



# Training Prerequisites

COMUSJAPAN Memorandum of 26 Nov 2014 states:

- **Before** any military member is granted liberty off-installation the member must have completed:
  - Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Training IAW Service-Specific instructions and Department of Defense Directive 6495.01—available as “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Awareness at Navy Knowledge Online —**provide copy of completion certificate to command N1**
  - Japan Indoctrination Training (USFJI 36-2811) with added emphasis on Service Core Values within the past 12 months (**this presentation—use certificate example at end of presentation**). ALWAYS CHECK FOR LATEST UPDATES.

## Important Phone Numbers for in Japan:

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocate:	090-8046-5783
Sexual Assault Response Coordinator:	080-6592-6629



# *Agenda*

- **CORE VALUES**
  
- **SAPR (Command provided/NKO)**
  
- **JAPAN FAMILIARIZATION**
  - **JAPAN LIBERTY POLICY**
  - **JAPANESE CUSTOMS AND COURTESIES**
  - **ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION**
  - **TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS**
  - **SOFA & LEGAL PROTECTIONS**
  - **JAPANESE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE**



# ***Sailors Creed***

**I am a United States Sailor.**

**I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States of America  
and I will obey the orders of those appointed over me.**

**I represent the fighting spirit of the Navy and those who have gone before  
me to defend freedom and democracy around the world.**

**I proudly serve my country's Navy combat team with Honor, Courage and  
Commitment.**

**I am committed to excellence and the fair treatment of all.**



# Navy-Marine Corps Core Values

## **HONOR** –

I am accountable for my professional and personal behavior. I will be mindful of the privilege I have to serve my fellow Americans. *I will do what I believe to be right, even if no one is watching.*

## **COURAGE** –

The value that gives me the moral and mental strength to do what is right, with confidence and resolution, even in the face of temptation or adversity. *I will do what I believe to be right, even if everyone is watching.*

## **COMMITMENT** –

The day-to-day duty of every man and woman in the Department of the Navy is to join together as a team to improve the quality of our work, our people and ourselves. *I will always do what I believe to be right.*



# *USFJ Liberty Policy*

## Consumption of Alcohol:

- COMNAVFORJAPANINST 5800.47B **prohibits**, regardless of grade, **off-installation** public consumption of alcohol **between 0000-0500**.
  - Includes weekends and holidays
- Public consumption of alcohol is any consumption of alcohol off of a military installation, except when in an off-installation residence, quarters or hotel room.
- COMNAVFORJAPANINST 5370.2F prohibits Public Consumption in/around **Public Transportation**
- Legal drinking age in Japan is 20 years old.

**\*See Military installation definition on next slide**



# *USFJ Liberty Policy Continued*

## Curfew:

Military personnel, including those who are in a TDY/TAD, leave, pass status in Japan, in the **grade of E-5 and below are subject to curfew between the hours of 0100 and 0500** on all days including holidays.

Military personnel in other grades are not subject to curfew, unless otherwise directed by their authorized commander.

### Military Installation definition

- Military installations are DoD installations, bases, posts, camps, stations and ships.
- This includes DoD-controlled facilities such as DoD lodging and armed forces recreation facilities or areas.
- The New Sanno Hotel, Hardy Barracks Compound, Okuma Recreation Center and similar facilities or areas, are considered military. U.S. military may remain in lounges, bars, casinos and all other areas within those installations even during curfew hours.



# ***USFJ Liberty Policy Continued***

## **“Liberty buddy” program:**

Liberty Buddies are required for all military personnel who intend to drink on liberty. E-5 and below who are not permanently stationed in Japan do require liberty buddies when off a military installation between 2200 and 0500.

The buddy may be:

- An active duty military member
- Another person with SOFA status
- Other family members
- Another responsible individual who has been approved by an authorized commander



# ***Additional Okinawa-Specific Provisions***

**NOTE: Always check for latest Okinawa Specific Provisions.** The following additional provisions are in effect for all military members on Okinawa. These provisions apply to any personnel located and operating on Okinawa (including assigned, TDY, and leave personnel in Okinawa). Personnel who are stationed in Okinawa, who are TDY or on leave to non-Okinawa locations, are not subject to these additional Okinawa restrictions while they are absent from Okinawa.

**1. On-Installation Alcohol Consumption:** Individuals may consume alcohol on-installation. Individuals who consume alcohol on-installation may be permitted off-installation. Individuals are expected to exercise common sense and a due regard for safety.

