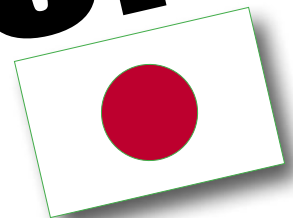




YOKOSO!



Welcome to Japan!

Congratulations on making it to the **Magic: The Gathering®** World Championships! In order to facilitate planning your visit to Chiba, local and foreign judges have prepared this short guide. We hope it proves useful and allows you to enjoy even more your stay in Japan.

Quick Facts

Electricity: 100VAC, 50/60Hz, North American-type plug.

Calling code: +81.

Time zone: GMT+9.

Cell phone network: 3G at 2100 MHz (UMTS-2100 or WCDMA-2100). GSM isn't supported.

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Language and communication

The official language is Japanese. Many signs are written both in Japanese and English (especially in sightseeing areas). However, most Japanese CAN'T speak English. If you need to talk to them, you need to speak REALLY slowly. It might help to write things down. Things written down in Japanese are really great, like addresses or common words that you might want to ask about. For example, you could ask someone to write down the kind of food that you'd like to find and show it to locals, and write down the name of your hotel in Japanese.

The tournament venue, Makuhari Messe, is written as: 幕張メッセ

Japanese players can understand most **Magic** words in English, such as tap, untap, instant, stack, damage, mulligan, life, and so on. You can normally play a game with a Japanese player without having to say anything in Japanese. However, you might want to know some Japanese sentences used by local players. Here they are, along with some other useful phrases:



Playing

Nice to meet you. — Yoroshiku onegaishimasu.

I play first. — Sente de onegaishimasu.

I play second (I draw). — Gote de onegaishimasu.

** Many Japanese cannot understand if you just say "I play" or "I draw".*

How many cards in your hand? — Hand ha nan'mai desu ka?

What's your life totals? — Life ha nan'ten desu ka?

Please wait a second — Chotto matte kudasai.

I concede. — Make masita. / Watashi no make desu.

Thank you. — Arigatou gozaimasu.

Traveling

Where is [Tokyo Station]? — [Tokyo eki] wa doko desu ka?

Is it near here? — Koko kara chikai desu ka?

Can I walk there? — Aruite ikemasu ka?

Does this train stop at ~? — Kono densha wa ~ ni tomarimasu ka?

What's the next station? — Tsugi wa nani eki desu ka?

How long does it take? — Dono gurai kakarimasu ka?

I'd like to buy a return ticket. — Oufuku no kippu o kudasai.

Please take me to [the Osaka Hotel.] — [Osaka hoteru] made onegaishimasu.

How much does it cost to go to [Osaka Station]? — [Osaka eki] made ikura desu ka?

Where is the toilet? — Toire wa doko desu ka?

Numbers

zero — zero

one — ichi

two — ni

three — san

four — yon

five — go

six — roku

seven — nana

eight — hachi

nine — kyuu

ten — juu

eleven — juu-ichi

twelve — juu-ni

thirteen — juu-san

...

nineteen — juu-kyuu

twenty — ni-juu

Currency

The yen (¥, also represented with 円 in Japan) is the Japanese currency. 1 dollar equals roughly 80 yen and 1 euro equals roughly 110 yen. Japan is a very cash-based society. Almost every small store doesn't accept credit or debit cards; therefore you should always keep some cash in your pocket. There is a big upside to this as you'll never be asked for a smaller note: 10,000 yen notes are accepted pretty much everywhere so you don't need to worry about breaking your larger notes.

Large stores and restaurants usually accept major credit cards; however, small transactions are rare in Japan (paying 1,000 yen by credit card is something that locals just don't do). Some stores don't accept AMEX — you'll have better chances with VISA or MasterCard. There is also a pretty low chance of a Japanese store accepting your traveler's check.

