

第18回
オリンピック競技大会

THE GAMES OF
THE XVIII OLYMPIAD
TOKYO
1964

第十八回オリンピック競技大会

THE GAMES OF THE XVIII OLYMPIAD TOKYO 1964

The Official Report of the Organizing Committee

PREFACE

The Official Report of the Games of the XVIIIth Olympiad is now ready for publishing. In order to ensure that all pertinent details and data for this official report, as stipulated in the Olympic Charter, would be carefully preserved, this Organizing Committee set up a sub-committee for this purpose in April 1962 some two years before the Games took place. This sub-committee included a representation from each division of the Secretariat and with the Public Relations Division (later the Press and Public Information Division) outlining the overall plan of collecting and collating the many necessary facts and details as they occurred. This sub-committee was early in 1964 reorganized to a "Report Editing Sub-Committee" to prepare for the final compilation in a form for presentation in a comprehensive report.

In the collecting of overall details of the Games preparations, cooperation was required from agencies and organizations other than the actual Organizing Committee itself and in this, we are most grateful for the assistance willingly extended by the various agencies of the National Government, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, and the other Prefectural and City authorities involved with certain aspects or sports facilities used for the Games.

The form of this report has been divided into two main sections and these have been embodied in two separate volumes; that relating to the preparation and administration of the Games forming one part, while the remaining volume contains the complete statistical records and results of the Games themselves. In the actual arrangement of the report, the reports of past Olympic Games have provided valuable guidance, from the report in the Berlin Games in 1936 to the latest Games.

The Tokyo Games however included elements, reflecting the rapid developments in a number of fields in this space age, for which no parallel was to be found in previous Games. Scientific and mechanized apparatus appearing for the first time is given, accordingly, rather more space than it would otherwise have warranted in a volume as limited as in this report. Mindful of the historical and practical usefulness that this report will have for those organizing Olympic Games in the future, we have endeavoured to include the complete story—from the very earliest invitation to be named a host city, to the last act of the Committee on completion of the Games. To include a full text of explanation for all these details would involve a much greater number of pages than could be reasonably included. We have to some extent overcome this by including a number of diagrams and tables, and where possible illustrated the text with actual photographs. A large number of photos in colour have been selected, in spite of the additional cost involved, for not only do they impart a beauty to this volume but they also enable the depicting in exact detail a true impression of the Games, from the scale of the National Stadium during the Opening Ceremony, to the faithful reproduction in their actual colours of the various badges and printed materials made use of.

The actual records and results of the Games themselves have been collated in great detail and these have been included with only minimum abbreviation or condensation under the relevant headings for each sport.

Such an ambitious undertaking could not have been completed without the cooperation and assistance of the many sections and groups concerned. A large number of the photographs here reproduced have been offered for this purpose by newspapers or press organizations in Japan. To all these who assisted us and rendered such wholehearted support, our most sincere thanks.

May 1966

The Organizing Committee for
the Games of the XVIII Olympiad

In this volume the Organizing Committee for the Games of XVIII Olympiad records the performances of the participants, the accomplishments of the champions, and the story of the preparations which assured the phenomenal success of this great festival of the youth of the world. It is not from these cold figures and colourless statistics, however, that you will discover the most important aspects of this wonderful event, the features that made it so outstanding. It is impossible for mere numbers to give the reader an adequate impression of the friendly reception and gracious hospitality given to all contestants, officials and spectators alike, by our Japanese hosts and that means all Japanese, and not only those connected with the event, since the entire nation from newsboy to industrial tycoon adopted the Games as his own project and went out of his way to please the visitors. The Olympic flame on its way from ancient Olympia was carried through every province in Japan and no country has ever been so thoroughly converted to the Olympic movement.

This cordial welcome and the true Olympic spirit which prevailed throughout, together with the superior facilities and the meticulous organization, certainly was a stimulation to the competitors and undoubtedly contributed to their sensational performances. Every operation had been rehearsed repeatedly until it moved smoothly, effortlessly and with precision. Every difficulty had been anticipated and the result was as near perfection as possible. Even the most callous journalists were impressed, to the extent that one veteran reporter named them the "Happy" Games.

This common interest served to submerge political, economic and social differences and to provide an objective shared by all the people of Japan. In Tokyo everyone united to clean, brighten and improve the city and a vast program of public works involving hundreds of millions of dollars was adopted. It remains a much more beautiful and efficient municipality with the handsome sport facilities erected for the Games as permanent civic assets. Kenzo Tange's Gymnasium received a special award from the International Olympic Committee and is certainly one of the finest sports buildings in all the world.

The fine arts program was outstanding. Elaborate exhibitions of the National Treasures of the country were arranged in all museums. Grand Opera with Japanese actors and singers was produced. There were outstanding performances in the Kabuki and Noh theatres. Demonstrations of flower arrangement and the traditional tea ceremony were given and visitors had every opportunity to become acquainted with all the subtle facets of Japanese culture.

The success of this enterprise provided a tremendous stimulus to the morale of the entire country. Japan has demonstrated its capacity to all the world through bringing this greatest of all international spectacles to Asia for the first time and staging it with such unsurpassed precision and distinction. It is certainly the Number One Olympic Nation today. The International Olympic Committee is indebted to it for this important contribution to the Olympic Movement.



AVERY BRUNDAGE
President, International Olympic Committee

The eyes of the world were focussed on Japan as we carefully prepared all aspects of the Games of the XVIII Olympiad though not without some apprehension on our part that all details could be completed to our own satisfaction. The Games were, in fact, brought to a most successful close and were executed with a smoothness which exceeded perhaps even our own expectations. We are proud of the praise and expressions of gratification we received from all over the world on that occasion. An undertaking of the complexity of the Olympic Games, however, can not be organized without hardship and difficulty—some obvious and public—but perhaps a greater part of these took place behind the scenes. The Organizing Committee of the Tokyo Olympic Games was no exception in this connection. Many difficulties had been surmounted within the Organizing Committee before I took over as President. Many more had to be overcome before the final curtain came down. I am not aware at the time of writing, to what extent this official report will actually convey to the reader the magnitude of the problems which required to be faced, though it will require but little imagination to envisage details both great and small which were settled "behind-the-scenes" so that Games on these scale were able to be accomplished in such harmony. Though these problems could not all be enumerated as such, I would like to point out, instead of writing a Preface for the official report, in a general way the nature of the main problems which required to be overcome.

The first area of difficulty, I believe, lies in the very nature of an Organizing Committee for an Olympic Games. Brought together, as it must necessarily be, of volunteers from a number of fields, all with different backgrounds and personalities, these persons then, within the space of a comparatively short period of time are required to organize the Games within the strictly stipulated framework which has emerged as the result of a long history and heritage of the Olympic movement. Such a group would normally require a longer period before they could successfully work together as a unified "team".

Secondly, should be envisaged the problems which must be faced in the relationship with the Organizing Committee as such with the various sports associations and federations. The best of relations with each of these organizations are essential if the Games are to be consummated at all, yet too often the smooth relationship between the interests of the various individual sports organizations and the Organizing Committee are not early attained.

The next area of difficulties, I believe, would be in the many problems of a practical nature which have to be settled in the course of the organizing. The actual route, for instance, which the torch relay would take was bounded on the one hand by the feasibility and expense involved, and on the other by the demands of each area in Japan that their youth be given an opportunity to participate in and witness this first, (and possibly last), such event that will be given them in their lifetime. In our case, we to some extent alleviated this problem by allowing the torches to travel in several routes within Japan and then fusing the sacred flame again in an impressive and appropriate ceremony.

The organization of smooth traffic without accidents in an area as congested as Japan, and in particular in Tokyo during the opening and closing ceremonies, was a herculean problem. Problems of this nature involved of course the perfect coordination and cooperation among the Self Defence Force, Police, Fire departments and other auxiliary organizations. Again the efficient application of the latest scientific and technological developments has already become a problem of some magnitude.

The successful planning of the Exhibitions of Fine Arts usually held during the Olympic Games are a challenge to correctly and efficiently create a display that will give a dignified and correct impression to the viewer. In our case it was no easy task to correctly portray the spirit of Japan in these Art Exhibitions.

Thus it can perhaps be said that, if the Games of the XVIII Olympiad were a success, it was because Japanese in all walks and interests of life worked together in close and harmonious cooperation—all with one basic goal—that these Games might be an unqualified success. This spirit permeated into the Organizing Committee, and was to be found also in the sports associations and the many cooperating organizations involved. This surely is the only factor that enabled success in our organization efforts.

This report will no doubt set out in great detail with appropriate references under each specific heading how the mechanics and statistics of these Games were accomplished. In all these paragraphs which follow, this fundamental conception of overall cooperation in which each individual worked for the one common goal, should be remembered. In understanding this Olympic Spirit as described in this "Preface" one can understand the whole report.

安川第五郎

Daigoro Yasukawa
President, The Organizing Committee for the
Games of the XVIII Olympiad



H.M. The Emperor of Japan Patron of the Games of the XVIII Olympiad

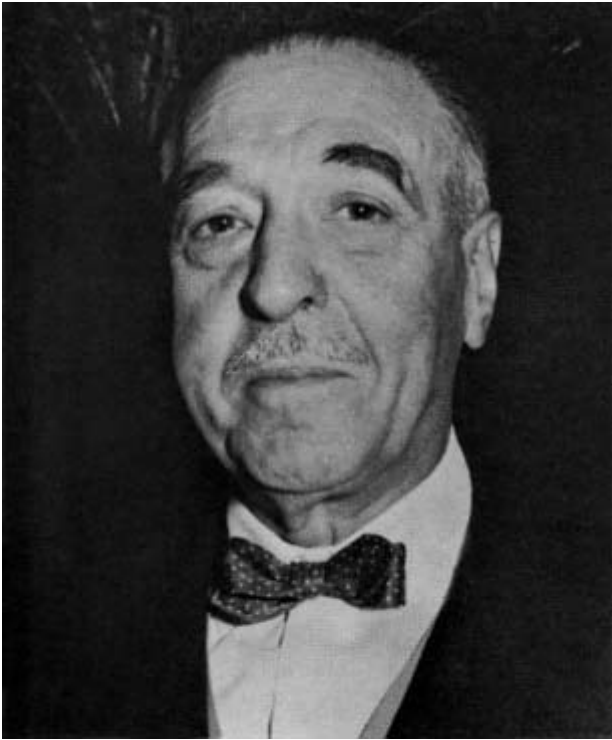


Avery Brundage

President, International Olympic Committee



Daigoro Yasukawa **President, Organizing Committee for the Games of
the XVIII Olympiad, Tokyo 1964**



Armand Massard Vice-President, I.O.C.



The Marquess of Exeter Vice-President, I.O.C.



Shingoro Takaishi I.O.C. Member



Ryotaro Azuma Member I.O.C.
Governor of Tokyo



Tsuneyoshi Takeda Vice-President, Organizing Committee for the Games of the XVIII Olympiad, Tokyo 1964



Shigeki Tashiro Vice-President, Organizing Committee for the Games of the XVIII Olympiad, Tokyo 1964



Shigeru Yosano Secretary-General, Organizing Committee for the Games of the XVIII Olympiad, Tokyo 1964

The members of the Organizing Committee at the time of the Tokyo Olympic Games



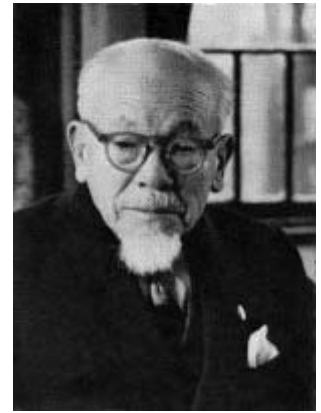
Tadashi Adachi



Kenji Fukunaga



Taizo Ishizaka



To Matsunaga



Umekichi Nakamura



Shunichi Suzuki



Masaji Tabata



Juichi Tsushima



Iwataro Uchiyama



Shuichi Yanagita



Ken Yasui



Hiromu Kasuga



Hiroshi Kurihara



Tamiichi Kikuchi



Ichiro Shimamura



Seiichi Okura



Hanji Aoki



Rinjiro Deguchi



Tatsuo Hisatomi



Mitsujiro Ishii



Shigenao Okubo



Tsunetaka Ueda



Susumu Sano



Keitaro Utsugi



Yoshinori Maeda



Kiichi Aichi



Ichiro Kono



Soichi Usui



Takeshi Sakurada



Makoto Tsuji



Issaku Nakamura

Advisors



Shojiro Kawashima



Nobusuke Kishi



Eisaku Sato

**OFFICIAL ABBREVIATIONS USED FOR COUNTRIES
PARTICIPATING IN THE TOKYO OLYMPIC GAMES**

ENGLISH	8 DIGITS ABBREVI- ATION	3 DIGITS ABBREVI- ATION	ENGLISH	8 DIGITS ABBREVI- ATION	3 DIGITS ABBREVI- ATION
1. AFGHANISTAN	AFGHAN	AFG	62. LIBYA	LIBYA	LYA
2. ALBANIA	ALBANIA	ALB	63. LIECHTENSTEIN	LIECHTEN	LIC
3. ALGERIA	ALGERIA	AGR	64. LUXEMBOURG	LUXEMBRG	LUX
4. ARGENTINA	ARGENTIN	ARG	65. MADAGASCAR	MADGASCA	MAG
5. AUSTRALIA	AUSTRALA	AUS	66. MALAYSIA	MALAYSIA	MAL
6. AUSTRIA	AUSTRIA	AUT	67. MALI	MALI	MLI
7. BAHAMAS	BAHAMAS	BAH	68. MALTA	MALTA	MAT
8. BARBADOS	BARBADOS	BAD	69. MEXICO	MEXICO	MEX
9. BELGIUM	BELGIUM	BEL	70. MONACO	MONACO	MON
10. BERMUDA	BERMUDA	BER	71. MONGOLIA	MONGOLIA	MGL
11. BOLIVIA	BOLIVIA	BOL	72. MOROCCO	MOROCCO	MRC
12. BRAZIL	BRAZIL	BRA	73. NEPAL	NEPAL	NEP
13. BRITISH GUIANA	B. GUIANA	GUI	74. NETHERLANDS	NETHLAND	NLD
14. BULGARIA	BULGARIA	BUL	75. NETHERLANDS		
15. BURMA	BURMA	BUR	ANTILLES	NETHANTL	NAN
16. CAMBODIA	CAMBODIA	CAB	76. NEW ZEALAND	NZEALAND	NZL
17. CAMEROONS	CAMROONS	CMR	77. NICARAGUA	NICARAGA	NCG
18. CANADA	CANADA	CAN	78. NIGER	NIGER	NGR
19. CENTRAL AFRICA	CENTAFCA	CAF	79. NIGERIA	NIGERIA	NGA
20. CEYLON	CEYLON	CEY	80. NORTHERN		
21. CHAD	CHAD	CHD	RHODESIA	NTHNRHOD	NRH
22. CHILE	CHILE	CHI	81. NORTH KOREA	N. KOREA	NKO
23. COLOMBIA	COLOMBIA	COL	82. NORWAY	NORWAY	NOR
24. CONGO	CONGO	CGO	83. PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN	PAK
25. COSTA RICA	COSTRICA	COS	84. PANAMA	PANAMA	PAN
26. CUBA	CUBA	CUB	85. PARAGUAY	PARAGUAY	PAR
27. CZECHOSLOVAKIA	CZECHSLV	CZS	86. PERU	PERU	PER
28. DAHOMEY	DAHOMEY	DAY	87. PHILIPPINES	PHILPINS	PHI
29. DENMARK	DENMARK	DEN	88. POLAND	POLAND	POL
30. DOMINICAN			89. PORTUGAL	PORTUGAL	POR
REPUBLIC	DOMINICA	DOM	90. PUERTO RICO	P. RICO	PUR
31. ECUADOR	ECUADOR	ECU	91. RHODESIA	RHODESIA	RHO
32. EL SALVADOR	SALVADOR	SAL	92. RUMANIA	RUMANIA	RUM
33. ETHIOPIA	ETHIOPIA	ETH	93. SAN MARINO	S. MARINO	SMA
34. FIJI	FIJI	FIJ	94. SENEGAL	SENEGAL	SGL
35. FINLAND	FINLAND	FIN	95. SIERRA LEONE	SIELEONE	SLE
36. FRANCE	FRANCE	FRA	96. SOUTH AFRICA	S. AFRICA	SAF
37. GERMANY	GERMANY	GER	97. SPAIN	SPAIN	SPA
38. GHANA	GHANA	GHA	98. SUDAN	SUDAN	SUD
39. GREAT BRITAIN	BRITAIN	GBI	99. SURINAM	SURINAM	SUR
40. GREECE	GREECE	GRE	100. SWEDEN	SWEDEN	SWE
41. GUATEMALA	GUATEMAL	GUT	101. SWITZERLAND	SWITZ	SWI
42. HAITI	HAITI	HAI	102. SYRIA	SYRIA	SYR
43. HONDURAS	HONDURAS	HON	103. TAIWAN	TAIWAN	TWN
44. HONG KONG	HONGKONG	HOK	104. TANGANYIKA	TANGYKA	TAN
45. HUNGARY	HUNGARY	HUN	105. THAILAND	THAILAND	THA
46. ICELAND	ICELAND	ICE	106. TRINIDAD &		
47. INDIA	INDIA	IND	TOBAGO	TRI-TBAG	TRT
48. INDONESIA	INDONESIA	INA	107. TUNISIA	TUNISIA	TUN
49. IRAN	IRAN	IRN	108. TURKEY	TURKEY	TUR
50. IRAQ	IRAQ	IRQ	109. U.A.R.	U.A.R.	UAR
51. IRELAND	IRELAND	IRL	110. UGANDA	UGANDA	UGA
52. ISRAEL	ISRAEL	ISR	111. URUGUAY	URUGUAY	URU
53. ITALY	ITALY	ITA	112. U.S.A.	U.S.A.	USA
54. IVORY COAST	IVRCOAST	IVC	113. U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	URS
55. JAMAICA	JAMAICA	JAM	114. VENEZUELA	VENEZUELA	VEN
56. JAPAN	JAPAN	JPN	115. VIET-NAM	VIET-NAM	VET
57. JORDAN	JORDAN	JOR	116. WEST INDIES	W. INDIES	WID
58. KENYA	KENYA	KEN	117. YUGOSLAVIA	YUGOSLAV	YUS
59. KOREA	KOREA	KOR			
60. LEBANON	LEBANON	LEB			
61. LIBERIA	LIBERIA	LBR			

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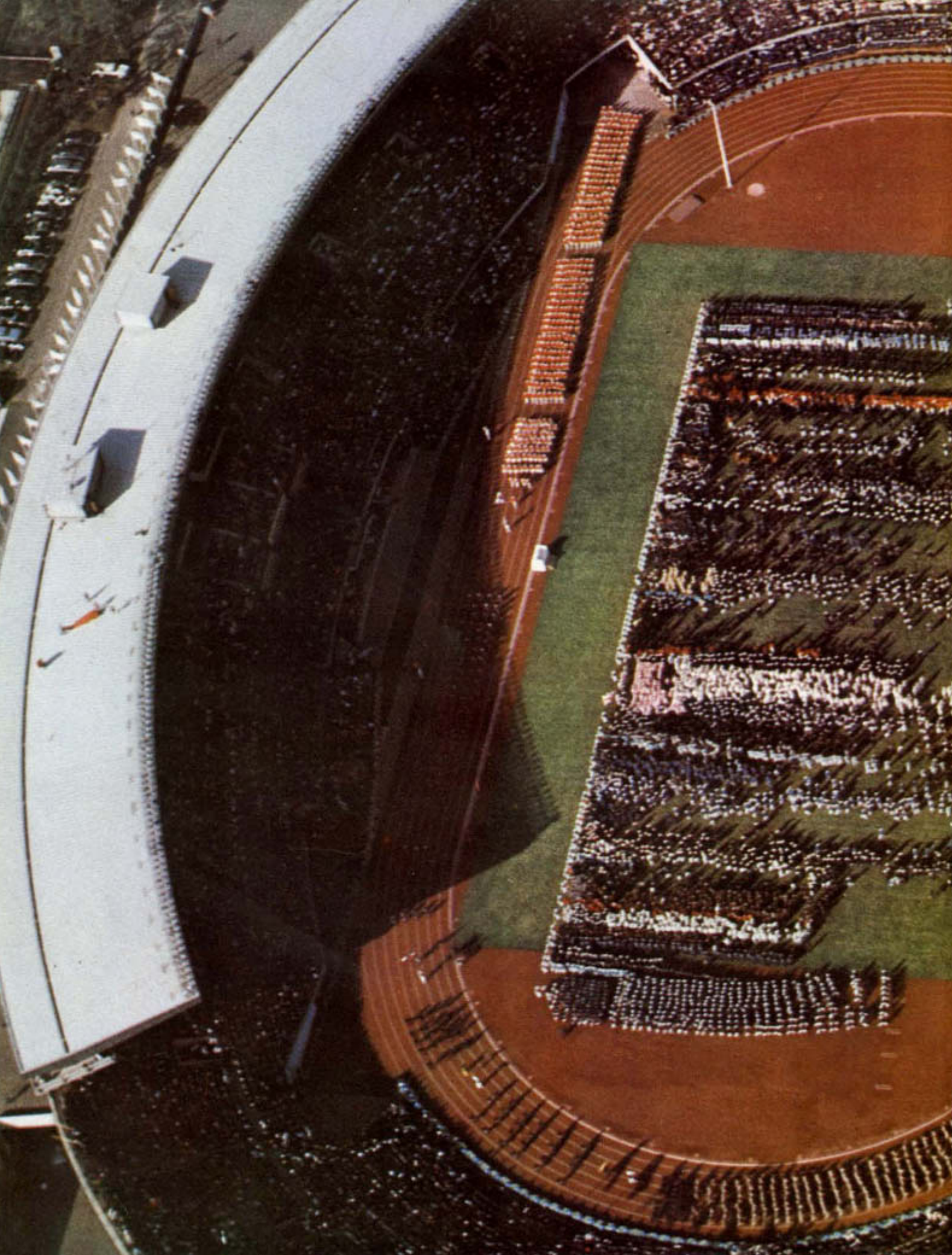
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THE GAMES OF THE XVIII OLYMPIAD
OPENING CEREMONY

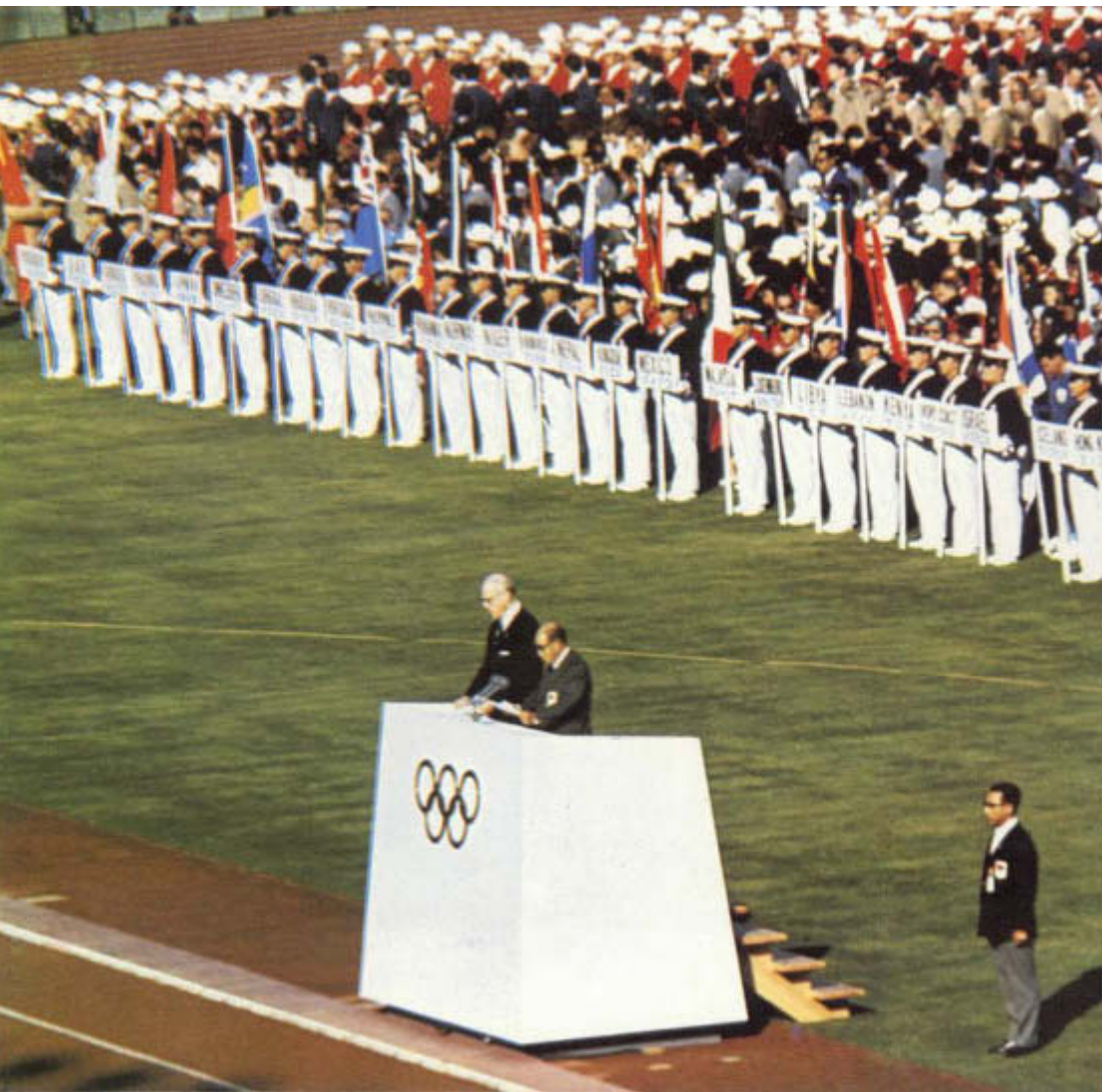






H. M. The Emperor of Japan proclaiming open the Tokyo Olympic Games

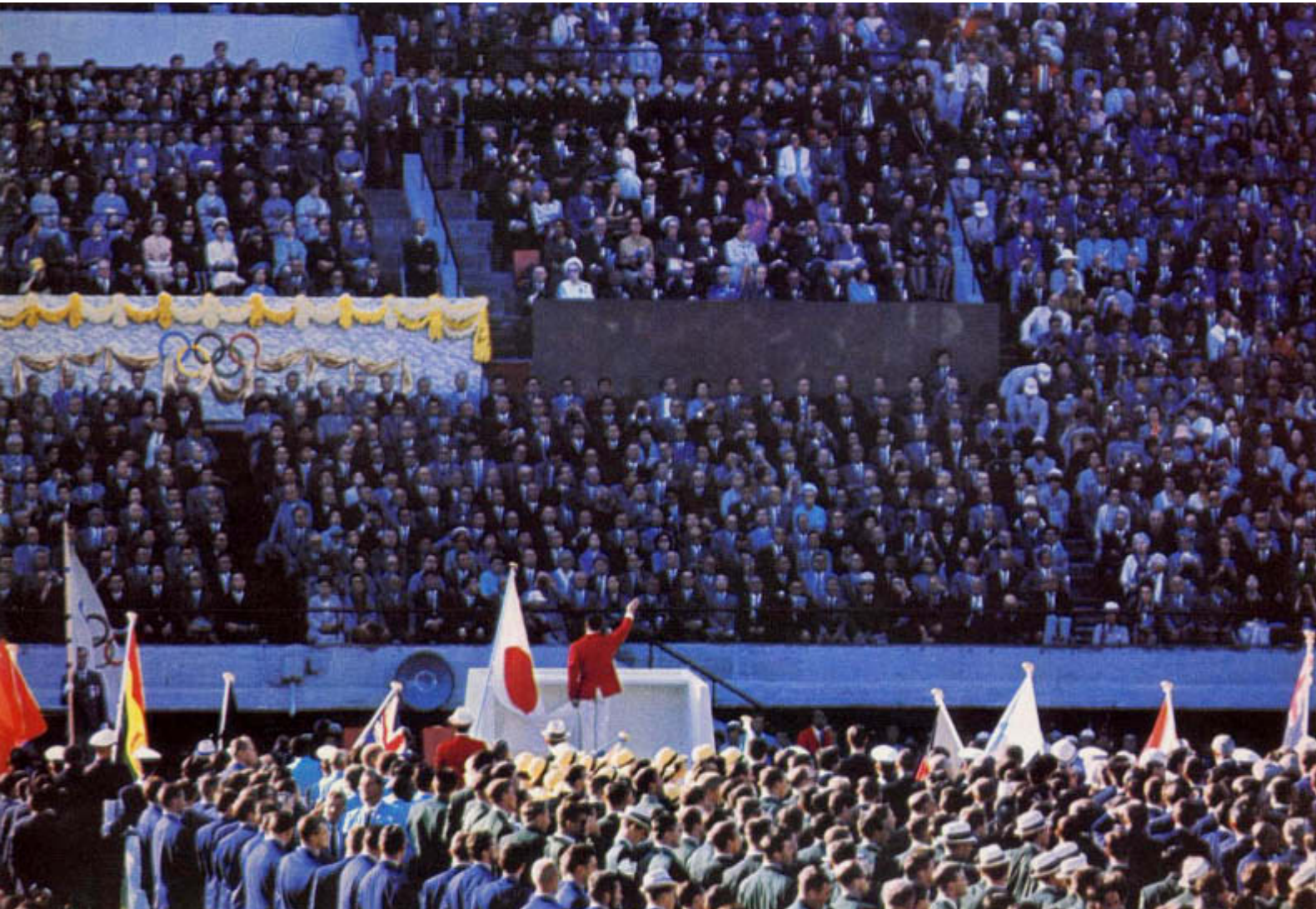
Address of welcome by Mr. Daigoro Yasukawa, President of the Organizing Committee



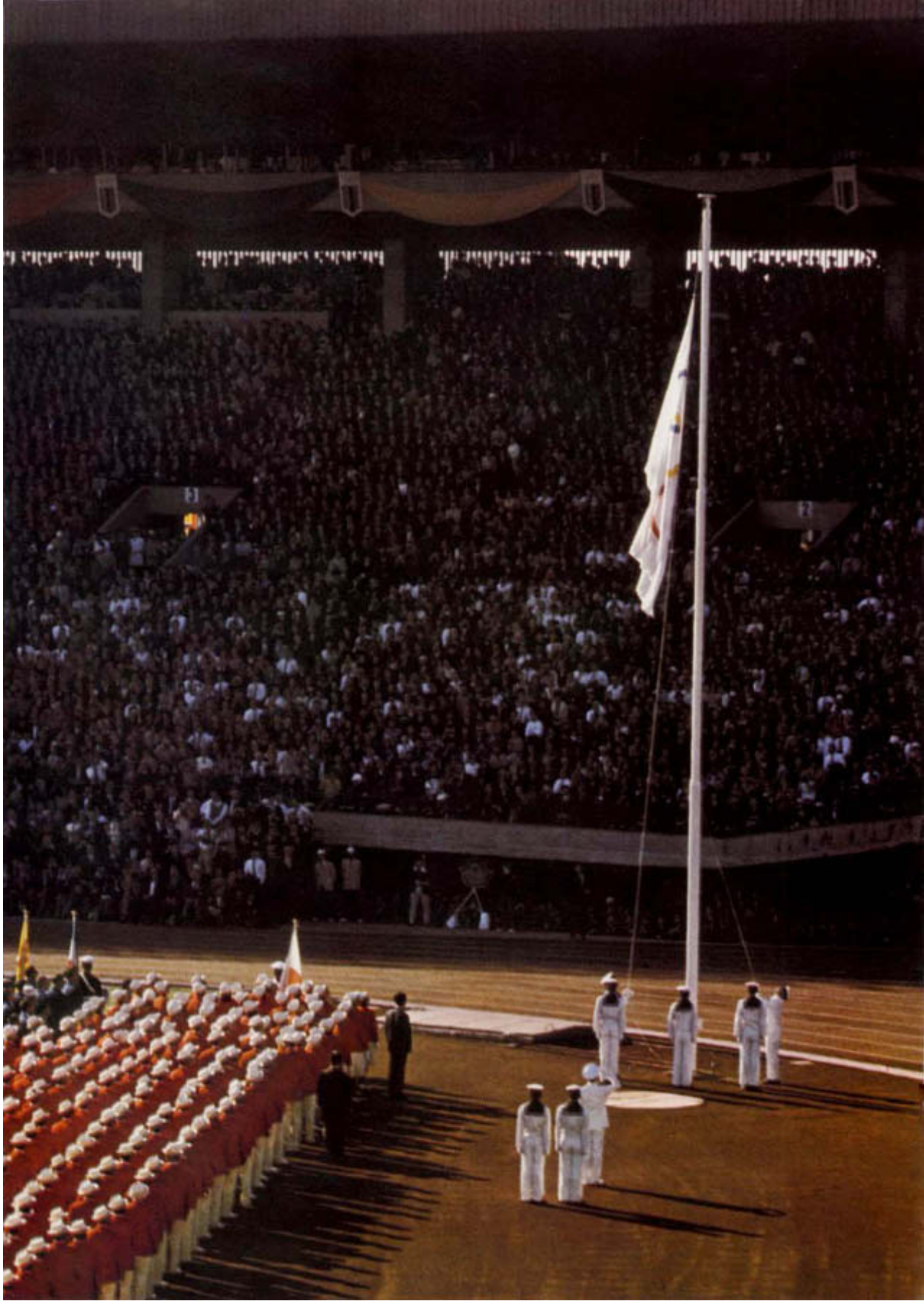


Playing the fanfare at the Opening Ceremony

Facing the Royal Box, Takashi Ono takes the Olympic Oath on behalf of all participating athletes



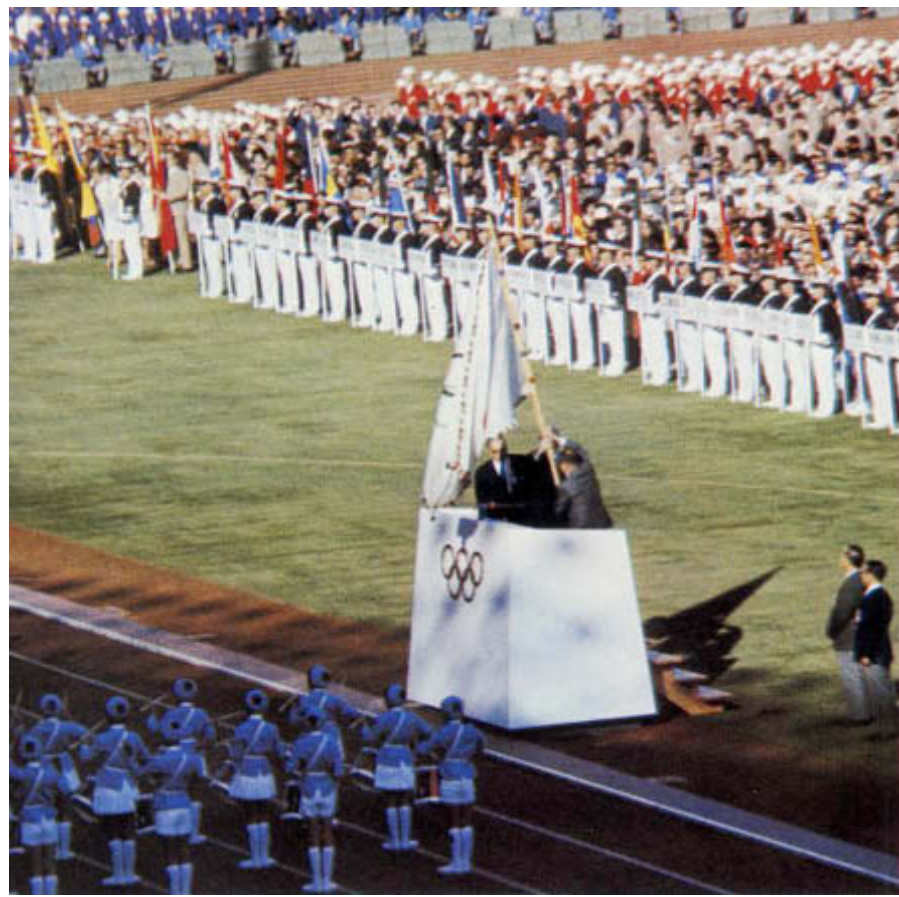


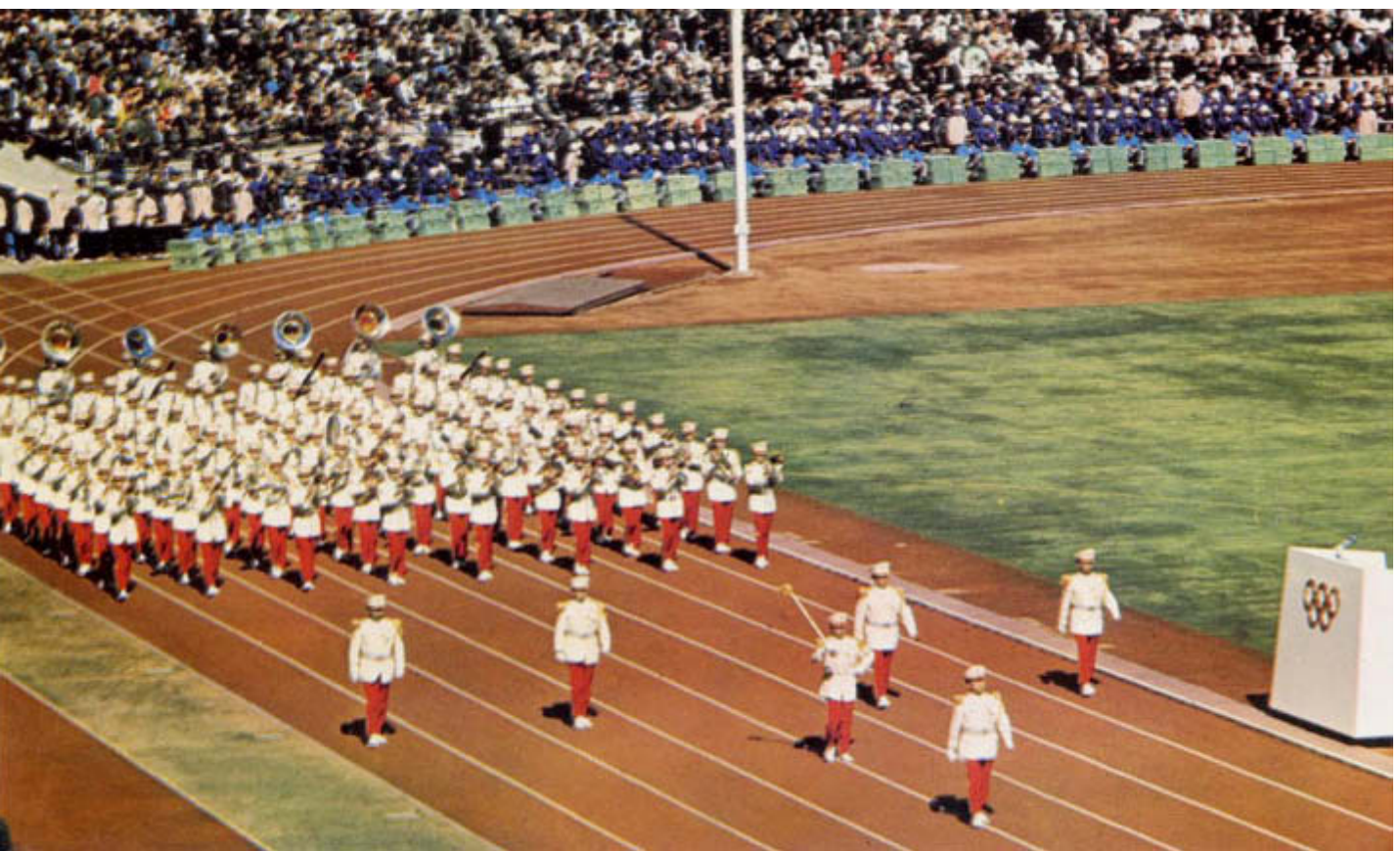
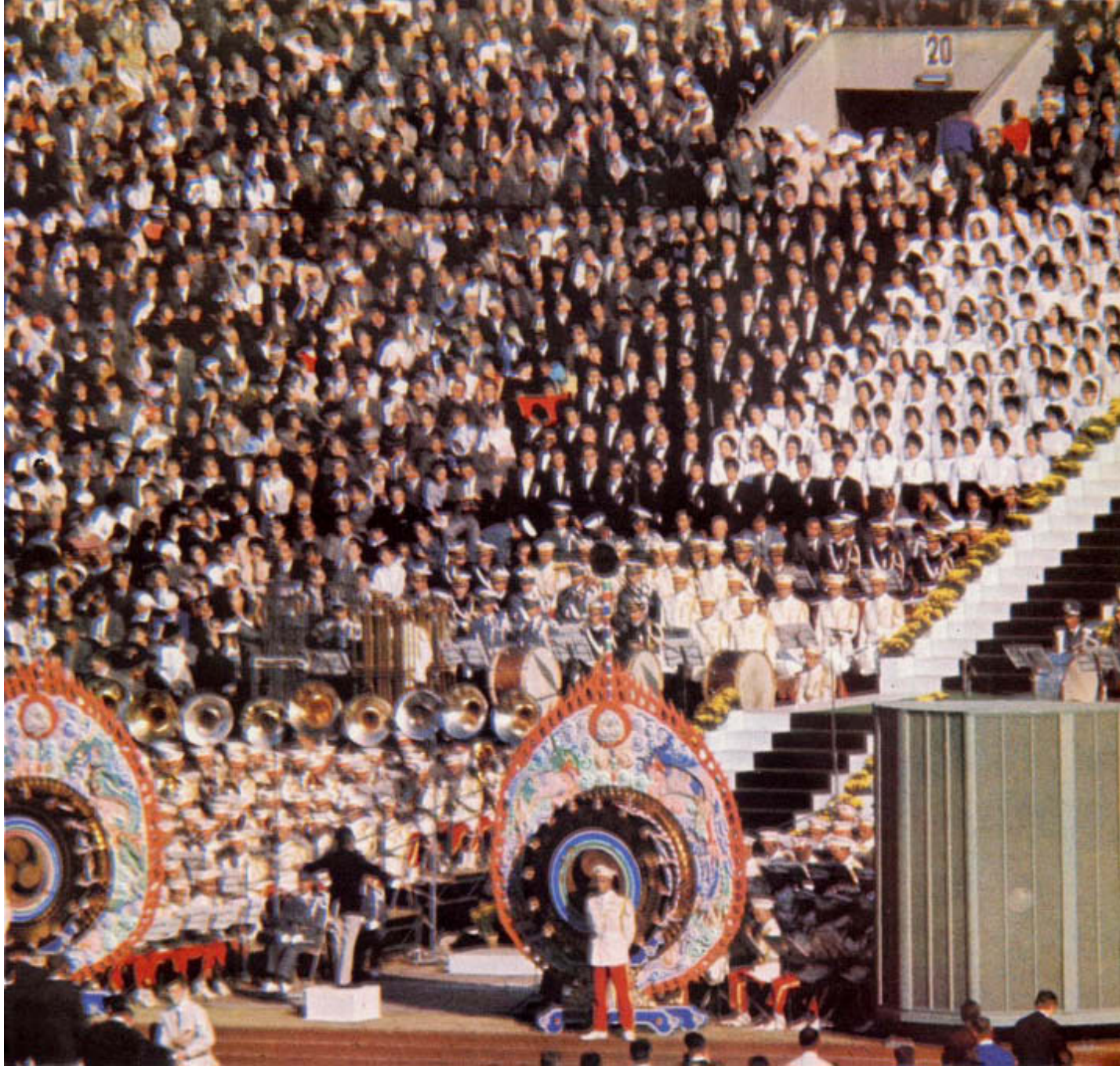


The Olympic flag borne with dignity by eight members of the Japanese Maritime Self-Defence Force is carried into the stadium from the southern entrance and hoisted into place on the 15.21 metre pole



The embroidered satin Olympic commemorative flag presented by the Belgian Olympic Committee, brought into the stadium flanked by a drum band of primary school children, is accepted by the IOC President from the Mayor of Rome and passed to the Governor of Tokyo







The 550 man massed bands which played at the opening and closing ceremonies, with the 350 voice chorus, in position in front of the back stand. In front can be seen the two giant drums and at the right one of the two large stereophonic sound speakers

The team for the cannon salute was stationed in a field outside the Main Stadium (below)





12,000 brightly coloured balloons were released from the stands simultaneously as the third salute sounded





As the Olympic Oath is taken on behalf of the participating athletes, 8,000 pigeons were released in the stadium and the words Faster, Higher, Stronger (CITIUS-ALTIUS-FORTIUS) appeared on the electronic bulletin board

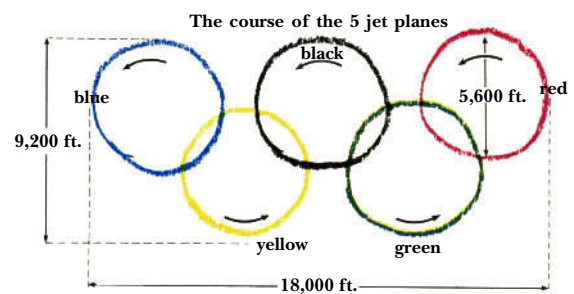






(Left) The five rings of the Olympic mark is drawn by five jet planes of the Japanese Air Self-Defence Force

(Right) The five jet planes salute over the Main Stadium







Five-coloured fireworks are set off at the Opening Ceremony



The Japanese team entering the stadium as seen from the back stand

The German team makes its entrance





The team from USA rounds the first corner

The Mexican team coming into its position in front of the stand



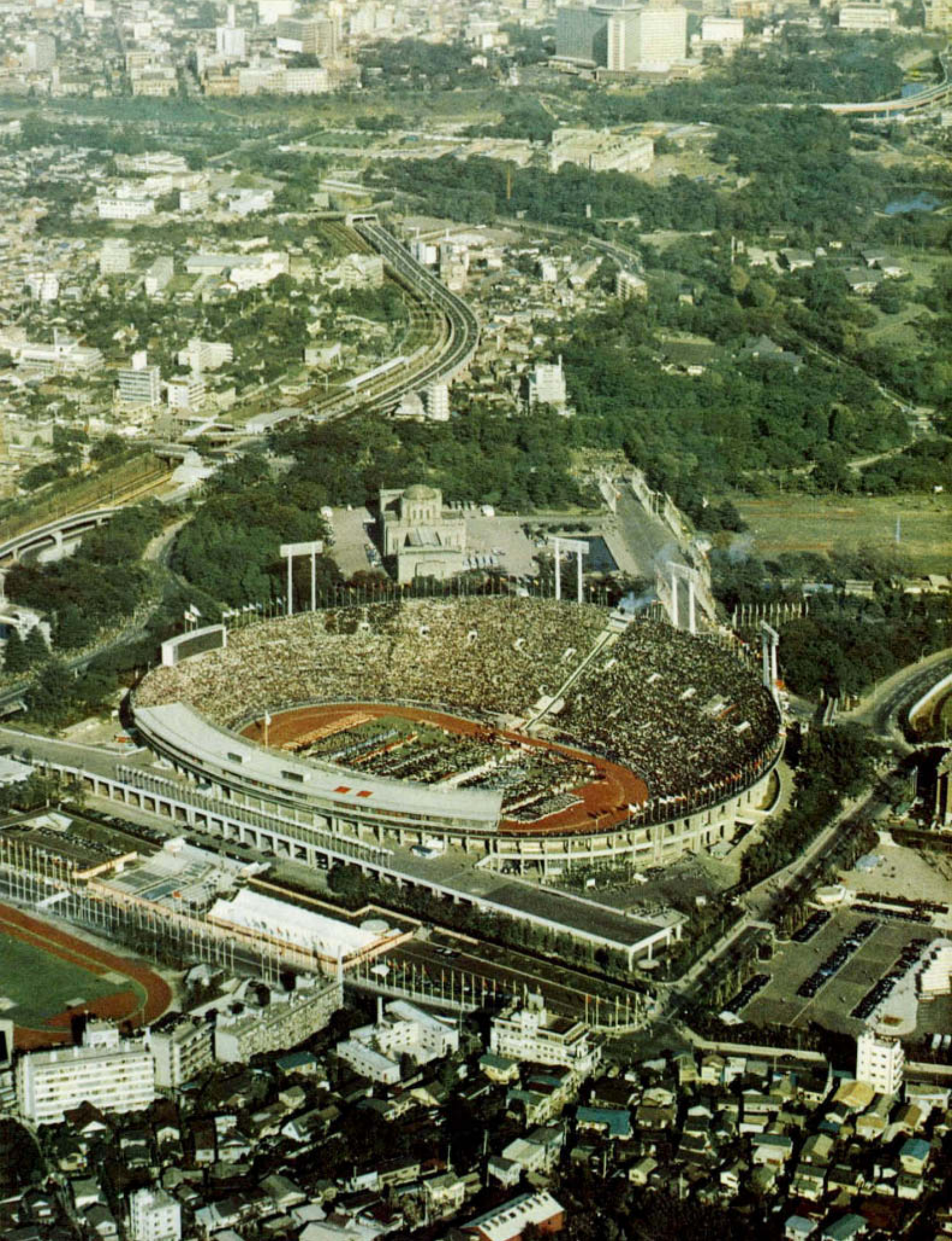




The athletes, who had been assembled outside the stadium, in line waiting their turn to make their entrance (Left and Left lower)

Entrance tickets in hand, people from countries all over the world at one of the entrances of the Main Stadium





The Main Stadium and surrounding area during the Opening Ceremony



The four Olympic torches of the Sacred Olympic Fire which had been taken on separate course relays throughout Japan were united again on the evening of the 9th October on the Plaza in front of the Imperial Palace



The relay starts from the ancient SAKURADA Gate of the Palace



The torch on its final run being carried out of the Imperial Palace grounds by the first runner in Tokyo



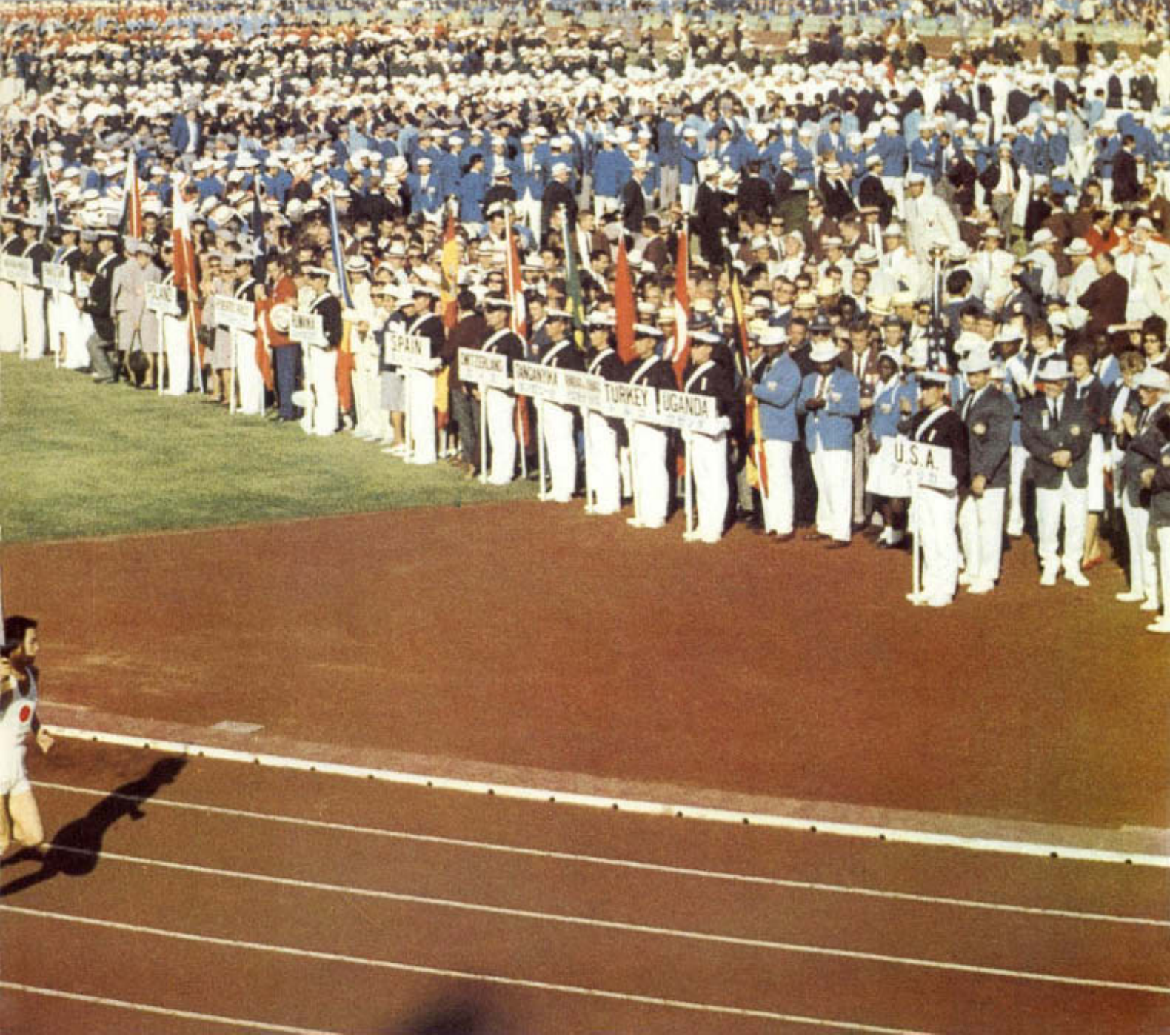
The torch passing along Aoyama-Dori approaching the Outer Gardens



Yoshinori Sakai turning the first corner—



The torch arrives at the Main Stadium and is relayed to the final runner



—after making his entrance into the Main Stadium





With pride and confidence, he mounts the 163 steps to the cauldron



52 days after leaving Olympia on 21st August, the Sacred Olympic Fire is lit in the Main Stadium in Tokyo. As the final runner touched his torch over the cauldron, a flash of golden flame responded to mark the opening of the Games of the XVIII Olympiad, Tokyo 1964

THE BRINGING OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES TO TOKYO

Invitation to stage the Games in Tokyo

On the 26th May 1959, at the 55th General Session of the International Olympic Committee, held in Munich, it was decided that the Games of the XVIII Olympiad would be held in Tokyo in 1964. This decision came some 30 years after Tokyo had commenced its preparations to be designated the city to host the Games of the XII Olympiad, this first invitation which Tokyo later found expedient to withdraw in view of the unfavourable internal conditions prevailing in Japan as the time drew near in 1938. A brief historical account of the period prior to the acceptance of Tokyo as the host city of the Games of the XVIII Olympiad 1964 is given hereunder.

The period prior to the decision to hold the Games of the XII Olympiad in Tokyo

The first page of this history began in June 1930 with a suggestion to the mayor (then Hidejiro Nagata) at the Tokyo Municipal Office as the all Japan Students Team left for the World Students Athletic Championship Meet in Darmstadt, Germany. It was suggested by Dr. Tadaoki Yamamoto that 1940 would be an opportune time for Tokyo to host the Olympic Games. On 28 October 1931, the Tokyo Municipal Assembly approved a resolution to invite the Olympic Games to Tokyo, and an executive committee to make the necessary applications was appointed in July 1932 within the Municipal Assembly.

In the autumn of 1933, Dr. Seiichi Kishi, a man who had devoted much effort to have the Olympic Games brought to Tokyo, passed away. He, and Mr. Jigoro Kano, who was the Japan IOC member, had been the main pillars of the invitation campaign. Dr. Yotaro Sugimura, who had been in the Japanese Diplomatic Service, and Count Michimasa Soejima were that year elected members of the IOC.

At the 35th IOC General Session held in Berlin, London which had earlier that year announced its



Hidejiro Nagata



Tadaoki Yamamoto

candidature for the 1940 Games, withdrew its application, thus leaving only two cities, Tokyo and Helsinki as candidates to host the 1940 Games. On July 31st, 1936 when the voting took place, Tokyo received 36 votes to the 27 for Helsinki, and thus Tokyo attained the honour of being named the host city for the 1940 Games of the XII Olympiad.



Seiichi Kishi



Jigoro Kano



Yotaro Sugimura



Michimasa Soejima

The decision to withdraw

The Organizing Committee for the Games of the XII Olympiad was set up on 19th December 1936 headed by Prince Tokugawa, and preparations began to take shape. In July 1937, Japan became involved in the Sino-Japanese incident, and on 16th July 1938 at the 28th Session of the Organizing Committee, it was decided that these conditions made it no longer feasible to successfully conclude any Olympic Games in Tokyo at that time. This decision followed an official announcement to that effect made by the then Vice Minister of Welfare, Mr. Hisatada Hirose on 15th July 1938.



Torataro Ushizuka



Prince Tokugawa

Following the announcement of the cancellation of Tokyo's invitation to host the XII Olympic Games, the then Organizing Committee began to finalize all pending matters and on 18th November 1938 it was declared dissolved.

The second invitation to hold the Games in Tokyo

The Games of the XIV Olympiad, the first after World War II, were opened in London in 1948. On that occasion, however, Japan did not participate.

The Japan Amateur Sports Association and other interested parties exerted strenuous efforts for Japan to again be permitted to participate in the Olympic Games. Thanks to the kind support extended by Mr. Edström, the President, and Mr. Avery Brundage, the Vice-President of IOC, the acceptance of Japan's National Olympic Committee in the IOC was confirmed at its General Session held in Copenhagen in 1950. At the same meeting Dr. Ryotaro Azuma, the President of the Japan Amateur Sports Association, was appointed a member of the IOC replacing Mr. Matsuzo Nagai who had been Secretary-General of the Organizing Committee for the XII Olympiad.

In May 1952, Tokyo announced its intention, both at home and abroad, to invite the Olympic Games to Tokyo, and this announcement was given the approval of the Tokyo Municipal Assembly, by an unanimous resolution supporting the invitation.

In this same year, the Games of the XV Olympiad were held in Helsinki, the capital of Finland, and Japanese athletes were included in the events for the first time since the war. On July 2, the official invitation to host the Games in Tokyo was submitted by Tokyo to the secretariat of the International Olympic Committee, and active preliminary preparations to have Tokyo accepted were commenced.

On 7th March 1953, Japan's House of Representatives carried a resolution approving the hosting of the Games of the Olympiad by Tokyo, and in 1954, the Metropolitan Assembly (the re-named Municipal Assembly) adopted a resolution to present to the National Diet and to the Government its opinion and petition concerning the construction of national stadiums to be used as sports venues should the Olympic Games be given in Tokyo.

Considerable care was taken in completing the questionnaire required by the International Olympic Committee, and discussions were conducted with leaders in Tokyo, the Metropolitan Assembly, the Japan Amateur Athletic Association, and the Ministry of Education as to how the various questions should be answered. The completed questionnaire was returned to the International Olympic Committee in English on 23 February 1955 and a French version was completed on 26 February.

In April 1955, Mr. Avery Brundage, President of the International Olympic Committee visited Japan and made an inspection of the facilities which Tokyo could offer for the holding of the Olympic Games, and the officials handling the initial preparations for Tokyo's selection as a host city were most grateful to benefit by the advice and opinions which Mr. Brundage was pleased to express at that time.

On 16th June 1955 in the course of the IOC General Session held in Paris, the city of Rome was named the site for the XVII Olympiad. It had previously been unofficially suggested in Tokyo, that in the event that Tokyo was not selected to host the 1960 Games, that efforts should be made to have the 54th IOC Session held in Tokyo. It was thought that if this General Session, which was scheduled for 1958, could be held in Tokyo the year when the Third Asian Games were being held in that city, it would be an excellent time to acquaint the members of the IOC with Tokyo's ability to manage an Olympic Games. No decision was made however, at the IOC Session in Paris as to where the 54th General Session would be held. This decision was deferred until the next Session to be held in Melbourne.

The Olympic Flag flies in Tokyo

On 10th October 1955, the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly unanimously passed a resolution again to invite the Olympic Games, this time the Games of the XVIII Olympiad, to Tokyo.

In December of that year, Dr. Karl Diem, who was Secretary General of the Organizing Committee for the Games of the XI Olympiad in Berlin, visited Japan, and during his visit gave much useful advice from his experience in Olympic matters.

Dr. Ryotaro Azuma and Mr. Shingoro Takaishi,

both IOC members, were present at the 53rd IOC General Session in Melbourne, the site for the Games of the XVI Olympiad. At the same time, a Japanese delegation for the invitation of the Olympic Games was in Melbourne, headed by Mr. Seiichiro Yasui, the then Governor of Tokyo. On 22nd November, the Session declared that the 54th General Session should be opened in Tokyo. This was one important step forward for Tokyo.

On his way back from the XVI Olympic Games in Melbourne, Mr. Erik von Frenckell passed through Tokyo and offered much constructive advice. He had been the President of the Organizing Committee for the Games of the XV Olympiad, and was a strong supporter in Melbourne for Tokyo's selection for the 54th General Session. Gradually, as preparations progressed, the concept of Tokyo as the site of the Olympic Games, gained weight in Japan and the sponsorship locally took on more a national character as the population began to give active support.

A special committee of the Prime Minister's Office, submitted a report to the Prime Minister on the subject of preparations and coordination for the Olympic Games. This report recommended that a committee be formed to specifically handle the preliminary arrangements for the proposed Tokyo Olympic Games.

At the Cabinet meeting of October 4, 1957, it was acknowledged that the Japanese Government should encourage the invitation of the Games of the XVIII Olympiad to Tokyo, and on October 15, a round-table conference on arrangements for the sponsorship was held under the auspices of Mr. To Matsunaga, the Minister of Education at that time, and subsequently a member of the Organizing Committee. On 22nd January 1958, the Tokyo Olympic Preparatory Committee was established, and consisted of representatives of financial circles, the press, men of learning and experience, and other interested persons, with the Tokyo Metropolitan Government and the Japan Amateur Sports Association forming the nucleus. The main business of the Preparatory Committee was to prepare a reply to the questionnaire sent by the IOC Secretariat to Tokyo as one of the candidate cities. The working group of the Preparatory Committee was made up of an executive committee and various secretariats and technical divisions. Half a year



A scene of the rejoicing at the choice of Tokyo for the site of the Games of the XVIII Olympiad



Ryotaro Azuma speaking at the 55th IOC General Session

was spent for the preparation of the Preparatory Committee's reply to the six headings of the questionnaire, each of which had been studied, drafted, examined, and corrected by experts. The drafts were sent to the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, printed in book form, and distributed among the members of IOC, ISF, NOC, and others.

The long-awaited 54th IOC General Session was held on 13th May 1958, in the NHK Hall in Tokyo, in the gracious presence of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan who declared the meeting open. On the morning of the same day, Mr. Seiichiro Yasui, the Governor of Tokyo and Dr. Ryotaro Azuma, the President of the Japan Amateur Sports Association, called on Mr. Avery Brundage, the President of IOC, at his hotel, and handed him Tokyo's official invitation to be named the host city of the Games of the XVIII Olympiad in 1964.

In April 1959, the term of office of Governor Yasui expired, and Dr. Azuma was elected Governor of Tokyo. Now not only as an IOC member, but also as the governmental head of the city which desired to host the Games of the XVIII Olympiad, the new Governor was in an ideal position to promote interest in the invitational programming. On 18th May, the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly passed a renewed resolution to invite the XVIII Olympic Games to Tokyo.

On May 26, at the 55th IOC General Session in Munich, West Germany, votes were cast to decide the site for the XVIII Olympiad. Out of 56 votes Tokyo polled 34, leading Detroit, Vienna, and Brussels by a wide margin. It was thus that Tokyo was given the honour of being named the host to the Games of the XVIII Olympiad, and the five-ring Olympic flag flew symbolically over Tokyo from that day until October 24, 1964.



President Brundage offers congratulations to Shingoro Takaishi at Tokyo being chosen to host the Games of the XVIII Olympiad



The arch erected at the Tokyo Headquarters of the Japan Amateur Sports Association after the announcement of Tokyo being chosen as Host City

OUTLINE OF PREPARATIONS FOR THE OLYMPIC GAMES

(The Function of the Organizing Committee)

Establishment of the Organizing Committee

With the decision on 26th May 1959 that Tokyo was to be the site of the Games of the XVIII Olympiad, (made at the 55th Session of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in Munich, Germany), the Japanese Olympic Committee (JOC) took steps to form a Tokyo Olympic Organizing Committee in accordance with the Olympic Charter. All functions and powers concerning the operation of the Olympic Games so entrusted by the IOC were re-assigned from that date to this Organizing Committee.

The Tokyo Olympic Games Preparatory Committee which had performed a most useful function in preparing the invitation for the Olympic Games was disbanded on 11th June 1959, it having completed the work for which it had been formed. The Inaugural Meeting of the Organizing Committee was held at the Prince Hotel in Akasaka, Tokyo, on 30th September of the same year.

The members of the Organizing Committee at the time of its inauguration were twenty-five, and the list appeared as follows:—

Juichi Tsushima, President of the Japan Amateur Sports Association and President of the Japanese Olympic Committee (JOC)
Seiichiro Yasui
Tsuneyoshi Takeda, Standing member of the JOC
Masaji Tabata, Secretary General of the JOC
Tadashi Adachi, President of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Inejiro Asanuma
Ryotaro Azuma, Governor of Tokyo and Member of the IOC
Tokuyasu Fukuda, Director General of the Prime Minister's Office
Kenji Fukunaga, President of the Saitama Prefectural Amateur Sports Association
Chikao Honda, President of the Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors Association
Taizo Ishizaka, President of the Federation of Economic Organizations
Yoshio Kato, Member of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly
Ichiro Kitada, Vice Speaker of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly
Takechiyo Matsuda, Minister of Education
To Matsunaga
Umekichi Nakamura, Member of the House of Representatives
Hideo Nomura, President of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation
Tomejiro Okubo, Member of the House of Representatives
Toshiharu Shigemori, Member of the House of Re-

presentatives

Shunichi Suzuki, Vice-Governor of Tokyo
Shingoro Takaishi, Member of the IOC
Michiharu Uchida, Speaker of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly
Iwataro Uchiyama, Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture
Shuichi Yanagita, Member of the House of Councillors
Ken Yasui, Member of the House of Councillors

The following three persons were appointed auditors of the Organizing Committee:—

Takeyoshi Hori, President of the Tokyo Bankers Association
Tetsuzo Ohta, President of the Japan Certified Public Accountants Association
Takeshi Sakurada

At this meeting, Juichi Tsushima was unanimously elected President. The President then nominated Seiichiro Yasui and Tsuneyoshi Takeda as Vice-President, and Masaji Tabata as Secretary General, and these appointments were unanimously approved.

The office of the Organizing Committee was established at the Kishi Memorial Hall, whose address at that time was 5, 4-chome, Surugadai, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Organization and Function of the Organizing Committee at the time of Inauguration

Organization As soon as it was officially formed, the Organizing Committee established a General Affairs Committee to prepare and define the basic plan for the Tokyo Olympic Games operation, and at the same time created special committees on Sports Technique, Facilities, Press and Public Information, Transportation and Communications, each to work out specific plans in concrete terms covering their own specialized and technical fields.

Establishment of the Organizing Committee Secretariat At the second meeting of the Organizing Committee held on 19th October 1959, the Organizing Committee adopted regulations to guide the organization of the Secretariat. The Secretariat office established at the Kishi Memorial Hall, 5, 4-chome, Surugadai, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, was composed of five divisions, namely General Affairs; Finance; Public Relations; Sports Tech-

nique and Facilities, and Disbursements. Appointment of personnel was commenced on 1st November.

Business of the Organizing Committee The activities which would be required of the Organizing Committee, were by its nature, very wide, viz:—

- It deliberated on the number of sporting events to be conducted and on the programming of the Games, adopting general principles on the Games sites and the Olympic Village, making preparations for the holding of various events including the ceremonies and the torch relay;
- handled the reception of participants;
- engaged in public information activities and press services;
- made necessary preparations for radio and television broadcasts, and engaged in the production and distribution of a documentary film of the Games;
- issued tickets; and
- as well handled matters concerning communications; traffic; transportation; security; medical and hygienic facilities.

The details which each activity involved, made the overall operation one of considerable size.

The Organizing Committee successfully sur-

mounted a large number of problems of varying degrees of complexity, at the same time maintaining liaison on all relative matters with the IOC, the various International Sports and other related Organizations.

Establishment of the Olympic Fund Raising Association

In order to facilitate the gathering of the necessary funds for the Tokyo Olympic Games, the Organizing Committee established a Fund Raising Committee on 28th April 1960 to first, study ways and means of procuring funds, and secondly, to act as receiver for these moneys. At the 12th meeting held on 14th October 1960, the Organizing Committee approved the general articles of association of the Tokyo Olympic Fund Raising Association, as a juridical person, and opened the inaugural meeting of promoters of the fund raising association on 16th December, and made application for the approval of the Minister of Education for the official sanction of the association and this was received on 28th December.

The business of the Organizing Committee had by this time become wider in scope and the organization of the Committee and its Secretariat was enlarged to properly handle its increased functions. Several changes were made in the actual Committee members.

The original Kishi Memorial Hall which was the first site of the Organizing Committee





When the Organizing Committee was officially registered as a juridical person the Headquarters were moved to the former Akasaka Detached Palace

Reorganization of the Organizing Committee into a legal entity

The most significant change affecting the Organizing Committee during fiscal 1961 was its reorganization from an unregistered organization with no legal status to a legal entity—a juridical Foundation.

On 8th June 1961, a measure (Law No. 138 of 1961) relating to the preparations for the Tokyo Olympic Games was enacted by the 38th session of the National Diet. This gave legal support to the State's cooperation in the preparations for and the holding of the Tokyo Olympic Games. At the same time regulations relative to the application of the Law were brought into effect on 1st July 1961. These regulations authorized the making available of State property such as sports facilities for use in connection with the Games.

In order to avail itself of the privileges provided by these legal measures, the Organizing committee, at its 20th meeting held on 19th June, decided to reorganize itself into a legal Foundation, and obtained the relevant approval of the Minister of Education on 1st July. On 1st October, the office of the Organizing Committee was moved to the site of the former Akasaka Detached Palace at 1, 1-chome, Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo, and the office staff was increased.

At the 27th meeting of the Organizing Committee in March 1962, the structural expansion of the Secretariat was approved on a wider scale. This Secretariat consisting of five divisions (Administration, Finance, Public Information, Sports Technique and Facilities), and a Disbursement Section, was reorganized to have nine divisions and two sections, adding a Planning Section, and the Foreign Affairs, Ticket, Transportation and Communications, and Olympic Village Divisions.

On 15th July 1964, when the Olympic Games were now very near, the main part of the Secretariat of the Organizing Committee moved to the newly

built Kishi Memorial Hall at Yoyogi. The Press Division was transferred directly to the Press Centre, and the Olympic Village Division had already moved to the Olympic Village.

H. M. The Emperor as Patron of the Games

On 28th May 1962, the Organizing Committee opened its 29th meeting and unanimously resolved to enquire if H. M. The Emperor of Japan would be graciously pleased to act as Patron of the Games.

With His Majesty's informal sanction on the matter obtained, the organization of the Organizing Committee found itself on a stronger setting.

Organizational reform of the Organizing Committee

On 19th January 1962, Mr. Seiichiro Yasui, Vice-President of the Organizing Committee, passed away.

From 24th August to 4th September of that year, the 4th Asian Games were held in Djakarta, capital of Indonesia. This meeting was marred by considerations of a political nature.

On 3rd October, Juichi Tsushima and Masaji Tabata, President and Secretary General respectively, of the Organizing Committee, resigned. Mr. Tsushima, also resigned from his posts of President of the Japan Amateur Sports Association and President of the Japanese Olympic Committee. Mr. Tabata, resigned also from the post of Secretary General of the Japanese Olympic Committee but remained as a member of the Organizing Committee.

Vice-President Tsuneyoshi Takeda also tendered his resignation, but the Organizing Committee, in deferring their decision on his resignation, asked him instead to stay on as Acting President and Acting Secretary General. At the same time a subcom-

mittee was created to study a structural reform of the organization with the object of selecting a President and a Secretary General and of strengthening the Committee itself.

On 15th October, Vice-President Takeda assumed the Presidency of the Japanese Olympic Committee.

Selection of a new Secretary General At the 34th meeting held on 2nd November 1962, the Organizing Committee approved the following motions:—

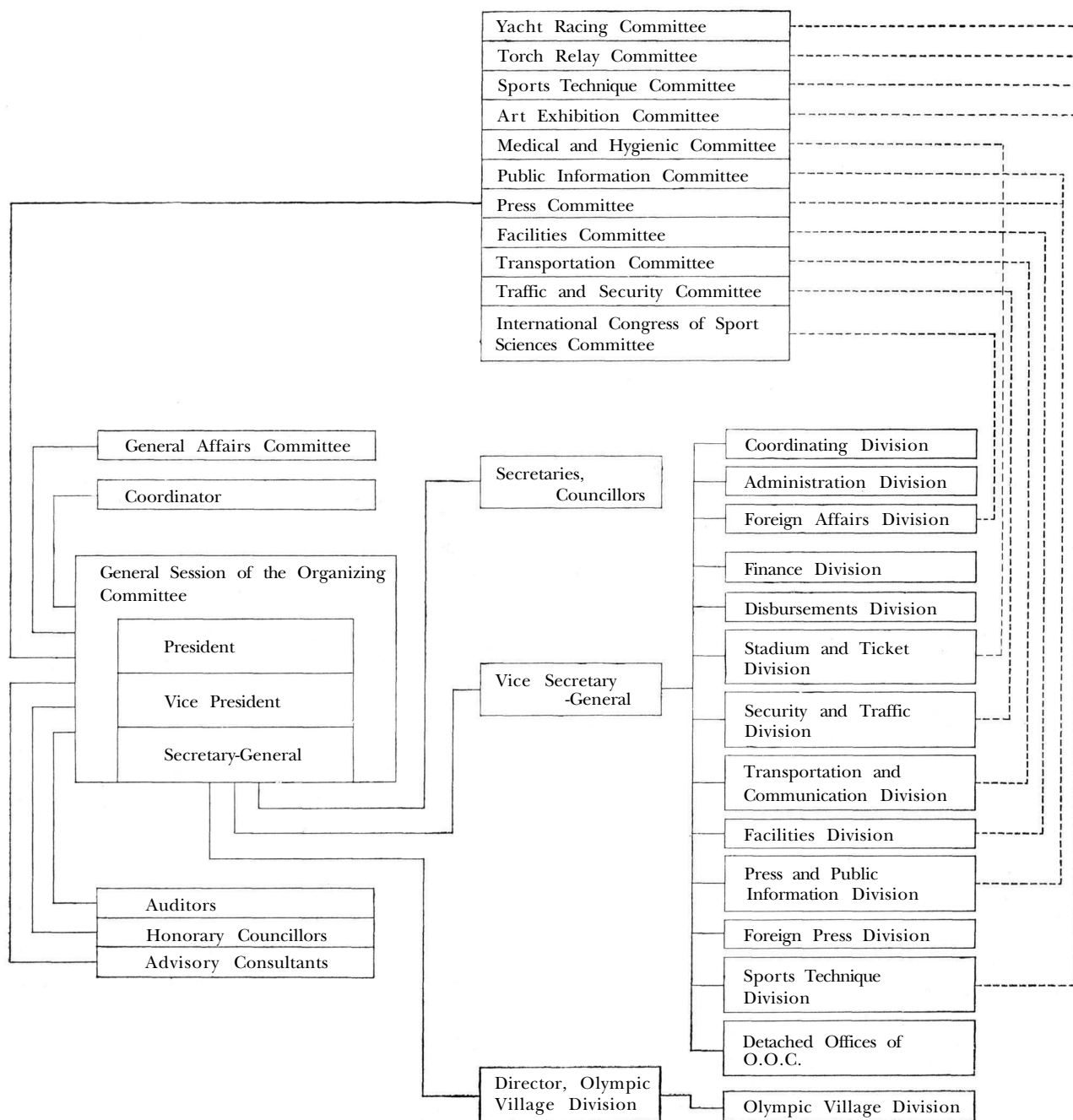
(i) To assist Acting President Takeda, a Standing Committee was to be appointed from among members of the Organizing Committee.

(ii) Mr. Shigeru Yosano was given a seat on the Organizing Committee, and his appointment as Secretary General was approved unanimously.

Selection of new President As its 38th meeting held on 7th February 1963, the Organizing Committee commissioned Mr. Daigoro Yasukawa to sit on the Committee, and unanimously elected him President of the Committee.

Selection of three Vice-Presidents At the meeting of 7th June of that year, the Organizing Committee resolved to elect three Vice-Presidents, and on the 18th of the same month elected Messrs. Ryotaro Azuma, Tsuneyoshi Takeda and Shigeki Tashiro as Vice-Presidents.

OLYMPIC ORGANIZING COMMITTEE ORGANIZATIONS (as at 1 October 1964)



Decision on Games Sites

The Organizing Committee, at its second meeting on 19th October 1959, created a Special Committee on Sports Facilities to handle matters regarding decisions on Games sites, and at its third plenary meeting approved the general principles to be followed.

Inasmuch however as each Games site and its construction is described in detail in other sections of this report, the subject is treated here in brief reference only.

When Tokyo submitted its candidacy as the site of the XVIII Olympiad, it had been decided that the opening and closing ceremonies and field and track events would take place at the National Stadium in the Outer Gardens of the Meiji Shrine, which site was to become the main stadium of the Tokyo Olympic Games. This stadium at that time had a seating capacity of 55,000, and the construction work to increase the capacity to 75,000 was started on 27th February 1962 with a budget of ¥1,200 million (US\$3,333,333). The work was completed on 30th June of the following year.

It had also been decided initially, that rowing would take place on the Toda Rowing Course in Saitama Prefecture. At its ninth meeting on 29th

June 1960, the Organizing Committee confirmed the use of the Toda Rowing Course on the condition that no local commercial motor boat races would be conducted there. In the meantime Lake Sagami in Kanagawa Prefecture was suggested as a possible site for the rowing events. The decision however, to use the Toda Rowing Course was upheld. Work on expansion and improvement of the course was started on 21st December 1962 and completed on 2nd September 1964.

With regard to yachting, Japan at the Munich session of the IOC in 1959, in answer to a question, stated that yachting would take place in the port of Yokohama. Later however, as the inadequacy of this port for yachting became apparent, the Organizing Committee, at its 8th meeting, decided that yachting events would be held on Sagami Bay, just off Enoshima Island in Kanagawa Prefecture. The construction of a suitable yacht harbour on the island was commenced in May 1961.

For swimming, there had been a plan to build a new swimming pool with a seating capacity of 40,000. The Special Committee on Sports Facilities reported however, that though the building of such a pool would be feasible, it would be too capacious for economical management. The Organizing Committee, at its meeting of 10th June

The present Kishi Memorial Hall where the Organizing Committee had its offices during the Games themselves



1960, decided then that the swimming pool would have a seating capacity of 25,000. It was decided also that a National Gymnasium and annex should be built on Washington Heights in Yoyogi, Tokyo, an area which was at that time requisitioned by the US Forces. At its 13th meeting held on 7th December of that year, the Organizing Committee resolved that a request for the return of the construction site should be filed without delay.

This construction site was returned to the Japanese Government by the US Forces on 30th November 1962, in advance of the return of the adjoining site for the Olympic Village, and the construction of the gymnasium and its annex was commenced on 1st February of the following year and completed on 31st August 1964.

At its 15th meeting, on 8th February 1961 the Organizing Committee selected initially the Games sites for the following thirteen events (those marked with one asterisk were subsequently allotted additional sites, while those marked with two asterisks were subsequently either wholly or materially altered).

Games Sites Selected:

Football*	National Stadium Prince Chichibu Memorial Football Field Komazawa Stadium
Cycling and Road Race**	Hachioji Cycling Road Race Course
Equestrian Sports	
Three-Day Events**	Equestrian Park
Grand Prix Dressage	Equestrian Park
Grand Prix Jumping	National Stadium
Water-Polo*	Metropolitan Indoor Swimming Pool
Boxing**	Meiji Jingu Swimming Pool
Volley-Ball*	Komazawa Volleyball Court
Gymnastics	Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium
Basket-Ball	National Gymnasium Annex
Wrestling	Komazawa Gymnasium
Weight-Lifting	Shibuya Public Hall
Judo**	National Gymnasium
Fencing	Waseda Memorial Hall
Hockey*	Komazawa Hockey Ground and Komazawa Athletic Ground

Games sites which were added later are as follows:

Football—Omiya Football Field in Saitama Prefecture and Mitsuzawa Football Field in Yokohama were added on 18th February 1963.

Water-polo—Those games after the semi-finals were to take place in the National Gymnasium.

Volley-ball—Yokohama Cultural Gymnasium was

added on 2nd August 1963.

Hockey—The auxiliary track of Komazawa Olympic Park was added on 27th December 1962.

Games sites which were altered:

Cycling—The 21km course in Hachioji City for Cycling Road Race was extended to 36km on 28th March 1963, for the team pursuit race.

Equestrian Sports—At the 36th plenary meeting of the Organizing Committee it was decided that the Three-Day Events would be held at Karuizawa in Nagano Prefecture.

Boxing—The use of the Korakuen Ice Palace was decided on 2nd August 1963.

Judo—While it had been initially arranged that the Judo Tournament would take place at the National Gymnasium after the close of the Swimming events, the schedule was changed on 2nd October 1963, and the Judo Tournament was scheduled in the Nippon Budokan Hall which was now planned to be built. The construction of this Budokan Hall was started on 3rd October of the following year and completed on 3rd October 1964 in time for the opening of the Tokyo Olympic Games.

Other Games Sites:

It was decided at the 29th meeting of the Organizing Committee held on 28th May 1962, that the Marathon course would start from the National Stadium and run to Tobitakyu (turning point) by way of Shinjuku 3-chome and Koshu Highway and return over the same course.

On 10th June 1960, a decision was reached that Rifle and Pistol Shooting would take place at the Asaka Shooting Range, while the site for Clay-Pigeon Shooting was decided on 27th December 1962 to be moved from Asaka Nezu Park to Tokorozawa, where a new shooting range was to be constructed.

It was initially decided on 18th August 1962, that Canoeing would take place on the Toda Rowing Course in Saitama Prefecture, but on 12th November the site was moved to Lake Sagami in Kanagawa Prefecture.

For the Modern Pentathlon, it had been decided on 12th November 1962, that the Equestrian Sports would take place at Asaka Nezu Park in Saitama Prefecture, the Fencing event at Waseda Memorial Hall, the Shooting event at the Asaka Shooting Range in Saitama Prefecture, the Swimming event at the National Gymnasium and the Cross-Country Race at the Kinuta Golf Course. Of these five sports events, the site for the Cross-Country Race was moved to Kemigawa Playing Ground in Chiba Prefecture on 14th January 1964.

It was decided on 18th February 1963, that a Cycling velodrome would be constructed in the Ryonan Playing Ground in Hachioji City.

Olympic Villages

The original plan was to build the main Olympic Village for competitors in the area known as the "US Forces' Camp Drake" in Asaka, Saitama Prefecture, and this plan was confirmed at the 13th meeting of the Organizing Committee held on 7th December 1960. The basic plan for the Asaka Olympic Village was decided at the plenary meeting of the Organizing Committee held on 8th February 1961.

Negotiations for the return of the prospective site for the Olympic Village were conducted between the Japanese Government and US Forces authorities, and the decision from the US Forces authorities was reported to the 19th meeting of the Organizing Committee held on 11th May of that year. The essence of that answer follows:

As concerns the Asaka area, although temporary use could be permitted during the Tokyo Olympic Games, the area would have to be restored to a state acceptable to the US Forces within sixty days after the close of the Games. In addition, in the event of emergency, the use of this area could be withdrawn. If, on the other hand, similar housing units as those at Washington Heights were to be constructed, at the expense of the Japanese Government, in an area adjacent to the Air Base in Fuchu and Yamato, or in the hydroponic farm in Chofu City, the whole area of Washington Heights could be returned to the Japan.

This answer raised questions of a nature that could materially affect the preparations for and management of the Olympic Games, and the Organizing Committee accordingly created a committee to study and resolve this matter.

After careful deliberation, the Organizing Committee, at its 25th meeting on 23rd October of the same year, resolved that the site for the Olympic Village be moved to Washington Heights, and decided that in principle no permanent structures would be built for the Olympic Village and that the existing facilities would be utilized to the extent that this was feasible.

On 10th December 1963, the area known as Washington Heights was formally delivered from the US Forces to the Japanese Government authorities.

In addition to the Main Olympic Village at Yoyogi, detached villages for competitors were established at Hachioji, Lake Sagami, Oiso and Karuizawa. Opening ceremonies at the main and detached villages were held on 15th September 1964.