**2. Off-Installation Purchase/Consumption of Alcohol:** Off-installation purchase/consumption of alcohol is prohibited, except as follows:

a. When in an individual's own private residence or hotel;

b. During the hours of 1800 to 2200 at off-installation restaurants in conjunction with evening meals. A restaurant is an establishment where the primary business is the sale and service of food (i.e., not a bar/club). Personnel shall not consume more than two alcoholic beverages; or

c. When authorized by a general or flag officer in the chain-of-command for designated official events.





# *Introduction to Japan*

## **Japan Familiarization**





# Peoples and Ethnic Groups



**Populations – >127,000,000**

**Japanese – 98.5%**

**Korean – 0.5%**

**Chinese – 0.4%**

**Others – 0.6%**

**Population distribution**

**Almost 10% live in Tokyo**

**Several large cities**

**2/3 of population lives in urban areas**

**3<sup>rd</sup> highest life expectancy in the world**

**>82 years**

**~25% population 65 or older**



**A Busy Street in Tokyo**





# Geography

Consists of ~3,000 islands

Hokkaidō

Honshū

Shikoku

Kyūshū

Just smaller than Montana

Mountainous

Natural phenomena

Earthquakes

Tsunamis

Volcanoes

Hot springs

Administrative divisions

Eight regions

47 prefectures

Tōkyō

Capital

Largest city



Mount Fuji



Hot Spring



Tōkyō



# Language

**Official – Japanese**

## Japanese language facts

Spoken Japanese not similar to Chinese

Two alphabets using symbols

Modern language used Kanji and the two alphabets

Romanji alphabet use Roman letters

## Japanese writing

Written vertically right to left or horizontally left to right

Some losing ability to write in kanji

## Numerous dialects throughout Japan

Most are mutually intelligible

Okinawa's Ryukyuan dialect unintelligible by people from main islands





# Religious Influences



## Buddhism

Originated in India

Mid-6<sup>th</sup> century – arrived in Japan

7<sup>th</sup> century – embraced by Empress Suiko

Prince Shotoku considered the father of Japanese Buddhism

Buddhist rituals used for almost all funerals  
Several large monasteries throughout Japan



Laughing Buddha



Great Buddha at Todai-ji



Todai-ji Temple



Buddhist Monk



# Religious Influences (Continued)



## Temple etiquette

- Be calm and respectful
- Usually must remove shoes

## Praying at temples

- Throw a coin in the offering box
- Pray in front of sacred object
- Place incense in burner and wave smoke toward self

## Photography

- Usually allowed outside
- Not usually allowed inside
- Signs may be posted



Offering Box



Buddhist Monk Praying



Lighting Candles



Remove Shoes Before Entering Temple



# Religious Influences (Continued)

## Shinto – “way of the gods”

- Major influence on culture
- Huge shrines throughout Japan
- Temples identified by torii gates
- Follow gods or spirits found in nature, heavenly bodies, and natural phenomena
- Sacred objects marked with ropes and white paper strips

## Major differences from other religions

- No official creed
- No moral guidelines
- No holy scriptures



Tsurugaoka Hachimangu Shrine



Shinto Priest

## Shinto, Buddhism, and Christianity combined by many people



Shinto Fox God Kitsune



Itsukushima Shrine



Shinto Shrine in Misawa



# Religious Influences (Continued)



## Shrine etiquette

Calm and respectful

Do not visit while sick, with an open wound, or while mourning

## Before entering

Rinse hands at purification fountain

Rinse mouth

## Prayer

Throw a coin in the offering box

Bow deeply twice

Clap hands twice

Bow deeply once

Pray for a few seconds

Strike gong before praying if present

Photography usually allowed – look for signs



Offering Box at Daisho-in, Miyajima



Purification Fountain



Praying at Shrine





# Society and Norms (Continued)

## •Important holidays

- New Year's Day
- Adult's Day
- National Foundation Day
- Vernal Equinox Day
- Golden Week Holidays
- Marine Day
- Respect for the Aged Day
- Autumnal Equinox Day
- Culture Day
- Labor Thanksgiving Day
- Emperor's Birthday

## Holidays

- 1 January
- Second Monday in January
- 11 February
- First day of spring
- 29 April, 3-5 May
- Third Monday in July
- Third Monday in September
- First day of fall
- 3 November
- 23 November
- 23 December

