の
call 120, off base south of Kadena call 098892-5111 ask for
場合には電話番号は120です。もし事故現場が基地外でカテナ以南の
extension 120, off base north of Kadena call 098972-4131 ask
場合は098892-5111の内線120で、基地外でカテナ以北の場合は098972-
for extension 120.
4131の内線120です。
5. I am injured, please tell military police to call a doctor
私は怪我をしていますのでMPに医者と救急車をたのんで下さい。
and ambulance.

OTHER SENTENCES

その他役に立つ文章

6. Which direction is _____ ?
_____ はどこの方角ですか。
7. Where is there a gasoline station?
ガソリン給油所はどこにありますか。
8. Where can I obtain a wrecker?
レッカーを借りる所を教えてください。
9. Thank you for your help. DRIVE SAFELY.
御協力感謝します。安全運転で行きましょう。

…日本一交通安全な県をめざして…