Contact with the IOC

From May 1959 when the 55th General Session of the International Olympic Committee decided on

Tokyo as the site for the Games of the XVIII Olympiad, to the 6th October when the 62nd General Session was opened just before the opening of the Tokyo Olympic Games, the IOC held six general sessions as follows:—

- 56th General Session at San Francisco, 12–17 February 1960
- 57th General Session in Rome, 20–23 August 1960
- 58th General Session in Athens, 19–21 June 1961
- 59th General Session in Moscow, 5–7 June 1962
- 60th General Session in Baden-Baden, 17–20 October 1963
- 61st General Session in Innsbruck, 25–28 January 1964

To each of these general meetings, the Organizing Committee sent delegations to report on and explain the progress of the preparations for the Tokyo Olympic Games, and submitted the various plans it had readied. With the approval of the IOC these were put into operation.

Among the wide number of subjects covered by these reports to the IOC were important proposals concerning the number of sports events to be held and the actual period which the Tokyo Games would cover.

Decision on number of Sports Events

Judo as an Olympic sporting event At the 55th General Session of the IOC, the Japanese delegation had affirmed that all of the twenty-one Olympic sports then in prevalence, would be held during the Tokyo Games, viz:—

Athletics; archery; rowing; basket-ball; boxing; cycling; canoeing; fencing; football; gymnastics; handball; hockey; modern pentathlon; swimming and diving; equestrian sports; shooting; volley-ball; water-polo; weight-lifting; wrestling; and yachting.

At the 57th General Session held in Rome, however, the Japanese delegation strongly supported the proposal of the International Judo Federation that Judo be added to the sports events of the XVIII Olympiad. As a result of a vote taken on this proposal, Judo was adopted with the overwhelming majority of 39-2 and thus the number of sports events to be held at the Tokyo Olympic Games was increased to twenty-two.

Sports reduced to Twenty There was however, a move to reduce the overloaded Olympic Games schedule by eliminating some of the events, and this movement was strong even among members of the IOC.

After hearing the opinions of various national Olympic Committees and taking into consideration the degrees of popularity of the various sports in Japan and in other Asian countries, it was decided

by the Organizing Committee on 22nd December 1960, that of the twenty-two sports events, the four sports of archery, canoeing, handball and modern pentathlon would be omitted. This meant that only eighteen events would be held at the Tokyo Games, and a proposal to that effect was put before the 58th General Session of the IOC in Athens.

The proposed omission of canoeing and modern pentathlon however, met with strong opposition, and after discussion it was decided that a vote be taken on each of the twenty-two sports events and that only those which had shown a majority would be included. This voting included canoeing and modern pentathlon in the programme, so that twenty sports were to appear in the Tokyo Games.

Women's Volley-ball At the 59th General Session of the IOC which met in Moscow, the Organizing Committee, with a view to having included a competition for women's volley-ball, proposed that within the limit of sixteen teams, both men's and women's volley-ball games be conducted. The IOC in a ruling which applied to the Tokyo Games only, approved the participation of ten men's teams and six women's teams.

Decision on the Period of the Games

There were a variety of proposals advanced as to which dates would be most suitable for the Games. These included the early summer plan (early May to mid-May), the midsummer plan (late July to early August) and the autumn plan (second half of October), but at the 57th General Session of the IOC held in Rome, the Organizing Committee proposed that the Games be held for sixteen days starting on 23rd May and ending on 7th June.

The reasons advanced for the first proposal was that though in midsummer there is more likely to be a comparatively long period of fine weather, both the temperature and humidity are extremely high—conditions which are not ideal for participants. In view of the necessity of accommodating large numbers of spectators in indoor gymnasiums under those conditions, it was concluded that the period suggested was most inadequate.

The latter part of October is considered to be the best sporting season in Japan, but statistical data on this subject suggested that long periods of fine weather could not be counted on, and in addition to shorter daylight hours, there would be a risk of typhoons. There was thus, strong opposition to the acceptance of this period for the Olympic Games.

After considerations of the meteorological data as well as those of sports medicine and environmental factors, it was concluded that the period from late

May to early June was indeed most favourable of the three periods proposed for the Olympic Games.

This plan, however, met with considerable opposition from nations in Eastern and Northern Europe as well as the United States, on the grounds that that season was so early that it might prove detrimental to student participants' academic work. The Japanese delegation was accordingly asked to submit a further proposal at the next IOC General Session after considering the possibility of moving the period back about one month.

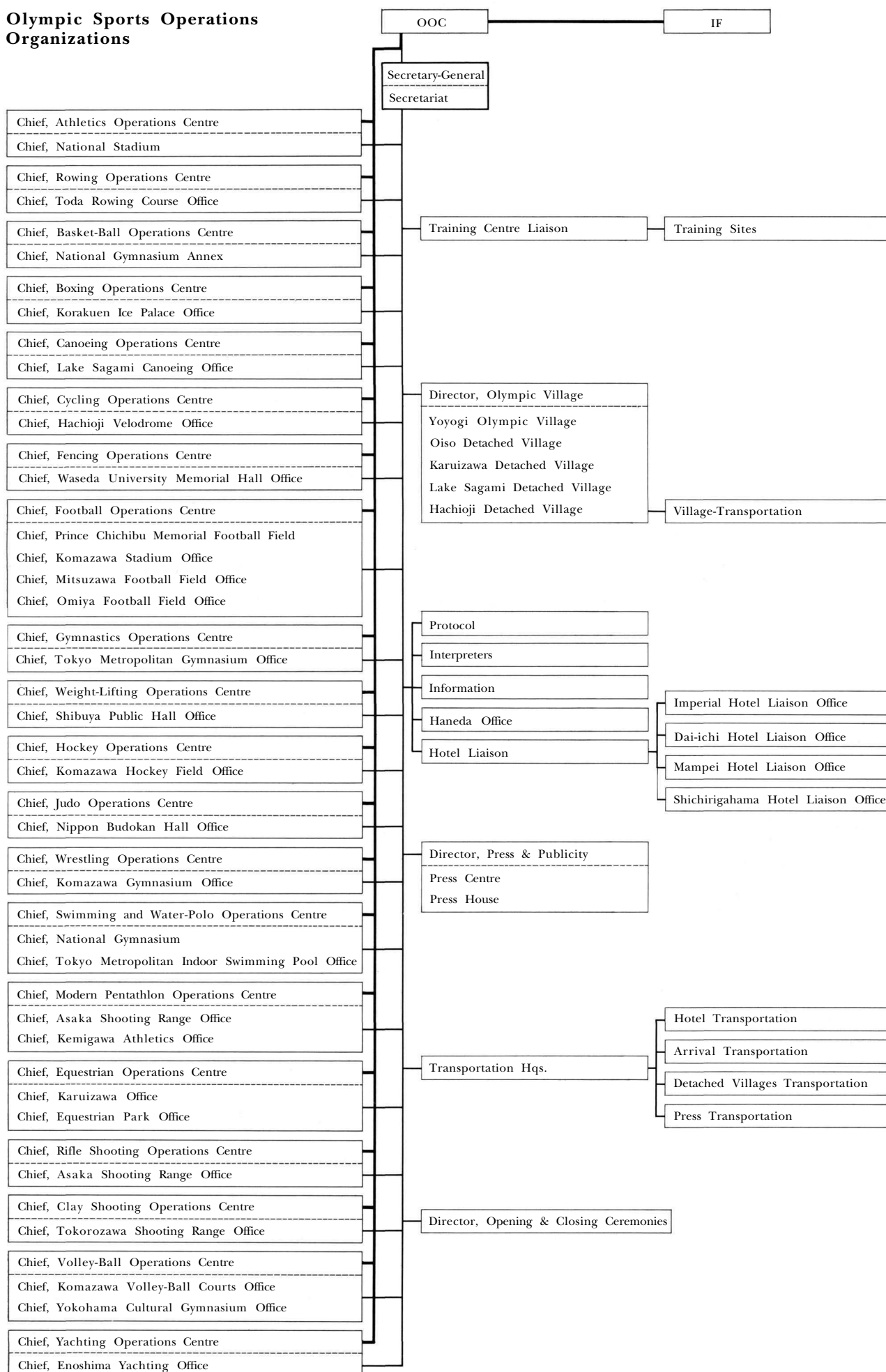
October is chosen for the Games The Organizing Committee continued its study of the most suitable period to hold the Tokyo Olympic Games, and it became obvious that if the proposed period was retarded one month, Japan would be in the midst of the rainy season, making it unlikely that a period of acceptable matter could be relied upon with any certainty. The humidity during the period would be high, accentuating the unfavourable conditions. It appeared then, that this period would not be conducive to a successful Olympic Games.

The Organizing Committee decided therefore, on the autumn season as an expediency, although it might not be regarded as ideal, and so proposed at the 58th General Session of the IOC held in Athens, recommending that the Olympic period be for fifteen days, from the 11th to 25th of October. Agreement was reached at that session for the Games to be held on the mid October period.

There still remained a decision as to the actual days. As it had been decided that the day following the opening ceremony would have no competitions, it was feared that the proposed period might be too short to fit in the programme of Games, having regard to the large number of sports events to be programmed. The Japanese officials requested therefore, that they be allowed some latitude in working out a suitable schedule and this request was approved.

At the 59th General Session of the IOC held in Moscow, the Organizing Committee proposed a sixteen-day period, that is, to hold the opening ceremony on 9th October, with no games on 10th October, and the closing ceremony on 24th October. After some deliberation, the resolution which had passed the Athens session calling for a holiday after the opening ceremonies was rescinded, and it was formally decided that the period of the Tokyo Olympic Games be fifteen days. The choice still to be decided was specifically which period (9–23 October or 10–24 October) to adopt, and at the 30th meeting of the Organizing Committee, the final decision on this point was reached, and the Games were officially scheduled to take place from 10th to 24th of October.

Olympic Sports Operations Organizations



THE ROLE OF THE TOKYO METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT

It became apparent in the early stages of planning, that the efficient conclusion of an undertaking of the scale of the Olympic Games would require not only adequate sports and accommodation arrangements, but equally acceptable standards of roads, transportation facilities and environmental conditions in and around those installations.

Tokyo as a city presented a number of complex problems in this connection, problems which were accentuated by concentrations of population and industrial complexes. The necessity to prepare for the Games of the XVIII Olympiad gave an impetus to Tokyo's already proposed 10 year development plan, and those constructions which would have a direct usefulness to the staging of the Games were considered first, and these included not only actual recreational or sports venues but involved also road, harbour, waterworks development on a considerable scale over a significant area of the city and its environs. The successful conclusion of these projects can be attributed also to the unqualified support and cooperation which the city authorities were afforded by the members of the public and private organizations involved.

The sections which follow, outline the projects which were undertaken by the city authorities in their preparations for the Tokyo Olympic Games.

Preparatory Organization

Specific sections were set up within the Tokyo Metropolitan Government to handle matters directly involving preparations for the Tokyo Olympic Games. These sections were later brought together, on 10th October 1959, under the name of the 'Bureau of Olympic Preparations, Tokyo Metropolitan Government,' and comprised sections for: Liaison; Publicity; and Facilities. A reorganization on 2nd July 1960 expanded the scope of this Bureau and provided facilities to handle tourist, hotel and other accommodations.

The Metropolitan Police Board in March 1960 organized a Committee to handle matters which would fall under its jurisdiction and which would be required during the Games. The Fire Defense Agency, similarly, in January 1961 began preliminary preparations to ensure that adequate emergency facilities and protection against the hazards of fire would be available during the Games.

Coordination

On 3rd July 1959, representatives of the Ministry

of Education, the Japan Amateur Sports Association and the Tokyo Metropolitan Government met to consolidate the planning for the Tokyo Olympic Games. Decisions on the timing and formation and budgeting considerations of the Organizing Committee were reached and the name of the Tokyo Games were officially designated as:—

'The Games of the XVIII Olympiad, Tokyo 1964'

From the formation of the Organizing Committee in September 1959, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government continued in close liaison and cooperation with this Committee on all matters relating to the successful conclusion of the Games.

Financial assistance to the Organizing Committee

The overall funds of the Organizing Committee were supplied from monies contributed by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government and grants from the National Treasury as well as from private donations and income from activities of the Organizing Committee. The actual amount paid to the OOC by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government is given below, expressed in totals for each year:—

1959	10 million yen	(US\$27,778)
1960	37 " "	(US\$102,778)
1961	63 " "	(US\$175,000)
1962	119 " "	(US\$330,555)
1963	173 " "	(US\$480,555)
1964	1,149 " "	(US\$3,191,667)
	1,551 million yen	(US\$4,308,333)

Facilities for Visitors from Abroad

The existing accommodations for the expected 30,000 visitors from abroad even with those facilities under construction were considered to be inadequate. To alleviate this condition, emphasis was given to the preparation of additional housing and accommodation projects and these were arranged as follows:—

Amounts of 200 million yen (US\$555,555) from the Tokyo Metropolitan Government and an additional 400 million yen (US\$1,111,111) from The Shoko Chukin Bank were advanced as special loan funds to qualified applicants for the purpose of remodelling Japanese type inns (ryokan) to make them acceptable to foreign visitors. These funds

were advanced in 45 cases, and the converted facilities resulted in the provision of an additional 1,560 bed capacity.

Owners of private homes were encouraged to make rooms available to visitors from abroad. Under this heading some 1,445 beds in 588 private homes were made available in Tokyo city and suburbs.

Ichigaya Youth Hostel was made available, providing a further 108 beds.

Facilities for handling passenger ships from abroad were enlarged at the Harumi Pier in Tokyo. During the Games period, five passenger ships were berthed at this pier and their cabins provided additional accommodations as follows:—

Oriental Queen	(capacity 400 persons)
Baikal	(" 300 persons)
Ulitsky	(" 300 persons)
Vladivostok	(" 300 persons)
Khabarovsk	(" 300 persons)

In addition to the above facilities, school and company owned employee dormitories and other similar accommodation were made available. These facilities included the following:—

Showa Women's College,
Gokokuji Temple,
Tenrikyo Church,
Oiso Academy House,
Y.W.C.A.'s Kokuryo House,
Y.M.C.A. Hostel,
Asia Kaikan,
Women's Fusen Kaikan,
Yumeno Hotel.

Outsiders accommodation (school, company dormitories, associations)

Additional accommodation table

(period 9th-25th October 1964)

Accommodation	Average daily	Total for period	Highest utilization with dates involved
Japanese inns (within Tokyo area)	270	4,582	331 (10.18)
Private homes	310	5,266	361 (10.14)
Youth hostels	90	1,535	98 (10.11)
Outsiders	318	5,412	406 (10.12)
On board ships	1,106	18,802	1,106 (10.22)
Total	2,094	35,597	

Estimated accommodation requirements

Accommodation	Estimated requirements	Provisions	
		Tokyo Met .Gov't	Other
Designated hotels	12,800		12,200
Designated inns	3,500		3,500
Private homes	1,500	1,445	
Inns with western facilities	3,000	1,560	1,463
Youth hostels	1,000	128	534
On board ships	7,000	1,600	7,416
Outsiders	200	500	
Gov't apartment	1,000		1,000
Total	30,000	5,233	26,113

Table showing enquiries for and acceptance of accommodation in private housing facilities

Nationality	Number of applicants	Actual acceptances	Nationality	Number of applicants	Actual acceptances
U.S.A.	251	140	Taiwan	5	5
Great Britain	103	71	Iran	4	0
Australia	76	54	Portugal	3	1
Canada	59	26	Sweden	2	1
New Zealand	47	30	Mexico	3	1
Germany	34	30	Argentina	2	2
Philippines	54	18	Israel	2	2
Venezuela	17	8	Libya	1	0
France	14	10	Hungary	1	1
Pakistan	22	1	Brazil	1	0
Greece	11	4	Iraq	1	0
South Africa	14	4	Yugoslavia	1	1
Netherlands	12	4	Chile	1	1
Italy	10	4	Denmark	1	0
Rhodesia	9	6	Austria	1	1
Switzerland	4	4	India	1	1
Belgium	4	4	West Indies	1	0
Korea	9	2			
Total 35 countries					29 countries

Hotel and Housing Service Centre

In May 1961, the Tokyo Olympic Housing Office was organized within the Tokyo Metropolitan Government and its services included the supplying of information on local housing conditions to overseas enquirers, and the actual selection and reservation of suitable accommodation for applicants from overseas who requested it.

Information Offices

During the Olympic Games, information offices were established at Tokyo Central Station, Haneda and Shinjuku (three previously in operation were expanded), Meiji Olympic Park, Komazawa Sports Park and Harumi Pier.

Personnel were stationed at the Tokyo International Airport to assist the guests who were to be accommodated in Japanese homes.

Renovation of the major facilities for the Tokyo Olympic Games

Construction of sports facilities and preparations of the surrounding areas Work under this heading covered the Meiji Olympic Park where the National Stadium is located, Yoyogi Park and Komazawa Sports Park; in addition to facilities in Kanagawa, Saitama, Chiba and Nagano Prefectures. Although the prime object in the construction or conversion of these facilities were the requirements for the Olympic Games, due consideration was also given

to problems of their future maintenance for public use.

Komazawa Olympic Park The Komazawa athletic ground area was formerly a professional baseball ground. This area was rebuilt and extended in its entirety, and on completion comprised a Stadium, Gymnasium, Indoor Court, Hockey Grounds, a Control Tower, Central Plaza, parking areas, trees and flower gardens.

Facilities in this Park were used as sites for certain of the Hockey, Wrestling, Volley-Ball, Football and other events.

Meiji Olympic Park Reconstruction and expansion work in this area included the Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium, with its annexed Indoor Swimming Pool; Recreation Grounds and parking lots.

Ryonan Athletic Ground and Hachioji Road Race Course A cycling road race course was prepared in Hachioji City. The land required for this purpose was leased by the city of Tokyo, and the Organizing Committee assumed responsibility for the building of the necessary facilities. The Metropolitan Government also either added new roads or widened old roads leading to Hachioji to afford a more convenient access.

More specific details of the actual sites used for the Games are described in the sections dealing with Games facilities.

Highways and Roads By far the greatest project which the Tokyo Metropolitan Government was required to handle was under the heading of roads and highways.

To meet the anticipated traffic congestion at the time of the Olympic Games, and in view of the continued rate of population increase in Tokyo, a comprehensive plan for highway and road construction was projected. The completion date for the twenty-two main highways designated as Olympic roads was set as August 1964. Under the plan of the Tokyo Expressway Corporation (a joint corporation with the Tokyo Metropolitan Government in which capital investment was supplied on a 50-50 basis), of the eight main expressways approved in 1959, No. 1, No. 4 and a portion of No. 2 and No. 3 were to be completed in time for the Tokyo Olympic Games.

Under contract with the Tokyo Expressway Corporation, four city roads to link the Expressways Nos. 1 to 4 were constructed as were also some twenty-two other main highways. All of these were completed on schedule by August 1964 in ample time for the opening of Tokyo Olympic Games.

Not the least of the difficulties which had to be

faced with an undertaking of this magnitude were those of land acquisition and considerations of compensation or provision of alternate sites for persons involved, and these problems were not easily overcome. Of the total expenditure, required to the twenty-two highways and roads, of 72.1 billion yen (US\$200,277,777), some 50 billion yen (US\$138,888,888) was consumed in land acquisition payments.

Expressway Construction The expressway building plan incorporated in the overall road building long term planning was aimed at facilitating the smooth flow of vehicles to and from the perimeter to Central Tokyo, and providing also connections with the radial and loop routes. The expressways themselves were built of both over-head and tunnel system sections, and where feasible the land below the overhead sections was included as auxiliary roads in the city network. The cost of this network in the original planning was 105.8 billion yen (US\$293,888,888) to construct eight routes covering a distance of 69.6 kilometers of 16 meters, and were designed to allow 60,000 vehicles travelling at 60km per hour to pass on the same route daily.

Underground Railways A long term plan for the construction of five extension subway lines extending a distance of 108.6 kilometers was approved by the city authorities in 1946. In 1962 this plan was enlarged to provide for eight lines over 177.5 kilometers. Two lines of 12.5 kilometers and 9.4 kilometers were specifically completed in time for the Tokyo Olympics and were connected to the existing subway network.

Port of Tokyo Enlargement and extension of facilities to handle passenger ships in the Port of Tokyo were undertaken, and in addition to the more adequate landing and pier facilities provided, some land reclamation was undertaken in connection with the building of the Expressway system.

Additional Services and Facilities

Water Supply and Sewerage The rapid growth of Tokyo's population had made necessary a comprehensive plan for extending the fresh water resources for Tokyo's water supply. The second stage of this project had already been completed by March 1964 and partial completion of the further stages was arrived at by the time the Games took place. A drought of the unusually long duration of three months however, had resulted in a serious depletion of the water reserves and considerable anxiety was expressed as to the conditions which would prevail during the Olympic period. A crisis

was averted however, by appropriate Government action and by assistance with water piped from Kanagawa and other surrounding prefectures, and as a result of the willing cooperation of the city population.

The general city planning involved considerable expanding of existing water and sewerage piping facilities. Three sewage disposal plants were constructed and some 360,000 meters of sewer pipes were completed in connection with redevelopment or Highway projects.

Refuse and Garbage Collection of refuse and garbage at regular hours was enforced and incinerating plant capacities were increased. Some renovation of public toilet facilities, cleaning of streets, rivers and streams was undertaken where considered necessary.

The disposal of refuse and garbage from the Olympic Village and congested areas was handled most effectively once a day either in the early morning hours, or at night depending on the conditions and requirements in that particular area.

Health and Hygiene Great care was exercised during the Games to ensure complete control of food hygiene and sanitation. This was especially aimed at hotels, Japanese-style inns and public eating establishments, sanitation officers being dispatched to assist where necessary, and rigid measures to exterminate rats and vermin were adopted.

Specific measures under this heading included:—

Food Sanitation In and about the stadiums and other sports centers, special guidance on matters concerning sanitation of food and drinks was given to those engaged in this business and a strict control over their activities was applied.

For those whose homes were opened for visitors from abroad, special classes were conducted and pamphlets dealing with food sanitation problems were distributed. The same measures were taken at Hotels and Japanese style inns and bacteriological examinations were conducted on foods.

A stricter control and effective guidance was maintained in all matters of food sanitation to those

handling food in the Olympic Village, and to this sports centers and restaurants, souvenir shops and sales outlets in the areas servicing visitors where required to conform.

Similar measures were also applied to ensure effective control of those engaged in the handling of milk, dairy foods and meats.

Medical and First Aid Services The entire city facilities of medical and first aid were made available for the services undertaken by the Organizing Committee. Medical squads were dispatched to all sports facilities for treatment of participants and five city hospitals were designated to render medical aid if required. Any visitors who needed hospital treatment were cared for in certain specified hospitals. This provision was made known to all Hotels, Japanese inns, private homes and other organizations concerned.

Entertainment and Assistance

Olympic Eve On the eve before the opening of the Tokyo Games, a public reception was held in a local baseball ground. The attendance was some 40,000 including Prince & Princess Mikasa, IOC President Avery Brundage, members of the Diplomatic Corps in Japan, foreign officials and athletes.

An appropriate programme had been arranged and this was followed by a display of fireworks.

Reception for Visitors from Abroad A reception was given by the Governor of Tokyo for IOC members and IF and NOC representatives of participating nations and athletic groups. Commemorative souvenirs were presented to those attending.

Other Assistance and Cooperation A Japanese Dance performance was designated as one of the Art Exhibits of the Olympiad presented on October 1 as part of the Tokyo Arts Festival.

The City of Tokyo had the honour of being awarded an Olympic Cup presented by the International Olympic Committee for its part in the Tokyo Olympic Games. The only other occasion in which this honour had been conferred upon the host city was to the City of Helsinki in 1952.

COOPERATION OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

From its inception, the Organizing Committee received full cooperation and assistance both from the Government itself and the various Governmental agencies. A number of specific laws and ordinances to clarify the basic principles of the State's cooperation with the Games were enacted to enable adequate financial and manpower support for the Games to be obtained. Approval was given for Government officials to be seconded on temporary duties to the Organizing Committee Secretariat. The Government itself was directly involved in a number of construction projects, including the construction and expansion of certain of the sports facilities, and assisted greatly in encouraging a nation-wide campaign to enlist interest in the Tokyo Olympic Games.

Establishment of a Basis for Cooperation

Preparatory Council for the Tokyo Olympic Games

The establishment of a Preparatory Council for the Tokyo Olympic Games was approved at the Cabinet meeting held on 18th October 1960. This was established within the Prime Minister's Office under the direction of the Director General of Administrative Affairs, and its purpose was to coordinate the activities of various Government agencies for the Tokyo Olympic Games.

Nomination of the State Minister in charge of the Olympic affairs and establishment of a conference of Cabinet Ministers to assist in deliberations.

The nomination of the State Minister and a conference of Cabinet Ministers to assist with the Olympic Games was approved at a Cabinet meeting held on 1st June 1962.

The Cabinet Ministers conference, under the chairmanship the State Minister in charge, deliberated on and disposed of a number of important matters involving the necessary decisions of Cabinet Ministers.

Government delegates joining the Organization Committee

The State Minister in charge of the Tokyo Olympic Games, the Minister of Education and the Director General of Administrative Affairs were appointed members of the Organization Committee as representatives of the Government. In addition, certain of the subsidiary committees of the Organizing

Committee included the Permanent Vice-Ministers and Bureau and Section Chiefs of the Ministries concerned. A number of Government officials were also second or transferred temporarily to the Secretariat of the Organizing Committee to work directly in various sections.

Special Legislation and Ordinances for the Olympic Games

Laws which provided special measures for the Tokyo Olympic Games could be listed as follows:

- The law concerning special measures necessary for preparations for the Tokyo Olympic Games (Law No. 138 of 1961).
- The law concerning the sale of cigarettes with surcharges to be donated to the preparation funds for the Tokyo Olympic Games (Law No. 27 of 1963).
- The law concerning the temporary special dispensation to the Japan Central Horserace Association's payments to the national treasury, to allow the raising of necessary funds for the construction of facilities for the equestrian sports of the Tokyo Olympic Games (Law No. 185 of 1961).
- The law concerning the temporary issuing of coins in denominations of 1,000 yen (US\$2.77) in commemoration of the Tokyo Olympic Games (Law No. 62 of 1964).
- In addition to those specific laws, partial amendments to the Self Defense Force Law, the Tariff Law, the Bicycle Race Law and laws concerning other racing events under public management were enacted.
- Regulations relative to the enforcement of the above-mentioned laws were promulgated in the form of Cabinet orders and ministerial ordinances, and in addition the following additional measures were provided to ensure the smooth operation of the Games and to afford benefits to the participants and visitors.
 - a. A partial amendment to the regulations relative to the enforcement of the Firearms and Swords Control Law.
 - b. A partial amendment to the Education Ministry Organization Ordinance.
 - c. A partial amendment to the Import Trade Control Ordinance.
 - d. A partial amendment to the regulations relative to Commodity Taxes.

- e. A ministerial ordinance concerning a temporary dispensation to the regulations relative to the application of the Horserace Law, in connection with the Tokyo Olympic Games.

The Grant of Treasury Subsidies and the Free Use of State Property

As the part of the overall funds for the preparations for and management of the Tokyo Olympic Games, the Government granted annual subsidies which totalled in all some ¥1,510 million (US\$4,194,444).

The Organizing Committee was, in addition, permitted to use certain State property without charge or compensation where this was found expedient in the preparation for and management of the Tokyo Olympic Games. The areas of State property made available for free use of the Organizing Committee are listed on Page 52.

Manpower assistance by seconding Government Officials to the Organizing Committee Secretariat

In order to facilitate the smooth operation of the Organizing Committee, it was deemed expedient to make available a number of well qualified persons from Government agencies and local public bodies to the Organizing Committee Secretariat. To make this possible a special measure was enacted by which the period of service of the officials transferred to the Organizing Committee Secretariat would be regarded as service in their own organizations or agencies.

The number of Government officials transferred to the Organizing Committee Secretariat under this measure is shown in the table in this section.

Special measures for raising funds The establishment of a special Tokyo Olympic Fund Raising Association was decided at the 12th session of the Organizing Committee held on 14th October 1963, and the Association was inaugurated on 28th December of the same year.

Funds raised from this source formed only a part of the overall monies made available to the Organizing Committee. Through the enactment of the Special Measures Law and amendments to various laws and ordinances, additional income was made possible from such sources as the issuance of commemorative postal stamps bearing a surcharge as a donation to the Olympic funds.

Main Government Projects for Preparations for the Tokyo Olympics

The projects carried out by the Government for the benefit of the Tokyo Olympic Games covered a

wide field, including the construction and expansion of sports facilities and the construction of related highways. The major projects carried out under the immediate supervision of the Government could be listed as follows:

Construction maintenance and repair of sport facilities Under this heading the Education and Construction Ministries jointly undertook the Construction and/or repair of the National Stadium, the National Gymnasium, the Toda Rowing Course and the Asaka Shooting Range.

National Stadium:

The National Stadium was built in 1958, prior to the Third Asian Games, on the site of the athletic ground in the outer garden of the Meiji Shrine, at a cost of some ¥1,400 million (US\$3,888,889). This stadium was enlarged to accommodate some 72,000 spectators. The enlargement work was commenced in March 1962 and completed in August 1964. This construction work involved a more practical system of entrances and exits convenient to the transportation facilities, and in particular the enlarging of the back stand in the shape of a crescent, thereby increasing the seating capacity of the stadium by about 25,000.

In addition, the track and field of the stadium were improved, as the result of specific research on the composition of ideal track, and the provision of adequate lawns using grass types most suitable for the various uses to which the area would be put.

The costs of improvements totalled some ¥1,200 million (US\$3,333,333).

National Indoor Gymnasium:

The National Indoor Gymnasium and its annex was built at this area which had been known as Washington Heights, and adjacent to the Olympic Village. The plan of the National Indoor Gymnasium was discussed at the National Gymnasium Construction Council of the Education Ministry, and its design was commissioned to the research facilities of Professor Kenzo Tange of Tokyo University. The construction of the gymnasium was commenced in March 1963 under the design and supervision of Professor Tange.

The main gymnasium is of a high-tension suspended roof structure, with a floor space of 25,396 square meters in all with two stories below and two stories above the ground. The structure is oval and seating is provided for some 15,000 spectators. It houses a 50-meter-long and 22 meters wide, and a complete practice pool.

The annex has an area of 5,591 square meters, housing a basket-ball court 40 meters long and 22 meters wide.

The construction of the gymnasium and its annex cost some ¥3 billion (US\$8,333,333).

Toda Rowing Course:

The Toda rowing course is located on the left bank of the Arakawa River in Toda-machi Saitama Prefecture. It was formerly been used as a rowing course, but would not in its original form, have been wide enough for the Olympic rowing events. Its width was extended to 90 meters, enlarging it by 2.5 meters on the south bank and 17.5 meters on the north bank, and suitable bank protection work carried out. A boathouse, a headquarters building, a judges room, observation posts, starting facilities and course marks were also provided.

The expenditure for the improvement of the rowing course amounted to some ¥330 million (US\$ 916,667).

In addition, the Saitama Prefectural Government spent some ¥300 million (US\$833,333) for the beautification of the surrounding area.

Prince Chichibu Memorial Football Field:

The building and facilities had been built in 1949, and the ownership was transferred from the Japan Rugby Association to the State in 1962 and subsequently regarded as a part of the National Stadium.

The improvements on this field included the installation of an illumination tower, the improvement of the stand and its roof, and planting of new turf.

Asaka Shooting Range:

The Asaka Shooting Range is located at the southern end of Nezu Park in Asaka Machi, Saitama Prefecture; and was jointly used by the U.S. Army and the Japanese Ground Self Defense Forces. The extension project of the shooting range began in October 1962, and included the enlargement of the area to 280,500 square meters, the installation of a 300-meter and other shooting ranges and seating, and the provision of roofing to alleviate damage from ricochets and accidental discharges. A 50-meter shooting range, with 96 shooting positions and three shooting gates, was also constructed.

For the clay shooting events, a 25-meter range was constructed, while a main building, an annex, warehouses and latrines were added, and with drainage, a parking lot and a plaza for each shooting range was also provided.

The expenditure for this remodelling and expansion amounted to ¥320 million (US\$888,889), which was defrayed by the Education Ministry, though the work was in fact executed by the Defense Agency.

In addition, Government financial assistance was

granted to assist in the construction of the Nippon Budokan Hall for the Judo tournaments, while Judo training facilities for Olympic participants were improved at State expense at the Judo halls at Tokyo University, Tokyo University of Education, Tokyo Gakugei University and Kokumin Gymnasium.

The operation facilities provided by the State included work on the Olympic Village, the Press Centre and the Press House:

- a. For the Olympic Village, the existing facilities at Washington Heights released from the U.S. Forces were improved.
- b. It being desirable to have the records of the Olympic Games made available in accurate form in as short a time as possible, the adoption of an IBM system for the public information facilities was planned, and a Press Centre was set up at the Nihon Seinenkan Hall (Japan Youth Hall). In the remodelling and repair of the Youth Hall, the Government defrayed some ¥53 million (US\$147,222) by way of a subsidizing grant.

In order to provide accommodation for foreign correspondents, a Press House was constructed near the Press Centre by the Japan Housing Corporation. This was in the form which could later be let as housing apartments.

Construction, maintenance and repair of roads and related public facilities

The work of streamlining related public facilities was mainly the task of the Construction Ministry, and the various road improvements and constructions can be found detailed under other specific sections of this report, and particularly under the section in the role of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government.

In the same section will be found also details of

State Property Offered for Free Use under the Olympic Games Special Measures Law

Area	Period involved
Yoyogi Olympic Village	10 Dec. 1963—30 Mar. 1965
Asaka Modern Pentathlon Course	15 Sept. 1964—15 Oct. 1964
Asaka Rifle Range	29 Sept. 1964—30 Jan. 1965
Nihon Budokan Hall Area	1 Oct. 1963—31 Oct. 1964
Toda Rowing Course	15 Sept. 1964—27 Oct. 1964
Tokyo University Kemigawa Ground	1 Oct. 1964—16 Oct. 1964
Tokyo University Ground, Gymnasium	15 Sept. 1964—21 Oct. 1964
Tokyo University of Educa- tion Ground, Gymnasium	15 Sept. 1964—23 Oct. 1964
Kokumin Gymnasium	15 Sept. 1964—23 Oct. 1964
Tokyo University of Liberal Arts Ground, Gymnasium	15 Sept. 1964—23 Oct. 1964
Tokyo University of Educa- tion Judo Hall	15 Sept. 1964—22 Oct. 1964
Tokyo University Pool	1 Oct. 1964—18 Oct. 1964

Government officers transferred to the Organizing Committee Secretariat

	Status of personnel involved				
	Full time employees		Part time	Attach- ed	Total
	Executive	Staff			
Prime Minister's Secretariat		1			1
Defence Agency	2	1		8	11
Police Agency	3	2			5
Ministry of Education	1	4		38	43
Ministry of Finance	2	2		2	6
Ministry of Construction		1			1
Ministry of Transportation				2	2
Ministry of Health and Welfare					1
Ministry of Justice				1	1
National Universities			1	3	4

the provision of recreational improvement programmes undertaken.

Transportation and hotel accommodation Other sections of this report cover in detail the problems of providing adequate transportation facilities at the time of the Games. This responsibility was to a large extent the responsibility of this Ministry of Transportation. The programme included the

Accommodation Programme for the Tokyo Games

Type	Capacity	Estimated No. of rooms required	Available	Additional requirements
Hotel	13,200	9,800	6,000	3,800
Inns	3,500	3,300	2,950	350
Youth hostels	1,000	1,000	350	650
Sub Total	17,700	13,100	8,950	4,150
Inns with western facilities	3,000	1,000	350	650
Private homes	1,500			
Hotel ships	6,500			
Press house	1,000			
Others	300			
Sub Total	12,300			
Total	30,000			

construction of the New Tokaido Line and a number of major improvements to other railway and subway facilities. At the same time a plan to increase hotel capacity to accommodate an expected 30,000 foreign visitors during the Olympic Games was worked out and executed. The substance of the programme is shown in the relevant table in this section. The construction of new hotels, was made possible with loans of ¥12,200 million (US\$ 33,888,889) from the Japan Development Bank.

Security on highways and traffic police activities in the periphery of the various grounds and on roads where the marathon and other road races would take place were the responsibility of the various Police Agencies, and these details will be found under the specific headings in the relevant sections of this report.

Improvement to broadcasting and communication facilities and simplification of entry and exit formalities.

The task of improving broadcasting and communication facilities was undertaken by the Postal Services Ministry. Both domestic and international communication facilities were either newly constructed or improved (at a total cost of ¥18,300 million (US\$50,833,333), and to provide facilities for television of the Olympic Games by means of a communication satellite, a space communication station was constructed in Ibaraki Prefecture (at a total cost of ¥800 million (US\$2,222,222)). In addition, NHK (Japan Broadcasting Corporation) established a Broadcasting Centre near the Olympic Village at Yoyogi concentrating all its necessary facilities in a newly-constructed five-storey building (at a total cost of ¥12,000 million (US\$33,333,333)).

Measures aimed at simplifying and expediting the paper-work for entry and exit of personnel in connection with the Olympic Games were approved by the Justice Ministry. Participating athletes, officials and newsmen were permitted to use their ID Cards (issued by the Organizing Committee and with the approval of the Government of this country concerned), in lieu of passports.

Campaign to promote Olympic Games and to enlist national support

The Education Ministry embarked upon a campaign to promote interest in the Olympic Games by distributing various pamphlets and the holding of exhibitions.

COOPERATION FROM PARTICIPATING PREFECTURES

Saitama Prefecture

With the decision that the site of the XVIII Olympiad would be Tokyo, the necessity of inclusion of certain sports facilities in Saitama Prefecture became apparent. These included the Toda Rowing Course, which was in fact prepared for the 12th Tokyo Olympics, the Asaka Shooting Range and the original proposal for conversion of the southern section of the U.S. Camp Drake in Asaka-machi for use as an Olympic Village.

Governor Kurihara of Saitama Prefecture was appointed a member of the Tokyo Olympic Organizing Committee. Chairman Fukunaga of Saitama-ken Sports Association and Mr. Toh Matsunaga, a member of the House of Representatives elected from Saitama Prefecture were also members of the Organizing Committee.

Saitama Prefecture, in order to strengthen its preparedness, organized the Saitama-ken Preparatory Council for the Tokyo Olympic Games, from representatives of the Olympic movement and Business Liaison Association for the Tokyo Olympics (which included officials from the prefectural government office).

Later the following decisions relating to sports venues were reached by the Organizing Committee:—

The Clay Shooting venue was changed to Tokorozawa; Omiya Football Field was added together with Mitsuzawa Football Field. The decision to situate the Olympic Village at Yoyogi instead of Asaka; and the Modern Pentathlon was approved for Asaka Nezu Park.

To execute the necessary construction projects for these sports centres and improve the surrounding environs, and at the same time to conduct appropriate public relations activities, the existing association was on 27th April 1963 expanded into the Saitama-ken Tokyo Olympics Promotion Council with its headquarters situated at the Sports Section of the Education Board of the Prefectural Office. With the Governor as its Chairman, it was divided into five sections, namely, Sports, Facilities, Communication and Security, Hygiene and Sanitation, Public Affairs and Publicity.

A Secretariat was created officially to the Prefectural Hall on 1st April 1964. The Secretariat was headed by Vice-Governor Sato and consisted of seven sections, namely, General Affairs, Planning, Sports, Facilities, Communication and Security, Hygiene and Sanitation and Public Relations and

Publicity.

To afford close coordination with the Organizing Committee in Tokyo, a Branch Office of the Secretariat was later opened in Saitama (1st August 1964).

Toda Rowing Course: The cost of rebuilding of the course was included in an appropriation of the national treasury while the construction work of the surrounding areas was undertaken by the Prefectural Office.

In addition, an area of 4,000 tsubo (1,322 square metres) was purchased and converted to the "Toda Park" and a temporary seating stand was built by the Organizing Committee.

Omiya Football Field: The old football field was remodelled into a standard international turf field; 130mX80m; and a reinforced concrete main stand seating some 14,000 was provided.

Asaka Shooting Range: With the intention of later adaptation to its own use, the Self-Defence Force agreed to assist in the construction of a 500 metre range, 96 targets; 300 metre range, 48 targets; 25 metre range, 12 targets; capacity for 1,500.

Asaka Nezu Park: The Organizing Committee built a temporary ground for Equestrian Sports of Modern Pentathlon.

Aside from the building of the above-mentioned facilities for the Games themselves, road building and renovation of other facilities in the surrounding areas of these sports centres was undertaken. The cost of this work was borne by the Prefecture, the Ministry of Education, Self-Defence Agency and the Organizing Committee.

Kanagawa Prefecture

It was on 10th June 1960 that a decision was reached for the Sagami Bay area, centering on Enoshima, as the site for the Yachting events. On 1st May, in the following year 1961, a Room for Olympic Preparation was created in the Education Board. On 30th November of the same year, the Kanagawa-ken Tokyo Olympic Preparatory Committee was established to render full support of the prefecture to the Games preparation.

The Canoeing was originally set to be held at Toda boat course but it was later deemed more appropriate to use Lake Sagami in Kanagawa-ken for these events, and this was formally approved

on 12th November 1962, and an Executive Committee was organized to facilitate the preparations of the required installations. The Prefectural Government undertook the work for Yachting and Canoeing and the Yokohama municipality for Volleyball and Football.

The main works undertaken by the Kanagawa Prefectural Government include the following:—

Sports facilities Shonan Port (Enoshima Yacht Harbour) ; the work on the Port commenced in May 1961 and was completed in July 1964. This work was hampered however, by continuous high waves from the ocean. Breakwater on the shore—638 metres, breakwater extension—392 metres, three piers and auxiliary facilities at a cost of 2,170 million yen (US\$6,027,778).

The designing of the Yacht Harbour was prepared by Professor Yoshiro Taniguchi of Tokyo Institute of Technology and the work was commenced on 27th May 1963, and completed on 21st July 1964.

Lake Sagami Rowing Course: Main building, boat house and judges tower, all were designed to blend with the scenic beauty of the surrounding area.

Other facilities To effect smooth operation of the Games, measures were adopted to improve the following roads and environs of the sports centres. More specific detail of the overall highway construction programmes however, will be found in other chapters of this report.

National Highway: A section of the proposed Tokyo-Numazu line; was completed to afford relief to the expected traffic pressure on the main national highway south. This section completed joined Atsugi and Matsuda city.

A highway from Yugawara, Hakone and Sen-gokubara to afford adequate facilities for tourist traffic.

The Sagamihara-Yose line leading to Lake Sagami where Canoeing was scheduled was improved.

Koshigoe Fishing Port: Located close to the Enoshima Yacht Harbour, this was selected as an auxiliary harbour for mooring spare yachts.

Manase Fishing Port: This area was converted into moorings for fishing boats to be transferred from Hayama Harbour which was to be used exclusively for boats connected with Yachting events.

The work on these projects was commenced

in 1959, the Prefectural Government expending an amount of 9,000 million yen in total (US \$25,000,000).

Yokohama City

The City of Yokohama provided venues for two of the Olympic sports: football at Mitsuzawa Football Field, and volley-ball at Yokohama Cultural Gymnasium, where also one elimination basket-ball contest was held prior to the actual Olympic Games.

The Yokohama City Olympic Preparation Bureau was created in March 1963 to prepare the sports facilities for the Games. This Bureau was reorganized into the Olympic Office in August and the Yokohama City Executive Committee headed by Mayor Asukada was organized. This Committee consisted of 35 members representing the Yokohama City, the City Assembly, City Sports Associations and civilian groups. This body as the official organ for the city's population of 1,700,000, undertook the task of construction of sports facilities and improvements of city environs and of enhancing the public interest in the Olympic events.

The construction work of the Mitsuzawa Football Field was commenced on 21st November 1963 and completed on 15th August 1964.

It was in 1955 that the Kanagawa National Sports Meet was first organized at the Mitsuzawa Park though considerable improvement had been added for the Olympic Games specifically and for use later as a recreation centre for citizens.

Close to the volley-ball court, an auxiliary gymnasium was constructed with a rest house. This was a two-storey building covering a floor space of 989 square metres with conference rooms and spacious lounges.

In October 1964 Yokohama City completed the work of expansive remodelling of the main pier of the port in anticipation of receiving visitors who would arrive and remain on the "Hotel" ships during the Games, and this included improvements to customs, immigration control, bank and postal facilities on the pier itself.

The expenditures for these works totalled some 1,000 million yen (US\$2,777,778); 500 million yen (US\$1,388,889) for the renovation of the main pier; 262.8 million yen (US\$730,000) for football field. 39 million yen (US\$108,333) for rest house and sub-gymnasium and 39 million yen (US\$108,333) for administration office expenses.

Cooperation by Nagano Prefecture

An extremely wide expanse of ground was required for the Three-day Event of the Tokyo Olympic Games in view of the special characteristics of the events, and for this reason the decision on the site was delayed. However, the Organizing Committee

on 27th December decided to hold this event in Karuizawa. Upon receiving the request for assistance and cooperation from the Organizing Committee, Nagano Prefecture immediately agreed and established the Nagano-ken Preparatory Committee for the Three-day Event on 25th January 1963. A Secretariat was established for this Committee and the Physical Education Section was made responsible. The Vice-Governor was appointed Director of this Secretariat which was composed of five Departments, General Affairs, Facilities, Tourism and Lodging, Medical Affairs-Hygiene, and Security.

On 27th December 1963 the Organizing Committee formally requested the Governor of the Prefecture for cooperation in executing specific matters calling for assistance from the local authorities at the Three-day Event site. In response to this request, the specific duties of departments and sections in the Prefectural Government were defined and preparation programmes were also established.

On 1st July 1964, the Nagano office of the Secretariat of the Organizing Committee was established in the Prefectural Government Building. On 1st August, the same year, the Director of the Education Board of the Prefecture was made director of that office and seventeen assistants for this office were officially appointed.

The Organizing Committee established also an office for the Three-day Event in Karuizawa, and in 20th June 1964 the director of this office who was the chief of the Physical Education Section and a supporting staff of 146 persons began their work for the preparation of the site.

Preparation of Karuizawa Village and its operation

The Organizing Committee concluded that the Seizan Hotel would be the most suitable for the Village. On 15th July 1964 the Organizing Committee requested the Prefecture to arrange for appropriate staff, and accordingly the assistant chief of the Physical Education Section was named as the village chief. On 12th September, the 19 principal staff employees started the preparation for the opening of the village.

Upon departure of the participants on 21st October, the village was closed and the staff were returned to their original positions the following day.

Adjustment of the facilities For the purpose of materializing the overall programme of the Organizing Committee, the whole location of the site was surveyed during 1963 with the cooperation of the Civil Engineering Department of the Prefecture, in particular, the land adjustment office in Karuizawa and the Iwamura Construction Office, and

decision were made in principal concerning the respective courses for the event. Actual construction of the courses, temporary drainage works, building of bridges installation of hurdles etc. were carried out in the same year and were continued in 1964. The plan was changed frequently during the continuation of the construction works and some difficulties were experienced as the result of the long period of rain in September. However, thanks to the efforts of all concerned, the work was completed by the day preceding the start of the event. Expenses required for these works amounted to ¥6,160,000 (US\$17,111) in 1963 and about ¥89,230,000 (US\$247,861) in 1964. This work involved some 52 projects and these were handled by some eleven contractors.

Cooperation by the Town of Karuizawa All residents in the Town of Karuizawa were most enthusiastic at the honour of holding the Three-day Event of the Games of the XVIII Olympiad, in Karuizawa. A cooperation group of local citizens was organized and this including government offices, schools, various groups etc. to render positive cooperation to the Organizing Committee, the Preparatory Committee of Nagano Prefecture and the Olympic Torch Relay Executive Committee.

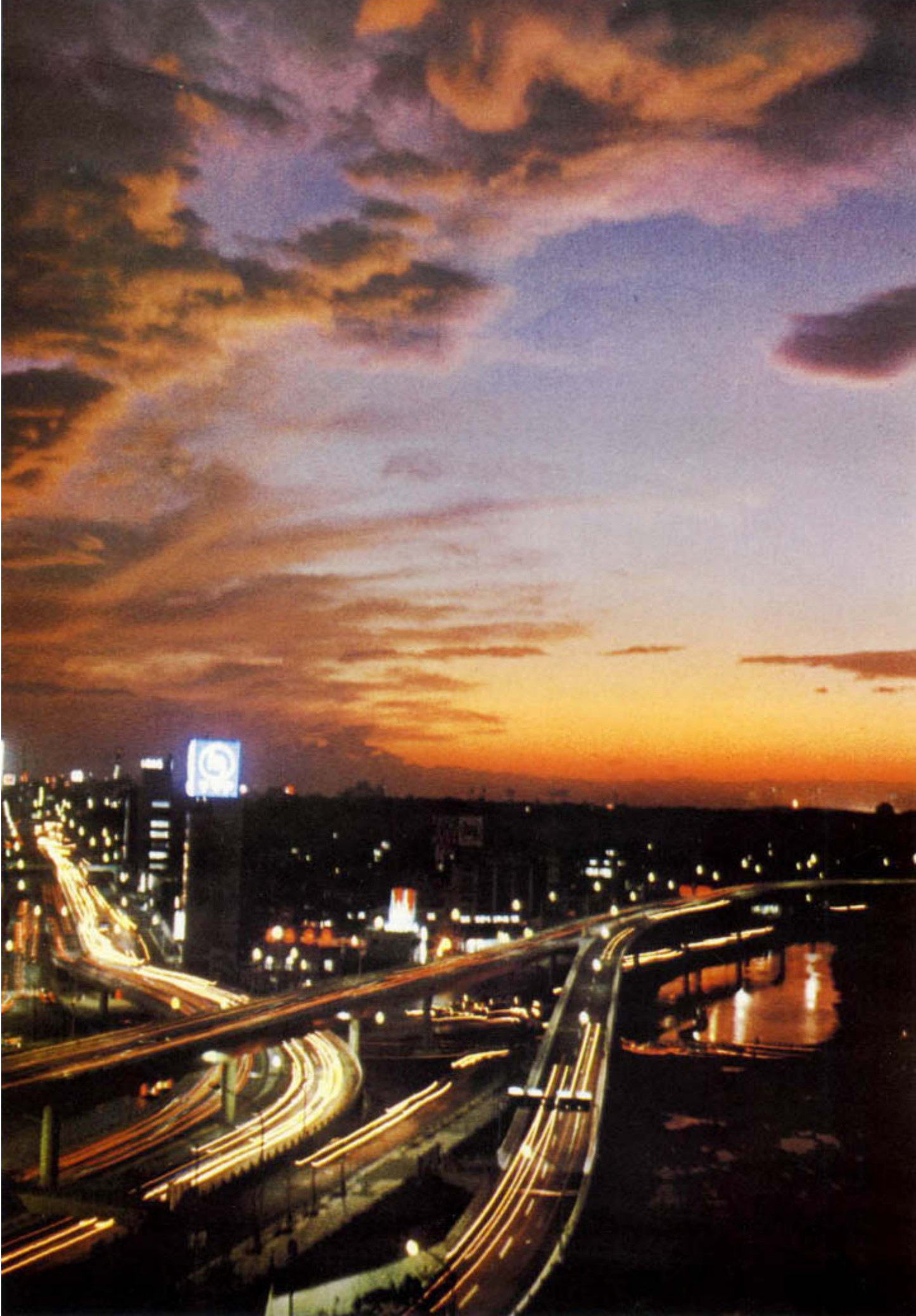
There were some difficulties faced concerning the lease negotiations with the land owners in connection with the site and courses. These however were all amicably settled without any undue incidents.

Town roads were repaired and bridges were constructed and reinforced. Hygiene measures included special measures for protecting horses from horse-flies, and antiseptic and insect sprays were provided where considered necessary.

Constant patrol by guards was required in order to keep B and D courses for the Endurance Test secret as required by the regulations. For the long period from the middle of August to the day preceding the start of the event, members of the fire-fighting group of the Town were mobilized to take up this duty. These personnel also took charge of the guard duty at the course as assistants to the police on the day of the Endurance Test.

Chiba Prefecture

A cross country race was held at Kemigawa Playing Ground of Tokyo University. Since this was an event for only one day, no specific office of the Organizing Committee was established in Chiba Prefecture. The Prefectural Government took steps to encourage the interest of the citizens in this area in the forthcoming Olympic Games and rendered its full cooperation to the support of the Games.



A night view of the overhead road complex as Akasaka-Mitsuke in Tokyo



The Hamamatsu-cho overpass

The New Tokaido railway line—
(at right) the train passes over Fujigawa bridge in Shizuoka Prefecture

(below) passing Shimbashi station





Edobashi interchange





Tokyo's International Airport at Haneda



—Airport terminal

THE OVERALL BUDGET AND ITS FINANCING

One of the first problems which the Organizing Committee for the Games of the XVIII Olympiad considered after its formation on 30th September 1959, was the overall budgeting and financing requirements of an undertaking of this magnitude. On 28th April 1960, the Financing Programme Committee was set up within the Organizing Committee, and by July 1960, estimates totalling some 8,800 million yen (US\$24,444,444) were listed. The principle adopted for raising funds was that the total expenditures, less the income, admission charges, etc. of the Organizing Committee, should be met by contributions evenly shared by the National Government, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government and private sources. This principle was maintained and assistance was in fact received from the Government, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government and from the Olympic Fund Raising Association, a foundation established later specifically to handle the raising of private subscriptions. The Ministry of Education, for the National Government, disbursed subsidies each year, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government in turn contributing an equal amount, and the Olympic Fund Raising Association also providing sums from its accumulated private donations. Sufficient funds were thus obtained to enable the Organizing Committee to adequately carry out the duties required of it.

The initial programme, amounting to 8,800 million yen (US\$24,444,444) prepared by the Organizing Committee underwent a series of amendments as the requirements were more specifically analysed, and finally the outlays reached an amount of 9,946 million yen (US\$27,627,778). The actual revenues and expenditures can be seen from the table in this section. The overall budget outlined on the basis of this table requires comments as follows:—

In the revenues; "Others" under the heading of Donations refers to the royalty on the use of the Olympic emblem on the "Lottery" tickets issued before the formation of the Olympic Fund Raising Association.

"Sales of Programmes" are the proceeds from the sale of programmes for the Opening Ceremony, the Closing Ceremony and daily events.

"Royalty Income" accrued from the sale of television broadcasting rights.

"Olympic Film" refers to the income from the distribution of the Olympic film.

"Payments of Participating Delegations" indicates

daily charges for athletes and officials at the Olympic Villages, at the rate of six dollars per day per head, and five dollars for grooms.

"Other Enterprise Incomes" was the proceeds of Press House lodging charges, sale of horse fodder, and the sale of admission tickets for the International Sports Week held in 1963.

"Miscellaneous Income" accrued from the disposal of sundry property, viz; appliances, furniture, sports equipment and temporary buildings.

Under the heading of expenditures, the item;

"Administration" refers to general administrative expenses, viz; personnel expenses, office maintenance expenses, uniforms and clothing, and travelling expenses, and this item includes some compensation payments to fishing right owners for their cooperation in the yachting events, and payments to the prefectural governments of the Committee's share of expenses for the Torch relay.

"Transportation" refers to expenses of traffic regulation and policing during the Olympic Games. This includes traffic signals, equipment and supplies for regulating traffic, and expenses for transporting athletes; officers; yachts; canoes; boats; horses; etc. as well as expenses for managing game sites, viz; rent, wages and salaries to personnel working at the game sites.

"Foreign Affairs" includes expenses for the holding of international conferences (including the General Session of the International Olympic Committee, and the conferences of the International Sport Federations); hospitality to members of the IOC and ISF officials and heads of Delegations; expenses for interpretation activities, including payments to language instructors to train interpreters; the clerical work involved in issuing ID cards, viz; printing, register-book keeping, wages to personnel responsible for compiling and adjusting ID cards.

"Olympic Villages" includes all those expenses for the management of the Olympic Villages, and specified expenses for equipment and supplies; light; heat; water; and charges for lodging athletes and officials, and wages to employees.

"Publicity" covers the expenses for the publication of the Official Bulletin both in Japanese and English/French editions, the distribution of posters, management of the Press Centre, the cost of dissemination of game results by the medium of the electronic computer system, maintaining dwelling facilities for pressmen, preparing the official report of Olympic Games, making the Olympic film, etc.

"Admission Ticket Administration" are those expenses for printing tickets, and cost of sales.

"Sports Equipment and Apparatus" are the expenses for printing daily programmes; entry forms; recording papers; leasing and control of training venues; feeding and training of horses for Modern Pentathlon; training and employment of game officials; preparation of game equipment; entrusting certain sports organizations with certain of the preparations for the Olympic Games; the Art Exhibi-

tion.

"Ceremonial" includes the expenses for the opening, closing and other ceremonies; and the torch relay.

"Medical Treatment Services" are expenses for medical care and relief, viz; hospital services and maintaining first aid relief squads at each game site; sanitation including disinfecting of stadiums and villages.

"Facilities" covers expenses for improving facili-

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure by the Organizing Committee for the Games of the XVIII Olympiad

Receipts

Unit: in millions yen (US\$1 = ¥360)

Fiscal year	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	TOTAL
Subsidies	17	77	126	238	346	2,298	—	3,102
National Government	7	40	63	119	173	1,149	—	1,551
Tokyo Metropolitan Government	10	37	63	119	173	1,149	—	1,551
Donations	4	46	63	189	394	2,159	—	2,855
Olympic Fund Raising Association	—	—	63	189	394	2,159	—	2,805
Others	4	46	—	—	—	—	—	50
Enterprise Incomes	—	—	—	—	691	2,345	720	3,656
Ticket sales	—	—	—	—	680	1,191	—	1,871
Sales of programmes	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	35
Royalty incomes	—	—	—	—	—	600	—	600
Olympic film	—	—	—	—	—	30	707	737
Payments of participating delegations	—	—	—	—	—	372	—	372
Other enterprise income	—	—	—	—	11	17	13	41
Miscellaneous Income	0	0	1	2	5	226	86	320
Interest	—	0	1	1	3	26	4	35
Others	0	0	0	1	2	200	82	285
Balance carried forward	—	—	—	1	59	637	182	—
Refund from Special Reserve	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	13
Total	21	123	190	430	1,495	7,565	1,001	9,946

Expenditure

Fiscal year	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	TOTAL
Administration	21	123	138	248	409	1,084	43	2,066
Personnel expenses	4	27	63	135	276	482	25	1,012
Others	17	96	75	113	133	602	18	1,054
Enterprise Expenses	—	—	51	123	449	6,299	149	7,071
Transportation	—	—	0	1	22	730	—	753
Foreign affairs	—	—	5	4	11	204	—	224
Olympic villages	—	—	0	0	0	967	—	967
Publicity	—	—	24	28	42	510	139	733
Admission tickets administration	—	—	0	7	47	110	—	164
Sports equipment and apparatus	—	—	3	74	134	969	—	1,180
Ceremonial	—	—	1	1	17	159	—	178
Medical treatment services	—	—	0	0	0	39	—	39
Facilities	—	—	18	8	120	2,441	20	2,607
Expenses for supporting forces	—	—	—	—	—	170	—	170
Tokyo International Sports Week	—	—	—	—	56	—	—	56
Liquidation Expenses	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	59
Balance	0	0	1	59	637	182	750	750
Total	21	123	190	430	1,495	7,565	1,001	9,946

ties of the Olympic Villages and game sites. Under that heading, the Organizing Committee, where possible, made arrangements for the loan of existing facilities or those newly constructed by the National Government and local Governments, and provided additional temporary facilities as required. The only exception to this principle was the velodrome, which was built by the Organizing Committee on a temporary basis.

"Expenses for Supporting Forces" were those for the Self Defense Force who assisted with the Olympic Games. The Organizing Committee assumed all the actual expenses of the Self Defense Force directly involved with the Olympic Games, but not

including however salaries and allowances of Force members (though travelling expenses were paid); expenses for provisions; repairs of vehicles; planes; vessels; machinery; and appliances. This was in accordance with Article 126, Paragraph 14 of the Detailed Regulation for the Enforcement of the Self Defense Force Law (1954 Ordinance No. 179).

The consideration for raising private subscriptions was that expenditures for the Olympic Games should be met not only from public funds, but as far as possible by donations from interested persons and collected through designated organizations. In this way, it was thought, the true Olympic spirit could be enhanced in this country. To implement

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of Olympic Fund Raising Association

Receipts

Unit: in millions yen (US\$1 = ¥360)

Fiscal year	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	TOTAL
Postage stamps carrying a surcharge	—	52.9	125.9	355.0	429.9	963.7
The telephone book advertisement	—	53.0	214.5	278.0	414.4	959.9
Advertisement by selling cigarettes	—	11.3	—	—	—	11.3
"Olympias" Cigarettes selling	—	—	—	217.8	104.8	322.6
Advertisements in national railroad cars	—	2.8	22.7	42.4	18.7	86.6
Advertisements in subway cars	—	1.1	9.5	9.5	2.3	22.4
Revenues from horse-racing under government control	—	—	—	100.0	—	100.0
Revenues from horse-racing under control of local authority	—	129.9	145.3	158.0	108.1	541.3
Premium time deposits	—	7.1	183.9	232.9	176.1	600.0
Lottery tickets	44.1	96.1	95.1	100.6	26.4	362.3
Service tickets	—	10.0	19.0	21.5	17.6	68.1
Ten-yen contributions	—	51.3	109.9	88.1	33.9	283.2
Golf tournaments	—	10.4	23.1	42.0	34.6	110.1
Grand sumo wrestling	—	3.2	6.5	2.6	0.2	12.5
Professional wrestling	—	—	—	10.0	—	10.0
Baseball events	—	—	5.0	18.5	7.6	31.1
Commemorative medals	—	—	—	—	140.8	140.8
Donation by corporations, organizations and individuals	—	30.6	56.2	146.6	143.7	377.1
Revenues from bicycle racing	—	—	—	503.2	296.9	800.1
Revenues from motorboat racing	—	—	14.8	60.0	30.0	104.8
Revenues from motorcycle racing	—	—	—	55.0	35.0	90.0
Other income	—	1.7	6.5	21.4	61.6	91.2
Special donations for initial expenses	6.0	—	—	—	—	6.0
Total	50.1	461.4	1,037.9	2,463.1	2,082.6	6,095.1

Expenditure

Fiscal year	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	TOTAL
O.O.C	—	63.1	189.3	394.0	2,159.0	2,805.4
Distribution for Japan Amateur Sports Assn.	—	118.2	346.2	449.3	235.4	1,149.1
Distribution for Nippon Budokan Hall	—	—	—	100.0	180.0	280.0
Special enterprise expenses	—	39.5	134.7	168.1	200.9	543.2
Association expenses	5.9	28.7	42.6	51.2	64.5	192.9
Remaining assets	—	—	—	—	1,124.5	1,124.5
Total	5.9	249.5	712.8	1,162.6	3,964.3	6,095.1

this, the Olympic Fund Raising Association was set up in December 1960 to be one of the three equal contributors, as already outlined. The officers of this Association were drawn from a number of sources, and the President Mr. Taizo Ishizaka was the President of the Federation of Economic Organizations. The Association, in addition to being responsible for the raising of funds for the Organizing Committee, was requested, from the outset, to allocate sufficient funds to the Japan Amateur Sports Associations to enable the elevation of the athletic level of Japan's athletes. Later, the Association was asked also to contribute funds for the building of the Nippon Budokan Hall.

The initial goal for raising funds was set at 3,600 million yen (US\$10,000,000). This however, was finally raised to 6,095 million yen (US\$16,930,555) to meet the increased demands of the budgetary programme.

The activity of the Fund Raising Association began by receiving all royalties, covering the approved use of the Olympic emblem on the Lottery tickets. These amounts had been handled directly by the Organizing Committee before the Fund Raising Association had been set up. From the time of its inception the Association planned and carried out a number of fund-raising activities. The accumulation of funds of this enormity could not however be accomplished without hardship, and there were periods as the time passed in which some doubts were expressed that the Association could in fact successfully adequately perform all the functions required of it. The Government and other organizations concerned cooperated in a number of ways, and this resulted in the "Law Concerning Special Measures for Preparing the Tokyo Olympic Games, etc." (1961 Law No. 138) [hereinafter referred to as the "Special Measures Law,"]. Under these provisions, the Association was able to obtain the cooperation of the Ministry of Postal Services, the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation, the Japanese National Railways, and the Japan Monopoly Corporation. Fund raising began in earnest with a special commemorative postage stamp sale; advertisements in railroad cars and in telephone directories; and with special cigarette packagings, etc. From that time on, the fund raising activities made more steady progress, making it possible not only to allocate the proposed funds for the Organizing Committee, the Japan Amateur Sports Association and the Nippon Budokan Hall, but also to eventually register a surplus of some 1,125 million yen (US\$3,125,000). This must in turn be attributed also to the cooperative plans throughout the country, the National Diet, Government affiliated organizations, various private organizations and the press. Because of the over-



H. H. Princess Chichibu receiving a sheet of 10-yen Olympic Seals used to raise funds for the Tokyo Olympic Games

whelming success in raising the necessary monies, the share of private donations was in fact greater than originally envisaged in the financing programme and in which the three contributors shared evenly, as will be seen in the table.

Details of the subscriptions are given in a separate table below. These can be summarized as:—

Twenty different postage stamps carrying a surcharge and put on sale by the Ministry of Postal Services under Article 4 of the Special Measures Law. These stamps featured the designs of twenty different Olympic events, and were made available and enthusiastically received during the period October 1961 to August 1964, each in denominations of five yen (US\$0.014) plus five yen in donation to the Fund Raising Committee.

"The telephone book advertisement" was arranged through the cooperation of the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation under Article 5, Paragraph 3 of the Special Measures Law. In this case, the NTT saved pages available for advertise-

The Oi Race Course during the period when revenues were donated for the Tokyo Olympic Games



ment, and offered them to the Association. The Association then invited advertisements of those who cooperated with the Association and received the net revenues.

"Olympia" was a new brand of cigarettes, which was sold by the Japan Monopoly Corporation (which controls all cigarette sales in Japan) under the special provision allowing for financial assistance to the Fund Raising Association (1963 Law No. 27 and the amendments thereto).

"Revenues from horse-racing, under Government control" were arranged to allow a ten-day period of the annual programme at the Oi Race Course to be declared as an Olympic contribution period and the revenues were so donated. This was initially to apply during 1961, 1962 and 1963, but was in fact held once more in the spring of 1964.

The "premium time-deposit" was an opportunity to obtain admission tickets to the Olympic Games offered as part of the existing premiums for time-deposits, and whereby 1.2 yen (US\$ 0.003) per 1,000 yen (US\$2.78) deposit was donated by both depositors and financial institutions.

Under "Lottery," the use of the Olympic emblem was permitted on Lottery tickets sold by each local authority, and a royalty equivalent to two percent of the amount sold was donated to the Fund Raising Association.

"Ten-yen contribution" sprang from the concept that the Olympic Games should be on a national scale, and to this end it was desirable for each citizen to contribute something no matter how small. The drive based on this consideration started in October 1961, and donations in amounts of ten yen (US\$0.03) or more were accepted in exchange for a sheet of attractive letter seals. At first some difficulty was experienced in raising funds in this way in that Olympic enthusiasm was not at that time high, but as the Olympic Games drew closer, donations increased, and the results eventually achieved were beyond original expectations.

"The commemorative medal project" of "the donation by corporations, organizations and individuals" was arranged to secure donations in the form of proceeds from the sales of three types of medals (gold, silver and bronze), cast in commemoration of the Olympic Games, and these proceeds amounted to some 100 million yen (US\$277,778).

The donations from racing under public management were seen to be falling short of the budgeted goal set by the Fund Raising Association by some 1,000 million yen (US\$2,777,778), and accordingly the cooperation was enlisted of the Japan Cycling Promotion Association, the Japan Small Car Promotion Association and the Japan Yachting Promotion Association to assist in making up this amount. These associations each donated, on a priority basis,

part of the public utility grants allocated to them.

Shown above are the direct expenditures made by the Organizing Committee for preparing and staging the Olympic Games. It has been said that the Olympic Games cost the stupendous sum of 1,000 billion yen (US\$2,777,777,778). This amount however would include the broad area of spending not directly connected with the preparation and staging of the Olympic Games. Included in it are expenditures for various sports facilities built from Government funds, the Komazawa Sports Park built by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, as host city, the Olympic Villages with various sports facilities, the construction and improvement of the highways and expressway linking the Olympic Villages, sports venues, as well as the cost of expansion work at the Tokyo International Airport, and also subsidies for increasing the hotel accommodation for foreign visitors, and the expenditures for constructing the New Tokaido Trunk Line.

It is true that with the construction of the New Tokaido Trunk Line, improvement of highways and building of sports facilities, the city of Tokyo has acquired a new appearance. Not all these investments however, were specifically for the Olympic Games. To analyse these expenditures in more detail, it would seem appropriate to classify them in three categories:—

A. Direct expenditures for staging the Olympic Games

- (1) Expenditures for the Organizing Committee:— (stated above)
- (2) Construction and expansion of sports facilities used during the Olympic Games:—

a. Government Expenditures:

	(¥ million)	(US\$)
Expansion and improvement of the National Stadium	1,178	3,272,222
National Gymnasium	3,111	8,641,667
Improvement of the Toda Rowing Course	328	911,111
Improvement of training venues	120	333,333
Improvement of Prince Chichibu Memorial Football Field	73	202,778
Improvement of the Asaka Shooting Range	310	861,111
a. Sub-Total	5,120	14,222,222

b. Tokyo Metropolitan Government Expenditures:

Construction of the Komazawa Sports Park	4,673	12,980,555
Improvement of the Ryonan Sports Ground	23	63,889
b. Sub-Total	4,696	13,044,444
c. Kanagawa Prefectural Government Expenditures:		
Improvement of the Shonan Yachting Harbour	2,482	6,894,444
Provision of facilities at Lake Sagami	380	1,055,556
Improvement of the Hayama Yachting Harbour	17	47,222
c. Sub-Total	2,879	7,997,222
d. Yokohama City Expenditures:		
Expansion and improvement of the Mitsuzawa Football Field	263	730,556
Repair of the Yokohama Cultural Gymnasium and construction of accessory facilities	107	297,222
Improvement of facilities adjacent to the game sites	19	52,778
d. Sub-Total	389	1,080,556
e. Saitama Prefectural Government Expenditures:		
Construction of the Omiya Football Field	230	638,889
Construction of the Tokorozawa Clay Shooting Range	142	394,444
e. Sub-Total	372	1,033,333
f. Other Sources:		
Japan Horse Race Association—Construction and improvement of the Equestrian Park	922	2,561,111
Nippon Budokan Hall—Construction of the Nippon Budokan Hall	2,210	6,138,889
f. Sub-Total	3,132	8,700,000
Grand Total (a + b + c + d + e + f)	16,588	46,077,777

B. Related expenditures for preparing the Olympic Games

Although not under the heading of direct expenditure for the Olympic Games, inasmuch as they include a broad range of spending, they could be included as related expenditures, and classified as follows:—

Expenditures for:

	(¥ billion)	(US\$)
a. Highway improvement	175.3	486,944,444
b. Park improvement	3.3	9,166,667
c. Sewage improvement	34.4	95,555,555
d. Water works improvement	38.1	105,833,333
e. Sumida River cleaning	1.0	2,777,778
f. Improvement of incinerating plants	9.6	26,666,667
g. Construction of facilities for US departments' housing estate	10.3	28,611,111
h. Improvement of the Yokohama Harbour	0.6	1,666,667
i. Construction of the Tokaido Trunk Line	380.0	1,055,555,555
j. Construction of a grade separation at a point of Ring Road No. 7 crossing the Chuo Railway Line	8.6	23,888,889
k. Improvements of Underground Railways	189.5	526,388,889
l. Extension of commuter trains of private railways into Central Tokyo	28.5	79,166,667
m. Improvements to the Tokyo International Airport	8.6	23,888,889
n. Subsidies for increasing hotel accommodation	31.4	87,222,222
o. Improvements of broadcasting and communications facilities	31.1	86,388,889
p. Others	10.5	29,166,667
Total (a—p)	960.8	2,668,888,889

By adding the expenditures in A. and B. an expenditure of one thousand billion yen (US\$2,777,777,778) is arrived at. However, it is more proper to express the total expenditures specifically for the Tokyo Olympic Games as 26 billion yen (US\$72,222,222), as indicated in A. ((1) + (2)) above.

ITEMS MADE AVAILABLE FOR USE OF THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE AND DONATIONS IN KIND

The Organizing Committee was fortunate in being able to borrow or receive as donations, quantities of the equipment necessary for the Games. That equipment, therefore, which was neither hired or purchased by the Organizing Committee comes under this heading.

Offers to cooperate were received as early as 1961 when the Organizing Committee was first formed and this took the form of offers to contribute, or lend gratis, various articles from domestic and foreign sources. This cooperation was freely offered by the contributors and did not stem from any requests from the Organizing Committee.

In screening and accepting these offers, the Property Control Section of the Disbursements Division of the secretariat was charged with the overall management of this business, and each offer was carefully considered and a decision made as to whether that particular offer could be accepted. A special committee was set up to deal with this screening, and care was exercised to maintain the stipulations in the Olympic Charters regarding prevention of any commercialism from these donations, and to limit donations to those articles which would in fact be useful for the Tokyo Games, due consideration being given to the intention and enthusiasm of the contributors.

Offers were received until immediately before the opening of the Olympic Games. Those that were formerly accepted were; in donations: 126 items (112 articles) by 114 individuals or corporations; in articles borrowed gratis: 85 items (73 articles) by 72 firms. (Details are shown in the appended

tables.)

These articles in donations or borrowed gratis contributed greatly to the saving of expenditures for preparing and staging the Olympic Games. The articles so received were put to effective and appropriate use in all sections concerned with the management of the Olympic Games. For the actual Games, there were various types of athletic equipment including clocks and watches, and various appliances, vessels and fuel for relaying the torch; for reporting purposes, various equipment including the electronic computer system that afforded accurate recording and rapid dissemination of information, typewriters for the use of visiting reporters at the Press Centre, and high-speed printing machines for preparing game records and releases for press media. Important items that contributed to the operation of the Olympic Villages and the Press House were bicycles used in the Villages, electrical equipment of various types, furniture, cosmetics and various beverages. There were also numbers of donations of appliances used in the athletic stadiums and venues, and items of consumption. For transporting athletes, officials and press personnel, the making available of cars and drivers' services contributed greatly.

This general cooperation, so cheerfully given, was a material factor in the successful arranging and operation of the Games. The scale of this cost-free material made available, exceeded the original expectations, and thus afforded significant savings in the cost of providing these goods and services.