## •Many other important festivals and religious rituals



Tanabata Festival in Misawa



Hachimangu Tsukimi Festival



Japanese Festival Lanterns



# Behavior and Etiquette



## Introductions, Meeting and Greeting

- **Proper etiquette is very important**
- **Greetings**
  - Bowing most common
  - May shake hands with non-Japanese
  - Handshakes slightly different than in U.S.
- **Bowing – a sign of respect**
  - Different bows for different reasons
  - Originate at the waist
  - Back straight
  - Hands at sides for boys and men
  - Hands in lap for girls and women
  - Depth of bow depends on relationship
  - Longer, deeper bow shows more respect





# Behavior and Etiquette



## Introductions, Meeting and Greeting (Continued)

- **Introductions**

Wait to be introduced

Considered rude to introduce oneself

- **When introducing someone else**

Do not point with the index finger

Point with an open hand



Note the open hand



Never use the index finger to point



# Behavior and Etiquette



## Introductions, Meeting and Greeting (Continued)

- **Seating arrangement**

Most important guest furthest from entrance

Guests in front of niche or alcove

Least important person by the entrance

Highest ranking person behind the driver

- **Speeches**

Highest ranking person speaks last

Higher status person speaks politely using casual speech

Lower status people use “super polite” or “respectful” language



**Business Meeting**





# Behavior and Etiquette (Continued)



## Non-Verbal Communications

- **American gestures**

May have no meaning in Japan  
Could be misinterpreted

- **Acceptable gestures**

Sniffing  
Snorting  
Spitting

- **Unacceptable gestures**

Blowing nose in public  
Keeping hands in pockets whi  
Pointing with index finger  
Prolonged direct eye contact  
Dramatic arm and hand gestu  
Unusual facial expressions



**Avoid Blowing Nose in Public**



**Smile, Even When Angry**





# Behavior and Etiquette (Continued)



## Non-Verbal Communications (Continued)

- **Laughter – meaning depends on context**

- Embarrassment
- Confusion
- Shock
- Amusement

- **Personal space**

- Larger than in the U.S.
- Men do not slap each other on the back
- People may push others out of their way

- **More behaviors to avoid**

- Standing with the legs crossed
- Leaning on walls or desks
- Crossing ankle over leg
- Showing the bottom of the feet





# Behavior and Etiquette (Continued)



- **Come here**

Hand held palm down and fingers flapped  
Should not be used with superiors

- **No**

Open hand waved in front of face  
Faster wave is more emphatic  
Has multiple meanings

- **Excuse me**

In a crowd or as an apology  
Hand flat in front of nose

- **Let's eat**

Middle and index finger simulate chopsticks  
Pretend to shovel food from the other hand

- **Me**

Index finger to nose  
Has multiple meanings

## Non-Verbal Communications (Continued)



Let's eat



Come here



Are You Talking to Me?



# Behavior and Etiquette (Continued)



## Non-Verbal Communications (Continued)

- **Sitting upright on the floor very common**

During meals  
Tea ceremony  
Other traditional events

- **Formal way of sitting – seiza style**

May be uncomfortable  
Foreigners may not be expected to do so



Formal Style For Men

- **Casual sitting**

Men – legs crossed in front  
Women – on knees with legs to one side

- **Shoes**

Removed before entering many places  
Socks should be clean and in good repair



Informal Style for Men Only



Informal Style for Women Only





# Behavior and Etiquette (Continued)



## Official Business and Meetings

- **Meetings**

- Punctuality important
  - Japanese may be late

- **Saving face**

- Very important in Japan
  - Never embarrass or criticize in public
  - Do not force person to admit lack of knowledge
  - Ask if further information is desired

- **Silence while communicating**

- Could indicate a lack of knowledge on a topic
  - Considered useful and valued
  - May be reflecting on the conversation
  - Do not break the silence
  - May be used to personal advantage



**Be on Time**



**Silence is Golden**



# Behavior and Etiquette (Continued)



## Official and Business Meetings (Continued)

- **Form of address**

Introduction may be the last name only  
Attach the suffix -san as a sign of respect

- **Business cards**

Presented and accepted with both hands  
Treated respectfully  
Presented with introduction – organization, position, and name  
Held by corners, face up, facing recipient  
Reviewed when received, followed by a bow  
Placed in shirt pocket or held  
Bilingual business cards are a very good idea

- **Gift giving**

Gifts common, especially at first meeting, mid-year, and New Year's  
Wrapped and unwrapped very carefully  
Sweets, tea, coffee, liquor, sporting goods