If you need to get some cash, post offices normally exchange currencies, cash traveler's checks, and have ATMs within their premises. It's likely that your foreign credit/debit card won't work at bank ATMs, but it should work at the post office ATMs without issues.

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Tipping

There is no tipping custom in Japan. At restaurants, taxis, hotels, etc. you never need to provide any tip and if you do so, it'll be likely refused and staff might even feel offended.

Safety

Japan is one of the safest countries in the world. You can see women walking alone at midnight. However, it doesn't mean there is no crime. Please do not leave your belongings unattended for a long time.

Smoking

In some areas, smoking in public spaces is prohibited, even outdoors. It's recommended to smoke at designated smoking areas (i.e. places with ashtrays).

Vending machines, convenience stores.

In Japan there are drink vending machines and convenience stores in almost every corner. Vending machines will have the usual suspects like Coke, Mountain Dew, etc. but they have so much more. Coffee in a can (hot or cold) from a vending machine is the pinnacle of civilization so far. Most of it is sweetened, but unsweetened coffee is available, just look for the word "Black" on the can.



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Japanese convenience stores really do emphasize the "convenience". Every convenience store is open 24h and they tend to have not only a great array of hot and cold snack foods and drinks, but also things like battery packs for phones, toiletries, and alcoholic drinks. Yes, you can buy beer, wine, and Japanese sake in convenience stores. Drinking in public space is not prohibited in Japan, but it's not recommended. If you're after a cheap takeaway meal, convenience stores are a great way to go. Although it's likely irrelevant to foreign visitors, you can buy concert tickets, pay for amazon.co.jp orders, pay your bills, purchase Skype vouchers, and even book a visit to the Studio Ghibli Museum (only at Lawson stores) from convenience stores. Yup, it's Convenient with a capital "C". What's even better is that some of the hotels in the Makuhari area have a convenience store within their premises.

Transportation

1) From the airport to Makuhari Messe (tournament venue).

Most visitors will arrive at Narita Airport. There is an express bus from Narita to the Makuhari area. This bus departs from Narita about once per hour. You can find timetables and fares here:

[HTTP://WWW.KEISEIBUS.CO.JP/PC/FOREIGNERS/FORFOREIGNERS.PDF](http://www.keiseibus.co.jp/pc/foreigners/forforeigners.pdf)

Haneda airport recently restarted international flights, so check carefully which airport you're landing at. If arriving at Haneda, there's also an express bus departing approximately every hour to the Makuhari area. You can find timetables and fares here:

[HTTP://WWW.LIMOUSINEBUS.CO.JP/EN/PLATFORM_SEARCHES/INDEX/4/146](http://www.limousinebus.co.jp/en/platform_searches/index/4/146)

From both airports, you can also travel by train, but several transfers are needed. Of course you can take a taxi, but it is very expensive. Check the Makuhari Messe website for more information on transportation:

[HTTP://WWW.M-MESSE.CO.JP/EN/ACCESS/ACCESS_PUBLIC.HTML](http://www.m-messe.co.jp/en/access/access_public.html)

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2) Within Tokyo.

In Japan, the main way to travel is by train and subway, even more so within the Tokyo area, where you can go anywhere by train or subway (and some walking). Trains in Japan are almost always on time and when they're late it's usually only a minute or two. The trains are also cleaned multiple times each day and are generally spotless.

In Tokyo there are several railroad companies. JR (Japan Rail), Tokyo Metro, Tokyo Metropolitan Subway (these two are different) and many private companies. There are lots of them and planning your route might be really complex. Some route planners are mentioned a little further below.



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Usually you need to buy a ticket before you ride. Ticket prices depend on the length of the trip. You can see a "fare map" above the ticket vending machines, which in large stations is usually in English. Most of the train stations around Tokyo have English signage and even if you can't quite figure out how to get where you're going there's generally someone in a booth at the ticket gates who will be happy to help.