Contributions in kind

Classification	Contributor	Item	Standard	Quantity	Place to be used or Use	
Sport administration	Nippon Oil Co., Ltd.	Fuel for the Olympic Torch	150 cc.	800 cans	for the Olympic torch relay	
	Toyo Rayon Co., Ltd.	Running shirts		8,000	for the Olympic torch relay runners	
	Nippon Rubber Co., Ltd. Iwatani & Co., Ltd.	Sport shoes Propane gas		5,000 pairs 19t	} Fuel for Olympic Flame Stand at National Stadium, Komazawa, Enoshima, Toda, Karuizawa and Kemigawa Venues Commemorative presentations for torch relay	
	Nippon Oil Co., Ltd. Shell Sekiyu Co., Ltd. Tokyo Gas Co., Ltd.	Propane gas Propane gas Propane gas City gas		25.3t 5t 11.5t 124,790 m ³		
	Seiko Watch-K. Hattori & Co., Ltd.	Wrist watches	Seiko crown chronograph	50		
	Nihon Seiro Co., Ltd. Crystal Candle Mfg. Co.	} Solid fuel for Olympic Torch		300		for Olympic torch relay

Classification	Contributor	Item	Standard	Quantity	Place to be used or Use
	Sanyodo Co., Ltd.	Trunk	3 kinds	7	for Olympic torch relay equipment
	Seki-Shoten Co., Ltd.	White gloves		60 pairs	for torch relay
	Mansei Kogyo Co., Ltd.	Torch Vessels		15	"
		Igniters		15	"
		Propane gas	300 cc.	10 doz.	"
	Hitachi Co., Ltd.	Electric score-boards	with electronic computing apparatus	1	National Gymnasium
	Auto-Ball Pens Kogyo Co.	Ball pens	3 kinds	43,000	for judges, juries etc.
	Yamayo Measures Mfg. Co.	Band tape measures	steel	21	for athletics
	Nihon CCL Co., Ltd.	} Detergent	155 cc.	2,000 bottles	for officials
	Rokka Shoji Co., Ltd.				
	Oku En-tout-cas Co., Ltd.	Augusta turf (and laying)		11,034 m ²	Village training field
	Sanyo Electric Co., Ltd.	Hair driers	Hb-10	6 sets	swimming
Village administration	Coca-Cola (Japan) Co., Ltd.	Coca-Cola, Fanta orange and others		615,700 bottles	Village cafeteria, waiting rooms for athletes and officials at venues
	Kikkoman Soy Sauce Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Shoyu	2 lt./6bot.	58 cases	Village cafeteria
		"	Table/2 doz.	200 "	"
		Sauce	Table/6 doz.	24 "	"
	Indian Tea Board	Indian tea		3t	Village and Press House cafeterias
	Ceylon Tea Board	Ceylon tea		1,36 t	"
	Nakano Su-Ten Co., Ltd.	Wine vinegar	900 ml/20 b.	255 cases	"
	Kagome Co., Ltd.	Tomato juice	1,400 g. can/12 bot.	232 cases	Village cafeteria
	Nikka Lemon Co., Ltd.	Pokka lemon	720 cc.	1,160 bottles	"
	Aji-no-moto Co., Ltd.	Aji-no-moto	for table use	6,920 bottles	Village cafeteria
		Aji-shio	"	6,920 "	"
	Ashitake Poultry Co., Ltd.	Eggs		50,000	"
	Brazilian Government Coffee Institute	Brazil coffee		4,800 kgs.	Village and Press House cafeterias
	Asahi Breweries Co., Ltd.	Bireleys orange	250 cc.	120,400 cans	Village cafeteria and elsewhere
	Sanyo Electric Co., Ltd.	Electric washing machines	SW-403	14	Village lodgings
	Calpis Shokuhin Kogyo Co.	Calpis drink	633 cc./1 doz.	50 boxes	} International Club and elsewhere
		"	750cc./1 doz.	270 "	
	A. Wander Co. (England)	Ovaltine	180 cc.	445,500 servings	International Club, each waiting room at sites
	Nippon Teepol Company	Liquid detergent	18 l.	100 cans	Village and Press House cafeterias
	Shiseido Co., Ltd.	Detergent		16,000	Village cafeteria
		Cleaner		8,000	Press House
		Cosmetic sets	for men & women	10,450	distributed to athletes and officials
	International Dairy Assn.	Milk		67,203 bottles	supplied in International Club
	American Dairy Assn.	Icecream	200 cc.	73,100 cartons	
	National Dairy Assn. of Japan	Icecream	90 cc.	44,050 "	"
	Toa Match Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Match	Table medium type	60,000 pcs.	Village and elsewhere
	Zenkoku Beika Kogyo Kumiai	Rice crackers		2,000 kgs.	Athletes, officials and Press Centre
	Feather Safety Razor Co., Ltd.	Safety blade sets	with holder	10,000 sets	distributed to athletes, officials and pressmen
	Mikimoto, Inc., K.	Slide mailers	15 blades set	15,000 copies	"
	Japan Race Silk Assn.	Silk wall tapestry		8,500	distributed to athletes and officials
	C. Itoh & Co., Ltd.	Calendars		5,400	Village and Press
	Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd.	Table ash trays	Nanbu-iron	7,500	"
	Karjalon Sahko Co., Ltd. (Finland)	Sauna boiler	Finland type	1 set	Village
	Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.	Drop curtain		1 set	Village theatre
	Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd.	Photographs of Opening Ceremony	15 to a set	11,000 copies	Athletes, officials and pressmen
		Photograph album	Introduction to Japan	11,000 "	distributed to athletes, officials, pressmen and others concerned
	Federation of Flower Arrangements of Japan	Flower arrangements		2,340 vases	common facilities in village
	Volunteers and head master of 58 schools				
	Mitsukoshi Co., Ltd.	Towels	regular size	8,000	Athletes and officials
	Canon Camera Co., Inc.	Cap openers		5,000	Village, Press House
	Kamino-Moto Co., Ltd.	Hand towels		10,000	Village and elsewhere

Classification	Contributor	Item	Standard	Quantity	Place to be used or Use
	Dainippon Printing Ink Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Rubbish containers	Polyethylene	250	Village
	Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.	Roof for chrysanthemum garden		1	"
	Aso Seiyaku Co., Ltd.	Adhesive plaster		1,800 boxes	Village medical office
	Mikasa Seiyaku Co., Ltd.	Ointment		560	
	Sankyo Co., Ltd.	Biotamin, Digestive medicine		40,000	"
	Feather Safety Razor Co.	Safety boxes		4,500	Village and Press House
	Sanyo Electric Co., Ltd.	Flashlights		24	Village
Press & Public Information	Fuji Kagakushi Kogyo Co.	Recording	Cinekerbon	57,720 sheet	for recording
	Dentsu Advertising, Ltd.	Official hand-book	English, French and Japanese	20,000 copies	Athletes, officials and pressmen
		Official souvenir guide-book	"	20,000 "	"
	Pepsi-Cola (Japan), Ltd.	Pepsi-Cola	Orange, Grape	115,000 bottles	Press Centre, each site and waiting room
	Minolta Camera Co., Ltd.	Milinder	"	50,300 "	"
		Picture frames		800	Press House guest-rooms
	Yamasa Shoyu Co., Ltd.	Shoyu	2 lt./6 bots.	37 boxes	Press House cafeteria, employee' cafeteria in village
		"	150 ml/2 doz. Import 130 ml/40 bottles	115 "	"
		"	"	50 "	"
	Nihon Shoseki Shuppan Kyokai	Sport record complete collection paper	Kasugai fine quality	1,102,000 sheets	for manufacturing sport record complete collection
		"	Kino	13,000 "	"
		"	Kishu colour fine quality	33,000 "	"
		"	continuous paper	3,000 "	"
Venues	Dai-Nippon Printing Co., Ltd.	Admission tickets		14,000 sheets	Ticket reservation
		information posters			reception windows
	Toppan Printing Co., Ltd.	Admission tickets		6,000 sheets	"
		information posters			
	Kyowa, Kobe, Saitama, Sanwa, Sumitomo, Dai-Ichi, Daiwa, Tokai, Tokyo, Nihon-Kangyo, Fuji, Hokkaido-Takushoku, Mitsui and Mitsubishi Banks	Envelopes for tickets		1,110,000	Ticket selling windows
	Nippon Columbia Co., Ltd.	Records	Tokyo Five-Ring Ondo	250 sheets	distributed by lottery to participants for Opening and Closing Ceremonies
	Victor Co. of Japan, Ltd.	Records	Tokyo Olympic	250 sheets	"
	Prince Motor Sales Co., Ltd.	Etiquette bag	Vinyl	2,000,000 sheets	distributed at each ground
	Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.	Etiquette bag	Vinyl	200,000 "	"
	Yokohama Rubber Co., Ltd.	Furoshiki	Vinyl	200,000	"
	International Lions' Club	Mobile toilet cars		2	Sports sites
	302 Districts Olympic Cooperation Committee	Flag poles	12 m.	110	National Stadium
	Showa Denko Co., Ltd.	Victory poles	12 m.	1	National Gymnasium
		"	10 m.	2	Annex
		"	7 m.	1	National Gymnasium Annex
		"	6 m.	2	"
	Osaka Kinzoku Kogyo Co., Office	Drinking water coolers		10 sets	National Gymnasium and Annex
		Tea coolers		4 "	"
	Nitto Denki Kogyo Co., Ltd. (Osaka office)	Plastic tape and etc.		3,300 rolls	for indicating divisions on group seating at each site
	Minolta Camera Co., Ltd.	Plant automatic cultivator	Plastic	100 pieces	Nippon Budokan Hall, Shibuya Public Hall, Press House, Village and etc.
	Morishita Jintan Co., Ltd.	Plant automatic cultivator		170 pieces	"
	Tsumura Juntendo Co., Ltd.	Plant automatic cultivator		170 pieces	"
	Daishowa Paper Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Toilet paper		9,200 rolls	Each site

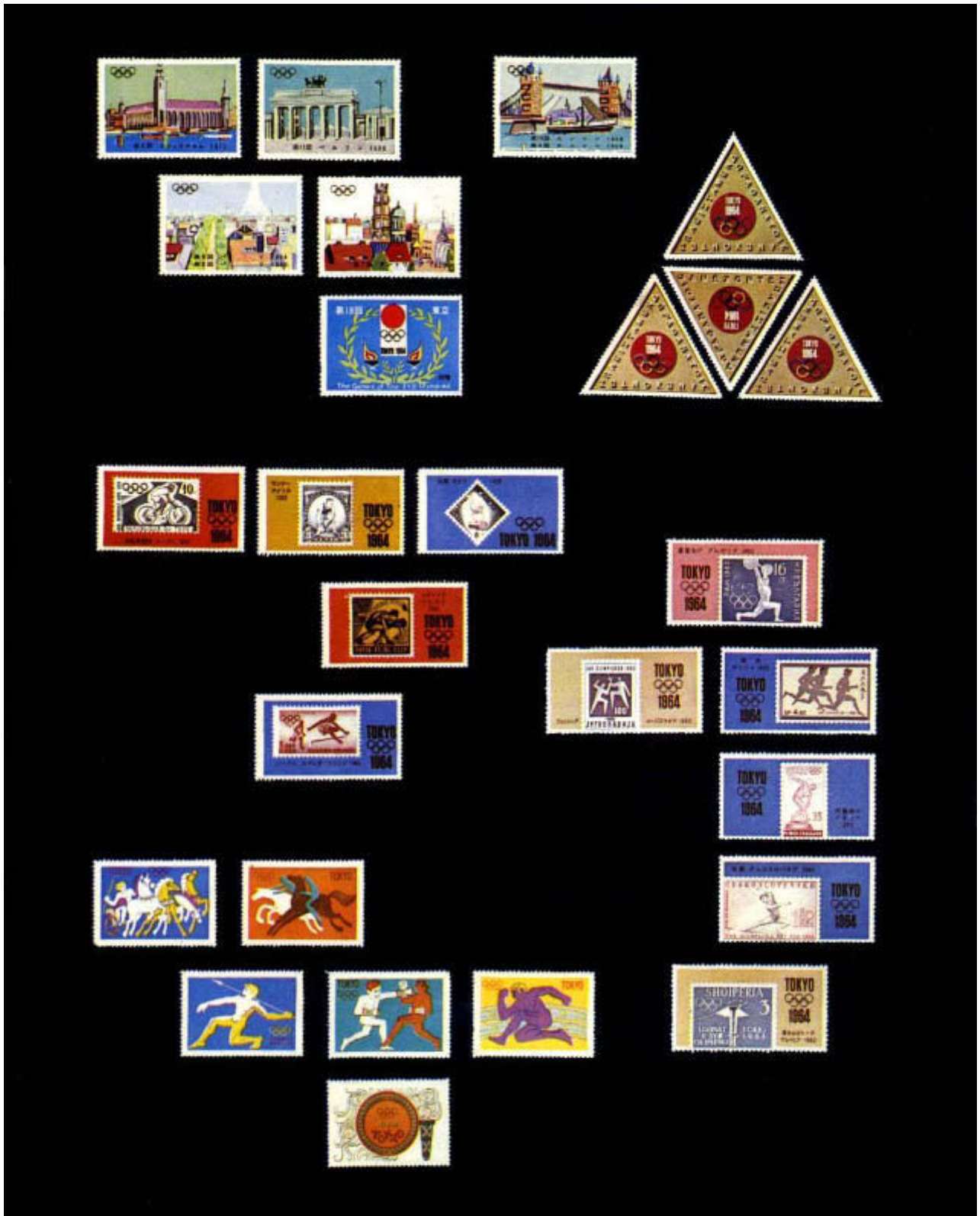
Classification	Contributor	Item	Standard	Quantity	Place to be used or Use
	Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.	Identification cases	Vinyl	20,300	"
	Olympic National Movement Promoting Liaison Council	Rubbish baskets	large size	960	Each site
	Kentoku Shinseikai Co., Ltd.	"	medium size	485	"
	Yamato-nori Kogyo Co., Ltd	Special paint for floor		11,500 sheets	Komazawa Volley-Ball Court
	International Lions' Club	Seat cushions	Polyethylene	200,000	National Stadium
	302 District Tokyo Lions' Clubs	Portable ash trays			distributed to spectators at National Stadium and elsewhere
	Tokyo Shashin Zairyo Shogyo	Portable ash trays		190,000	"
	Kyodo Kumiai	Site guide maps	for Japanese use	50,000	distributed to ticket purchasers
	C. Itoh & Co., Ltd.	Site guide maps	"	100,000	"
	Nissan Motor Co., Ltd.	Site guide maps	"	5,000	"
	Fuji Sash Hanbai Co., Ltd.	Site guide map	"	5,000	"
	Fuji Sash Kogyo Co., Ltd.	Site guide maps	"	10,000	"
	Obunsha Co., Ltd.	Site guide maps	for overseas visitors	100,000	"
Others	Mitsubishi Pencil Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Pencils	HB red and blue	5,640 doz.	Athletes, officials, pressmen, others concerned
	Bridgestone Tire Co., Ltd.	Synthetic guide maps		35,000	"
	Nissan Motor Co., Ltd.	Japanese phrase book		15,000 copies	"
	Nihon Yosho Shuppan Co., Ltd.	Japanese phrase book		100 copies	"
	Toyo Rayon Co., Ltd.	Raincoats	Nylon	4,000	for use at games site
	Nippon Electric Co., Ltd.	Mufflers	White	1,000	for police
	The Dai-Ichi Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Raincoats	Polyethylene	10,000	for use at games sites
	Tokyo Gas Co., Ltd.			10,000	"
	Tokyo Electric Power Co., Ltd.			5,000	"
	Business Committee for 4 Major Taxi Co. in Tokyo			5,000	"
	Nissan Motor Co., Ltd.	Olympic handbook		5,000	"
	Nippon Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.			10,000	"
	Hitachi, Ltd.			5,000	"
	Fujita-gumi Co., Ltd.			10,000	"
	Yakult Honsha Co., Ltd.	Chlorella yakult	30 cc.	76,630 bottles	OOC Secretariat
	Rengo Shiki Co., Ltd.	"	65 cc.	248,000 "	"
	Fuji Shiko Co., Ltd.	Corrugated cardboard boxes		2,000 pieces	for packing and transportation
	Japan Pearl Association	Rubber tape	for corrugated cardboard boxes	20 rolls	"
	Nippon Oil Co., Ltd.	Pearls	5 pearls each set	1,850 sets	as souvenir presentations
	Shiko Shodokai	Pamphlets		130,000	Information on torch relay
	KATO, Suzuo	Japanese fan		500	Villages
	SAIJO, Makino	Japanese green tea		100 kgs.	Each office
	Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd.	Floorcloths		1,000	Villages
	Disabled persons'	Posters		20,000	
	"Saiwai-no-Ie"	Masks	Iwahata-yaki	10	Villages

Items loaned without compensation

Classification	Lender	Item	Standard	Quantity	Place to be used or Use
Sport Administration	Seiko Watch-K. Hattori & Co., Ltd.	Sport watches	40 kinds	1,280	Each site
	Nihon Denchi Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Wall clocks	battery type	370	"
	Singer Sewing Machine Co., Ltd.	G.S. batteries	with quick chargers	80	Fencing, Wrestling and Clay Shooting
	Mitsubishi Heavy-Industries, Ltd.	Machines	industrial type	4	Yachting and Judo
	Ohtsuka Optical Co., Ltd.	Hydrofoil boat	15 seater	2	for supporting Yachting events
	Yamato Motor Co., Ltd.	Helicopters	Mitsubishi Sicolski S-61N type	1	for conveying Olympic flame
		Binoculars	12X50ZCF	66	for officials at National Stadium, Hachioji
					Cycling sites and elsewhere
			8X30ZCF	23	"
		Motor boats	FRP Yamato 350 type	9	Lake Sagami

Classification	Lender	Item	Standard	Quantity	Place to be used or Use
	Yamaha Motor Co., Ltd.	Autocycles	YGI-D75 cc	67	Hachioji
		Hand rowing boats		12	Enoshima, Toda
	Nihon Koki Seisakusho Co., Ltd.	Electric score-boards	for Volley-ball	1	Yokohama Cultural Gymnasium
	Nikken Shoji Co., Ltd.	Shooting auxiliary equipment		500	Asaka Shooting Range and elsewhere
	Nippon Typewriter Co., Ltd.	Desk for Japanese typewriters	wooden	19	Various offices
	Kawai Musical Instruments Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Pianos	Grand	5	for Gymnastics
	Nippon Musical Instruments Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Pianos	Grand	2	"
	Nissan Motor Co., Ltd.	Automobiles	medium size	14	for attendants following Olympic torch relay
	Prince Motor Sales Co., Ltd.	Automobiles		7	"
	Mitsubishi Motor Sales Co., Ltd.	Automobiles	"	7	"
	Toyota Motor Sales Co., Ltd.	Automobiles	"	7	"
Village administration	Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd.	Picture frames		3,500	Each room in village
	Citizen Trading Co., Ltd.	Wall clocks	electric type	877	"
		Time towers	"	14	Outdoors in village
	Brother Sewing Machine Sales Co., Ltd.	Sewing machine	domestic type	19	for athletes
	Hitachi Co., Ltd.	Sewing machine	domestic type	2	"
	Marukin Bicycle Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Bicycles	for men and woven	667	Each site and villages
	Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.	Bicycles	"	450	"
	Shochiku Co., Ltd.	Projector		1	Village theatre
	Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd.	Simple offset printer		2	Village administration office
		Bench seating 3 persons		500	Village, Press House
	Nippon Musical Instruments Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Pianos		3	International Club
		Electone and other instruments		28	"
	Nichirin Typewriter	Japanese typewriter	1205 type	8	Village, National Stadium
	Dainihon Screen Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Vacuum printer for simple printing		1	Village administration office
	Nihon SS Kan Kogyo Co., Ltd.	Easy chairs		220	Village, Press House, Press Centre and elsewhere
	Kubota Iron & Machinery Works, Ltd.	Supersonic wave therapeutic machine		1	Village medical office
		Colour television sets		21	
	Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.; Hitachi Co., Ltd.; Sanyo Electric Co., Ltd.	Television sets		288	Village, Press House, Press Centre and elsewhere
		Radio sets		143	
		Stereo sets		6	
		Refrigerators		124	
		Washing machines		15	
		Electric stoves		250	
Cleaners			65		
Irons			25		
Water coolers			40		
Drying apparatus			8		
Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.; Hitachi Co., Ltd.; Sanyo Electric Co., Ltd.	Electric megaphones		347	Village, Press House, Press Centre and elsewhere	
	Electric wireless microphones		8		
	Fluorescent lamp stove		2,790		
	Shoulder megaphones		7		
	Tape recorders	RQ-705	35		
Brother Sewing Machine Sales Co., Ltd.	Irons		27		
Sakai Iryo Denki K. K.; Sakai Iryo Hanbai K.K.	Bubble bath apparatus		2 sets	Village medical office	
	Mineral mud stupe stove		1 set	"	
	Electric bath apparatus (body)		1 "	"	
	Electric bath apparatus (shoulder)		1 "	"	
	Ultra-short wave therapeutic apparatus		1 "	"	
Toshiba X-Ray Co., Ltd.	X-ray apparatus		1 "	"	
Ozawa Shoten Co., Ltd.	Rubbish baskets	large size	200	Village area	
Sanpo Co., Ltd.	Rubbish baskets		} 1,000	in villages	
Prince Motor Sales Co., Ltd.	Rubbish baskets	with vinyl bag			
Showa Sangyo Co., Ltd.	Plant automatic cultivators	Plastic	100	Village flower bed	

Classification	Lender	Item	Standard	Quantity	Place to be used or Use
	Tokyo Shomei Co., Ltd.	Automatic colour adjusting type water spout		10	Village cafeteria area
	Radio Tokyo Service Co., Ltd.	Back-ground music apparatus with music tape		1 set	Village cafeteria
	Cornes and Company, Ltd.	Rotary copying press (Electric)		34	Village, each office
		Rotary copying press (Hand-type)		171	"
Information	IBM Co. of Japan	Electronic computing system		1 set	Press Centre
	Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co., Ltd.	Constant frequency voltage apparatus		1 "	IBM computing apparatus auxiliary equipment
	Ricoh Co., Ltd.	Offset printing machine		80 sets	"
	Toyo Kogyo Co., Ltd.	Air cooler		1 set	"
	Aluminium Shoji Co., Ltd.	Free access floor		250 m ²	in Press Centre
	Brother Sewing Machine Sales Co., Ltd.	Typewriters	} Portable Hand type Standard	300	Press Centre, Sub-Press Centre, Village, each site and International Conference
	Sankyosha Co., Ltd.	Typewriters		30	Press House Guest-rooms
	Kusuda Jimuki Co., Ltd.	Typewriters		264	used for documentary film at Opening and Closing Ceremonies
	Olivetti, Corp. of Japan	Typewriters		848	Press Centre, Delegation
	Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co., Ltd.	Fluorescent lamp stands		1,015	"
	Kayaba Kogyo Co., Ltd.	Oil pressure type crane bench		4	Record quick information relay
	Olivetti Corp. of Japan	Typewriter desks		181	"
		Typewriter stools		330	"
	Mitsubishi Electric Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Closed circuit television apparatus	Image-transmitting camera	4 sets	Record quick information relay
		Closed circuit television apparatus	Receiving micro 6 TV	447 "	"
Tokyo Aster Co., Ltd.	Registers	7ARII type	10 "	Press House, Sub-Press Centre. Work-room	
Seiko Watch-K. Hattori & Co., Ltd.	World clocks		9	Press Centre, Press House	
Venues	Tensho Denki Kogyo Co., Ltd.	Rubbish baskets	Outdoor large size	200 pcs.	Each site and training sites
	Pioneer Co., Ltd.	Music amplifying speakers	80 cm speaker	2 sets	Opening and Closing Ceremonies music band
	Plus Co., Ltd.	Duplo printing machine	350-HT Junior	24 sets	Office at each site
	Taiyo Kogyo Co., Ltd.	Steel frame tents	2.5 kenX4 ken	2	Each games site
	Toshiba Seiko Co., Ltd.	"	"	1	"
	Mitsui Kensetsu Co., Ltd.	"	"	4	"
	Shimafuji Kensetsu Kogyo Co., Ltd.	"	"	3	"
	Komatsubara Komuten Co., Ltd.	"	"	1	"
	Toyota Motor Co., Ltd.	"	"	15	"
	Mitamura Kensetsu Kogyo Co., Ltd.	"	"	1	"
	Dainihon Doboku Co., Ltd.	"	"	3	"
	Tokyo Office	"	"		
	C. Itoh & Co., Ltd.	"	"	10	"
	Kurashiki Rayon Co., Ltd.	"	"	10	"
	Asanuma-gumi Co., Ltd.	"	"	3	"
	Tokyo Office	"	"		
	Hazama-gumi Co., Ltd.	"	"	5	"
	Iseki Agricultural Machinery Mfg. Co., Ltd.	"	"	10	"
	Tokyo Electric Power Co., Inc.	"	"	260	"
	Tokyo Keiki Seizosho, Ltd.	"	"	1	"
	Kawasaki Steel Corp.	"	"	1	"
	Tokyo Office	"	"		
	Suntory Limited	"	"	50	"
Mitsubishi Motor Sales Co., Ltd.	"	"	10	"	
		2.5 kenX2 ken	30	"	
Transportation	Nissan Motor Co., Ltd.	Automobiles, Microbuses	} Medium 178 Small 192 Microbus 60	123	for transportation of foreign officials, athletes officials, pressmen
	Prince Motor Sales Co., Ltd.	"		95	
	Mitsubishi Motor Sales Co., Ltd.	"		32	
	Hino Motors Ltd.	"		62	
	Toyota Motor Sales Co., Ltd.	"		78	
	Isuzu Motor Co., Ltd.	"		40	



Seals bearing 10-yen revenue for the Tokyo Olympic Games



(top) Commemorative postage stamps for the Games of the 18th Olympiad, Tokyo

(lower) Sets of commemorative stamps issued for the Games of the 18th Olympiad



Various issues of revenue surcharge stamps. From left top: First issue on 11 Oct. 1961, 2nd issue 23 June 1962, 3rd issue 11 Oct. 1962, 4th issue 23 June 1963, 5th issue 11 Nov. 1963, 6th issue 23 June 1964



Commemorative medals of the Tokyo Olympic Games

Commemorative coin issue



'Olympias' brand Tobacco bearing a revenue surcharge for the Tokyo Olympic Games



FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND PROTOCOL

The Games of the XVIII Olympiad being the first occasion for the Olympic Games to be held in Asia, presented a number of difficulties of a linguistic nature which had to be taken into account in the arranging. The Foreign Affairs Division was set up to act as a window for liaison and contact with foreign countries, and to handle those matters in Japan which were directly related to this liaison.

The main business of this Division can be explained as:—

- (1) Liaison and correspondence with the International Olympic Committee, the National Olympic Committees of each country, the International Sport Federations, and other recognized organizations related to the Olympic Games.
- (2) Handling and translation of all correspondence with foreign countries.
- (3) All matters concerning Identity Cards and entry into Japan.
- (4) Reception of distinguished guests and officials, and the protocol related thereto.
- (5) Recruitment and training of interpreters.
- (6) All matters concerning international conferences related to the Olympic Games.

Contact with the International Olympic Committee

From May 1959, when the 55th General Session of the International Olympic Committee held in Munich conferred the honour and responsibility for the Games of the XVIII Olympiad to Tokyo, the Organizing Committee despatched representatives to the IOC General Sessions. Reports were submitted to these Sessions, and explanations added, where expedient, on the state of the preparations for the Tokyo Games. Proposals were advanced to the International Olympic Committee on a number of important questions which had arisen in the course of this preparation. After the approval of the International Olympic Committee had been obtained, these proposals were then implemented.

The number of matters actually reported or proposed to the International Olympic Committee covered a considerable range of subjects. Those questions which would greatly affect the management of the Olympic Games in Tokyo were, in particular, the specific number of the events and the actual dates for the holding of the Games, as can be seen on pages 43, 44 in the section covering the

preparation for the Tokyo Games.

Liaison with the National Olympic Committees

Contact with the National Olympic Committees of 115 countries were almost invariably carried out by the medium of written correspondence. In the course of the preparation of the Olympic Games, therefore, many circulars and inquiries had, of necessity, to be sent to each National Olympic Committee. Although many NOC secretaries handled this correspondence promptly, considerable inconveniences was felt by this Organizing Committee by the delay in receiving replies from many of the NOC's. Less than half of the Organizing Committee's correspondence abroad was favoured with answers within one month, and nearly one third was left unanswered on each occasion. This inconvenience was most acutely felt in the delinquency of replies from NOC's concerning the estimated number of their participants and in collecting information about the times and method of their arrival.

Preliminary inquiries It was of paramount importance for the organizers to have information as early as possible on the number of the competitors and officials who were to enter the Olympic Village. According to the Olympic Charter, national entries are to be received by the Organizing Committee eight weeks before the date of the opening of the Games. These entries cover the lists of sports and the events in which a nation intends to participate. Entries of individual competitors, by which their actual numbers can be finally ascertained, are to be received ten days before the first event in each sport. In practice it is not expedient to be without some indication of these details until that late date.

In order to ascertain some estimate of the number of the participating competitors and officials, which information was fundamental to the preparation of the Games, the Organizing Committee sent its first preliminary inquiry in December 1963 to each of the 115 National Olympic Committees. By the end of February 1964, replies from only 55 countries had been received (the estimated number of the participants totalling 4,120). For the countries from which no reply was received, an estimate was made for each country by a careful consideration of

the number of its participants in the past Games, the geographical distance from Tokyo, and other relevant factors. It was thus roughly estimated in March that 104 countries would take part, and the total competitors and officials would be approximately 7,500 (including in this calculation only those who would enter the Olympic Village). As the time for the despatch of the Identity Cards to each National Olympic Committee, 1st May, drew near, a second preliminary inquiry was sent out and with it a request for cooperation in furnishing Tokyo with an early reply. The inquiry requested information not only concerning the number of participants, but also details of method of transportation to Tokyo, and the proposed length of their stay. Replies from about one half of the countries were collected by the end of June, the date by which replies had been requested. Urgent circulars or telegrams were sent to those from whom replies had not yet been received in order to calculate as accurate an estimate as possible. Final figures were calculated on 15th August, at which time no less than thirty National Olympic Committees had still failed to reply. Their figures, therefore, had to be estimated on the basis of the available data. At that time, the number of the participating countries was estimated at between 99 to 102, and the number of participants at 8,400. It was on the basis of these figures therefore that the necessary local coordination was made.

The number of the countries which actually participated in the Games was 94, and that of the competitors and officials was 7,900. It was indeed fortunate thus this actual figures did not widely differ from the estimates, for had there been much discrepancy, the efficiency in Games management may have been significantly impaired.

The News Letter Progress reports of the preparation for the Olympic Games were supplied by the Organizing Committee to the National Olympic Committee of each participating country in the form of the XVIII Olympiad Official Bulletin, and Circular Letters which were issued from time to time as occasion arose. The Official Bulletin was published at intervals of two to three months. As the time for the Olympic Games approached, it was deemed advisable to circulate more up-to-date and detailed information. The printing of a news flash in a simpler form was planned, and No. 1 of the News Letter series was issued on 5th June 1963. 400 copies in English and 200 in French were printed and sent to the National Olympic Committees, the International Sport Federations, the International Olympic Committee chancellery, and to Olympic "attachés." The News Letter con-

tinued to be issued once or twice a month up to No. 15 (dated 10th April 1964), and at the rate of three times a month thereafter up to No. 30, the last issue (on 31st August 1964). The publication appeared to have been greatly appreciated by the National Olympic Committees of the participating countries.

Contact with the International Sport Federations

Delegates of the Organizing Committee who attended the IOC General Sessions, made it a practice also to each time attend the Joint Meeting of the International Sport Federations, when held, or to arrange individual talks with the Federations' representatives to discuss matters of a technical nature concerning the management of the Tokyo Olympic Games. The Organizing Committee despatched representatives of the National Sport Federations to the various meetings of the International Sport Federations, their Executive Boards, Technical Committees, and others, to ensure that the International Sport Federations were informed of the progress of the preparation made for the respective sports, and to obtain their approval of these technical arrangements. Between May 1962 and the Tokyo Olympic Games, 62 persons were despatched to 54 meetings at a cost of some 32,000,000 yen (US\$88,888).

Invitations of technical delegates Regarding the invitations of technical delegates of the International Sport Federations in accordance with Article 37 of the Olympic Charters, the Organizing Committee was enabled by an amendment of the IOC rules to invite before the outset of the Games one delegate of each International Sport Federation. By consultation with the respective National Sport Federations, the Organizing Committee requested these technical delegates to visit Japan as early as possible, in order that their advice or approval might be obtained in those matters concerning the Games which in Japan were as yet relatively unfamiliar, and particularly in those cases where the Organizing Committee was experiencing some difficulty in deciding on the relative merits of certain sites, or where new facilities required to be constructed. General Thofelt, President of the International Union for Modern Pentathlon, who visited Japan in July 1961, was the first technical delegate to arrive. From that time until August 1964, technical delegates of thirteen International Sport Federations were invited to Japan. These were from the Federations for Equestrian Sports, Water-Polo, Rowing, Canoeing, Athletics, Boxing, Shooting, Volley-Ball, Yachting, Hockey, Football,

and Cycling. In the case of those International Sport Federations whose technical delegate's visits under the heading had not been realized, two delegates were invited immediately before the Games in October 1964, and for those International Sport Federations whose delegates had already made their inspection, one delegate was invited at the time of the Games. For the reason that some games were played at separate fields, the total number of technical delegates of the International Sport Federations invited by the Organizing Committee totalled 46 persons and the expenses involved in their visit amounted to approximately 43 million yen (US\$119,444).

The Official Invitation to the Games

The first official act to attract particular attention in the preparation of the Tokyo Olympic Games was the despatching of the official invitation in accordance with Article 55 of the Olympic Charter.

The Olympic Games are held under the auspices of the International Olympic Committee. The invitation however, is sent, under instructions of the International Olympic Committee, by the Organizing Committee to the National Olympic Committees. The Organizing Committee was careful in the designing of the invitation to give it a Japanese motif, and a dignified and attractive invitation form was prepared. The design and finish of this invitation was the subject of most favourable comments by many of the recipients.

It was considered desirable to maintain some uniformity in all official printed matter used during the Tokyo Olympic Games, and accordingly the Organizing Committee enlisted the assistance of Mr. Hiromu Hara, a member of a designers group, to design the invitation form. The chosen design is as illustrated in this section, hand-made Japanese paper was used for the text which was printed vertically in Japanese over the facsimile of the signature of Mr. Daigoro Yasukawa, President of the Organizing Committee. A translation into French of the text was printed on the left, and the English translation on the right at the lower half of the page. This form was affixed on a two-fold mount made in the shape of a small folding screen. The upper and lower borders of the mount was bordered with a cloth with stripes of the five Olympic colours. The outside of the mount was covered with a red cloth having a design of undulated lines in gold and silver. The cloth was specially woven by Tatsumura, a celebrated classical weaver of Kyoto. The completed invitation was contained in a folder made of a typical Japanese

paper of the ancient Nara Era, covered with a blue cloth, also by Tatsumura. The finished invitation was a splendidly and finely executed masterpiece, and bore the following text:—

In accordance with the instructions given by the International Olympic Committee, the Organizing Committee for the Games of the XVIII Olympiad has the honour to invite you to participate in the competitions and celebrations which will take place at Tokyo from 10 October to 24 October, 1964.

The invitation was forwarded under date of 1st August 1963, or fourteen months before the Olympic Games, to 105 National Olympic Committees, which were members of the International Olympic Committee at that time. Careful preparation was made to ensure the delivery of these invitations. For the 67 National Olympic Committees in countries where Japan maintained diplomatic or consular missions these invitations were delivered through that channel. To each of the other National Olympic Committees, the Organizing Committee sent the invitation directly by registered return-receipt airmail.

At a subsequent date, after these initial invitations had been despatched, and on the instructions of the International Olympic Committee, invitations were sent on 1st November 1963, to the seven National Olympic Committees of Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Mali, Nepal, Northern Rhodesia, and Senegal, whose recognition by the International Olympic Committee was approved at its General Session in Baden-Baden, and on 1st March 1964 to the four National Olympic Committees of Algeria, Congo, Niger, and Sierra Leone, which were recognized at the General Session in Innsbruck. On 1st May 1964, to the National Olympic Committee of Chad, whose recognition was provisionally approved by the International Olympic Committee, and under date of 10th July to the National Olympic Committees of Central Africa and Madagascar. The invitation which had initially been despatched to the South African Olympic Committee was withdrawn on 28th January 1964, by a decision of the International Olympic Committee, which notified that National Olympic Committee to this effect. Separate invitations had initially been sent to the National Olympic Committees of Malaya and Singapore. As a result of the formation of one Committee of Malaysia by merger of the two National Olympic Committees, a new invitation dated 1st April 1964, was addressed to the Malaysian National Olympic Committee. The despatch of the invitation to the Indonesian National Olympic Committee was deferred under instructions from the International Olympic Committee. The suspension of the Indo-

nesian Committee's qualification was removed in June 1964 by a decision of the Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee, and the despatch of this invitation was one of the last for these Tokyo Games.

Thus the final effective number of the National Olympic Committees in receipt of official invitations was 118. As separate invitations were addressed to the Committees of East and West Germany, the maximum of the National Olympic Committees eligible for participation in the Tokyo Olympic Games was 117.

The Question of GANEFO

The Organizing Committee was faced with a problem of some difficulty up to the opening of the Games. This was the matter of GANEFO (the Games of the New Emerging Forces). At the time of the Fourth Asian Games held in Djakarta in August 1962, there had been some complications caused by Indonesia, the host country of the Games, regarding the admission of athletes from Formosa (Taiwan) and Israel. For this reason the National Olympic Committee of Indonesia was subsequently suspended by the International Olympic Committee, and its participation in the Tokyo Olympic Games appeared impossible. In opposition to this decision, the Indonesian National Olympic Com-

mittee declared its withdrawal from the International Olympic Committee, and in November 1963, Indonesia proposed to the Asian and African countries that a GANEFO (The Games of the New Emerging Forces) be held in Djakarta. Among the participants were included athletes from Communist China who was not a member of the International Olympic Committee. Before the 'GANEFO' Games, several International Sport Federations, including the International Amateur Athletic Federation and the International Swimming Federation issued a warning to their affiliated National Sport Federations that a participation in Games which included non-members of the respective International Sport Federations would be a violation of the rules of the Federation, and that any athletes who participated in the GANEFO would consequently be subjected to suspension of their membership eligibility. The International Olympic Committee notified the National Olympic Committees that the GANEFO had no connection whatever with the International Olympic Committee, but that the IOC was in full accordance with the steps taken by the International Amateur Athletic Federation and other International Sport Federations.

The GANEFO Games however, did take place, and those competitors who took part in the games were subjected to suspension of their qualification by those International Sport Federations concerned,

The team from North Korea leaving Ueno Station for the boat to take them home after their withdrawal from the Games prior to the Opening Ceremony





The team from Indonesia which withdrew from the Tokyo Games before the Opening Ceremony leaving Tokyo International Airport for home

either with a specific time limit or qualification suspension of indefinite duration. Indonesia had withdrawn its membership of the International Swimming Federation before the GANEFO Games. Subsequently, in June 1964, the Executive Board of the IOC observing that the Indonesian National Olympic Committee was earnestly desirous of participating in the Tokyo Games, ruled that if the Indonesian NOC would conform to the rules of the International Olympic Committee it would be able to participate in the Games at Tokyo. The Executive Board thus removed the suspension of the Indonesian Committee. The International Sport Federations, except for the International Amateur Athletic Federation and the International Swimming Federation, had by August 1964 either removed their specific suspension of the athletes who participated in GANEFO or had refrained from passing any penalty on those athletes.

Thus, no National Olympic Committee were in fact disqualified from taking part in the Olympic Games in Tokyo. However, as far as the Athletic and Swimming events were concerned individual athletes who participated in the GANEFO were not released from their qualifications suspension by the respective International Federations, and were thus unable to make their entries into the Tokyo Olympic Games. It was reasonable therefore, that resentment of the action of those two International Sport Federations would be particularly strong in the case of North Korea, whose first rate com-

petitors had also been affected by this ban, and in the case of Indonesia.

The Organizing Committee had continued its efforts to have as many athletes as possible participate in the Tokyo Games. As the Tokyo Olympic Games were to be the first such occasion for Asia, it was most regrettable that athletes of excellence should not be permitted to join. On the other hand, the rules of the International Sport Federations are required to be observed. This problem was an embarrassment to the Organizing Committee at this late stage as the time limit for national entries was approaching, and blank Identity Cards had already been forwarded to the National Olympic Committees.

This matter was purely a problem of the International Sport Federations, and the Organizing Committee was well aware that it was unable to intervene. In view, however, of the many complications which it appeared, might develop to seriously interfere with the effective management of the Olympic Games, the Organizing Committee discussed the matter with the FINA (Mr. Abe, the Secretary General was resident in Tokyo), and despatched the Director of the Foreign Affairs Division to London in August 1964, to talk over the problem with the IAAF with a request that some amicable solution be found. Careful consideration of the problem by both of these International Sport Federations, however, did not result in any removal of the suspension of the athletes'

qualification.

In the middle of August, the International Amateur Athletic Federation reaffirmed its decision on the disqualification of athletes who participated in GANEFO, and this ruling was conveyed by the Chancellor of the International Olympic Committee to the National Olympic Committees concerned. The National Olympic Committees of both Indonesia and North Korea had by this time, however, completed their national entries for the Tokyo Olympic Games. Indonesia declared that, in spite of the decision of the International Sport Federations, it was proceeding with its preparations to send a team. This team included some competitors for swimming. North Korea in turn made an important declaration that it would boycott the Tokyo Olympic Games unless the International Amateur Athletic Federation rescinded its decision.

Inasmuch as the IAAF and the FINA, had made their final decision, the Organizing Committee considered that it would not be possible to admit into the Olympic Village any disqualified athletes who might enter Japan with their Identity Cards. The Committee was also of the opinion that it would not be proper to allow a small number of disqualified athletes at the expense of many well-qualified competitors. On 11th September, the Organizing Committee made its stand known both at home and abroad in the form of an informal statement by the Secretary General (see below), and in particular urged the National Olympic Committees of Indonesia and North Korea to send teams consisting of qualified competitors only.

On 28th September, the Indonesian athletes arrived in Japan. On 4th October, a team of 200 North Koreans arrived in spite of their stated intention to boycott the Tokyo Games. Both of these teams included a few disqualified athletes. The Organizing Committee offered the disqualified athletes living quarters outside the Olympic Village, but both teams would not agree to divide themselves, and stayed in living quarters of their own choosing and did not enter the Olympic Village. Meanwhile on the question of the qualification, discussions were conducted between the Organizing Committee, the delegates of International Sport Federations who had come to Tokyo, and with others.

All these efforts however, were brought to no avail, and the affair was brought to a conclusion on the eve of the Opening Ceremony by the declaration of the two National Olympic Committees to withdraw their entire teams. The athletes of both these National Olympic Committees left Tokyo the same day.

It is to be most regretted that the two large Asian teams of Indonesia and North Korea did not join

the Games because of the few disqualified athletes who were in the teams. However, the Organizing Committee as being responsible for the management of the Games was gratified that both the National Olympic Committees involved showed an understanding of the unenviable position of the Organizing Committee, and especially for their NOC's attitude to avoid unnecessary confusion and for withdrawing their teams without incident immediately before the commencement of the Games.

Informal Statement by the Secretary-General

Considerable publicity has been circulated concerning the participation of North Korea and Indonesia in the Tokyo Olympic Games. I would like to make a statement in this connection clarifying the position and opinion of the Organizing Committee for the Tokyo Olympic Games.

The Organizing Committee for the Tokyo Olympic Games has been specifically entrusted by the International Olympic Committee with the duties of preparation and arrangements of the Tokyo Games. All invitations to those games sent to National Olympic Committees were despatched therefore in accordance with directions received from the International Olympic Committee.

Indonesia, which had been suspended from participation in the Tokyo Olympic Games, was sent an invitation by this Committee upon our receipt of notice from the International Olympic Committee of their lifting of this suspension. South Africa who had received an invitation for the Tokyo Olympic Games from this Committee has since been notified by the I.O.C. that the invitation is no longer valid.

The technical arrangements of the various sports during the Olympic Games are the responsibility of the International Sports Federations concerned, by definition of the International Olympic Committee. It is therefore the respective International Sports Federations which have the final authority in deciding the qualifications of the athletes to participate in the Olympic Games, and neither the Organizing Committee nor any of the National Sports Federations has any authority to make or alter such decisions. Without the authority from the International Sports Federation concerned, no participant can be recognized as qualifying, and his or her participation in the Olympic Games without such permission is not possible.

The present problems concerning the qualification of participants for the Tokyo Olympic Games are because the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF)

does not recognize those individuals who participated in the Track and Field events during the Games of the New Emerging Forces (GANEFO). The International Swimming Federation (FINA) has also taken a similar stand concerning those athletes who participated in the GANEFO. Furthermore, Indonesia will not be eligible for participation in the swimming events of the Tokyo Olympic Games inasmuch as she has withdrawn from the FINA.

A number of requests for a more lenient stand have been made to the IAAF and the FINA both directly and indirectly, but to this date none of these petitions have resulted in any change in the attitude of either of these Federations on their ruling concerning these matters.

It has been from the inception, the desire of this Organizing Committee to have as many countries and athletes as possible participate in the Tokyo Olympic Games, and we have exerted our utmost efforts to this date in finding a satisfactory solution to this problem. The basic rule in the World of Sport is, however, that all rulings and regulations shall be respected. We thus are required to comply with all decisions duly made by these International Sports Federations.

In the case of the lifting of Indonesia's suspension from participation in the Tokyo Games, or the entry of athletes from North Korea with whom Japan has no diplomatic relations, and the various other problems that arose, this Committee was sincere in its endeavours and these resulted in the finding of a solution to these difficulties. In this case however it is regretfully not within our jurisdiction to make decisions on the participation of individuals who are not regarded as qualified and recognized by the respective International Sports Federations.

We sincerely sympathize with the National Olympic Committees of these countries affected. This ban on participation in the Tokyo Olympic Games, however, applies only to these athletes who have participated in the Track and Field events and the Swimming events of GANEFO, and this leaves unaffected a considerable number of other sports, and does not of course apply to participants in Athletics or Swimming events who did not participate in GANEFO. It is much more important however to join in the participation of the Olympic Spirit, and it would be our fervent wish that this consideration should be foremost, and as such we trust we will have the privilege of having with us the maximum number of eligible participants from these countries at the Tokyo Olympic Games.

Visits by Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan

H. M. the Emperor, as patron for the Games of the XVIII Olympiad proclaimed the Games open at the Opening Ceremony, and during the actual Games Their Majesties were pleased to make frequent visits to the Games sites and viewed with evident interest the various events.

The Crown Prince and Princess, the Prince and Princess Hitachi also made observation visits to a number of the Games events.

The following list enumerates those events witnessed by Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, the Crown Prince and Princess during the period of the Games.

Date	Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress	The Crown Prince and Princess
10 October (Saturday)	Opening Ceremony National Stadium	Opening Ceremony National Stadium
12 October (Monday)	Football Komazawa Stadium	Weight-Lifting Shibuya Public Hall
13 October (Tuesday)		Wrestling Komazawa Gymnasium
14 October (Wednesday)		Fencing Waseda Memorial Hall
15 October (Thursday)	Volley-Ball Komazawa Volley-Ball Court	Modern Pentathlon Kemigawa Playing Grounds (Visited by Crown Prince only)
16 October (Friday)	Swimming National Gymnasium	
18 October (Sunday)		Shooting (Rifle) Asaka Shooting Range (Visited by Crown Prince only)
19 October (Monday)	Athletics National Stadium	Yachting Sagami Bay Volley-Ball Yokohama Cultural Gymnasium
20 October (Tuesday)	Gymnastics Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium	
21 October (Wednesday)		Athletics (Marathon) National Stadium (Accompanying Prince Hironomiya)
22 October (Thursday)	Judo Nippon Budokan Hall	Basket-Ball National Gymnasium
23 October (Friday)		Judo Nippon Budokan Hall Volley-Ball Komazawa Volley-Ball Court (Visited by Crown Princess only)
24 October (Thursday)	Equestrian Sports (in the morning) National Stadium Closing Ceremony National Stadium	Closing Ceremony National Stadium

Reception of Foreign Officials and Special Guests

Companions 'Companions' was the name given to the young Japanese ladies of culture with linguistic talent and international experience, selected on the basis of recommendation of persons connected with the management of the Olympic Games. Thirty-four of these young ladies were selected to assist the members of the International Olympic Committee, their family members, and the twenty-three specially invited guests (as listed below), and to act as interpreters during their stay in Tokyo.

List of specially invited guests (27)

- Mr. & Mrs. Isamu Wada (U.S.A.) Honorary Member, J.O.C.
- Dr. & Mrs. Katsumi Kometani (U.S.A.) Assisted greatly in promotion of sport in Japan
- Mrs. Liselott Diem & Companion (Germany) Widow of Secretary General of Berlin Olympic Games
- Mr. F. H. Brown (U.S.A.) Y.M.C.A. promoter of sport in Japan
- Mr. & Mrs. Duke Kahanamoku (U.S.A.) Assisted materially in Olympic sport promotion
- *Dr. & Mrs. M. Messerli (Switzerland) International Olympic Committee
- Mr. W. Kringeberg (Germany)
- Mr. Amerigo Petrucci (Italy) Mayor of Rome
- Mr. & Mrs. Giulio Andreotti (Italy) Comitato Olimpico Nazionale Italiano
- Mr. & Mrs. Giulio Onesti (Italy) Comitato Olimpico Nazionale Italiano
- Dr. & Mrs. Marcello Garroni (Italy) Comitato Olimpico Nazionale Italiano
- Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Kent Hughes (Australia) Australian Olympic Federation (Chairman of Organizing Committee for Melbourne Games)
- *Mr. Hans Baumann (Switzerland) President, Fédération Internationale de Handball
- Mrs. Inger K. Frith (England) President, Fédération Internationale de Tir à l'Arc
- Mr. Torsten Tegner (Sweden)
- Mr. Robert J. H. Kiphuth (U.S.A.) Official, USA Olympic Committee
- *Mrs. Russel L. Durgin (U.S.A.) Widow of former Y.M.C.A. Secretary in Japan
- * Did not attend

Their final selection was made early August 1964, and these companions were then instructed in the details pertaining to the Olympic Games by means of courses, several conferences, and inspection of the venues and other sport facilities. They were divided into three groups (two English groups and one French), with a senior lady with Olympic experience abroad in charge of each group. Special uniforms were supplied by the Organizing Committee, and these 'companions' were required to attend the Committee's Reception Office in the Imperial Hotel every day between the 1st and the 30th of

October. Their duties were to receive visitors, to see them off at Tokyo International Airport, arrange their schedules, marshal cars, accompany them to the venues, and to act as assistants to the hostess at receptions. The number of visitors attended by these companions totalled 101 persons, and although the companions were kept to a very busy schedule, they performed their duties in a most commendable manner.

Reserved seats in the Stadium In view of the fact that some confusion had occurred at certain past Olympic Games, the Organizing Committee was requested by the International Olympic Committee to make sure that free seats were in fact securely reserved as provided for in the Olympic Charter. This matter proved to be one of considerable difficulty to carry out efficiently, partly because of the delay in completing the construction of some stadiums (especially the erection of temporary stands) but more particularly, because it was not possible to ascertain at an early date the actual number of officials under the various status headings. A point worthy of note in the reservation of seats for the Tokyo Olympic Games was that, the Royal Box and that part of Stand A which was exclusively for members of the International Olympic Committee was strictly reserved for the use of those so entitled, special seats were reserved in Stand G of each stadium for the representatives of the Diplomatic Corps in Tokyo, and for special guests, both Japanese and foreign, whom the Organizing Committee had invited. By this means the confusion between these people and those for Stands A and B was successfully avoided.

The free seats reserved in the stadia in accordance with the Olympic Charter are shown in table form. The reserved seats in the Opening Ceremony are illustrated in diagram form.

For the Royal Box and Stands A, B, and G in the Main Stadium, where the principal arena for sports, in the National Gymnasium, the Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium, and the Komazawa Stadium, twelve to thirteen female interpreters were specifically stationed to attend, under the leadership of the head interpreter of each stadium, to the special guests and officials.

Attention to Officials and Competitors; Various Parties and Receptions

It was the intention of the Organizing Committee to hold as few receptions as possible before and after the Games, and to this end invitations to officials and competitors were kept to a minimum. Except for the 'Sayonara' Party given on the

evening of the last day, after the Closing Ceremony, to which party all officials, competitors, and all those involved directly with the Games were invited, it was planned that receptions should be

given before the commencement of the Games.

The receptions given in the name of President Yasukawa, as President of the Organizing Committee were as follows:

Receptions given by President of Organizing Committee

Date		Place	Present	No. Present
3 Oct. 1966 18:00–20:00	Reception for officials of all National Olympic Committees	Tokyo Prince Hotel	IOC members and family; NOC Presidents, General-Secretaries and family members; JOC and JOC officials	850
4 Oct. 1966 18:00–20:00	Reception for International Congress of Sport Sciences	Tokyo Hilton Hotel	Delegates to ICSS	700
8 Oct. 1966 18:30–20:30	Reception for officials of International Sports Federations	Dai-Ichi Hotel	IOC members and family; President and Secretary General of each IF and family members; International Juries, Judges and Referees	1,200
9 Oct. 1966 18:30–20:30	Reception for Press personnel	Chinzanso Restaurant	Domestic and Overseas Press personnel	1,300
10 Oct. 1966 16:15–17:45	Party to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the founding of the IOC	Plaza in front of National Stadium	IOC members; Diplomatic corps; President and Secretary General of each NOC and family members; Attachés; JOC and OOC officials	1,300
24 Oct. 1966 18:20–20:00	Sayonara Party	Shinjuku Gyoen	All participants and those concerned with Tokyo Olympic Games	12,300

Of all these events, one worthy of special mention was the reception in celebration of the 70th Anniversary of the International Olympic Committee, which was held in the plaza in front of the

National Stadium. The year 1964 coincided exactly with the 70th anniversary of the foundation of the International Olympic Committee by the late Baron Pierre de Coubertin. The occasion was

Receptions given by President of Japanese Olympic Committee and Governor of Tokyo Metropolis

Date		Place	Present	No. of Present	Given by
7 Oct. 1966	Reception for delegates to 62nd IOC General Session	Imperial Hotel	The Crown Prince and Princess; IOC members and family members; OOC officials	300	Governor of Tokyo and JOC President
8 Oct. 1966	Party for delegates to International Congress of Sport Sciences	Tokyo Kaikan	ICSS delegates	250	Governor of Tokyo
12 Oct. 1966	Olympian International Reception	Ueno Seiyoken	Members of Olympian International; Japanese Olympic medalists	250	Governor of Tokyo
13 Oct. 1966	Reception for NOC officials	Kishi Memorial Hall	President and Secretary General of each NOC and family members; NOC officials	200	JOC President
18 Oct. 1966	IOC Commemorative Party	Imperial Hotel	IOC members and family members	150	Governor of Tokyo
20 Oct. 1966	Reception for World Youth Camp	Ueno Park	Participants in World Youth Camp	309	Governor of Tokyo

celebrated on a large scale, together with the unveiling ceremony of a relief of Baron de Coubertin in the plaza of the National Stadium by the Organizing Committee to commemorate this occasion and the opening of the Tokyo Olympic Games in that significant year.

Besides the receptions given by Mr. Daigoro Yasukawa, parties were held by Mr. Tsuneyoshi Takeda, President of the Japanese Olympic Committee, and Dr. Ryotaro Azuma, Governor of Tokyo Metropolis. (See page 85)

Entertainments A number of invitations to various entertainments were received for the competitors and officials. For fear, however, of disturbing the conditions of the competitors, all such invita-

tions were declined. The only entertainments to which the competitors and officials were invited were a bus trip to Mt. Fuji directly planned by the Organizing Committee and the 'Kabuki' night shows organized by the Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.

The trip to Mt. Fuji (up to the 5th station) by bus, for which 50 large buses were mobilized, was carried out smoothly and successfully, thanks to the patrol detachments of the Metropolitan Police and the police headquarters of Kanagawa, Shizuoka, and Yamanashi Prefectures, which provided patrol and guard services on the route. Approximately twenty thousand people of Yamanashi Prefecture welcomed the parties along the way.

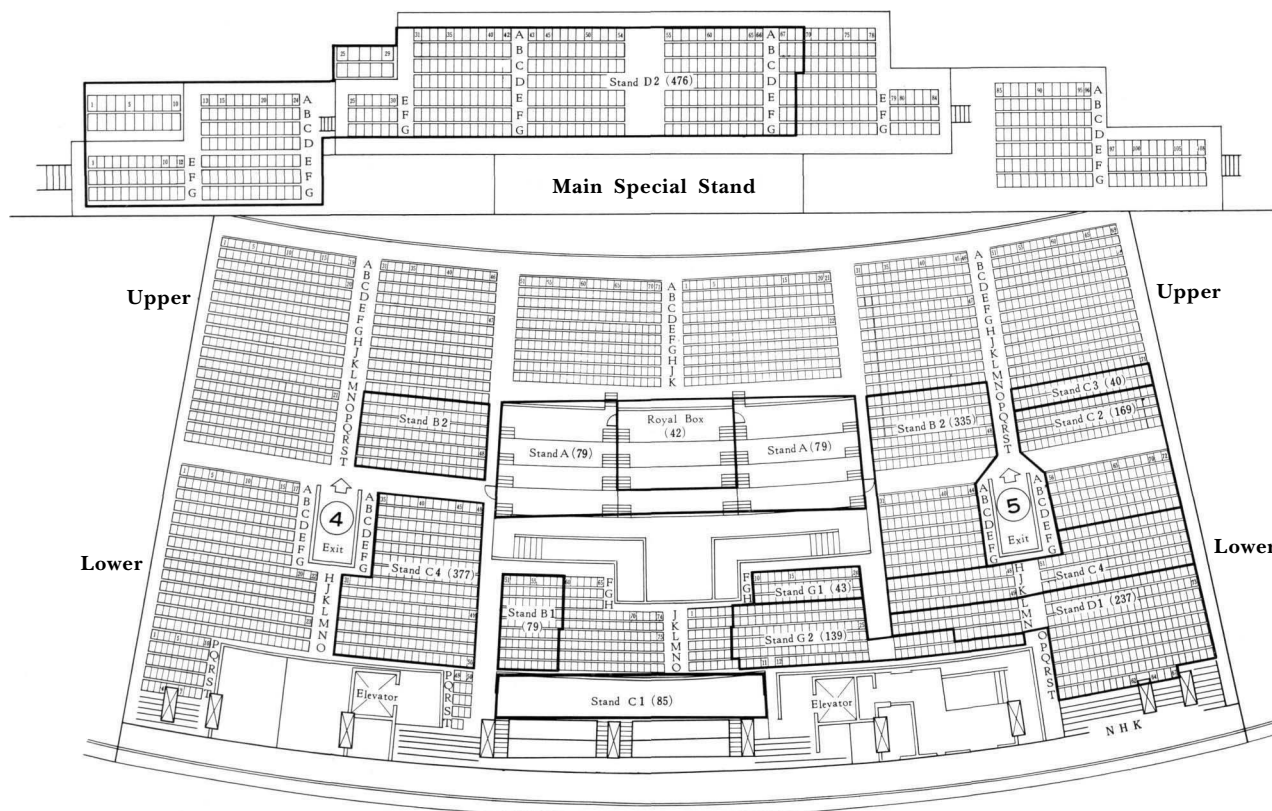
Table showing numbers of seats reserved at each sports venue

Venue	Event	Stand					Total
		A	B	C	D	G	
National Stadium	Opening Ceremony	200	414	588	703	179	2,084
	Closing Ceremony	213	346	634	678	180	2,051
	Equestrian Events	213	346	634	678	180	2,051
	Football (League)	94	326	← 269 →		110	796
	Football (Final)	94	274	← 456 →		170	994
	Athletics	94	323	← 269 →		110	796
Toda Rowing Course	Rowing	36	70	← 217 →		23	346
National Gymnasium Annex	Basket-ball	← 98 →		← 136 →		12	246
Korakuen Ice Palace	Boxing	32	82	← 106 →		32	252
Lake Sagami	Canoeing	← 50 →		← 54 →			104
Hachioji Velodrome	Cycling	← 83 →		← 133 →		38	254
Waseda Memorial Hall	Fencing	36	42	← 104 →		24	206
Prince Chichibu Memorial Football Field	Football	36	84	← 188 →		50	352
Mitsuzawa Football Field	Football	← 160 →		← 258 →		47	465
Omiya Football Field	Football	← 72 →		← 283 →		41	396
Komazawa Stadium	Football	38	112	← 172 →		71	393
Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium	Gymnastics	48	70	← 142 →		42	302
Shibuya Public Hall	Weight-lifting	← 48 →		← 75 →		23	146
Komazawa No. 1 Hockey Ground	Hockey	20	48	← 45 →			113
Komazawa No. 2 Hockey Ground	Hockey	← 40 →		← 100 →		20	160
Komazawa No. 3 Hockey Ground	Hockey	← 59 →		← 67 →		30	156
Nippon Budokan Hall	Judo, Kendo	56	42	← 156 →		20	274
Komazawa Gymnasium	Wrestling	66	50	← 164 →			280
National Gymnasium	Swimming, Diving	64	150	← 403 →		60	677
Kemigawa Course	Modern Pentathlon			← 30 →			30
Asaka Shooting Range	Rifle	← 26 →		← 30 →			56
Asaka Nezu Park	Modern Pentathlon			← 30 →			30
Karuizawa	Equestrian Events	← 55 →		← 60 →			115
Tokorozawa Clay Shooting Range	Clay Shooting	← 46 →		← 60 →			106
Komazawa Volley-ball Court	Volley-ball	40	48	← 84 →		28	200
Yokohama Cultural Gymnasium	Volley-ball	← 40 →		← 96 →		32	168
Tokyo Metropolitan Indoor Swimming Pool	Water-polo	← 95 →		← 114 →		19	228
Meiji Baseball Ground	Demonstration	20		← 1,297 →			1,317
Equestrian Park (Turf)	Equestrian Events	← 40 →		← 72 →		36	148
(Ground)	"	10	32	← 65 →		26	133

Note: The 12 seats for members of the International Federation as stipulated in the Olympic Charter in Stand D were in each case situated close to Stand B, but are included in the totals of C and D stands above.

No special stand was provided for yachting events, but instead a special vessel of the Self Defence Forces provided this accommodation.

Arrangements of Royal Box at Opening Ceremony



		Opening Ceremony	Total	Closing Ceremony	Total
Royal Box	T.M. The Emperor and Empress, The Crown Prince and Princess, Members of the Royal Family, IOC President and Family	42		42	
Stand A	IOC Members and Secretary General together with each one family member	158	200	171	213
Stand B	B1 President, Secretary General of each International Federation together with each one family member	79		70	
	B2 President and Secretary General of each National Olympic Committee together with each one family member	335	414	276	346
Stand C	C1 Members of the OOC with one each family member and their guests	85		85	
	C2 Olympic Attachés	169		164	
	C3 Chiefs of Mission of each participating country	40		97	
	C4 Members of each NOC and their guests	377	671	373	719
Stand D	D1 Juries	237		216	
	D2 Judges and Referees	476	713	462	678
Stand G	G1 Special invited overseas guests	43		43	
	G2 Diplomatic Corps	139	182	140	183
Total			2180		2139

Attachés

At a comparatively early stage, the Organizing Committee asked all the National Olympic Committees to appoint Attachés as provided for in the Olympic Charter. In fact, however, six months before the Olympic Games, less than half the number of the National Olympic Committees had been so appointed by agreement with the Organizing Committee.

Attachés were appointed comparatively early by the countries having diplomatic or consular missions, or commercial firms in Japan. On the other hand, some National Olympic Committees of the countries having no missions in Japan, or those which had newly joined the International Olympic Committee, appeared not to understand the import of the appointing of Attachés. Great inconvenience was experienced in maintaining close contact particularly with the National Olympic Committees of African and Latin American countries. In the absence of contacts with their National Olympic Committees, not a few countries with their missions in Japan appointed their Attachés unilaterally, thus causing irregularities in the procedure of the appointment.

As the appointment of Attachés was making no particular progress even three months before the Tokyo Games, the Organizing Committee pressed the National Olympic Committees concerned for replies, and simultaneously issued a circular to such countries as were thought that suitable Attachés would likely to be difficult to obtain, suggesting that qualified Japanese might be recommended in their places. As a result, official requests to find such Japanese were received from Monaco, Libya, Lebanon, Algeria, Chile, Cameroon, Chad, British Guiana, Bermuda, Ivory Coast, Mali, Luxemburg, and others. Cooperation of the Tokyo Junior Chambers was sought, and ten youthful businessmen well versed in foreign languages were recommended. The Organizing Committee completed their appointment as Attachés, and instructed them properly as to the function required of them. The self-sacrificing efforts of these Attachés, selected from the members of the Junior Chambers to assist with the teams of those comparatively young or small countries, and not well acquainted with the conditions of Japan, were very deeply appreciated by those teams.

The number of the Attachés at the time of the Games was 92, and these are listed in the table which follows:

Olympic Attachés (Total 92)

① Members of Embassies or Consulates in Japan (49)

1 Afghanistan	Mr. Armed Zia Yussuf, Second Secretary, Royal Afghan Embassy
2 Argentina	Mr. Ruben Dereó Boiero, Embassy of the Argentine Republic
3 Austria	Dr. Klaus R. Ziegler, Second Secretary, Austrian Embassy
4 Belgium	Mr. Takahiko Hirata, Belgian Embassy
5 Brazil	Mr. Marcos de Souza Dantas Romero, Secretary, Brazilian Embassy
6 Burma	Mr. U Kyaw Shein, Third Secretary, Embassy of the Union of Burma
7 Cambodia	Mr. Chea Boun Roeung, Royal Cambodin Embassy
8 Ceylon	Mr. Thomas A. Kreltzhsein, Secretary, Embassy of Ceylon
9 Colombia	Mr. Fernando Gaitan, Minister Counsellor, Colombian Embassy
10 Costa Rica	Mr. German Gago Perez, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of Costa Rica
11 Cuba	Mr. Eduardo Otero, Embassy of Cuba
12 Czechoslovakia	Mr. Milan Vokurka, Second Secretary, Embassy of Czechoslovakia
13 Dominican Republic	Dr. Freddy Reyes Perez, First Secretary, Embassy of Dominican Republic
14 Ethiopia	Mr. Tesfaye Tekelehaimanot, Third Secretary, Imperial Ethiopian Embassy
15 France	Mr. Roger de Groote, Vice Secretary, French Embassy
16 Great Britain	Mr. R. H. Ellingworth, First Secretary, British Embassy
17 Greece	Mr. Constantin Migliaressis, First Secretary, Royal Greek Embassy
18 Ghana	Mr. Alberto Quainoo, Embassy of Ghana
19 Hungary	Mr. Mihaly Jozsa, Second Secretary, Hungarian Legation
20 Iceland	Mr. Syuseki Tai, Iceland Consul
21 India	Col. C.S. Mehta, Military Naval and Air Attaché, Embassy of India
22 Indonesia	Mr. Ilen Surianegara, Counsellor, Indonesian Embassy
23 Iran	Mr. M. Hassan Etessam, Iranian Imperial Embassy
24 Jamaica	Mr. Tom Preston, British Embassy
25 Korea	Mr. Houn Pyun, First Secretary, Korean Mission
26 Liberia	Mr. Kikuo Kuroda, Honoray Consul
27 Malaysia	Mr. Ismail Budin, Third Secretary, Embassy of Malaysia
28 Mexico	Mr. Sarabia Eduardo Navarrete, Embassy of Mexico
29 Nigeria	Mr. A. S. Hohler, British Embassy
30 Norway	Mr. Thorleif Monsen, Honorary Consul of Norway
31 Pakistan	Mr. Arshad-uz-Zaman, Press Attaché, Pakistan Embassy

32 Panama	Prof. Napoleon Franco, Consulado-General de Panama	12 Neth. Antilles	Mr. H. Burghard, General Manager for Japan, K.L.M.
33 Peru	Mr. Pablo Moran Val, Third Secretary, Peruvian Embassy	13 New Zealand	Mr. Shigeru Konno, Sanshin Enterprises Co.
34 Philippines	Miss Consuelo Arranz, Embassy of the Philippines	14 Rhodesia	Mr. Kei Nishimura, Komatsu Manufacturing Co.
35 Poland	Mr. Andrzej Jedynak, Second Secretary, Embassy of the Polish People's Republic	15 Sweden	Mr. Jiro Gadelius, Gadelius Co., Ltd
36 Portugal	Mr. J. Takahiro Midorikawa, Vice-Consul, Portuguese Embassy	16 Uganda	Mr. T. Komuro, Toyoda Tsusho Kaisha, Ltd.
37 Taiwan	Mr. Chiu Thang Sou, Assistant Cultural Attaché, Embassy of the Republic of China	17 Uruguay	Dr. Mozart Varella, Varig Airlines
38 Rumania	Mr. Nicolae Ion, Third Secretary, Legation of the Rumanian People's Republic	18 U. S. A.	Mr. Joseph S. Sykes, Sales Manager, Northwest Orient Airlines
39 South Africa	Mr. W. Pretorius, Consul General of Republic of South Africa	③ Members of Junior Chamber of Commerce (10, three holding two-positions)	
40 Spain	Mr. Rafael Zaera, First Secretary, Spanish Embassy	1 Algeria	Mr. Kinichi Inoue, Inoue Kaban-ten
41 Switzerland	Mr. Claude van Muyden, First Secretary, Swiss Embassy	2 British Guiana	Mr. Fung Yu-Shing, Fung Yu-Shing Trade Co.
42 Tanganyika	Mr. John Field, British Embassy	3 Bermuda	Mr. Shoichi Atarashi, Atarashi Komuten Co.
43 Thailand	Mr. Ananda Bhoocha-oom, Commercial Attaché, Royal Thai Embassy	4 Camerouns	Mr. Toshio Ohya, Electronics Digest
44 Trinidad & Tobago	Mr. Derek Bleakley, British Embassy	5 Chile	Mr. Sadanobu Ogawa, Japan Pearls Export Co,
45 Tunisia	Mr. Chrif Soubra, Honorary Consulate of Tunisi	6 Ivory Coast	Mr. Takashi Hasegawa, Hasegawa Pipe Co., Ltd.
46 Turkey	Mr. Orhan Tureli, First Secretary, Turkish Embassy	7 Lebanon	Mr. Takeshi Kimura, Ikari Sauce Co.
47 U.A.R.	Naguib Salem, Counsellor, Embassy of U.A.R.	8 Libya	Mr. Fung Yu-Shing, Fung Yu-Shing Trading Co.
48 Venezuela	Mr. Alfredo Enrique Vargas, Consul General	9 Luxemburg	Mr. Matsuto Hayakawa, Tokyo Air Terminal Hotel
49 Yugoslavia	Mr. Jakic Svetomir, Press and Culture Attaché, Embassy of Yugoslavia	10 Mali	Mr. Eizo Tanabe, Director of Business Dept., Korakuen Stadium Co.
② Members of Commercial or Air Lines Companies (17, one holding two-positions)		11 Monaco	Mr. Toshio Ohya, Electronics Digest
1 Australia	Mr. John D. Alderson, Qantas Empire Airways	12 Puerto Rico	Mr. Takashi Miyamoto, Ginza Bakery Co.
2 Bahamas	Mr. James Hoffman, Welty & Hoffman Co.	13 Chad	Mr. Kinichi Inoue, Inoue Kaban-ten
3 Canada	Mr. Mike Spencer, Asahi Evening News	④ Those despatched from the country concerned (10)	
4 Denmark	Mr. Kaj Wolhardt, Wolhardt Brothers, Ltd. (Japan)	1 Bolivia	Mr. Jorge Jauregui
5 Hong Kong	Mr. Reijiro Hattori, c/o WAKO	2 Bulgaria	Mrs. Nadia Lekarska
6 Iraq	Mr. Kimio Yada, Asahi Shimbun	3 Finland	Mr. Martti Lintulahti (in Finland) Mr. Pentti Karikoski
7 Ireland	Mr. Eiji Nanri, Nanri Trading Co., Ltd.	4 Germany (East)	Mr. Gerhard Kleinlein
8 Israel	Mr. Shoul N. Eisenberg, Eisenberg & Co., Inc.	5 Italy	Gen. Guiseppe Fabre
9 Kenya	Mr. Shigeo Masuyama, Nippon Rayon Co., Ltd.	6 Mongolia	Mr. Lombyn Zenemeder
10 Liechtenstein	Mr. H. Bloechliger, Manager, Liebermann Waelchli & Co.	7 Morocco	Mr. Fatani Charles
11 Netherlands	Mr. H. Burghard, General Manager for Japan, K.L.M.	8 North Korea	Mr. Ri Hyun
		9 Senegal	Mr. Abdoulaye Sar
		10 U. S. S. R.	Mr. Nikolai Vassiliev
		⑤ Others (6)	
		1 Congo	Mrs. Reiko Yamamoto
		2 Germany (West)	Prof. Takayuki Fukuoka
		3 Japan	Mr. Kan Shiozawa
		4 Nepal	Mr. Ram Krishna Verma
		5 Viet Nam	Mr. Le Van Quy
		6 Zambia	Mr. Baker Bates

Identity Cards

The issuance of Identity Cards and control of entry into Japan In accordance with the established practice of past Olympic Games, Identity Cards were issued to the competitors, officials, journalists, etc., for the purposes of simplifying the entry procedures, to clarify the qualifications of the bearers, and to afford them various facilities during the Games. Great care was taken in preparing this card to ensure that no discrimination whatsoever would be made to any Olympic participants. The Japanese Government had made a definite promise to the International Olympic Committee at the beginning, that participants would be admitted into this country without any discrimination. However, different legal control procedures apply to persons from abroad entering Japan, and this made the preparation of a uniform Identity Card a matter of some difficulty. Entrance procedures for persons arriving in Japan from foreign countries can be classified as follows:

- (1) Countries with which agreements have been made by which visas are not required.
- (2) Countries whose citizens, in the absence of any visa agreement, are required to obtain an entrance visa at a Japanese Consular Office abroad.
- (3) Countries having diplomatic relations with Japan whose citizens are required, in addition to the necessary visa, to also have a guarantor.
- (4) Citizens of countries with whom Japan does not enjoy diplomatic relations, are not admitted in principle to enter Japan (e.g. East Germany, North Korea, and Albania).

Particular efforts were taken to enable the Identity Cards to be used by the participants of the countries under (3) and (4) to enter Japan for the Tokyo Olympic Games.

With the cooperation of the various Governmental sections involved (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, and the Cabinet Council Room), the Identity Card issued by the Organizing Committee was officially recognized in May 1964 as a document to be used in lieu of an official passport. The Organizing Committee promptly sent samples of the Identity Cards and regulations for their use to the National Olympic Committees, with the request that they approach their respective Governments to obtain their approval. Subsequently, on the basis of the data from the preliminary inquiries concerning the number of the participants, the Organizing Committee towards the end of July began to forward the actual Identity Cards for their Governments approval.

Apart from those countries not requiring visas, general abolition of visas for entrance to Japan for

the Games was not realized, however the necessity of appearance in person for visa was dispensed with, and collective application by a representative to any Japanese Consulate was made possible. Applicants were exempted from visa fees. Identity Card bearers were received at the point of entry in Japan, with a minimum of formality, requiring only a brief inspection by the Immigration Control Officers. It was gratifying to note that no incidents whatsoever occurred in connection with entrance and departure of participants from any country.

The term of validity of the Identity Card was the 90 days between 15th August and 14th November 1964. This term was in fact a very appropriate one to facilitate the activities of those concerned with the Games.

Forms of the Identity Cards The form of the Identity Cards will be found on these pages. By reason of the difference in signatories, two general kinds of Cards were prepared, one for the National Olympic Committees and the other for the International Sport Federations. Specially manufactured waterproof texture paper was used for both so that the Cards would not be defaced or spoiled by moisture. The paper was watermarked to prevent forgery. A serial number was printed on the Identity Card, and this number was used during the period of the Games for the bearers identification. Upon arrival in Japan, the data concerning the bearer on his ID Card, including the number, was fed into the IBM computer system. This system enabled the checking with individual entries, prompt reporting of the records, and other routine matters to be greatly facilitated.

The Organizing Committee prepared also vinyl cases with the same serial number as that of the Identity Cards. These cases were classified by colour into the following seven different categories to signify the status of the ID Card bearers. This card-case was handed to each bearer on completion of the ID Card after arrival in this country.

Completion of the Identity Cards by the Organizing Committee and the Protocol of the Olympic Games

The Identity Cards proved uniformly effective as far as the bearers' entrance and departure were concerned. Inasmuch, however, as the Cards had been sent in blank to the NOC's and ISF's concerned, it was necessary to have them presented to the Organizing Committee for final completion after entry to Japan. This was necessary also to establish the status of the bearer and to ensure that the correct Protocol of the Olympic Games was maintained. The actual procedure was

to stamp the names of the sites for which the Cards would be effective, and to return the Card to the bearer in a card-case bearing the same numbers as the Cards, together with badges corresponding to their status. Many of these ID Cards were submitted, however, in groups in the days immediately before the opening of the Games, and this was complicated by the fact that there were only a very small number of National Olympic Committees which had complied with the earnest requests of the Organizing Committee to submit the lists of the persons to whom ID Cards had been issued

Number of ID cards issued

Classification	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Total	
NOC (including IOC)	83	247	399			7,459		8,188	
IF		58		981				1,039	
Press (including photographers)					1,332			1,332	
Resident International Press Corps					175			175	
Radio, Television					384			384	
Organizing Committee		37					171	208	(G included Diplomatic Corps)
Total	83	342	399	981	1,891	7,459	171	11,326	

Validity of ID cards by classification

Category	Colour	Serial No.	Bearer	Accessible Seat
A	White	1~199	Members of IOC	Stand A in all stadiums; the Olympic Village
B	Green	200~899	Presidents and Secretary Generals of NOC and ISF, and one member of their family	Stand B of main stadium and each stadium; the Olympic Village
C	Brown	1000~1999	Member of Organizing Committee, Chiefs of Mission, Olympic Attachés, and guest of NOC	Stand C of main stadium and each stadium. The Olympic Village is accessible for the Chiefs of Mission and Olympic Attachés.
D	Yellow	5000~6999	International Juries	Stand D of main stadium and each stadium of the respective game Stand E
E	Red	20000~22999	Journalists	Stand E of all stadia
F	Blue	10000~19999	Competitors and Team officials	Stand F of main stadium and the stadium of the respective game. Team doctors, masseurs, and one official per 80 competitors were permitted to enter the stadia.
G	Purple	2000~3100	Guests of the Organizing Committee	The designated seats of Stand G of all the stadia

Note: 1. In order to facilitate checking at the entrances to venues, red stamps were imprinted on the Identity Cards with the wording "All Venues" for a person permitted to enter all the stadia, "O.V." for one authorized to enter the Olympic Village, and the name of the sport for persons permitted to enter one particular sport.

2. For the provision that "one transferable ticket to be allotted for every twenty competitors" applicable to members of the National Olympic Committees and their guests, provided for in Art. 48 of the Olympic Charter, ID Card C with the words TRANSFERABLE imprinted on it were in principle handed to the Chief of Mission after the arrival of the team and after ascertaining the number of ID Cards issued to competitors of that particular Committee.

before the actual arrival of the delegations. Inasmuch as the Cards had of necessity to be forwarded to the National Olympic Committees and the International Sport Federations, etc., in blank, the final review was recognized as being important for Protocol purposes of the Olympic Games provided for in the Olympic Charter, and for control of access to the Olympic Village and the stadia and venues. On 10th September, therefore, a registration centre was set up in the hall on the ground floor of the Organizing Committee headquarters. With a staff of 45 persons (including 25 interpreters mainly for English, French, Spanish, German, and Russian), this section handled the completion of Identity Cards, matters concerning entrance and departure, arrival of teams, collection of information on the participants' departure, registration of individual entries, and related matters. Though as stated above, some pressure was experienced in efficiently dealing with the rush of ID Cards submitted during the few days before the Games, the overall matters were otherwise disposed of without incident. From the period 14th September to 17th October, a daily average of 310 Cards were completed. The peak was reached on 4th October with 1,037 Cards. The total of the submitted Identity Cards was 11,326, the details of which are given in appendix tables.

In completing the Identity Cards, the bearers' entrance to the Olympic Village, stadia, etc., was regulated in accordance with their status as follows:

Note 1. In order to facilitate checking at the entrances to venues, red stamps were imprinted on the Identity Cards with the wording "All Venues" for a person permitted to enter all the stadia, "O.V." for one authorized to enter the Olympic Village, and the name of the sport for persons permitted to enter one particular sport.

Note 2. For the provision that "one transferable ticket to be allotted for every twenty competitors" applicable to members of the National Olympic Committees and their guests, provided for in Art. 48 of the Olympic Charter, ID Card C with the words TRANSFERABLE imprinted on it were in principle handed to the Chief of Mission after the arrival of the team and after ascertaining the number of ID Cards issued to competitors of that particular Committee.

Facilities afforded on the Identity Cards The Identity Cards issued by the Organizing Committee were recognized by most of the countries as substitutes for "official" passports of that country.

There were however, more than ten countries, including the United States of America, Canada, the Netherlands, Denmark, Finland, which did not recognize the substitution of the Identity Cards for passports for reasons of their internal legislation. Participants from those countries used the Identity Cards as well as their regular passports for their entrance to Japan.

In addition to the privileges of access to designated stadia as outlined above, the facilities afforded to the bearers of the Identity Cards upon their arrival in Tokyo were as follows:

(1) Summary customs clearance at the time of entrance or departure.

(2) Free passage on all transport facilities provided by the Organizing Committee.

(3) Free admission into parks, zoological gardens, museums, art galleries, etc.

(4) Free passage on public and private railway, tramcar, bus, underground railway, etc., transportation facilities in Tokyo.

Public enterprises were quick to grant this permission for the privilege of the free use of the transport facilities. With more than ten private companies managing the complicated network of transport facilities around Tokyo, the negotiation was more complicated and agreement was not reached until much later. Cooperation was finally obtained from all private companies concerned, and the free passage for the Olympic participants was realized.

Breakdown of ID cards allocated to International Sports Federations

IF	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Total
AIBA		2		66				68
FEI		3		8				11
FIBA		4		46				50
FIE		4		83				87
FIFA		4		83				87
FIG		3		90				93
FIHC				10				10
FILA		3		106				109
FINA		4		146				150
FISA		2		34				36
FIVB		4		89				93
IAAF		4		23				27
ICF		3		33				36
IHF		3		49				52
IJF		4		35				39
IYRU		1		19				20
UCI		2		8				10
UIPM		4		13				17
UIT		4		40				44
Total		58		981				1,039

ID cards issued to each NOC

NOC	A	B	C	D	E	F	Total
Afghanistan		1	1		1	9 (3)	15
Algeria		2					2
Argentina		4	2		12	95 (39)	152
Australia	4	4	7		28	265 (21)	329
Austria		2	1		15	59 (24)	101
British Guiana		1	1			1 (1)	4
Bahamas		1	2			10 (2)	15
Barbados			1				1
Belgium	1	1	7		8	62 (14)	93
Bermuda		4	1			9 (1)	15
Bolivia		1	1		2	3	7
Brazil	2	4	5		17	70 (17)	115
Great Britain	4	2	14		54	222 (57)	353
Bulgaria	1	3	6		2	59 (14)	85
Burma			2			11 (4)	17
Cambodia		2	1			5 (4)	12
Cameroon		1	1		1	1	4
Canada	1	4	6		10	119 (30)	170
Ceylon		2	1		1	6 (1)	11
Chad		1	1			2	4
Chile		4	3		1	16 (5)	29
Colombia		4	2		2	21 (11)	40
Congo			3			2	5
Costa Rica			2			3 (1)	6
Cuba	2		1		2	42 (15)	62
Czechoslovakia	1	4	8		10	110 (27)	160
Denmark	1	4	2		20	66 (20)	113
Dominican Republic		1	1		1	1 (1)	5
Ecuador			1				1
Ethiopia		2	2			12 (5)	21
Fiji		1					1
Finland	2		2		26	92 (28)	150
France	4	4	16		48	154 (34)	260
Germany (East)		4	19		12	194 (66)	295
Germany (West)	1	4	17		68	182 (78)	350
Ghana		4	2		1	42 (5)	54
Greece	2	1	2		6	22 (7)	40
Haiti			1				1
Hong Kong		2	1		9	42 (6)	60
Hungary	1	2	2		12	201 (62)	280
Iceland	2	1	1			4	8
India	2	3	1		16	61 (19)	102
Indonesia			1		12		13
Iran	1	4	2		4	64 (21)	96
Iraq		4	4			17 (10)	35
Ireland	1	1	2		4	27 (13)	48
Israel		4	2		4	10 (2)	22
Italy	2	3	17		53	189 (54)	318
Ivory Coast		3	1			9 (3)	16
Jamaica		3	3		1	18 (4)	29
Japan	4	4	27		420	360 (79)	894
Kenya	2	2	2		2	41 (12)	61
Korea		4	1		31	171 (58)	265

NOC	A	B	C	D	E	F	Total	
Libya					1	1	2	
Lebanon	1	1	1		3	1	7	
Liberia		3	2			1 (2)	8	
Liechtenstein		1	2			2	5	
Luxemburg		2	2			10 (3)	17	
Madagascar		1				3	4	
Malaysia		4	2		6	67 (26)	105	
Mali		3	2			2	7	
Morocco	2	4	5		1	25 (11)	48	
Mexico	2	4	6		17	101 (32)	162	
Monaco	1					1 (1)	3	
Mongolia		2	1		1	21 (11)	36	
North Korea			2		13		15	
Northern Rhodesia		3	1			13	17	
Nepal			1			5 (3)	9	
Neth. Antilles		4	2			4 (2)	12	
Netherlands	2	4	10		19	133 (35)	203	
Niger			3			1 (2)	6	
Nigeria	1	2	3		3	17 (7)	33	
Norway	2	4	4		17	30 (12)	69	
New Zealand		4	5		7	68 (19)	103	
Puerto Rico		3	3		2	33 (16)	57	
Pakistan	2	4	4		3	62 (14)	89	
Panama		4	1		2	14 (8)	29	
Peru	1	1	1		2	(3)	8	
Philippines	2	4	7		12	67 (25)	117	
Poland	1	3	2		15	167 (54)	242	
Portugal		2	2		5	20 (13)	42	
Rhodesia		4	2		1	30 (4)	41	
Rumania	1	4	8		5	211 (38)	267	
South Africa	1				2		3	
Senegal		2	2			12 (5)	21	
Spain		4	6		10	62 (30)	112	
Sweden	2	1	5		38	117 (33)	196	
Switzerland	5	4	2		15	71 (30)	127	A includes 5 IOC chancel- lery members
Taiwan		4	3		12	51 (25)	95	
Tanganyika		4	1			4 (4)	13	
Thailand		4	6		9	75 (25)	119	
Trinidad & Tobago		1	2		2	13 (4)	22	
Tunisia		4	3		1	9 (7)	24	
Turkey	1	3	3		3	27 (5)	42	
U. A. R.	4	4	4		6	123 (33)	174	
U. S. A.	4	4	27		106	360 (126)	627	
U. S. S. R.	4	4	23		59	382 (106)	578	
Uganda			2			15 (3)	20	
Uruguay		5	4		2	23 (12)	46	
Venezuela	2	1	2		1	20 (9)	35	
Vietnam		4	2		4	17 (19)	46	
Yugoslavia	1	2	6		11	76 (16)	112	
Total	83	247	399		1,332	<u>5,748(1,711)</u> 7,459	9,520	

Figures in parentheses under F represent team official

Provision for the Officials' Living Quarters

Apart from the competitors and team officials who lived in the Olympic Village, and the journalists and others who were billeted in the Press House, the Organizing Committee, under the Olympic Charter, was required to secure accommodation in Tokyo for certain other officials, viz.; members of the International Olympic Committee and their family members, the Presidents and Secretary Generals of the National Olympic Committees and their family members, the Presidents and Secretary Generals of the International Sport Federations and their family members, as well as international juries and others who were appointed by the International Sport Federations. The problem of accommodation was in fact a major problem for the Organizing Committee, in view of the shortage of hotel beds in Tokyo and the difficulty, even immediately before the commencement of the Games, to accurately ascertain the actual number of those officials who were in fact coming to Tokyo. Such circumstances were envisaged in advance, and preparations for the accommodations for officials were started at an early date. With the knowledge of the actual situations that prevailed at the time of the past Olympic Games, the required number was estimated at approximately 1,000 beds. In 1962, preliminary allocation was kindly given by the Imperial Hotel, which had been closely connected with Japan's sport circles, for 250 beds for the International Olympic Committee and the National Olympic Committees, and by the Daiichi Hotel for 750 beds being its entire newly constructed Annex, for the

International Sport Federations.

Since that time the Organizing Committee had taken every opportunity to more specifically ascertain the numbers coming from each of the National Olympic Committees and the International Sport Federations. Replies were not easily obtained in many cases. In particular, the number of the juries of the International Sport Federations was very hard to ascertain. Towards the end of 1963, estimates formed on the basis of the collected information tended to exceed expectation. The existing hotels in Tokyo were by that time, however, already reserved to capacity by general tourists from abroad, and the situation appeared indeed serious. Thanks to some assistance gratefully received from Governmental sources, the Organizing Committee was allotted approximately 600 beds in the hotels newly constructed with advances from the Japan Development Bank. Formal contracts were concluded in August 1964 with all the hotels concerned.

Except for the Imperial Hotel, the number of the officials who actually came to Japan was on an average 30% fewer than this final accommodation provided. As the Organizing Committee had given the hotels a minimum guarantee of payment for a certain period, the loss sustained on this account was approximately 15 million yen (US\$41,666).

In order to avoid any omission in the Organizing Committee's attention to the Olympic officials during the Games in Tokyo, a liaison office was set up in each hotel involved, between 25th September and 30th October, with a competent staff including interpreters, to supply information concerning the Games, handle the marshalling of cars, and other purposes as required.

Table showing accommodation officials from overseas

Hotel	Title	Beds reserved	Period	Total beds reserved	Total used beds	Unused beds	% of use
Imperial Hotel	IOC Member, ISF President	260	Sept./12~Oct./21	5,801	5,393	408	93%
Dai-ichi Hotel	ISF Officials	763	Oct./ 1~Oct./19	12,692	9,284	3,408	73%
Hotel New Otani	NOC, Press	204	Sept./25~Oct./25	5,124	4,355	760	85%
Tokyo Prince Hotel	NOC	112	Sept./25~Oct./25	3,156	2,121	1,035	68%
Fairmont Hotel	NOC	5	Sept./30~Oct./25	122	31	91	26%
Haneda Tokyu Hotel	NOC	54	Sept./25~Oct./25	1,340	336	1,004	26%
Air Terminal Hotel	NOC	20	Oct./ 2~Oct./25	468	79	389	17%
Tokyo Kanko Hotel	NOC	17	Sept./25~Oct./25	442	162	280	37%
Kawasaki Nikko Hotel	NOC	24	Sept./25~Oct./25	620	93	527	15%
Hayama Marina Hotel	ISF	33	Sept./24~Oct./24	721	533	188	74%
Karuizawa Mampei Hotel	ISF, Press	99	Oct./ 5~Oct./20	1,044	378	666	36%
Total		1,591		31,530	22,765	8,765	72%

The number of the staff members stationed at the liaison offices was as follows:

Hotel	No. of Staff	(Interpreters)
Imperial	17	(11)
Dai-ichi	27	(18)
New Otani	21	(16)
Tokyo Prince	15	(12)
Haneda Tokyu	7	(4)
Air Terminal	4	(3)
Tokyo Kanko	5	(4)
Kawasaki Nikko	4	(3)
Karuizawa Mampei	2	(1)
Hayama Mariner	2	(1)

The Haneda Reception Office

In view of the geographical position of Tokyo, 95% of the competitors, officials, and journalists arrived at or departed from the Tokyo International Airport either by chartered airplanes or by regular air services. Special care was taken for their reception at the Airport, to conduct the arriving visitors, to facilitate such formalities as immigration, quarantine, and customs clearance, and to transport them from the Airport to the Olympic Village or other quarters. The Ministry of Transportation, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Health and Welfare, as well as the Police and the Airport Building officials were most generous in the cooperation they extended. Beginning in August 1963, several joint conferences were held with the Airport agents of these Ministries. In this way, the Organizing Committee endeavoured to ensure that maximum preparation was completed to secure prompt and orderly conduct of procedures at the time of the arrival or departure of the participants in the Games. On 10th September 1964, the Haneda Reception Office of the Organizing Committee was set up with as many as 90 members from the foreign affairs, protocol, transportation and communication, press, and other divisions or sections of the Committee.

The greatest number of Olympic Identity Card bearers passing through the Tokyo International Airport arrived in Japan between 29th September and 3rd October, and left the country between the 24th and 28th of October. Arrangements had been made in the Haneda Office, especially for these periods, to provide a 24 hour service. To ensure correct collation of information on times of

arrival, a close network of contacts was established among the Foreign Affairs Division of the Organizing Committee, the Olympic Village, the hotels, and the aviation companies concerned. Participants arriving by regular air services were received mostly at the Committee's Information Counter set up in the lobby for arrivals, with cooperation from airport hostesses. A ribbon was put on each visitor so as to distinguish him from general passengers, and he was led to the special Olympic gateway. The formalities of quarantine, immigration, customs clearance, and the like, were summarily completed, and the visitors were conducted immediately to their accommodation either by buses or passenger cars. For chartered airplanes, an arrival gateway different from that for scheduled airlines was used, and special facilities for quarantine, immigration, and customs was provided. The foreign visitors were then transported from that point directly to the Olympic Village, without being required to enter the Airport building. All these procedures were accomplished without any delay or confusion whatsoever.

The same applied at the Airport to the visitors at the time of their departure.

The vessels connected with the Olympic Games that entered and left Yokohama Port numbered more than fifty. Almost all of these vessels carried bulky cargoes, such as boats, yachts, horses, etc., but only very few passengers. No personnel were therefore, stationed at the wharf all times, but staff in charge of transportation were sent from the Haneda Office as necessity arose.

The 62nd General Session of the International Olympic Committee

It is an established custom for the International Olympic Committee to open its General Session in the host city immediately before the Olympic Games. The 62nd General Session, therefore, was held by 59 members of the International Olympic Committee, for the main part in the International Conference Room of the Nissei Theatre in Tokyo.

Usually the National Olympic Committee of the host country is in charge of preparations for the General Session. The 62nd General Session, however, was prepared principally by the Foreign Affairs Division of the Organizing Committee as an integral part of the Tokyo Olympic Games. In May 1964, the following Executive Committee was inaugurated for the preparation of the General Session, in cooperation with the Japanese Olympic Committee:

President

Tsuneyoshi Takeda

Members of the Committee

Shingoro Takaishi

Ryotaro Azuma

Hanji Aoki

Tatsuo Hisatomi

Hitoshi Kihara

Tetsuo Ohba

Ichiro Sawada

Hironoshin Furuhashi

Kan Shiozawa

Kiyoshi Takashima

Masaji Iguro

Shigeru Yosano

Tomoo Sato

Yukiaki Iwata

Mitsuaki Maeda (Ministry of Education)

Haruka Seki (Tokyo Metropolitan Government)

The members of the Executive Committee met ten times before the end of September, and proceeded with concrete preparations, subject to the approval of the International Olympic Committee, and arranged the schedule of the General Session as follows:

Joint Conference of the IOC Executive Board and NOC Representatives On 3rd October, between 9:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. in the international conference room of the Akasaka Prince Hotel, a joint conference was held between the International Olympic Committee, with President Brundage and eight members of the Executive Board, and 150 representatives of 71 National Olympic Committees. The proceedings were translated into English and French by simultaneous translators brought from Europe by the Organizing Committee. That evening President Yasukawa of the Organizing Committee gave a reception at the Tokyo Prince Hotel for those who attended the conference.