# Behavior and Etiquette (Continued)



## Social Engagements and Visiting

- **Shoes and slippers**

Shoes not worn in homes

Slippers provided for guests at the door

If wearing sandals, carry white socks

Slippers not worn in bathroom or on tatami mats

- **Bathing**

Baths are for relaxation, not cleaning

Body and hair cleaned before entering the tub

Separate sink or faucet and stool near tub



Shoes Provided for Guests at the Door



Body and hair cleaned before entering the tub



Tatami Mats in a Japanese Home



Shoes Kept by the Door



# Behavior and Etiquette (Continued)



## Food and Dining

- **Wipe hands with damp towel provided**
- **Chopsticks – hashi**
  - Primary eating utensil
  - Honest attempt to use shows respect for the culture
- **Proper chopstick etiquette**
  - Place across bowl when not in use
  - Place in rest if provided, on bowl, or in paper sleeve when finished
- **Improper chopstick use**
  - Left sticking out of a bowl
  - Transferring food to someone else's
  - Moving a bowl
  - In a communal bowl
  - Waived over bowls
  - Spearing food



How to Properly Hold Chopsticks



Correct Chopstick Placement



Improper



# Behavior and Etiquette (Continued)



## Food and Dining (Continued)

- **Table manners**

- All foods placed before eating
  - Itadakimasu – before the meal
  - Gochisosama deshita – after the meal

- **Soup**

- Drunk directly from the bowl
  - Solid portions taken with chopsticks
  - Slurping accepted and expected
  - Noodles led into mouth with chopsticks
  - Eaten with ceramic spoon if provided

- **Rest of the meal**

- Bite of main food, a bit of rice, some soup
  - Large pieces separated with chopsticks or bitten
  - Small portion of rice saved for the end
  - Dishes returned to positions at end of meal



Itadakimasu – Said Before a Meal



Miso Soup



Proper Way to Eat Rice



# **Status of Forces Agreement & Legal Protections**



# *Status of Forces Agreement*

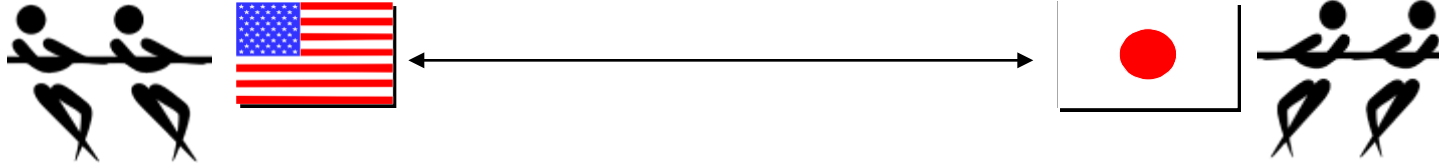
## *The Basics...*

- **The Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) is an international agreement between the governments of the United States and Japan.**
- **The SOFA provides rights, privileges, and special protections to US Forces (including civilians and dependents).**
- **Benefits**
  - **Exempt from certain immigration regulations (passports and visas)**
  - **SOFA driver's licenses**
  - **exemption from certain local taxes**
  - **Special provisions relating to the exercise of criminal jurisdiction by the government of Japan.**
- **Responsibilities:**
  - **Adhere to Japanese customs and laws**
  - ***You are an Ambassador of the United States Navy***



# *Status of Forces Agreement*

**Who can prosecute SOFA members?**



**Both countries have concurrent jurisdiction (both countries have the authority to prosecute but depending on the offense, one nation will exercise primary jurisdiction ).**





# *Primary Jurisdiction*

## *The Basics...*

- US primary jurisdiction
  - **Crimes against U.S. Property or U.S. Security only**
  - **Crimes against SOFA Personnel or their Property only**
  - **Acts committed while performing Official Duties**
- Japanese primary jurisdiction (in all cases not falling under the categories above, Japan has primary jurisdiction to include the below)
  - **Crimes against Citizens of Japan**
    - **Assault, rape, murder, public drunkenness, public indecency**
  - **Crimes against Japanese Property**
    - **Trespass, larceny, destruction,...**
  - **Possession of Contraband**
    - **Drugs, weapons, etc...**



# ***SOFA and Criminal Investigation***

## **Servicemembers' Rights when faced with a criminal investigation**

- SOFA Rights read before questioning
- Right to an attorney
- Right to an interpreter
- Right to a speedy trial
- Right to have a U.S. representative present at a trial
- Right to refuse to sign any statement not in English.