To buy a ticket, first check the appropriate fare. Find the station that you want to travel to in the fare map and note the higher fare (the smaller fare on the bottom is usually the reduced fare which probably doesn't apply to you). Then put some money into the ticket vending machine and the fares available depending on the amount of money you have put will light up. Choose the appropriate fare and you'll receive your ticket. That's it!

Most of ticket gates are automatic nowadays. After you buy your ticket, just put it into the gate and it will open. Your ticket will come out on the other side of gate, so don't forget to take it. You'll need this ticket to exit at your destination.

You will see most Japanese using IC cards to pay for transportation. If you have used London's *Oyster* or Hong Kong's *Octopus*, then you already have working knowledge on these. Some ticket gates only accept these IC cards. These are prepaid and within Tokyo there are two types of cards: "SUICA" and "PASMO". They both work in the same way and you can use either card at almost every train, subway and bus line in the Tokyo metro area (yes, that means even to Chiba or Yokohama). To use this, buy it and deposit some amount of cash. Then, just touch the reader at the ticket gate with your card. It's fairly easy – you should understand how to do it in a minute, and you can keep the card within your wallet and just touch the reader with the wallet (quite convenient). With one of these cards, you won't have to buy a ticket each time you travel, as the appropriate fare will be automatically calculated and deducted from your card's balance. It's very convenient, but any leftover balance won't be refunded, so keep that in mind when adding money to your card.

There is also a generous selection of day passes available. Given that there are many transport companies operating in the area, you should carefully plan your day and find out which pass covers the lines you want to use or might end up using. The most comprehensive is the Tokyo Free Kippu, which offers unlimited use on JR East, Tokyo Metro and Toei subway and buses for 1580 yen:

[HTTP://WWW.JREAST.CO.JP/E/PASS/TOKYO_FREE.HTML](http://www.jreast.co.jp/e/pass/tokyo_free.html)

[HTTP://WWW.TOKYOMETRO.JP/EN/TICKET/VALUE/1DAY/INDEX.HTML#ANC03](http://www.tokyometro.jp/en/ticket/value/1day/index.html#ANC03)

There are more restricted passes, which are obviously cheaper. These are good options if you don't need to use some of the other transport companies:

Tokyo Metro & Toei only (1000 yen)

[HTTP://WWW.TOKYOMETRO.JP/EN/TICKET/VALUE/1DAY/INDEX.HTML#ANC02](http://www.tokyometro.jp/en/ticket/value/1day/index.html#ANC02)

Tokyo Metro only (710 yen)

[HTTP://WWW.TOKYOMETRO.JP/EN/TICKET/VALUE/1DAY/INDEX.HTML#ANC01](http://www.tokyometro.jp/en/ticket/value/1day/index.html#ANC01)

Toei only (700 yen)

[HTTP://WWW.KOTSU.METRO.TOKYO.JP/ENG/TICKETS/VALUE.HTML](http://www.kotsu.metro.tokyo.jp/eng/tickets/value.html)

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Sometimes you'll have to transfer to another train. There will be plenty of signs regarding transfers (in English as well) in the station, so you can find your train by checking these signs.

If you need some help planning your routes, you can use the Tokyo Transfer Guide to sort the available options by total travel time, fare or number of transfers:

[HTTP://WWW.TOKYO-SUBWAY.NET/](http://www.tokyo-subway.net/)

Other route planners which are more useful for trips farther away from the Tokyo metro area, as they include trains routes all over Japan:

[HTTP://WWW.JORUDAN.CO.JP/](http://www.jorudan.co.jp/)

[HTTP://WWW.HYPERDIA.COM/](http://www.hyperdia.com/)

You can also travel by taxi, however it's really expensive and it's only recommended if you are traveling in a group of 3 or 4 people and want to travel a short distance, like 3~5 km. Taxi drivers don't speak English most of the time, so please prepare a paper with the name or address of your destination, preferably in Japanese characters.

Renting a car is not recommended. It's very difficult to drive within the Tokyo area and finding a parking space is even harder.