The Executive Board Meeting of the IOC On 4th and 5th October and on the forenoon of 6th October, the Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee held a meeting at the Imperial

THE 62ND SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

Date	MORNING (9.30—12.30)	AFTERNOON (14.30—17.30)	EVENING
3rd Oct. (Sat.)	MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE I.O.C. WITH THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE N.O.C. (Akasaka Prince Hotel)		
4th Oct. (Sun.)	MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD (Imperial Hotel)		
5th Oct. (Mon.)	MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD (Imperial Hotel)		DINNER PARTY FOR THE EXECUTIVE MEMBERS OF I.O.C. Given by Dr. Azuma (Mitsui Club)
6th Oct. (Tue.)	—Reserved— (Imperial Hotel)	OPENING CEREMONY OF THE 62ND SESSION OF THE I.O.C. (Nissei Theatre)	TEA PARTY FOR THE MEMBERS OF I.O.C. Patron: H. M. The Emperor of Japan (Imperial Palace)
7th Oct. (Wed.)	THE 62ND SESSION OF THE I.O.C. (Nissei International Congress Hall)		DINNER PARTY Given by the President of J.O.C. (Imperial Hotel)
8th Oct. (Thu.)	THE 62ND SESSION OF THE I.O.C. (Nissei International Congress Hall)		
9th Oct. (Fri.)	THE 62ND SESSION OF THE I.O.C. (Nissei International Congress Hall)		
10th Oct. (Sat.)		OPENING CEREMONY OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES	PARTY IN COMMEMORATION OF 70TH YEAR OF I.O.C.



H. M. The Emperor of Japan proclaims open the 62nd General Session of the IOC

Hotel, attended by eight members of the Executive Board, the Secretary General and other members of the Chancellery only. No simultaneous translation was used. On the evening of 5th October, a dinner party was given at the Mitsui Club by Dr. Azuma, a member of the International Olympic Committee, and Mrs. Azuma to the members of the Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee and their family members.

Opening Ceremony of the 62nd General Session

In May 1958, the 54th General Session of the International Olympic Committee was held in Tokyo. With this experience, the Executive Committee for the preparation of the 62nd General Session wanted particularly to give the Opening Ceremony a characteristic Japanese flavour. The Ceremony Section, therefore, was set up in the Executive Committee, with Mr. Ikkaku Matsuzawa as its Chief and with experts as its members who worked hard to prepare the programme for the occasion.

As it had been arranged that His Majesty the Emperor of Japan would honour the General Session by His presence at the Session and proclaim its opening, faultless preparations were made by mobilizing the Divisions of the Organizing Committee in charge not only for the smooth performance of the ceremony, but also for orderly traffic, transportation and policing around the building for the ceremony, and for press matters. The Opening Ceremony was held for one and a half hours from 3:00 p.m. on 6th October in the Nissei Theatre. It was performed with dignified ceremony to the expressed satisfaction of all the participants.

The programme of the Opening Ceremony of the General Session was as follows:

- Orchestra—"Etenraku"
Composer: Hidemaro Konoe
Orchestral Music: the NHK Symphony Orchestra
Conductor: Hiroyuki Iwaki
- Proclamation of the opening by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan

- Orchestra—"Olympic Hymn"
Composer: Spiro Samara (translated by Akira Nogami)
Orchestral Music: the NHK Symphony Orchestra
Chorus: the Tokyo Broadcasting Chorus Group & the Tokyo Philharmonic Chorus Group
- Address by the President of the Japanese Olympic Committee
- Greetings by the Governor of Tokyo
- Speech by the President of the International Olympic Committee
- "Impromptu with Ryuteki (flute) and Odaiko (drum)"
Composer: Matsuhiko Ito
Flute: Sukeyasu Shiba
Large Drum: Kisaku Katada
- Piano Concerto—"Coronation"
Composer: Mozart
Orchestral Music: the NHK Symphony Orchestra
Piano Soloist: Kazuko Yasukawa

The "Impromptu with Ryuteki and Odaiko" was music with purely Japanese flavour, set by the young composer and played with a combination of flute and drum only. Very significantly, the piano solo of Mozart's "Coronation" was played by Mrs. Kazuko Yasukawa, wife of the third son of President Yasukawa of the Organizing Committee, and a pianist of international note.

Those who were invited to the Opening Ceremony of the General Session of the International Olympic Committee totalled 1,380. They were, in addition to the members of the International Olympic Committee and their family members, representatives of the National Olympic Committees, officials of the International Sport Federations, leaders of the competitors' teams, Attachés, Ambassadors and Ministers, members of the Japanese Olympic Committee, officials of the Organizing Committee, Japanese of distinguished service to the Olympic movement, representatives of the Japanese governmental organs and cooperating organizations concerned.



President Brundage addresses the 62nd Session of IOC

The General Session of the International Olympic Committee

The 62nd General Session was held for three days between 7th and 9th of October in the international conference room of the Nissei Hall near the Imperial Hotel, where the members of the International Olympic Committee were staying. English and French simultaneous translation was provided. The new international conference room was very well appointed with lounges, anterooms, and offices, and the Session was conducted smoothly and to the satisfaction of the participants. The members of the International Olympic Committee who took part in the General Session are named in the table which follows:

Events related to the General Session Towards the evening of 6th October, after the Opening Ceremony of the General Session of the International Olympic Committee, the members of the International Olympic Committee and their family

members had the special honour of being invited to the tea party given in the Imperial Palace by Their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress. On the evening of 7th October, with the presence of The Crown Prince and Princess, the official dinner of the International Olympic Committee was given at the Imperial Hotel jointly by President Takeda of the Japanese Olympic Committee and Governor Azuma of Tokyo. On 10th October, the 70th Anniversary of the International Olympic Committee was celebrated in the plaza in front of the National Stadium under the auspices of President Yasukawa of the Organizing Committee.

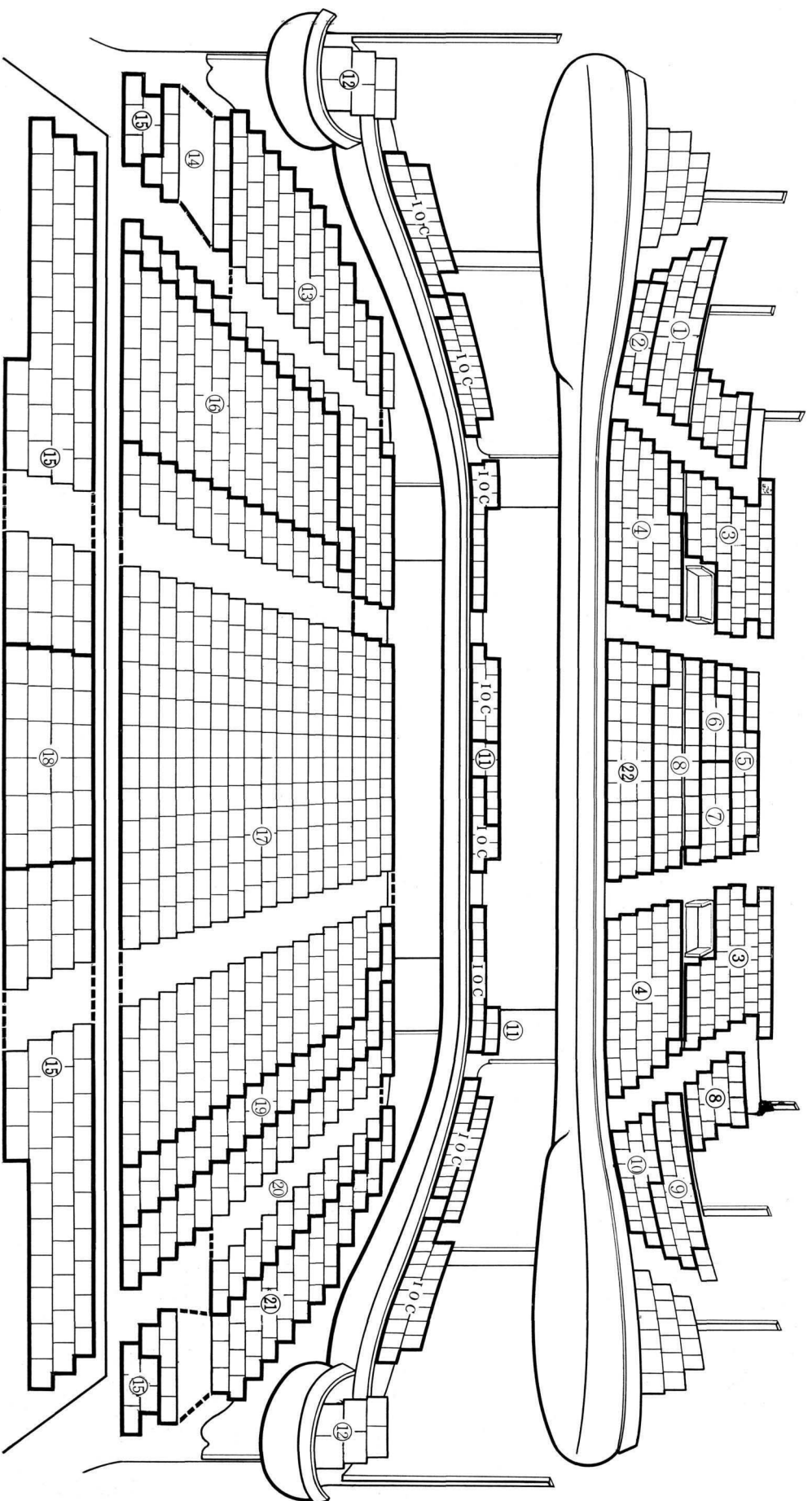
During the meetings of the General Sessions, sightseeing trips in the city and to Nikko were organized with the cooperation of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, for the families of the members of the International Olympic Committee. Companions from the Organizing Committee accompanied the families during the trips.

List of delegates to the 62nd IOC General Session

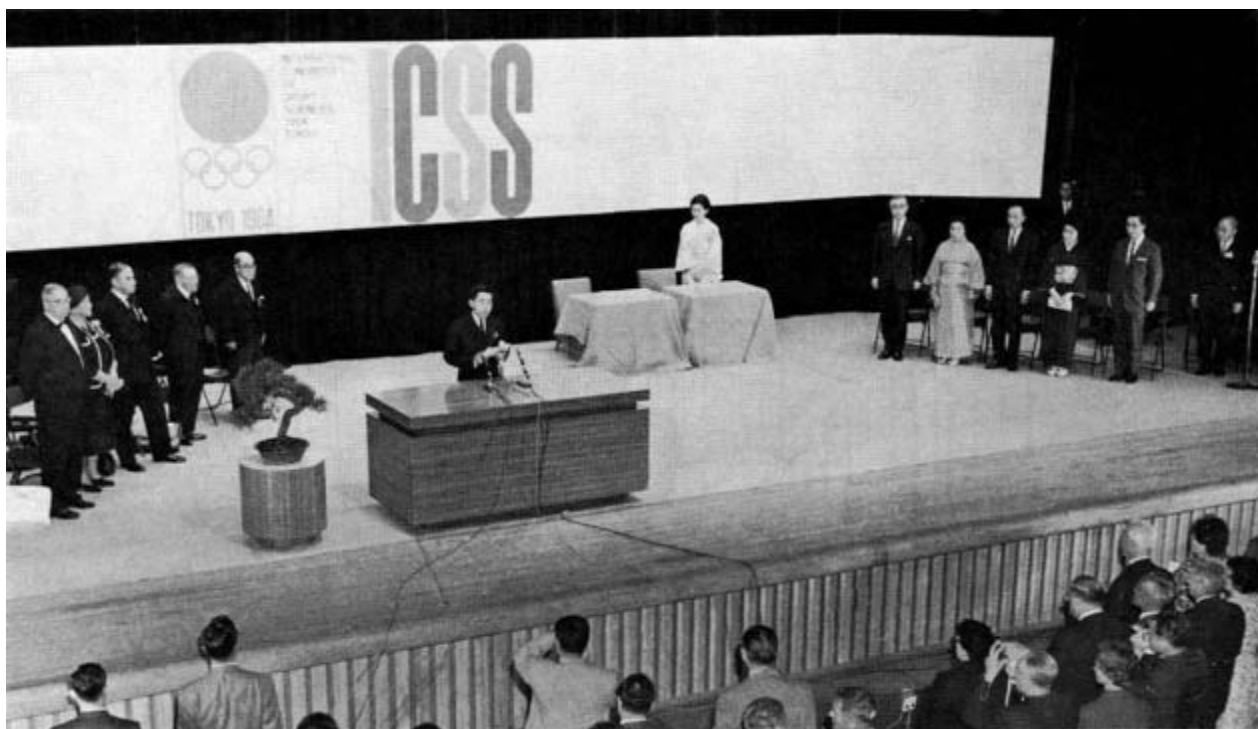
Name	Country	Family Member
Mr. Avery Brundage	U. S. A.	Mrs. Avery Brundage
Mr. Armand Massard	France	
The Marquess of Exeter	Great Britain	The Marchioness of Exeter, Lady Victoria Cecil
Mr. G. D. Sondhi	India	
Mr. Marte R. Gomez	Mexico	Mrs. Marte R. Gomez
Sir Arthur Porritt	New Zealand	
Hon. Jorge B. Vargas	Philippines	Mrs. Jorge B. Vargas
Mr. J. W. Rangell	Finland	
Mr. Shingoro Takaishi	Japan	
Dr. Joseph G. A. Gruss	Czechoslovakia	
Mr. Reginald Honey	South Africa	
Mr. Jean Ketseas	Greece	Mrs. Jean Ketseas
Gen. C. F. Pahud de Mortanges	Netherlands	

Name	Country	Family Member
Mr. Benedikt G. Waage	Iceland	
Mr. Hugh Weir	Australia	Mrs. Hugh Weir
Mr. Sidney Dawes	Canada	
Raja Bhalindra Singh	India	Rani Bhalindra Singh
Mr. Bo Ekelund	Sweden	
Mr. Erik von Frenckell	Finland	Mrs. Erik von Frenckell
Mr. John Jewett Garland	U. S. A.	Mrs. John Jewett Garland
Mr. O. Ditlev Simonsen, Jr.	Norway	Mrs. O. Ditlev Simonsen, Jr.
Dr. Ryotaro Azuma	Japan	
Mr. Constantin Andrianow	U. S. S. R.	
Comte de Beaumont	France	Viscountess of Ribes, Princess D'Areberg, Princess Furtenberg
Lord Luke	Great Britain	Lady Luke
Mr. Wlodzimierz Reczek	Poland	
Mr. Hadj Mohammed Benjelloun	Morocco	Mrs. Hadj Mohammed Benjelloun
Sir A. Ademola	Nigeria	
Gen. Raoul Pereira de Castro	Portugal	Mrs. Raoul Pereira de Castro
Mr. Jean Havelange	Brazil	Mrs. Jean Havelange
Mr. Marc Holder	Switzerland	
Mr. Arpad Csanadi	Hungary	
☆Mr. Giulio Onesti	Italy	Mrs. Giulio Onesti
☆H.R.H. Prince Alexander of Mérodo	Belgium	
☆Mr. Silvio Magalhaes Padilha	Brazil	
☆Mr. Jonkheer Herman A. van Karnebeek	Netherlands	Mrs. Jonkheer Herman A. van Karnebeek
☆Mr. Sang Beck Lee (Honorary Member)	Korea	
H. E. Alfredo Benavidès C. (IOC Secretariats)	Peru	Miss. I. Benavidès, Miss B. Benavidès
Mr. Eric Jonas (General Secretary)	Switzerland	
Mrs. L. Zanchi	Switzerland	
Miss Myriam Meuwly	Switzerland	

☆ indicates new members



- ① General Affairs Committee of Organizing Committee
- ② Japan Amateur Sports Association Directors
- ③ Attache Diplomatic Corps
- ④
- ⑤ Local Sports Federations
- ⑥ Metropolitan Officials
- ⑦ Japan Amateur Sports Association Members
- ⑧ Organizing Committee Members
- ⑨
- ⑩ Gold Medalists
- ⑪ Special Japanese Guests
- ⑫ Imperial Families
- ⑬ TV Camera
- ⑭ Chiefs of Mission
- ⑮ Mexico Org. Com.
- ⑯
- ⑰ Press
- ⑱ ISF Officials
- ⑲ NOC Officials
- ⑳ Specially Invited Overseas Guests
- ㉑ Japanese Olympic Committee
- ㉒
- ㉓ Members of Organizing Committee of Tokyo Olympic Games
- ㉔ Japanese Olympic Committee Members
- ㉕ Governmental Officials



The Crown Prince of Japan delivers an address to the International Congress of Sport Sciences during the Opening Ceremony

International Congress of Sport Sciences

Scientific study of matters related to sports has in recent years been carried on actively in many countries throughout the world, and the results have not only contributed significantly to the training and physical management of the athletes of prowess such as the competitors in the Olympic Games, but also greatly improved the physical condition and the formation of character of the general public.

On the occasion of past Olympic Games, for the purpose of exchange of knowledge and experience or matters pertaining to sport sciences and exchange of the results of research, separate conferences were held by such scientific societies as the FIMS for sport medicine, and the FIEP, the ICSPE which is connected with the UNESCO, and the ICHPER for physical education. There are many common fields of interest in these conferences, which, however, have been in the past called at the same time and the same city, without any mutual connection or co-operation, and accordingly at some inconvenience to the interested delegates. As a result, an international conference unifying all these meetings had been a pending question since the Olympic Games in Rome among those who were concerned with sport medicine, physical education, sport sciences, and similar matters all over the world.

In view of the opening of the XVIII Olympic Games in Tokyo in 1964, Japanese scientists in these fields and members of the Organizing Committee in charge had given careful consideration to the realization of such a conference for the first time in the world. A definite plan having been formed, Dr. Ryotaro Azuma, a member of the International

Olympic Committee, proposed in June 1962 at the Committee's General Session in Moscow to hold the first "International Congress of Sport Sciences" in Tokyo as a specific task to be added to the work of the Organizing Committee for the Tokyo Olympic Games. The plan was approved and warmly encouraged by the International Olympic Committee.

For the preparation of such a joint conference, two sport scientific societies in Japan, namely, the Japanese Society of Sport Medicine and the Japanese Society of Physical Education, formed the Japanese Union of Sport Sciences in July 1963. This Union and the Organizing Committee decided to cooperate in holding the International Congress under their joint auspices. "The Preparation Committee for the International Congress of Sport Sciences" was formed, with its members from both sides under the chairmanship of Dr. Toshiro Azuma, President of the Japanese Union of Sport Sciences, to make concrete preparations for the Congress. Representatives were sent to the general meeting or the executive board of the FIMS, the FIEP, and other international organizations for necessary liaison over the question of cooperative relationship. As a result, the FIEP, with cooperation from the ICSPE and the ICHPER, represented the international physical education organizations, and together with the FIMS which represented international sport medicine, elected to give their whole-hearted support to the International Congress. Thus it became possible to hold for the first time a world congress of Sport Sciences at the time of the Olympic Games in Tokyo.

The first "International Congress of Sport Sciences" was opened at the Toshi Center Hall in Tokyo, between 3rd and 8th of October 1964, with

Time-Table International Congress of Sport Sciences

Oct. 3 Sat.	9:00 a.m.	Opening Ceremony		
	10:30 a.m.			
	10:40 a.m. 0:30 p.m.	Special Lecture "Traditional Sports in Japan"		
	2:00 p.m.	Executive Committee Meetings of FIMS, FIEP		
Oct. 4 Sun.	6:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m.	Reception: Jointly sponsored by the Olympic Organizing Committee and the Japanese Union of Sport Sciences		
		SPORTS MEDICINE (XV FIMS)	COMMON FIELD	PHYSICAL EDUCATION
Oct. 5 Mon.	9:00 a.m. 10:30 a.m.	Free Communication	Free Communication	Symposium: Personality Traits of Sportsman
	10:30 a.m. 12:00 noon	Symposium: Prevention of Sports Injury	Free Communication	Free Communication
	1:30 p.m. 5:00 p.m.	15th General Assembly of FIMS	Free Communication	Symposium: Olympic Movement and its Influence on Physical Education
	7:00 p.m. 9:00 p.m.	Special Meetings: "Doping" "Standardization of Physical Fitness Test"		
Oct. 6 Tue.	9:00 a.m. 12:00 noon	Symposium: The Role of Sports Activities in Prevention of Cardiovascular Malfunction	Free Communication	Free Communication
	1:30 p.m. 5:00 p.m.	Free Communication	Symposium: Post-war Trends of Growth and Development of Boys and Girls in Each Country	Free Communication
	7:00 p.m. 9:00 p.m.	Special Meetings: "Doping" "Standardization of Physical Fitness Test"		
Oct. 7 Wed.	9:00 a.m. 12:00 noon	Free Communication	Symposium: Training for Endurance in Sports	Free Communication
	1:30 p.m. 5:00 p.m.	Free Communication	Free Communication	Symposium: Basic Bodily Exercises at School
Oct. 8 Thu.	10:00 a.m. 12:00 noon	Joint Meeting: Reports by the Special Committee on: Doping Standardization of Physical Fitness Test		
	2:00 p.m. 4:00 p.m.	Joint Meeting and Closing Ceremony		
	6:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m.	{Reception: Sponsored by the {Governor of Tokyo		

the schedule in these pages. The official invitation was sent in November 1963, not only to the members of the FIMS, the FIEP, the ICSPE, and the ICHPER, but also to all the National Olympic Committees.

The Opening Ceremony on 3rd October was honoured by the presence of The Crown Prince and the Princess. Addresses were given by Mr. Brundage, President of the International Olympic Committee, Dr. Azuma, Governor of Tokyo, Mr. Yasukawa, President of the Organizing Committee, and also the presidents of the four above-named international organizations for sport sciences. The Opening Ceremony was a most colourful one,

with the subsequent accompaniment of Japanese music. During the time until the Closing Ceremony on 8th October, seven symposia were held, two on sports medicine, three on physical education, and two on common fields. In addition, special joint meetings were held for discussions under the heading of "doping" and "the standardization of physical fitness test." Approximately 200 scientists from abroad and approximately 560 Japanese scholars joined the Congress, and earnest discussions were conducted at each session. The International Congress of Sport Sciences was brought to a most successful conclusion, opening up a new direction for the Olympic studies under this heading in the



H. H. Princess Chichibu at the 24th Congress of the International Amateur Athletic Federation

future.

The Congress was attended by 194 sport science specialists of 46 countries as follows:

U. S. A.	36	Argentina	4
Germany (West)	41	Belgium	4
Germany (East)	10	France	4
Brazil	6	Korea	4
Rumania	6	Taiwan	4
Great Britain	5	Peru	4
Spain	4	Kenya	2
U. S. S. R.	4	Malaysia	2
Australia	3	Bulgaria	2
U. A. R.	3	Uruguay	2
Chile	3	Yugoslavia	2
Czechoslovakia	3	Senegal	2
Mexico	3	Thailand	2
Philippines	2	Ghana	1
Finland	2	Denmark	1
Hungary	2	India	1
Indonesia	2	Nepal	1
Iran	2	Israel	1
New Zealand	2	Netherlands	1
Austria	2	Portugal	1
Canada	2	Sweden	1
Cuba	2	Ceylon	1
Italy	2	Colombia	1

The General Meetings and Other Conferences of the International Sport Federations

The General Meetings and other conferences of the International Sport Federations are held at the time of the Olympic Games under the auspices of the Federations themselves. It is the custom, however, that the Organizing Committee for the Olympic Games prepare the places of meeting for many such conferences and meetings, which often take

place simultaneously. The Organizing Committee for the Tokyo Olympic Games proceeded with preparations to this end, maintaining close contact with the various National Sport Federations. The task of securing adequate and suitable meeting places was by no means an easy one for the reasons that the Organizing Committee, which had no conference halls of its own required to rent private facilities, inasmuch as the dates of the General Meetings were not decided in ample time, or conversely the fixed dates were often altered. It was the desire of many of the International Sport Federations to call their General Meetings immediately before the Olympic Games, and much labour had to be expended on the coordination of the time and the place of the General Meetings. In all, sixteen International Sport Federations out of the twenty sports (excluding the Federations for equestrian sports, yachting, water-polo, and gymnastics) held their general meetings for one or two days. On 8th October, six international conferences, including the General Session of the International Olympic Committee, were held. It being necessary to organize simultaneous translations, the Organizing Committee had engaged eight members of the International Association of Conference Interpreters in Europe for English-French simultaneous translations, and ten interpreters from the International Christian University in Tokyo were used for Japanese-English simultaneous translations.

Apart from the General Meetings, a number of executive board meetings, technical committees, and sport committees were called by the International Sport Federations, and the Organizing Committee was made responsible for the preparation of their places of meeting. Details of all such meetings will be found in the time-table below.

LIST OF CONFERENCES INTERNATIONAL SPORT FEDERATIONS—AND GENERAL MEETINGS

Oct.	NAME OF CONFERENCE	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	Oct.	NAME OF CONFERENCE	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
4	Football: Olympic committee etc.	21		Swimming and Diving: Technical Committee	20
5	Wrestling: Technical Committee	10			
	Athletics: Technical Committee	100	12	Gymnastics: General Meeting	200
	Football: Finance Committee etc.	36		Swimming and Diving: Technical Committee	20
6	Wrestling: Technical Committee	10	13	Gymnastics: General Meeting	200
	Athletics: Cross-Country Race Committee etc.	70		Shooting: General Meeting	83
	Swimming and Diving: Executive Board Meeting	18		Swimming and Diving: Technical Committee	20
	Modern Pentathlon: Referee's Conference etc.	85	14	Swimming and Diving: Technical Committee	20
7	Rowing: General Meeting	54	15	Basket-Ball: General Meeting	81
	Boxing: Executive Board Meeting	60		Wrestling: Executive Board Meeting	35
	Wrestling: Technical Committee	35		Weight-Lifting: General Meeting	108
	Modern Pentathlon: General Meeting	42		Shooting: General Meeting	83
	Football: Referee's Conference	40		Judo: Referee's Planning Conference	35
	Swimming and Diving: Technical Committee	20		Swimming and Diving: Technical Committee	20
8	Boxing: General Meeting	183		Volley-Ball: General Meeting	66
	Boxing: Referee and Judge Committee etc.	240		Judo: Manager's Meeting	50
	Athletics: Executive Board Meeting	20		Equestrian: Executive Board Meeting	
	Swimming and Diving: General Meeting	91		Swimming and Diving: General Meeting	20
	Football: General Meeting	168	17	Canoeing: Executive Board and Committee Meetings	116
	Basket-Ball: Drawing Meeting	20		Shooting: Executive Board Meeting	70
	Hockey: Managers Meeting	50		Equestrian: Executive Board Meeting	
	Modern Pentathlon: General Meeting	42		Swimming and Diving: Technical Committee	20
	Rowing: Committee on Umpire's Qualifications	50		Judo: General Meeting	61
	Weight-lifting: Executive Board Meeting	25		Hockey: Technical Committee	15
	Swimming and Diving: Technical Committee	20		Equestrian: Executive Board Meeting	
	Wrestling: Referee's Orientation	150		Swimming and Diving: Technical Committee	20
9	Wrestling: General Meeting	76	19	Basket-Ball: General Meeting	81
	Athletics: Executive Board Meeting	20		Swimming and Diving: General Meeting	91
	Shooting: Executive Board Meeting	30		Shooting: General Meeting	83
	Football: General Meeting	168		Hockey: Executive Board Meeting	25
	Basket-Ball: Committee Meeting	40		Equestrian: Executive Board Meeting	
	Rowing: Committee on Umpire's Qualifications	50		Swimming and Diving: Technical Committee	
	Hockey: Referee's Meeting	35	20	Hockey: General Meeting	79
	Volley-Ball: Executive Committee Meeting	75		Volley-Ball: General Meeting	66
	Weight-Lifting: Committee Meeting etc.	175		Swimming and Diving: Technical Committee	20
	Swimming and Diving: Technical Committee	20	21	Shooting: General Meeting	83
	Wrestling: Referee's Orientation etc.	250		Basket-Ball: Executive Meeting	20
10	Athletics: General Meeting	197	22	Athletics: General Meeting	197
	Cycling: General Meeting and Executive Board	222		Athletics: Committees	20
	Football: Team Manager Meeting	30		Hockey: Executive Board Meeting	25
	Swimming and Diving: Technical Committee	20		Equestrian: Executive Board Meeting	
11	Fencing: General Meeting	63	23	Athletics: General Meeting	197
	Shooting: Executive Board Meeting	30		Athletics: Committees	20
	Judo: General Drawing	60		Canoeing: General Meeting	70
	Volley-Ball: Committee on Execution of Games	75	24	Judo: General Meeting	61
				Volley-Ball: Asia Area Committees	60
				Equestrian: Executive Board Meeting	

Interpreters

Fundamental principles for the recruitment and training of interpreters

A problem of some magnitude in the preparation of the Tokyo Olympic Games was that of language, and this was a cause for anxiety both at home and abroad. In the past, Olympic Games have been held in countries where one of the official languages of the Olympics, namely, English and French, were used. The anxiety was natural, now that the Olympic Games were to take place for the first time in a country where the people were in general not fluent in foreign languages, and where the official language of the country did not conform to the pattern of European languages.

The holding of Olympic Games in different areas of the world in the future will undoubtedly also present language problems. From the decision on the holding of the Olympic Games in Tokyo, therefore, the Organizing Committee had given weight to their study of this problem as being of basic importance, and the Committee was mindful that a successful solution of this problem in Tokyo would have its counterpart in the possibility of its solution elsewhere. The fundamental principles concerning interpreters at the Tokyo Games were decided after careful study and due reflection on actual conditions of the use of foreign languages in Japan, as well as the particular nature of the Olympic Games.

- (1) To recruit interpreters at the rate of one to approximately ten competitors and officials.
- (2) The main language should be English, and other languages be limited to French, German, Spanish, and Russian.
- (3) To recruit young and active persons as far as possible.
- (4) To appoint interpreters as early as possible, so that they might receive adequate training in Olympic matters.

An essential condition, particularly for interpreters coming directly in touch with the management of various sports, was the acquisition of technical terms. For this purpose, it was planned to train university students as they were likely to adapt themselves more quickly to the foreign language and have more spare time to devote to their duties. Interpreters to be allotted to other posts were publicly recruited mainly for their linguistic ability. The initial group were called student-interpreters, and the latter general interpreters. The whole plan for interpreters was drawn up and implemented in December 1962.

Adoption and training of student-interpreters

On the basis of the above fundamental decisions regarding interpreters, the Organizing Committee asked approximately twenty universities in Tokyo,

to select fifteen to twenty undergraduates each who were proficient at either English or French, and who were considered suitable for interpreter work during the Olympic Games. From eighteen universities 298 students were recommended. Taking the characteristics of the respective universities and their connection with sport organizations into consideration, and making not a few readjustments, the students were allotted in June 1963, to the sport organizations for the twenty sports. At the same time, the Organizing Committee commissioned responsible persons, mainly professors, of those universities to secure the continual service of the students and to provide guidance for them, and also to effect liaison with sport organizations and the Organizing Committee. As the students had to undergo long training and also it was necessary to be assured of some continuity of service, it was planned at first to allot one university to one specific sport. In a few cases, however, two sports were allotted to one university or one sport to two universities, according to the requirements of the sport, the language ability, sex of the interpreters required by the sport organizations, and to the available numbers of students from each university. The initial fundamental principles were adhered to, and the interpreting network was effectively prepared, each had a specialized knowledge of the sport and its technical terms for which they would be requested to interpret.

The training of the student-interpreters was carried on, for one and a half years until the Olympic Games, under the responsibility of the sport organizations to which they were allotted. The Organizing Committee paid the entire expenses of training under the responsible persons of the universities. It further assured the cost of the education of all the student-interpreters in the general knowledge of the Olympics, and the development of their mental aptitude as Olympic interpreters. For this purpose, the Organizing Committee gave five to ten day overall courses for the student-interpreters on three occasions during the university vacations in July to August 1963, and March and August in 1964.

A comprehensive programme was drawn up for these courses. Besides lectures by authorities on the subject of the Olympic Games, joint classes or seminars in small groups were conducted each time by foreign lecturers for the improvement of the student-interpreters' linguistic ability. In addition, laboratory language study was utilized, Olympic films were shown, and inspection tours of the stadia arranged. These courses proved very popular with the trainees who were inspired with the conviction and enthusiasm of cooperating directly in the great undertaking of the Olympic Games. Very gratifying results were obtained, especially from the final

Allocation of interpreters drawn from general public

Allocated to	English		French		German		Spanish		Russian		Others		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total	549 282 267		130 48 82		92 55 37		80 37 43		50 24 26		3 3		904 449 455	
Sports Operation (Sports Federations)	39 18 21		36 12 24		27 19 8		18 8 10		19 9 10		1 1		140 67 73	
Sports Operation Headquarters (Sport Technique Div.)	12 3 9		5 1 4		5 2 3		2 1 1		—		—		24 7 17	
Press Centre (Press & Public Information Div.)	45 13 32		10 1 9		8 4 4		6 1 5		7 — 7		—		76 19 57	
Olympic Village (Olympic Village Div.)	188 98 90		34 15 19		17 13 4		30 14 16		12 7 5		—		281 147 134	
Transportation (Transportation & Communication Div.)	38 30 8		7 2 5		—		3 2 1		3 2 1		—		51 36 15	
Security (Security & Traffic Div.)	6 6 6 —		2 2 2 —		—		2 2 2 —		—		—		10 10 —	
Games Sites (Stadium & Ticket Div.)	56 10 46		5 — 5		3 1 2		3 — 3		—		—		67 11 56	
Reception (Foreign Affairs Div.)	91 30 61		18 2 16		21 5 16		7 — 7		5 2 3		—		142 39 103	
Chiefs of Mission (Foreign Affairs Div.)	74 74 —		13 13 —		11 11 —		9 9 —		4 4 —		2 2 2 —		113 113 —	

joint course given in the National Youth Hostel away from Tokyo at the foot of Mt. Fuji and this proved a most effective occasion to raise the spiritual morale of the young Olympic interpreters. The course aimed mainly at the training of the student-interpreters, through collective action, for specific activities at the time of the Olympic Games, and almost all the trainees took part in it.

At the time of the Tokyo International Sports Week in October 1963, student-interpreters, who had only recently been recruited and had undergone no particular training for separate sports, were allotted to all the games for practice. Only a few foreign athletes took part in the Games in 1963, and these Games were different in character from the Olympic Games. The activities of the interpreters on that occasion were not satisfactory and many useful lessons were learned from this experience. The Organizing Committee made some revisions in its interpreter control organization, and the Sport Federations made a reappraisal of the more effective utilization of interpreters.

Recruitment of general interpreters and their training The student-interpreters, who were allotted to various sport organizations in June 1963 for the management of the Games, were specialists in English or French. A further 140 interpreters in Spanish, German, and Russian were required to be recruited. In addition, approximately 750 interpreters of the five languages of English, French, Spanish,

German, and Russian had to be allotted to the Olympic Village and posts for transportation, reception, and other duties. It was decided, therefore, to recruit these interpreters from the general public, by competitive examination, so that the desire of as many people as possible to serve the Olympic Games might be satisfied, and as many talented persons as possible might be attracted. The conditions for the recruitment were made public in March 1964. Applications which were accepted on and after 10th April amounted in ten days to 7,500, or eight times as many as the number the Organizing Committee needed. After examinations of their career papers, and two successive examinations and interviews, 904 successful applicants were selected in the middle of June. Almost an equal numbers of men and women were successful in each language. From the posts where the successful applicants were to be sent, there was a greater requirement for men than for women, partly owing to the question of working hours. A sufficient number of English interpreters was secured, but not for other languages, particularly for French where the linguistic capacity of many applicants for French was regarded as inadequate. The unavailability of a sufficient number of French speaking interpreters made it necessary to readjust the overall plan and this was not an easy matter to adjust. In some cases, two or more women had to substitute for one man, and in others, interpreters of English were substituted for those of other lan-

guages. It was on 10th July that interpreters were finally allotted as indicated in the Table. For French interpreters, cooperation was subsequently obtained from the postgraduate courses of the Institut Franco-Japonais, the Athénée Français, and two or three universities, and thirty interpreters were added to the list.

As the age limit set for the general interpreters was 35, some 70% of the successful candidates were in fact students of universities. The total number reached 1,000 from all over Japan. Their collective training was a difficult task, especially with only three months before the Olympic Games. A plan for two all-participating courses was announced for the end of July and August, each for five days. The programme of the courses was almost the same as that of the student-interpreters' courses. A second course consisted mainly of short courses at each post where the interpreters were allotted.

Foreign interpreters The student-interpreters and the general interpreters totalled 1,200. They were interpreters between one of the English, French, Spanish, German, and Russian languages and the Japanese. It was rarely possible to find any Japanese interpreter who was capable of translating between two or more foreign languages. There were not a few posts, however, where interpreters versed in several foreign languages were required. For such interpreters, cooperation from foreigners was anticipated from the outset. Though the Organizing Committee had not given any particular publicity abroad to this matter, applications began to arrive after the Olympic Games in Rome, and this number had exceeded 300 at the end of 1963 from almost all over the world.

After several exchanges of letters with those applicants and inquiries made about them, 13 foreigners were selected as interpreters on condition that they were well versed in three or more foreign languages, including English, and that they bear the cost of travelling expenses to and from Japan. From among foreign residents in Japan fourteen applicants who were well versed in two or more foreign languages were accepted. All the foreigners were allotted first and foremost to the Olympic Village, the Press Centre, and other places where they would be most useful.

Most of the foreign interpreters were neither familiar with things Japanese, nor able to speak the language. In a few cases at first, there was lack of understanding with Japanese employees, but as they became accustomed to their work, those foreigners proved their worth, and then linguistic ability was most useful.

Auxiliary interpreters The Organizing Committee indeed succeeded in recruiting more than 1,200

interpreters. In view of the state of the diffusion of foreign languages in Japan at the time, an increase in the number of the interpreters was no guarantee of a better quality. It was in addition difficult to find an adequate source of interpreters, in point of either quantity or quality, for languages other than the five named above.

On the other hand, the teams of several countries expressed a desire to use interpreters of their own language for their teams. Thus auxiliary interpreters were the idea of the Organizing Committee for this purpose, and these interpreters who were recruited by the teams themselves from qualified personnel resident in Tokyo. The Organizing Committee recognized one auxiliary interpreter for each 30 competitors in the Olympic Games. A special pass was furnished to the interpreter to facilitate his entrance to the Olympic Village and the stadia with the team of competitors. In June 1964, all National Olympic Committees were notified of this new system by means of the News Letter. At the time of the Olympic Games, 214 auxiliary interpreters, were registered from 65 National Olympic Committees. The auxiliary interpreters were mostly members of the diplomatic or consular missions, or employees of the commercial firms in Japan of the countries concerned. All of them were versed in things Japanese, and this system was well received by the teams participating in the Games.

Interpreters' extensive service The preparation of the interpreters was completed early September, one month before the commencement of the Games. Beginning on 15th September, the day of the opening of the Olympic Village, 1,230 interpreters began their activities at their designated posts, whenever they were needed. Both men and women were uniformed differently from other personnel, in distinctive black doeskin blazer with white hemming, so that they might be easily recognized.

There were perhaps occasions when the original plans and the practical results did not precisely coincide. As a whole, however, the young amateur interpreters recognized well the significance of the Olympic Games as a festival of youth, and was convinced that each one of them was in fact an 'ambassador of goodwill'. With this conviction they made up for any linguistic efficiency. They laboured long hours day and night, they performed their duties well, without any incident worthy of mention. Theirs was a significant role in the success of the Olympic Games in Tokyo.

The expenses defrayed by the Organizing Committee for the recruitment, training, and management of the services of the interpreters amounted to 150 million yen (US\$416,666).



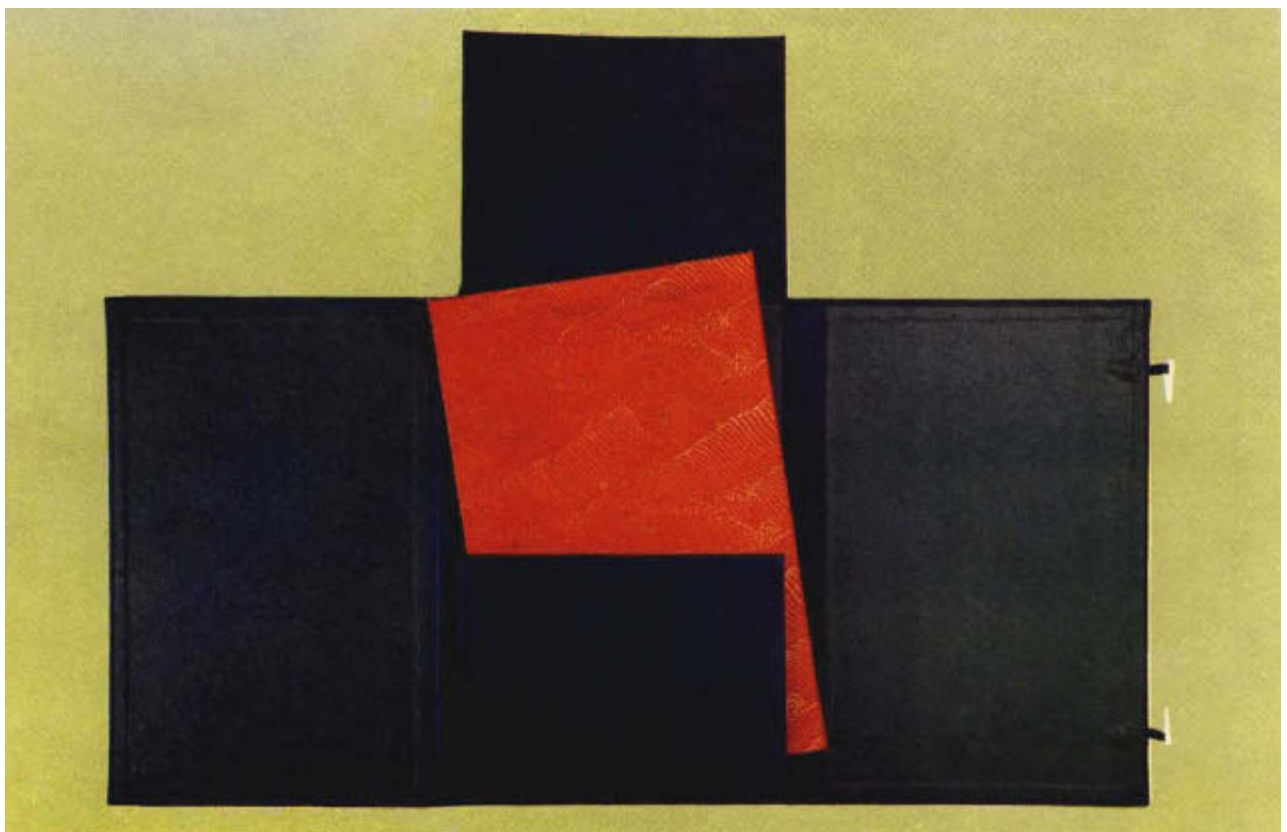
The seven types of ID cards used

Interpreters arriving for work (left) and their distinctive badges to show the languages in which they were proficient (right)

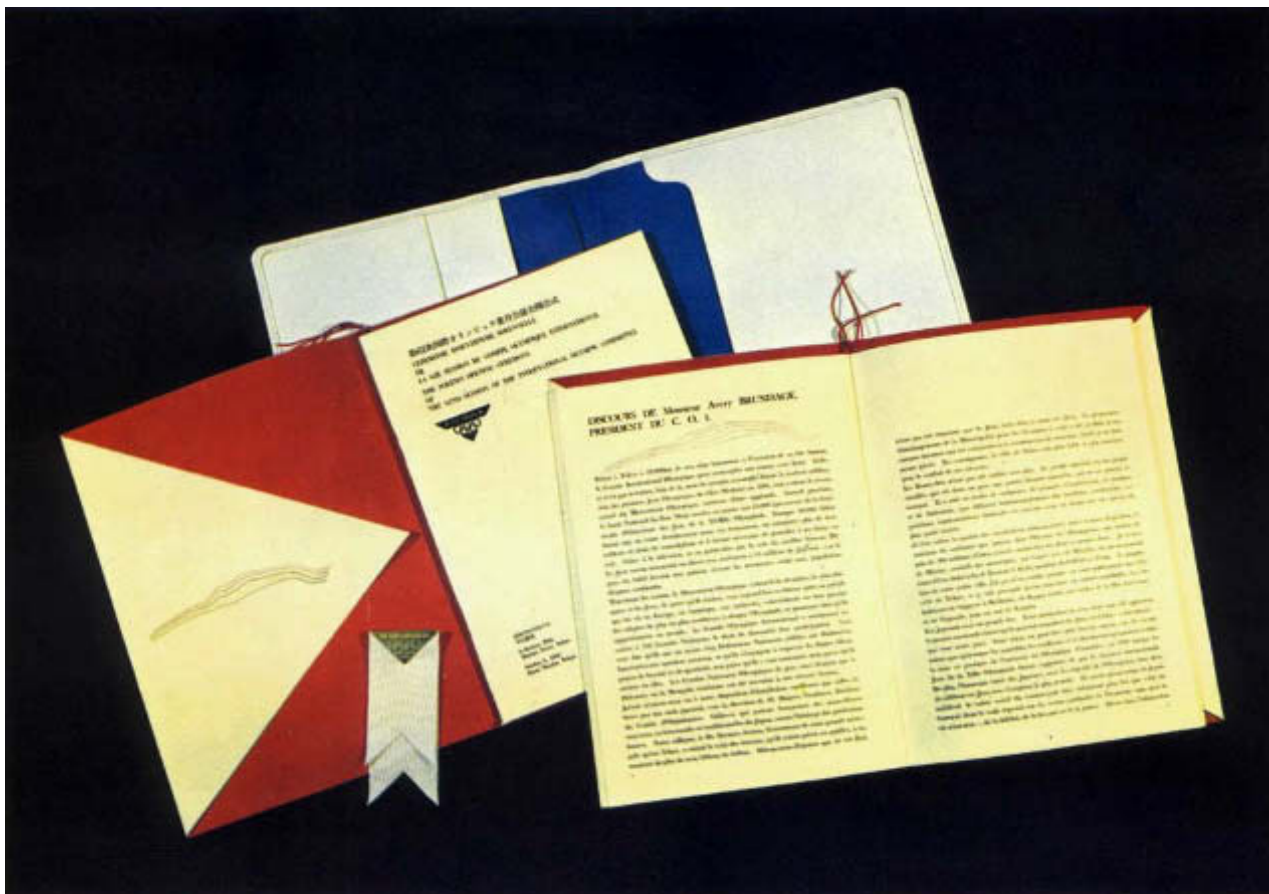




Official Invitation



Cover folder for Official Invitation



Programme and Badge for the Opening Ceremony 62nd Session of the IOC



Printed Matter and Badge used for the International Congress of Sport Sciences



Party on 18th October 1964, commemorating the 70th anniversary of founding of IOC

The plaque showing a bust of Baron de Coubertin which was unveiled at the Main Stadium on 10th October to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the IOC founding



GAMES SITES, VILLAGES AND OTHER FACILITIES

Preparations of the games sites, villages and other facilities necessary for the Tokyo Olympic Games were initially instigated five years before the event—in the autumn of 1959. It can be more specifically said, however, that the preparations begun in earnest with the preparations for the Third Asian Games, held several years before the Olympic Games.

A city hosting the Olympic Games is required to fulfill a number of important conditions. Among the most important of these are undoubtedly the games sites, villages for athletes and the other facilities required for the smooth operation of the Olympic Games. One of the considerations behind the preparations of the Olympic facilities should probably be the importance of constructing sports facilities which can be used not only for the Olympic Games, but ones which can be adapted afterwards for the benefit of the citizens of the host city. All facilities for the Tokyo Olympic Games were in fact constructed in this spirit and for many of them, consideration was included to prepare sites which would be useful after the Olympic Games while at the same time providing facilities of high technical standards to meet the demanding requirements of the Olympic Games. Other of the facilities were constructed to make them adequate and fitting memorials to this meaningful occasion, or to allow them to remain in the future as symbols of sports activity.

The overall facilities prepared for the Olympic Games include games sites (at 30 places), villages (at 6 places) and other related facilities (at 4 places).

These can be divided further into three headings—existing facilities; facilities constructed for the occasion with permanent use in mind; and those facilities executed only for temporary use. Some of the existing facilities were able to be used without any alteration, while some others had to be expanded or improved. The newly facilities were mainly those which could be adapted for permanent use after the occasion of the Olympic Games, while the temporary facilities were those constructed especially for the Olympic Games and which would therefore be removed after this event.

It was necessary to ensure well-coordinated administration of all these various facilities, and close liaison was a most necessary factor. It was, therefore, very important to have some efficient means of ensuring smooth contacts among all the facilities, and this was made possible by various transportation and communication facilities. The initial preparation activity therefore consisted in making an overall plan for facilities by taking into account the factors of ease of coordination among them. The initial overall plan showed clearly the mutual relations among the various facilities, and as studies of various facilities progressed, smaller technical problems began to be exposed. Efforts then were made to solve these problems technically, and wherever this proved impracticable, the overall plan was restudied. At times then, changes were made even in the overall plan.

It is felt that the well-balanced nature of all the facilities for the Olympic Games were made possible by the early and thorough overall planning, and in particular, the planning of minute details. This gigantic work was left in the hands of a single organization (a consultative Committee of the Organizing Committee)—the Special Committee on Facilities and its subcommittees.

There were six subcommittees, viz; Subcommittee on Overall Plan for Facilities, which studied the progress of the plan as a whole; Subcommittee on Facilities for the Games, which deliberated on the actual venues for games; Subcommittee on Transportation Facilities, which made special studies of the transportation facilities connecting the various facilities; Subcommittee on Village: whose field covered the problems related to all facilities in the village; Subcommittee on Related Facilities, to cover the problems of communication facilities; and a Subcommittee on Lawns; which studied the problem of lawns, turfs and grasses. These six subcommittees acted independently in various stages of the preparation for the facilities, but the Special Committee on Facilities at all times maintained overall control.

As it has been observed, the preparations for the Tokyo Olympic Games were officially begun on 30th September 1959, with the inauguration of the

Organizing Committee. A draft proposed however, for the facilities of the Tokyo Olympic Games had already been presented to the International Olympic Committee at its 55th Session held in Munich in May of that same year. It was this draft plan which served as the basis of study by the Organizing Committee. The Subcommittee on Outline of Facilities first handled the plan, and later in November of the same year this work was taken over by the Special Committee on Facilities. In principle, the planning called for the completion of preparation of all facilities by August 1963. It was not however until the end of 1962 that final decisions were reached on all plans, including those for venues for games, villages and other facilities. With the exception of some facilities, fairly definite decisions had been made by the spring of 1962, and designs for construction, or construction itself, were underway by the time the overall plans for all facilities were officially approved.

The study of all facilities other than details of certain temporary ones, then had been completed by the spring of 1963, and the preparations then moved into the construction stage.

With a few exceptions, most of the facilities were able to be used at the Tokyo International Sports Week held in October 1963 the year before the Tokyo Olympic Games. Even in the case of those facilities where construction had been somewhat delayed, the main construction was completed by March 1964. The Nippon Budokan Hall, where the construction was delayed most, was completed by the end of September, and thus all preparations were completely in a state of readiness two weeks before the Tokyo Olympic Games began.

Overall Plan The main factors to be studied in formulating an overall plan included: the conditions of the games venues required in consideration of each event and the particular Games schedule; a basic plan for villages based on the expected number of athletes; transportation and other facilities required for the expected number of athletes, officials and spectators; and the problem of communication facilities for the press and transmission of records. Planning for auxiliary facilities and equipment to be commonly shared by certain facilities was also a factor to be considered.

Plan for facilities In a city like Tokyo which functions also as the country's capital, the city alone is not always responsible for the maintenance of all the various facilities within it, and the cooperation of the National Government becomes necessary. Despite the fact that construction of many new games sites in Tokyo was dictated by the lack of adequate sports facilities in the city, it was not always feasible to find suitable available land

for facilities within the capital. It became necessary then to obtain the cooperation of nearby prefectures and cities in order to ensure appropriate and adequate facilities.

Under these circumstances, as well as from the standpoint of the problem of responsibility for their uses and maintenance in the future, the preparations for the Olympic Games facilities involved four parties: the National Government; Tokyo Metropolitan Government; adjacent Prefectures and Cities; and a number of private organizations. Facilities which could afterwards be used on a national scale for National events were constructed by the National Government, while the construction of those which would later be adapted for various activities of the citizens of Tokyo were undertaken by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government. The prefectures or cities constructed facilities also with a mind to their future adaption for use by the regional residents, while the private organizations constructed facilities to meet their own specific respective needs.

Selections of facilities from among the existing ones, or decisions on plans for new facilities were made after studying the existing facilities and available land in and around Tokyo. Having first made selections from the operational standpoint, the final decisions were then reached after taking into account all the other factors involved. One of the important considerations was of course the distance between the villages and the games sites: it was absolutely essential that the games sites could be reached from the village not only within a practicable period of time, but a further factor to be considered was that this must always be same period of time if the smooth operation of the games were to be assured and stable physical and spiritual well-being of the athletes maintained. It was decided to limit the travelling time required to 40 minutes irrespective of what means of transportation were used. From the operational standpoint, it was also decided to in principle prevent the facilities from being scattered over too wide an area, but rather to have them as close together as possible in a number of districts in groups. It was possible, with the exception of the road events, to have 13 out of the 30 games sites grouped together at three places: the Meiji Olympic Park, the Yoyogi Sports Centre and the Komazawa Sports Park. Economy also was another important condition. Maximum use was made of the existing facilities, or their improving or repairing where possible. Plans for the construction of new facilities were approved only after it became absolutely clear that the existing facilities would in fact be inadequate.

The plans for the facilities, as shown in the diagram, were approved after due deliberation on all

of these relevant factors and in the belief that this plan would provide the optimum facilities for the purpose required of them, from the facilities available.

Basic plan for Villages The basic plan for the Villages was included in the submission presented to the 55th Session of the International Olympic Committee. The contents of the basic plan, however, were not necessarily the results of a thorough study, as this had been formulated before the final decisions had been reached on the actual sites of the Villages. The sites finally decided on were in fact in some cases at locations different from those mentioned in the original submission. With the decisions on the Village sites obtained, the basic

plan for the Villages was restudied. The first problem concerned an accurate estimation of the number of athletes and officials which would participate in the Tokyo Olympic Games. This was to serve as the basis for deciding the size of the Villages. At first, the number was estimated at a total of 8,000, including 1,500 women. This figure was arrived at on the basis of the number of sports expected to be contested and the records of past Olympic Games attendance. After further careful study, however the plan for the Villages was finally formulated on the basis of an estimated number of 6,500 men and 800 women. For the various facilities to be included in the Villages, a plan was formulated by consulting the reports of the Berlin Olympic Games, the Helsinki Olympic Games, the

Sports venues used for Tokyo Olympic Games

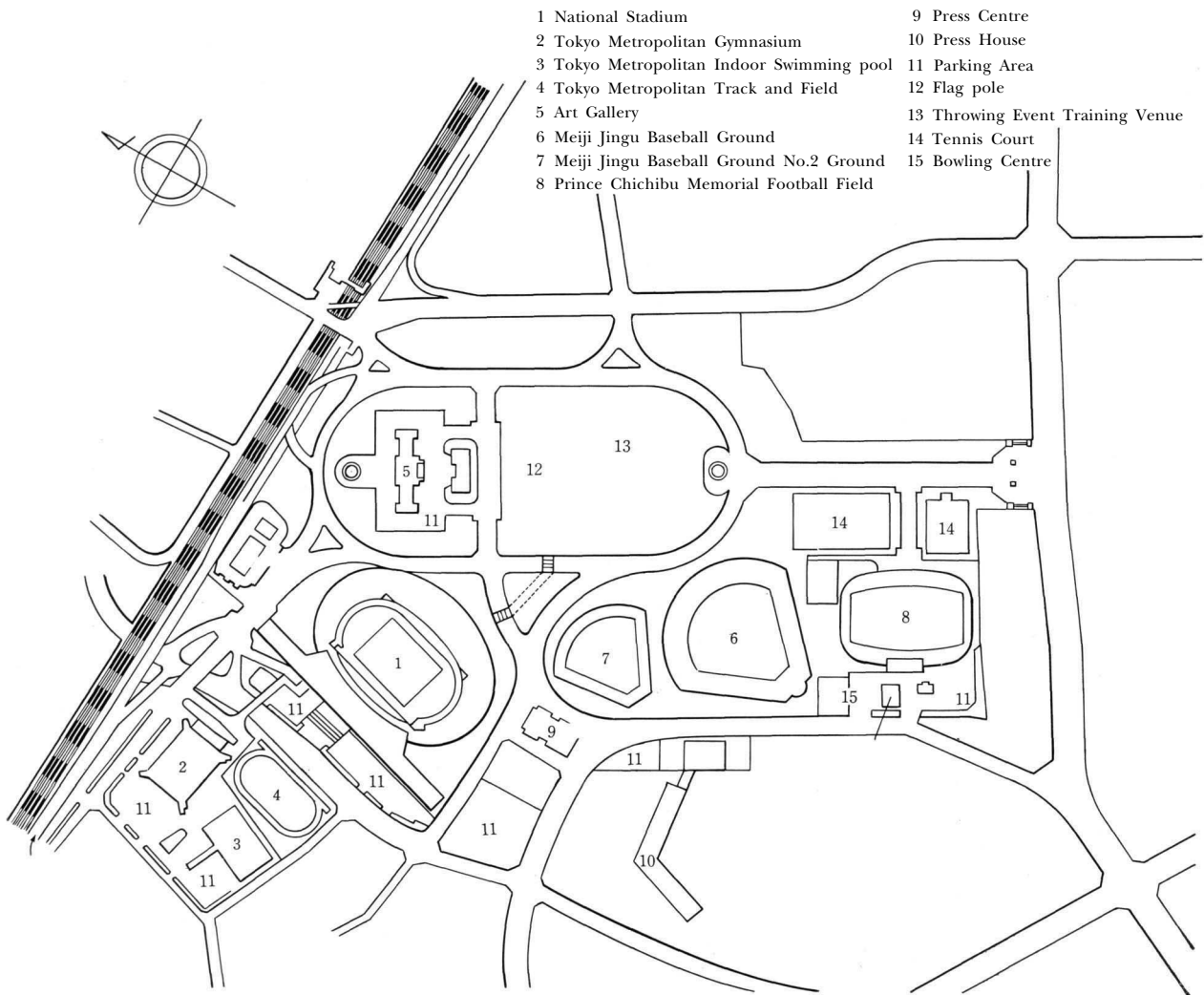
No.	Venues & Games	Area	Distance from Village	Construction		Approximate Capacity
1	National Stadium Opening & Closing Ceremonies; Athletic events; Football; Equestrian events	Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo	4.4	Nat. Gov't	Extended	71,600
2	Prince Chichibu Memorial Football Field Football	Minato-ku, Tokyo	4.3	"	Re-constructed	17,600
3	Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium Gymnastics	Shibuya-ku, Tokyo	4.4	Tokyo Met. Gov't	"	6,500
4	Tokyo Metropolitan Indoor Swimming Pool Water-Polo	Shibuya-ku, Tokyo	4.4	"	"	3,000
5	National Gymnasium Swimming & Diving	Shibuya-ku, Tokyo	—	Nat. Gov't	New construction	11,300
6	National Gymnasium Annex Basket-Ball	Shibuya-ku, Tokyo	—	"	"	4,000
7	Shibuya Public Hall Weight-Lifting	Shibuya-ku, Tokyo	—	Shibuya-ku	"	2,200
8	Komazawa Stadium Football	Setagaya-ku, Tokyo	9.1	Tokyo Met. Gov't	"	20,800
9	Komazawa Gymnasium Wrestling	Setagaya-ku, Tokyo	9.1	"	"	3,900
10	Komazawa Volley-Ball Court Volley-Ball	Setagaya-ku, Tokyo	9.1	"	"	3,900
11	Komazawa 1st Hockey Ground Hockey	Setagaya-ku, Tokyo	9.1	"	"	2,000
12	Komazawa 2nd Hockey Ground Hockey	Setagaya-ku, Tokyo	9.1	"	"	3,400
13	Komazawa 3rd Hockey Ground Hockey	Setagaya-ku, Tokyo	9.1	"	"	2,300
14	Waseda Memorial Hall Fencing	Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo	9.1	Waseda Univ.	Renovated	2,200
15	Korakuen Ice Palace Boxing	Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo	8.8	Korakuen	"	4,500
16	Nippon Budokan Hall Judo	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	7.3	Nippon Budokan	New construction	14,100
17	Toda Rowing Course Rowing	Toda-machi, Saitama Pref.	28.6	Nat. Gov't	Re-constructed	8,300
18	Lake Sagami Canoeing	Sagamiko-machi, Kanagawa Pref.	58.0	Kanagawa Pref.	New construction	1,500
19	Hachioji Velodrome Cycling	Hachioji city, Tokyo	43.0	OOO	Temporary construction	4,100
20	Hachioji Cycling Road Race Course Cycling	Hachioji city, Tokyo	43.0	Hachioji city	"	3,000
21	Omiya Football Field Football	Omiya city, Saitama Pref.	47.0	Saitama Pref.	New construction	14,400
22	Mitsuzawa Football Field Football	Yokohama city, Kanagawa Pref.	33.3	Yokohama city	"	10,100
23	Asaka Nezu Park Modern Pentathlon (Equestrian events)	Asaka-machi, Saitama Pref.	24.8	Nat. Gov't	Temporary construction	1,300
24	Tokyo University Kemigawa Playing Grounds Modern Pentathlon (Cross Country)	Chiba city, Chiba Pref.	39.9	"	"	1,500
25	Equestrian Park Equestrian events	Setagaya-ku, Tokyo	9.1	Japan Central Horse Assn.	New construction	2,600
26	Karuizawa Equestrian Events Grounds Equestrian events	Karuizawa-machi, Nagano Pref.	0.7*	Nagano Pref.	Temporary construction	1,500
27	Asaka Shooting Range Shooting	Asaka-machi, Saitama Pref.	24.8	Nat. Gov't	New construction	1,200
28	Tokorozawa Trap Shooting Range Shooting	Tokorozawa city, Saitama Pref.	32.1	Saitama Pref.	"	1,300
29	Yokohama Cultural Gymnasium Volley-Ball	Yokohama city, Kanagawa Pref.	34.5	Yokohama City	Renovated	3,800
30	Enoshima Yacht Harbour Yachting	Fujisawa city, Kanagawa Pref.	20.0**	Kanagawa Pref.	New construction	—

Note: In addition, Marathon and Walking race courses were established. Budo demonstration was held at Nippon Budokan Hall and Baseball demonstration took place at Meiji Jingu Baseball Field Stadium.

* Distance from Karuizawa Detached Village.

** Distance from Oiso Detached Village.

Meiji Olympic Park



Melbourne Olympic Games and the Rome Olympic Games, with adjustments where considered necessary for the number of persons expected to stay in the Villages.

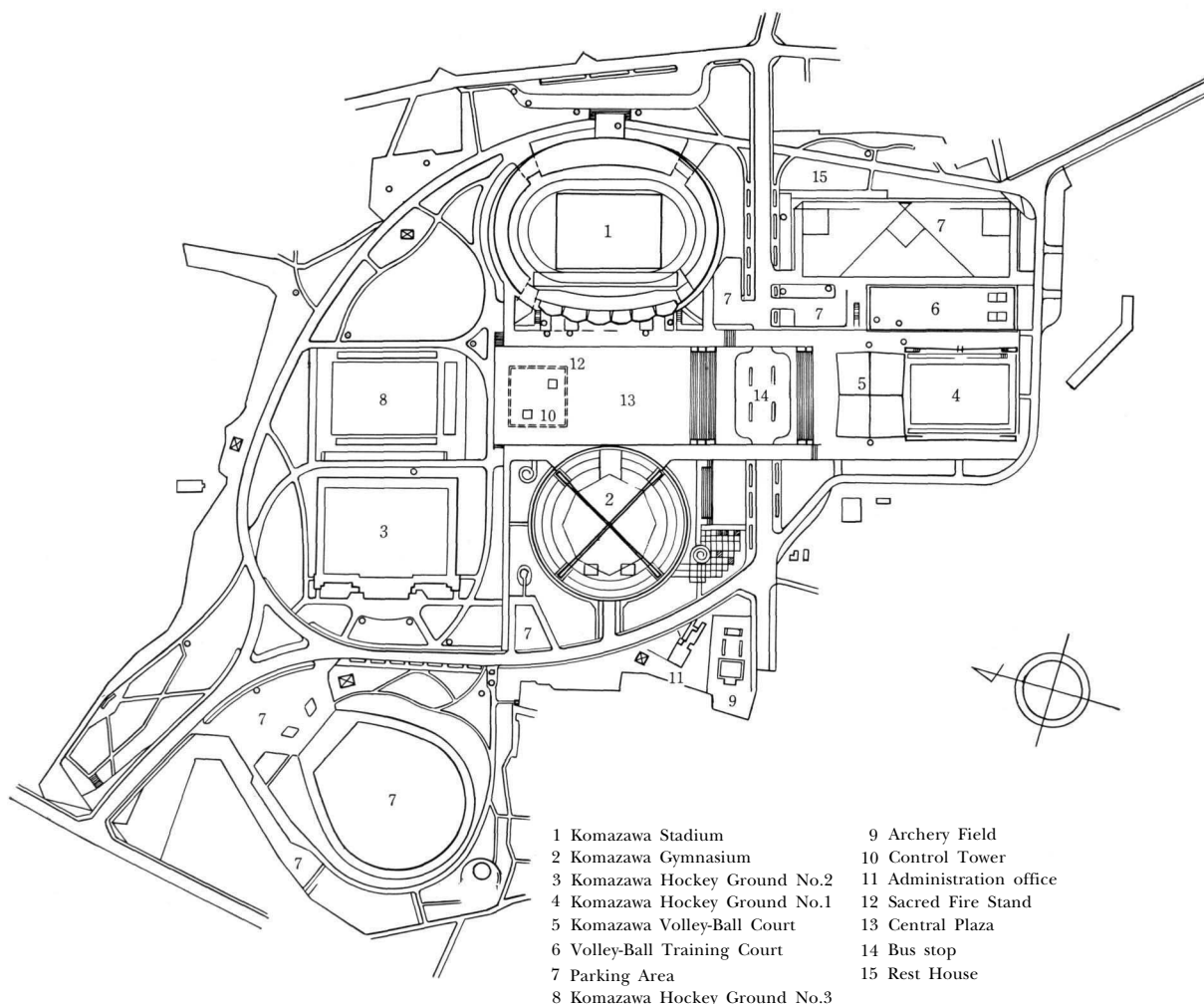
Inasmuch as the final plan for the Villages called for the use of existing residential buildings in that area for athletes' dormitories, the plan to construct public residential buildings or dormitories had to be discarded. This resulted in a number of restrictions on the implementation of the plan. For those facilities used in common, these were planned on the general principle of as far as possible having them concentrated. Dining halls, for instance, were set at two places, while other facilities used in common were set up near the gateways or the centre part of the Villages. As a result of the concentration of these commonly used facilities in an area as extensive as the Yoyogi Olympic Village, the matter of transportation naturally became a problem. This was solved by a continuous shuttle bus service with-

in the Village and by providing bicycles. In most cases, the existing facilities in the Yoyogi Olympic Village fulfilled the needs, as the area chosen for the Village had already been functioning as a residential area and was divided roughly into blocks. Only a comparatively small number of new facilities had to be added.

This basic plan for the Villages was implemented by giving careful attention to the details advanced by those concerned with the administration of the Villages. Actual details of the plan for the Villages will be found later under the paragraphs specifically relating to the Villages.

Overall plans for various blocs of facilities As has been outlined above, the various venues for games were prepared as far as possible in accordance with a bloc formula—as groups of facilities. The blocs consisting of a number of games sites physically independent of one another. It was

Komazawa Olympic Park



necessary however to work out plans to avoid confusion in the activities of the officials concerned with the administration of the blocs, the press covering games and the spectators. There also was the problem of maintenance and management of the blocs when this involved a number of interrelated buildings mutually dependent on one another. At the same time, it was important that the beauty of the city as a whole not be impaired. Overall arrangements were made respectively at the three main sports site areas.

The Outer Garden of the Meiji Shrine (Meiji Olympic Park):—

The Outer Garden of the Meiji Shrine has been a familiar site to the citizens of Tokyo for some 40 years as a place revering the late Emperor Meiji.

With the Meiji Stadium as its centre, a number of sports facilities, including the Meiji Baseball Grounds, the Meiji Swimming Pools and Wrestling Gymnasium, were to be found in the Outer Garden

of the Meiji Shrine, and the whole area reflected the development of amateur sports in Japan. Many new Japanese records were established at the games sites in this area, while the athletes who had been trained in these areas had already made their mark in the past Olympic Games. This historical significance had an important bearing in it being chosen, despite some obstacles from the standpoint of city planning, as a central game site of the Tokyo Olympic Games.

This area had also served as a central game site in the Third Asian Games for the same reason, and at that time the National Stadium had been constructed at this place by demolishing the antiquated Meiji Stadium. At that time, the Metropolitan Indoor Swimming Pool and the National Tennis Courts were also constructed. There were thus already a number of games sites in the Outer Garden of the Meiji Shrine, and as it appeared inappropriate to construct many additional facilities

in the area, it was decided instead to enlarge and improve the existing facilities. This area now houses the National Stadium, Prince Chichibu Memorial Football Field, the Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium, Metropolitan Indoor Swimming Pool, (all these used during the Olympic Games), the Meiji Baseball Ground, the Meiji Auxiliary Baseball Ground, the National Tennis Courts, the Meiji Swimming Pool, the Art Gallery, the Seinen-kan (youth) Hall, the plaza in front of the Art Gallery, the Tokyo Bowling Centre, the Wrestling Gymnasium and the Meiji Tennis Courts.

Komazawa Sports Park:— The Komazawa Sports Park was prepared by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government initially for the Tokyo Olympic Games, but also as a sports centre to be used by the citizens of Tokyo after the Olympic Games. If the Games of the 12th Olympiad in 1940 had been held in Tokyo as planned, the athletic venues, the swimming pools and the Olympic Village were to have been constructed at this site. With the unfortunate suspension of those 1940 Games due to the international situation at that time, the original plan was not materialized. The Komazawa Sports Park covers a total area of about 41 hectares—an area a little smaller than that under the original plan.

The volley-ball courts and certain grounds had already been constructed for the Third Asian Games. Most of these existing facilities were in fact however removed to construct the new large sports park. The basic plan for this was formulated by Professor Eika Takayama of the Engineering Department of Tokyo University, and the plan was implemented after making careful study of the various specific details. The Komazawa Sports Park, situated at a distance of about 9.1 kilometres from the Olympic Village, was connected with the Meiji Olympic Park by one of the principal roads. It has an equestrian park in its vicinity, and as the park is in a residential area, play-grounds for children were also included in the plan.

The facilities in the park, included an athletic ground, a gymnasium, an indoor volley-ball court, hockey grounds, football fields, (all these for the Olympic Games), swimming pools, volley-ball courts, several soft-ball baseball fields, a central plaza, a bus centre, a control tower and playgrounds for children. All these facilities were designed around the central square which, in turn, was separated from the traffic around the park by multi-level roads.

Several thousand forest trees and tens of thousands of shrubs were planted, and many flower-beds were prepared in the park to add beauty to the place.

The plan for the Komazawa Sports Park not only proved an important adjunct to the smooth opera-

tion of the Olympic Games but it has produced a delightful area that will contribute toward the well-being of the citizens of Tokyo in the future.

Yoyogi Sports Centre:— Situated close to the Yoyogi Village, this area is favoured with an excellent location. Covering a total area of about 12 hectares it included the multi-purpose National Gymnasium (Swimming), the annex of the National Gymnasium (Basket-Ball), and the Shibuya Public Hall (Weight-Lifting). In the vicinity also is the Kishi Memorial Hall (used as the Organizing Committee headquarters), the NHK Broadcasting Centre and the Yoyogi Olympic Village.

Game Sites The 30 games sites were prepared in accordance with the detailed plans and designs. The existing games sites used in the Olympic Games, were remodeled or improved as required. The task of drawing up designs, was left in the hands of the designers who in turn considered the expert opinions of those concerned.

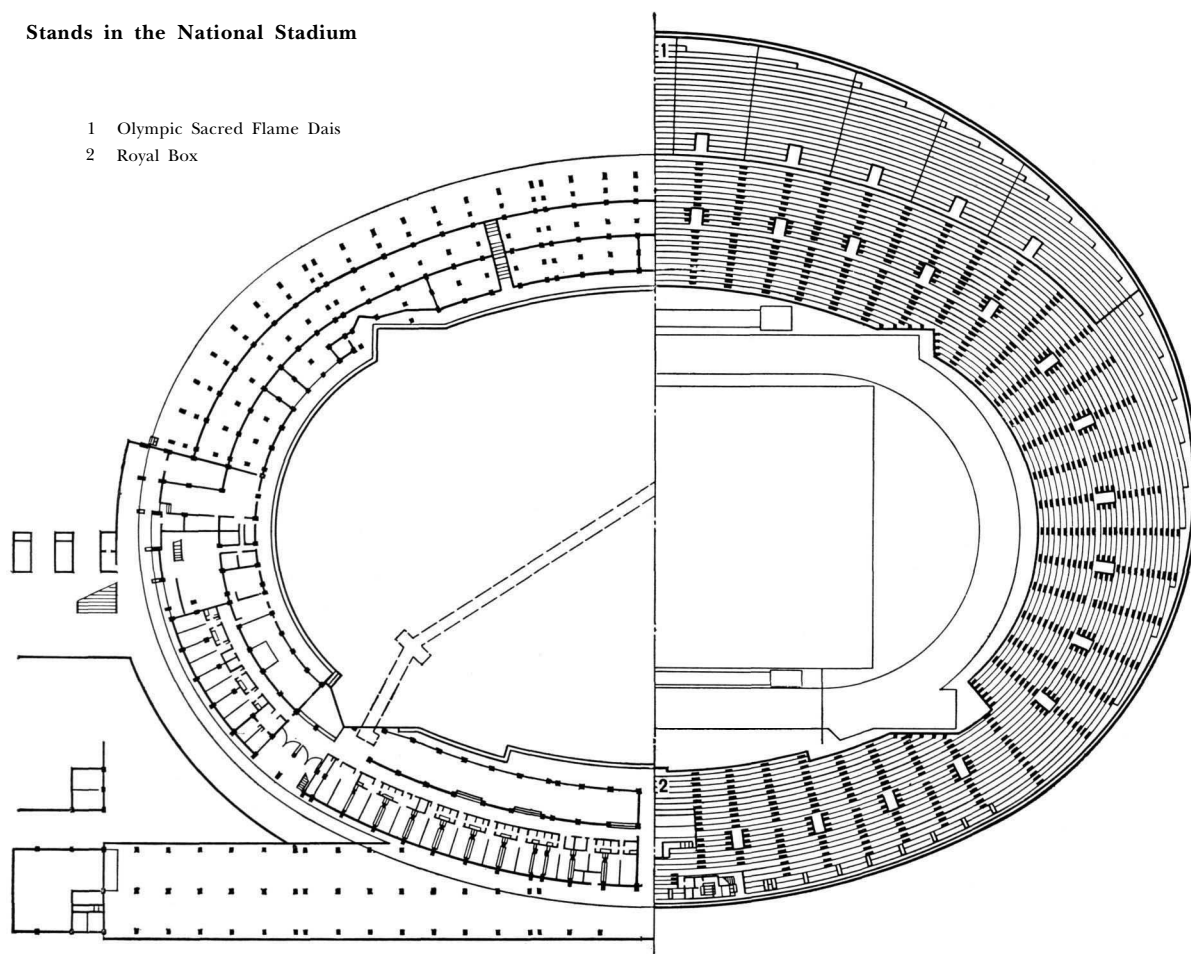
As the minute details of the games sites gradually emerged as the work progressed, on-the-spot research was carried out at the games sites of the Rome and some other past Olympic Games, and the available statistics, maps and diagrams related to the games sites of the past Olympic Games were obtained and studied, and officials of the various international sports organizations consulted. As the designs became more concrete, some problems which had not been foreseen in the early stage of the planning manifest themselves. Restudy often had to be carried out going back to the early stage of the planning.

It took then a total of five years for the preparations of the games sites: 2.5 years for planning, about one year for designing and some 1.5 years for the actual construction. The details of the games sites as well as various problems dealt with in the process of these completion can be outlined as follows.

National Stadium Background and specification:— Having been constructed first for the Third Asian Games, the National Stadium was expanded and remodeled to make it adequate for the Olympic Games: the seating capacity of the stands was expanded to accommodate 75,000 spectators (the original capacity had been 52,000) and the grounds were remodeled and other necessary improvements were made in the facilities.

Construction Lot:— The site where the Meiji Stadium had stood in the Outer Garden of the Meiji Shrine, was located on the slope of the hilly region. The ground on the side of the main stands was low, with a difference in heights between the high and low ground of about 10 metres.

Stands in the National Stadium



Some 7.3 hectares in area, the National Stadium was encircled by roads. The sub-tracks of the stadium were located outside of the stadium and across the road.

The stadium itself is geographically about 2.2 kilometres from the Yoyogi Olympic Village or about 2.4 kilometres when the level roads are used, and about 3.2 kilometres by the elevated highway.

Stand:—

Total number of seats: 71,556
The seat size: 72–90 centimetresX42 centimetres

Size:—

Building: 26,991 sq. metres
Total floor space: 39,494 sq. metres
Ground: 17,851 sq. metres
Stand: 26,437 sq. metres
Measurements: 213 metresX262 metres
Maximum width of the bleachers: 61 metres
Maximum height of the

bleachers: 31 metres (above the field level)

Structure of floor:— Ferro-concrete: partly steel-framed

Four stories above the ground and canopies on the side of the main bleachers

Sports facilities:—

Tracks: Eight-lane 400-metre track single-centre-circle, three-centimetre depth of neo-H-brick coloured cinders (material similar to brick dust)

Field: 68.5 metresX100 metres, covered with a specially selected "Hime-Korai" Japanese variety of lawn

Drainage pipes were provided underground on the side of the main stands.

Installations:—

Lighting: Average illumination 500 luxes; 1,500 luxes at goals, pits and circles

Electronic bulletin board:

500 words (50 wordsX10 lines)

The size of each letter: 50 centimetres (width)X70 centimetres (length)

Photo finish apparatus:—

Hydraulic chutes:

Two systems

Judge section—Press section—Photo finish apparatus room

Official's room at the headquarters—Control room—Photo finish room

Installation for watering the track: 8 systems, 155 places, automatic

Auxiliary facilities:— Offices for officials, conference rooms, waiting rooms for athletes, locker rooms for athletes (five each for men and women), a gymnasium, a swimming pool, a lecture hall, museum, a clinic, study rooms, offices for clerks, broadcasting and telecasting booths, accommodation, dining rooms and tea rooms.

Additional Installation:—

Broadcasting equipment: (care was given to acoustic problems)

Elevators: 2

Cauldron and stand for the Sacred Olympic

Fire: 2.1 metres (diameter)X2.1 metres (height) fired by propane gas

Construction period:—

First period January, 1957—March, 1958

Second period March, 1962—August, 1963

Design:— Kanto District Bureau of the Construction Ministry

Builder:— Taisei Construction Company

Efforts were made initially to expand the stadium to house a capacity of 100,000. However, this was later for practical reasons limited to about 75,000 by the size of the available area and the existing facilities. The crescent-shaped stadium was decided on from a number viewpoints, including the aesthetic appearance, and thus additional facilities were added to the back bleachers.

In order to give the track adequate elasticity and hardness, various kinds of materials were thoroughly tested before deciding on the neo-H-brick coloured cinders. The lawn for the centre field was chosen, after exhaustive studies of various kinds of lawn for several years, the turf chosen consisted of several varieties of lawn available in Japan. This same turf also was used at other games sites.

Prince Chichibu Memorial Football Field Background:— Having been used as a rugby field for many years, this field was adapted as one of the five football fields necessary for the Olympic Games.

Located inside the Outer Garden of the Meiji Shrine, the Gakushuin School for Girls occupied this site before the war. The foundations of the school still remain buried under the grounds, obstructing adequate draining. The lot is 3.4 hectares in area.

The distance between the field and the Yoyogi Olympic Village is approximately the same as for the National Stadium.

Stand:— Number of seats: 17,569 Size:—

Building space: 10,015 sq. metres

Ground: 11,000 sq. metres, Stand: 8,350 sq. metres, Measurements: 150 metresX80 metres

Structure of floor:— Main bleachers: Ferroconcrete; steel-framed roof; earth bleachers; single-story in all parts

Sports facilities:—

Field: 70 metresX100 metres, covered with "Hime-Korai" lawn turf. Foraminus fume tubes buried underground for drainage.

Auxiliary facilities: Warming-up grounds, club house

Construction schedule:—

First period 1951— 1964

Second period December, 1963—August, 1964

Design:— Kanto District Bureau of the Construction Ministry (extension work)

Builder:— Hazama-gumi Company (extension work)

Efforts were made to encourage the even growth of the turf at this field and the National Stadium by installing the drainage system under the ground in addition to the one on the surface.

The main stands were expanded to increase the capacity.

Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium Background:— The Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium was constructed for the 1954 World Wrestling Championship Meet held in Tokyo. Having also served as an important indoor game site in the Third Asian Games, the gymnasium then was used for the basket-ball games. At the time of the Olympic Games, however, the gymnasium was used for gymnastics, and for this reason, a small gymnasium was added to the original building.

This building is on the former site of the residence of Prince Tokugawa is used as the lot. The Tokyo Metropolitan Indoor Swimming Pool and the Tokyo Metropolitan Track and Field with a 300-metre track (sub-tracks of the National Stadium) are included in the area, and it is directly connected with the National Stadium by land-bridges. Extending over a total area of 4.8 hectares, it is located facing the hilly regions where the National Stadium stands. The low land created by the Shibuya River is sandwiched between these two hilly regions.

Stand:— Total number of seats: 6,474 (including 1,208 temporarily built bleachers)

Size:—

Total floor space: 12,287 sq. metres

Arena: 2,640 sq. metres (66 metresX40 metres)
 Auxiliary gymnasium: 660 sq. metres (36 metresX18.5 metres)
 Structure, Height:— Ferroconcrete, partly steel-framed; Four stories above the ground,
 Sports facilities:
 66 metresX40 metres DEX-O-TEX (compound of cork-dust and synthetic rubber) 2.5 centimetre thick
 Small Gymnasium 36 metresX18.5 metres
 Installations:— Various kinds of fixtures and apparatus used in gymnastics
 Lighting—the average illumination of 1,300 luxes
 Electricity operated score recording apparatus
 Other facilities:— Locker rooms for athletes (eight), clinic, offices for officials and clerks
 Construction period:— January, 1963—May, 1964
 Design:— Construction Bureau of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government
 Builder:— Kida Construction Company.

The small gymnasium was constructed close by the main gymnasium as a place for warming-up. As the floor was not made of wood, wooden panels were placed on the floor.

Tokyo Metropolitan Indoor Swimming Pool

Background:— This pool was built as a main swimming pool for the Third Asian Games and is close to the Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium. Having been designed for use in all of the four seasons of the year, many new devices are incorporated to maintain the water temperature and the room temperature, while efforts have been made to alleviate the acoustic problems which an indoor swimming pool presents. At the time of the Olympic Games, this indoor swimming pool was used for water-polo games.

Stand:— Total number of seats: 3,014, including temporarily expected seats

Size:—

Total floor space: 13,416 sq. metres

Arena: 50 metresX20 metres racing pool with nine courses, 25 metresX20 metres diving pool with a 10-metre high springboard.

Structure of floor:— Steel-flamed, ferroconcrete, three stories

Attached facilities and installations:— Offices for officials, waiting room with heating facilities for athletes, locker room, clinic and machine room.

Lighting: average illumination of 600 luxes; 201 400-W mercury lamps

Underwater lighting: 37 400-W mercury lamps

Large stop-clock indicating records
 Construction period:— September, 1957—July, 1958
 Design:— Murata Masachika Architects Office
 Yokoyama Architects Structural Office
 Builder:— Kida Construction Company

As the shallow parts of the pool did not provide sufficient depth for the water-polo games, this shortcoming was overcome by raising the water surface of the pool.

National Gymnasium Background:— It was considered best to hold swimming races at an indoor pool as the Olympic Games were being held in the autumn when the temperature was comparatively low. From this viewpoint, as well as from the expected number of spectators—swimming races being very popular events in Japan—plans at first were made to construct a large indoor swimming pool with a capacity of accommodating about 25,000 spectators.