# *Alcohol Consumption*

## Drink Responsibly...

- **Most serious criminal violations are related to the consumption of alcohol.**
- **Alcohol is never a legal excuse for misconduct – you are responsible for your actions.**
- **It is your responsibility to take care of your shipmates.**
- **Drink in moderation.**





# Alcohol Consumption

## Drinking and Driving



- Drinking and driving is a serious offense in Japan, both on base and off base.
- Simply being a passenger in a car operated by a person who is intoxicated may subject you to prosecution.
- **Implied Consent:** Failure to submit to a BAC test upon request by security forces leads to automatic 1-year revocation of driving privileges.
- Failure to submit to a Japanese Kitagawa BAC test can lead to 3 months imprisonment or 500,000 yen fine.



# *Drinking and Driving*

## *Rules of the Road...*

### ***On Installation***

<b>BAC</b>	<b>Automatic Punishment</b>
<b>.03%-.049%</b>	<b>60 Day suspension of driving privileges</b>
<b>.05% - .079%</b>	<b>1 year revocation of driving privileges</b>
<b>.08% or higher</b>	<b>2 year revocation of driving privileges</b>

**You may also be subject to Captain's Mast or a Court-Martial**



# *Drinking and Driving*

## *Rules of the Road...*

### ***Off Installation***

Offense	Forced Labor	Fine
.03% BAC (DWDI)*	3 years	\$5,000
.10% (DWI)	5 years	\$10,000
Providing alcohol to driver	2 years	\$3,000
Riding as a passenger with a driver who has consumed alcohol	2 years	\$3,000
Providing a car to an impaired driver	3 years	\$5,000

*\* You may also be taken to Captain's Mast or a Court-Martial*



# *Drinking and Driving*

## *Off Base...*

### ***Example***

- **An Officer was drinking at a bar off base, and commenced to drive home.**
- **He was pulled over by Japanese police and blew a .029% BAC**
- **As the Japanese law enforcement went thru his bags, they found a pocketknife . . .**
- **He spent THREE WEEKS in a Japanese jail before he was released to USN**
- **Japanese may hold someone in jail for up to 23 days before Charges are filed**
- **The officer was separated from the USN**





## *Traffic Violations*







# ***Traffic Accidents and Violations***

In Japan, all drivers are considered “Professional Drivers”

- **If you make even a minor mistake, it is considered “professional negligence.”**
- **If there is a moving accident, both drivers will be found to be at fault.**
- **Don’t speed!**
- **Report accident(s) immediately to proper authorities.  
Investigation/interview by Japanese police.**
- **Hit and Run—don’t do it ...Cameras are everywhere in Japan, you will be found.**
- **Payment of fine, or criminal trial.**
- **NOTE: Failure to report an accident (with or without injuries) is a violation of Japanese Penal Code 72**



# Traffic Accidents and Violations

## *Example*

- A sailor was speeding outside base

He ran a red light



He collided with another car - the other driver died

RESULT: Sailor was arrested, went to trial, and spent **three years** in a Japanese prison.

He was not drinking, and it was not a hit and run.

Traffic Accidents with Injuries: Max 5 years in prison and fine of \$10,000



# Japanese Criminal Procedure



# ***Three Weeks in Jail***

## **You can spend up to 23 days in jail even if you are not charged**

- If SOFA member is apprehended/detained police will issue Agreed View (AV) 40: official notification of apprehension and/or detention
- Japanese Police can hold you for 48 hours before they present your case to the Prosecutor's Office
- The Prosecutor has 24 hours to decide whether to take the charges forward
- Prosecutors can request a judge to order your detention
- The court can order your detention for 10 days
- And if the prosecutor requests an extension, the judge can order 10 more days

***48 hrs+24 hrs+10 days+10 days=23 days***



# Common Charges/Penalties

<b>Charge</b>	<b>Max Confinement</b>	<b>Max Fine</b>
<u>Possession of knife (&lt; 5) cm</u>	1 year	\$3,000
<u>Violence/Simple Assault</u>	2 years	\$3,000
<u>Intrusion upon habitation</u>	3 years	\$1,000
<u>Injury Through DUI</u>	15 years	None
<u>Inflicting bodily injury</u>	15 years	\$5,000
<u>Rape</u>	20 years	None



## ***Possession of a Knife***

- **Do not carry them on or off base, period.**
- **Even a small one can get you in trouble.**
- **A knife more than a couple inches equates to a max punishment of 1 year in prison and a \$3,000.00 fine.**





# Prohibited Items

- The possession or use of BB/pellet guns, sling shots, fireworks, and knives with blades over 5 cm (2.16 in.), is unlawful for all SOFA personnel.