Food

Yes, there's lots of great food in Japan. It would be near impossible to list it all, but here are some of the staple dishes:

Sushi

Small cakes of cold cooked rice flavored with vinegar and served with raw fish on top. It's likely the most popular Japanese food. There are lots of *sushi* restaurants, from very cheap ones (800 yen per person) to very expensive ones (20,000 yen per person). There are many rotating *sushi* restaurants in which customers pick the *sushi* they want from a conveyor belt which is regularly restocked, a very authentic Japanese experience.



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© hirotomo. CC-by 2.0

Tempura

Pieces of vegetables or fish that are covered in batter and deep-fried. Sometimes it's served on rice with sweet sauce ("Ten-Don"). You can enjoy good *tempura* for 1,000 ~ 2,000 yen. Of course there are traditional (and expensive) restaurants, too.

Okonomiyaki

Okonomiyaki is a very popular dish that you can think of as a grilled pancake made with cabbage, other vegetables and different kinds of meat. Although *okonomiyaki* is closely associated with the Kansai region, that doesn't mean you can't get it in Tokyo. Actually, you can also try the local specialty, *monjayaki*, which is softer, and decide for yourself which style you prefer. At most restaurants, the dish will be grilled at your table, which contains a large iron plate just for that purpose. Each one will set you back around 700 ~ 1500 yen and it's usually shared between friends.



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© Yusuke Kawasaki. CC-by 2.0

Soba & Udon

You can consider these as Japanese fast food. They're both very similar; *soba* being thin noodles while *udon* are thick noodles. You can see many stand-and-eat *soba* restaurants in the street. This type of *soba* costs only 200 or 300 yen. There are also more sophisticated *soba* restaurants where you can sit down and relax. You can enjoy *soba* or *udon* and sometimes *tempura* at these restaurants.

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Gyu-don

Another of Japan's signature fast food items, *Gyu-don* is a bowl of rice topped with beef. There are plenty of *Gyu-don* restaurants near almost every station. It's cheap and it actually tastes pretty good.

MacDonald's, KFC, etc.

Yes, Japan has these as well. It's good for you to have many choices, isn't it? You might want to try the *Teriyaki McBurger* or *Ebi Filet-O* (a shrimp burger), that way you won't forget you're still in Japan. ;-)



© TheDapperDan. Public Domain.

Besides traditional Japanese restaurants, you will find other kinds of cuisine, like Chinese, Indian, Italian, French, etc., etc. Tokyo is a huge metropolis and you'll be able to find almost any kind of cuisine.

Usually you'll have to pay the bill at the cash register, not at your seat. Remember, tipping is not necessary in Japan and might be frowned upon.

Most restaurants don't have an English menu, so check in advance. Still, some of the best food and prices can be found in such restaurants, so it pays to try them. Many of them have plastic replicas of their dishes, so if you see something you like, you can either point it to the waiter or take a picture of it if you're carrying a digital camera (this is much better and quicker, as replicas tend to be on the outside). If there are no replicas and nobody speaks English, you can also show a list of items written in Japanese that you're willing to eat, like pork, chicken, squid, etc. You'll need some help to prepare this list, but it shouldn't be too difficult.

Sightseeing

Japan is a fascinating country in which state-of-the-art technology blends in with ancient traditions seamlessly. The most populated capital in the world, Tokyo offers plenty of experiences for every taste. Here are a few of the highlights:

Temples

There are several temples in the Tokyo metro area. Asakusa is one of the best places to go, as it's packed with temples, including Senso-ji, one of the most famous temples in Tokyo. Another popular spot is the large Meiji Shrine, located near Shibuya and dedicated as its name implies to Emperor Meiji and Empress Shoken. Kamakura is a popular day-trip from Tokyo, famous for its temples and the Great Buddha of Kotokuin, a 13.35m hollow bronze Buddha statue that visitors can experience from the inside, literally.