And the National Stadium had been initially constructed as a memorial building to the Third Asian Games, it was planned to construct the indoor swimming pool as a memorial building of the Tokyo Olympic Games. It was also hoped that the facilities would be used permanently as a multi-purpose indoor gymnasium, instead of merely as a swimming pool. Taking all these points into consideration, plans were advanced for a multi-purpose indoor gymnasium. It soon became clear however that it would not be feasible to construct a building accommodating as many as 25,000 spectators as originally planned, and it was accordingly decided to proceed with plans for the construction of a multi-purpose gymnasium to accommodate spectators somewhat in excess of 10,000.

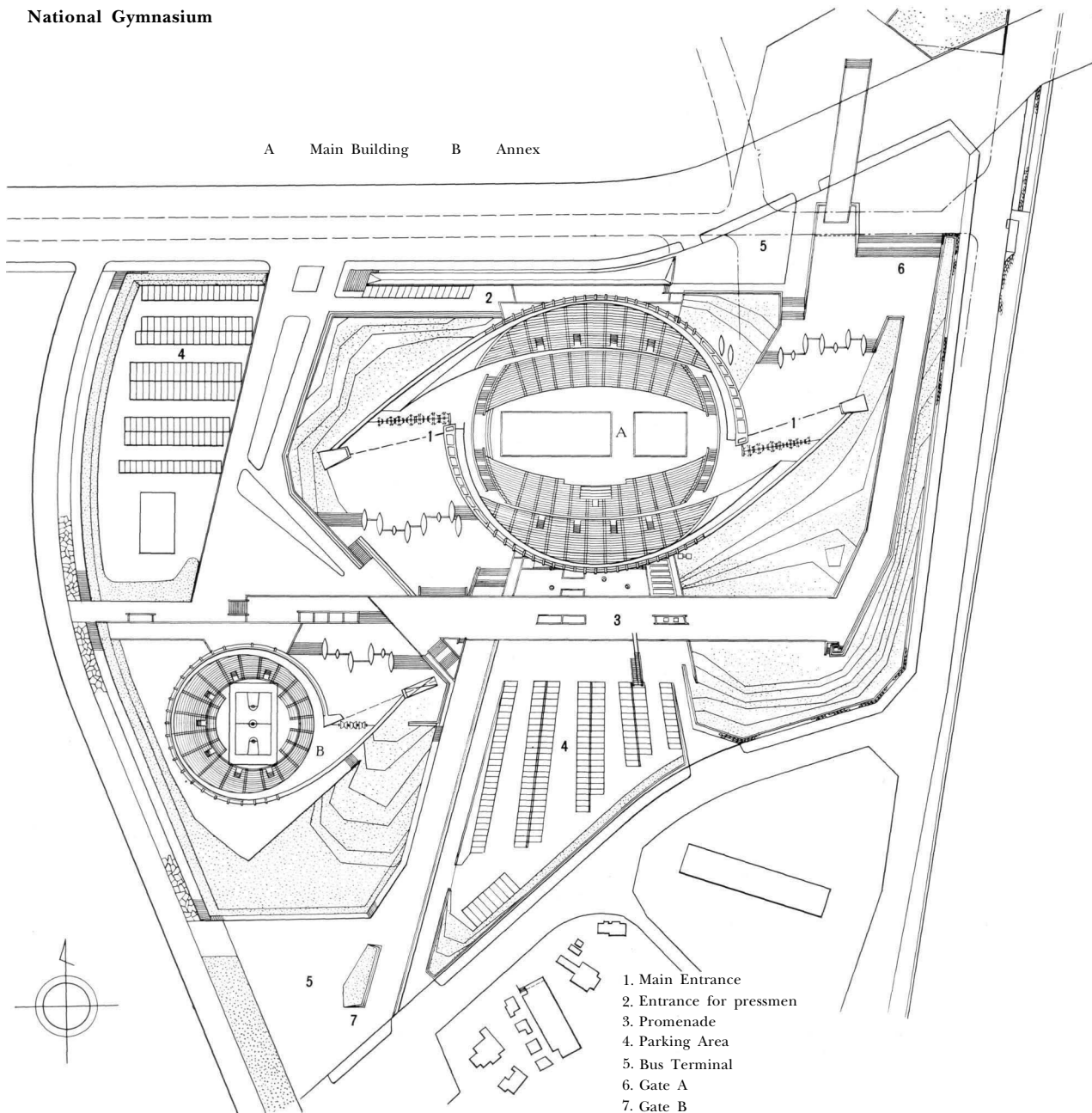
The site of the gymnasium had been known as the Yoyogi field. After the war, the field was used by the US army as residential areas for dependent housing.

This Yoyogi district was studied along with other possible sites as a site for the indoor swimming pool, and was selected as the most suitable place for the pool. The majority of the residential buildings used by the US Forces personnel were adapted as dormitories for the athletes in the Main Olympic Village. The houses in the area on which the gymnasium was to stand were torn down.

This site is located at a very convenient point from the standpoint of transportation, being close to a railroad station, as well as to the principal and auxiliary roads. The land on which the main gymnasium and its annex were constructed covers a total area of 9.1 hectares.

Stand— Total number of seats: 11,112

National Gymnasium



including 2,134 seats temporarily used in the Olympic Games or swimming events

Size:—

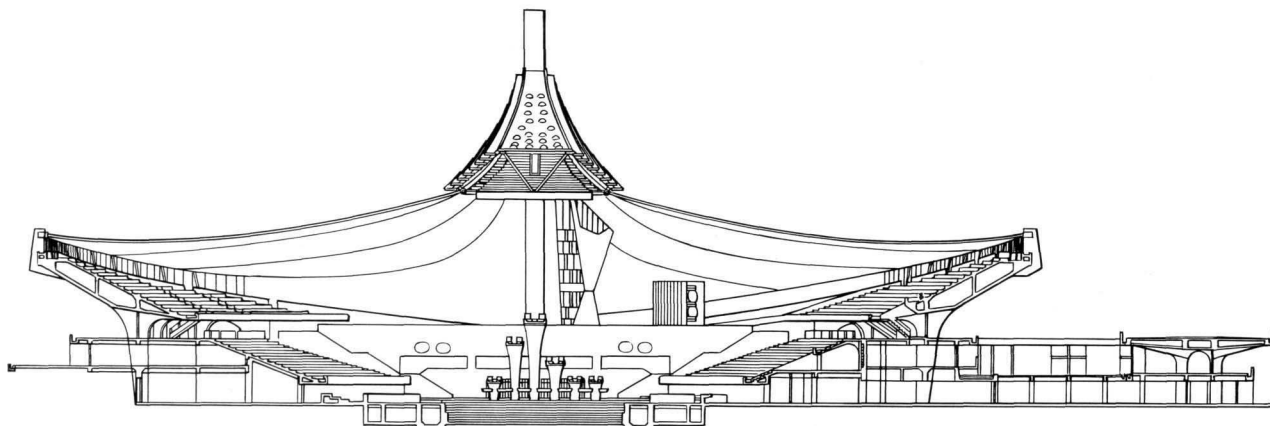
Ground space floor:	8,221 sq. metres
Total floor space:	28,613 sq. metres
Ground floor in the main building:	6,618 sq. metres
Total floor space of the ground floor in the main building:	25,396 sq. metres
Ground floor in the annex:	1,603 sq. metres
Total floor space of the ground floor in the annex:	3,217 sq. metres
Roof, 25 metres high; main pillars, 40 metres high	

Structure and floor:— Ferroconcrete; roof, suspended by the steel panels supported by tertiary cables running in the opposite directions; Shingles; 4.5 millimetre steel sheets; two stories above the ground, two stories below

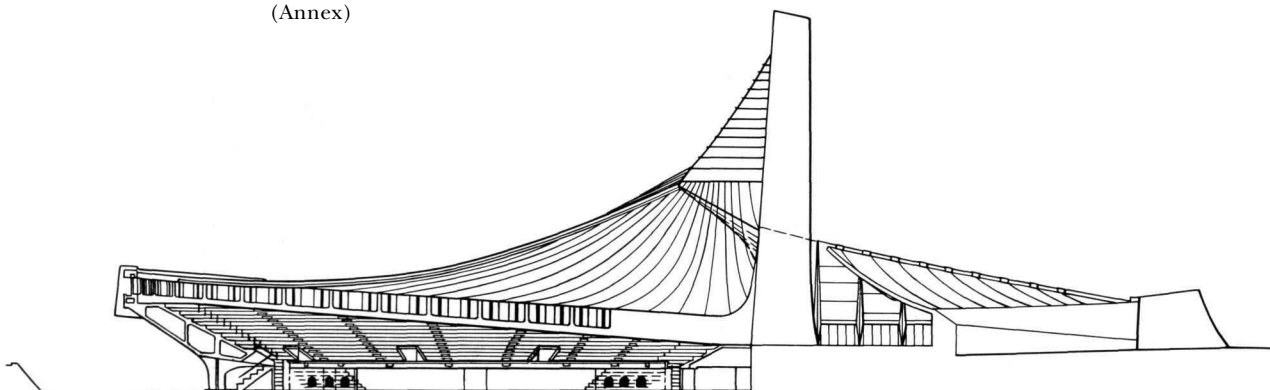
Sport facilities:—

Racing pool:	50 metresX22 metres, eight courses
Diving pool:	22 metresX22 metres
Pool for training:	50 metresX12 metres, six courses
Diving board:	10m. 7.5m. 5m. 3m. 1m.
When used as an ice-skating rink:	40 metresX72 metres

National Gymnasium (Main Building)



(Annex)



Installations:— Heating and filtering installations for the pools; Ice-making apparatus
 Lighting: Average illumination of 800 luxes. At starting lines, 1,500 luxes (average lux at the time of the Olympic Games 1,200, and at starting lines at the time of the Olympic Games, 2,000 luxes).

Automatic clocks; Electrically-operated scoreboard;

Other facilities:— Offices for officials, conference rooms, control room, locker rooms, waiting rooms, guest rooms, press locker rooms at the pool for training, dining rooms, tea rooms.

As the gymnasium was to be made available to the public in the future (as swimming pools in summer and as an ice-skating rink in winter), the gymnasium was also provided with ticket offices, locker rooms and rooms from where skates could be rented.

Other Installations:— Heating and Ventilating installations, air conditioning installations (annexed rooms only); Closed circuit broadcasting equipment; Independent power plant;

Construction schedule:— February, 1963— August, 1964

Design:— Prof. K. Tange & Arctec. Team, Urbanists & Architects, Prof. Y. Tsuboi & Assocs., Structural engineers, Prof. U. Inoue & Assocs., Mechanical engineers.

Builder:— Shimizu Construction Company

Efforts were made to design a complex which covered, most efficiently from the standpoints of both function and economy, the space of about 50 metres by 100 metres in area and also accommodation for 15,000 seats. The question of balance was duly considered as the whole district was to be included, together with the Inner Garden of the Meiji Shrine, in a huge forest park to be constructed after the Yoyogi Village was eventually removed.

After considering all relevant factors the level space was divided into crescent-shaped units, while a suspension roof was adopted from the viewpoints of requirements of space, as well as of economical construction. In order to create the restful atmosphere and the feeling of freedom, garden corridors were constructed on different levels along the exterior part of the building.

Although all requirements for the parking lots could not be fulfilled by reason of the area available, minimum necessities were secured.

The problem of lighting, air-conditioning or acoustics were admirably solved in the context of the special structural feature of this building. Good heating efficiency was obtained because of the relatively small air capacity resulting from the structure of the crescent-shaped roof. In order to maintain constant light, use of the lighting system was desirable at all times. But in order to avoid such uneconomical use of the lighting system, natural lighting equipment was devised through the roof-supporting cables.

National Gymnasium Annex The annex was constructed on the same area as the swimming pool in order to provide a gymnasium not included in the other plan. As basketball games were to be held here, outdoor courts for training were built for temporary use. It was so planned as to be adaptable later to other purposes, such as conventions.

Stand:— Total number of seats: 3,929

Area, Scope:—

Ground floor space: 3,144 sq. metres
 Total floor space: 5,591 sq. metres
 Court space: 1,287 sq. metres
 (circle with a diameter of 40.5 metres)
 Heights of eaves: 13.185 metres
 Pillars: 42.29 metres

Structure and floor:— Ferroconcrete; roof, suspended from the panels supported by cables running in the opposite directions.

Facilities:— Offices for officials, locker rooms, guest rooms, offices for clerks and dining rooms

Attached installations:— Lighting: Average illumination 800 luxes (1,100 lux at the time of the Olympic Games) Air conditioning installations (only for bleachers) Various bulleting boards, clocks and closed circuit broadcasting equipment

Construction period and Designers:— Same as the National Stadium

Builder:— Obayashi-gumi Company.

The number of seats for spectators was limited to 4,000 taking into consideration the expected need in the future. A part of the outdoor parking lot was remodeled into an open-air court for training by installing lighting equipment. For the maintenance and management of the annex, the facilities and equipment at the main building were used.

Shibuya Public Hall Background:— It is initially thought desirable in the case of weight-

lifting events that the stage on which the event held were viewed from three directions, an amphitheatre-type structure. With its future use in mind, however the hall was designed on the same architectural principles of a regular theatre.

The Shibuya Ward had plans to construct a complex of ward offices and a public hall, these overall plans were made use of.

The land area extended over a total area of 1.26 hectares with parking lots constructed underground.

Stand:— Total number of seats: 2,222

Size:—

Building area: 2,314 sq. metres
 Total floor space: 8,151 sq. metres
 Stage space: 255 sq. metres

Structure and floor:— Ferroconcrete; four floors above the ground, one below

Attached facilities:— Stage (revolving stage):

Dressing rooms and dining rooms

An auxiliary training hall: 15 metres by 13 metres—was set up at a place directly connected with the stage, where the platform for performance was placed. About 50 temporary locker rooms were provided by using one part of the ward office space. Offices for officials also were set up using another area of the ward office space.

Attached installations:— Stage lighting equipment. Projection equipment. An independent power plant Scoreboards.

Constructed period:— April, 1963—March, 1964. Construction of the parts related to the Olympic Games was mostly completed by September, 1964, and construction of the remaining overall building plan was resumed after the Olympic Games.

Design:— Architectural Mode Institute.

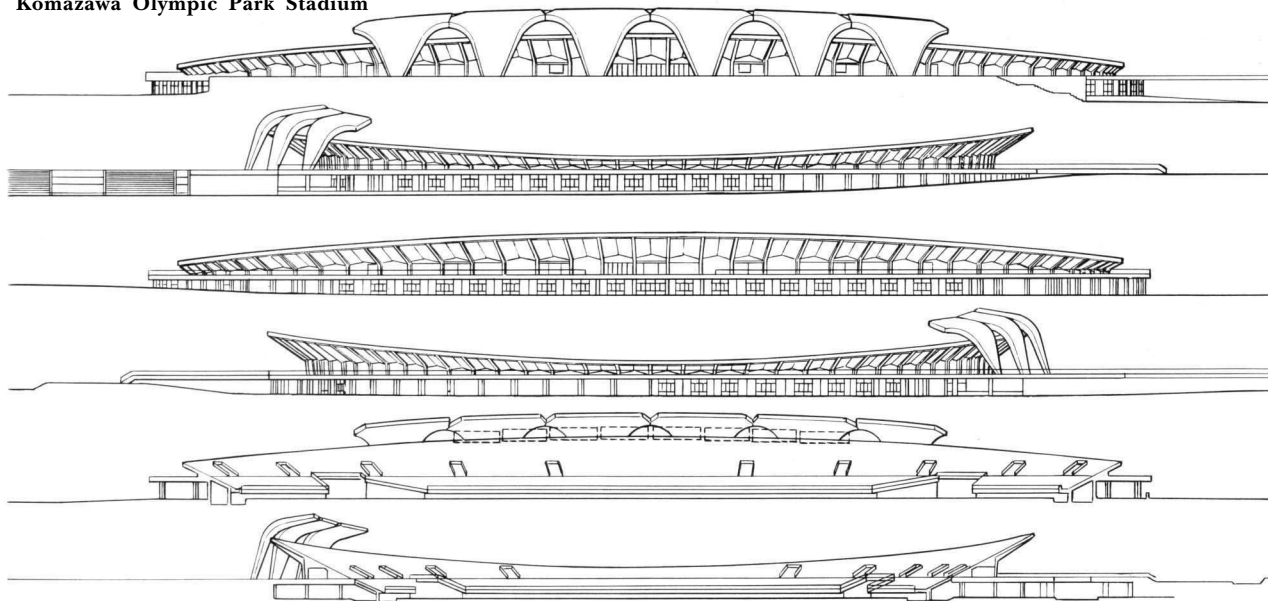
Builder:— Kajima Construction Company.

Komazawa Stadium (Track and Field) Background:— Constructed in the Komazawa Sports Park (42 hectares), it is similar to the National Stadium in its facilities, only smaller in size. It was to function as a venue for athletic event in Tokyo, as well as serve as a venue for events other than sports events or gatherings. Football games were held at this stadium during the Olympic Games.

Bleachers are constructed on the side facing the Central Plaza of the park, while the bleachers on the back side of the stadium are directly connected with the roads around the park. The central control centre for various games sites and facilities are located in the stadium.

Stand:— Total number of seats: 20,784. Seats reserved for distinguished visitors: 20. Special seats: 120. Press seats: 152.

Komazawa Olympic Park Stadium



Size:—

Building space:	13,668 sq. metres
Total floor space:	12,060 sq. metres
Bleachers space:	10,222 sq. metres
Ground space:	18,830 sq. metres

Structure and floor:— Ferroconcrete, three stories

Sports facilities:— Single-centre-circle 400-metre track with eight courses, finished with neo-H-brick coloured cinders; 70 metresX105 metres field covered with the "Hime-Korai" lawn turf. Sub-track used as a hockey field in the Olympic Games was later converted into a 300 metre track

Installations:— Electrically-operated scoreboard

Auxiliary facilities:— Offices for officials, conference rooms, locker rooms, waiting rooms, clinic, maintenance office, guest rooms, lodgings, dining rooms and lecture halls

Attached Installations:— Loudspeaker system; relay broadcasting and telecasting equipment; water sprinkling system for the grounds; heating equipment

Construction period:— September, 1962— May, 1964 Design:— Murata Masachika Architects Office Builder:—Toda-gumi Company.

As this game site was set up within athletic area, the field was actually a little small for a football field. The field was actually a little small for a football field. The field was covered with the

"Hime-Korai" lawn, as in the case of the National Stadium.

Partly from economic reasons and partly from the fact that no events were required to be held at night, no lighting system was installed.

Komazawa Gymnasium This was located at the opposite side of the athletic site. The Central Plaza was sandwiched between these two. The gymnasium, along with the Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium, was constructed as recreation facilities for the citizens of Tokyo in the future. The wrestling events were held here by placing three mats on the floor.

Stand:— Total number of seats: 3,875

Size:—

Building space:	6,390 sq. metres
Total floor space:	7,923 sq. metres
Court space:	1,621 sq. metres (36.15 metresX44.85 metres)

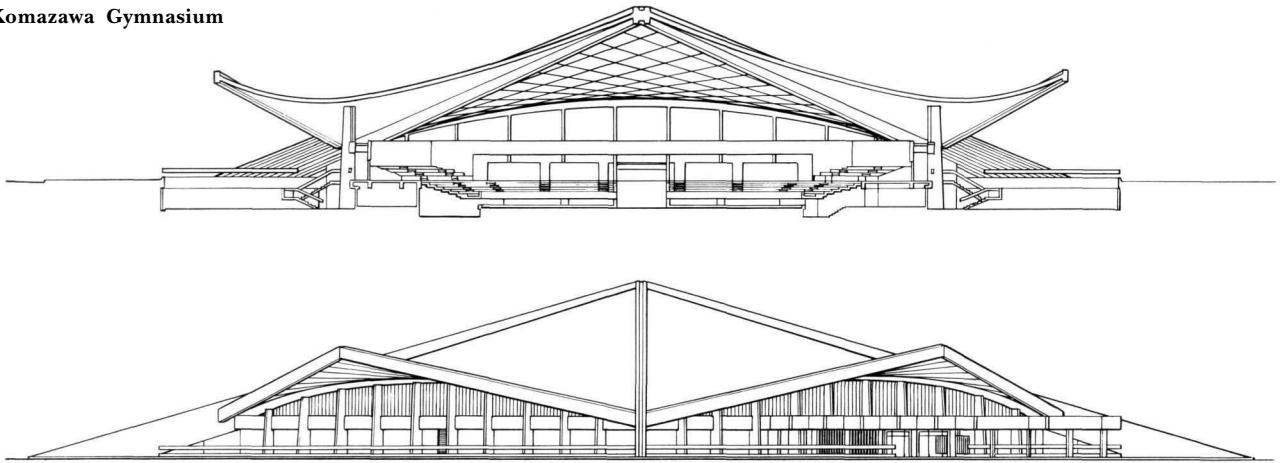
Height: 21 metres (from the side of the Central Square)

Breadth of the sunken-garden: 108 metres

Structure and floor:— Ferroconcrete; Main roof, steel-framed ferroconcrete H.P. shell, one story above the ground, one below

Sports facilities and equipment:— Three wrestling mats, electrically-operated scoreboards

Lighting: Fluorescent lamps giving an average illumination of 500 luxes, (at the time of the

Komazawa Gymnasium

wrestling matches from 1,500 to 3,500 luxes on the mat surface was provided).

Auxiliary facilities, equipment:— Offices, weighing rooms, clinic, locker rooms, lounge, guests rooms, loudspeaker system, control centre, sunken-garden, air-conditioning installations (only for the bleachers), ventilating system, lighting control centre, relay broadcasting and telecasting equipment

Construction period:— August, 1962—March, 1964 Design:—Ashiwara Yoshinobu Architects Office, Orimoto Sho Structural Office, Architectural Facilities Research Institute.

Builder:— Kajima Construction Company.

In the light of the events to be held here and of the expected number of spectators, it was necessary to prepare three mats, each measuring more than 42 metres at one side of the court surface. A seating capacity from 4,000 to 5,000 people was desirable. All these points were taken into consideration in designing the game site. It was also necessary to prepare locker rooms for use independently by athletes of each country, thus making it necessary to prepare many locker rooms. Some rooms, thus, were converted into temporary locker rooms for this purpose.

Special scoreboards also were installed for temporary use. Enough illumination was provided by installing the same lighting system as used on the stage.

The entire building of the gymnasium was constructed in a large, round pit, resulting in the creation of four crescent-shaped sunken-gardens on four sides of the building. These sunken-gardens were used for various purposes. The sub-press-centre for the entire Komazawa Sports Park was located inside the sunken-garden housing of various service facilities.

Komazawa Volley-Ball Court The outdoor vol-

ley-ball court constructed for the Third Asian Games was small in size. According to the original plan, this court was to be used as it was, but it later became desirable to prepare a court with wooden floor and the stands with a seating capacity of from 4,000 to 5,000 spectators, a new gymnasium for volley-ball which also could be used for other ball games was constructed.

Located at the opposite side of the Central Plaza across the bus centre, this and the nearby hockey ground made one unit.

Stand: Total number of seats: 3,908, including 1,300 temporary seats

Size:—

Building space: 4,805 sq. metres

Total floor space: 10,069 sq. metres

Court space: 1,912 sq. metres (35.4 metresX51.3 metres)

Structure and floor:— Ferroconcrete; roof, steel pipes, two stories above the ground, one below.

Sports facilities and equipment:— Temporary wooden floor for the court. Outdoor court for practice

Lighting: The average illumination, 700 luxes (1,140 60-W fluorescent lamps, 24 1-KW incandescent lamps)

Scoreboard: Electric clock.

Attached facilities and equipment:— Offices for officials, conference rooms, locker rooms, clinic, relay broadcasting and telecasting equipment

Construction period:— December, 1962—June, 1964

Design:— The Tokyo Metropolitan Olympic Facilities Office

Builder:— Zenidaka-gumi Company

Komazawa First Hockey Field Background and site:— With the decision that all hockey games

would be played in Komazawa Olympic park, three fields were prepared in this park area. The first hockey field was designed to form one unit together with the volley-ball court. Of the three hockey fields, the first being more elaborately equipped, this was the one used for the game finals.

Stand:— Total number of seats: 2,056

Size:—

Building space: 112 sq. metres
Total floor space: 410 sq. metres
Field: 6,890 sq. metres (104.4 metresX66 metres)

Stand: 1,946 sq. metres

Structure and floor:— Ferroconcrete building, Moulded concrete stands

Sports facilities and installations:— One hockey field (50 metresX91 metres) covered with "Hime-Korai" lawn turf.

Illumination; Average 800 luxes

Electric Scoreboard

Sprinkler installations for lawn

Attached facilities and installations:— Rooms for officials, players and management and operation of the games were all set up inside the volley-ball arena.

Construction period:— December, 1962— June, 1964 Design:— Tokyo Metropolitan Olympic Facilities Office

Builder:— Zenidaka-gumi Company

Hockey grounds require a more delicate lawn than that of football field, but the same turf as with the football field grass was used here by changing somewhat the cultivation methods. This was also case with the Second and Third hockey grounds.

Komazawa Second Hockey Field Background and site:— The second hockey ground was constructed with a view to its future utilisation as a stadium for various recreational activities, and it served as an auxiliary hockey ground during the Olympic Games. The ground is located in a green area of the Park. The stand is small in scale and is mostly mounded on the ground.

Stand:— Total number of seats: 3,432, including 1,540 temporary seats

Size:—

Building space: 469 sq. metres
Total floor space: 636 sq. metres
Ground: 9,200 sq. metres (80 metresX115 metres)

Facilities and installations:— A room for officials, locker rooms and administration offices were housed in a ferro-concrete two-story building beneath the main stand.

Loudspeaker system

Electric Scoreboard

Construction period:— December, 1962— June, 1964 Design:— Tokyo Metropolitan Olympic Facilities Office Builder:— Takeshita-gumi Company

The Third Hockey Field Background:— A sub-track of the athletes area adjacent to the second hockey ground was used as a third hockey ground. In addition to the ground there was a stand, and other facilities and installations.

Stand:— Total number of seats: 2,343

Size:—

Building space: 280 sq. metres

Ground: 9,900 sq. metres

Stand: 1,100 sq. metres

Attached facilities and installations:— Room for officials, players' dressing rooms, dispensary

Construction period:— December, 1962— September, 1964 Design:— Ogi Architectural Office Builder:— Kajima Construction Company

Waseda University Memorial Hall Background:— The memorial hall was constructed in 1957 in commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the University. The hall was designed to be used as a ceremony hall, a meeting hall and a gymnasium, and it had been used during the Third Asian Games in 1958 as the site of the table tennis tournament and it has been widely used as a conference site by those both within and outside the University.

The fencing events were held in this hall during the Olympic Games, and the number of competitions necessitated the using of twelve pistes, and accordingly two additional pistes were set up on the stage.

Site:— The memorial hall is on the compound of Waseda University, adjacent to the University's Literature School classrooms. Some of these classrooms were adapted as rooms for officials, while the building of the Physical Education Faculty of the University was also used for officials' rooms and players' locker rooms. It is located 8 kilometres from the Olympic Village and can be reached in 25 minutes by bus. These facilities covered on area of one hectare.

Stand:— Total number of seats: 2,194

Size:— Building space: 4,040 sq. metres

Total floor space: 5,800 sq. metres

Arena space: 2,280 sq. metres (40 metresX57 metres)

Stage space: 256 sq. metres (40 metresX6.4 metres)

Height: 21.4 metres

Height of eaves: 11.5 metres

Height of ceiling: 16.8 metres

Structure and floor:— Two-storied building,

reinforced concrete, steel frame, steel hinged arch.

Sports facilities and installations:— 10 pistes (40 metresX57 metres each) on the hard wood flooring finished with linseed oil. 2 pistes (40 metresX6.4 metres each) on the flooring stage finished with linseed oil.

Illumination:— Average: 300 luxes Over individual pistes: 1,500 luxes

Attached facilities and installations:— The Physical Education Facility Building was adapted to rooms for officials, a conference room, players' waiting rooms and a guest room. Loudspeaker system

Construction period:— September, 1955— October, 1956 Design:— Tachu Naito, Morio Takeuchi and the Building Section of Waseda University Builder:— Todagumi Company.

There are dressing rooms and other rooms under the stand of the Memorial Hall, but these are small in scale, and this necessitated the using of facilities of adjacent buildings. The Physical Education Bureau Building is located about 10 metres from the exit near the stage of the hall.

The Memorial Hall is a ferro-concrete four-story building with a total floor space of 562.5 square metres. The class-rooms of the Literature School are further away from the Hall. In all some 304 square metres of the school building was used.

The lighting installations provided an overall floor brightness of 300 luxes, while the centre portion measured 1,000 luxes. As this was not however bright enough for the events, lighting was

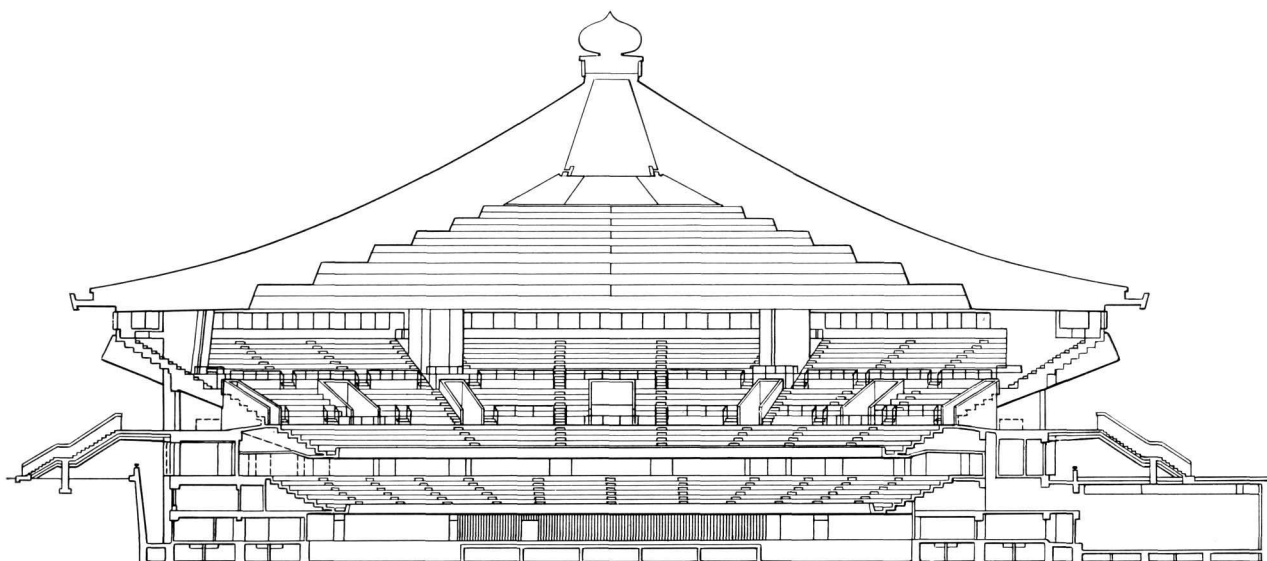
increased over the individual pistes to maintain brightness of about 1,500 luxes. There was no particular need for air cooling installation and the games were held with mechanical air circulation ventilation only.

Korakuen Ice Palace Background and site: Korakuen is an amusement centre near the heart of Tokyo and includes a baseball stadium, a cycling race track, an ice skating rink, a bowling centre, playing groups and other recreational facilities. The boxing events of the Olympic Games were held in the Ice Palace of this centre. The Ice Palace had been used in the past for various indoor sports and circus shows. Being a commercial establishment, however, the Palace had a number advertisements painted or posted inside, and these were removed or covered over during the days where the building was used for the Boxing events to ensure that the spirit of the Olympic Charter was not infringed.

As traffic is heavy and road conditions not perfect around the Korakuen, a pedestrian bridge was constructed from amusement centre to the nearby National Railways station Suidobashi, where the flow of spectators is usually most heavy. All the other recreational installations in Korakuen were closed to the public during the boxing events of the Games, so that likely traffic congestion could be for the main part eliminated. Part of the facilities were made available as parking lots during the Games period.

The arena is 8.8 kilometres and about 15 minutes from the Olympic Village by expressway or 9 kilo-

Nippon Budokan Hall



metres, about 20 minutes via the surface streets.

Stand:— Total number of seats: 4,467

Size:—

Area: 12,229 sq. metres

Building space: 6,684 sq. metres

Total floor space: 1,482 sq. metres

Height: 16 metres

Structure and floor:— This is a reinforced concrete building with a steel-frame trussed dome, single story.

Sports facilities and installations:— One boxing ring was temporarily installed.

Illumination for the ring:— Average: 1,500 luxes

Auxiliary facilities and installations:— A room for officials, a conference room and a warming-up room, (the following rooms were all in the adjacent building), a gloving room, a medical room, dressing rooms. The adjacent building stands 50 metres from the Ice Palace and it is a ferro-concrete two-story structure with a total floor space of about 1,095 square metres.

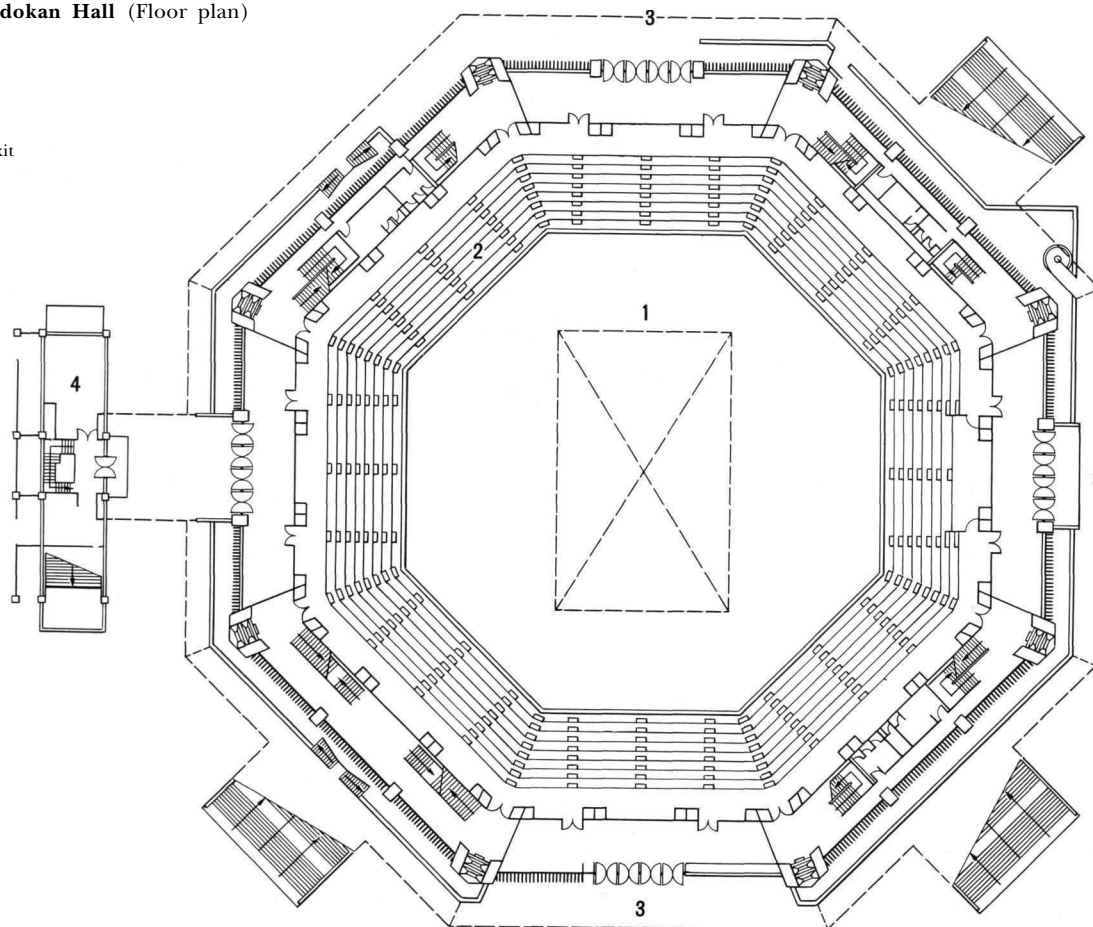
There were also some 30 small rooms provided.
Construction period:— August, 1964—September, 1964 Design:— The Architectural Department of Mitsubishi Real Estate Company, Ltd. Builder:— Mitsubishi Real Estate Company, Ltd.

As already pointed out there was a problem concerning advertisements inside the Ice Palace, but this was solved satisfactorily by covering these signs. The number of the auxiliary rooms under the stand however were not adequate for the events, and all the rooms except the warming-up room were housed in on adjacent building. This adjoining building was linked to the arena by a covered corridor, and could virtually be regarded as being in the same building.

Nippon Budokan Hall Background:— A plan to build a permanent hall for traditional Japanese sports had been envisaged for some time before the 1964 Olympic Games. This plan was finally realized in the form of the Nippon Budokan Hall by

Nippon Budokan Hall (Floor plan)

- 1 Playing area
- 2 Stands
- 3 Entrance / Exit
- 4 Office



taking advantage of the opportunity of the Olympic Games needs. The Budokan Hall was used as the site of the Olympic judo events and also for the demonstrations of traditional Japanese sports, [Kendo (fencing), Kyudo (archery) and Sumo (wrestling)].

According to the original establishment utilization plan, the judo events had been scheduled to take place at a projected temporary arena to be erected on the swimming pool inside the National Gymnasium after the completion of the swimming competitions. The construction of the Budokan Hall being expected to be completed in sufficient time for the Olympics, the plan was changed to hold the judo events exclusively at the Budokan Hall. This Hall as a symbol of Japanese sports, was constructed along the traditional Japanese architectural lines, and is said to have been designed after the form of an ancient temple hall, and together with the stone wall, of the Imperial Palace, presents a unique atmosphere in the surrounding area.

Site:— The building site is part of the ancient Edo castle ground. The site itself and its neighbouring area is laid out as a park, and open space around the Budokan served well for parking lots during the events. As the area lies inside the former castle compound, the one exit of the land is in fact a former gate of the castle. This posed some traffic problems by reason of its narrow entrance. At the other exit, however, traffic flows freely, inasmuch as the exit is connected with five streets that run through the castle compound, and an exit of an expressway. The entire space of the park is about 1.05 hectares. In addition to the Budokan Hall, there are several other buildings in the park.

The Hall is 7 kilometres and 10 minutes from the Olympic Village via an expressway and 7.3 kilometres and 15 minutes through ordinary streets.

Stand:— Total number of seats: 15,176

Size:—

Building space:	8,294 sq. metres
Total floor space:	18,526 sq. metres
Arena:	600 sq. metres (30 metresX20 metre)
Height:	42 metres
Height of eaves:	16 metres

Structure and floor:— Reinforced-concrete building, three stories above the ground and two stories below

Sports facilities and installations:— One arena (convertible for use of other Japanese sports events)

Illumination:—

Average: 2,500 luxes
Electric Scoreboard, etc.

Attached facilities and installations:— Practice areas for Judo, Kendo, Kyudo and Sumo. Rooms for officials, locker rooms for competitors, dispensary, administration offices, a control room, massage room, shower rooms with sauna, a museum and a library.

Air conditioning equipment

Loudspeaker

Construction period:— October, 1963—September, 1964 Design:— Mamoru Yamada Architectural Office Builder:— Takenaka Construction Company

Toda Rowing Course Background:— Toda Rowing Course was included in the establishment plan for the 12th Olympic Games scheduled to have been held in Tokyo in 1940. Although these Games were not in fact held, the construction of a rowing course, though reduced in scale from the original plan, started and was completed in 1939. The course was 2,400 metres long, 70 metres wide and about 3 metres deep on the average, with a wave-breaking device provided on the bank. This course had contributed to the progress of Japan's rowing techniques on the whole as it was the only still water course in this country. After World War II, however, the whole course was left in disrepair and later a commercial motor-boat race course was set up on part of the course.

When the decision to hold the Games of the 18th Olympiad in Tokyo, two separate plans were comparatively studied for the rowing events, the one was to expand Toda rowing course and the other was to construct a new course on a lake or other water front. The former plan was in fact adopted and the Toda course was widened to 90 metres and deepened to an average of 3 metres. The surface of 2,400 metres long and 90 metres wide furnished an area wide enough for six separate courses and long enough for the 2,000 metre long course of the Olympic rowing events. It remained however to provide adequate installations on the banks, to allow the area to function as a rowing course.

The entire rowing course site covers some 52 hectares on the inside of the embankment on the north bank of the Arakawa river. The surrounding area was in the form of park land area.

Boathouses and club houses of various universities are in the site and some privately-owned land was also included in the overall area used on this occasion.

The rowing course is located 28.6 kilometres and 60 minutes from the Olympic Village.

Stand:— The spectator stand provided 8,262 seats. In addition, many thousands of people were able to watch competitions by lining

along the embankments.

Size and others:—

Course: 2,400 metres long, 90 metres wide and 3 metres deep
 Surface space: about 22 hectares
 Both banks: concrete-embanked
 Two pontoons: 40.0 metresX7.0 metres each

Starting pier for boats

Course-separating signs

Pump installations for changing water

Upper and Lower Water-Gates

The course was found to be narrow for practice rowing, so a pier for practice and temporary boathouses were constructed to make practice possible in the mainstream of the Arakawa river.

Boathouse:—

Building space: 1,728 sq. metres
 Total floor space: 3,456 sq. metres
 Steel-framed two-story building
 First floor: Boathouse and Repair Shop
 Second floor: Locker rooms and Lounge

Headquarters building:—

Building space: 415 sq. metres
 Total floor space: 830 sq. metres
 Steel-framed two-story building
 Rooms for officials, rooms for press and a guest room 320 spectator seats on the roof-top.

Construction period:— Course expansion

work: January, 1963—September, 1963

Ground facilities: October, 1963—March, 1964

Design:— Course: The Kanto District Construction Bureau of the Construction Ministry.

Ground facilities: Sanza Architectural Office

Builder:—

Course: Urawa Construction Company, Ltd.

Ground facilities: Fukuda-gumi Company, Ltd.

The course being a canal, wind conditions changed a little according to a point in the course. Tree planting was sort to be a very effective counter-measure for that, but this was not feasible in this case. The wave problem was related to the slope of both sides, but part of the concrete embankment stood vertical due to reasons of structural convenience.

Although the course is 12.5 metres wide, it met fully the requirements as the Olympic rowing course by placing course separating signs at intervals of 20 metres.

Lake Sagami Background:— Lake Sagami is an artificial lake with a multi-purpose dam. The surface space is 2.4 square kilometres and the greatest depth is 45 metres. Fish abound in the lake, and the trees around the lake are dense and

the surroundings beautiful. The lake is a well known leisure resort and makes an ideal day's outing from the Tokyo-Yokohama area. This is in Kanagawa Prefecture and a number of facilities are provided by the Kanagawa Prefecture Government. Besides the existing 2,000-metre canoe race course was constructed to stage the Olympic canoeing events. The existing ground facilities were fully used and additional temporary spectator seats were built for the events.

Lake Sagami was situated 58 kilometres from the Yoyogi Olympic Village, and as this took some one and a half hours to reach, a detached Village for the crews was built at the lake-side, and provided accommodation for all participating crew members.

Location: Sagami-machi, Tsukui-gun, Kanagawa Prefecture

Facilities on lake:—

The nine 1,000 metres courses were all separated. Buoys were fixed at every 20 metres to the course rope, which was securely balanced by the gravity tension of the steel rope spanned from the shore underwater, and the buoyancy of the markings.

Facilities on land:—

A temporary steel stand of 15 tiers with a seating capacity of 1,500.

Main hall: Inforced-concrete, 3 stories

Building space: 353 sq. metres

Total floor space: 1,167 sq. metres

Officials' rooms, guest room, a race administration room

Boathouse: Steel-framed, 3 storied with corrugated asbestos slates

Building space: 1,346 sq. metres

Total floor space: 2,356 sq. metres

Dressing rooms and lounges

The accommodation capacity: 150 shells (eights)

Others: One wooden boathouse for use of race operation

Judging tower: The tower was not in fact used during the Olympic Games, because it had been built for 2,000 metre race course.

Construction period: July, 1962—August, 1963

Design:— Oyane Architects Office

It was found difficult to install, by ordinary methods, separate courses on the lake which is considerably deep and has no solid foundation at the bottom. After various methods had been studied, the construction method mentioned above was adopted.

The distance between the Yoyogi Olympic Village and the lake being considered inconvenient for daily transportation, a detached Village for crew members was provided.

Hachioji Velodrome . . .Background:— As there was no velodrome specially designed for amateur cyclists in this country, any such events had been held at velodromes for professional races, which are of somewhat different construction than amateur cycling arenas. The existed cycling facilities available were inadequate as Olympic velodromes because of differences in structure, particularly in tracks, and these would have required to be re-modeled or in some cases to improved. After careful consideration it was decided to build a new temporary velodrome for the Olympic events and that was to be dismantled after the Games.

There were a number of situations considered for the new velodrome, but the Ryonan ground in Hachioji city was finally chosen in consideration of its proximity to the starting and goal lines of the Olympic Cycling Road Race Course. The ground has splendid natural surroundings, and though rather small proved adequate for this purpose. A later decision was made to build also a detached Village for the cyclists within the same compound. Almost the entire area therefore except the piste lot was devoted to the Village. The total area was 4.6 hectares and this arena itself

was some 43 kilometres from Tokyo and required some 70 minutes travelling time from the main Olympic Village at Yoyogi.

Location:— Nagafusa, Hachioji City, Tokyo.

Stand:— Total number of seats: 4,122 (all temporary)

Size:—

Building space: 2,385 sq. metres

Total floor space: 3,253 sq. metres

Stand space: 2,385 sq. metres

Structure and floor:— Piste: Steel pipe framed, reinforced-concrete construction

Stand: Steel-framed, single story.

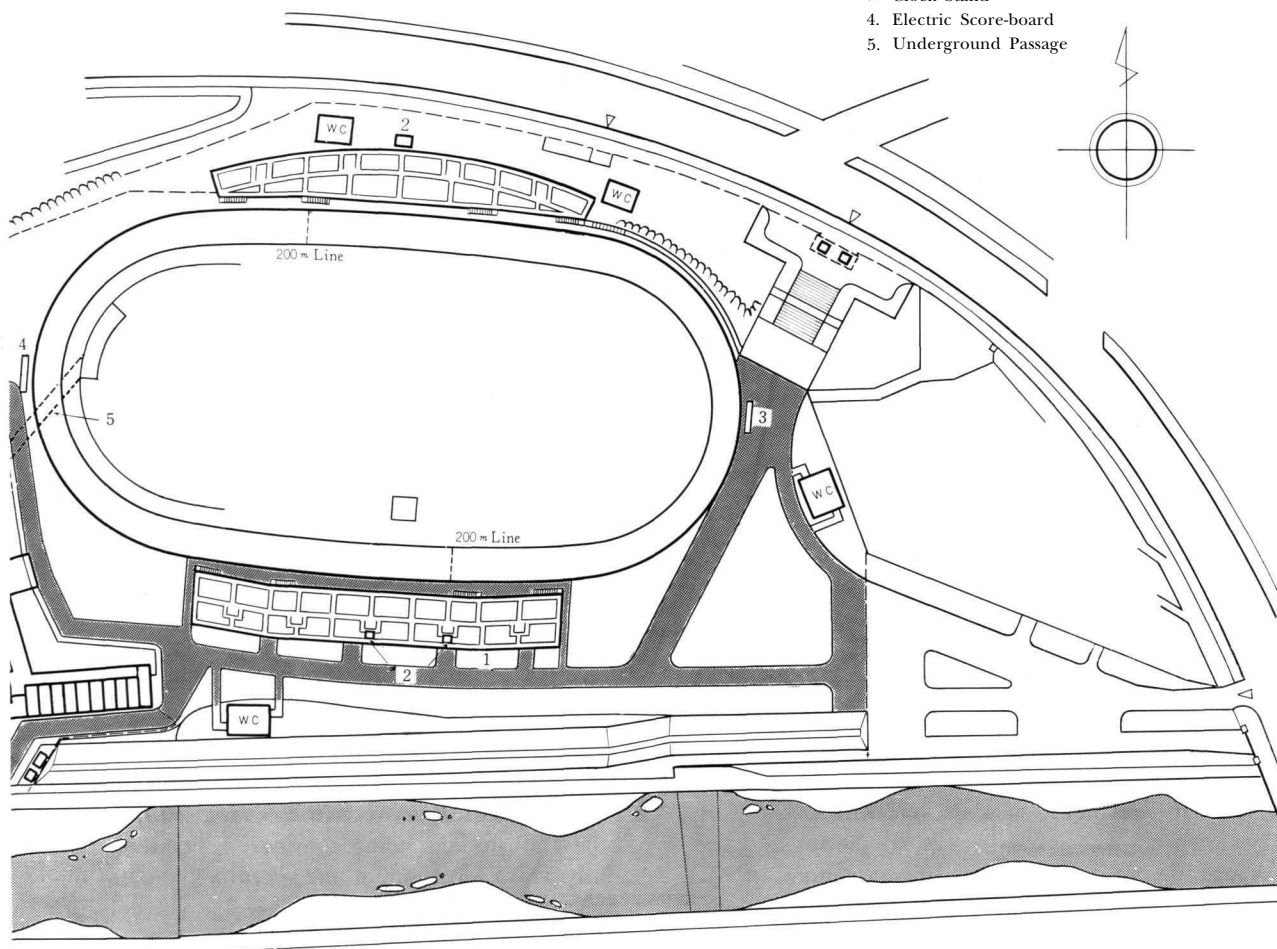
Race facilities and installations:—

Track: 400 metres in one round Straight portion of the track 7.428 metres wide. The maximum width of the curve portion 5.303 metres. The track was shaped in gentle curve. Canted angle of the straight portion: 15 degrees. Canted angle of the curved portion: 45 degrees.

Underground passageways (linking the field with repair shops and other rooms). Photograph judging installations.

No illumination provided.

Hachioji Velodrome



- 1. Main Stand
- 2. Photo Booth
- 3. Clock Stand
- 4. Electric Score-board
- 5. Underground Passage

Attached facilities and installations:— A room for officials, an administration office, dressing rooms and medical room.

Construction period:— March, 1964—August, 1964 Design:— Ito Kisaburo Architectural Institute. Builder:— Inoue Kogyo Co., Ltd.

Cement mortar was considered as suitable material for the cycling track in view of weather conditions. The temporary nature of the arena made it inadvisable to construct a jointless track with concrete from the bottom of the structure in view of the cost and time factor involved in building and later removal. A steel-framed ferro-concrete track was finally chosen, since it required only a comparatively short construction period, and could be economically constructed. The maximum angle of cant was 45 degrees and some difficulty was experienced in flattening the high portion of the track.

Hachioji Cycling Road Race Course Background:— The course stretched over Hachioji City and its three neighbouring cities (Hino, Tachikawa and Akishima), in the western suburbs of Tokyo with Hachioji as its centre. The route was based mainly upon the one used in the Third Asian Games cycling events, though considerable improvements were added and a new road was included. In order to provide a variety to the course, a new road and a by-pass were constructed where traffic was congested and bridges and land bridges were repaired or expanded.

The starting and goal lines of the individual and team races were set up near the velodrome. A temporary stand was established on the pavements in the three streets.

Stand:— Total number of seats: 3,000 (all temporary)

Particulars:— Individual course: 23.44 kilometres in full length 4.5 to 22 metres in width
Team course: 36 kilometres in full length 6.5 to 22 metres in width

Other facilities and installations:— Rooms for officials, and dressing rooms were all provided within the velodrome.

The individual and team race courses had been originally planned as being separate. After having secured the lands for the individual and team race course (six metres and eight metres wide respectively) the preparation work was started, and some concern was voiced that the 20 kilometre course might cause confusion among competitors, if many teams were to participate in this event. To make the course longer, the considerable part of the individual course was added to the original 20 kilometre team race route, extending the length to 36

kilometres. Thus, there were some portions of the course where the width was only 4.5-metre wide.

The course also included part of the busy highway No. 20, though the course itself and the part of that highway were closed to the public on the days of the events. Part of the Hachioji municipal road was improved to allow adequate by pass facilities for the diverted traffic to prevent congestion.

Omiya Football Field Background and site:— At least four football fields were needed to stage the football preliminary leagues because of the number of matches and the fact that turf on the fields required some 48 hours between each games. The Omiya Football Field was created as one of the two additional arenas besides the Prince Chichibu Memorial Football Field and Komazawa Stadium, both of which were chosen as the main sites of the Olympic football events in the original plan. The field was designed as one of the sporting facilities constructed in the Omiya prefectural park to be used for community recreational purposes in the future.

Site:— 2.8 hectares The field is located 47 kilometres from the Yoyogi Olympic Village and can be reached in about 112 minutes from Tokyo.

Location:— 4-chome, Takahana-cho, Omiya City, Saitama Prefecture

Stand:— Total number of seats: 14,392

Size:—
Building space: 1,980 sq. metres
Stand space: 4,200 sq. metres

Sports facilities and installations:— Arena: 10,400 sq. metres (130 metres X 80 metres, turfed)

Attached facilities and installations:— Rooms for officials, locker rooms and administration offices

Construction period:— October, 1963—September, 1964 Design:— Nohsu Yoshiaki Architects Office Builder:— Shoei Construction Company

As the site occupies an edge of the park, ample open space around the field was not available and the presence of underground water under the field necessitated provision of additional drainage facilities.

Mitsuzawa Football Field The field was adopted as one of the Olympic football fields to be used in conjunction with Omiya Football Field. This field is situated in the Mitsuzawa sports park owned by Yokohama City. The field was newly designed and rebuilt on the site where the football field with the same name had once existed as a community recreational centre.

Located 33 kilometres from the Yoyogi Olympic Village it can be reached in 85 minutes.

Area:— 2.2 hectares Location:— Mitsuzawa-nishimachi, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama City, Kanagawa Prefecture.

Stand:— Total number of seats: 10,102

Size:—

Building space: 6,006 sq. metres

Total floor space: 8,696 sq. metres

Stand space: 8,696 sq. metres

Structure and floor:— Reinforced concrete, two-story building

Sports facilities and installations:— Arena: 11,200 sq. metres (80 metresX140 metres).

The field is covered with "Hime-Korai" a Japanese variety of turf.

There was also a turfed practice field near the rest house.

Attached facilities and installations:— Rest house (separate building) A room for officials, a conference room, dispensary and administration office.

No illumination was provided for the field. Automatic sprinkler equipment.

Construction period:— February, 1963—September, 1964 Design:— Fukunaga Architects Office.

Builder:— Fujita-gumi Company

Asaka-Nezu Park (Modern Pentathlon) The park was chosen as the site of the riding race in the Modern Pentathlon, as it is located near Tokyo and easily accessible from the Yoyogi Olympic Village, and is in a wide expanse of open country used as the Japanese Ground Defense Forces' drilling ground. The modern pentathlon was not yet well developed in Japan and consequently the selection of adequate venues was completed only with some difficulty. The site chosen was adjacent to the Asaka Shooting Range, where the rolling pine forest area has been the site of equestrian events.

The Asaka-Nezu Park is situated 24.8 kilometres from the Olympic Village and can be reached in 53 minutes.

Area:— 69.5 hectares Location:— Asaka-machi, Kita adachi-gun, Saitama Prefecture

Sports facilities and installations:

The length of the course: 1,500 metres

The average width: 10 metres

The number of obstacles: 20

Attached facilities:— A temporary stand: 300 seats Temporary tables: 471 sq. metres. Accommodation capacity 45 horses. Light steel-framed building

Temporary administration offices and others:— 75 sq. metres. Light steel-framed building.

Construction period:— April, 1964—August, 1964. Design:— The Facilities Division of the Olympic Organizing Committee

Builder:— Nishizuka Construction Company

Tokyo University's Kemigawa Combined Athletic Grounds

According to the original plan for the Modern Pentathlon competition grounds, Kinuta Golf Course, together with Asaka Park, was selected as the cross-country race site for the final events. This plan was however abandoned and the Modern pentathlon site finally chosen was the Tokyo University Kemigawa athletic grounds, inasmuch as these grounds were found to be admirably suitable for the cross-country race at the time they were used as a training centre for Olympic athletes and as the cross-country race grounds in the Modern pentathlon of the Tokyo International Sports Week.

Site:— Area: 26.0 hectares

39.9 kilometres from the Yoyogi Olympic Village

Location:— Ohara-machi, Chiba City, Chiba Prefecture.

Ground:— The full length: 4,000 metres. Difference between the aggregate high and low grounds: 75 metres

Attached facilities and installations:—

Spectator seats: 504 (temporary stand) and 1,000 in the gallery.

A club house, dressing rooms, a lounge, rooms for officials and an administration office

Design:— The Facilities Division of the Olympic Organizing Committee

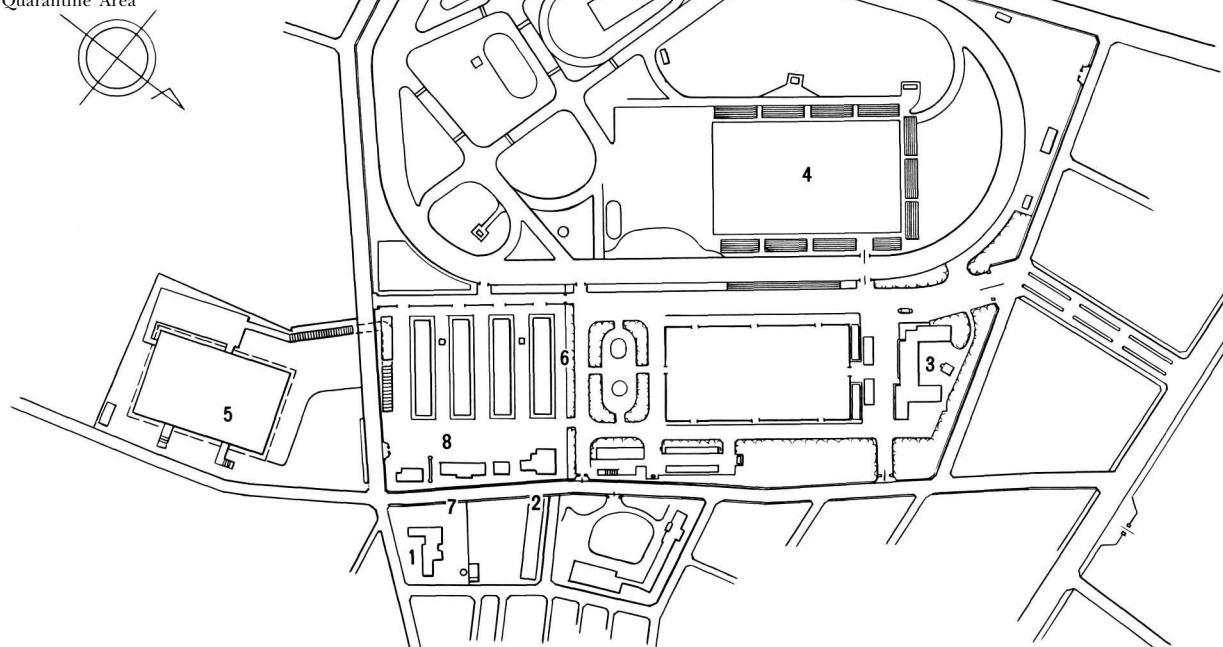
Equestrian Park It was natural that the Equestrian Park was chosen as the site of the equestrian events of the 1964 Olympic Games, because the park has long served as a research centre of breed improvement and as training grounds of race horses and jockeys. Its facilities included a track (2,400 metres round), a jumping course, a polo ground, a sand track, a club house, stables, billets, research centre and other facilities. In preparation for the 1964 Olympics, these facilities were fully improved or enlarged.

The combined equestrian events were decided to be held in Karuizawa, while the Grand Prix Dressage was set to take place at the remodeled polo ground in the Equestrian Park. In case of rain, the newly-built riding hall was to be used. Stables, a dispensary, a blacksmith's shop, a quarantine stable and other facilities were remodeled or newly built and these were also made available to horses for the Grand Prix Jumping competitions.

Site:— The park has a considerable area and it is widely known in Tokyo as it is open to

Equestrian Park

- 1 Mens Quarters
- 2 Womens Quarters
- 3 Office
- 4 Dressage Ground
- 5 Riding Hall
- 6 Stables
- 7 Veterinary Facilities
- 8 Quarantine Area



the general public.

Area:— 19.1 hectares. It is located 9.1 kilometres and 30 minutes from the Yoyogi Olympic Village.

Location: 3-1 Tamagawa Yoga-machi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo

Outdoor track:—

Spectator seats: 2,617 (all temporary)

Track area: 8,820 sq. metres (70 metresX126 metres)

Attached facilities:— Various administration offices (temporary) Riding hall: Spectator seats: 2,302

Size:—

Building space: 7,088 sq. metres

Total floor space: 7,635.7 sq. metres

Structure and floor:— A reinforced-concrete, three-story building

Sports facilities and installations:—

Track area: 4,085 sq. metres (95 metresX 43 metres)

Illumination: The average 350 luxes

There is a warming-up track and an underground passageway, to connect stables with the track to enable jockeys to pass on horseback, as stables and the track are divided by a public road.

Attached facilities and installations:— Rooms for officials, a conference room, locker rooms, a dispensary, illumination installations, loud-speaker system, ventilation equipment

Construction period:— February, 1963— March, 1964 Design:— Matsuda-Hirata Designing Office Builder:— Sato Kogyo Company, Ltd.

Stables:—

Four buildings

Area, size and others (per building)

Building space: 787.6 sq. metres

Accommodation capacity: 40 horses

Concrete-block and light steel-framed building, single story

Facilities and installations:— Work shops, forage sheds, horse equipments sheds

Construction period:— February, 1963— March, 1964

Design:— Matsuda-Hirata Designing Office

Builder:— Sato Kogyo Company, Ltd.

Club house:—

Size and others: 1,387 sq. metres

Total floor space: 2,420 sq. metres

A reinforced-concrete, two-story building

Facilities and installations:— A reception rooms, rooms for officials, a conference room,

an administration office, a museum, a lecture hall, a dining room and air conditioning installations

Construction period:— February, 1963—
March, 1964 Design:— Matsuda-Hirata
Designing Office Builder:— Oku-
mura-gumi Company.

Other facilities:—

Dispensary: Wooden single-story building
274.1 sq. metres

Shoeing shop: Wooden single-story building
131.5 sq. metres

Quarantine office:
787.6 sq. metres

Forage storage:
265 sq. metres

Karuizawa Equestrian Venue A spacious undulating site with a 20-kilometre long road was needed to build the C and D courses of the endurance test grounds for the combined equestrian competitions. It was difficult to acquire such land within 50 kilometres from the centre of Tokyo, owing to the high density of population even in the suburban areas, and no park land of sufficient area was found in Tokyo which would be suitable for this purpose. The large forest areas within 50 to 100 kilometres, from Tokyo, as for instance, the foot of Mt. Fuji and Narashino plain, were studied as possible sites, and finally the area stretching south of the well known Karuizawa, summer resort near Mt. Asama, was chosen.

It was however, considered not possible to transport horsemen from the Yoyogi Olympic Village to the site, and accordingly it was arranged to build all the competition facilities and the detached Village for riders at Minami-Karuizawa.

The grounds were laid over the existing road and the reclaimed land, while the Village for horsemen was quartered in the existing hotels.

Site:— A and C courses are road courses. C course is as long as 14 kilometres. The C course, area measures 800 hectares. The circuit run of B course, the jumping course of the cross-country race on D course were built on the reclaimed part of this area. B course occupies 20 hectares, while D course covers 150 hectares. The actual race courses had to be kept secret in accordance with the Olympic regulations, although it was not easy to maintain this secrecy in view of the large area involved. The distance from Karuizawa Olympic Village to the point near the starting line was 0.7 kilometres.

Location:— Karuizawa-machi, Kitasaku-gun,
Nagano Prefecture Stands:—

A temporary stand, a dressage and jumping

arenas.

Total number of seats: 1,524

Arena:— The endurance test:

- A course (a public road of 6.0 kilometres long and 4 metres wide on the average. The surface material was of gravel).
- B course (a reclaimed pasture of 3.6 kilometres long and 15 metres wide on the average. The surface material: sand. The number of the installed obstacles: 22).
- C course (a public road of 13.92 kilometres long and 4 metres wide on the average. The surface material: gravel).
- D course (a reclaimed pasture of 7.2 kilometres and 20 metres wide on the average. The surface material: wasteland. The number of the installed obstacles: 31).
- E course (a runway for light air planes in the pasture).

The course: 1.98 kilometres long and 5 metres wide

The surface material: sand

Dressage arena: The site was 12,000 square metres and was located 2.5 kilometres from the Karuizawa Olympic Village.

Particulars of the arena:—

Dressage: 60 metresX20 metres sand
track

Jumping test: 100 metresX70 metres sand
track

Stand:— A pipe-framed building with 1,500 seats.

Attached facilities:—

A dressage practice field: 100 metresX100 metres

An endurance practice field: 10 obstacles, 800 metres in one round

Accommodation facilities for unquarantined horses: Temporary wooden building 87 square metres

Practice facilities for unquarantined horses:

Temporary building for management and operation of sports

Temporary wooden building 148 square metres

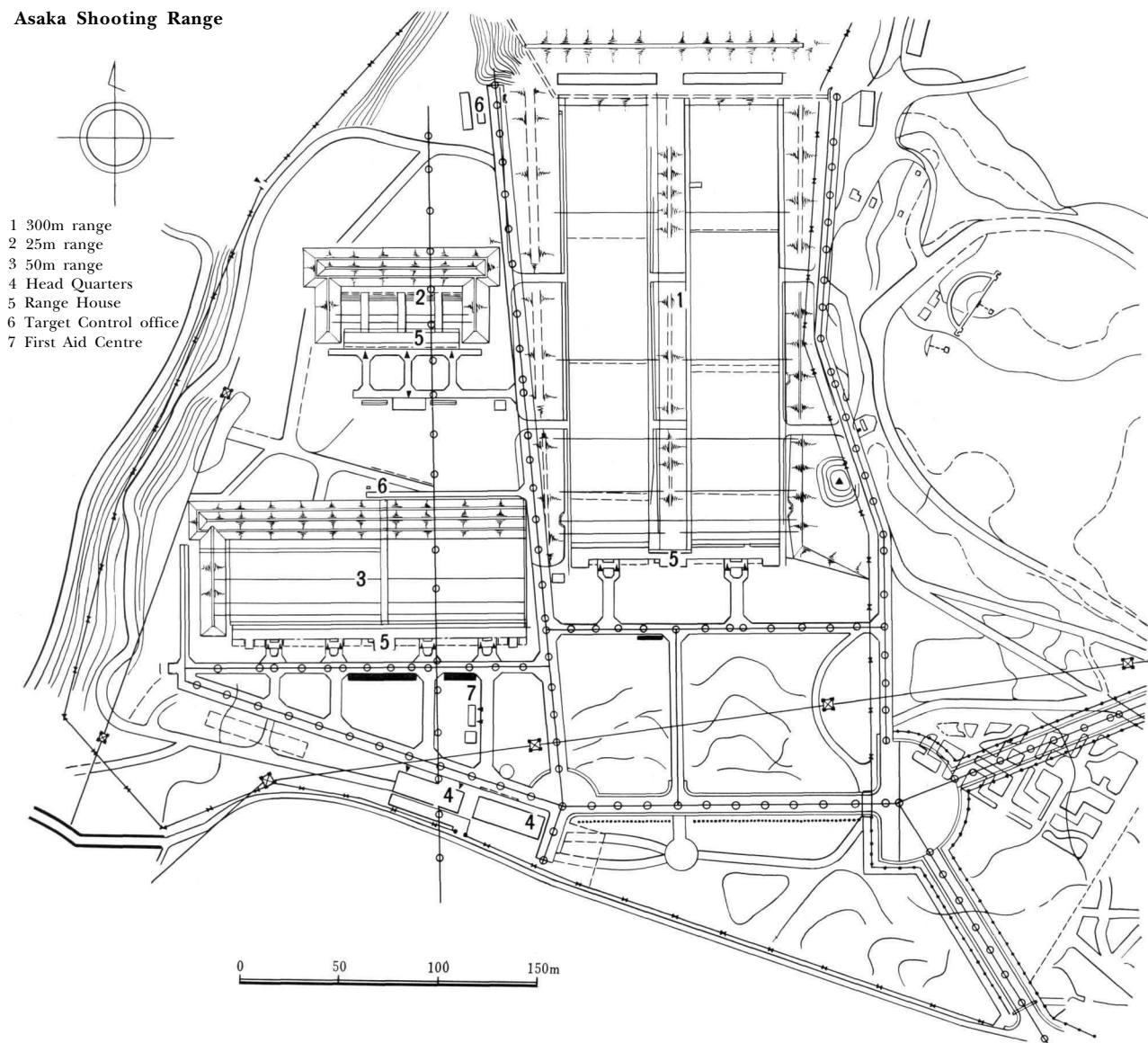
Stables: Temporary wooden building 379 square metres

Veterinary: Temporary wooden building 246 square metres

A parking lot: 3,000 square metres with an accommodation capacity of 100 cars

Construction period:— September, 1963—
August, 1964 Design:— The Facilities
Division of the Olympic Organizing Committee
Builder:— The Olympic preparation committee of Nagano Prefecture

Asaka Shooting Range



Asaka Nezu Park (Rifle) In the Asaka-Nezu park there was a 500-metre firing range, which had been used as the rifle shooting grounds of the former Japanese Military Academy, and the construction of the overall firing grounds was planned embodying these facilities with improvements, and also building a new clay shooting range. Later however the site of the projected clay shooting range was altered because the Asaka-Nezu park was used as the drilling grounds of the Ground Self-Defense Forces, and moreover the area was in fact a little narrow. Accordingly, only a 300-metre, a 50-metre and a 25-metre ranges were prepared at the Asaka-Nezu park. Of those three ranges, the 300-metre range was remodeled from the existing 500-metre range backstop, while the 50-metre and 25-metre ranges were newly built. The attached facilities, such as the headquarters

building and the open space, were all improved for the Olympic events.

All the facilities were completed in autumn of 1963 and used during the Tokyo International Sports Week. Defects however were pointed out in that there appeared to be unusual air currents within the firing range, causing disturbance to the trajectory. An investigation into the question was started by experts, and a counter-measure to cover a net over the range was recommended, and implemented.

Area:— 28 hectares

The range is located 22 kilometres and 40 minutes from the Olympic Village.

Location:— Asaka-machi, Kita-adachi-gun, Saitama Prefecture

Stand:— 1,200 (gallery) Area, size, structure and floors:—

The 300-metre firing range:

Area: 42,000 sq. metres
 Building space: 1,634 sq. metres
 Light steel-framed, single-story (part of the building was reinforced concrete)
 The number of targets: 48
 Attached facilities: Administration offices and storage

The 50-metre firing range:

Area: 9,600 sq. metres
 Building space: 2,349 sq. metres
 Steel-framed, single story
 The number of targets: 96
 Attached facilities: Administration offices, storage and toilet facilities

The 25-metre range:

Area: 2,125 sq. metres
 Building space: 812 sq. metres
 Steel-framed, single story
 The number of targets: 36
 Attached facilities: Administration offices, storage and toilet facilities

Main building:

Building space: 614 sq. metres
 Steel-framed, single story
 Particulars for facilities (an administration room, waiting rooms for marksmen and a gun repair shop)

Annex: Building space: 324 sq. metres

Light steel-framed, single story

Particulars for facilities (a target control room, a room for judges, an administration room and a telephone switch board)

The administration office of the 25-metre range:

Building space: 199 sq. metres
 Light steel-framed, single story
 Particulars (a room for officials, waiting rooms for marksmen and a gun repair shop)

Other facilities:— A dining room, a dispensary, administration rooms (above-mentioned rooms were all housed in a temporary building), open space, parking lot, an information office and toilets.

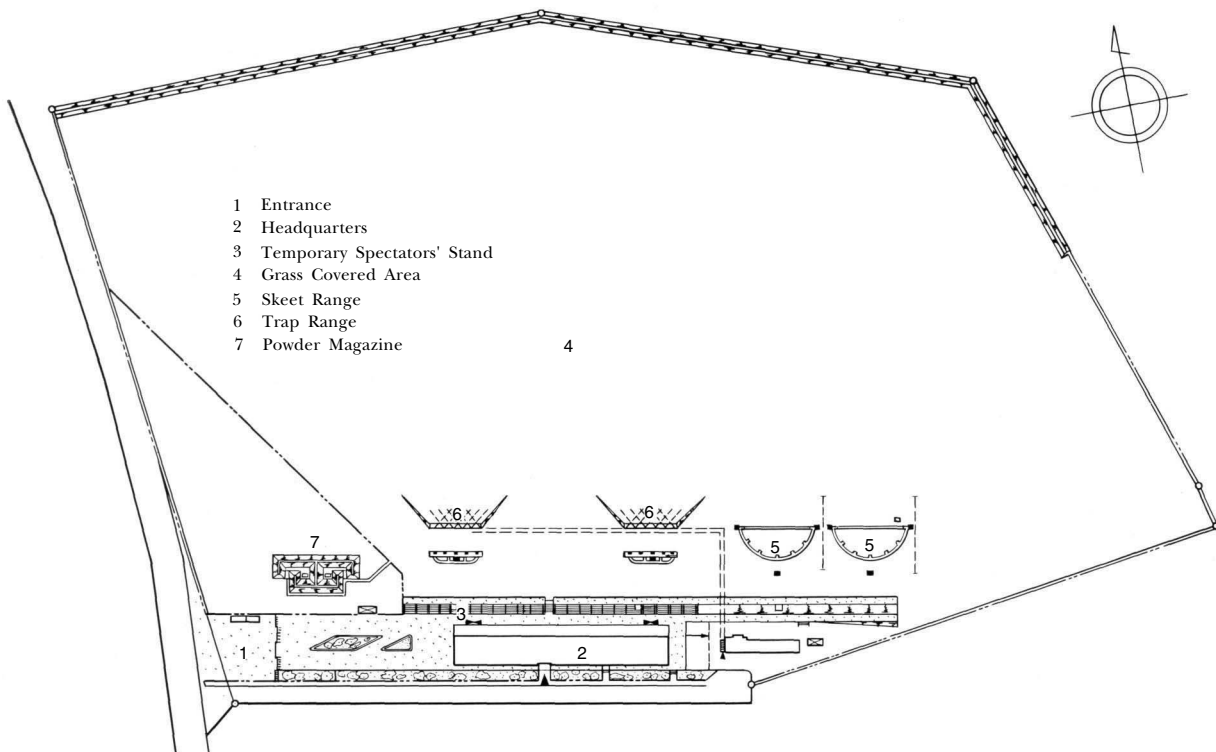
Construction period:— December, 1962— March, 1964 Design:— Nohsu Yoshiaki Architects Office

Construction Division, Tokyo Defense Facilities Administration Bureau

Builder:— The Facilities Section of the Defense Agency's Ground Self-Defense Forces

Tokorozawa Clay Shooting Range Background and site:— In Tokyo there was one shooting range at Murayama, but this was considered too narrow and a number of private houses had been built up around the area. At that time a plan was proposed to construct and over-all firing range in

Tokorozawa Clay Pigeon Shooting Range



the Asaka-Nezu area by building trap facilities and a skeet shooting range adjacent to the rifle firing grounds in the Asaka-Nezu park. After studying the possible utilization in the future of the planned clay shooting range, however, it was decided to build a combined clay pigeon shooting range at Tokorozawa about 10 kilometres from Asaka. In addition to the trap machines installed for the clay shooting competitions of the 1964 Olympics, a skeet shooting range, a shooting range and accommodation facilities were incorporated into the future building plan.

The site of the Tokorozawa clay shooting range is away from the urban district of Tokorozawa city and is surrounded by trees and fields with private houses scattered over the area, and is situated fairly conveniently from Tokyo.

Area:— 13.9 hectares. Distance and time from the Yoyogi Olympic Village: 32 kilometres and 68 minutes

Distance and time from the neighbouring rifle shooting range: 10 kilometres and 15 minutes

Location:— Nagai, Tokorozawa City, Saitama Prefecture

Stand:— Total number of seats: 1,284

Area, size, structure and floors:—

Building space: 1,456 sq. metres

A reinforced-concrete, single story

Shooting facilities and installations:— Two trap machines, two trap houses and one clay work shop

Attached facilities and installations:— Rooms for officials, a conference room, waiting rooms for marksmen, a dining room, administration rooms, underground passageways and bullet-proofed room

Construction period:— November, 1963—August, 1964 Design:— Nohsu Yoshiaki Architects Office Builder:— Iwabori Construction Company, Ltd.

Yokohama Cultural Gymnasium The Yokohama Cultural Gymnasium was built in 1961 as one of the projects undertaken to mark the 100th anniversary of the opening of Yokohama port. The gymnasium, together with the football field and other athletic facilities in Mitsuzawa park, was built to honour the memory of a former mayor of Yokohama, the late Ryoza Hiranuma for his outstanding contribution toward amateur sports in Japan.

Its function as a gymnasium had already been tested, since several international sports meets had been held here.

The gymnasium was used as the second venue for the volley-ball competitions next to the Komazawa volley-ball court. The floor and other facili-

ties in the arena were designed to be identical to those of the Komazawa court.

The gymnasium site is located in the heart of Yokohama city, on an open lot, sufficient to permit the construction of temporary attached buildings.

The gymnasium is situated 34.5 kilometres from the Yoyogi Olympic Village and can be reached in 94 minutes.

Area:— 1.1 hectares Location:— 3-92, Okina-machi, Naka-ku, Yokohama City, Kanagawa Prefecture

Stand:—

Total number of seats: 3,784

Fixed seats; 2,242

Temporary seats; 1,542

Size:—

Building space: 4,936 sq. metres

Total floor space: 7,828 sq. metres

Structure and floor:— A reinforced-concrete building with steel-framed truss, two floors above the ground and one under the ground.

Sports facilities and installations:—

Arena: 1,920 sq. metres (40.4 metresX48 metres)

Special flooring (24mm thick) of Makaba and Kasakura style.

Training room

Illumination: 600 luxes average

Attached facilities and installations:—

Rest house:

Total floor space: 989 sq. metres. Light steel-framed two-story building, including rooms for officials, waiting rooms, a conference room and a dining room.

Construction period:— April, 1960—May, 1962 Design:— Kume Architects Office

Builder:— Obayashi-gumi Company

Enoshima Yacht Harbour Water surface on sea or lake and a yacht harbour are the prime essentials for yacht races, and the requirements for Olympic Yachting competitions need both wide water surface and a large harbour. In the neighbourhood of Tokyo, Sagami Bay was the only area that could furnish the three necessary courses for the five Olympic yachting races. No satisfaction harbour existed on Sagami Bay, however, to meet the requirements. It was decided therefore to build a large scale harbour at Enoshima in preparation for the 1964 Olympics. This decision coincided with the Enoshima port development project, and the development project was also aimed at preventing erosion of the shore around Enoshima island, which lies about 500 metres off the Shonan beach.

A breakwater as long as 640 metres was built on the east side of Enoshima island and part of the sea area inside the breakwater was reclaimed to

make a nine-hectare site for ground facilities. A small breakwater was in addition built in front of the reclaimed land to construct a moorage of about 3.5 hectares. To ease the heavy traffic flow from the Shonan beach to the island, a road for vehicles was also built in parallel with the existing bridge for pedestrians. The road is 570 metres long and 10 metres wide.

The original plan envisaged use of Hayama yacht harbour for small yachts (Finn, F.D. classes), as the Enoshima harbour area was thought not to be wide enough in view of the anticipated number of the participating crafts. However, it was found later that Enoshima harbour alone was sufficient to stage the events, and Hayama harbour was used as a moorage for the Sea Self-Defense Forces vessels that supported the management of the yacht competitions.

The reclaimed land of Enoshima harbour measures 10 hectares, of which 2.6 hectares were devoted to land facilities.

Distance and time from the Oiso Olympic Village:— 20 kilometres and 25 minutes

Location:— Fujisawa City, Kanagawa Prefecture

Harbour facilities:—

Mooring buoys: 5.5m=15 Star=30 Dragon=30

Slope: 5.5m=15 Star=25 Dragon=19
F.D.=25 Finn=45

Cranes: A 1-ton and a 5-ton cranes, a winch

Building: Club house, repairshop, sail repair storage for masts, storage for equipments, lavatories

Other facilities:—

Mizzen masts,

Self-Defence Force pontoon for the sea

Washing place for sails, facilities for boat washing, lighting equipment, water supplying device

Club house:—

Area, size, structure and floors:

Building space: 2,222 sq. metres

Total floor space: 2,963 sq. metres

Reinforced-concrete, three-story

Facilities and installations:— Rooms for officials, locker rooms (for both men and women), a dispensary, a dining room, a snack bar, a

guest room, a swimming pool and heating and ventilation facilities

Construction period:— May, 1963—August, 1964

Design:— Taniguchi Yoshiro and Yamada Mizuki Architects Office

Builder:— Shimizu Construction Company.

Marathon and Walking Race Courses As the starting and finish lines of the marathon course were in the National Stadium, which is situated in the urban district near the centre of Tokyo, the course in any direction inevitably runs through busy streets.

After studying several courses to find out which route was the most convenient to avoid traffic congestion in the streets and to allow the quickest exit into the suburban area of Tokyo, the Koshu Kaido Highway was chosen for the Olympic marathon course. This Highway is a historical Japanese traffic route and today has more than four lanes throughout the entire route and is supplied also with sidewalks.

Along part of the road there is a by-pass running in parallel with the main road, making it suitable not only for the participants but also for the large number of spectators, but convenient as well for the traffic diverted from the marathon course itself.

The curve and slope factors of the course, which are all important to a marathon course, were gentle, and there is no problem as to the surface, inasmuch as the road is paved with concrete or asphalt. The course began and ended in the National Stadium, and up to the 15-kilometre point the course ran through urban districts lined with shops. From there up to the 18-kilometre point, the course was a new road built for the events and lined with fields and trees. The turning point was in the heart of a residential area.

