



PLACES OF INTEREST

miles southwest on a heading towards the selected secondary target ... 32°47'N / 129°52'E ... Nagasaki.

Concerned that an invasion of mainland Japan would result in countless U.S. and Japanese casualties, after the Imperial government of Japan rejected the Allies' ultimatum for immediate and unconditional surrender, U.S. President Harry S. Truman authorized the dropping of the atomic bombs in July 1945. On the morning of August 9, 1945, released nearly 5 miles above the city, the 10,000 pound plutonium bomb "Fat Boy" took 43 seconds to fall to earth. At precisely 11:02 the equivalent of 21 kilotons of TNT exploded 1,500 feet above the city unleashing a 600 mph blast surge and temperatures in excess of 7,000° Fahrenheit. Nagasaki, was changed in an instant ... forever. Six days later Hirohito, the 124th Emperor of Japan, spoke by pre-recorded ra-

dio broadcast to the nation. He told them that they must "endure the unendurable" then announced Japan's immediate and unconditional surrender...it was the first time the Japanese people had ever heard the voice of their Emperor.

NAGASAKI POINTS OF INTEREST

1 The **Inasa-yama Lookout** rises nearly 1,100 feet above Nagasaki and on clear days provides visitors with wonderful views of the city, surrounding countryside and nearby islands. The mountain top is reached by cable car.

2 The **Glover Gardens** is a carefully preserved example of Nagasaki's unique international heritage. Thomas Glover, a Scotsman, was instrumental in bringing about the industrial modernization

of Japan. The garden has a collection of Western Style homes built by influential foreigners that lived and worked in Nagasaki in centuries past.

3 The **Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum** relates the history of the city's 1946 bombing. Through photographs, artifacts and memorabilia the museum tells the story of the people of Nagasaki and the difficulties they faced following the 2nd atomic blast to hit Japan. The museum reminds visitors of Nagasaki's commitment to peace and nuclear non-proliferation.

4 The **Nagasaki Peace Memorial Park** was built in 1955 near the center of the atomic blast. The Peace Statue represents the threat of nuclear war and the hope for peace. The park is the site of Nagasaki's Peace Memorial Ceremony held annually on the anniversary of the bombing.

5 The **Oura Cathedral** was completed in 1865. In 1933 the Catholic church was declared one of Japan's National Treasures.

6 **Huis Ten Bosch** is a popular theme park in Nagasaki. It may seem unusual that the park is based on a Dutch style village but it represents the historical relationship between Japan, the city of Nagasaki and Dutch traders of the 1600s.

7 The **Sofukuji Temple** is a Chinese temple built in the early 1600s with the permission of the local Japanese government. Parts of the temple were designed and built in China, disassembled, transported by merchant ships to Nagasaki and reassembled on the site. The temple is another of Japan's National Treasures.

SHORE EXCURSIONS To make the most of your visit to Nagasaki and the surrounding areas we suggest you take one of our organized Shore Excursions. For more information, please consult your Shore Excursion Brochure or contact the Shore Excursion Desk. When going ashore, be advised to take only necessary items and secure any valuables onboard. Remember, if you are planning to visit a temple, dress modestly and respectfully.

LOCAL CUSTOMS Japan is an ancient and highly structured society. Patience and a polite attitude are part of the social fabric. The Japanese do not expect a visitor to know everything about their rules of social etiquette, but courtesy will always be appreciated.

Bowing in Japan is a very important custom. It is a sign of respect. It is normal to bow rather than to shake hands; however, if you are a Westerner you might receive both types of greetings. If you receive a bow it is polite to return it in the same manner in which it was given.

Bargaining: High prices are standard. Bargaining is not a custom.

Tipping: It is not necessary to tip unless you feel that someone particularly deserves it.

Local Cuisine: Due to its long history as an international port, perhaps more than any other city in Japan, Nagasaki has been influenced by foreign countries...this includes cuisine. The three most notable countries are China, Holland and Portugal. Shippoku Cuisine was first developed by early Chinese merchants and traders as a way of entertaining guests. As visitors sit at a round table the various dishes are served and the host invites his guests to help themselves. Nagasaki Chanpon is a Chinese influenced noodle dish served with pork or seafood. Nagasaki Castella is a very popular sweet sponge cake that is

believed to have originated with the early Portuguese merchants of the mid 1500s. Mogi Loquat is a small, sweet fruit that is believed to have been brought from China in the early 1800s. It is popular today throughout Japan. It is often used in candies and jellies. Kamaboko is finely minced seafood that is formed into various shapes. Depending on the dish, it can be put on the grill, steamed or deep fried.

Drink Specialties: Umeshu is a very popular plum brandy. It has been made and served in Japan for over 1,000 years. Tea: Sencha is perhaps the most popular green tea in Japan. Some people feel that Gyokuro has the richest flavor. Others teas you might want to try would include; Bancha, Genmaicha and Macha, which is a powder tea. Sake: You can not mention Japanese drinks without referring to sake. There are basically two types. Futsu-shu is the "every day" sake and Tokutei mesho-shu is sake reserved for special occasions. Ginjoshu and Namazake sake are served cold. Honjozo-shu and Shunmai-shu are served warm. Sapporo is rated as Japan's best beer.

SHOPPING FACILITIES The Hamanomachi Mall is Nagasaki's primary shopping center. There are a wide variety of stores that offer everything from fine pottery to silk kimonos and beautifully designed jewelry. Nagasaki's Chinatown is another of the city's popular shopping areas.

LOCAL CURRENCY Japan's currency is the yen (¥). Most ATM'S in Japan accept Japanese credit cards only. Foreign credit cards can be used at ATM's in post offices, convenience stores and some major banks. The exchange rates at banks, hotels and ATM's do not differ greatly, but fluctuate daily depending on the money market.

TRANSPORTATION Nagasaki has an extensive tram system that goes throughout the city. Car rentals, taxis and buses are widely available.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Greetings - Konnichiwa

Good morning - Ohayo gozaimasu

Good afternoon - Kon-nichiwa

Good evening - Kon-Banwa

Good night - Oyasumi-nasai

How are you? - Ogenki desuka?

Thank you very much - Doo-mo ari-ga-to gozaimasu