The Tokyo Imperial Palace

Given that this is the official residence of the imperial family, most of its buildings and its inner garden is off-limits to the public. Nevertheless, you can visit the palace grounds and the east gardens on free guided tours. These tours are limited, so make sure you get a reservation in advance through their website; otherwise you'll have to show up in the morning to get a spot in one of the day's tours. Save time and get your reservation online: <http://SANKAN.KUNAICHO.GO.JP/ENGLISH/>



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Akihabara

Akihabara, also known as Akiba, was once the electrical district, the city of electronics. Now it's pretty much the city of otaku-stuff, such as anime, manga, video games, costume play, and so on. As such, this is where maid cafes or *maidos* came into being. In maid cafes, girls dressed as French maids treat customers as if they were at a private residence instead of at a café. There are still big electronics stores in Akiba, though, such as the humongous Yodobashi Akiba. You can also find real electronics bargains on the side streets, like USB numeric keypads for 100 yen. Even if you don't plan to buy anything, this area is very fun to see and it's a geek paradise.



© Kici. Public Domain.

Shinjuku & Shibuya

Besides being two of the best places for eating, drinking, shopping, and partying, Shinjuku and Shibuya are two of the busiest parts of Tokyo: the Shinjuku train station is the busiest in the world, handling more than 3 million passengers daily. Here you can see the stereotypical image of modern Tokyo: from giant two-storied TV screens in Shibuya, to colossal skyscrapers in Shinjuku, to the famous "X" or scramble crossings in both areas. When in Shinjuku, explore both sides of train station, which are very different. On the business side, to the west, don't miss going to the top of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Building for an amazing view of Shinjuku's skyscrapers — for free. In Shibuya, just outside of the train station you'll find the popular statue of Hachiko, a faithful dog who came every day to the station to welcome his master, even after he died at his office and never came back through the station. This is where most Tokyoites meet at before heading off to nearby *izakaya* (traditional Japanese tavern), probably walking through arguably the most famous "X" crossing in the world, which is right next to the Hachiko exit. Check the drinking section below for more information on nightlife in Shibuya and Shinjuku.



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Tsukiji Market

Tsukiji's main draw is its market, the largest wholesale fish and seafood market in the world. Normally, the earlier you get there, the better, especially if you're interested in watching the tuna auction, as only 140 people get to watch it every day, with reservations being allocated on a first come first served basis starting at 4:30 am. However, the tuna auction will be closed to visitors during the World Championships. Still, you can visit the wholesale market area, marvel at all the different kinds of seafood being traded and try some of it at the many restaurants catering to visitors. Be aware that entry into the wholesale market areas is prohibited until 9:00 am, but retail shops and restaurants open to visitors earlier, so might want to try a sushi breakfast while waiting.



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Ueno

If you want a break from modern Tokyo, Ueno is a good place to get it. Ueno Park is great by itself, but it's even more impressive once you get to see the amazing museums within its premises. The **Tokyo National Museum**



is an enormous complex that houses an incredible number of objects spanning thousands of years of Japanese history. Here you'll find everything you can think of: samurai weapons and attire, woodblock printings, kabuki costumes, etc. The **National Museum of Western Art** contains an impressive collection of Western art. If you visit it, don't miss the *Gates of Hell*, a massive bronze gate by French sculptor Auguste Rodin that includes Rodin's famous sculpture, *The Thinker*. The **National Science Museum** hosts several galleries focused on Japan's unique conditions: the nature of its archipelago, its environment, its organisms and its people. It also houses other galleries depicting global topics, like evolution and extinction, biodiversity, etc.