The number of spectators along the route: 400,000

Attached facilities:—

Record-keeping stations necessary for the official marathon course

Supply stations

The turning points:— Marathon: Tobitakyu-machi, Chofu City, Tokyo

50-kilometre walking race: Fuchu-Yahatajuku, Fuchu City, Tokyo

The main Olympic stadium which embodied many new architectural and scientific improvements in its construction



Here were held the opening, closing ceremonies, athletic events, as well as certain of the final equestrian events. The lower picture shows a section of the red composition all-weather track and the white vinyl-tape lane markings





An aerial view of the Meiji Sports Park complex—In the centre can be seen the Main Stadium, to the left the Prince Chichibu Memorial Football Field. The assembly area adjacent to the Main Stadium when the athletes assembled prior to their entrance at the opening and closing ceremonies can be seen also. On the right hand side in the centre is the Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium and the Metropolitan Indoor Swimming Pool and the sub-track of the Main Stadium





Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium (showing main gymnasium)





Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium (showing indoor swimming pool)



National Gymnasium complex





The National Gymnasium showing main building in the foreground (for swimming events) and above, the annex (where the basket-ball events were held)







The entrance to the main section of the National Gymnasium (swimming & diving events site)

The annex where the basket-ball events were held



The Control Tower in Komazawa Sports Park



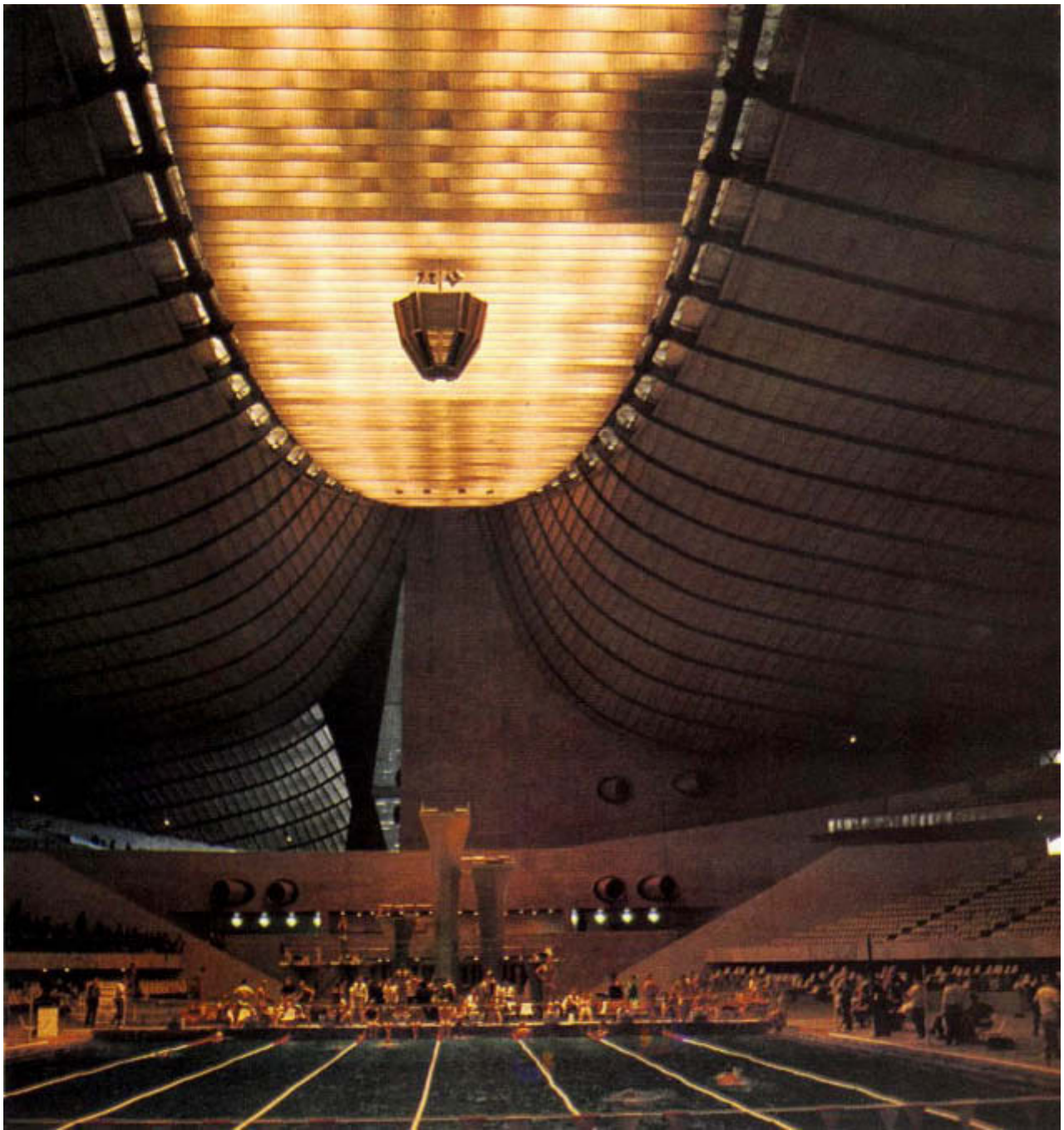
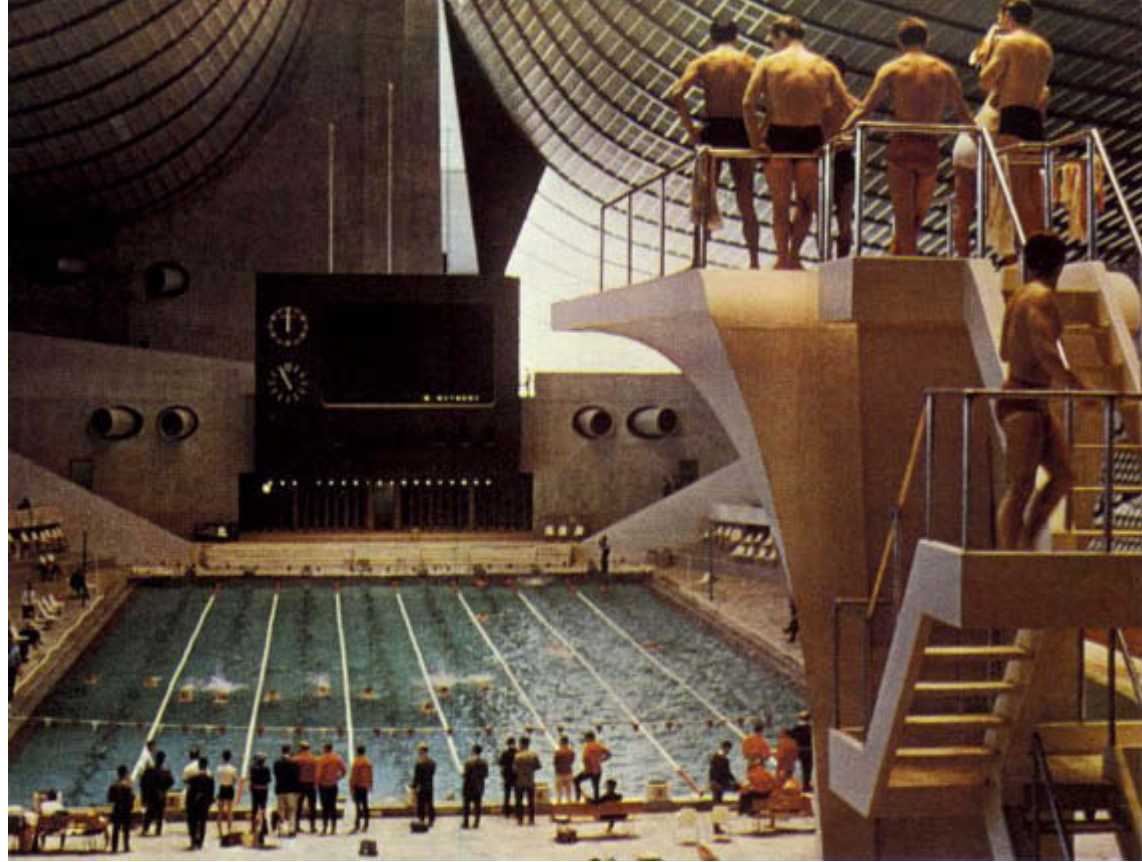


Komazawa Gymnasium (wrestling events site)

Komazawa No. 1 Hockey Ground and the Indoor Volley-ball Courts



The Swimming Pool in the National Gymnasium





Komazawa Sports Park—From the left is the Athletic Stadium. In the centre foreground is the No. 3 Hockey Ground, the Central Plaza and the Volley-ball Courts, No. 1 Hockey Ground. In the right foreground is the No. 2 Hockey Ground, and the Indoor Gymnasium which was used for wrestling events





Komazawa Athletic Ground (football events site)

In the upper section can be seen the eight television and radio broadcasting booths





Shibuya Public Hall (site for Weight-Lifting events)



Yokohama Cultural Gymnasium (where some of the volley-ball events took place)



Korakuen Ice Palace (boxing events)



The Hachioji Bicycle Race Track

Omiya Football Field



Mitsuzawa Football Field



The site of the judo events—the Nippon Budokan Hall (above), the main entrance (left)



Waseda Memorial Hall (site of fencing events)





An aerial view of the Equestrian Park

Interior of Equestrian Park where many of the riding events took place





The site of the Three-Day Jumping Event in Karuizawa



The hurdle No. 2 on D course



The hurdle No. 5 on D course



Enoshima facilities (above), Yacht harbour (below)





Toda Rowing Course

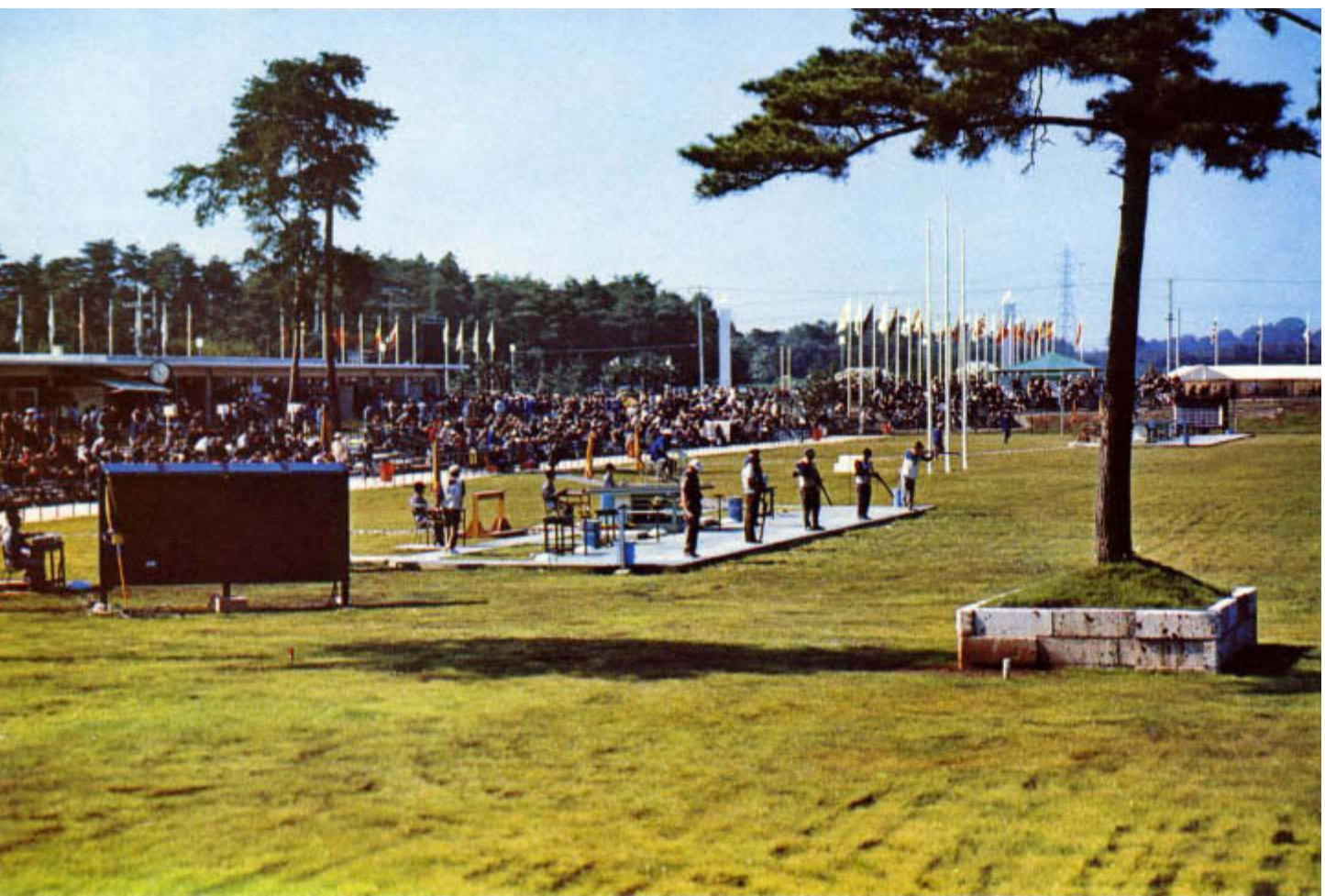
Lake Sagami Canoe site





Asaka Shooting Range where the rifle events were held

Tokorozawa Clay Pigeon Shooting Range



OVERALL SPORTS PREPARATIONS

General Programmes of the Games

Under the provisions of Article 43 of the Olympic Charter, the Organizing Committee is required to issue for each sport an explanatory brochure containing the general programme and arrangements printed in French and English as well as in the language of the country in which the Games are being held. Each International Sports Federation covering the twenty sports to be contested in the Games have their own official rules. The actual gathering of these rules from these Federations and drawing up the General Programme was a matter of some complication. These were presented in the general pattern of past Games, in particular that which prevailed at Melbourne and Rome. The three languages were incorporated into one bound volume inasmuch as it was thought that any doubts on the interpretation of the text could thus be checked much more easily with different versions, and that the single edition could be distributed to all participating countries. The General Rules were edited and printed for each different sport, while the Olympic Charter was printed in English and French.

In compiling the contents, the publication in Rome was used as a base, with necessary alterations such as revised regulations, amended accordingly. The brochures finally printed were distributed to the International Federations, from December 1961 to February 1962 for their confirmation. At this early stage, however, the liaison between the Organizing Committee and the various sports organizations had not been perfected and some delays and difficulties were experienced in having corrections of the contents of these publications submitted to the Organizing Committee, and this eventually caused delay in issuing and despatching the completed volumes.

The publication of the second and final edition passed through the following process. The brochure for gymnastics which included compulsory exercises, became a matter of urgency. A draft was being drawn up early in 1963 by the Japan Gymnastics Association, maintaining close liaison with the Federation of International Gymnastics (FIG). The printing was commenced in April and completed on 18th December 1963 in close liaison with that International Federation. These were despatched on the following day to the International Federation and the National Olympic Committees of the FIG members. The number of brochures printed

included 960 in combined form, 1,042 for male entries, and 963 for female entries, and an additional 1,300 to be incorporated in the Sports Regulations published in combined book form. Any questions still left pending were taken up with the members of the International Federation in the conference between the IOC and that Federation held in June 1963 at Lausanne, Switzerland. Those first draft brochures which had been confirmed and returned were then translated into the official languages of the Games and the photostatic copies were submitted to the meeting of the Federation for review and with a request for subsequent return.

A final check was given to all these brochures from August. The organizations which had failed to return the first drafts were reminded to do so, while International Federations was requested to send back the second draft. The action of the Sports Federations was however, in many cases not prompt, apparently because the sport organizations concerned had failed to impress upon their officers sufficiently the importance of compiling the Sports Regulations.

Local experts were briefed and commissioned to design and layout the brochures, to select the prints and the paper for the covers and texts. This phase of the task was completed in mid-October, and were in the same form as other publications of the Tokyo Olympic Games, and incorporated the Games marks and sports symbols, in a simple-designed handy sized volume. The number of brochures to be printed was decided on the basis of the publications in the past Games, plus those needed in the Japanese version. (see List)

Total pages of brochures	808
Overlapping of pages common to all brochures:	
Lists of officials and athletes	- 108 (6X18)
Sport schedules	- 72 (4X18)
For combined edition:	
Lists of officials and athletes	+ 6
Sports schedules	+ 4
Olympic Charter	+ 38
	<hr/>
	676

The number of brochures to be distributed to the National Olympic Committees and other organizations of the participating nations was computed on the basis of the records at the time of the Rome Games and by adding the number of new member

Distribution of Gymnastics Regulations

Distribution	Combined brochures	Male	Female
NOC	200	456	366
Gymnastic Fed Attaché	159	205	201
For combined vol. Additional	601	115	115
OOO, Team, Organization concerned, and Reservation	1,300	99	99
		167	182
Total	2,260	1,042	936

Combined Regulation Volume Distribution Table
(except Gymnastics)

Distribution	Copies	Remarks
IOC Member	74	
Chancellery of IOC	3	
ISF	60	20 sports X 3
NF	60	20 sports X 3
Press	1,200	
Radio & TV	30	
Organization concerned	15	Japan Amateur Sports Assn.: 5 Tokyo Metropolitan Gov't: 5 Ministry of Education: 5
OOO	60	
Library and reservation	172	
NOC	326	participating countries: 94X3=282 non participating countries: 22X2=44
Total	2,000	

for making national and individual entries was moved up from 16th to 15th August and from 3rd to 1st October respectively.

Qualification standards for the entry of a second or third athlete in the individual competitions were:

MEN

100 metres	10.4 or 9.5 for 100 yards
200 metres	21.0 or 21.1 for 220 yards
400 metres	47.0 or 47.3 for 440 yards
800 metres	1.48.8 or 1.49.4 for 880 yards
1,500 metres	3.43.5 or 4.01.5 for 1 miles
5,000 metres	14.02.0 or 13.34.0 for 3 miles
10,000 metres	29.25.0 or 28.30.0 for 6 miles
3,000 metres Steeplechase	8.46.0
110 metres Hurdles	14.2 or 14.2 for 120 yards Hurdles
400 metres Hurdles	51.8 or 52.1 for 440 yards Hurdles
High Jump	2m.06 or 6 ft. 9-1/4 in.
Long Jump	7m.60 or 24 ft. 11-1/4 in.
Triple Jump	15m.80 or 51ft.10-1/4 in.
Pole Vault	4m.60 or 15 ft. 1-1/4 in.
Shot	17m.80 or 58 ft. 5 in.
Discus	55m.00 or 180 ft. 5-1/2 in.
Javelin	77 m.00 or 252 ft. 7-3/4 in.
Hammer	63m.00 or 206 ft. 8-1/2 in.
Decathlon	7,000 points

WOMEN

100 metres	11.7 or 10.8 for 100 yards
200 metres	24.2 or 24.4 for 220 yards
400 metres	55.5 or 55.9 for 440 yards
800 metres	2.08.0 or 2.09.0 for 880 yards
80 metres Hurdles	11.0
High Jump	1m.70 or 5 ft. 7 in.
Long Jump	6m.00 or 19 ft. 8-1/4 in.
Shot	15m.00 or 49 ft. 2-1/2 in.
Discus	50m.00 or 164 ft. 0-1/2 in.
Javelin	51m.00 or 167 ft. 4 in.
Pentathlon	4,500 points

Canoeing: The International Canoe Federation was desirous of having a 10,000-metre event included in the programmes, but the Organizing Committee and the IOC was not anxious to add this as it had not been entered in the Rome Games. The Japan Canoe Association and the Organizing Committee however, favoured the Kayak 4 and after a series of conferences, a decision in favour of K4 was reached and to this the International Canoe Federation gave its consent. Inasmuch however as the controversial K1 4X500 was not included, the number of events were seven as in the Rome Games.

Cycling: The Individual Pursuit Race was added to the programmes, thus increasing the individual entries by one.

Fencing: A mixed form of individual, team, and direct eliminations was adopted.

Weight-Lifting: The daily schedule was divided into two sections according to the respective abilities of the contestants.

Judo: New rules had to be drawn up for Judo, inasmuch as this was the first time this had been included in the Games and in the light of the rules applied for other sports classified by weight. Both tournament and league competitions were adopted. **Wrestling:** The weight categories were somewhat different from those in Rome as will be seen from the listing below:

Category	Rome	Tokyo
Bantamweight	up to 57 kg	up to 52 kg
Flyweight	up to 52 kg	up to 57 kg
Featherweight	up to 62 kg	up to 63 kg
Lightweight	up to 67 kg	up to 70 kg
Welterweight	up to 73 kg	up to 78 kg
Middle-Heavyweight	up to 79 kg	up to 87 kg
Light-Heavyweight	up to 87 kg	up to 97 kg
Heavyweight	over 87 kg	over 97 kg

Swimming and Diving: These events included a number of changes from the Rome Games. All of the events were proposed by FINA to the IOC and were approved at the IOC meeting at Athens.

The 400-metre individual men's and women's medleys, and 4X100-metre men's free-style relay were added, while men's 100-metre backstroke was changed to 200-metre backstroke. The total of the events thus were brought to 22 compared to the 19 in Rome.

Modern Pentathlon: The Equestrian events in the past allowed one rider one horse, but in the light of the availability of horses in Japan, and in anticipation of future development of this sport, a tentative change in the rule was adopted in October 1963 by the UIPM to be enforced in Tokyo. By this the distance in the cross-country race was changed from 5,000 metres to 1,000–1,500 metres while also permitting two riders to one horse, one in the morning and another in the afternoon. The number of hurdles were stipulated at 10 to 23, with half of them to be movable. The number of riders totalled 66 in contrast with 60 in Rome, by reason of the change in the number of ridings per horse.

Equestrian Sports: The events had undergone some changes, with a result that the sports regulations could not be prepared by this Committee until the revised list of events was received from the FEI. The precise time-tabling for the Olympic Grand Prix Jumping proved rather difficult, inasmuch as it was immediately to be followed by the Closing Ceremony. Particular attention was paid to the general programming details, and to the listing of the deduction points indicators to be set in the B and D sections in the Three-day events.

Shooting: The sports regulations for shooting were edited in the order of events to be held. A strong representation to have a skeet event included in the programme did not in fact materialize for the reasons of entries and in the light of rulings in the past.

Volley-Ball: This was a new addition, and the sports regulations were drawn up on the basis of those for other ball games.

Gymnastics: As was mentioned above, the work on this event which involved compulsory exercises was started earlier. The brochures were given celluloid-bound backs so that they could be opened while the event was in progress. Three-language spreads enabled simultaneous reading. The diagrams were repeatedly drawn and adjusted by the Gymnastics Association to make them perfect in detail. Each event was indexed, and combined brochures were also printed with the divisions for men and women athletes. The compulsory exercises were filmed jointly by the Gymnastics Association and the Japan Broadcasting Corporation.

Entries

Article 34 of the Olympic Charter provides that

the names of the competitors must be submitted to the Organizing Committee. Throughout the history of the Games, the Organizing Committees have exerted tremendous efforts to the efficient registration of the ever-increasing number of entries and the efficient programming of the Games. The many factors connected to the entries themselves make this a matter of some complication, for these are directly connected with programming and printing of daily programmes. The numbers and type of entries has a bearing on the administration of the Games and the provisions for spectators, thus making this clearly one of the most important assignments allotted to the Organizing Committee. In the Tokyo Games, IBM electronic computers were fully utilized in the registration and compilation of competitors and officials records, thanks to an agreement signed between the Organizing Committee and Japan IBM pertaining to the recording and communicating of results of events by means of the IBM system. This system however, called for the preparatory task of filing and checking the names of participating countries, sports and events, to be fed into the electronic computers. Upon completion of the above task, the rest of the work would consist only in mechanical reporting of the identity card numbers, safekeeping and classifying the original copies.

Flow of business and number of personnel No specific personnel were assigned to filling out the forms prior to July 1964, and this was taken care of concurrently by those who were given the duties of drafting the sports rules, assisted, as necessity arose, by those engaged in the preparation of recording forms and programmes.

The national entries were processed by the following staff members:—

Section chief	1
Full-time staff	4
Part-time staff	7
Typists	2
Total	14

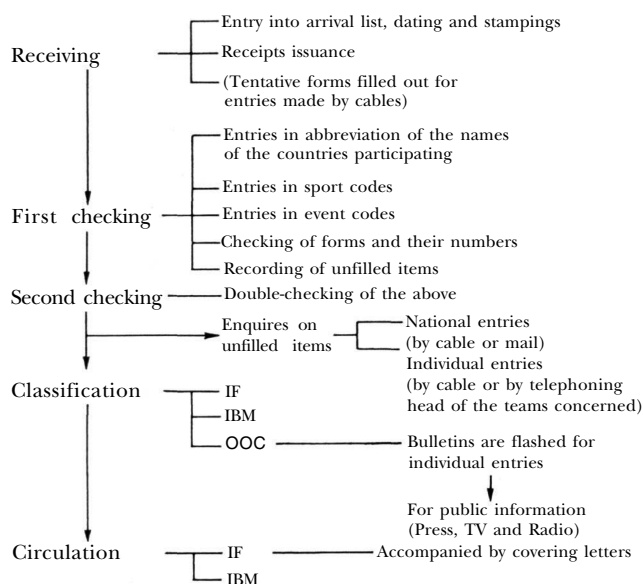
Because of the experience in the national entries, the individual entries were handled in the following way:—

Section chief	1
Staff	7
Part-time employees	1
Temporary employees	22
Typists	2
Total	33

The temporary employees, both male and female,

reported for work on 25th September. These employees were shifted to the programme assignment from 12th October when the individual entries were nearly completed.

A double-checking method was employed in the entries which were subjected to the following process:—



Forms In the past Games, more or less similar forms had been used. It was considered then that any major revision in these would cause needless confusion among the entrants. It was accordingly decided that as far as possible the same forms would be used, simplified where feasible. However, the rigid enforcement in Japan of the regulations on the possession of fire-arms and ammunition (the Firearms and Swords Control Law and the Explosive Control Law) made it necessary for the Committee to create Form No. 7 to facilitate the customs clearance and possession of these items. The employment of electronic computers in Tokyo made it necessary to create a space on the cards for recording code numbers, and to add another copy for communication purpose, leading to the decision on the employment of a quadruplet form comprising the following sheets.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---|----------|----------------------------|
| (1) original | 1 | (white) | for OOC |
| (2) original | 2 | (blue) | for the IF |
| (3) copy | 1 | (pink) | for IBM |
| (4) copy | 2 | (yellow) | for NOC
(for reference) |

Draft forms were made on 13th June 1963, and were submitted to Mr. Otto Mayer, then Chancellor of the IOC Office, for advice. Mr. Mayer's reply reached the Organizing Committee on 12th August,

the total text intact except for modification in the wording of the amateur declaration. In compliance with the proposal from the police authorities, the fire-arms and ammunition to be used in the Tokyo Games were listed as Form No. 8 List of Shooters. In order to secure the accurate number of officials, the officials as stipulated under Article 36 of the Olympic Charter were to be listed in Form No. 11A while others were to be listed in Form No. 11B. In June 1964, the Olympic Medical Archives, as adopted in the conference of Baden-Baden on October 1963, were drawn up to classify and register the physical qualification, health conditions, and hereditary factors of the participating athletes. The following entry forms were adopted.

Entry Form for Nations	Form No. 1
Entry Form for Individuals	Form No. 2
Entry Form for Teams	Form No. 3
Special Form for Yachting events	Form No. 4/S1
Special Form for Equestrian events	Form No. 5/S2
Special Form for Diving events	Form No. 6/S3
Special Form for Shooting	Form No. 7/S4
List of Shooters	Form No. 8/S5
Amateur Declaration	Form No. 9
Medical Certificate for Female Participants in Athletics	Form No. 10
List of Officials	Form No. 11A
List of Officials	Form No. 11B

To ensure the satisfactory filling out of these forms, an Instruction Book and Instruction Book Inserts were published. Article 34 of the Olympic Charter clearly states the deadlines for making entries. National entries have to be made at least eight weeks before the opening of the Games while individual entries must be made at least ten days before the date of the first event in each sport. In comparison with the Games at Rome where the individual entries were made fourteen days in advance, this required working under considerable pressure to efficiently handle entries received in this manner.

Forms No. 1 for National Entries were despatched by airfreight to the NOC's of the participating countries on 28th May 1964 so that the forms could be filled out and returned by the NOC's by 24:00 hours, 16th August (Tokyo Local Time), 1964.

Forms No. 2 for Individual Entries which were required to reach the Organizing Committee by 24:00 hours on the 10th day preceding the date of the first event in each sport were thus required to be made in the number corresponding to the

number of events in which the athletes would participate. For athletics and swimming entries, the highest record registered within a prescribed period had also to be mentioned. In the case of athletic competitors, their highest records in the period from 1st October 1963 to 30th September 1964 must be entered. Furthermore, female athletes were required to attach to their entry forms a medical certificate as stipulated under Article 17, paragraph 3 of IAAF Regulations. The participants in the swimming events were required to enter their highest records registered before 20th September 1964.

Entry Forms for Teams (Form No. 3) : This had to reach the Organizing Committee within ten days before the date of the first event in each sport, accompanied with the application for individual participation by team members (including substitutes).

Special Forms for Yachting events (Form No. 4/S1) : This was requested to be submitted together with Forms No. 2 and 3 to reach the Organizing Committee by 24:00 hours, 1st October 1964. Attached thereto was required:—

- (1) Qualification certificate with grade.
- (2) Certificate issued by the national organs concerned verifying the qualification certificate with grade.

Finn class athletes were only required to submit Form No. 2.

Special Forms for Equestrian events (Form No. 5/S2) : In addition to Forms 2 and 3, Form 5 was also required. All these were to reach the Organizing Committee by 24:00 hours, 5th October 1964. Upon request from Monsieur Guy J. du Bois, technical representative, Fédération Equestre Internationale (FEI), on the occasion of his visit in Tokyo in August 1964, the Collective Bulletin of Events (Bulletin Collectif d'Engagement) was made (see below) and submitted to the IOC.

Special Forms for Diving events (Form No. 6/S3) : These were required together with Form No. 2, to reach the Organizing Committee by 24:00 hours on 30th September 1964.

Special Forms for Shooting (Form No. 7/S4) : This was included to assist the participants in the shooting events and modern pentathlon, in obtaining their customs clearance and authority permission for the possession of fire-arms and ammunition in Japan (where strict regulations covering arms and ammunition control are enforced). This was to be attached with Form No. 2 for submittance to the Organizing Committee by 24:00 hours, 30th September 1964 for participation in modern pentathlon and 24:00 hours, 4th October 1964 for participation in shooting.

Amateur Declaration (Form No. 9) : This was to be signed by the participants, countersigned by

either the president or secretary of a national committee concerned, and by the president or secretary of the NOC, and attached to Form No. 2. The athlete had to fill out only one sheet of this Form.

Medical Certificate for Female Participants in Athletics (Form No. 10) : This was required of female participants in athletics under the provision of Article 17, paragraph 3 of the Regulations of IAAF. Only one sheet per participant was to be returned.

List of Officials (Form No. 11) :

A: Officials on the delegation as provided for in Article 36 of the Olympic Charter, were to be included.

B: Officials appointed by the International Federations and despatched by participating NOC's under the provision of the last paragraph of Article 36 of the Olympic Charter were to be entered.

All these forms were passed through the second preparatory check-up by the Foreign Affairs Division of the Organizing Committee, and were all sent to the NOC's from 3rd to 10th August.

Deadline set for entries National entries:

Athletics —24:00 hours, 15th August 1964

Other sports—24:00 hours, 16th August 1964

Individual entries:

Sport	Deadline	Starting Date	Remarks
Rowing	24:00 hours, 30 Sept. (Tokyo local Time)	11 Oct.	
Basket-Ball			
Boxing			
Football			
Weight-Lifting			
Hockey			
Wrestling			
Swimming & Diving			
Modern Pentathlon			
Volley-Ball			
Water-Polo			
Athletics	1 Oct.	*14 Oct.	*As arranged with IAAF
Yachting	1 Oct.	12 Oct.	
Fencing	2 Oct.	13 Oct.	
Cycling	3 Oct.	14 Oct.	
Equestrian Sports	5 Oct.	16 Oct.	
Gymnastics	7 Oct.	18 Oct.	
Judo	9 Oct.	20 Oct.	
Canoeing	9 Oct.	20 Oct.	

Arrivals of Forms Headed by the national entries from Chad and Senegal, entirely new participants in the Games, which arrived on 19th June 1964, others were received in the order listed else-

where. However, entries from a very limited number of participating countries arrived by August 1964. Cables were despatched on 8th August to Afghanistan and 89 other countries drawing their attention to the delay.

As a result, a number of entries were cabled in succession after 11th August, while many forms had also been received by mail around this period.

Cabled entries were received in the following order:—

Received on 11th August: Rhodesia, Australia, Afghanistan, Bermuda, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Morocco, and Nigeria.

Received on 12th August: Cambodia, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, Libya, Jamaica, Viet Nam, Burma, Denmark, Nepal, Spain, Portugal, Mali, and Northern Rhodesia.

Received on 13th August: Mexico, Argentina, Iceland, Bahama, Belgium, Madagascar, India, Pakistan, and Brazil.

Received on 14th August: Venezuela, Ceylon, Monaco, the Philippines, Tunisia, Dominica, and Guiana.

Received on 15th August: Liberia, and Chile.

Received on 16th August: Rumania, Lebanon, Indonesia, and Tanganyika

The entries made by mail totalled 96 countries by the morning mail delivery on 17th August which fell on Monday. The remaining entries were much delayed, with one from Barbados arriving on 4th September, and the one from Congo on 10th. These were accepted after consultation with the IOC. Altogether, 98 countries filed entries, the largest number of entries ever filed in the history of the Games. There were a few entries which needed further qualification: some entries were made only by cables without being complemented by the relevant forms, others contained ambiguities which were completed after cable enquiries. A few days preceding and following the closing of entries, over 20 detailed cables had to be despatched for this purpose. The forms received were code-numbered and re-checked, and were successively fed to the electronic computers for making up the reports. No complete result could be shown by the deadline due to the large number of imperfect entries. Not a few entrants wanted later to make changes in the sports and events after the deadline, and this placed some additional burden on the staff handling these records.

An individual entry from Bolivia was first on the list of individual entries reaching the Organizing Committee on 2nd September 1964. The inflow of individual entries had followed an upward curve up to late in September, reaching its climax on the 30th. Unlike the national entries, cables were almost totally absent in the individual entries. Most

of them were done through mail or were directly brought over to the Organizing Committee by the chiefs of respective groups of athletes. Most of the entries were made close to the deadline. On 10th September, the Second Section of the Sport Technique Division was given an independent office staffed with 33 personnel to devote itself to entries. The insufficient entries were completed, and doubtful items were clarified with the athletes groups as they arrived, and this information was sent to the International Federations and fed to the electronic computers. Quite a large number of entries did not bear the necessary identity card numbers, heights and weights. To deal with these cases, the flash reports were typed for distribution. All the names were spelt in the Japanese phonetic script, which involved no little difficulty in correct transcribing. With the cooperation of the Japan Newspaper Publishers' Association, a unified system of Japanese spelling all the names of athletes was worked out before the Games and this formed a basic material for editing the programmes. The total number of the participating athletes reached 5,558. (See the list of participants by nation by sports)

A total of 98 countries had originally applied for participation with Ecuador and Barbados later withdrawing. The dispute which had developed over the GANEFO entries had unfortunately resulted in the withdrawal of athletes from North Korea and Indonesia, reducing the number of countries actually participating in the Games to 94. Of the member countries of the IOC, 22 did not participate in the Games. Of the 16 teams in the ball-games which were qualified by pre-Olympic tournaments some withdrew, which meant that games had to be contested with an insufficient number of teams.

The following changes in the entries in the sports were made:—

Rowing: The number of substitutes had been hithertofore allotted to each event. This had been abolished, appointing five substitutes for oarsmen, and one for cox (increase of one).

Basket-Ball: The qualified teams from Czechoslovakia, and United Arab Republic withdrew. Four new teams were chosen on the basis of their achievements in the pre-Olympic tournaments. These were from Mexico, Australia, Canada, and South Korea.

Cycling: Individual pursuit was added to the events, causing an increase of one athlete. The UCI requested an increase of four athletes, totalling 20, on the assumption that the team road race was an independent event. In consultation with the IOC, the final decision was made on 16 persons.

Fencing: Participants in the team event was limited to five persons, bringing the total to 20, a

decrease of one person.

Football: One team was to be comprised of 20 persons, an increase of one person. The withdrawal of Italy and North Korea reduced the number of teams to 14.

Hockey: Poland withdrew, this giving its substitute Hong Kong a chance. The withdrawal of UAR led to the agreement among the substitutes to let Indonesia participate. The premature departure of the Indonesia team, however, reduced the number of teams to 15.

Swimming: Individual contestants were increased to three from two in Rome. Substitute in relays was one and those in medley relays were two. In medley relays, only four participants were permitted entry. The maximum number of athletes per country was increased from the 42 in Rome to 73.

Judo: Included for the first time, it was decided that each contestant would be permitted to participate in only one weight category. Maximum entries from each nation was set at four.

Equestrian Sports: Three participants per nation were allowed to compete in the Grand Prix races. One reserve was eligible for all the events.

Volley-Ball: These events were to be played among 16 teams (ten for men and six for women). With the withdrawal of the men's team from the United Arab Republic, and of women's team from North Korea, the Bulgarian men's team and the South Korea's women's team were included in the participants.

Water-Polo: Two qualified teams of Sweden and Argentina did not participate, and South Africa did not receive an invitation, thus bringing the total participant teams to 13.

The experience at Tokyo would indicate that the following points regarding entries would merit further consideration:—

(1) No deadline is set for the confirmation by letter of the entries filed by cable. Inasmuch as these confirmations are liable to be delayed, it would seem advisable that a deadline should also be set for the arrival of such letters.

(2) The deadline for individual entries set at ten days before the start of the Games causes some inconvenience in transmitting these to the sports organizations concerned and in programming, inasmuch as much time is involved in checking on any incomplete entry items. It would be recommended instead that, as was the case in Rome, there should be 14-days between the deadline and the start of the Games.

(3) The necessity or usefulness of all the numerous forms could be further studied to ascertain if some reduction could be effected to lighten the burden imposed on both the NOC and the Organizing Committee. The instruction that form 6 for

swimming which was to be turned in to the FINA without routing through the Organizing Committee was sometimes neglected, while some participating countries included this information to the Organizing Committee. The forms for arms and ammunition required for the Tokyo Games was a special form to facilitate the application of a local Japanese law. Some entries were made in Spanish or German despite the stipulation in the Instruction Book that the language used must be English or French.

Programming Daily Events

The publication of the daily programmes bearing the names of the participating athletes are necessarily closely connected with the entries. The deadline for entries being only ten days ahead of the start of the Games, entails a most difficult problem in completing the programme editing and printing. In 1963, information and data on past Games was accumulated, and the number of programmes to be published was established on the basis of these reports. This work was carried out by the Sports Technique Division, in addition to the duties for which it had been primarily created. In March 1964, a final decision was made on the numbers of programmes to be printed in the form of daily publications, periodicals and books. This was determined on the basis of the accommodation capacity of each venue. The following formulas were made use of in these:—

Programme schedules

	Type	No. of issues	Pages	Total Printing	No. distributed	Official use
Opening Ceremony	Single	1	40	60,000	28,679	20,000
Closing Ceremony	"	1	64	50,000	21,540	13,000
Athletics	Daily	8	48-80	359,280	237,601	42,780
Rowing	"	4	26-44	31,330	6,316	18,205
Basket-Ball	Period	2	32-40	50,918	18,863	7,400
Boxing	Daily	12	80	68,928	15,390	43,836
Canoeing	Single	1	74	4,830	635	3,617
Cycling	Daily	7	32-48	54,194	3,083	26,544
Fencing	Single	1	112	18,980	1,165	3,590
Football	Period	4	20-28	133,776	27,989	15,430
Gymnastics	"	2	20-54	40,972	19,435	7,372
Weight-Lifting	Single	1	48	8,350	2,658	3,511
Hockey	Period	4	42-44	29,570	3,588	14,888
Judo	Single	1	40	37,680	24,016	3,626
Wrestling	Daily	8	120	45,800	3,235	30,058
Swimming & Diving	"	8	31-32	140,168	60,624	33,024
Modern Pentathlon	Single	1	40	18,340	1,551	3,639
Equestrian Sports	Event	3	36-48	46,443	10,304	10,881
Rifle Shooting	Single	1	78	5,200	1,216	3,669
Clay Shooting	"	1	28	10,000	6,499	3,551
Volley-Ball	"	1	68	66,100	20,451	3,765
Water-Polo	Period	3	32	15,591	4,223	9,294
Yachting	Single	1	40	5,460	1,367	3,997
Baseball	Single	1	16	8,530	1,449	3,515
Budo Demonstration	"	1	52	7,840	2,536	3,604
Total		78		1,318,280	524,413	332,846

Numbers of Record Forms printed by sports

	Types	Numbers		Types	Numbers
Athletics	29	57,750	Wrestling	8	42,860
Rowing	8	9,900	Swimming; Water-Polo	23	43,350
Basket-Ball	5	5,800	Modern Pentathlon	28	12,050
Boxing	10	24,500	Equestrian Sports	29	38,732
Canoeing	2	6,800	Shooting	23	85,420
Cycling	15	64,540	Volley-Ball	8	13,070
Fencing	7	76,000	Yachting	4	33,000
Football	4	1,500			
Gymnastics	19	91,920			
Weight Lifting	2	600			
Hockey	5	21,960			
Judo	5	41,310	Total	234	671,662

Capacity of each sports venue X Estimate of admission tickets capacity = No of admission

No of estimated admissions X Programme purchase estimated percentage = No of programmes placed on sale

Estimated No of programmes X No of issues + Official distribution = Number printed

The editing policy was studied in April and May 1964; and these decisions included: A5 in size, 46.5 kilograms per ream and the contents were to be written in English being the language most universally understood, with a two-page spread in English and Japanese. The names of certain specific sports were given in French together with appropriate explanations. In all programmes, the first four pages carried information details pertaining to the IOC and the Organizing Committee officials. The code abbreviation of the names of participating countries and list of daily schedules were printed on the inside cover of all the sports programmes.

The designing of the covers for the programmes was executed with due consideration to simplicity and attractiveness of appearance and maximum utility for persons of various language abilities.

A total of 1.3 million copies were published. These publications were divided into 23 kinds inasmuch as some sports required two different kinds of programmes, (as in the case of shooting which required one set for clay shooting, and another for rifle shooting).

In the selection of printers to handle this work, time-saving factors as well as geographical locations for convenience of the proof-readers were considered. Companies with experience in the job printings for athletic organizations were selected. Separate firms were commissioned for the printing of covers, and pages common to all sports, and daily schedules. The total number of printing firms thus involved was seventeen.

The sales routes were channeled through the Organizing Committee's offices opened at all the venues and actual sales were made by sports organizations at a commission of 20%.

Printers were placed on a 'round-the-clock' schedule to allow officials at each venue to receive programmes two hours before the start of the Games.

Preparation of Record Forms Ninety of the 234 recording forms used for the Games were carbon-back processed, and allowed twelve copies to be taken of each form. The volume of the forms used will be found in the table in this section.

The necessary sheets were roughly estimated from the expected number of persons to be engaged in the recording assignments, and by taking into account the number of events per sport. The delivery of the forms was started on 27th July 1964 for boxing, ending on 31st August 1964 for modern pentathlon, equestrian sports, and athletics.

Appointing and Organization of Officials

The appointment of officials was carried out with careful regard to the necessary duties and the scale of each section of the Games administration. In arriving at these estimates of staff requirements, the precedents of past Games were studied and allowances were made for any special conditions which were thought to prevail in Japan. This work commenced in July 1963 by classifying officials into groupings as follows:—

- (1) Officials constituting final court of appeal.
- (2) Technical officials and juries (international juries).
- (3) Officials and their assistants for specific sports.
- (4) Games officials and their assistants.

A manning table was tabulated to meet the Games requirements in accordance with the above classification, and account was taken of qualified technical officers and juries in Japan. Some difficulty was met in determining the necessary number of assistants, in that information on this was not available from the past records of the Games. The informal plan formulated by the Organizing Committee and the figures submitted by various athletic organizations were studied, (as shown in table). This table was further reviewed for the duties evolving on the officials concerned, in each sport, and a series of negotiations with the athletic organizations on the scale of organization personnel was undertaken. The planned personal strength was reduced to 5,645 on 25th December 1963, and specific principles were formulated concerning the organization of officials.

In terms of these principles, negotiations were held with the sports organizations concerned in order to effect efficient organization of the officials. By 10th February 1964, the numbers had reached 4,129 officials, 1,797 assistants, and 340 special officials or a total of 6,266. This figure was further modified and eventually 6,284 persons were employed as shown in the listings in the tables of this

section.

On training the officials The training of the Games officials was an undertaking of major importance of the Organizing Committee, and one which presented some problems to the athletic organizations which were to implement the training plans within the budgetary framework dictated by the Committee. The actual training commenced in 1963.

The sports meets held in Japan provided useful adjuncts to training, and the Organizing Committee made semi-annual budgetary appropriations based on the plans of the athletic organizations concerned. Two more collective trainings were held before the start of the Games, one of which was the final rehearsal. The training expenses were computed on the basis that training was to be given in two periods each of 4-day duration. A total of ¥65,501,-000 (US\$181,947) was appropriated for this purpose.

The president of the Organizing Committee, and the presidents of the participating athletic organizations jointly issued letters of commission to the officers, assistants, and technicians to emphasize the importance of their impending duties. All personnel were required to wear breast pocket cards indicating in English their positions and names.

Foreign Referees and Judges, IF officials

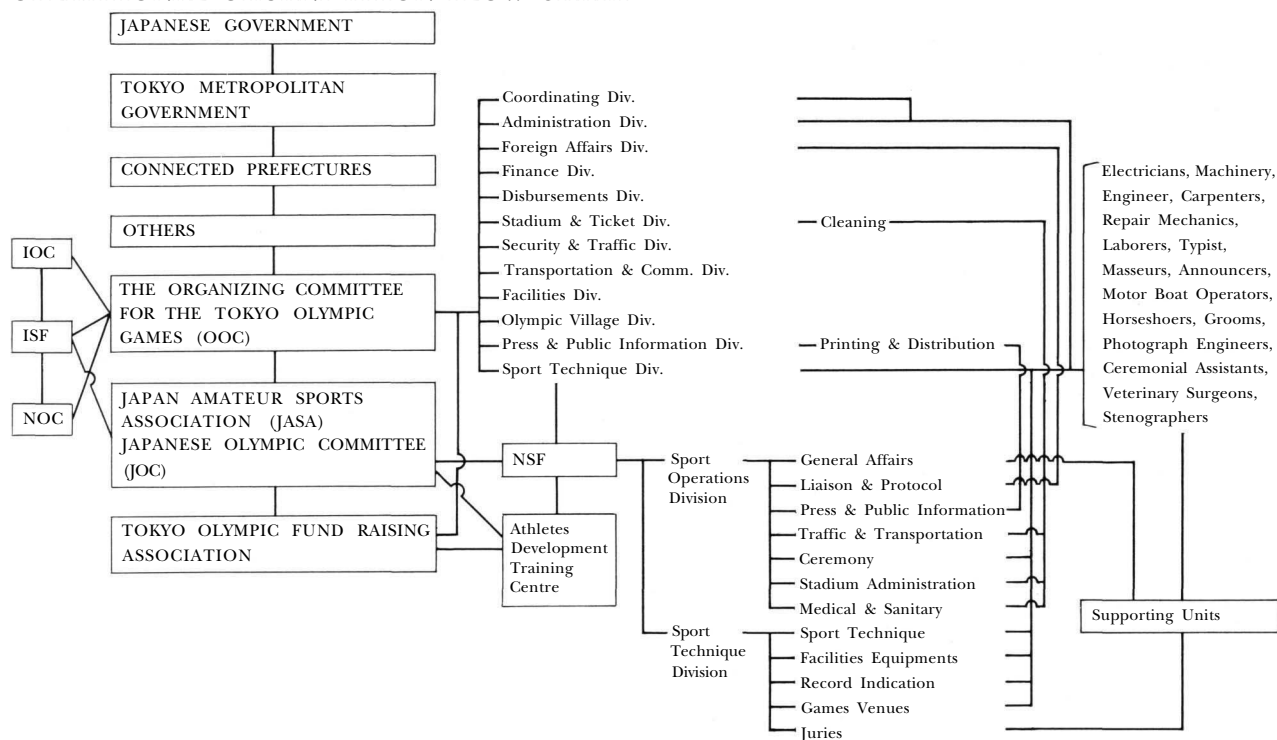
	M	F	T		M	F	T
Athletics	20	1	21	Shooting	21	1	22
Swim. Div. & Wat.-Polo	111		111	Wrestling	90	1	91
Volley-Ball	28	1	29	Canoeing	16		16
Gymnastics	40	24	64	Judo	21		21
Rowing	30		30	Cycling	7		7
Weight-Lifting	28		28	Football	36		36
Modern Pentathlon	13		13	Yachting	14		14
Fencing	53	2	55	Equestrian Sports	12		12
Hockey	45		45				
Boxing	49		49				
Basket-Ball	20	2	22	Total	654	32	686

Number of officials by countries (athlete delegation)

	M	F	T		M	F	T		M	F	T
Afghanistan	3		3	Greece	9		9	Nigeria	9	1	10
Algeria	2		2	HongKong	8		8	Northern Rhodesia	3		3
Argentina	2		2	Hungary	60	6	66	Norway	14	1	15
Australia	18	8	26	Iceland	1		1	Pakistan	20		20
Austria	25	1	26	India	19		19	Panama	10		10
Bahamas	4		4	Iran	21	1	22	Peru	4		4
Belgium	17		17	Iraq	11		11	Philippines	28	1	29
Bermuda	2		2	Ireland	13	1	14	Poland	54	5	59
Bolivia	0	0	0	Israel	6		6	Portugal	15		15
Brazil	25		25	Italy	53		53	Puerto Rico	19		19
British Guiana	2		2	Ivory Coast	4		4	Rhodesia	7		7
Bulgaria	18		18	Jamaica	4	1	5	Rumania	39	4	43
Burma	5		5	Japan	77	3	80	Senegal	5		5
Cambodia	6		6	Kenya	12	1	13	Spain	33		33
Cameroon	1		1	Korea	56		56	Sweden	38	1	39
Canada	46	3	49	Lebanon	3		3	Switzerland	33		33
Ceylon	2		2	Liberia	6		6	Taiwan	29	1	30
Chad	1		1	Libya	0		0	Tanganyika	8		8
Chile	10		10	Liechtenstein	2		2	Thailand	28	1	29
Colombia	12	2	14	Luxemburg	5		5	Trinidad & Tobago	6		6
Congo	2		2	Madagascar	1		1	Tunisia	10		10
Costa Rica	1		1	Malaysia	26	1	27	Turkey	10		10
Cuba	17	1	18	Mali	3		3	U.A.R.	37		37
Czechoslovakia	32	1	33	Mexico	28		28	Uganda	4		4
Denmark	23		23	Monaco	1		1	Uruguay	15		15
Dominican Republic	2		2	Mongolia	12	1	13	U.S.A.	106	19	125
Ethiopia	6		6	Morocco	11	2	13	U.S.S.R.	101	5	106
Finland	28	2	30	Nepal	3		3	Venezuela	12		12
France	58	2	60	Netherlands	32	4	36	Viet Nam	21		21
Germany	133	13	146	Netherlands Antilles	5		5	Yugoslavia	20		20
Ghana	8	1	9	New Zealand	20	2	22				
Great Britain	57	7	64	Niger	3		3	Total	1,821	103	1,924

(M=Male F=Female T=Total)

OPERATIONAL ORGANIZATION FLOW CHART



Number of Japanese referees and officials during the Tokyo Games

	As at 24 Aug. 1963				As at 10 Feb. 1964			As at 1 May 1964				
	Referees & Judges	Officials	Assis-tants	Total	Officials	Assis-tants	Total	Officials		Assistants		Total
								Male	Female	Male	Female	
Athletics	362	201	235	798	792	90	882	760	36	48	52	896
Rowing	35	69	100	204	149	99	248	147	2	98	1	248
Basket-Ball	26	155	121	302	211	79	290	213	2	63	16	294
Boxing	8	179	76	263	164	76	240	160	4	76		240
Canoeing	82	48	71	201	142	50	192	142		35	15	192
Cycling	121	138	54	313	320	39	359	320		37	2	359
Fencing	22	101	97	220	116	44	160	113	3	16	28	160
Football	32	251	96	379	369	125	494	369		125		494
Gymnastics	11	214	171	396	246	94	340	196	50	26	68	340
Weight-Lifting	8	78	75	161	78	73	151	75	3	72	1	151
Hockey	46	144	151	341	212	154	366	201	11	137	17	366
Judo	21	171	70	202	148	58	206	148		50	8	206
Wrestling	29	88	84	201	215	85	300	213	2	85		300
Swimming	58	95	35	188	228	48	276	270	13	63	12	358
Diving	13	10	4	27								
Modern Pentathlon	62	65	121	248	133	140	273	132	1	134	6	273
Equestrian Sports	4	64	135	203	138	90	228	138		79	11	228
Rifle Shooting	10	72	195	277	180	120	300	173	7	119	1	300
Clay Shooting	27	29	17	73	79	8	87	77	3	5	2	87
Volley-Ball	27	100	159	286	265	122	387	263	2	104	18	387
Water-Polo	10	30	20	60	55	27	82	55		27		82
Yachting	1	231	205	437	229	176	405	27	2	176		405
Total	1,015	2,473	2,292	5,780	4,469	1,797	6,266	4,337	141	1,548	258	6,284

Sport Equipment

The Organizing Committee established an equipment subcommittee on 13th January 1961. It was decided in principle that the equipment used at the Tokyo Games should as far as possible be domestic products and considerable study was made to determine the appropriate merits of the available products.

The results of research on the printing timer and sport equipment were shown at the International Sports Week held in October 1963, and this opportunity was taken to test the equipment under the conditions similar to the actual Olympic Games.

In selecting appropriate equipment, several methods were used in the selection equipment, and the cooperation of the various National Sports Federations were enlisted in certain of these decisions. In principle, the process and selection of sports materials fell under the following headings:—

	<i>Jurisdiction</i>	
(1) Selection of materials and equipment (including items, standards and makers)	National Federation	Organizing Committee
(2) Purchase or renting		"
(3) Distribution to necessary places	National Federation	"
(4) Actual administrator	"	
(5) Users	"	
(6) Returning after use	"	Organizing Committee
(7) Handling after use	"	"

Decisions were made between February and April on the specific locations for the sports clocks and the required numbers of sports equipments and their handling, and the actual acquiring and distribution took place up to the time of the actual Games. Some 506 technicians attached from the supplying companies enabled the efficient maintenance of materials and equipment during the actual Games.

The horses for the modern pentathlon were purchased from a fund of ¥20,000,000 (US\$55,556) provided in the 1962 budget. It was decided that these should be four year olds from among the horses participating in local races, particularly, those belonging to the Kanto Horse Racing Association. These purchases were completed in December 1962 with the total of 80 horses. In order to develop and train these purchased horses for the use at the modern pentathlon, a service contract was concluded with a voluntary group, the National Public Horse-Race Sponsors Council,

and thus training were carried out until August 1964 with the participation of 40 students of a local jockey training institute. During this period of development and training, 31 horses out of 81 horses were declared unacceptable for the modern pentathlon. In the development and training, the Committee was grateful for the assistance of personnel from the National Defense Force and the equestrian department of the Kanto University.

Preparation of the Sports Time-Pieces Particular attention was given to the provision of accuracy in the time-pieces and in the provision of facilities which would eliminate any disputes or questions arising concerning the timing of events. In making selection of judging devices, new high precision electronic detecting devices were adopted only after strict national inspection in terms of the international rules. As a result no material problems arose concerning the order of arrival at the goals or timing of races throughout the entire Tokyo Games. The smoothness of this operation can be attributed both to the technical perfection of the equipment and to the careful advance training of personnel concerned. Automatic goal arrival detecting devices for the swimming events had been under development through the cooperation between Japan Amateur Swimming Federation and a local electric machinery maker, while photo finish apparatus had already been developed by a Japanese manufacturer. The Organizing Committee tentatively decided to accept these sports time-pieces subject to the provisions that (1) they would satisfy the standard and requirements set by the IOC and the various International Sport Federations; (2) for the official scoring devices, international as well as national inspection would be required; (3) as far as possible these would be tested at principal local sport meetings and after being tried out at the Tokyo International Sports Week in Tokyo, permission should be obtained from the technical officers of each sports federation. The stop watch was inspected and approved by the National Physical Laboratory of England in May 1963 and in Japan the Measuring Apparatus Research Institute of the Industrial Technology Agency of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. The large clocks for the spectators were completed in August 1963 while the printing timer and the photo finish apparatus for the rowing and canoeing were all completed in September of that year.

The printing timer for all events was used at the International Sports Week held in Tokyo in October 1963. The electronic printing timer exclusively used for athletics and swimming was completed in May 1964. In June the digital stopclock was completed and the International Amateur

Athletic Federation gave its approval for its adoption in the Games. The total number of stop-watches used in the Games amounted to 1,115. A special design for eliminating the errors at the "start" and the "stop" which had been the cause of some difficulties in the past was included in the stop-watches which were equipped with stop hands capable of counting $1/5$ and $1/10$ of a second. The stop-watch capable of counting $1/100$ of second was able to be used continuously for up to 10 minutes whereas the conventional type was capable of being used for only 2-3 minutes, and in this respect its use for rowing, canoeing, cycling and shooting events facilitated the timing factors. There was also a desk-type remote-controlled stop-watch connected with the large clock for the spectators and which served as the official watch for the judges. (Two types, the one for the longer time being equipped with a 60 minute hand and the other equipped with a 20 minute hand were prepared) and also a stop-watch exclusively used for basket-ball (with 30 second rule), and one for use by football and hockey referees was provided.

Stop-watches for exclusive use of each participant in the yacht races were distributed (these could be attached to the knee by a band) and were appreciated in the start preparations. In the athletic events a digital stop clock was used instead of the conventional mechanical stop-watch. This time-piece used a crystal pendulum with a guaranteed accuracy of 0.007 sec/hour indicating up to $1/100$ of second by means of electrically illuminated numbers capable of counting simultaneously the lap-time and the finish time, and could be used to count up to 9 hours 59 minutes 59 $99/100$ seconds. It was small and compact in size and readily portable inasmuch as it made use of transistors and diodes. In addition to being used for the official timer at all track events in athletics, it was used as the main timer at each lap together with the portable crystal chronometer in the case of marathon and walk races. At each five kilometer point of the marathon and walk race courses a portable stand with a clock to count the elapsed time was installed. As the first runner passed each respective point, the respective lap time was shown in numbers on the top part of the digital clock on the stand. The elapsed time indicating board below showed the elapsing of time every 10 seconds so that the time of each succeeding runner could be recorded. The printing timer used as the electronic scoring device for athletics, swimming, rowing, canoeing, cycling, modern pentathlon, and equestrian events was connected with the starter's pistol, and electronic illumination device, the photo finish apparatus, stop-watch remote-control device, the large second clock for the spectators etc. and after automatically measuring

the sport time and judging the order of arrival the results were printed by means of the printing mechanism incorporated.

The start in the cycling road team time trial, equestrian sports and athletics of the modern pentathlon and the three-day event of the equestrian sports differs from the instantaneous start in the field athletics, swimming etc. in that each participant (or team) starts separately with a fixed interval of time and competes within the required time being separately counted. It is essential thus that the interval time between respective starts is counted correctly. For this purpose a start signaling clock was devised and this produced the final sound of the starting time along with the advance signal sound starting from five seconds beforehand, thus automatically indicating the time elapsed to participants during the one minute preceding the start. The photo finish apparatus for rowing and canoeing had a dual image system on one film section in the form of a 16 millimetre camera, which photographed the object (boat, etc.) and the time on the same film. The time photographed on the film was that obtained from the electronic digital counter using a crystal clock, and thus eliminated the blurring which occurs in the conventional unit, and detecting at the same time the order of arrival at the goal for each boat and the elapsed time up to $1/100$ of second. This had the advantage of correctly recording the process of the race both immediately before and after the finish and could be compared with the photo finish decision by connecting with the printing timer.

The photo finish apparatus was used for detecting the order of the finish in the athletics and cycling. In the swimming, the full automatic order of arrival detecting apparatus connected with the starter's pistol and the new type of touch board was adopted as the official timer and most efficiently demonstrated its usefulness.

Operation of the Sports Time-Pieces Time counting for running sports:

In the athletic track events, the time and the finishing order of each runner were correctly recorded under the combined operation of the starter's pistol, printing time type II A, photo electric cells type II (infra red ray system), digital stop-watch, the slit formula photo finish apparatus and the large second-clock for the spectators. When the pistol was shot, the start signal obtained at the built-in special contact was transmitted to the printing timer type II A by wire. The printing timer which received the signal activated the electronic printing circuit exactly $5/100$ of second after these through the delay circuit. At the same time a 100 cycle time signal was transmitted to the photo finish

apparatus and the start signal was also transmitted to the large spectator second-clock to thus set it in operation. When the runner arrived at the goal, the order and the time was photographed on one film through the operation of the slit camera of the photo finish apparatus. The film photographed was quickly handled. After 30 seconds the negative was transmitted as a reflected image through the wired TV. Within three minutes it became a positive print and was sent to the officials and the judges. The printing timer was used in order to expedite the lap time recording. This sent impulses each time the runner passed through the infra red ray of the photo electric cells placed on the prescribed line, thus memorizing the time when the signal was given. Instructions were then passed to the printing mechanism which in turn printed on paper the time up to 1/100 of second in the order of arrival. The lap time was in addition recorded by the printing timer. 24 digital stop clock units were prepared for the track sports (three for each course). These were operated by officials through the remote-control grip switches. In the case of rowing and canoeing, immediately upon the start of the race, the start signal from the starting tower was sent to the printing timer type II, and the photo finish apparatus and the electronic counters both commenced operations.

A stop-watch remote-control device, type I, was attached to the printing timer as an auxiliary counter and the start and goal signals were sent to the large spectator second-clock. The lap time signal for each boat was transmitted independently to the printing timer by means of the grip switch from each lap time recording point along the course and the lap time up to 1/100 of second was automatically recorded together with the course number in the order of passage. From immediately before the finish, two 16 millimetre cinecameras (main and auxiliary) started to photograph simultaneously. The camera turned at a speed of 100 frames per second in the case of rowing and 50 frames per second in the case of canoeing. The main camera caught in the films the time in units of 1/100 of second supplied by the printing timer, while the auxiliary camera in turn caught the time sent by a separate crystal chronometer, and showed the conditions as the boat entered the goal. The photographed films were developed by the automatic developing device, within some 30 seconds, and after being projected to the enlargement screen of the automatic enlargement and printing device the order of finish was recorded. For the official time, the final counted time obtained through the printing timer handled by the officials at the goal was announced in the same way as the lap time.

In cycling events in which the participants dash

at speeds up to 60–70 K.P.H., the photo finish device with the slit formula was officially used for detecting the order of the finish, and the printing timer type I was officially used for counting the time. For this sport, different counting methods were adopted respectively for all classifications of "1000 metre time trial", "Scratch race", "Individual pursuit", "Individual road race" and "Team road race". Typical cases could be enumerated as follows. In the individual pursuit race one pair of photo electric cells type I were set respectively on the start and finish line of the two cyclists at the home stretch and the back stretch. On the other hand the photo finish apparatus was set up in the upper part of the spectators' stand on respective lines. On the upper part of the bank at the No. 1—No. 2 corners, spectators second-clocks were installed in line. The printing timer was placed in the counting room on the side of the main stand. Two (main and auxiliary) clocks were installed for the home stretch, while two more (main and auxiliary) for the use of the back stretch. Thus the time for each semi-circle for the two cyclists was counted. It was decided that the large spectator second-clock was for the use of the cyclists with the green cap (on the side of home stretch) and the other was for the use of the cyclists with the red cap (on the side of the back stretch). The starting pistol shot activated simultaneously the two main printing timers (the auxiliary ones being started by a hand signal) and the two large second clocks through the adapter, and the time signal was supplied to the photo finish apparatus from the printing timer in the same way as with the athletic sports. Each time the two cyclists completed the half round, photo electric cells on the home stretch side and on the back stretch side were activated sending the signal to the printing timer, thus registering the lap times. At the same time the signal was sent also to the goal indicating device placed in the centre of the field, activating the green and red lamps automatically and indicating to the judge and the spectators which cyclist had dashed ahead. Where there was no pursuit win, the printing timer recorded the ultimate time through the signal from the photo electric cells activated simultaneously with the finish of the two cyclists. The two large second-clocks received the signal from the printing timer which automatically stopped showing the unofficial time for the two cyclists. The order of timing for the team pursuit was the same as for the individual pursuit. However, the signals for the laps and finish were sent to the printing timer selecting the third cyclist of the team by means of the grip switch without using the photo electric cells. For the counting method for the team road race, inasmuch as each team was required to start

at intervals of one minute, the three printing timers were simultaneously set in motion at a fixed time before the start of the race by means of the crystal time-recorder of the start signaling clock. Since the starting time of each team was known in advance, the respective actual times were calculated by deducting the starting time from the actual times.

In the past, some problems have arisen concerning decisions on the order of finish. It was therefore arranged that at the Tokyo Games the order of finish be decided through three stages, namely, (1) full automatic finish order detection counting device; (2) printing timer type III; (3) an integration stop-watch with 1/10 of second counting hand. By reason of these arrangements, decisions and timing were effected without complaints.

In both (1) and (2) above, crystal watches of high precision were used. In (1), an electronic counting device with a touch board which prints the time up to 1/100 of second by transmitting a signal and automatically marking the order of arrival for each course whenever a swimmer touches the board at the turn and at the finish. The printing timer type III, was an electronic counting device of greater accuracy than the conventional device, being equipped with a memory unit of 27 channels. During the Games, some 24 channels were used for eight courses. A total of 24 grip switches, three each for eight courses, connected with the starter's pistols were attached along with apparatus (1). When the officials pushed the grip switch independently at the turn and finish, the impulse was transmitted and the printing timer memorized the times. Three officials per course decided the order of arrival by means of the middle value of the counted times and after marking the course number in the order of arrival, the time up to 1/100 of second was printed and submitted to the final judge. As an additional precaution, stop-watches were also used to monitor these times.

New scientific devices and apparatus were adopted also for the modern pentathlon and equestrian sports. At the equestrian sports and athletic sports in the modern pentathlon, the printing timer played an important role. After the starting signal clock announced the start at intervals of five minutes in the case of the equestrian sports and one minute in the case of the athletic sports, respective required times were accurately recorded by the finish signal transmitted from the photo-electric cells type II, simultaneously with the arrival of the participants at the goals.

In the three-day event of the equestrian sports, the course was divided into five areas. At the starting point, the starting signal clock notified the participants of the starting signal at intervals of

five minutes. One printing timer type I installed at the finish of each course was set in operation simultaneously at a fixed time before the start of the game and the arrival time was counted by means of the grip switch operated by the official as each participant arrived. In the Grand Prix Jumping and Grand Prix Dressage, a stop-watch remote-control device type II (for exclusive use in the equestrian sports) was installed for the use of the official counting. This apparatus was connected and operated with photo electric cells and the large spectator second-clock. For the Grand Prix Jumping, the actual time was recorded by automatically starting or stopping the integrating stop-watch with 1/10 of second built-in counting hands, after receiving signals from the photo electric cells type I which were installed at the start and the finish lines. The arrangement was made in such a way that time-outs (as for instance for the recovery of hurdles, etc.), the stop-watch was stopped or started at the proper time through the operation of the hand-operated switch. For the Grand Prix Dressage, this device was altered to a hand-operated system in counting the restricted time for this event. In both these two events, the large spectator second-clock was connected to this apparatus.

For the yachting starts, the starting time recorded by the portable crystal chronometer on the head-quarter boat was announced by means of a cannon shot. Upon arrival of the boat at the finish, the required time was recorded by stop-watches with 1/5 of second built-in counting hands. These newly developed chronometers were themselves independent crystal watches but could also be used to automatically start other counting devices. An error factor of less than 0.2 of second per day was guaranteed.

Time counting for other sports: With basketball, because of the nature of the Game itself, it sometimes happens that the game result is reversed at the precise moment of completion of second half of the game. The precise timing of these events therefore assume more than usual importance. The newly developed official time-counting device for basketball, functions not only for the convenience of the participants and the spectators but also is itself an official timer. High accuracy is obtained by the use of the crystal watch, and no disputes at all arose regarding decisions at any events which used this timing system. This device not only counts the remaining time for the game but is equipped also with a thirty second rule indicator and a point indicator. In the section which indicates the remaining time for the sport (being twenty minutes in each half), 20 luminated bars indicating the minutes and the surrounding 60 lamps indicating the seconds are arranged in such a way as to

be easily legible.

When the switch on the monitor operation panel is activated, the second-pulse originating from the crystal watch is transmitted to the indicating unit placed on both sides of the court. The watch could be stopped at the appropriate time in case of foul, free throw, jump ball, etc. The remaining time of the ten minutes intermission rest time and of the five minutes of the extended game can be indicated. The 30 seconds rule indicator is also operated by a crystal watch being controlled by the switch of the monitor operation panel. The point indicator is in illuminated digits and operated by a switch on the operating panel.

An official time-counting device with a crystal watch was used also for wrestling. The start signal was operated simultaneously with the referee button which sounded the starting gong automatically activating the large clock hung in the centre of the mat. The indicating part of the clock is in three sections. The illuminated digits change at each second starting from :00. Rounds and intermissions are also indicated. When the five minutes of the first half elapses, the one minute of the intermission is automatically counted from the gong ring. Upon termination of the second half, the gong rings and the indicating section stops at 5:00. If the match were to be stopped for any reason, it was possible to stop the counting at that point by a button on the operating panel. When the referee would instruct the match to continue even after the first half was completed, it was possible to extend the indication of the elapsed time of the game from five to eight minutes. When the referee announces the termination of the first half of the match, the one minute of the intermission is counted. When this intermission is over, the time counting of the second half is activated. For example, if there was an extension of 1 minute 02 seconds, the time counting of the remaining half would be started from 1:03 instead of :00. In this way the actual time of the game was given at all times. This timing system enabled the matches to be conducted smoothly on schedule.

For the Judo events, a special large clock was used to indicate up to thirty seconds, the time of any "osaekomi" (holding down) by means of the second indicating lamp arranged around the match time counting indicator. This apparatus served as the official timer connected with the integration stop-watches at the officials tables.

For the rifle shooting, a large double-faced crystal-clock indicating the actual time as well as the remaining time was used. Two of these were installed for the free rifle events and three for the small bore rifle.

For the boxing, the large cylinder-type clock

hanging in the centre of the ring indicated not only the number of rounds but also the elapsed time of the fight at intervals of ten seconds, and the rest time for the convenience of the spectators. With the football and hockey events, a large clock indicating the elapsed time, (up to 45 minutes for football and 35 minutes for hockey), was installed for the benefit of the participants and the spectators.

In water-polo events, a large clock with an indicator for each quarter per game time of five minutes and a rotation indicator showing points at each quarter and total points per team, was installed at the pool-side.

For the gymnastics events, a large clock equipped with second lamps to indicate all factors in the timing of each performance for the three classifications (men's floor exercises, ladies' floor exercises and balance beam).

The timer for the fencing spectators was designed in such a way that the elapsed time of 12 minutes and 6 minutes for men, 10 minutes and 5 minutes for women, and 3 minutes for the fencing in the modern pentathlon (épée) could be indicated on the same clock. Two clocks were installed as a set for each pist.

Inasmuch as there was a time factor within which any performer must appear (within 3 minutes of the announcement of requesting for appearance in the case of weight-lifting), a large time piece which used an electronic sound indicator was adopted.

List of sports equipment used

Included in the athletic equipment are certain items which were used at the various training venues. Also at each training venue there were certain weight training equipment available, some especially for athletics and some used jointly by other sports. These items do not appear on this list.

At each sports venue there were telephone and communication equipment which is not listed hereunder. Details of these will be

found under the sections on Communications.

Rowing and canoe equipment to separate the courses can be found outlined in the sections on Games Sites and Facilities.

The electric scoreboards and electronic computing equipment is described separately and appears in this listing only as numerical numbers of equipments.

ATHLETICS

Stop-watch 1/10—second	48	Chairs for Athletes	20
Stop-watch 1/5—second	66	Clothes Basket for Athletes	80
Digital Stop-clock (complete set)	1	Desks for Recording	7
Binoculars	34	Chairs for Judges	41
Whistles	7	Signal Flags for Passing & Eliminating Line	6
Finish Posts	3	Cross-bars, Wood	300
Reels for Goal-yarn	2	Cross-bars, Plastic	190
Stands for Timekeepers, Judges for Track Events	2	Uprights for Running High Jump	2
Thermo-hygro Metres	2	Height Measures for Running High Jump	2
Anemo-wind Direction Metres	4	Height Measures for Pole-Vault	2
Tri-colored Streamers	6	Vault Order Indicators	4
TV Closed Circuit for Baton Touch Inspection	4	Uprights for Pole Vaults	2
Video Tape Sets	2	Hydraulic Elevator Stands	2
Tape Recorders	2	Tridents for Hinging Cross-bar	2
Lap-time Recording Systems	3	Height Indicator for Pole Vault	1
Flags (Red, White)	15	Pole Stands	4
Transceivers	17	Foam Rubber Sets for Landing Place (with cover)	3
Inspector Assignment Indication Boards	2	Poles for Pole Vault, Glassfiber (6 kinds)	14
Stands for Inspectors	2	Poles for Pole Vault, Steel (2 kinds)	25
Polaroid Cameras	4	Runway covers for Pole-Vault, Running Jump and for Long Jump & Triple Jump	9
Stands for Telephone	3	—Equipment for Throwing Events	
Pistols	8	Javelins for Men	163
Blank Shot for Pistols	3,000	Javelins for Women	121
Stands for Starter	4	Throwing Distance Measuring Implements, Canterburyan Type	2
Starter's Clothes	4	Round-numbering Indicators	6
Microphone Set for Starters	1	Record Indicators Up to the Last Round	6
Start-ready Notice-boards	4	Trace Indication Equipment for Dropping Point	6
Recording Boards for Track Events	20	Pegs	50
Goal-in Order Judgement Device by Inter Locked Pistol	1	Blackboards, Small Type	40
Micro Chronometres (Second Reading Watch) for Marathon Starting	1	Angle Indication Marks	4
Father Clocks	2	Distance Indication Marks	26
Course-indicators for Track Events	20	Distance Indication Equipment, Box Type	3
Course-indicators for Relay Events	24	Javelin Stands	4
Order Indication Board	1	Indication Boards for Elimination Line	4
Round-numbering Indication Board	1	Discus for Men	44
Round-numbering Indication Bell	1	Discus for Women	44
Round-numbering Indication Record Communication System	1	Coloured Flags for Best-six	3
Starting Blocks	56	Hemp Palm Mats	300
Batons	43	Wire Netting Mats	100
Hurdles	190	Hammer Stands	4
Hurdle Trucks	10	Discus Stands	4
3,000m Steeplechase Removal Hurdles	4	Shot-put for Men	33
Indication Flags for Open Lanes	2	Shot-put for Women	32
Vinyl-tape (also used for field events)	4,500m	Shot-put Returning System	1 set
Beach Parasols (for rain)	3	Shot-put Stands	4
Tents (for rain)	3	Hammers	32
Blankets	10	Hammer-throwing cages (wire netting)	3
Stretchers	5	Back-numbers for Athletes (4 kinds)	2,000
Chairs, Collapsible	40	Circles for Shot-put Throwing, with Stopper & cover	4 sets
Chairs, Portable	150	Circles for Discus, with Stopper & cover	4 sets
—Equipments for Jumping Events		Cart for Throwing Implement	4
Jump-distance perspective Measures	2	—Equipment for Road-race Events (Marathon & Walking Events)	
Pin for Landing Point	1	Tents	10
Red & White Flag for Judgement	1	Desks, Long Size	90
Take-off Boards	4	Chairs, Collapsible	165
Clay Peate	5	Chairs, Portable	35
Landing Measure Plates for Measuring	1	Table Cloths (White, Red and Yellow)	70
Indication Flags for World Records	4	Thermo-hygro Metres	10
Indication Flags for Olympic Records	4	Megaphones, Electric	9
Electric Illumination Equipment	4	Water Supply Equipment (Buckets, Ladles and sponges)	10 sets
Black Boards for Indicating Vault Order	3	Towels	150
Sand Level Control Equipment	4	Cups	1,020
Runway Marks	540	Vinyl-tape	10 rolls

Markers for Turning Points	1	Striking Mitts	33
Kilo-metres Signs	33	Glove for Competition	700
Sign for Exercise Courses	20	Gongs	17
Folding-type Beds	50	Skipping-ropes	96
Blankets	220	Rosin-boxes	34
Stretchers	4	Ring for Competition	1
First Aid Medicine Kits	2	Lottery Sets	1
Haversacks for Athletes	100	Mirrors	19
Drinking Containers for Individual Athletes	250	Notice Board of the Records	10
Step Ladders, Collapsible	2	Bandaging	800
Chronometres	9	Match Indicating Board	VJ
Clock Wagons	9	Electrically Operated Match Process Indicator	1
Micro Chronometres 1/5	18	Towels	500
(The following included equipments for both training and exercise.)		Sponges	400
Vehicles (Each Type)	62	First Aid Kits	1
Line Drawers	10	Medicine Balls	17
Rollers	1	Office Equipment	1
Rollers	3	List for Athletes Numbering	450
Rollers	1		
Carts for use on the field	2	CANOEING	
Repairing tools kits for the Runway & Field	15 sets	Electric Sore Indicator	1
Tape Measures, Steel 20m	5	Notice Boards of the Records	4
" " " 30m	6	Repairing Tools	1 set
" " " 50m	4	Microphones for Coach	27
" " " 100m	4	Rescue Life-buoys	6
" " Cloth 50m	5	Back Numbers for Athletes	300
		Mail Boxes	2
ROWING		Anemo & Wind-direction-metres	3
(Included equipment & instrument for the use of exercise course)		Thermo & Hygro-metres	3
Boat Trucks	12	Deck-chairs	100
Rescue Equipment	10 sets	Motor Boats, for Officials	9
Danger Stakes	200	Binoculars	20
Boat-number Boards	60	Measuring Seal	1
Mileposts	20	Canoe Numbers	150
Top-marks	120	Motor-way Flag	1
Boat-stands	120	Canoe Stands	140
Slits	5 sets	Bamboo Grente-measuring Sets	2
Recordnotice Boards	3 "	Canoe Length-measuring Sets	2
Match-plates	2 "	Canoe Weight-measuring Sets	2
Gongs	10	Microphones, for Starter	1
Anemo & Wind-direction-metres	5	Transceivers	10
Motor-boats	8	Motor-boats for coach	18
Binoculars	22	Tag-boats	10
Weighing Machines	3	Dehydration Machines	2
Repairing Tools	1 set	Judge's Stand	1
Electric Indicator	1	Office Equipment	1 set
Buzzar Set to Judge the Order of Goal	1 set	Land-markers	4
Boats, Communication use	12		
Flags	130	CYCLING	
Back-numbers	240	Suspension Sets Attached to Motorcar	50
Furniture for Office Work	1 set	Starting Stands	9
		Exercise Stands	50
BASKET-BALL		Lottery Set	1
Inflators	7	Indicator, for Start Numbers	50
Uniforms for Judges	12	Posts for Cross Curtain for Road Race	10
Scoring-boards, Electrically Operated	2	Lap Number Plates	2
Notice-boards for League Tournament	2	Record Sheet Shelf	1
Notice-boards for Tournament Games	2	Blackboard, Carrying-on-back Type, for Road Race	1
Rings	15	Spare Bicycles	20
Weighing Balances	2	Helmets	20
Court-cover	1	Distance Indicating Post for Road Races	60
Mats for Back Stop	4	Polaroid Cameras for Judgement	4
Lottery Cups	1	Electric Scoring Boards	2
Balls	140	Repairing Tool Kit	1
Rings & Nets	5	Cross Curtains for Road Race	5
Back-boards with Stand	7 pairs	Air-compressors	7
		Makers	50
BOXING		Photo-Judge Sets	2
Weighing-machines	25	Binoculars	5
Gloves for training	280	Bells	3
Ring for training	15	Office Equipment	1
Sand-bags	32		
Headgear	66	FENCING	
Punching Balls	34	Piste Stands	20
Punching Gloves	66	Piste Stand for Final Competition	1
		Spare Reels	32

Linoleum	20	Score Indicators for Judgement (Hand operated)	26
Metal Pists	25	Score Indicators for Judgement (Electrically operated)	6
Piste-covers	20		
Sub-lights	14	WEIGHT-LIFTING	
Scoring Lights	15	Performance Stands	1
Reel Stands	24	Platforms, for Formal Performance	1
Protect Net, for Final Field	1	Platforms, for exercise	20
Scoring Board, All-round		Barbells	38
Scoring Boards	12	Barbell Plates, 20kg	130
Gongs	12	Barbel Shafts	14
Poise	28	Electric Judgement Indicator	1
Weapon Measuring Gauges	10	Score Board	1
Weapon Inspection Stands	2	Weight Indicator	1
Testers	14	Barbell Hangers	28
Electric Judging Machines	28	Dumb-bells	14
		Short Barbells	9
FOOTBALL		Inclined Benches	9
Goal Posts	15	Squat Benches	9
Goal Nets	18	Squat Stands	13
Line-drawing Sets	31	Performance Order Boards	1
Inbaters	21	Screens for Weighting	1
Ball Gauges	5	Leg-press Stands	4
Balances for Ball	5	Iron-shoes	10
Steel Tape Measures	13	Chestweights	2
Thread for Line-drawer	5	Mats	15
Corner Flags	60	Blacked Rubber Sheets	32
Flags (Line's Man)	20	Platform Adjusters	5
Whistles	30	Weighting Machine for Barbell	1
Shoe-repairing Stands	38 sets	Weighing Machines for Performer	10
Ball Stands	5	Red & White Portable Flags	8
Safes for Apparatus	5	Microphone Sets	1
Balls	398	Whistles	10
		Powder Chalk	150 kg
GYMNASTICS		Rosin	70 kg
Horizontal Iron Bars	7	Portable Sauners (Steam Bath)	3
Mats for Horizontal Bar (L)	42	Tool Kit	1
Bar Polishing Stands	7	Goals	9
Long Horses	12	Goal Nets	12
Approach-running Mats	12	Corner Flags	93
Distance-adjusters for Long Horse	14		
Beat-boards for Long Horse	59	HOCKEY	
Mats for Long Horse	48	Backnets	8
Parallel Bars	7 sets	Ground Fences	4
Mat for Parallel Bars	28	Inspection Rings (Ball)	10
Bar of Parallel Bars	17	Line-drawers (Powder)	26
Side Horses	7	Line-drawers (Liquid)	16
Mats for Side Horse	28	Whistles	40
Pommels for Side Horse	4	Measures	7
Flying Rings	7	Ball Beasures	3
Mats for Flying Rings	21	Balls	100 doz.
Swing-stoppers for Flying Rings	14	Score-information-boards	3
Wire & Belts for Flying Rings	14	Elimination Score Boards	3
Rings for Flying Rings	24	Score Board for Final Tournament	1
Stands for Flying Rings	7	Name Plates for Score Board	32
Floors for Floor Exercise	12	Score Boards	1
Mats for Floor Exercise	12	Lawn Mower Equipment	3
Balance Beams	7		
Mats for Balance Beam (L)	45	JUDO	
Uneven Parallel Bars	7	Spare Judo Wear	24
Bars for Uneven Parallel Bars	42	Red & White Strings	80
Mats for Uneven Parallel Bars	24	Judo Mats	100
Pianos	7	Apron Mats	280
Record-players	9	League-tournament Boards	4
Tape Recorders	9	Big Drum	1
Mats for Warming-up (L)	22	Gongs	2
Magnesium Carbonate Boxes	58	Judge's Flags	12
Rosin with Box	34	Weighting Machines	2
Equipment-fixing-apparatus	8	Lottery Set	1
Curtains for Windows	6	Judo Mats for Training	100
Mirrors	10	Electric Scoring Boards	2
Steel Tape Measures	13	Back-numbers	400
Le vels	11	Indicating Lights for Judges	1
Score Boards	10	Linoleum	1
Watches	22		
Back Numbers for Athletes	300	WRESTLING	
Placards	42	Score Boards	6
		Operation Boxes for Score-board	3

Judgement Indicators	27
Wrestling Mats	15
Weighing Machines	12
Mat Stands	6
Chest Weights	11
Barbells	11
Dumb-bells	11
Order-announcing Boards	8
Balance	1
Ankle Tapes	1,000
Order-indicating Board	1

SWIMMING AND DIVING

Automatic Judgement Device	1
Course-ropes	42
Diving Boards for Diving	14
Fixed Mats for High Diving	12
Pistols, for Starter	2
Blank Shot	1,500
Space Marks for Backstroke	2
Rope with Pole to Protect Flying	1
Electric Indicator	1 set
V.T.R.	1 set
Loud-speaker Set for Start	1 set
Closed Circuit TV System	1 set

MODERN PENTATHLON

Lottery Set	1
Whip Measuring Sets	30
Shoe-take-off Stands	20
Saddle Stands	8
Number Plates for Hurdle of Steeplechase	22
Back-numbers of Lead	5
Lead Bands	5
Stirrups	6
Reins	6
Fault-making Boards	20
Martingales	10
Harness Sets	15
Horse-trimming Apparatus	15
Judge's Stand	1
Board for Equestrian	1
Board for Fencing	1
Board for Pistol	1
Board for Cross-country	1
Board for Fencing-and-pistol	1
Synthetic Boards	2
Removable Hurdles A, B	3
Gun Stands	24
Lead Plates	110
Cross-country Course Indications System	1

EQUESTRIAN SPORTS

Gongs for Dressage & Jumping	3
Steel Tape Measures (30cm)	4
Measures	2
Arm Bands with Numbers	220
Horse-number Bands	220
Weighing-machines	2
Ropes	4
Player's Back-numbers	90
Back-numbers on Saddle	90
Flags	88
Boards to Indicate the Disqualified	41
Set of Straps & Marks for Dressage	1
Mangers	230
Hoof Washing Tubs	100
Horse Grooming Equipment	220
Hemp Bridles	40
Hemp Reins	600
Steel Tape Measures	4
Measures	10
Horse (chamber) Blinkers	160
Horse Shoeing Material & Equipment	2
Veterinary Medical Treatment Instrument	2

SHOOTING

—For Rifle Shooting—	
Shot Hole Gauges R.F.I.	230
Pistol Standard Gauges	5
Pistol Standard Boxes	7
Auto-balances	2
Tape Measures	2
Magnifying Glasses	3
Gun Tuckers	12
Sheets for Lay Shoot	100
Knee Pads	108
Elbow Pads	100
Gun Stands	60
Target Carrying Boxes	5
Target Arranging Shelves	27
Target Lockers	4
Stands for Target Arranging	3
Boxes for Score Sheet	4
Target Repair Tools	3
Target Carrying Belt	11
Ear Plugs (L)	140
Gun Stands	150
Gun Hangers	250
Target Frames	258
Judge Desks	3
Small Notice Boards	100
Target Repair Stands	5
Target Carrying Boxes	35
Bullet Boxes	230
Conductor Stand	1
Boards for Prompt Announcing of Score	12
Boards to Indicate Shooting Number	6
Scoring Boards	12
Target Lockers	240
Used-cartridge Boxes	205
Record Announcing Boards	5
Target Balances	160
Targets (FR)	6,290
" (SB)	157,540
" (FP)	27,420
" (RF)	33,500
Record Arranging Shelves	6
Rial Tension Gauges	9
Peak Lupes	20
Graduated Lupes	15
Lottery Sets	2
Hammer Tuckers	138
Seals	4
45° Scales	6
Scopes	180
Target Silhouettes	1,000
Drawing Boards	25
Shot Hole Gauges A	110
" B	30
" C	30
" D	30
" E	30
Repair Tools	
—For Clay Shooting—	
Clay Project Machines	40
Spare Traps	5
Clay Project Machine Main Springs	50
Machine to Produce Clay	1
Indicating Sets for Clay Projector	3
Tables for Side Judge	4
Gun Hangers	8
Box, Ammunition	80
Bugles	30
Main Notice Boards for Clay	2
Transceivers	6
Score Notice Sets	2
Repair Tools	40
Barrel Cooling Sets	10
Weighing Balances, 12 kg	10
Clay Pigeon Targets	132,000

VOLLEY-BALL

Uprights	32
Referee Chairs	15
Scoring Boards	17
Benches	13
Nets	34
Portable Scoring Boards	2
Net Measures	40
Whistles	144
Pressure Gauges	13
Inflators	35
Weighing Balances (Ball)	4
Weighing-machines	8
Ball-holders	2
Buzzer Sets	2
Balls	496
Flags for Line's Man	40
Ball Circumference Measures	4
Tape Measures	11
Line Tapes	240
Electric Scoring Boards	2

WATER-POLO

Pistols	4
Inflators	8
BALL Measuring Sets	3
Goals (Hang, Floating System)	3
Field Ropes	3
Central Pole Fixtures	2
Balls	130
Bullets for Pistol Signal	35
Whistles	40
Caps for Athletes	6
Flags	5
Inter-lines	2
Watches	3
V.T.R.	2
Closed Circuit TV System	1

YACHTING

Mark Buoys	26
Mark Wire Auxiliary Sets	24
Mooring Buoys	80
Mooring Ropes	125
Hemp Ropes	10
Nylon Ropes	10
Cardle (L)	21
Cotton Cords	10
Cardle (S)	80
Recall Plate 45X3	3
Sailors-knives	55
Aqualungs	1
Life-jackets	45
Yachts, Finn Class	45
Measuring Tank	1

Measuring Implements	10
Carts for Finn Class Yacht	15
Carts for F.D.	10
Masts, Finn Class	70
Yacht, Finn Class, Spare (Booms)	70
" (Tillers)	45
" (Ladders)	20
Yacht, Finn Class, Spare (Centre Boards)	10
Yacht, Finn Class, Spare (Sails)	10
Yacht, Finn Class, Spare (Single Blocks)	100
Yacht, Finn Class, Spare (Double Blocks)	100
Transceivers 1W	73
" 10W	10
Wind Direction-velocity Metre	1
Barometre	1
Thermometre	1
Cannons for Yacht Race Signal	9
Measuring Balances for F, F.D.	2
" " Star Class	2
" " Dragon, 5.5	1
Robot Buoys for Current Surveying	2
Start Poles	6
Pontoons for Hydrofoil Boat	2
Mobile Cranes (1.3t)	2
" " (7t)	1
Spray-gun with Compressor	1
Planers (Hand)	20
Band-saw, Electrically Operated	1
C-Clamps	500
Sanders	5
Carpenters Tools	5
Smoke Candles	250
Drill, Electrically Operated	1
Balloons (Hydrogen Gas)	9
Referee Stands	3
Electric Pump for Swarming Water Tank	1
Boats Identification Flags	90
Boat Position Market-boards	170
Tents for Headquarters' Boat	3
Smoke Signal Bullets	720
Electric Batteries for Transceivers	18,000
Protesting Flags for Finn Class	50
Race Flags for Finn Class	50
Communication Boats	15
Finn Class Yachts (Training)	20
Hydrofoil Boats	2
Ball Disk	1
Shock Cords for Finn Class	45
Seats for Finn Class	15
Tongues for Finn Class	45
Cum Cleats for Finn Class	90
Pipe Cleats for Finn Class	90
Bailers for Finn Class	45
Gudgeon Pins for Finn Class	7
Shackles	200
Paddles	20

Basis of Time-Pieces Used at the Sport Administration

The time-pieces actually used are described in the paragraphs which follow, using athletic events as illustrations.