## *Japanese Jail*

# Kurihama Prison

- Located in Yokosuka
- Servicemembers convicted of a crime serve time here



**[Click here to view video](#)**





# What do I do if Japanese Police Question Me?



**BE COOPERATIVE, BE TRUTHFUL**

- Right to an interpreter
- Rights read before questioning
- Right to **REMAIN SILENT**, but
  - No right to stop questioning
- Right to an attorney for trial purposes, but
  - No right to counsel during questioning
- Questioning can continue for HOURS straight, or even DAYS



# What do I do if Japanese Police Question Me?

## *Don't Argue with Police*

- An E-3 argued with police
- He walked away while they were still talking to him
- The E-3 was held in Japanese jail for over 20 days
- Ultimately, Japanese authorities did not press charges
- Remember: You can be held for **23 days** in Japanese jail before charges need to be filed



Tokyo Police



# ***Trials in Japan***

- **No jury trials in Japan**
  - Japan is implemented a jury system in Summer 2009 for serious offenses
- **Conviction rate in Japan is 99%**
- **Japanese Police Officers and Prosecutors are meticulous!**
  - They are professional and relentless in their investigation and prosecution of cases

**Japanese police will bring  
as many personnel as they feel  
they need to contain the situation**





# *Why is this training Relevant?*

- The Japanese provide SOFA (military AND civilian) personnel with special trust, respect, and privileges.
- SOFA personnel are held in the same regard as:
  - Police, fire-fighters, teachers, elected officials, and Self-Defense Forces
- In return for this special status, the Japanese expect us to act responsibly and appropriately toward their citizens.

*Violation of this trust **negatively impacts** our relationship with our host nation and threatens our alliance.*



# *Have Fun, Learn Something, and Enjoy Japan*

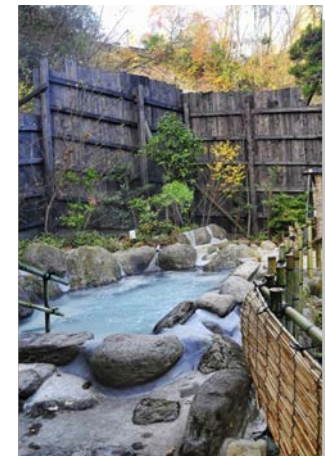
- You are not in America – you are in Japan.
- Understand Japanese customs and traditions.
- Apology and responsibility are taken seriously.



Tōkyō



Mount Fuji



Hot Spring



## *However, also Remember:*

- You are in one of the most amazing countries in the world.
- The Japanese people are very kind and gracious.
- The Japanese cities and society are extremely safe, crime is rare.
- Venture out – See Japan and the world!



Sashimi



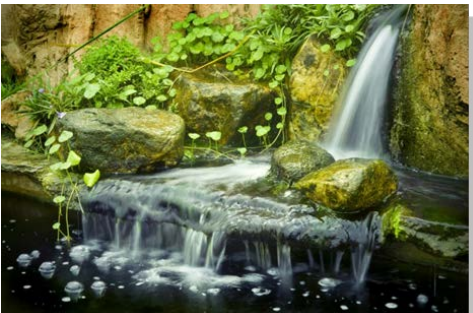
Kobe Beef



Soba Noodles



Noh Performer



Zen Garden



Sumo Wrestling



*Respect America*

*Respect Japan*



*Respect your  
Community*

**YOU ARE AN  
AMBASSADOR**

*Respect  
Yourself*



# *Certification Sample*

**Each member must complete a certificate to be kept on file at their home unit showing completion of this training.**

MEMORANDUM FOR [individual's unit] N1

FROM: [INDIVIDUAL]

SUBJECT: Acknowledgement of the Commander Naval Forces Japan Guidance, COMUSJAPAN Liberty Policy and Training Prerequisite Requirement

1. I will be on official [TDY orders] [leave] to Japan from [DATES]. I will be lodged at [LOCATION].

2. The following training is required to be accomplished by the COMUSJAPAN Liberty Policy:

- a. Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR)—separate certificate required
- b. Core Values & COMUSJAPAN Liberty Policy
- c. Japan Indoctrination

3. I acknowledge receiving the required training IAW the COMUSJAPAN Liberty Policy dated DD MMM YY. I understand infractions to this policy are punishable under Article 92 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

[SIGNATURE BLOCK OF INDIVIDUAL]