Tokyo Disney Resort

Yup, there are Disney parks very close to the tournament venue: it's only six stations away from Makuhari Messe. This was the first Disney resort to open outside of USA and it's the only one that's not owned by the Walt Disney Company. There are two parks: Disneyland and Disney Sea. Disneyland is the classic Disney park with the traditional rides like *It's a Small World*, *Pirates of the Caribbean* and *Space Mountain*. Disney Sea is a Tokyo exclusive, themed around "ports of call" from different parts of the world, making it look like a water-themed EPCOT. Disney Sea contains the faster and scarier rides, like *The Tower of Terror* and several roller coasters. You need two tickets if you want to enjoy both parks, but it's highly advisable to focus on only one park in a day – they're big. For those interested in the performing arts, since 2008, the Tokyo Disney Resort also hosts a resident *Cirque du Soleil* show: ZED.

Nikko

This is the World Heritage Site closest to Tokyo, perfectly doable as a day-trip. A quite common phrase states "Don't say 'magnificent' until you have seen Nikko" and there's a reason for that. Nikko is where Ieyasu Tokugawa, the founder of the Tokugawa shogunate is enshrined and the opulence of its shrines and temples stands out among Japanese heritage, whose architecture is normally much more sober. You'll find the famous carving of the Three Wise Monkeys who "see no evil, hear no evil, and speak no evil" at Ieyasu's mausoleum.



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Hakone & Fuji Five Lakes

For great views of Japan's highest mountain and national icon, Mount Fuji, head to Hakone, to the southeast of Mt. Fuji, or to the Fuji Five Lakes (Fujigoko), to the north. Besides the magnificent views of Fuji-san and the natural beauty surrounding it, don't miss experiencing a Japanese hot spring or *onsen*, since Mt. Fuji's area is a hot spring paradise. You might also want to try the Kuro-tamago black eggs — so called because they turn black when cooked in slightly sulphuric hot springs in Hakone. It's said that eating one will add seven years to your life, but you shouldn't eat more than two and a half.



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These are just a few ideas of what you can do in Tokyo and its vicinity. The possibilities are endless; so if you have more time for sightseeing, if you have already seen these sights, or if you are looking for something else, check out guidebooks or online sources to find out about more places to visit. Generally speaking, WikiTravel is quite useful for finding out about the possibilities, although more in-depth research might be needed once you know what you'd like to see:

[HTTP://WIKITRAVEL.ORG](http://wikitravel.org)

Drinking

For drinking, the best areas are Akasaka, Roppongi, Shinjuku, and Shibuya.

In Akasaka and Roppongi, there are lots of bars and clubs. There are lots of foreigners in these areas; therefore many restaurants have English menus and/or English-speaking waiters. However, keep in mind that these are some of the classier spots in Tokyo and prices in the evenings can be on the upper side of the scale. Nevertheless, if you're looking to pull an all-nighter, Roppongi is where the fun keeps going on through the night and you can definitely find some good-priced options.

In Shinjuku and Shibuya there also are lots of bars and clubs and you can find lots of traditional Japanese bars, called *izakaya* in this area. *Izakayas* are highly recommended, you should definitely try it at least once. If you're interested in having some drinks in a prisoncell which might be visited during the evening by monsters and other oddities, try *The Lock Up* in Shibuya. Within Shinjuku you'll find *Kabuki-cho*, a popular entertainment district.

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Magic in Japan

There are several game stores in Tokyo. Some stores have play space where you can play booster drafts, EDH, etc. If you are going to the Shinjuku area, you can visit *Hareruya*, which is Tomoharu Saito's store. If you are going to Akihabara, you can drop by *Fireball*, which is Tsuyoshi Ikeda's store.

Hareruya:

[HTTP://HARERUYA.OCNK.NET/PAGE/5](http://HARERUYA.OCNK.NET/PAGE/5)

Fireball:

[HTTP://WWW.SHOP-FIREBALL.COM/MAP/AKIBA.PHP](http://WWW.SHOP-FIREBALL.COM/MAP/AKIBA.PHP)

There are plenty of other shops where you can play and buy **Magic**, especially in the Shinjuku, Ikebukuro and Akihabara areas. WotC's own store locator is a handy tool for finding them:

[HTTP://LOCATOR.WIZARDS.COM](http://LOCATOR.WIZARDS.COM)

Getting Ready for Worlds

No, this part is not about playtesting the formats or brushing up your rules knowledge. It's about getting ready to experience the pinnacle of **Magic** events, about how to enjoy the show to its fullest potential.