Time-piece of the track games in the athletic events

Time of the start: (1) With the discharge of the pistol at the starting point (different for each event), a signal was transmitted through a cable (A) to a printing timer provided at a dugout near the goal.

(2) At the same time, a large second clock for the spectators on the electrically illuminated board commenced counting by means of a gearing of the printing timer and a cable (D). With the start, the photo finish apparatus was activated to supply a time signal from a crystal clock of the printing timer through cable (C).

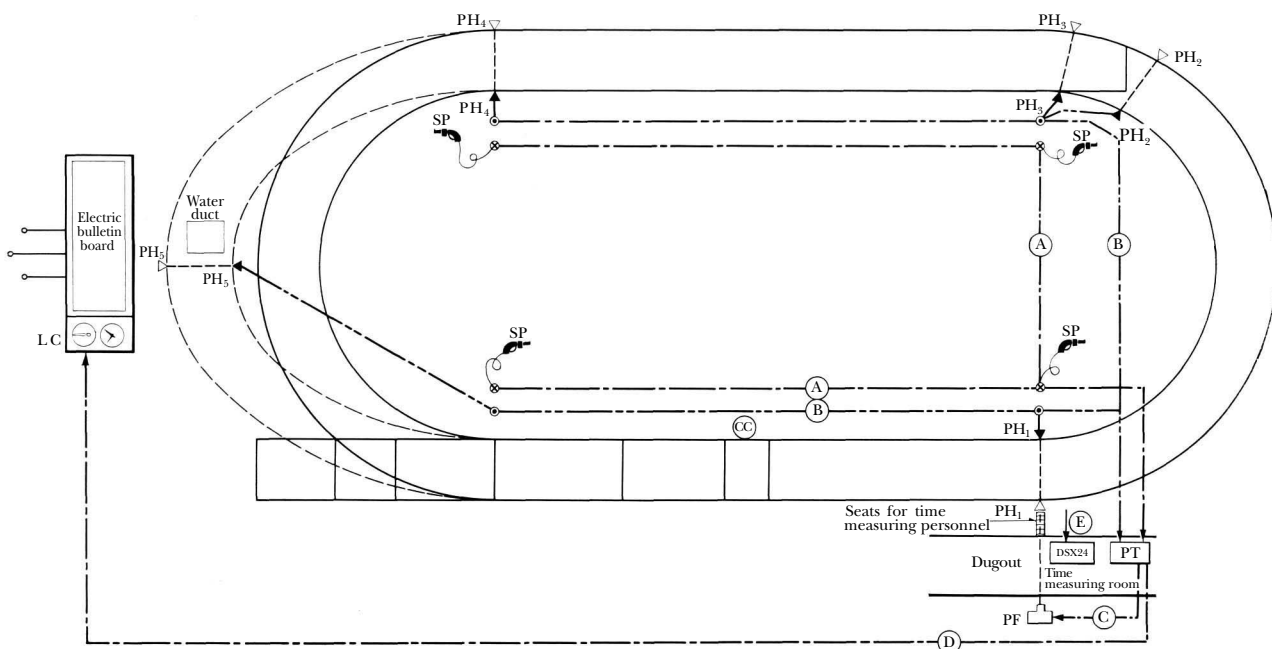
(3) At the seats of the relevant officials, grip switches were provided by connecting to the digital stop clocks (3X8=24 per 1 course) placed at the dugout and these operated to transmit start signals, lap signals and goal signals activated by the officials. The officials were not required to read the hands of

the clock, but instead a scorer would read out the numbers indicated on the clock.

Time of the lap time metre source: When the runner passed through the lap point, the signal was transmitted from a photo-electronic apparatus through a cable (B) and the time was automatically recorded on a printing timer.

Time of measuring the goal: (1) When a runner arrived at the goal, the goal signal was transmitted from the photo-electronic apparatus, and the printing timer automatically recorded the times of each participant. (2) From a point just before the runner arrived at the goal, the camera of the photo finish apparatus operated to record photographically the goal-in and time. (3) The large second clock of the electrically illuminated board was automatically stopped by the goal signal of the first arrival.

Timing system used for track and field events



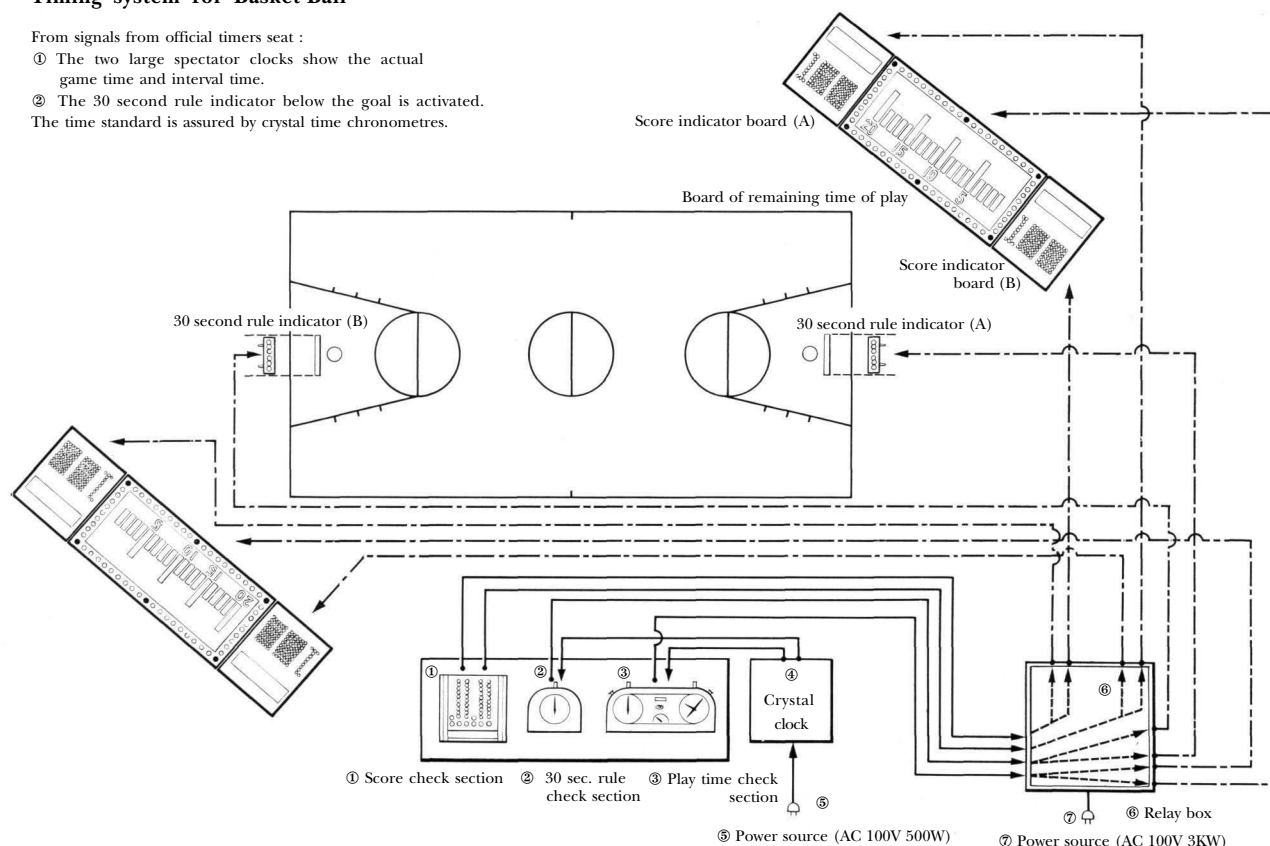
- (Measuring equipments)
- PT : Printing Timer Type II A
 - DS : Digital Stop-Clock
 - PF : Photo Finish Apparatus
 - LC : Large Spectators Clock
 - CC : Crystal Chronometre
 - SP : Pistol for Starting Use
 - PH₁-PH₅ : Photo Electronic System Type II
 - ⊗ : Terminal for Pistol Use
 - ⊙ : Terminal for Photo Electronic System

- (Cable)
- A : Cable for use in starting signal connected to pistol
 - B : Cable for use of lap or goal signal connected to photo electronic system
 - C : Cable for use of timing signal connected to photo finish apparatus
 - D : Cable for use in starting and goal signal, connected to large spectator clock
 - E : Cable for use of digital stop-dock connected to grip-switch in the seats for time measuring personnel

Timing system for Basket-Ball

From signals from official timers seat :

- ① The two large spectator clocks show the actual game time and interval time.
- ② The 30 second rule indicator below the goal is activated. The time standard is assured by crystal time chronometres.



Score-indicating Apparatus

Electric scoreboards prepared for the Tokyo Olympic Games were of three types viz.:— (1) Electromotive scoreboards connected to electronic detectors; (2) Scoreboards designed for both electromotive and manual operation; and (3) those for manual operation only (mostly those using magnetic plates). Thirty six representative companies from the electronic industry in Japan cooperated in preparing the 109 items under this heading which were required. A total of 137 technicians were posted at the various installations sites to operate these facilities.

The electric Scoreboard at the National Stadium:

This was the largest installation of this equipment and had outside dimensions of 34mX11.7m. The electric illuminated panel itself measured 25mX7.4m. The bulb-units each measuring 70cmX50cm were in 10 layers and 50 horizontal rows, making it feasible to simultaneously show 500 letters, and requiring 17,500 bulbs to operate. Two large clocks were installed in the upper and lower parts of the left front face, the upper clock being 3m in diameter and interlocked with the photo electric cells, starter's stop watches, etc. The large second hand clearly indicated the timing of each event while the lower clock, being an ordinary electric clock,

indicated the time of day. This electronic scoreboard allowed the use of numerals, alphabetical letters, as well as various symbols and diagrammatical figures etc., which were operated both automatically and manually from the operator's room through tape-transmitter, page-printer and keyboard. With the automatic indication, the details were first punched on to tape and when played back were shown on the Scoreboard at the speed of 5 characters per second. The names of the competitors and the countries had been prepared and tape-punched in advance, thus only the scores were connected with the tape through the hand operated keyboard. Special characteristics of this equipment were (1) brightness of illumination could freely be adjusted according to the degree of environmental brightness; (2) units (70 bulbs) could be switched on or off simultaneously; and (3) the illumination panel could be divided into two main sections (right and left) and each block could show the scores independently. It was these characteristics which made feasible the various symbols at the opening and closing ceremonies and the simultaneous posting of details or translations in both English and French.

The fully automatic device to determine the precise sequence of arrivals and to measure the elapse of time: This device recorded electrically the

sequence of arrivals and the elapsed time as swimmers reached the goals. The pistol sound at the start and the touch movements at the goals were both converted into electric impulse signals. The time was indicated and recorded through crystal-controlled time-recording apparatus. The principal components of this device were (1) starting microphone (signal unit); (2) touch board (detector unit); (3) electronic clock, time counting unit (time recording); (4) printing unit (recording); (5) the main Scoreboard (indicating unit), etc. The pistol sound of the starter was picked up by a microphone (wrist-watch type) attached to the starter's arm and converted into an electric impulse. This was recorded as a time-recording signal to the nearest 0.01 of a second. The time-recording unit operated in 1/100's of a second and the goal-arrival sequence differential capacity was 1/1000 of a second. As the swimmer touched the touch board, the output signal of the detecting unit closed the circuit of each course indicating unit, allowing the first lap time to be indicated on the indicator. After 10 seconds, the gate again opened to resume the same operation, and while indicating the time, it prepared itself to indicate the next lap. (The position of the touch board was adjustable to be either above or below the surface of water.) The recording unit printed on the recording cards within ten seconds the number of laps, time, course number and sequence of arrival as indicated by the indicator. This system enabled the elimination of discrepancies caused by human error, refraction of light at the time of touch-recording, irregular reflection of water and air bubbles, which factors have often been the subject of disputes in the past.

Electric Scoreboard for swimming: This apparatus measured 6mX7m in size and each bulb unit contained 25 bulbs. The bulb units were arranged in 9 layers and 27 rows, making the total number of bulbs 6,075. The unit comprised the controlling relay unit, the main Scoreboard, the flexo-writer, the operation box, the counter, the judges' operating box, the recorders' operating box, etc.

For the swimming events, details of the event, course, names and nationality of participants were entered on the programme cards beforehand, and (1) a letter selection formula was automatically set; (2) a copy was prepared by setting the card to the indicator's memory unit, after being punched through the card-reader of the flexo-writer; and (3) after confirming the copy, the swimmers could be introduced on the board by pressing the appropriate buttons. The record which came out of the automatic electronic judging device was key-punched. After setting it to the memory circuit a copy was prepared, and after confirmation, the full records were indicated in the sequence of arrivals

by pressing buttons. For the diving events, the sequence of diving, name and nationality of participants, kind of diving, style, etc. were entered beforehand on the punched cards in the same way as for the swimming events. The competitors were introduced also in the same way as the swimming, the only difference in recording being that these were shown in two steps. The evaluation points were indicated in each trial board, (these were the evaluation points from the 7 judges' operating boxes and the average points after deducting the maximum and minimum points by the main operating box both having been multiplied by the difficulty ratio) as well as the final score (which was the total points obtained by individual). All calculations were quickly and correctly handled automatically by electronic computers.

Use of closed circuit television: The records printed through the automatic judging apparatus were communicated immediately to the press room, the competitors' waiting room, the call room and the officials' waiting room through closed circuit TV receivers.

Video tape-recorder (V.T.R.): This was used for the athletics and swimming events. Video tape-cameras were allocated at the goal for the track and swimming, at the diving board in the case of diving, at the baton touch points in the case of the relay. This collected material was recorded on tape records and reproduced if any question of judgement score arose.

Boxing record indicating device: The standard size was 2.99mX1.70m. An inserting system was adopted to record the names of countries, competitors, class, division, etc. Points recorded by the 5 judges for both athletes were announced in green and red on the Scoreboard. At the same time, the green lamps above and the red lamps below indicated the number of points for each (for example: red 3—green 2). The results of the judgement were thus enabled to be correctly and quickly announced.

Rowing record indicating device: This device was 7.50mX7.15m and distance and record (up to 1/100 second) were electrically indicated automatically. The names of countries, order in finish and classes were indicated by a panel recording and the inserting system.

Cycling (Pist) indicating device: This apparatus measures 8.64mX7.39m. Details of class, order of finish, the names of countries, numbers of each competitor, records (up to 1/100 second), etc., were all indicated by the electrically operated apparatus.

Cycling (Road) indicating device: This was 9.10mX7.70m in size. The sequence of finish, the name of countries, number of the competitors, records (up to 1/10 second) were indicated by an

electrical device.

Weight-lifting record indicating device: This device was 5.11mX6.12m in size, in which the first, second and third records per class were indicated electrically and the number, name, nationality and weight were indicated by the inserting system.

Weight-lifting judging device (50mmX1200mm) This was a stand-shaped device with 5 layers of rings for both the white (success) and red (failure) lamps. In ordinary cases, 3 layers of each, (above and below the central line) were used by one principal judge and two assistant judges. Only when objections were raised from the competitors were each five layers of ring lamps (5 white and 5 red layers) above and below the centre line used by 5 referees.

Weight-lifting weight indicating device: This 2.00mX1.20m device was installed on a stand 1.35 metres high. The weight and the number of the try were indicated electrically, while the class, name, the Olympic record and the world record were indicated by the inserting system.

Electric indicating device for clay pigeon and rifle shooting This was 3.65mX1.50m in size, and a scoring system of 25 shots per round was adopted. Two groups of lamps (in green and in red) were used. When the target was hit the green lamp above was lighted, and if the target was missed the red lamp below lit up. The total of hits was indicated by a reflection panel. The registered numbers, the name of countries and the competitors were indicated by the inserting method.

Volley-ball electric indicating device: This was 3.84mX1.15m in size. The right of serving, points, points per set were indicated by an electric flash and the reflection panel.

Inter-writer: This is a device by which characters written by pencil is telephotographed to another party and reproduced.

Photo-finish apparatus

For use in athletics and cycling events This device comprised a crystal clock, a decatron unit (time-counting start unit), an integrating counter unit, a time-counting photograph device, and a film television judgement device. The time-counting start unit was activated by the sound of the pistol, setting in motion the decatron unit and the oscillating circuit of the crystal clock in the computation circuit, illuminated the letter dial of the integrating counter unit at second intervals, and imprinted the times in 1/10th of a second on each image of the film. The error factor of the initial was only = 1/1000 second.

The printed films were immediately developed and placed in the fixing-bath tank of the image

judgement device. Then by illuminating the film, it was reproduced through closed circuit television camera (lens: 50mm–75mm) and the symbols were enlarged and projected upon the monitoring television. This operation was carried out roughly within one minute. In this system the use of nonperforated film, the larger picture area compared with the conventional slit camera, and the superior resolution capacity (the loss caused by the perforation of a 35mm perforated film amounting to about 10mm) were regarded as improvements. It was possible to pass quick and accurate judgement in that the well defined judgement lines over the full area of the picture enabled accurate decisions on placing to be readily made. Simultaneous photographing of the date and the event number was accomplished simply by installing a stationary fixed indicating board on the extension of the goal line.

Rowing and canoeing For the rowing and canoeing events, a device consisting of a 16mm camera, a crystal clock with electric flash numerals (1/100 second unit), an automatic developer, a film judgement viewer, and an automatic enlarger, were employed. These were set in such a way that the frontal lens on the tower of the Games headquarters was on the same line as the goal line. The camera was equipped with a lens to photograph the competitors in the front, and a time-counting lens which photographed the electric flash time indicated by the crystal clock which was set at an angle of 90 degrees. This enabled the conditions of the competitors immediately before the finish, and the actual times in units of 1/100 second, to be printed in each frame of film. The films thus photographed were (developed by an automatic developer and the sequence of finish and the actual times were judged through the viewer. The film at the instant of the finish was printed by the automatic enlarger and was made available to the judge group and the press. The average time of this processing was under one minute. The advantages of this device can be enumerated as:— The actual conditions of the boats at a certain distance from the goal were photographed. Even if the arrival appeared to be simultaneous, this method provided material for judging whether a boat actually caught up or escaped from being caught up. In each frame of film the time in 1/100's of a second was printed (this means that 100 frames of film were used every second).

For modern pentathlon This device was composed of an automatically released camera (35mm) and a control box. The printing timer and the infra red ray phototube device were used together.

Training Venues

Outline of the selection of training venues and the preparation Some 80 training venues were arranged for the convenience of Olympic participants and these were scattered over a considerable area of Tokyo and its environs.

On account of the comparatively small number of publicly-operated sports facilities it was found necessary to make use of the facilities of private schools and welfare facilities of private organizations on that occasion.

Periods of use: In principle the opening day of the Olympic Village was adopted for the starting day of the training venues. It was expected that 1st October would be the date by which the majority of participants would have joined the village.

Distribution of training venues: In selecting these, as far as possible those within a radius of 10 kilometres from the main village at Yoyogi were used. A number however, particularly those for hockey and football were outside this limit, though they were in most cases in the general area of the sites for the respective sports.

Facilities: The condition of the grounds was given maximum consideration, though efforts were also made to improve as well the facilities of each training venue. Public facilities were substantially enlarged and improved as the request of this Committee. Facilities of private schools and private enterprises were also considerably improved. In particular, such conveniences as hot water showers, washrooms, etc. which were considered inadequate were improved.

Postings of training venue allocations



The considerations leading to the decision on the selection of the training venues: Between the end of 1962 and March of the following year, the proposed training venues were selected and preliminary investigations were made. In consultation with athletic groups, the renting of 75 sites was provisionally decided in April 1963. From May the same year actual negotiations for their lease were conducted and at the same time facilities and equipment at each sites were surveyed and a list of apparatus and equipments required for adequate operation was prepared.

Operational method of the training venues Office for the training venues: The Organizing Committee designated the training venues and the period during which they were to be used. Training conducted at venues other than these was left to the discretion of the various countries themselves. The control of the training venues and allocation of times for use by each delegation was maintained by a section of the Olympic Village managements on the second floor of the service centre near the front entrance to the main Olympic Village.

This office was open from 15th September 1964 to 5th November from 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. daily.

Training venues for yachting, canoeing, cycling and equestrian sports (Karuizawa) were managed respectively by the detached villages in the same way as at the Yoyogi main village.

Basic principles for using training venues The training methods for the designated training venues were classified into three headings, viz.: free practice (no allocation being made) allocated practice on request (allocated according to applications) and planned allocated practice (allocated in advance).

Free practice: No allocations were necessary. For purposes however, of preparing adequate transport facilities, notification was requested to be submitted by 12:00 on the preceding day.

Allocated practice per request: Teams wishing to use any particular training venue were requested to submit application forms by 12:00 on the preceding day. Transportation arrangements were completed and posted by 15:00 the same day.

Planned allocated practice: Practice was conducted based on an allocation schedule prepared in advance. In principle this schedule was distributed after confirmation had been received of intention to use the grounds for practice at the times allocated.

Names of the training venues and the use of abbreviations In order to standardize the names of the training venues and to avoid inconveniences

Table of Record Indicators (including devices connected to gauges)

Sport event	Item	Quantity	Type	Size
Athletics	Photoelectric indicator	1	Electric	25mX7.4m
	Lap record informing apparatus	1	”	
	Photofinish apparatus	1 set	”	
	Score board for mixed events	1	Manual	
	Organizing board for calling out participants	8	Electric	1.92mX0.65m
	World record indicator	2	Manual	
	Olympic record indicator	2	”	
	Rotation type bulletin	4	Electric	
	Order record indicating board	6	Manual	1.20mX0.80m
Rowing	Record indicating board	3		
	Race combination indicating board	2		
	Photoelectric indicator	1 set	Electric	7.5mX7.75m
Basket-ball	Photo finish apparatus	1 set		
	Result announcing board	2	Manual	1.75mX95m
	League match board	2	”	2.4mX1.5m
Boxing	Tournament board	2	”	3.2mX1.3m
	Photoelectric score indicator	2	Electric	
	Weight sign board	20	Manual	1.20mX0.600m
	Combination indicating board	2	Magnet	3.6mX2m
	Record indicating board	1	Electric	2.99mX1.7m
Cycling	Timepiece for rounds	1	”	
	Record indicating board	16	Manual	3mX3m
	Start number indicating board	50		
	Lap plate	1		
	Lap indicator	2		
	Start register plate	1	Manual	1.03mX0.78m
	Photoelectric indicating apparatus	2	Electric	9.1mX5.7m (road) 8.69mX7.39m (pisto)
Canoeing	Photo finish apparatus	1 set		
	Road record finish apparatus	1	16mm	
	Photoelectric indicator	1	Electric	
	Record indicator	4		4.75mX1.88m
Fencing	Race combination indicating board	2		
	Photo finish apparatus	1 set		
	Electric judging device	28	Electric	
Gymnastics	Scoring light	15	”	
	Record indicating board	12	Magnet	2.70mX2m
	Picture indicating board	1	”	4.4mX3.8m
	Indicating board for judge	26	Manual	0.32mX0.25m
	Scoring board for jury	2	”	0.147mX0.370m
	Individual ranking board	4	”	5.6mX2.6m
Weight-lifting	Each event score indicator	10		
	Participating country total score board	2	Manual	5.6mX2.0m
	Closed circuit television	1 set		
	Photoelectric score indicator	6	Electric	0.780mX0.300m
	Judging device	1	”	0.5mX1.2m
Hockey	Record indicator	1	”	5.11mX6.12m
	Weight indicator	1	”	2mX1.2m
	Trial performance order plate	1	Magnet	2.6mX2.5m
	Game prompt reporter	3	Manual	2.22mX1.22m
	Preliminary match resulting table	3	”	5.36mX1.83m
Judo	Final tournament resulting table	1	”	3mX1.8m
	Score board	12	”	2mX5.43m
	Photoelectric indicator	3	Electric	
	Photoelectric indicator	2	”	
Wrestling	League tournament table	4	”	
	Indicating lamp for judges	1	”	0.15mX0.600m
	Record indication	6	”	
	Judging device	6	”	
	Bulletin for order announcement	8	Manual	1.80mX0.9m
Order combination disc bulletin	6	”	1.14mX0.9725m	
Result indicating board (A)	4	”	1.20mX1.12m	

Sport event	Item	Quantity	Type	Size
Swimming, Diving and Water-polo	„ (B)	4	„	1.20mX1.45m
	All automatic arrival order judging timepiece	1	Electric	6mX9m
	Photoelectric indicator	1		
	Closed circuit television (V.T.R.)	3		
	Video taperecorder	1 set		
	League tournament combination plate	1		
	Distance indicating board	1		
	Scoreindicating board	7		
	Inter writer	1 set	Electric	
	Modern Pentathlon	Disqualification indicating board	20	
Indicating board for horsemanship		1	Manual	2.75mX2.70m
Indicating board for fencing		2		5.58mX3.68m
Indicating board for pistol		1		2.70mX2.49m
Indicating board for cross country		1		2.70mX2.16m
Indicating board for fencing and pistol		10		1.20mX1.20m
For pistol shooting		12		2.40mX5.70cm
Composite bulletin (individual)		1		2.93mX3.16m
Composite bulletin (group)		1		2.52mX2.16m
Photo recording apparatus		1 set	Electric	
Equestrian Sports	Hurdle race result indicating board	1	Manual	3.60mX2.20m
				4.00mX1.40m
	Durability race indicating board	1		2.40mX1.90m
	Durability race proceeding board	1		2.60mX2.00m
	Race track equestrian result indicating board (photoelectric indicator)	1		
	Disqualification indicating board	(1) 41	Manual	0.50mX0.41m
	Record photographing device for retrial	1 set		
	Telemail (letter transmitting) device	1 set	Electric	103W
	Result prompt reporter	12	Manual	0.22mX0.12m
	Shooting (Rifle)	Shooting order announcing board	6	
	Score indicating board	12		0.68mX0.51m
	Result announcing board (SBR)	1		8mX2.8m
	Result announcing board (FP 50m)	1		20.3mX2.8m
	Result announcing board (RPF)	1		0.35mX0.75m
	Result announcing board (SBR 3 styles)	1		14mX2.3m
	Result announcing board (FR 3 styles)	1		14mX2.3m
Shooting (Clay)	Score indicating device	2	Electric	
	Composite bulletin	2	Manual	3.65mX1.50m
	Photoelectric indicator	2	Electric	
Volleyball	Recording board	25		
	Photoelectric indicator	2	Electric	3.84mX1.15m
	Result announcing board	2	Magnet	Male: 6.51mX1.39m Female: 4.87mX1.44m
Yachting	Point indicating board	2	Manual	1.05mX1.50m
	Result indicating board	1	Magnet	8.25mX3m
	Course outline plate	1		
	Wireless apparatus for race	1 set	Electric	10W 146-162MC
Football	Automatic meteorological observation device	1 set		starting buoy
	Result indicating board	4	Manual	4.00mX2.65m
	Score indicator	4	Electric	

Use of Training Venues

Sport	Field and Stadium	Venue Available	Site
ATHLETICS	1. Olympic Village Ground	Track (400m) & Field	Yoyogi Olympic Village
Countries	82		
Athletes	1,084	T. (300m) & F.	Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo
Men	833	T. (400m) & F.	Kasumigaoka, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo
Women	251	T. (400m) & F.	Komaba, Meguro-ku, Tokyo
	2. Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium Annex Ground	T. (300m) & F. (women)	Nishihara, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo
	3. Ground in front of the Emperor Meiji Memorial Art Gallery	T. (400m) & F.	Kokubunji-machi, Kitatama-gun, Tokyo
	4. Tokyo University Komaba Ground	Marathon. walk	—
	5. Tokyo University of Education Ground	Walk	Kasumigaoka, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo
	6. Japan National Railway Ground		
	⑦ Koshu Kaido Road		
	⑧ Circumference Course Around the Outer Garden of the Meiji Shrine		
ROWING	1. The Arakawa River		Around the border between Tokyo and Saitama Prefecture
Countries	29	Football Field 1	Toda-machi, Kitaadachi-gun Saitama Prefecture
Athletes	412	for rainy weather	Toda-machi, Kitaadachi-gun Saitama Prefecture
	2. Tokyo Broadcasting System Ground		Toda-machi, Kitaadachi-gun Saitama Prefecture
	3. Toda Secondary School Gymnasium Toda Rowing Course		Toda-machi, Kitaadachi-gun Saitama Prefecture
BASKET-BALL	1. Gakushuin University Gymnasium	1	Mejiro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo
Countries	16	1	Mejiro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo
Athletes	190	1	Toyama-machi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo
	2. Gymnasium of the Gakushuin University High School	1	Nishiokubo, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo
	3. Gymnasium of Girls' Department Gakushuin University	1	Kanda Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
	4. Hozen High School Gymnasium	1	Kannami-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo
	5. Kokumin Gymnasium	1	
	⑥ National Gymnasium Annex	1	
BOXING	1. Meiji University Izumi Gymnasium	15	Izumi-cho, Suginami-ku, Tokyo
Countries	57		
Athletes	276		
CANOEING	① Lake Sagami		Sagamiko-machi, Tsukui gun Kanagawa Prefecture
Countries	22		
Athletes	167		
Men	134		
Women	33		
CYCLING	1. Tachikawa Velodrome		Akebono-cho, Tachikawa City
Countries	40		Nagafusa-cho, Hachioji City
Athletes	323		Hachioji City
	② Hachioji Velodrome		
	③ Hachioji Road Race Course		
FENCING	1. Rissho High School Gymnasium	8	Horinouchi, Suginami-ku, Tokyo
Countries	31		
Athletes	270		
Men	211		
Women	59		
FOOTBALL	1. Tokyo University of Liberal Arts Ground	1	Shimouma, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo
Countries	14	1	Hunabashi-machi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo
Athletes	266	1	Kyuden-cho, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo
	2. Mitsubishi Ground	1	Kamitakaido, Suginami-ku, Tokyo
	3. Dai-Ichi Seimei Sogo-en Ground	1	Hanakoganei, Kodaira City
	4. Mitsui Kamitakaido Ground	1	
	5. Japan Long Term Credit Bank Ground	1	

Period Available		Time Available	Distance from Village	Travelling Time Required	Actual Usage (Cumulative)	
From	To				countries	persons
Sep. 15	Oct. 21	0800—1800	—	—	not recorded	
Sep. 15	Oct. 21	0800—1800	4.4	11	72	551
Sep. 15	Oct. 21	0800—1800	4.4	11	46	405
Sep. 15	Oct. 21	0800—1800	1.7	6	234	4,187
Sep. 15	Oct. 21	0800—1800	2.4	7	42	619
Sep. 25	Oct. 20	0800—1800	26.7	66	19	197
Sep. 15	Oct. 20	1000—1500	—	—	70	202
Sep. 15	Oct. 2	1000—1200 1300—1500	4.4	11	11	39
Sep. 15	Oct. 15	0800—1800	28.6	61		
Sep. 15	Oct. 15	0800—1800	25.9	56		
Sep. 15	Oct. 15	0800—1800	27.9	60		
Sep. 15	Oct. 10	0800—1800	28.6	61		
Sep. 15	Oct. 23	0900—2100	9.4	34	34	
Sep. 21	Oct. 18	0900—2100	9.4	34	15	
Sep. 26	Oct. 18	0900—2100	7.7	29	18	
Oct. 1	Oct. 18	0900—2100	8.0	28	16	
Sep. 15	Oct. 23	0900—2100	8.0	16	27	
Sep. 15	Oct. 10	0900—2100	—	—	45	
Sep. 15	Oct. 23	0900—2100	5.8	20	415	2,948
Sep. 15	Oct. 22	0800—1700	—	—		
Sep. 25	Oct. 20	0800—1800				
Sep. 15	Oct. 15	0800—1800				
Sep. 15	Oct. 17	1000—1500				
Sep. 15	Oct. 23	0800—1900	7.7	25	245	1970 (608)
Sep. 15	Oct. 22	0930—1730	5.9	20	21	
Sep. 15	Oct. 19	0930—1730	11.7	40	19	
Sep. 16	Oct. 19	0930—1730	12.0	40	22	
Sep. 21	Oct. 7	0930—1730	9.3	33	5	
Sep. 21	Oct. 9	0930—1730	26.1	69	11	

Sport	Field and Stadium	Venue Available	Site
	6. Toyu Club Ground	1	Tamagawa-Oyama-cho, Setagaya-ku Tokyo
	7. Yawata Iron & Steel Ground	1	Kokubunji-machi, Kitatama-gun Tokyo
	8. Kawaguchi Municipal Ground	1	Aoki-cho, Kawaguchi City
	9. Koishikawa Football Ground	1	Koishikawa, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo
GYMNASTICS			
Countries	34		
Athletes	237		
Men	142		
Women	95		
	1. Tokyo University of Education Gymnasium	men 1	Nishihara, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo
	2. Tokyo University of Agriculture Gymnasium	men 1	Setagaya, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo
	3. New Gymnasium of Department of Humanity & Science, Nihon University	men 1	Kamikitazawa, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo
	4. Shinjuku-ku Gymnasium	men 1	Nishiokubo, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo
	5. Showa Women's University Gymnasium	women 1	Mishuku-machi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo
	6. Nihon Women's College of Physical Culture Gymnasium	women 2	Matsubara-cho, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo
	7. Gymnasium of Kudan Women's High School, Wayo Women's University	women 1	Fujimi-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
	⑧ Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium	women 1 men 1	Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo
WEIGHT-LIFTING			
Countries	42		
Athletes	153		
	1. Olympic Village Training Hall	16	Yoyogi Olympic Village
HOCKEY			
Countries	15		
Contestants	263		
	1. Fuji Bank Ground	1	Horinouchi, Suginami-ku, Tokyo
	2. Mitsubishi Bank Ground	1	Hoya-machi, Kitatamagun, Tokyo
	3. Nissan Kosei-en	1	Shimorenjaku, Mitaka City
	4. Honshu Seishi Ground	1	Kamitakaido, Suginami-ku, Tokyo
JUDO			
Countries	27		
Athletes	74		
	1. Kodokan	hall 5	Kasuga-cho, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo
	2. Tokyo University of Education Judo Hall	1	Nishihara, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo
WRESTLING			
Countries	42		
Athletes	277		
	1. Nihon University of Physical Culture Gymnasium	8	Fukazawa-cho, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo
	2. Tokyo University of Liberal Arts Gymnasium	3	Shimouma, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo
	3. New Gymnasium of Department of Humanity & Science, Nihon University	2	Kamikitazawa, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo
	④ Komazawa Gymnasium	3	Fukazawa-cho, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo
SWIMMING & DIVING			
Countries	43		
Contestants	506		
Men	304		
Women	202		
	1. Olympic Village Swimming Pool	25m Pool 2	Yoyogi Olympic Village
	2. Training Swimming Pool attached to National Gymnasium	50m Pool 1	Kannami-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo
	3. Tokyo University Hongo Swimming Pool	25m Pool 1	Motofuji, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo
	④ National Gymnasium Main Swimming Pool	50m Pool 1	Kannami-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo
	⑤ Metropolitan Indoor Swimming Pool	Diving, 50m	Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo
MODERN PENTATHLON			
Countries	15		
Athletes	47		
	1. Waseda University Higashifushimi Ground	Equestrian sport	Hoya-machi, Kitatama-gun, Tokyo
	2. Kokugakuin University Gymnasium	Fencing	Wakagi-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo
	③ Asaka Shooting Range	Shooting	Asaka-machi, Kitaadachi-gun, Saitama Prefecture
	4. Swimming Pool of Buzan High School, Nihon University	Swimming	

Period Available		Time Available	Distance from Village	Travelling Time Required	Actual Usage (Cumulative)	
From	To				countries	persons
Sep. 22	Oct. 9	0930—1730	12.3	39	12	
Sep. 23	Oct. 9	0930—1730	26.3	64	12	
Sep. 20	Oct. 9	0930—1730	34.1	76	12	
Sep. 15	Oct. 22	0930—1730	9.5	24	12	
Sep. 15	Oct. 23	0800—2100	2.4	7	46	286 (6)
Sep. 26	Oct. 21	0800—2100	8.7	29	55	331 (4)
Sep. 26	Oct. 21	0800—2100	11.4	40	50	277 (2)
Sep. 15	Oct. 23	0800—2100	7.2	24	56	232 (18)
Sep. 15	Oct. 23	0800—2100	4.5	17	54	8 (252)
Sep. 15	Oct. 23	0800—2100	6.2	22	76	22 (283)
Oct. 2	Oct. 20	0800—2100	7.8	17	51	(233)
Sep. 16	Oct. 17	0800—2100	4.4	11	277	775 (532)
Sep. 15	Oct. 18	0800—2000	—	—		
Sep. 21	Oct. 20	0900—1700	6.9	23	44	
Sep. 15	Oct. 19	0900—1700	19.5	52	26	
Sep. 15	Oct. 23	0900—1700	14.4	42	26	
Sep. 18	Oct. 20	0900—1700	11.4	37	29	
Sep. 16	Oct. 23	1000—1900	9.8	21	124	474
Oct. 10	Oct. 22	1000—1900	2.4	7	2	9
Sep. 15	Oct. 20	0900—2000	8.8	31	211	1592
Sep. 25	Oct. 23	0900—2000	5.9	20	84	830
Oct. 1	Oct. 20	0900—2000	11.4	40	45	322
Oct. 1	Oct. 9	0900—2000	9.1	32	25	322
Sep. 15	Oct. 18	0600—1800	—	—	3	32
Sep. 15	Nov. 5	0600—2300	—	—	320	2862 (1703)
Oct. 1	Oct. 18	0900—1800	10.6	28	1	14 (18)
Sep. 15	Oct. 10	0600—2300	—	—	388	3246 (736)
Sep. 15	Oct. 10	0600—2300	4.4	11	4	28 (4)
Sep. 15	Oct. 10	0900—1700	17.5	48	65	208
Sep. 15	Oct. 10	0900—1700	3.8	14	108	369
Sep. 15	Oct. 10	0900—1800	24.8	53	117	375
Sep. 15	Oct. 10	0900—1800	10.4	37	138	456

		Field and Stadium	Venue Available	Site
EQUESTRIAN SPORTS		1. Kinuta Ryokuchi Baseball Field	Jumping	Tamagawa Seta-machi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo
	Countries 20	② Equestrian Park	Dressage	Tamagawa Yoga-machi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo
	Athletes 133	3. Karuizawa Municipal Ground	Jumping	Karuizawa-machi, Kitasaku-gun, Nagano Prefecture
	Men 118	④ Karuizawa Equestrian Field	Dressage Endurance Test	Karuizawa-machi, Kitasaku-gun, Nagano Prefecture
Women 15				
SHOOTING		① Asaka Shooting Range	Rifle	Asaka-machi, Kitaadachi-gun, Saitama Prefecture
	Countries 51	② Tokorozawa Clay Shooting Range	Clay	Tokorozawa City, Saitama Prefecture
Athletes 273				
VOLLEY-BALL		1. Komaba High School Gymnasium	1	Kamimeguro, Meguro-ku, Tokyo
	Countries 11	2. Gymnasium of Komaba High School, Tokyo University of Education	1	Ikejiri-cho, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo
	Athletes 189	3. New Gymnasium of Nihon University of Physical Culture	2	Fukazawa-cho, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo
	Men 118	4. Komazawa University Gymnasium	2	Fukazawa-cho, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo
	Women 71	5. Mitsukoshi Kenkohoken Kumiai Gymnasium	1	Fukazawa-cho, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo
		6. Gymnasium of Sakuragaoka High School Nihon University	2	Kamikitazawa, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo
		7. Yasuda Kenkohoken Kumiai Gymnasium	1	Kamikitazawa, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo
		⑧ Komazawa Volley-ball Court	1	Fukazawa-cho, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo
		⑨ Yokohama Cultural Gymnasium	1	Okina-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama City
WATER-POLO		1. Meiji Jingu Swimming Pool	50m	Kasumigaoka, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo
	Countries 13	② Metropolitan Indoor Swimming Pool	50m	Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo
	Athletes 144	3. Tokyo University Hongo Swimming Pool	25m	Motofuji, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo
YACHTING		① Sagami Bay	Dragon Finn F. D.	Fujisawa City, Kanagawa Prefecture
	Countries 40			
	Athletes 281			
	Men 275			
Women 6				

Period Available		Time Available	Distance from Village	Travelling Time Required	Actual Usage (Cumulative)	
From	To				countries	persons
Sep. 15	Oct. 23	0600—1800	11.6	36	121	689
Sep. 15	Oct. 23	0800—1700	9.1	30	342	1954
Sep. 15	Oct. 15	0600—1800	—	—	—	—
Sep. 15	Oct. 15	0600—1800	—	—	—	—
Sep. 15	Oct. 19	0900—1800	24.8	53	457	2135
Sep. 15	Oct. 14	0900—1800	32.1	68	274	475
Sep. 25	Oct. 23	0800—2000	3.2	15		9 (5)
Sep. 25	Oct. 23	0800—2000	3.7	17		12 (24)
Sep. 15	Oct. 23	0800—2000	8.8	31		26 (16)
Sep. 15	Oct. 23	0800—2000	7.4	27		29 (13)
Sep. 15	Oct. 23	0800—2000	7.9	28		7 (9)
Sep. 20	Oct. 9	0800—2000	11.4	40		14 (1)
Sep. 15	Oct. 23	0800—2000	11.0	38		23 (13)
Sep. 15	Oct. 10	0800—2000	9.1	32		26 (25)
Oct. 6	Oct. 11	0800—2000	34.5	94		20 (13)
Sep. 15	Oct. 18	0700—2300	4.4	11		1
Sep. 15	Oct. 10	0600—2300	4.4	11		
Oct. 1	Oct. 18	0900—1800	10.6	28		
Sep. 15	Oct. 11	0600—1900	—	—		

[() =women]

Football

Training ground	month day	9															
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Gakugei University Ground	country																
Mitsubishi Ground in Funabashi	country										1	1				1	1
Sogo Garden of Daiichi Life Insurance Co.	country											1		1			1
Mitsui Ground in Kamitakaido	country														1	1	
Chogin Ground	country												1		1	1	1
Toyu Club Ground	country												1	1	1	1	
Ground of Yawata Iron & Steel Co.	country													1			1
Kawaguchi Municipal Ground	country																
Koishikawa Ground	country																1
Total											1	2	2	3	3	4	5

Gymnastics

Training ground	month day	9															
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
New Gymnasium of Kyoiku University	country												1	1			3
	athletes												7	7			8
	men																
	women												3	3			
	total											10	10			8	
Ground of University of Agriculture	country															1	1
	athletes															3	2
	men															4	
	women															7	2
	total																2
New Gymnasium of Nihon University	country													1			1
	athletes													1			7
	men																
	women													2			
	total												3			7	
Shinjuku Gymnasium	country							1			1		1	1			
	athletes							7			7	3					
	men							7			7	3					
	women							7		4	3	4					
	total							14		4	10	7					
Ground of Showa Women's College	country														2	2	1
	athletes														1	7	
	men														5	10	2
	women														6	17	2
	total																2
Gymnasium of Nihon Women's Athletic Junior College	country											1		2	1	1	2
	athletes											7		8	4	3	
	men											7		8	4	3	
	women											3		5	3	4	5
	total										10		13	7	7	5	
Ground of Wayo Kudan Girls High School	country																
	athletes																
	men																
	women																
	total																
Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium	country	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2		2	6	5
	athletes	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	10	10	3	10		10	11	7
	men	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	11	4	7		11	8
	women	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	11	4	7		11	8
	total	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	17	21	7	17		21	19	22
Total	country	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	5	10	13
	athletes	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	10	10	17	20	16	15	24	24
	men	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	11	11	10	14	10	19
	women	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	11	11	10	14	10	19
	total	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	21	21	27	34	26	34	50	46

Participating Countries 14 Athletes 266

10																								Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1			2	1		2	2	1		2	1		2	1		2		1		1	2			21
	1				1	1	2	2		2	1		1	2	1	1								19
		1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2		2		1	1		1	1		1					22
				1	1	1																		5
		1		1	1	1	1	2																11
			2		2	1		2																12
	1	1		1	1	1	2	2	1															12
	2	1		2	1	1	1	2	2															12
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1			2	1									1		12
5	4	4	7	10	9	10	12	13	1	6	1	4	5	3	2	4		2		1	3			126

Participating Countries 34 Athletes 237 (men 142 women 95)

10																								Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
			1		3	1	8	4	4	4	1	4	4	4	4									47
			6		22	13	31	33	22	26	7	26	24	26	28									286
			6		22	13	31	33	22	26	7	26	24	26	28									6
				6		22	13	31	33	22	26	7	26	24	26	28								292
		3	3	4	3	4	3	6	2	3	6	2	4	6	3				1					55
	15	20	28	22	29	21	46	19	10	29	20	27	18	15				7						331
																								4
		15	20	28	22	29	21	46	19	10	29	20	27	18	15			7						335
		2	2	4	2	3	5	3	3	1	7	3	6	2	4		1							50
		5	13	26	14	27	35	19	12	2	17	19	32	13	27		8							277
																								2
		5	13	26	14	27	35	19	12	2	17	19	32	13	27		8							279
																								279
	3	1	4	7	2	5		4	3		4	3	9		4		2		1					56
	9	7	12	18	15	21		21	5		20	20	27		18		15		7					232
																								18
	9	7	12	18	15	21		21	5		20	20	27		18		15		7					250
		2	2	4	4	2	3	5	4	1	4	2	6	3		3	2			2				54
																								8
																								252
		5	5	23	13	15	19	31	11	7	19	8	31	12		15	10			11				260
		5	5	23	13	15	19	31	11	7	19	8	31	12		15	10			11				260
	4	2	5	4	5	3	3	1	10		5	8		6		6	4	2		1				76
																								22
	15	6	12	20	24	10	8	4	42		22	43		19		15	12	9		2				283
	15	6	12	20	24	10	8	4	42		22	43		19		15	12	9		2				305
		2	3	4	2	3	5	4	3	1	2	4	5	4		2	2	2	1	1	1			51
																								233
		6	15	6	21	17	31	13	21	7	4	13	24	13		14	4	5	6	7	6			233
		6	15	6	21	17	31	13	21	7	4	13	24	13		14	4	5	6	7	6			277
	6	2	7	9	22	17	18	17	17		14	23	12	14	35	33	5							277
	21		24	27	69	47	61	33			39	76	21	79	29	139								775
	5	8	21	21	29	23	15	42	15		27	22	35	14	93	15	35							532
	26	8	45	48	98	70	76	75	15		66	98	56	93	122	154	35							1,307
																								666
	13	14	26	37	40	40	38	48	46	10	46	46	46	39	50	48	16	4	3	4	1			666
	30	27	69	105	120	146	130	150	69	34	131	142	133	134	115	167	23		14					1,931
	20	25	53	70	87	65	73	90	89	14	72	86	90	58	93	59	61	14	6	20	6			1,330
	50	52	122	175	207	211	203	240	158	48	203	228	223	192	208	226	84	14	20	20	6			3,261

Weight-Lifting

Training ground	month	9															
	day	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Olympic Village Practice Ground	countries athletes																

Hockey

Training ground	month	9															
	day	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Fuji Bank Ground	countries										1		1	3	3	2	4
Mitsubishi Bank Ground	countries																1
Kosei-En Garden of Nissan Ground of Honshu Paper Mfg. Co.	countries											1			1	1	
	countries												1			1	
Total											1	1	1	4	4	4	5

Judo

Training ground	month	9															
	day	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Kodokan	countries athletes																
Judo Hall of Kyoiku University	countries athletes																
Total	countries athletes																

Wrestling

Training ground	month	9															
	day	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Nihon Athletic University's new Gymnasium	countries athletes								2 19	1 4	4 20	4 32	5 39	5 41	6 51	7 37	7 43
Gymnasium of Gakugei University	countries athletes											1 11	1 13	3 22	2 23	4 33	6 60
New Gymnasium of Nihon University	countries athletes										1 8						
Komazawa Gymnasium	countries athletes				1 19	1 19	1 19	1 19	1 4	1 19	2 28	2 28	1 19	1 19	1 19	1 19	
Total	countries athletes				1 19	1 19	1 19	1 19	3 23	2 23	7 56	7 71	7 71	9 82	9 93	12 89	13 103

Swimming & Diving

Training ground	month day	9																
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Olympic Village Pool	countries															1		
	athletes															9		
	men															9		
Practicing Pool of National Stadium	countries			1	1	2	1				4	3	6	6	9	12	15	
	athletes			2	2	6	4				20	34	48	84	70	80	106	
	men			2	2	5	3				13	30	27	34	52	88	75	
Tokyo University Pool	countries			4	4	11	3				33	64	76	118	122	168	181	
	athletes																	
	men																	
National Stadium Swimming Pool	countries								3	3	4	7	8	9	8	10	17	17
	athletes								10	12	13	43	68	55	89	111	143	187
	men								5	6	8	27	29	20	35	49	67	127
Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium Pool	countries								2	2								
	athletes								14	14								
	men								2	2								
Total	countries			1	1	2	1	5	5	4	11	11	15	14	20	29	32	
	athletes			2	2	6	4	24	26	13	63	102	103	173	190	223	293	
	men			2	2	5	3	7	8	8	40	59	47	69	101	155	202	
Total	countries			4	4	11	7	31	34	21	103	161	150	242	291	378	495	
	athletes																	
	men																	

Modern Pentathlon

Training ground	month day	9															
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Waseda University Ground	countries										3		3	1	2	7	4
	athletes										9		10	5	9	24	10
Kokugakuin University Gymnasium	countries										1	2	2	2	3	3	3
	athletes										4	8	9	10	14	12	11
Asaka Shooting Range	countries								1	1	1	4	2	2	2	3	7
	athletes								4	4		1	14	6	10	7	23
Pool of Nihon University's Buzan High School	countries				1					1	1	2	3	3	2	3	6
	athletes				4					4	4	8	9	13	10	7	15
Total	countries				1			1	2	1	7	9	10	7	10	18	20
	athletes				4			4	8	4	22	31	38	35	40	62	59

Equestrian Sports

Training ground	month day	9															
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Kinuta Ground	countries																1
	athletes																11
Equestrian Park	countries			3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	6
	athletes			27	24	27	27	20	27	18	18	18	28	28	34	30	53
Total	countries			3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	7
	athletes			27	24	27	27	20	27	18	18	18	28	28	34	30	64

Participating Countries 43 Athletes 506 (men 304 women 202)

10																								Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
2																								3
23																								32
23																								32
17	19	21	26	29	32	35	39	42																320
214	172	258	233	245	241	343	318	382																2,862
143	128	143	141	159	164	151	152	191																1,703
357	300	401	374	404	405	494	470	573																4,565
	1																							1
	14																							14
	18																							18
	32																							32
18	22	25	26	31	33	37	38	42																358
206	214	282	249	484	267	312	330	371																3,246
130	156	127	128	157	155	138	173	199																1,736
336	370	409	377	441	422	450	503	570																4,982
																								4
																								28
																								4
																								32
37	42	46	52	60	65	72	77	84																686
443	400	540	482	529	508	655	648	753																6,182
273	302	270	269	316	319	289	325	390																3,461
716	702	810	751	845	827	944	973	1,143																9,643

Participating Countries 15 Athletes 47

10																								Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
4	3	3	5	4	7	6	6	7																65
10	12	9	17	16	19	24	15	19																208
6	9	9	9	9	13	13	12	12																108
18	29	34	30	33	43	40	39	35																369
6	9	9	9	11	12	13	12	13																117
18	29	33	27	41	36	40	39	33																375
8	9	12	9	13	15	15	15	15																138
26	30	42	27	46	49	51	48	44																456
24	30	33	32	37	47	47	45	47																428
72	100	118	101	136	147	155	141	131																1,408

Participating Countries 20 Athletes 133 (men 118 women 15)

10																								Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
	2	1	2	2	5	8	9	9	9	5	7	5	5	7	5	5	7	5	5	7	5	5		121
	3	11	15	15	48	56	65	65	63	39	41	37	45	41	26	27	25	21	11	10	7	7		689
8	10	11	12	12	9	12	12	10	10	13	14	16	16	14	15	16	14	17	16	14	10	10		342
48	82	63	78	79	44	86	97	87	68	94	109	113	103	105	75	65	68	41	26	13	17	19		1,959
8	12	12	14	14	14	20	21	19	19	18	21	21	21	21	20	21	21	22	21	21	15	15		463
48	85	74	93	94	92	142	162	152	131	133	150	150	148	146	101	92	93	62	37	23	24	26		2,648

Shooting

Training ground	month day	9																
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Asaka Shooting Range	countries								2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	9
	athletes								16	16	16	18	18	22	25	22	22	53
Tokorozawa Clay Shooting Range	countries								1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	4
	athletes								2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	6
Total	countries								3	3	3	5	5	6	6	6	6	13
	athletes								18	18	18	22	22	26	29	26	26	59

Water-Polo

Training ground	month day	9																
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Jingu Swimming Pool	countries											1					1	3
Metropolitan Indoor Swimming Pool	countries										1	2	3	4	5	4	5	5
Tokyo University's Pool	countries																	
Total											1	3	3	4	5	4	6	8

Volley-Ball

Training ground	month day	9																
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Komaba High School Gymnasium	athletes																	
	men																	
	women																	
Gymnasium of Kyoiku-Dai Komaba High School	athletes														1	2	1	
	men																	
	women														1	2	1	
Nihon Athletic University's new Gymnasium	athletes																	
	men											1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	women											1	1	1	1			
Komazawa University's Gymnasium	athletes																	
	men											1	1	1				
	women											1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gymnasium of Mitsukoshi Department Store	athletes																	
	men																	
	women																	
Gymnasium of Nichi-Dai Sakuragaoka High School	athletes																	
	men																1	
	women														1	1		
Yasuda Gymnasium	athletes																	
	men																	
	women																	
Komazawa Volleyball Court	athletes																	
	men																	
	women	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Yokohama Cultural Gymnasium	athletes																	
	men																	
	women																	
Total	athletes																	
	men											3	3	4	2	5	6	3
	women	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	2	3
	total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	5	5	8	8	8	6

Participating Countries 51 Athletes 273

10																								Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1	13	19	24	30	34	35	36	41		42	35	33	36	43										467
42	57	78	111	138	151	154	159	160		180	186	195	131	165										2,135
4	7	10	13	14	15	15	25	29		32	24	23	21	23										274
7	15	19	25	27	28	30	45	50		37	42	40	36	38										475
13	20	29	37	44	49	50	61	70		74	59	56	57	66										741
49	72	97	136	165	179	184	204	210		217	228	235	167	203										2,610

Participating Countries 13 Athletes 144

10																								Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
4	4	5	6	6	4	4	4	4																46
6	5	7	7	7	9	9	9	9	6	13	13	13												142
10	9	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	6	13	13	13												188

Participating Countries 16 Athletes 189 (men 118 women 71)

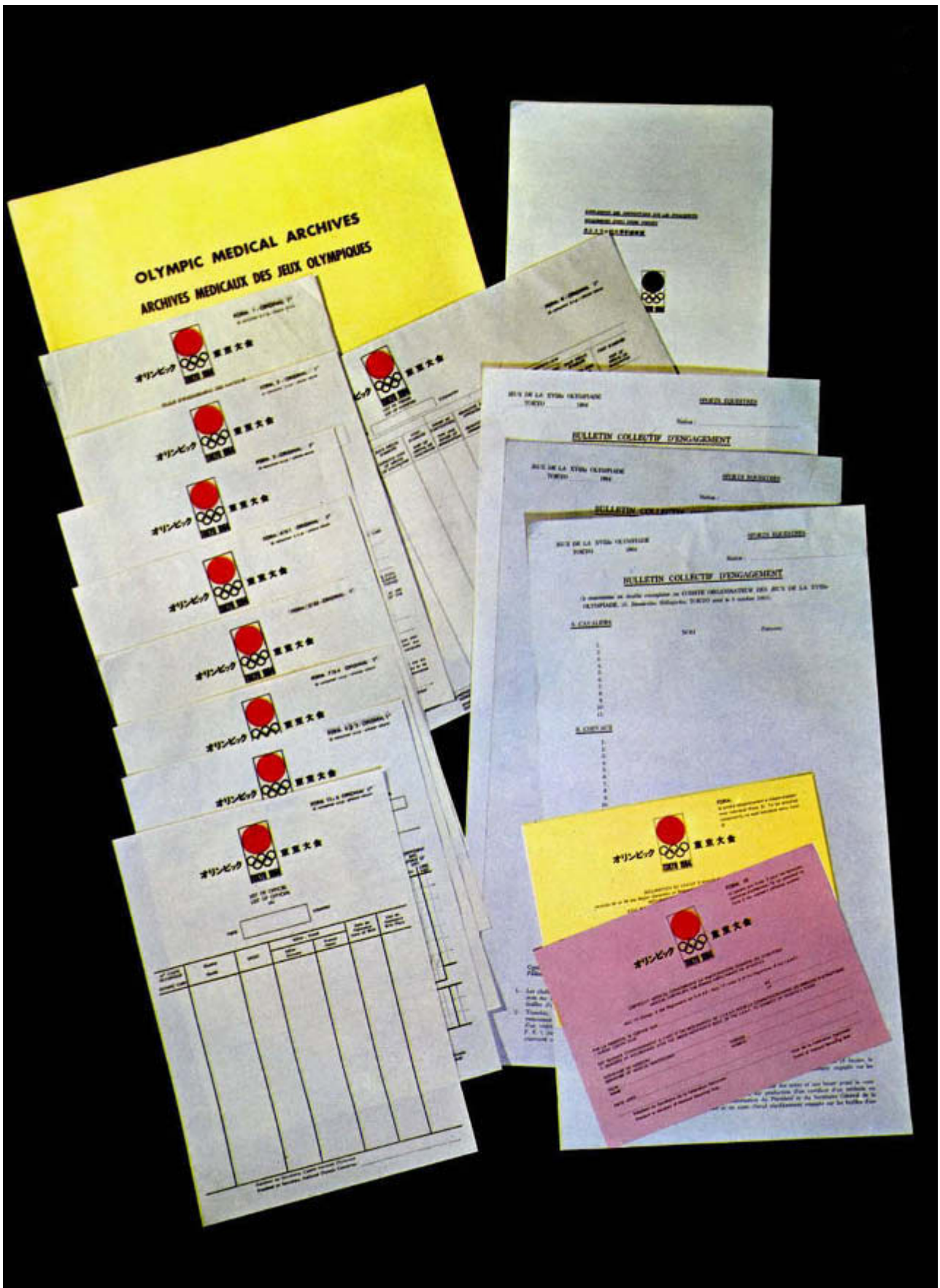
10																								Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1	1	1				1		1		1				2	1									9
										1						2	1	2	1	1				5
1	1	1				1		1		2				2	1	2	1	1						14
1	1	2							1	2	1													12
			1	2	2	1	1	1				1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	24
1	1	2	1	1			2	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2			36
																								26
1	1				1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1		1					16
1	2	1	1	1	1		3	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2		42
				3	1		2	3			1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3		1	2	1		29
1		1	1		1	1				2				1						1				13
1		1	1	3	2	1	2	3		3	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	3	1	1	2	1		42
			1			1				2				1		1		1						7
			1	1	1		1						1		1		1		1					9
			1	2	1		1	1		2			2		1	1	1	1	1	1				16
1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	1																14
																								1
1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	1																15
1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2		2				1	2				1					23
		1	1		4		1													2		1		12
1	2	2	1	5	2	2	1	2		2				1	2				1	2	1			35
1		2	2		3	1	1	1			1		1	3				1	2					26
1	1	2					3	3							1				1					25
2	1	4	2		3	1	4	4			1	1	3	1			1	2	1			1	1	51
					3	5		1		2	1		2	2								1	1	20
					1		2	2			2	2					2	2						13
					4	5	2	3		2	3	2	2	2			2	2				1	1	33
5	6	8	7	7	10	9	9	10	1	11	5	2	6	10	5	3	3	9	1	2	6	3		166
3	3	5	3	7	5	4	7	7	1	4	24		2	4	4	77		3	5	3	2	1		118
8	9	13	10	14	15	13	16	17	2	15	7	6	8	14	10	12	10	12	6	5	8	4		284

Country	Athletics	Rowing	Basket-Bali	Boxing	Canoeing	Cycling	Fencing	Football	Gymnas-tics	Weight-Lifting
Malaysia	11/1			2		9	1/			6
Mali	2/									
Mexico	4/1	4	10	5		9		18		1
Monaco										1
Mongolia	1/2					4			1/2	
Morocco	4/			2				18		2
Nepal	2/			4						
Netherlands	3/5	21		4	6/	13				
Neth. Antilles							1/			3
New Zealand	10/4	17		2		5			/3	1
Niger				1						
Nigeria	12/2			4						
North Rhodesia	5/	1		2			/1			
Norway	4/2	6							2/	
Pakistan	7/			4		5				1
Panama	/5			1			2/1			1
Peru	3/		12			1				
Philippines	5/7			6		4			2/2	1
Poland	29/7	12	12	10	7/3	8	15/		7/7	7
Portugal	3/								/1	
Puerto Rico	6/		12	1						4
Rhodesia	3/			1						
Rumania	12/8	8		9	12/3	6	8/5	20	7/7	3
Senegal	12/									
Spain	6/			4		8				
Sweden	17/2				8/2	6	5/2		3/6	3
Switzerland	13/	8		2		5	5/		7/	1
Taiwan	4/2			7		5			6/2	7
Tanganyika	4/									
Thailand	13/7			5		10				5
Trinidad & Tobago	6/					3				2
Tunisia	7/			2						
Turkey	4/									1
U. A. R.		16		8			6/	20	1/	5
Uganda	8/2			5						
Uruguay		2	12	1		8				
U. S. A.	67/20	31	12	10	8/3	16	14/5		7/7	7
U. S. S. R.	64/23	29	12	10	11/4	12	14/5		7/7	7
Venezuela	10/									
Viet Nam	2/					7	2/			
Yugoslavia	6/3	12	12		4			18	6/	
Number of participating countries	82	29	16	57	22	40	31	14	34	42
Male	833	412	190	276	134	323	211	266	142	153
Female	251				33		59		95	
Total	1,084	412	190	276	167	323	270	266	237	153

Hockey	Judo	Wrestling	Swimming & Diving	Modern Pentathlon	Equestrian Sports	Shooting	Volleyball	Water-Polo	Yachting		Total
18	2	2	4/3			7				62/4	66
										2/	2
	2	4	11/3	4	9/1	5			13/	100/5	105
		8				3				1/	1
										17/4	21
										26/	26
										6/	6
18	4		11/15			1	12/	11	9/	113/20	133
										4/	4
18		2	1/1		4/				5/	65/8	73
										1/	1
		2	2/							16/2	18
		1				3			12	12/1	13
18		6				5				28/2	30
	1	3								46/	46
			5/1			9				8/6	14
	4	4	2/			11			6/	30/1	31
		5				6	/12			45/9	54
	1		3/		2/	4			6/	118/29	147
			3/2			4			1/	19/1	20
16			1/4			2			4/1	31/2	33
		11				10	12/11	11		27/5	32
										129/34	163
										12/	12
18		1	9/3		4/	7			2/	59/3	62
		9	11/8	4	3/	6			14/	89/20	109
	1	3	2/		6/1	8			9/	70/1	71
	4					6				39/4	43
										4/	4
	3		4/			10			2/3	52/10	62
									2/	13/	13
	1									10/	10
		15							3/	23/	23
		4				6		11		77/	77
										13/2	15
										23/	23
	4	16	33/28	4(1)	5/6	10	12/12	11	14/	280/81	362
	4	16	19/14	4	11/	10	12/12	11	14/	267/65	332
	1		1/1			4			3/	19/1	20
	3		3/							17/	17
		4	2/					11		75/3	7
15	27	42	43	15	20	51	11	13	40		94
263	74	277	304	47	118	273	118	144	275		4,826
			202		15		71		6		732
263	74	277	506	47	133	273	189	144	281		5,558

Countries' participation in ball-games (Leagues, Finals)

	Teams Qualified for the Games		Teams Participated	Remarks
Basket-Ball	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> XVII Olympiad, Rome, 1960 (1st-8th places) Pan-American Games European Preliminaries (on June 14, 1964 at Geneva, Switzerland) African Finals (on March 10, 1964 at Casablanca, Morocco) Host Nation Yokohama Pre-Olympic Tournament 	<p>U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Brazil, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland, Uruguay</p> <p>Puerto Rico, Peru</p> <p>Hungary, Finland</p> <p>U.A.R.</p> <p>Japan</p> <p>1st & 2nd places</p> <p>Total: 16 teams</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Brazil, Italy, Yugoslavia, Poland, Uruguay Puerto Rico, Peru Hungary, Finland Japan Mexico, Australia, Canada, Korea <p>Total: 16 teams</p>	<p>Czechoslovakia and U.A.R. withdrew.</p> <p>2 winning teams from Yokohama Tournament participated.</p>
Football	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Africa Asia Host Nation Europe North & Central America, and Caribbean Area South America 	<p>U.A.R., Ghana, Morocco</p> <p>Korea, North Korea, Iran</p> <p>Japan</p> <p>Rumania, Hungary, Germany, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia</p> <p>Mexico</p> <p>Argentina, Brazil</p> <p>Total: 16 teams</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> U.A.R., Ghana, Morocco Korea, Iran Japan Rumania, Hungary, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia Mexico Argentina, Brazil <p>Total: 14 teams</p>	<p>Italy withdrew.</p> <p>North Korea returned home.</p>
Hockey	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> XVII Olympiad, Rome, 1960 (1st-4th places) Host Nation Others 	<p>Pakistan, India, Spain, Great Britain</p> <p>Japan</p> <p>Canada, Australia, Belgium, Germany, Netherlands, Kenya, New Zealand, Poland, Malaysia, U.A.R., Rhodesia</p> <p>Total: 16 teams</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Pakistan, India, Spain, Great Britain Japan Canada, Australia, Belgium, Germany, Netherlands, Kenya, New Zealand, Malaysia, Rhodesia, Hong Kong <p>Total: 15 teams</p>	<p>Hong Kong played instead of Poland.</p> <p>Tanganyika eligible instead of U.A.R. did not compete making way for Indonesia which eventually did not participate.</p>
Volley-Ball	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Men's Teams (10 teams) Women's Teams (6 teams) 	<p>Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Netherlands, Hungary, Japan, Korea, Rumania, U.S.S.R., U.S.A., U.A.R.</p> <p>Japan, North Korea, Poland, Rumania, U.S.A., U.S.S.R.</p> <p>Total: 16 teams</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Netherlands, Hungary, Japan, Korea, Rumania, U.S.S.R., U.S.A., Bulgaria Japan, Poland, Rumania, U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Korea <p>Total: 16 teams</p>	<p>In men's events, Bulgaria participated in place of U.A.R.</p> <p>In women's events, Korea participated instead of North Korea.</p>
Water-Polo	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> XVII Olympiad, Rome, 1960 (1st-6th places) Continental Championships <ol style="list-style-type: none"> European Pan-American Eurasian Asian African 	<p>Italy, U.S.S.R., Hungary, Yugoslavia, Netherlands, Rumania</p> <p>Germany, Sweden, Belgium</p> <p>U.S.A., Brazil, Argentina</p> <p>Australia</p> <p>Japan</p> <p>U.A.R., South Africa</p> <p>Total: 16 teams</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Italy, U.S.S.R., Hungary, Yugoslavia, Netherlands, Rumania <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Germany, Belgium U.S.A., Brazil Australia Japan U.A.R. <p>Total: 13 teams</p>	<p>Sweden, Argentina did not participate.</p> <p>South Africa was not invited and substitute team was not eligible.</p>



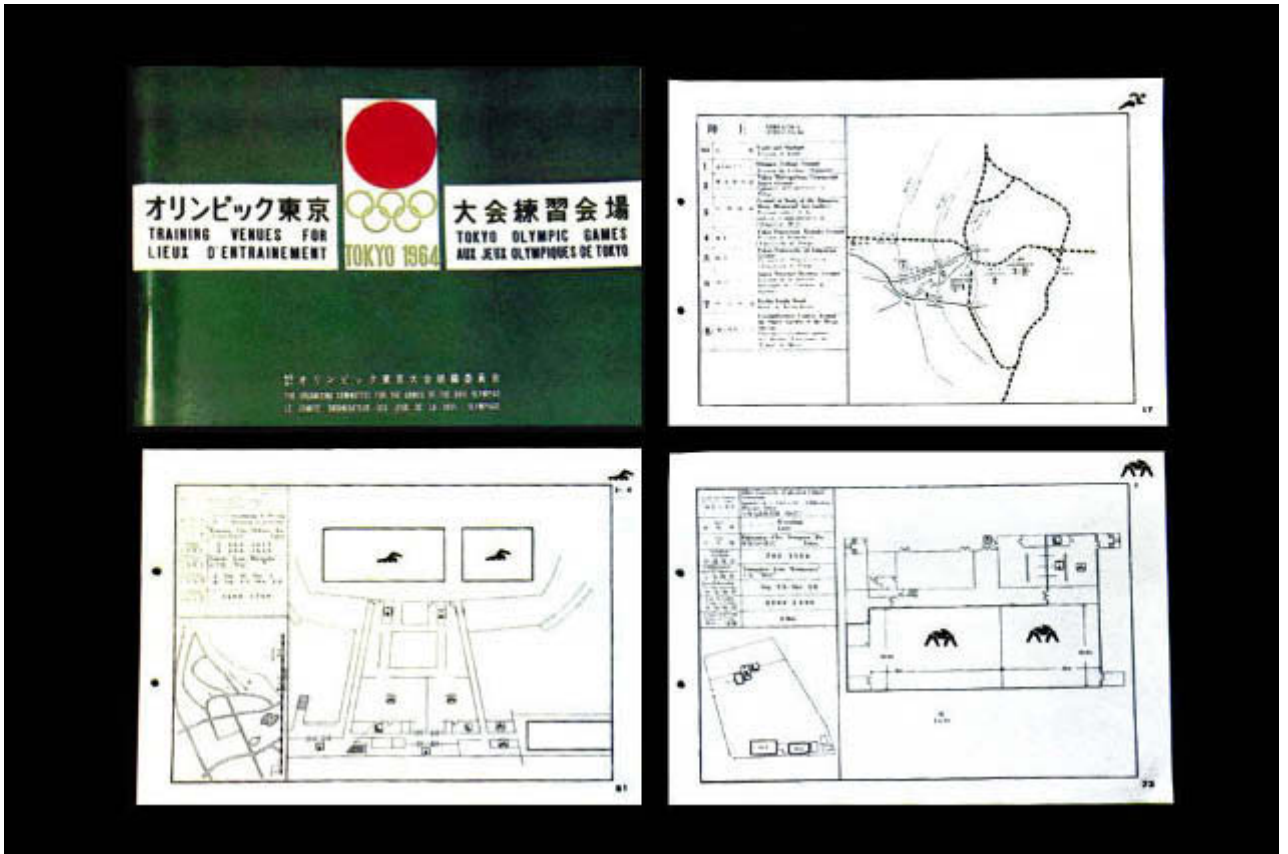
Entry Forms



Printed Regulations of the various sports



Programmes for each sport event



Guide book for the training venues



Shoulder patches of the various International Sports Federations

OLYMPIC CEREMONIES

Opening and Closing Ceremonies

Outlines of Ceremony Programmes

Ceremonial Council

As a consultative organ to the Secretary General of the Olympic Organizing Committee, the Ceremonial Council was set up on 5th August 1963 to deliberate on matters pertaining to the preparation of the Ceremonies. The members of the Council consisted of one representative each from the Education Ministry, Tokyo Metropolitan Government Office, Tokyo Board of Education, Japan Amateur Sports Association, Japanese Olympic Committee, National Stadium, Imperial Household Agency, Defense Agency, National Police Agency, Japan Broadcasting Corporation, Metropolitan Police Board, Tokyo Fire Defense Agency, and a number of other persons of learning and experience. The Council established sub-divisions to handle questions of Design, Music, Technical and Games Facilities, for final decision by the Council.

The basic policies for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies under which the Council worked were to:

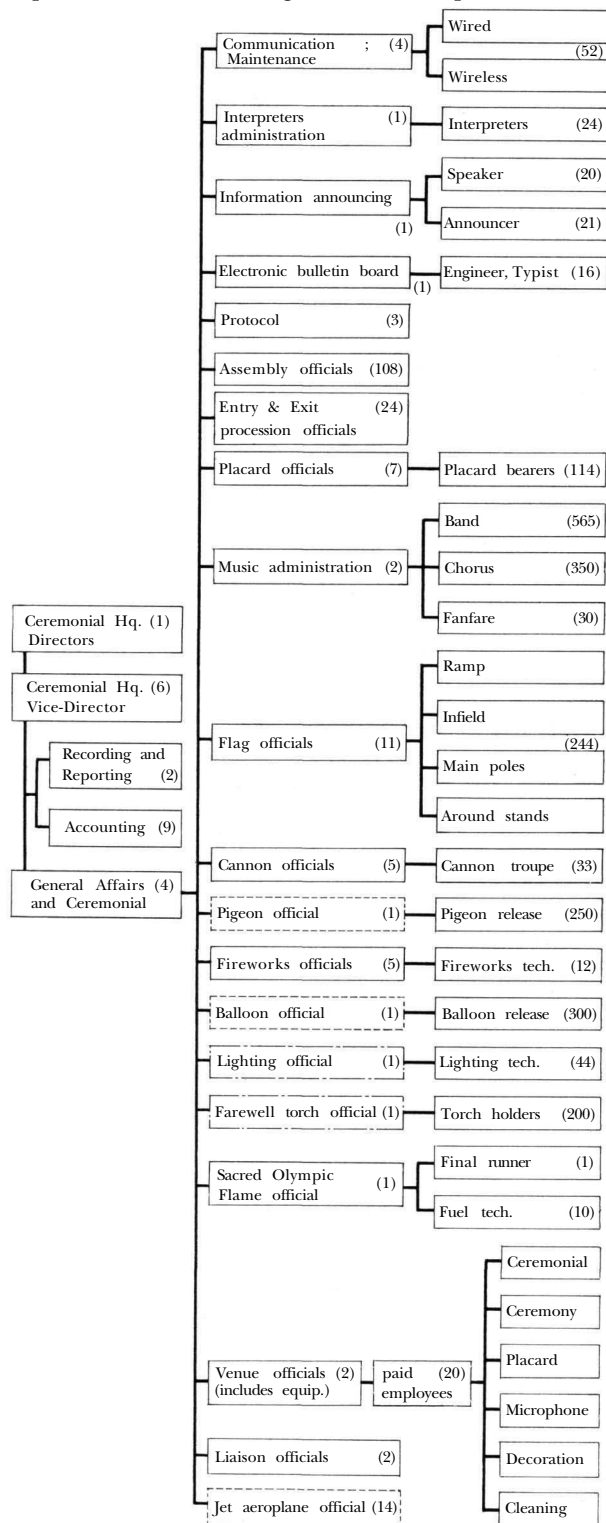
- (1) Maintain the spirit of the Olympic Movement as described in Article 3 of the Olympic Charter, and conduct the Opening and Closing Ceremonies within the definitions of Articles 57 and 59 respectively.
- (2) Request all the national teams to participate in the Opening Ceremony and as many as possible in the Closing Ceremony.
- (3) Carry out all the ceremonies in a well defined and orderly manner.
- (4) Endeavour to create a Japanese atmosphere.
- (5) Make full use of sound, colour and light in the technical arrangement of these ceremonies.

Operational outlines

The programmes and operational outlines were prepared in conformity with these basic policies. Some of the specific times were later adjusted slightly for the actual performance.

Opening Ceremony The 10th of October dawned with cloudless autumn skies, without the least indication of the rain of the previous day. Preparations for the ceremony were completed at 1:30 p.m. and the Olympic prelude commenced promptly at 1:50 with the hoisting of the Olympic flags and those of the participating nations, on the flagstaffs surrounding the stand of the Stadium. To the

Operational functions, organizations and personnel



Note : Figures indicate number of personnel
 [Dashed box] indicate Opening Ceremony only
 [Solid box] indicate Closing Ceremony only

accompaniment of electronic music, His Majesty the Emperor arrived at the Stadium and proceeded to the Royal Box, standing briefly while the National Anthem of Japan was played.

At exactly 2:00 p.m. the first group of athletes appeared at the north entrance of the Stadium. By tradition this column is headed by athletes from Greece, the birth-place of the Olympic Games. To the inspiring band selections, beginning with the Olympic March, the column continued in alphabetical order—from Afghanistan first, to Japan, the host country, last. The participants when assembled in the field numbered some 5,700 athletes and officials.

On the white rostrum in front of the field stepped Mr. Daigoro Yasukawa, President of the Olympic Organizing Committee. He delivered an address of welcome and expressed his felicitations on the 70th Anniversary of the founding of the International Olympic Committee. The recorded voice of Baron Pierre de Coubertin as he delivered his message at the Berlin Games, was broadcast. IOC President Avery Brundage, introduced by President Yasukawa, gave a short address and in Japanese formerly requested His Majesty the Emperor of Japan to declare open the Games of the XVIII Olympiad. The Emperor stood at the Royal Box and declared the Games open. Then followed the Olympic Fanfare, and the Olympic Hymn as the Olympic Flag borne by eight members of the Maritime Self-Defense Force impressively entered the field from the south entrance. The Flag was raised aloft on the 15.21 metre pole in the Stadium. The Mayor of Rome, with the embroidered satin flag presented by the Belgium Olympic Committee, appeared at the north entrance flanked by the drum band of primary school children. At the central rostrum he handed the commemorative flag to the Governor of Tokyo. A salute of cannons was fired and some 12,000 brightly coloured balloons were released into the clear autumn sky.

At this moment, the final runner of the Olympic Torch Relay, Yoshinori Sakai, entered the field from the north entrance carrying the Torch which had been lit at Olympia in far away Greece, and relayed all the way to the Stadium. Completing half a round of the track, the runner ran up the steps of the backstand to light the Sacred Olympic Fire. As soon as the flame of the Sacred Fire leapt up, the Tokyo Olympic Games anthem was sung in chorus. The flag bearers of the participating countries formed a semi-circle around the rostrum. Japanese gymnastic star Takashi Ono representing the participating athletes, delivered the Olympic oath holding a corner of the Japanese flag in his left hand and with his right hand raised high.

8,000 pigeons were released, and as they disap-

peared from the Stadium, the whole assembly joined in the singing of the Japanese National Anthem. Five jet planes of the Japanese Air Self-Defense Force described five gigantic rings of colour—the Olympic emblem—in the sky. While the electronic music was played, Their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress left the Stadium. The delegations marched out through the north and south exits, and the Ceremony was brought to a close.

Closing Ceremony The last event in the programme, the Olympic Grand Prix Jumping of the Equestrian events brought the Games of the XVIII Olympiad to a close. Preparations for the Closing Ceremony were then completed at 4:40 o'clock in the evening twilight of 24th October 1964. To the accompaniment of music, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan arrived at the Stadium and took his place in the Royal Box as the Japanese National Anthem was played. The flags of all participating nations were marched into the Stadium by standard bearers at 5 o'clock with the names of the nations held high. The athletes followed into the field behind them without distinction of nationality and like a flood water released from its gates. All lined up together in an orderly manner in the area behind the flags. There was a feeling of deep emotion with the completion of the Games, and a peaceful hush descended on the Stadium.

The national anthem of Greece was played as the lights were dimmed to half. The national flag of Greece in a spot of light was raised slowly on the left pole above the electronic bulletin board. The Japanese Rising Sun flag was then positioned in the centre, and followed by the flag of Mexico where the next Olympic Games are to take place, at the right as the Mexican National Anthem filled the air. Mr. Brundage, President of the IOC, officially pronounced the closing of the Games' from the illuminated rostrum. As the strains of the fanfare died away, the Sacred Fire which had kept its glorious burning for fifteen days, slowly disappeared from the horizon while the chorus of the Tokyo Olympic Hymn B floated impressively through the National Stadium.

In the dark and silent field the Olympic flag was lowered in a single spotlight, and held by the eight white uniformed bearers from the Self-Defense Force who slowly made their exit through the south gate amidst the singing of the chorus of the Olympic Anthem. Five salutes were fired, the spotlights extinguished and the Stadium was again in darkness.

The well-known farewell chorus 'Auld Lang Syne' was played and as all joined in the chorus, hand torches held by hundreds of college girl students positioned around the track of the Stadium,

were lit together. These torches made a most impressive and magnificent spectacle as their flames were rhythmically rotated like a gigantic undulating wave. The chorus changed abruptly into a brisk melody of march music and the subdued lighting was brought up to full. The athletes with their flags were farewelled from the Stadium as the words, "SAYONARA! WE MEET AGAIN IN MEXICO CITY in 1968" stood out brightly on the electronic bulletin board. His Majesty the Emperor after watching till all the athletes had departed, left his seat as the electronic music again was heard. Fireworks in a hysterical blaze of colour were released and the curtain was drawn on the Closing Ceremony of the Games of the XVIII Olympiad, Tokyo 1964.