The Fact Sheet

First of all, have you checked the World Championships fact sheet webpage? It's got loads of information about the main tournament, the public events and the hall attractions. You should take a close look at it and decide which things you wouldn't like to miss:

[HTTP://WWW.WIZARDS.COM/MAGIC/TCG/EVENTS.ASPX?X=EVENTS/MAGIC/WORLDS](http://WWW.WIZARDS.COM/MAGIC/TCG/EVENTS.ASPX?X=EVENTS/MAGIC/WORLDS)

Artists

Did you check which artists are attending? Yeah, it's on the webpage mentioned above. At Worlds, **Magic** artists Mark Tedin, Chippy, Raymond Swanland, and Chris Rahn will be attending. You should start gathering all the cards you want to get signed at the event. By the way, here are a couple of tips about artists that you should keep in mind:

- Be understanding: artists make long trips to attend these events and spend days signing cards. Please don't ask them to sign your full basic land collection – bring piles of maximum 10-15 cards. If you really want to get more cards signed, join the queue again, so other fans get the chance to get their cards signed, too.
- If you want something special done to your cards or another item (like a binder), ask, don't assume, and accept what the artist is willing to do.
- The best way to show your appreciation for their work and time is buying a print or an artist proof from them. This is especially true if you ask them to sign a lot of cards: be grateful and buy something from them.

3D cards

At Japanese events, legendary 3D artist Seishiroo Ookubo is usually showing his skill at creating 3D versions

of **Magic** cards and Worlds will be no exception. You can actually get one of his amazing 3D cards, but he doesn't sell them – you will have to trade for them. Some stuff you can offer is traditional products from your country (food, drinks, handicrafts, etc.) or, if you come from a non-English speaking country, **Magic** booster packs in your own language. Just try to be original and offer something unique. It's highly advisable to get some help from someone who can speak English and Japanese when talking to Ookubo-san; often there will be someone on staff working as translator.

It's possible to get the exact card you want in 3D, but you'll have to talk to Ookubo-san early during the event so he has enough time to work on it and give it to you before the event is over, or you'll have to arrange for someone to pick it up at a future event in Japan (perhaps the **Magic** Weekend in Nagoya next June?). The same "no-sales" rule applies, and if



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Ookubo-san accepts to work on your request, you'll have to provide enough raw materials, so bring plenty of copies of your favorite card – at least six copies of it, although he might need more depending on the exact art. For the 3D Spiritmonger, ten copies of the card were used, mostly to make its fist look more impressive.

Richard Garfield and other VIPs

If you're a true **Magic** fanboy, it's likely that artists are not the only **Magic**-related personalities you're interested in meeting and getting some stuff signed by them. The first obvious choice is **Magic: The Gathering's** creator, Richard Garfield himself, who will be attending Worlds (and there will be much rejoicing). You'll also be able to play and talk to some of the guys working at Wizards of the Coast, like R&D senior producer Mark Globus or Hall of Famers Dave Humpherys and Mike Turian.

Get Cool Stuff!

There will be several booths showcasing **Magic**-related products, like the official **Magic: The Gathering** manga. Check out these booths and their products and you might get a cool promo card, like the manga versions of Jace and Chandra. Oh, and don't forget to drop by the Pro Tour information booth to update your personal information and get your hands on the exclusive 2011 Pro Tour promo card: Ajani Goldmane.

There are plenty of other interesting things to do at Worlds, like the myriad Public Events or the **Magic** Trivia shows. Just load the fact sheet webpage and make up your mind about what you'd like to experience!