Order of the Programme of the Opening Ceremony for the Games of the XVIII Olympiad

Time	
13:30	Preparations completed. A detailed account of the order of events of the ceremony is broadcast into the Stadium.
13:45	Arrival of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan
13:50	Flags of all participating nations hoisted in the Stadium.
13:58	His Majesty the Emperor enters the Royal Box.
13:59	Playing of the Japanese National Anthem
14:00	Start of the entry march of the athletes
14:45	Completion of the formation in the Stadium
14:45	Address of the President of the Olympic Organizing Committee
14:48	Welcome address of the President of the International Olympic Committee
14:52	Proclamation of the opening of the Games by the Emperor
14:53	Raising of the Olympic Flag and singing of the Olympic Hymn
14:58	Transfer of the Olympic Commemorative Flag
15:01	Salute of guns
15:03	Arrival of the Olympic Torch and lighting of the Sacred Fire
15:08	Olympic Oath
15:09	Release of pigeons
15:11	Singing of the Japanese National Anthem
15:17	His Majesty the Emperor leaves the Stadium.
15:18	Athletes depart from the Stadium.

Order of the Programme of the Closing Ceremony for the Games of the XVIII Olympiad

Time	
16:40	Preparation completed. A detailed account of the order of events of the ceremony is broadcast into the Stadium.
16:58	Arrival of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan at the Royal Box
16:59	Playing of the Japanese National Anthem
17:00	Entrance of the standard bearers and athletes
17:25	Hoisting of three flags and playing of the National Anthems of Greece, Japan and Mexico
17:28	Pronouncing the closing of the Games
17:30	Farewell to the Sacred Olympic Fire
17:33	Lowering the Olympic Flag and its parade from the Stadium
17:37	Salute of guns
17:38	Farewell chorus
17:40	Exit of standard bearers and athletes
18:00	His Majesty the Emperor leaves the Stadium.
18:01	Fireworks

Detailed and technical considerations

The equipment used for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies was all designed by Mr. Tsutomu Watanabe and included the ceremonial white rostrum, placards, communication apparatus, megaphones, tables, chairs, control flags (red), disc position-indicators, torches, illuminators (spotlights, music-stand lights), etc.

Music

The music of the Tokyo Olympic Fanfare was selected from a large number of entries submitted by the public.

Acoustics

Considerable thought was given to the acoustics and sound control at the various venues, and particularly at the Main Stadium.

Decorations

The royal box and canopies were adorned with decorations designed by Mr. Kisaku Ito. Green carpets were spread over the steps to the Sacred Olympic Fire, and flower pots of yellow chrysanthemum were arranged at both sides. National flags of the participating nations were flown in the alphabetical order of the nations, from the side of the electronic bulletin board. Olympic flags and 5-colour streamers were interspersed among them. Two ancient Japanese drums were set in front of the backstand to be used in the playing of the Olympic anthem.

Marches for the athletes entering and leaving the field

The brass band consisted of 560 members (including 30 for the fanfare performance) from the bands of the Ground and Maritime Self-Defense Forces, and Police and Fire Defense Units. Chorus participants were 350 in all and were made up from groups of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, the Tokyo Art University of Music and Kunitachi College of Music, and the Musashino College of Music.

Band selections rendered were as follows:—

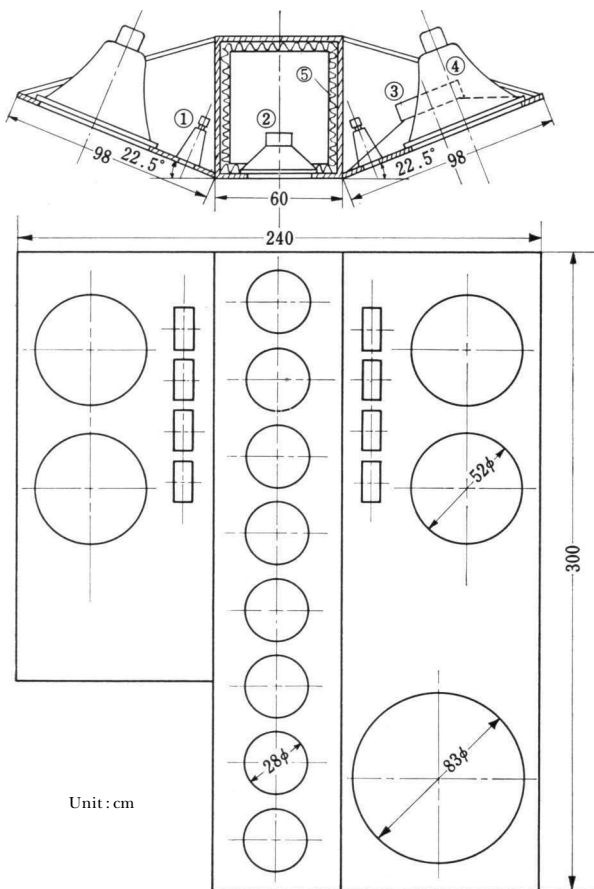
Composed by:		Conducted by:
Y. Koseki	Olympic March	H. Matsumoto
Karl Teike	Alte Kameraden	"

K. J. Alford	On the Quarter Deck	H: Matsumoto
J. P. Sousa	Hands Across the Sea	"
Planquette	Sambre et Muse	"
I. Dan	Shukuten	"
	(March "Celebration")	
H. Starke	Sabre and Spear	M. Katayama
J. P. Sousa	El Capita'n	"
Karl Taike	Zeppelin	"
F. E. Bigelow	Our Director	"
Morney	March Regiment	"
C. E. Duple	Bravura	"
Y. Koseki	Olympic March	"

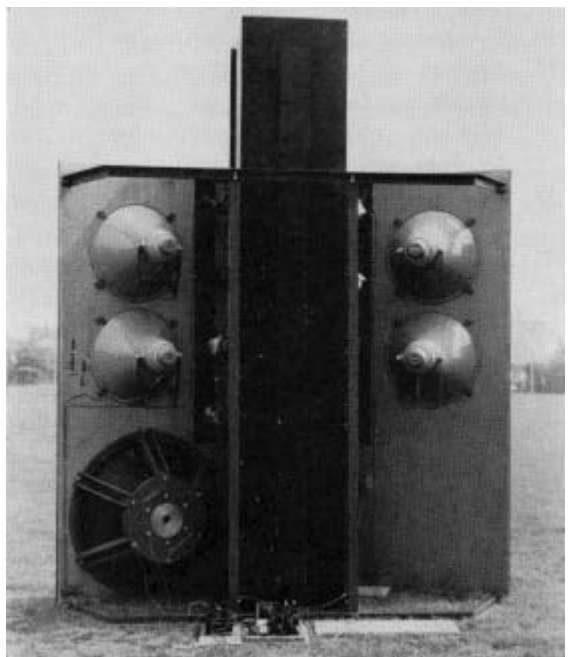
Communication system
Liaison necessary for conducting the Ceremony was

Band and chorus amplifier speaker

- ① 8 cm x 16cm phone type speaker
- ② 30cm circum cone speaker
- ③ 84cm circum cone speaker
- ④ 54cm circum phone speaker
- ⑤ Sound insulation material



(upper right) A front view of the amplifier speaker
(below right) ——— and its back view



maintained by both wired and wireless equipment, and signal flags. The communication network is shown in a diagram in this section.

Assembly of the athletes' groups

Athletes assembled by the flags held by the officials from the Olympic Village, and proceeded by bus to the plaza of the Meiji Park. Placards designating countries had been placed in order and the athletes formed up under these respective groups. The formations were in the order of the field entry, with that of Greece on the right and the Japanese team on the left. Participants including officials and athletes in the Opening Ceremony numbered about 5,700.

For the Closing Ceremony the same ground was used for assembly. Placards and flags were formed in the same order as that of the Opening Ceremony. Athletes and officials were assembled without distinction of nationality and numbered about 3,500.

Entering and leaving of athletes' groups

The athletes moved to the north entrance after assembling in the plaza. At the Opening Ceremony, the standard bearers marched inside the 4th lane leading a formation of 1–10 abreast depending on the number in the group of officials and athletes. The team from Greece formed on the centre of the field and the following teams took up positions on the right and left in turn. It took some 50 minutes to complete the formation. The number of columns of the group is shown below:

Participants	Column	Groups
1— 4	1	1
5— 10	2	1
11—160	4	2
161—250	8	4
over 250	10	5

The march formation and the organizational order on the day of the Opening Ceremony were as follows:

Order of entrance of delegations at the Opening Ceremony

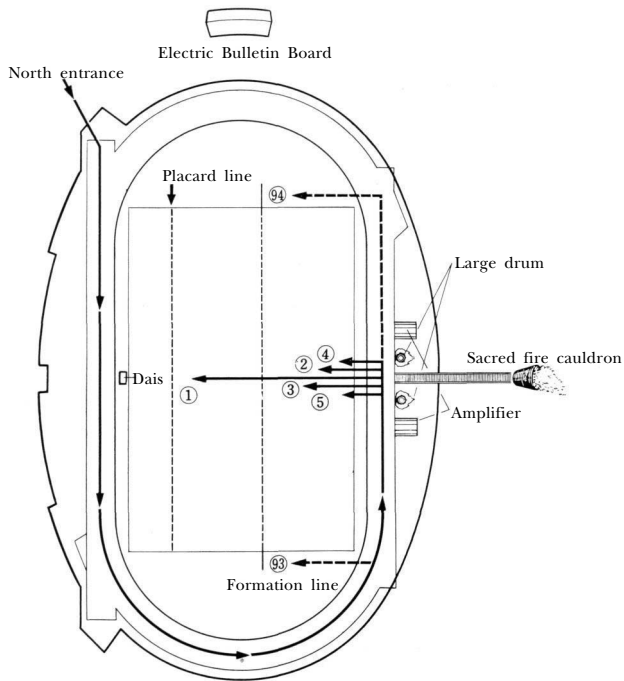
- 1 Greece
- 2 Afghanistan
- 3 Algeria
- 4 Argentina
- 5 Australia
- 6 Austria
- 7 Bahamas
- 8 Belgium
- 9 Bermuda
- 10 Bolivia
- 11 Brazil
- 12 British Guiana
- 13 Bulgaria
- 14 Burma
- 15 Cambodia
- 16 Camerouns
- 17 Canada
- 18 Ceylon
- 19 Chad
- 20 Chile
- 21 Colombia
- 22 Congo
- 23 Costa Rica
- 24 Cuba
- 25 Czechoslovakia
- 26 Denmark
- 27 Dominican Republic
- 28 Ethiopia
- 29 Finland
- 30 France
- 31 Germany
- 32 Ghana
- 33 Great Britain
- 34 Hong Kong
- 35 Hungary
- 36 Iceland
- 37 India
- 38 Iran
- 39 Iraq
- 40 Ireland
- 41 Israel
- 42 Italy
- 43 Ivory Coast
- 44 Jamaica
- 45 Kenya
- 46 Korea
- 47 Lebanon
- 48 Liberia
- 49 Libya
- 50 Liechtenstein
- 51 Luxemburg
- 52 Madagascar
- 53 Malaysia
- 54 Mali
- 55 Mexico
- 56 Monaco
- 57 Mongolia
- 58 Morocco
- 59 Nepal
- 60 Netherlands
- 61 Netherlands Antilles

- 62 New Zealand
- 63 Niger
- 64 Nigeria
- 65 North Rhodesia
- 66 Norway
- 67 Pakistan
- 68 Panama
- 69 Peru
- 70 Philippines
- 71 Poland

- 72 Portugal
- 73 Puerto Rico
- 74 Rhodesia
- 75 Rumania
- 76 Senegal
- 77 Spain
- 78 Sweden
- 79 Switzerland
- 80 Taiwan
- 81 Tanganyika

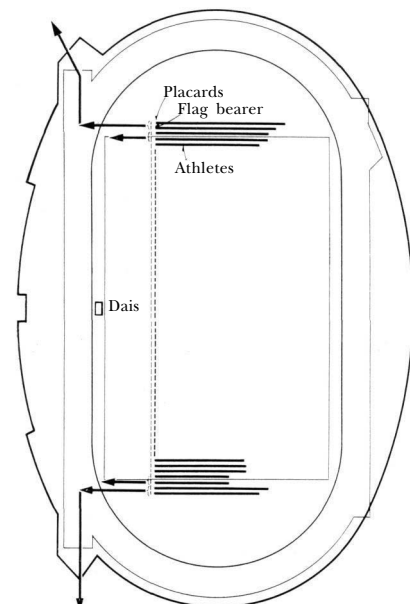
Opening Ceremony Parade

on entering stadium

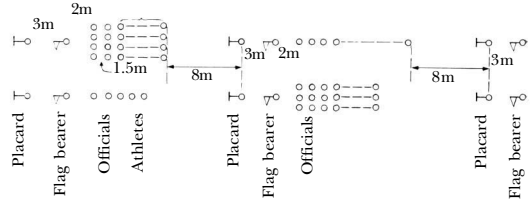


From the centre of the arena the groups formed into their assembly lines under the direction and guidance of the directing officials. Countries bearing odd numbers to one side of the Royal Box and those bearing even numbers to the other side.

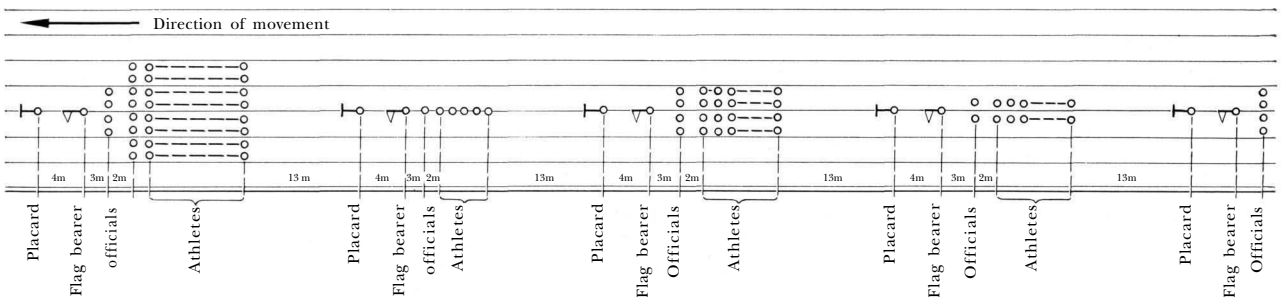
on leaving stadium



Two countries at a time left the stadium in same formation as they were assembled.

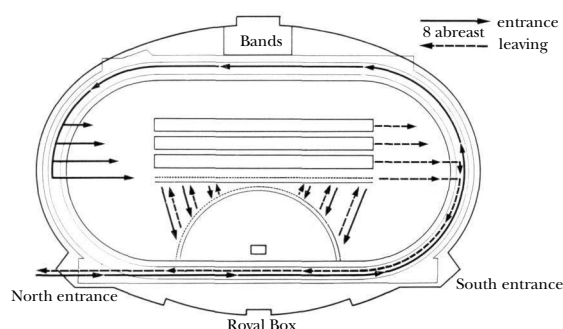


The order of entry procession at the Opening Ceremony



- 82 Thailand
- 83 Trinidad & Tobago
- 84 Tunisia
- 85 Turkey
- 86 U. A. R.
- 87 Uganda
- 88 Uruguay
- 89 U. S. A.
- 90 U. S. S. R.
- 91 Venezuela
- 92 Viet Nam
- 93 Yugoslavia
- 94 Japan

Method of Procession of Athletes for Closing Ceremony



For the Closing Ceremony, standard bearers and flags only proceeded in the march, with Greece first and Japan last. Officials and athletes of all countries followed together without distinction of nationality, and formed in array as shown in the following diagram.

Electronic bulletin board

The electronic bulletin board was used effectively for the conduct of ceremonies. These announcements and designs included:—

At the Opening Ceremony: The signs of "TOKYO OLYMPICS" and the Olympic Mark; the words of Baron de Coubertin; names of participating countries; and address by the President of Olympic Organizing Committee in English and French; the text of words of the late Baron de Coubertin; and address by the President of the International Olympic Committee in Japanese and French; opening announcements; etc.

At the Closing Ceremony: The mark of the Sacred Olympic Fire; Olympic mark; names of participating countries; closing announcements in English and French; words of "SAYONARA" and "MEXICO"; etc.

Balloons

At the Opening Ceremony some 12,000 helium filled balloons were released from the middle part of the backstand immediately following the firing of the third salute. The balloons were in six different colours including white. For safety considerations, helium gas was used, and balloons of two sizes, diameter-20 cm and 25 cm, were prepared some 31.5 hours before releasing. Secondary school girl students carrying 40 balloons each, filed into the Stadium and released the balloons simultaneously, at a given signal, by cutting the connecting threads.

Salute firing

Three large cannon of the Ground Self-Defense Force were used for firing salutes. Three salutes at intervals of five seconds, and five with ten-second intervals were fired at the Opening and Closing Ceremonies respectively. Thirty five members were engaged in this function.

Perfume releasing

From the time the Olympic Torch entered the Stadium for the Opening Ceremony to the lighting moment at the Torch Stand, chrysanthemum perfume was released over the spectator stands. 28.8 kg of perfume was released with sprayers from dug-outs under each stand.

Release of pigeons

At the Opening Ceremony 8,000 pigeons were released by the Japan Racing Pigeon and Japan Carrier Pigeon Associations. These pigeons collected from among association members early in the morning of the day were kept under the care of 250 members and released simultaneously from the positions in the first line of the stand.

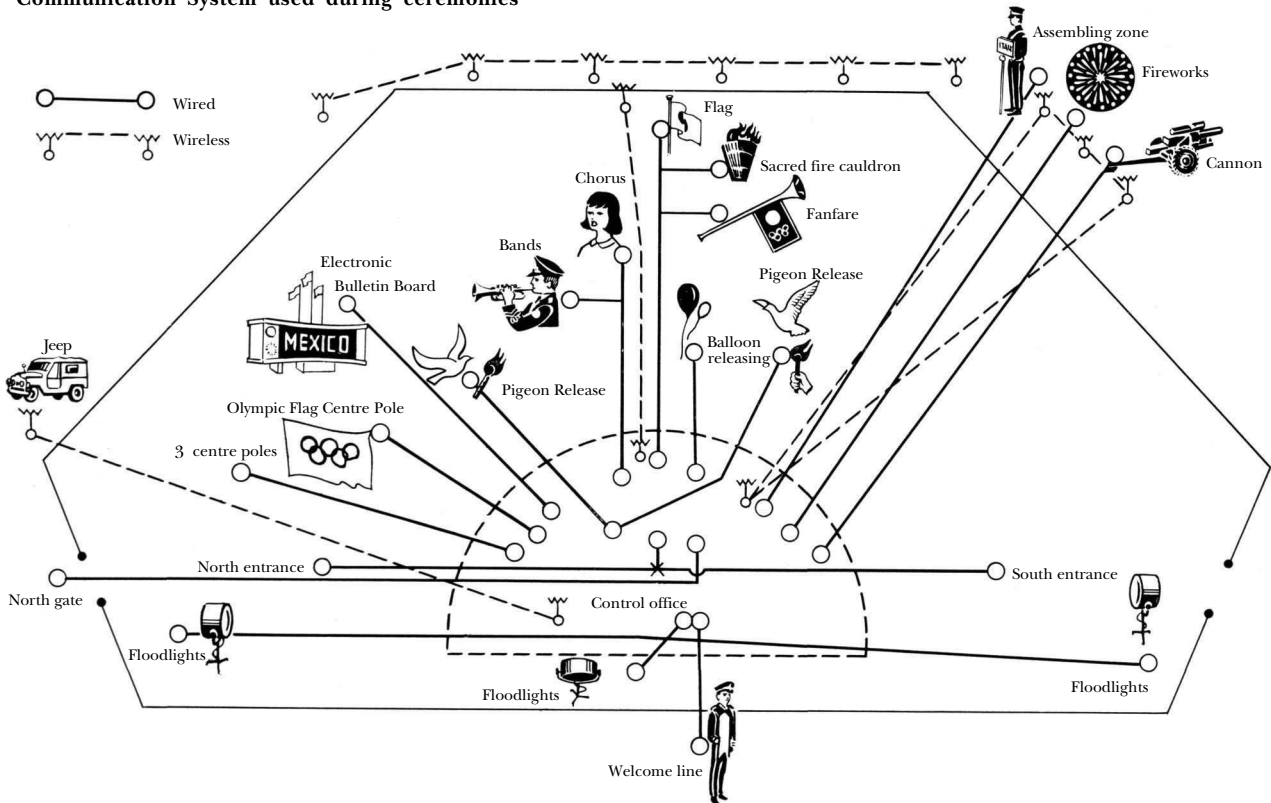
Jet aircraft participation

A special flight research group of the Air Self-Defense Force participated in the Olympic Opening Ceremony. The team of five pilots headed by the commander, Air Force Captain Haruhide Matsushita, used coloured exhaust from their jet engines to describe the five coloured rings of the Olympic symbol at a height of 10,000 ft. after being synchronised by radio of the precise time to commence their run.

Fireworks

The use of fireworks was intended to create a fitting and appropriate mood for the occasion at the Opening and Closing Ceremonies. At the Opening Ceremony, sound and smoke fireworks were adopted to alert the athletes to assemble and parade, to signal the arrival of the Emperor, the exit of the athletes, etc. Successive rocket fireworks were dis-

Communication System used during ceremonies



played after the participants cleared the field.

At the Closing Ceremony, sound fireworks were used for signals at first, and Japanese multicoloured fireworks were released after the athletes left the grounds of the Stadium. These were fired from three positions.

Torches

Torches of about 50 cm length with jellied-gasoline soaked cotton were prepared each to last twelve minutes. While farewell songs were sung, these lighted torches were arranged in circular formation, and to the marching melody during the final parade, they were used in two rows in the field near the mainstand.

Illumination

Other than the main illumination facilities of the Stadium, special spot lights illuminated the Olympic flag and Sacred Olympic Fire and the victory poles from the back. Bands and conductors were spotlighted at the Closing Ceremony. The three flags of Greece, Japan and Mexico were given special illumination as also was the Olympic flag at the time of hoisting and leaving the Stadium. Five searchlights with 40 cm light bulbs were used and attended by 14 engineers.

Victory Ceremonies

Ceremony programmes and operational outlines were prepared at joint meetings held by the Ceremony Operation Council and the Facilities Committee. Detail plans were drawn up through further consultations on the particular games venue and sport.

- Programme:**
- Announcement of the Victory Ceremony
 - Winner Athletes Enter
 - Officials Arrive
 - Medal Awarding
 - National Anthems and Flag Hoisting
 - Official Representatives Leave
 - Departure of the Winner Athletes and Announcement of the Closing

Operating officials (and assistants) and other personnel.

The Ceremonies were conducted in principle by two officials recommended by the sports organizations and four assistants and a band of 30–100 members from Defense, Police and Fire Defense Agencies, Defense Agency Flag Bearers Troop (7–9 persons) and additional two dispatchers at each

Games site.

Rehearsals of the Medal Awarding Ceremony In principle, two ceremony rehearsals were held at each Games site. Participants were the operational personnel of the Organizing Committee and of sports organizations concerned.

Medal Awarding Most of the victory ceremonies were held at the site immediately following the games or sports. Medals were delivered to the ceremony sites on the day.

Medals Winners medals

Medals were designed by Mr. Toshitaka Koshihara, Art Officer of the Japanese Mint, after the models of medals of Amsterdam IX Olympiad (1928). On the reverse side of the medals are the letters of "XVIII OLYMPIAD TOKYO 1964" with the game designation in English of each of the 20 sports (e.g. ATHLETICS). Medals were of 60mm in diameter and 3mm thick. The gold medal is a pure silver mould strongly gilded with 6 grams of fine gold, the silver medal is made of pure silver, and the bronze medal is of bronze. The medals were provided with a ring plated with gold, silver or copper respectively, and a coloured box coated with Japanese black lacquer.

The medals were cast at the Japanese Mint. Some of the surplus medals were presented to public museums and for exhibition purposes, while the remainder were melted down.

Commemoration medals for participation
The face and the other side of these commemorative medals were designed by Messrs. Taro Okamoto and Kazumitsu Tanaka respectively.

An athlete and a swimmer were placed on the leaves of olive on the face, while the other side carried the words of "XVIII OLYMPIAD TOKYO 1964" and an Olympic Mark. A total of 17,000 medals was issued to the participating athletes and officials. It was made of copper finished in dark green in a size of 60mm in diameter with 3–5mm thickness cased in a wooden box.

Diplomas Two diplomas were prepared, one as a testimonial for the officials and the other a letter of commendation for the winning athletes.

Mr. Hiromu Hara designed both of these diplomas using a thick Japanese paper embossed with leaves of olive. Marks of the sun and the Olympiad and the letters of "TOKYO 1964" in powdered gold were added. In the letter of commendation were the marks of the sun and the Olympiad and letters of "TOKYO 1964".

The letters of commendation were handed to the

individual athletes through the athletes' administration office of the Olympic Village, each diploma printed with the athletes name. Some of these for the participants in those events toward the end of the programme were, for convenience, forwarded to the respective National Olympic Committees later for presentation.

National Anthems

Preparation of the original music The playing of the national anthems is required to take place at the time of awarding the medals in accordance with the Article 58 of the Olympic Charter. The scores of the anthems used for those nations entered in the XVII Olympiad (Rome) were acquired from Italy. There were a number of National Olympic Committees recognized after the Rome Games and the musical scores for these additional 31 countries were obtained from the Japan Broadcasting Corporation. In all, scores of 117 national anthems were prepared for all the affiliated members of the International Olympic Committee.

Arrangement of the music Mr. Yosaku Suma rearranged the music of the national anthems to confine the performance to the officially restricted time of 30-seconds to match with flag hoisting. The rearranged music was in each case referred back for approval to the National Olympic Committees of the countries concerned, and all the musical scores were ready by the early part of 1964.

Printing and distribution of scores The 30-second music scores of all eligible countries had of necessity to be prepared irrespective of those countries actual participation in the Tokyo Olympic Games. The scores actually printed were for 103 countries. Sets of the printed material were furnished to the bands according to the countries participating in the sports.

In the victory ceremonies of the 21 Games sites, the musical renditions were handled by the bands of the Ground, Maritime and Air Forces of the Defense Agency, Metropolitan Police, Fire Defense Agency and Kanagawa and Nagano Prefectural Police. Each band consisted of 30–100 members.

National Flags

Designs adopted Care was taken to provide exact replicas of each National flag.

Designs of the National flags were officially selected through comparisons and studies of all available data concerning marks, regulations and customs by referring to the examples of the past Olympics, the Third Asian Games and other international



Boy scouts at the daily flag ceremony

athletic meetings, literature on the national flag issued by the authority of the country concerned, research works on National flags, etc. The Olympic Charter stipulates that flags shall be the same size for all nations, and the ratio of two to three was accordingly adopted for the breadth and length of the flag. Colours were classified into ten official colours with five supplementary colours.

Small sample flags of the selected design were referred to each National Olympic Committee with a questionnaire and specifications for approval.

Material of cloth The flags were required to be flown on the poles for over 50 days, and on that

Members of Junior sports organisations also assisted in the flag ceremonies



account the material had to be most durable. The cloth chosen was a 100% nylon wool which had been used for boat flags of the Maritime Self Defense Force. The material was tested by placing sample pieces on the poles of the National Stadium for 15 days, day and night.

Quantity and size of the flags The flags used included the following:— Approximately 4,000 National flags of participating countries, 2,500 Olympic flags, 300 Rising Sun flags, 250 Tokyo Metropolitan flags and 130 Prefectural flags for Kanagawa, Chiba, Nagano, etc., were prepared for use at various Games sites, athletic fields and for victory ceremonies.

The following four-size flags were uniformly adopted after considering the height of the poles and those models of the past international events.

- (1) 1.2mX1.8m for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies for the march at the Village ceremonies and indoor victory ceremonies.
- (2) 1.4mX1.8m for the use of the Olympic Detached Villages and outdoor victory ceremonies and at smaller sites.
- (3) 2.0mX3.0m for the Olympic Village and victory ceremonies at larger sites with poles of 15m in height.
- (4) 3.0mX4.5m for the use of during victory ceremonies at the National Stadium.

Distribution of flags and hoisting Flags were distributed to sports sites according to the countries participating and sports entries. To effect the plan it required a large force of manpower to display such a large number of flags for the lengthy period of 52 days. From 8 o'clock in the morning to the sunset hour in the Games period, welcome flags were placed on the pole at each site. The welcome flags at the main gate of the Olympic Village and main stadium sites and the Komazawa Sports Centre were raised each day from the opening day of the Village on 15th September to the day of the Closing Ceremony of the Games. Raising and lowering of the flags were performed every day, irrespective of the weather, by Boy Scouts and Youth Sports organizations. Flags at the time of victory ceremonies at all Games sites were handled by the personnel from the Defense Agency. Suitable instruction was furnished to all personnel involved, to familiarize them in the proper treatment of flags, and several rehearsals were conducted at various places to ensure that these flags were handled in a dignified and correct manner.

Detailed Account of the Order of the Opening Ceremony for the Games of the XVIII Olympiad

Time	Order	Procedure	Music	Remarks
13.30	Preparation for the Opening Ceremony	Preparations completed		
13.45	Arrival of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan			
13.50	Flags of all participating nations hoisted in the Stadium		"The Olympic Overture"	
13.58	His Majesty the Emperor enters the Royal Box	After the Olympic overture ends, His Majesty the Emperor will enter the Royal Box in the stadium to the accompaniment of electronic music	Electronic Music	
13.59	Playing of the Japanese National Anthem	When His Majesty the Emperor enters the Royal Box, the Japanese National Anthem will be played	The Japanese national anthem—"Kimigayo"	
14.00	Start of the entry march of the athletes	Athletes of participating nations enter the stadium and commence parading	March	Officials guide the parade
14.45	Delegations complete formation in the arena	The respective delegations after completing the march round the stadium will line up in the center of the field and maintain a position in a column behind their respective places		Before the marches end, the presidents of both IOC and OOC will stand a position at the rostrum
14.45.30	Address by the president of the OOC	After the marches end, the president will mount the rostrum and will deliver a speech of welcome (including the felicitations on the 70th anniversary of the founding of the IOC and the recorded voice of Baron Pierre de Coubertin),		
14.48.30	Welcome address by the president of the IOC	The president delivers a speech of welcome, then requests His Majesty the Emperor to declare open the Tokyo Olympic Games		
14.52	Opening Address	The Emperor stands up at the Royal Box and declares open the Tokyo Olympic Games. Immediately after, a fanfare of trumpets is sounded	Fanfare	30 trumpeters stand under the Sacred Olympic Fire
14.53.30	Hoisting of the Olympic flag	The Olympic flag, carried by 8 members of the Japanese Maritime Self-Defence Force will be brought into the stadium and hoisted into place on the pole in the stadium	The Olympic Anthem composed by Samala is sung in chorus	
14.58	Transfer of the Olympic Commemorative flag	After the hoisting of the Olympic flag, the Mayor of Rome, accompanied by a flag bearer and the drum band composed of primary school children, enters the stadium, transfers the Olympic flag to the president of the IOC, and further to the Governor of Tokyo	The Drum Band	
15.01	Salute of Guns	When the Olympic flag is presented to the Governor of Tokyo, there will be a first salute of guns, 3 salutes at intervals of 5 seconds		At the signal of the third salute of guns, some 10,000 balloons will be released
15.03	Arrival of the Sacred Torch and lighting of Sacred Olympic Fire	The final Olympic torch runner enters the stadium and lights the Sacred Olympic Fire	As soon as the Sacred Fire is lit, a chorus will sing the Tokyo Olympic Hymn (A)	After the Hymn (A), the flag bearers of the respective delegations will form a semi-circle around the rostrum
15.08	Olympic Oath	A Japanese athlete represents all participating athletes and delivers the Olympic oath with raising his right arm		
15.09	Release of Doves	After the Olympic oath, some 8,000 doves are released from cages under the front stands		
15.11	Singing of the Japanese National Anthem	After the doves have flown out of the stadium, the spectators will join in the singing of the Japanese National Anthem. 5 jet planes of the Japanese Air Self-Defence Force will form five Olympic circles in the sky over the stadium	The Japanese National Anthem	At 15.13, the Japanese Air Self-Defence Force's jet planes form five Olympic circles in the sky over the stadium
15.17	His Majesty the Emperor leaves the stadium	After the jet planes fly out of sight, electronic music will be broadcast and the Emperor will leave the Royal Box	Electronic music	
15.18	Delegations depart from the stadium	After the Emperor leaves the Royal Box, with the start of march music the delegations march out to the southern and northern exits	March	
15.43	The leaving completed			

(Note) The outline and various notices of the closing ceremony were broadcast in three languages, i.e. Japanese, English and French, before starting the ceremony.

Detailed Account of the Order of the Closing Ceremony for the Games of the XVIII Olympiad

Time	Order	Procedure	Music	Remarks
16.40	Preparation for the Closing Ceremony	Preparations completed		
16.58	Arrival of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan	His Majesty the Emperor enters the Royal Box in the stadium to the accompaniment of electronic music		
16.59	Playing of the Japanese National Anthem	The Japanese National Anthem is played as His Majesty the Emperor enters the Royal Box	The Japanese national anthem	
17.00	Entrance of Standard bearers and athletes	The bearers of flags of the participating delegations march into the arena in single file and behind them march all the competitors without distinction of nationality	March	Officials guide the parade
17.25	Delegations complete formation in the arena	Respective delegations line abreast at their designated places and the flag bearers form a semicircle behind the rostrum		After the marches end, the president of the IOC stands a position at the rostrum
17.25	Hoisting of three flags and playing of the national anthems	The National flags of Greece, Japan and Mexico are raised above the electric bulletin board and the national anthems of the three countries are played as their flag is being hoisted	Each national anthem	
17.28.30	Pronouncing the closing of the Games	The president of the IOC officially pronounces the closing of the Games after the Mexican flag has been hoisted. Immediately after, a fanfare of trumpets is sounded.	Fanfare	30 trumpeters stand under the Sacred Olympic Fire After pronouncing the closing of the Games, the president of the IOC returns to the first position
17.30.30	Farewell to the Sacred Olympic Fire	Toward the end of the Fanfare, the Olympic Flame gradually disappears and the Tokyo Olympic Hymn (B) is sung in chorus	A chorus sings the Tokyo Olympic Hymn (B)	
17.33.30	Lowering the Olympic flag and its parade from the stadium	The infield Olympic flag lowered to the accompaniment of the Olympic anthem is carried out by 8 Maritime Self-Defence Force personnel. The Olympic anthem is sung	The Olympic anthem is sung in chorus	All national flags hoisted around the stadium are lowered
17.37.30	Salute of Guns	5 salutes of guns follow the exit of the Olympic flag (at intervals of 10 seconds)	Salute of guns	Kaigakan Plaza
17.38.30	Farewell Chorus	At the signal of the fifth salute of guns, torches surrounding the lined athletes in the arena are lighted, and all sing Auld Lang Syne	Auld Land Syne	
17.40	Exit of Standard bearers and athletes	With the starting of the march music, the standard bearers in the center leave orderly through the north exit followed by the athletes	March	
18.00	The leaving completed			
18.00	His Majesty the Emperor leaves the stadium	Electronic music is broadcast and the Emperor leaves the Royal Box		
18.01	Fireworks	With the stadium lights half dimmed after His Majesty has left, 14,000 fireworks are lit to signal the close of the ceremony		

(Note) The outline and various notices of the closing ceremony were broadcast in three languages, i.e. Japanese, English and French, before starting the ceremony.

Musical Scores used during Ceremonies

FANFARE OF THE TOKYO GAMES

Andante Music by MITSUYA IMAI

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 and Nippon Kyo Kai

TOKYO OLYMPIC HYMN (A)

Andante maestoso Lyric by HARUO SATO
Music by OSAMU SHIMIZU

Gong Cymbale Gong Cymbale

Timbale G.C. Timbale G.C.

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TOKYO OLYMPIC HYMN (B)

Lyric by YASO SAIJO
Music by ROH OGURA

Allegro ma non tanto

1もえ たつ せいか いしう りのお
2ちからのかぎり 一さつ のき
3またのひちかう おかれのあ
Mo-e ta tsu sei-ka i-shi-u ri no o
chi-ka-ri no ki-giri ichi-satsu no ki
ma-ta no hi-chi-kau o-ka-re no a

mf

cresc.

たけび アリアを どよもす ちからの まつり はい
おみせ つくして くいなき けちの よろこび お
くしは せかいの へいわを きたどる あくしよ よひ
A-ri-a o do-yo-mo-su chi-ka-ri no ma-tsu-ri hai
o-mi-se tsu-ku-shi-te kui-naki ke-chi no yo-ro-ko-bi o
ku-shi-ha sei-kai no hei-wa-wo ki-ta-do-ru a-ku-shi-yo yo-hi

cresc.

marcato

まこそ おれーるー おかき 日のお もいでー
おれしは そらーにー なつが おほほほえむ
Ma-ko-so o-re-ru-ru oka-ki hi no o mo-i-de-
o-re-shi-ha so-ra-ni-natsu-ga o-ho-ho-ho-e-
mu

marcato

Chorus

ア オリン エック い
ア オリン 15秒 か
ア オリン 1分 ひ
A O-lin 15-byou ka
A O-lin 1-bun hi

mp

mf

かましの よもいでも をとらにのこして
おけるよるともとせ かいをわらして
ka-ma-shi no yo-mo-i-de-mo o-to-ra-ni no ko-shi-te
o-ke-ru yo-ru to mo to-se kai-wo wa-ra-shi-te

mf

p

か が や く 一 瞬 オ 雲と 霞 埃 ツ と
ka ga ya ku ichi-shun o kumori to kumogata tsu to
ka ga ya ku ichi-shun o kumori to kumogata tsu to

mf

mp

dolce

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OLYMPIC HYMN

Poem K. PAIAMA
Translated by AKIRA NOGAMI

Piano

ff

1

2 *legro*

3

4

5

Chorus

お お そらと 次 地 に せ
o o so-ra to shi-ji ni se
o o so-ra to shi-ji ni se

い き あ よ れ て 不 滅 ツ の 栄 光 に
i-ki a-yo-re-te bu-metsu tsu no eikou ni
i-ki a-yo-re-te bu-metsu tsu no eikou ni

か が や く 一 瞬 オ 雲と 霞 埃 ツ と
ka ga ya ku ichi-shun o kumori to kumogata tsu to
ka ga ya ku ichi-shun o kumori to kumogata tsu to

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OLYMPIC MARCH

Music by YUJI KOSEKI

Marcia J-112-120
Cora. High W.W.
Cresc. *mf*

Sax
Cymb. Dns.
Timp.
Basses

Sax. Tba.

High W.W. *mf*
Bas. Cl. Sax. Euph.

High W.W.
Cora. *mf*
Bas. Cl.
Sax. Tba. Brit. Euph. Hrns.

Basses

Cora. *mf*

1. 2. Trio *mf*

Cl. Sax.
Barit. Euph.
Sax Cl.
Sax.
Hrns.

II Time + Cor. I
crescibile dolce

Trps

+Els. Ob., Cors I, II.
Saxs
Bsn

+Cor. III

Saxs, Euph.

Trps

High W.W.
Cors, Trps
Cymb.

Horns
Tb. II
Euph.
Basses.

Cymb.
+Bell Lyra

poco *poco* *rall* *molto*

High W.W.
Cors, Trps, Barit, Euph, Bell Lyra.
Hrns.

ff *ff* *ff*

Grandioso e marcato
al tempo

Saxs
Bsn

Saxs
Bsn

Saxs
Bsn

Saxs
Bsn

Saxs
Bsn

Saxs, Ching, Bell Lyra
W.W.
D.C.

ff *ff* *ff*

Saxs, Ching, Bell Lyra
W.W.
D.C.

ff *ff* *ff*

OLYMPIC OVERTURE

Composed by IKUMA DAN

Orchestra

marcato

8va

dim.

Poco meno mosso

mp

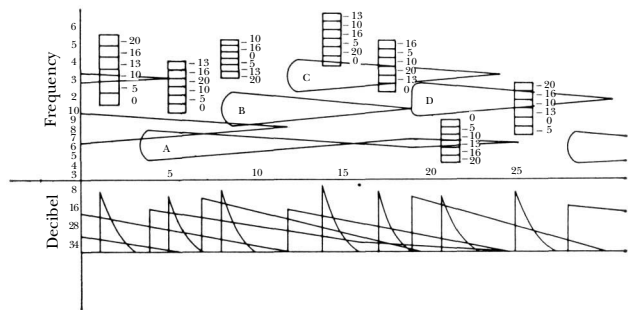
poco a poco accell.

The musical score is presented in two columns. The left column contains the orchestral score, starting with a 'marcato' tempo marking and a piano section marked '8va'. The right column contains the piano accompaniment, which includes a 'poco a poco accell.' (poco a poco accelerando) marking. The score is written in 2/4 time and features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth-note runs. Dynamics such as *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *dim.* (diminuendo) are used throughout. The piece concludes with a 'Poco meno mosso' tempo change and a *mp* dynamic marking.

Score of Electronic Music

Composed by : Toshiro Mayuzumi
 Contributed by : N.H.K.

- A Rin-o-ji Temple Bell
- B Sacred Mt. Koya Temple Bell
- C Myoshinji Temple Bell
- D Todaiji Temple Bell





Boy scouts diligently performed the duty of daily raising and lowering the flags at all Olympic sites
Below, a young group reverently carry the flags for hoisting





Victory medals of the Games of the 18th Olympiad Tokyo. In the centre is the Gold medal and at left and right the Silver and Bronze respectively, below is the Diploma form upon which the winners name was inscribed





The case and back view of the Gold medal



The commemorative medals of the Games of the 18th Olympiad Tokyo



The unveiling ceremony of the names of the winners of all events at the Games of the 18th Olympiad Tokyo, which were inscribed on the walls of the Main Stadium. Below can be seen a section of the names as they appear over the main entrance of the stadium

THE OLYMPIC TORCH RELAY

The planning of the Olympic Torch Relay to Tokyo was in fact commenced at the time of the Games in Rome. Initial consideration was given to a grand concept of crossing the Asian continent by way of the ancient Silk Road. This plan, however, had to be abandoned after discovering that the numerous difficulties presented made this impracticable.

As the alternative plan, a new overland Eurasian route was suggested in which the Olympic Torch runners would be brought all the way from Olympia. About this time in 1961, the Asahi Newspaper Ltd. had proposed to pathfind this route by jeep as far as Singapore. The Organizing Committee cooperated in this project, and attached a representative to this motor survey. This transcontinental trip however led to the conclusion that such an overland route was not practical economically or geographically, nor in the time it would require for the Relay.

In March, 1962, came the proposal to relay the Torch via an air route. To obtain specific data for this plan, an official and an assistant were despatched to the various Asian countries concerned. The cordial manner in which they were received gave the Committee confidence in the realization of this air route plan.

At the 18th meeting of the Organizing Committee held in May, 1961, a formal draft was presented regarding the establishment of a Special Committee on the Olympic Torch Relay. The result was the formation of this committee on 4th July 1962.

At the first meeting of this special committee (4th July 1962), the following basic decisions were reached: The torch would be relayed by air outside Japan; Okinawa, would be the first landing place in Japan; Sub-committees would be set up to study the various problems of overseas, national and technical aspects involved.

The second committee meeting (9th August 1962) resulted in decisions as under:—

- To schedule nineteen days in relaying the Torch from Olympia to Okinawa.
- The official runners for relaying within Japan would be between 16 to 20 years of age.
- Each section of the relay formation within Japan would consist of one official runner, two alternate runners and up to twenty accompanying runners.
- An executive committee would be formed on a prefectural basis and commissioned to super-

vised the Torch Relay within the district.

The third committee meeting (15th December 1962) made the following decisions:—

- The details regarding the aircraft to be used for the relaying outside of Japan would be left to be studied by an Air Relay Experts' Committee and its executive team.
- Prototypes of an Olympic Torch would be produced by January, 1963 for experimental purposes and to permit ample testing.

At the fourth committee meeting (22nd March 1963), the relay courses within Japan, their respective schedules and the type of aircraft to be selected for the air transportation outside of Japan were discussed, though no final decision was arrived at.

At the fifth committee meeting (21st June 1963), a conclusion was reached that it would not be practical to visit all the 22 cities in 19 countries as originally planned.

The sixth committee meeting (21st September 1963):—

- In the relay outside of Japan, visits to the following 12 cities were decided on: Athens, Istanbul, Beirut, Teheran, Lahore, New Delhi, Rangoon, Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, Manila, Hong Kong and Taipei.
- For the transporting plane, the Air Relay Experts' Committee and its executive team were of a mind to use a Japan-made plane, but due to a number of problems which presented themselves it was decided that a DC-6B type passenger plane would be a more practical solution. A decision was also reached that this should be chartered from the Japan Air Lines (JAL).

The seventh committee meeting (21st December 1963):—

- The final decisions were reached and confirmed on the full relay programme and on the courses, schedules and the aircraft to be used.
- It was decided that a representative would be sent to the twelve foreign cities selected as relay points for preliminary arrangements.

The eighth committee meeting (19th May 1964):—

Reports received from the initial liaisoning team verified that the foreign countries concerned were all actively preparing for the relay and that all were both enthusiastic and cooperative.

The ninth committee meeting (6th July 1964):—

At this meeting, all the apparatus required for

the Olympic Torch Relay was reconfirmed in detail, and the entire scheduled programme reviewed. Of special importance was the final check on the organization needed for the relay operation as well as on the selected personnel to be responsible for the entire programme, both at home and those to be despatched abroad.

The Actual Relay Route Programme

The overall Olympic Torch Relay programme fixed by the report of its special committee is as follows:—

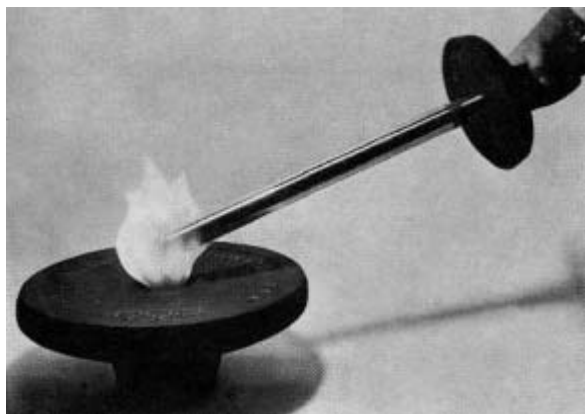
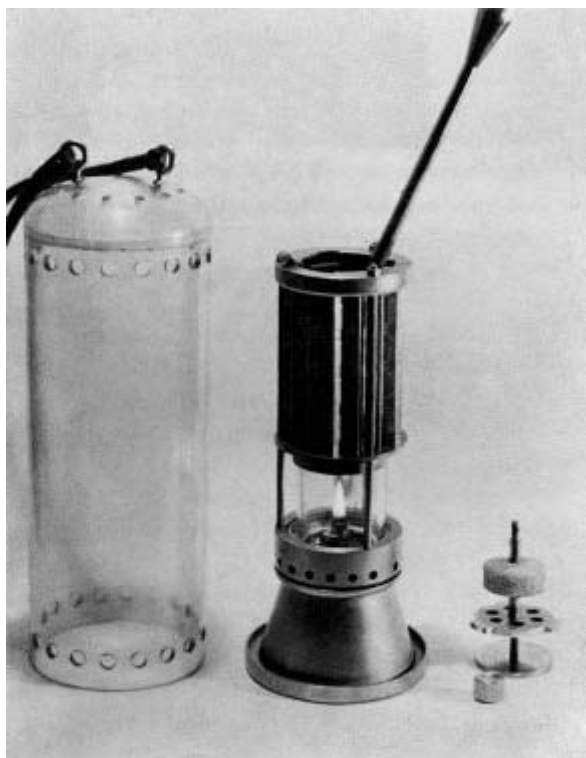
The Relay Implements and Apparatus

In July, 1962, it was decided to create a technical sub-committee to be doubly assured of being supplied with proper and adequate relay implements. This sub-committee was called upon to examine all such articles and to consider all factors of technical and practical aspects.

Torch:

The torches used in the previous Olympic Games at Rome and the past Asian Games were studied in detail. In the initial testing this was done on the assumption that the actual combustion period of each torch would last 14 minutes for the ones to be used within Japan and six minutes for those for use abroad. Other conditions sought were: The torch should be one which could be ignited easily,

The safety lamp for carrying the sacred flame



Igniting of a torch from a flame carrier

would be strong in wind and rain resistance, yet one which could be easily disposed of after use. A cylindrical container with a stainless steel coating, filled with priming powder and fumigant, was perfected after a number of trial productions and experiments.

Holder:

The holder was designed to match with the torch. In selecting its material, its weight and other factors were carefully considered, and resulted in the selection of an alloy with aluminium as its chief ingredient.

The Olympic Torch and its carrier:

For the safekeeping of the Olympic Torch at the various stopping places and while being relayed by the plane, an Olympic Torch burner was selected, designed on the principle of the coal-mine safety lamp. The fuel used for this burner was kerosene, and emphasis was laid on the safety factors. Fuel of a high flash point was selected and the appearance of the flame and other technical factors were carefully taken into consideration in perfecting this burner.

The burner-carrier was so designed that even while the Olympic Torch was being relayed by the runners, the Torch's counterpart could be kept burning safely in the accompanying automobile, hung by a special air-cushioning device. On the relaying plane, also ample protection factors were incorporated for the Olympic Torch to eliminate any hazards of fire and accident.

The Olympic Torch Vessel and the igniter:

For the ceremony to be performed upon arrival at and departure from each stopping place, an Olympic Torch Vessel was used. Its design was made to harmonize with the Holder and to as well perform the function of augmenting the stage effects of the Relay Ceremony.

Each day during the Olympic Torch Relay, all of these implements were made use of. The igniter required in transferring the Torch from one container to the next, also had to satisfy the requirements of being safe, reliable and simple. Consideration was also given to the following points:

The uniform for the runners:

This was standardized for use both in the foreign countries and in Japan.

The mark of the Tokyo Olympic Games was

embroidered onto the breast of the all-white running shirt (for men) and T-shirt (for women). Pants and shoes were supplied to all official runners.

The Actual Relay

From Olympia to Okinawa: On 21st August 1964, H. M., King Constantine II of Greece, together with H.R.H., Princess Irene, as chairman of the Hellenic Olympic Committee, arrived at Olympia. They laid a laurel wreath at the tomb where the heart of Baron Pierre de Coubertin is enshrined. About this same hour, at the ruins of the ancient Temple of Zeus, the priestesses were igniting the Sacred Olympic Flame in the Bowl from the heat of the rays of the sun.

This Olympic Torch in the Vessel, guarded by junior priestesses, was then transferred to the site of the Ancient Olympics, where H.M. the King, H.H. the Princess, President Brundage of the International Olympic Committee, President Yasukawa of the Organizing Committee, Chairman Takashima of the Olympic Torch Relay Committee and other officials were waiting. In this impressive ceremony, Chief Priestess, Mrs. Aleca Katselli lit the Torch from the vessel, and handed it to H. M. King Constantine, who in turn handed the Torch to the

TOKYO OLYMPIC GAMES TORCH RELAY COURSE from ATHENS to JAPAN

Month	Day of Month	Day of Week	Time	Arriving	Leaving	City	Country	Note
Aug.	23	Sun.	15.15	leaves		Athens	Greece	
			17.00	arrives	"	Istanbul	Turkey	
	24	Mon.	13.55	leaves		"	"	
			16.30	arrives	"	Beirut	Lebanon	
	25	Tues.			"	"	"	Reserve day
	26	Wed.	11.45	leaves		"	"	
			17.30	arrives	"	Teheran	Iran	
	27	Thurs.	09.50	leaves		"	"	
			17.20	arrives	"	Lahore	Pakistan	
	28	Fri.	15.10	leaves		"	"	
			17.00	arrives	"	New Delhi	India	
	29	Sat.	12.40	leaves		"	"	Call for aircraft maintenance
			16.00	arrives	"	Calcutta	"	
	30	Sun.	12.20	leaves		"	"	
			16.00	arrives	"	Rangoon	Burma	
	31	Mon.	14.45	leaves		"	"	
			17.00	arrives	"	Bangkok	Thailand	
Sept.	1	Tues.			"	"	"	Reserve day
	2	Wed.	13.20	leaves		"	"	
			17.00	arrives	"	Kuala Lumpur	Malaysia	
	3	Thurs.	10.00	leaves		"	"	
			16.30	arrives	"	Manila	Philippines	
	4	Fri.	14.00	leaves		"	"	
			18.00	arrives	"	Hongkong	Hongkong	
	5	Sat.						Delayed by Typhoon
			16.10	leaves		Hongkong	Hongkong	
	6	Sun.	17.25	arrives	"	Taipei	Republic of China	
			09.10	leaves		"	"	
	7	Mon.	12.00	arrives	"	Naha	Okinawa	
						"	"	
	8	Tues.		stays		"	"	
			07.00	leaves		"	"	
	9	Wed.	08.40	arrives	"	Kagoshima	Japan	
			09.30	leaves		"	"	
	9	Wed.	09.55	arrives	"	Miyazaki	"	
			10.30	leaves		"	"	
	9	Wed.	15.50	arrives	"	Sapporo	"	

first relay runner, George Marcellos, the Greek 110-yard hurdle champion.

With the torch held high, Marcellos first stopped at the Coubertin Memorial Park, to light the Olympic Flame Cauldron in front of the shrine. He then proceeded to Pyrgos, the first relay point. Thus was started the Olympic Torch on the relay which was to take it all the way to Tokyo in the Far East, to link the two continents of Europe and Asia.

The Torch was carried northward along the shores of the Ionian Sea. The sun began to set as the Torch reached Patras, at the mouth of the Gulf of Corinth, but the relay runners pressed onward to Athens through the night under the pale light of the full moon. It was on the following evening that the Torch finally reached the marble-constructed Pan-Athenian Stadium, the first venue of the Modern Olympics. Here the city of Athens turned out to welcome the Sacred Fire.

After the second fire had been set aflame on the mounted cauldron especially set up at the stadium, and amidst the impressive ceremonies of benediction, the relay started again, this time to the Hellinikon Airport. It was here that the Sacred Torch was taken into Japanese custody for the first time, as the Torch was handed over to the Presi-

dent of the Organizing Committee for the XVIII Games, Mr. Yasukawa as representing Japan's Olympic delegation.

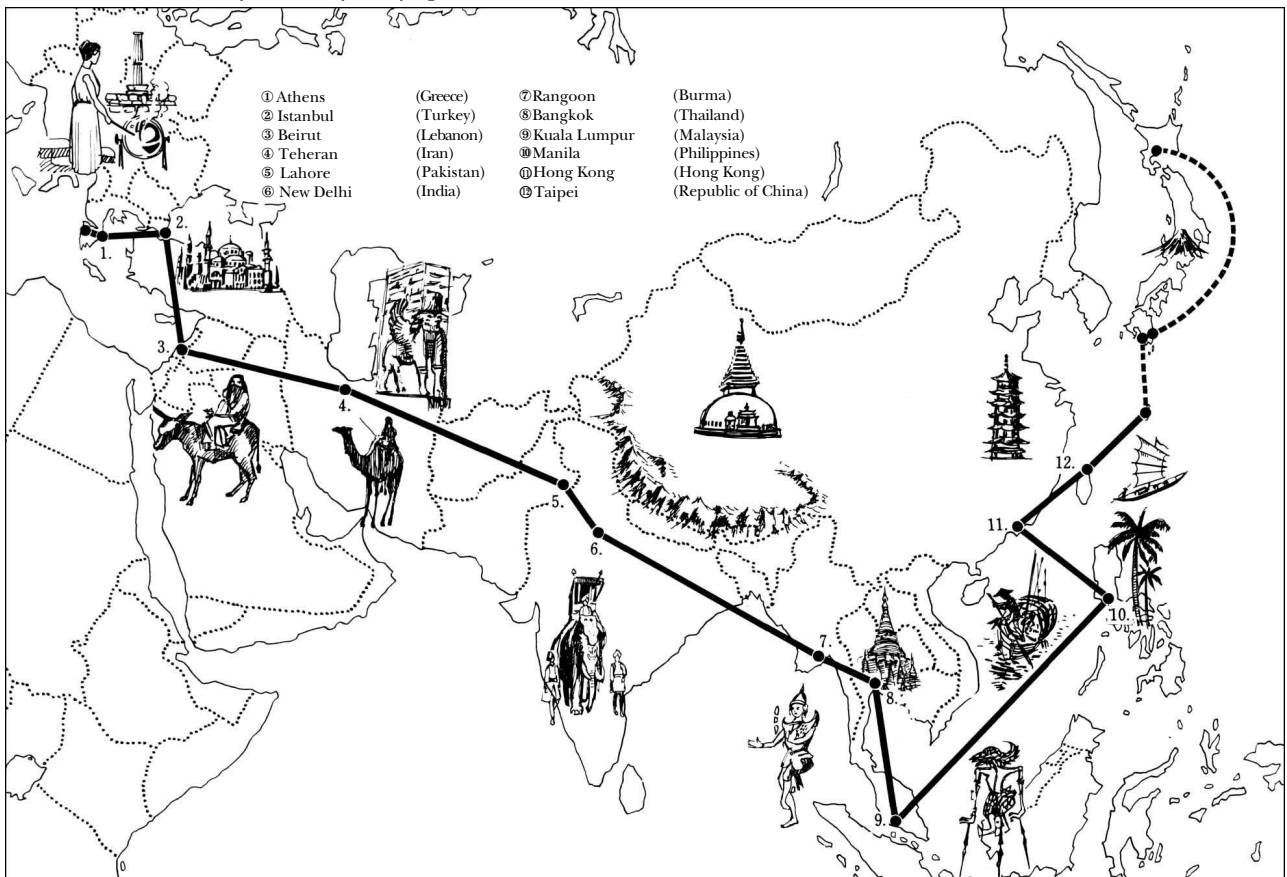
The Olympic Torch, kept at rest in the Airport precincts overnight, was carried to the special Olympic Torch Relay Plane, "City of Tokyo" on the following day, 23rd August. At 2.15 p.m., the plane took-off for Istanbul, the first stop-over city, and landed at the Yesilkoy Airport in the suburb of Istanbul at 5.00 p.m. that evening. The Olympic Flame thus spent its first night in Asia in Turkey.

On the 24th the flame was flown to Beirut (Lebanon) and Teheran (Iran); on the 27th to Lahore (Pakistan); the 28th to New Delhi (India) and Rangoon (Burma); the 31st it was in Bangkok (Thailand); 2nd September in Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) and the 3rd of September in Manila (the Philippines). At each of these air relay stop-over cities, the Olympic Torch received a most enthusiastic reception.

Up to this time, the extra day each scheduled in reserve had been spent in Beirut and Bangkok. At New Delhi, the Torch was apportioned in order to present a flame of the Sacred Fire to the representatives of Nepal who by previous arrangement had been given permission to use it in a relay ceremony at Katmandu. This apportioned Torch

Route of Torch Relay for Tokyo Olympic Games 1964

Cities visited between Olympia and Okinawa



was then air-relayed back to Calcutta to rejoin the main Torch. Thus was fulfilled the wish of Nepal, a new Asian member of the International Olympic Committee.

The special relay plane reached the Kaitak Airport of Hong Kong on 4th September, despite intermittent heavy rain due to an approaching typhoon. The Olympic Torch was handed under the cover of an umbrella to Mr. A. de O. Sales, chairman of the Hong Kong Olympic Committee, and from him to the relay runner. The Torch, relayed through the streets of Kowloon was then ferried from the Kowloon wharf to the island of Hong Kong on the Governor-General's private launch, and the Sacred Flame burned throughout the night at the City Hall.

At midnight on the fourth, Hong Kong was struck by a Typhoon, and the special plane moored at the airport suffered a damaged wing, which rendered it impossible to be used for flying. This incident necessitated the first alteration in the detailed Torch Relay schedule. Japan Air Lines to meet this emergency, rushed a Convair 88DM jet plane from Haneda to Hong Kong, and this enabled the relay flying from the Kaitak Airport only one day behind the schedule. Unfortunately however this substitute plane itself developed engine trouble just after the take-off and the flight was again delayed. To prevent further delay, another plane was made available by switching over a plane of the same type which was in Hong Kong on a regular scheduled flight. This emergency measure made possible the take-off on the same day, and enabled the plane to reach Taipei at 5.00 p.m. that same evening and just one day behind schedule. Tens of thousands were at the Taipei International Airport to welcome the Sacred Torch carrier.

This has briefly outlined the Olympic Torch Relay outside of Japan. The main statistics of this relay could be stated as:—

Total distance air-relayed	15,508 km.
Total distance relayed overland	732 km.
Total number of overland relay sections	870
Total number of official runners	870

From Okinawa to Tokyo: The special plane "City of Tokyo" which had been damaged by the typhoon at Hong Kong, was taken to Taipei after being repaired, arriving on the 7th September. Returned to use as the relay carrier, it was able to carry out the mission of relaying the Sacred Torch as it entered Japanese territory. At 9.30 a.m., on the 7th, this plane took-off from the Taipei International Airport and landed at the Naha Airport in Okinawa at noon the same day. Thousands

were waiting for the plane and greeted it enthusiastically as the landing wheels touched Japanese soil.

Mr. Takashima, chairman of the Olympic Torch Relay Mission which had been sent to Athens, lit the Torch from the flame in the Burner. This Torch was handed to Mr. Shigekata Toma, chairman of the Okinawa Olympic Torch Relay Committee, who in turn, handed it to the first runner, Isamu Miyagi, who carried it proudly to the welcoming ceremony ground at the Okutakeyama Stadium. Before a crowd of more than 20,000, the Olympic Torch Cauldron was lit to fittingly climax the occasion.

On the 8th and 9th, the Olympic Torch was relayed through Okinawa and at every point on the route it was greeted joyfully. To make up the day's delay in Hong Kong, a portion of the Torch was sent ahead to the Japanese mainland on the 9th, while the remaining Torch completed the relay programme on the island. This half of the Torch was delivered to the Itazuke Airport, Fukuoka, on the 11th by a regular air flight enabling to fuse again with the flame which had been sent on ahead.

The Olympic Torch in Japan:

The YS-11 relay plane "Seika" ("Sacred Flame") of the All-Japan Air Line left Okinawa at 6.58 a.m., on 9th September, and was sighted above the Kagoshima Airport at 8.38 a.m. Met by an escort formation of greeting planes and to the lively welcome of fireworks and salute of guns, it landed at the airport where had assembled to meet it a crowd of more than 30,000 people.

Soon after the welcoming programme was finished, the "Seika" again took-off, carrying a part of the Sacred Flame for a second landing at Miyazaki Airport, from where would start the course relay No. 2. The "Seika" next headed for Hokkaido in the north of Japan to carry the Torch to the starting point of the Northern Japan Relay Course. At 3.55 p.m., in a light drizzle, the carrier plane taxied to a stop on the runway of the Chitose Airport. Thus in one day the Sacred Flame had been safely delivered to three starting points of the Olympic Torch Relay in the mainland of Japan—Kagoshima, Miyazaki and Chitose.

The Olympic Torch Relay in Japan

(Course No. 1) From Kagoshima Prefecture to Kumamoto Prefecture, around the Ariake Bay to Nagasaki Prefecture; through Saga and Fukuoka Prefectures to Yamaguchi and Hiroshima Prefectures; leaving the Inland Sea coast line and swinging northward to Shimane Prefecture; traversing the northern parts of Tottori, Hyogo and Kyoto

October.

From the third starting point at the Chitose Airport (Hokkaido), the Torch was relayed to the Chitose City Hall, where it was left for the night. Starting from Chitose on the 10th, it reached Hakodate via Sapporo. From the port of Hakodate, it was relayed on the 17th, to Aomori Prefecture on the newly constructed Hakodate-Aomori Ferry Ship "Tsugaru Maru". The runners of both Hokkaido and Aomori Prefecture had their relay ceremony on board the ship, midway across the Tsugaru Straits.

After arriving at the port of Aomori, the flame was relayed to the Aomori Prefectural Office. Passing two nights there, the flame again started in the direction of Tokyo on the 19th, after being again divided for two separate routes. The Torch for the Third Course along the Japan Sea headed for Hirosaki, while that for the Fourth Course on the Pacific Ocean side started for the town of Noheji.

(Course No. 3) From Aomori Prefecture, the course followed southward through Akita, Yamagata and Niigata Prefectures along the Japan Sea. Swinging inland through Gumma and Saitama Prefectures, the Torch was deposited at the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Office on 7th October.

(Course No. 4) Parting from the Third Course at Aomori and turning leftward to the Pacific coast line, the route traversed southward through Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima Prefectures. After being relayed further from Tochigi to Chiba Prefectures, the Torch arrived safely at the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Office on 7th October.

The Olympic Torch Relay thus covered the entire local administrative districts in Japan from Okinawa to Metropolitan Tokyo. The extent of this relay can be seen from the following statistics for the Japanese relay.

Total distance relayed by plane	
(Okinawa—Kagoshima—	
Miyazaki—Chitose)	2,692 km.
Total distance relayed overland	6,755 km.
Total number of overland relay	
sections	4,374
Total distance of maritime relay	
(5 places)	378 km.
Total relay runners	100,603

From the Imperial Palace Plaza to the Olympic Torch Cauldron at the National Stadium:

The method of re-fusing the flames of the four Torches that reached their common destination in Tokyo via the four courses, had been the subject of careful study. The conclusion reached was to bring the four Torches together in a unifying ceremony at the Olympic Torch Cauldron to be erected

by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government in the Imperial Palace Plaza. The scheduled unifying ceremony took place on the Eve of the opening ceremony of the Olympic Games. The flame was kept burning throughout the night, and with this ceremony the custodianship of the Torch passed from the hands of the Olympic Torch Committee to those directly responsible for the actual Tokyo Games. The citizens of Tokyo in festive mood, held an "Olympic Eve" on the 9th, before the Opening Day, at the Korakuen Baseball Stadium to herald the long awaited opening of the Games of the XVIII Olympiad Tokyo 1964.

At 2.35 p.m., on 10th October, the final section of the Olympic Torch Relay between the Imperial Palace Plaza and the National Stadium (the chief venue of the Games) was started. The Torch passed through the hands of five male runners and two female runners before it was handed to the final runner Yoshinori Sakai. A roar of excitement greeted this youthful runner as he entered the main stadium, and with the white flame of the torch burning brightly as he held it high, he ran one round of the stadium and mounted the steps in the central stand and precisely three seconds past three in the afternoon the flame in the dais of the Sacred Flame Stand was ignited.

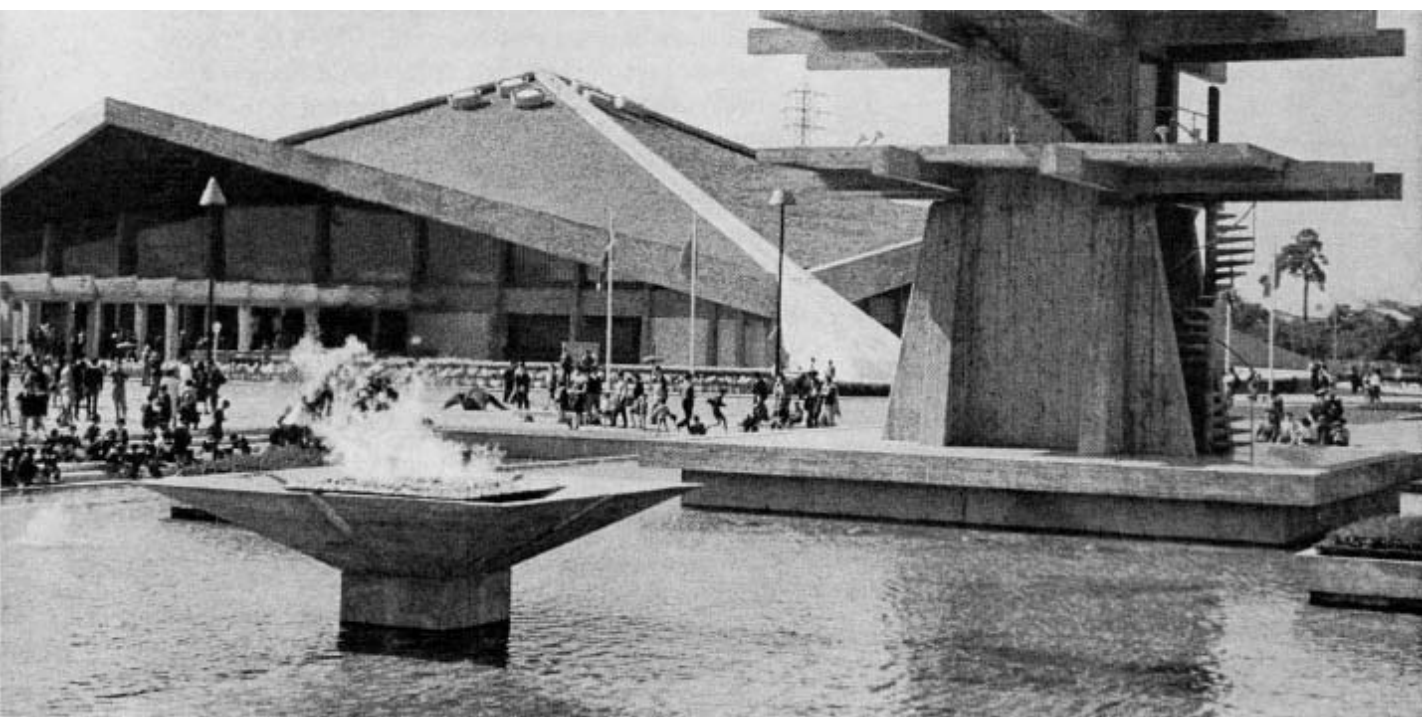
Auxiliary sacred flame cauldrons: Inasmuch as during the Tokyo Games, some of the venues for the events were at a distance from the main stadium, the sacred flame was used to ignite five auxiliary cauldrons at these outlying venues viz;—

Komazawa Sport Park
Enoshima Yacht Harbour
Toda Rowing Course
Kemigawa Playing Grounds
Karuizawa

The fuel used to keep the sacred flame burning throughout the Games was in each case Propane gas and the daily consummation was 4,000 kilograms. The flame was guarded and tended 24 hours a day by teams of young men working in shifts of eight hours.



The Cauldron with the Sacred Flame which burned throughout the period of the Games. Here is a night scene



The Sacred Fire burns at the Komazawa Olympic Park

The Olympic Flame is ignited at Lake Sagami, site of the Canoeing events





At the Temple in Olympia, Greece the Sacred Olympic Flame is ignited from the rays of the sun



The Olympic Torch Relay Team takes its leave at Tokyo International Airport



The priestess Mrs. Aleka Katseli holds high the lighted torch to the heavens

H. M. King Constantin of Greece at the ceremony as the Sacred Flame departs



Daigoro Yasukawa, president of the Organizing Committee receives the Sacred Flame





The first runner in the long torch relay, J. Marsellos

The Sacred Flame awaiting transportation is guarded in the special waiting room of the Athens airport

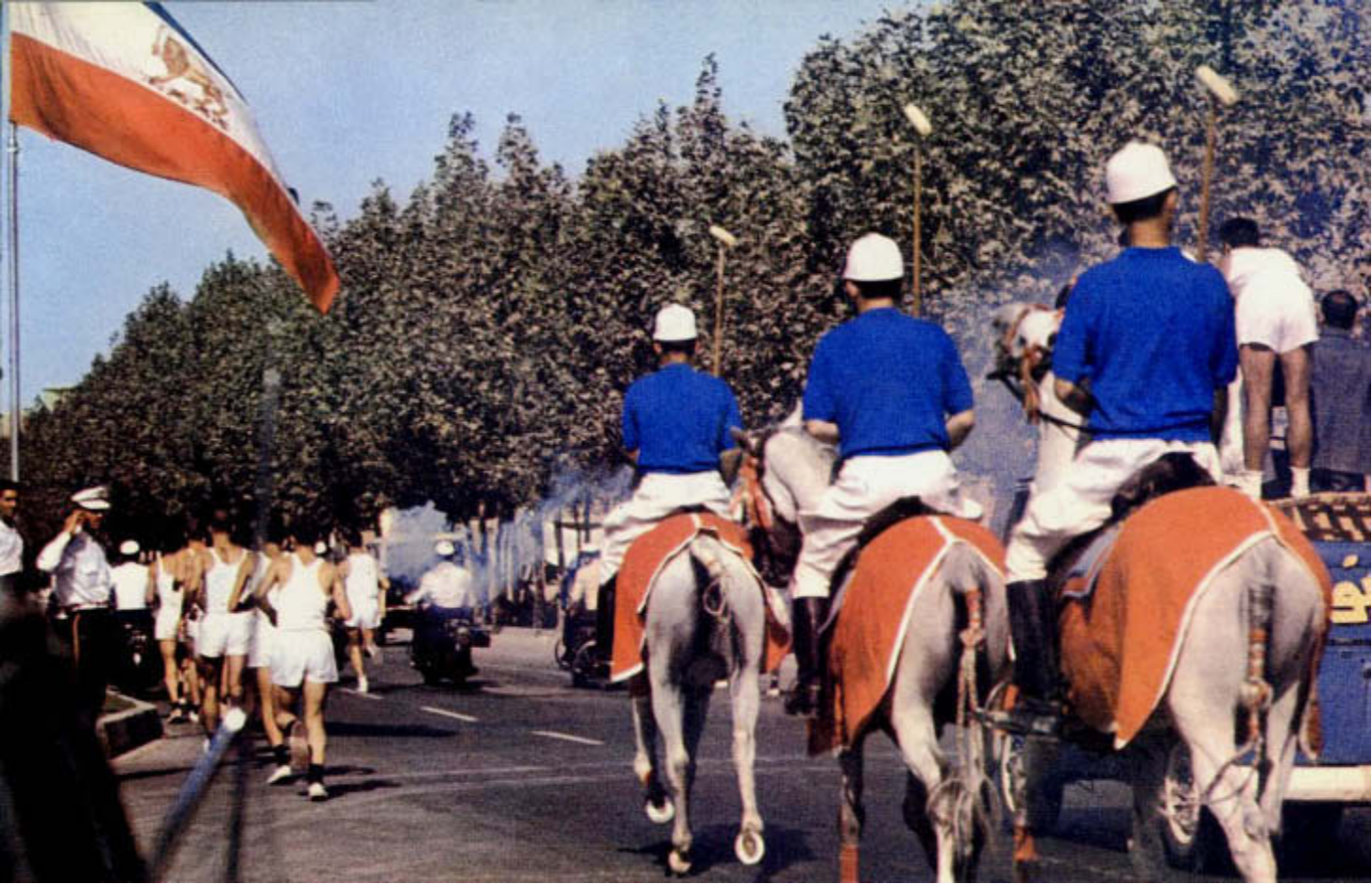




A ceremony is held for the Olympic Torch in front of the City Hall in Beirut, Lebanon



The relay proceeds along the public streets of Beirut in the soft light of Lebanon dusk



In Teheran, Iran, the Torch Relay is accompanied by members of the Iran Polo Team on horseback



A colourful welcome greeted the arrival of the Olympic Torch at Lahore, Pakistan



The Olympic Torch makes a dramatic contrast to the dusk in New Delhi

The Torch Relay passes through the streets of New Delhi in India





In Burma, the Torch Relay is carried through the airport at Rangoon

—and through the streets of Rangoon





(upper) The Relay passes through the city highway in Bangkok, Thailand



(centre) The illuminated welcome sign at the airport

(lower) The Torch Relay course passes the War Memorial in Bangkok





The ceremony at the Kuala Lumpur airport in Malaysia

In the streets of Kuala Lumpur





In Manila (Philippines), the torch is relayed on one of the main thoroughfares of the city



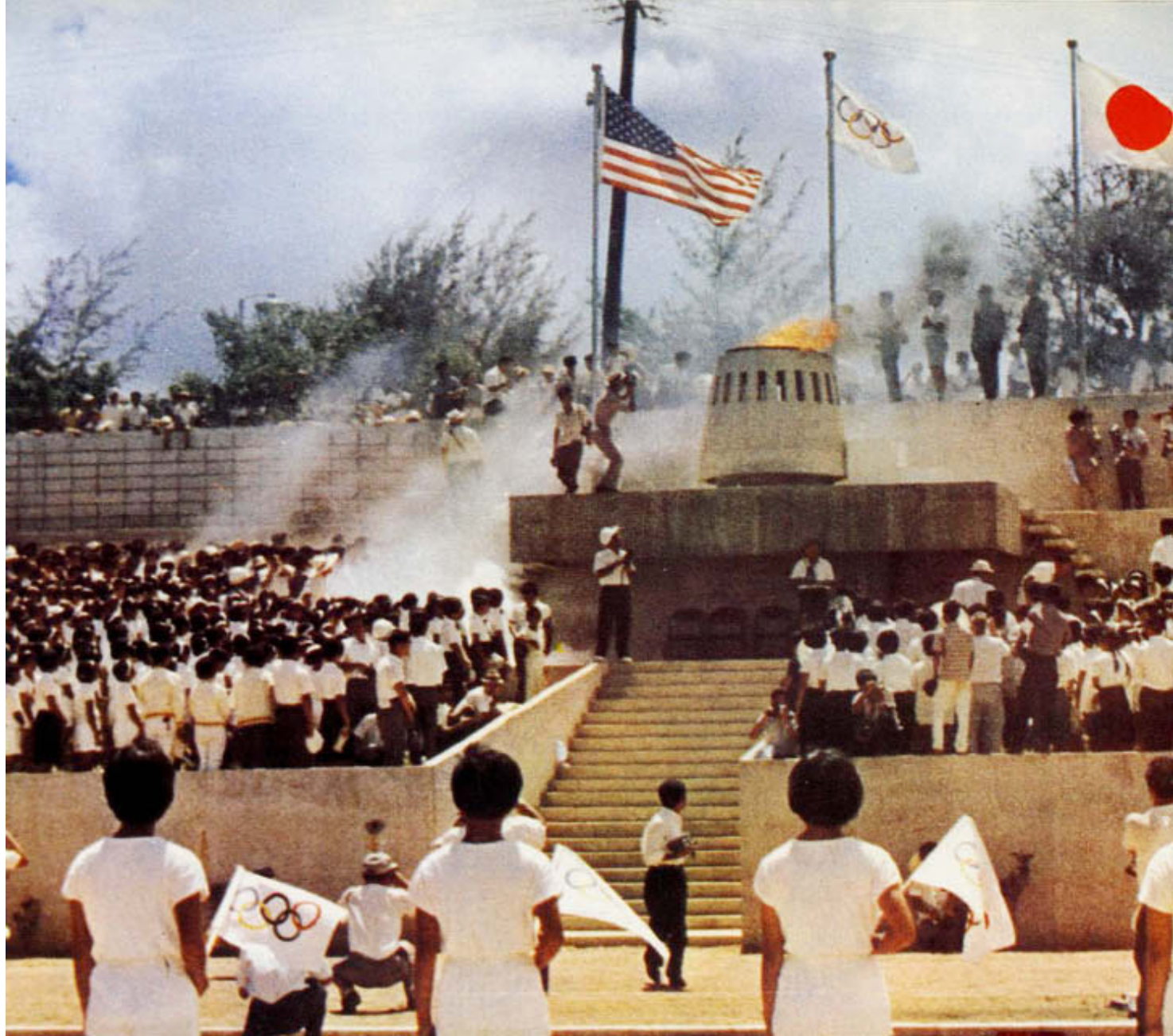
The torch is taken from Kowloon to Hong Kong by boat



On its Hong Kong stop, the torch relay is escorted from the airport facilities



At Taiwan airport, the torch is met by a sturdy team of relay runners



The entrance to the Okinawa Stadium



At Okinawa, the torch is used to light a sacred fire cauldron in a ceremony during its relay to the mainland

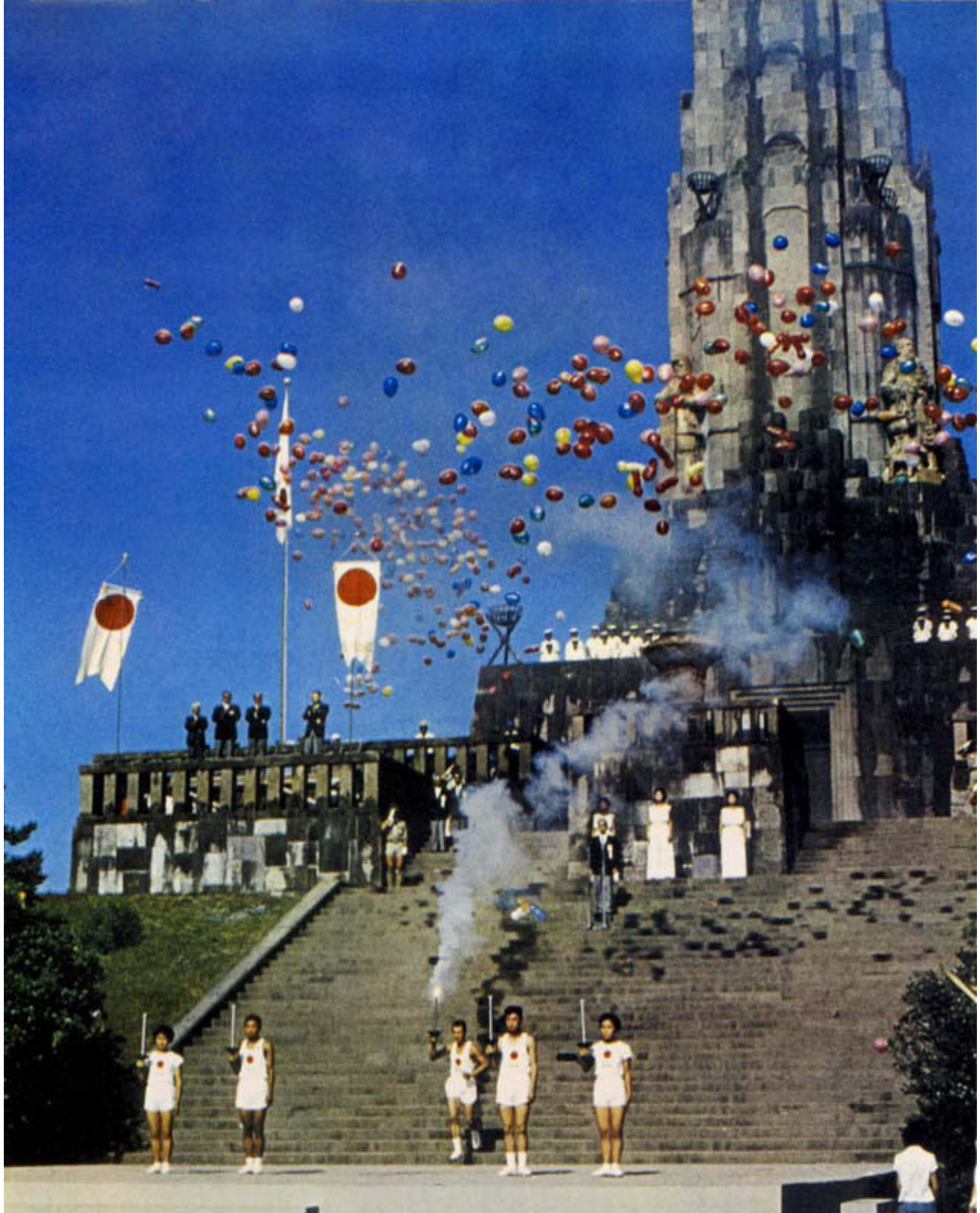
The relay passes through the island of Okinawa





The start of the first course relay on the Japanese mainland (above) and (below) The sacred fire is carried from the plane at Kagoshima in Japan





The second course leaves triumphantly from the monument to Peace at Kagoshima (above) and (below) the arrival at Miyazaki City airport





The torches from the four torches come together at the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Building



It is carried along the route to the Imperial Plaza



At the ceremony in front of the historic gate to the Imperial Palace, the torch relay is ready for its final run

ART EXHIBITIONS

Art Exhibitions on a New Plan

From its inception, the Olympic Organizing Committee considered a number of plans for the Art Exhibition to be held in conjunction with the Tokyo Games. Detailed suggestions were first explained in a letter addressed to President Brundage at the 58th General Session held at Athens in June 1961.

It was suggested that the Art Exhibition in Tokyo would include works of art on a wider field, not necessarily limiting them to the area of sports, but embracing the highest level of Japanese Art. An Art Exhibition Committee was organized and its first meeting was held on 15th July 1961. Some twenty six members were appointed to that Committee headed by chairman Goryu Hosokawa.

At its first meeting, the Committee decided as a basic principle that traditional Japanese art works only would be included, and that this art need not be confined entirely to the theme of sports art, and that no overseas participation would be requested.

The Special Committee later established two sub-committees, the one for the Fine Art exhibition and the other for Performances, and at its 6th special meeting held on 9th September 1963 a Report on Art Exhibitions was prepared for the Organizing Committee. The recommendations contained in the report were officially approved at the 47th meeting of the Organizing Committee on 2nd October 1963.

Based on the recommendations in this report, the Organizing Committee formulated a plan to hold

Bugaku (court dance and music) show, one of the Japanese classic court music





BUNRAKU Puppet show, one of the oldest and most traditional-bound arts remaining in Japan today

the art displays in ten groups—four in Fine Art and six in Performances each under the care of a sub-committee to work out and implement these projects.

Old Art Treasures

The exhibition of ancient art treasures held in the Tokyo National Museum was excellently prepared and most successful in its reception. This exhibition was received enthusiastically by over 400,000 visitors during the forty-one day period it was open to the public.

Modern fine art works of Japan, mainly those of the National Museum of Modern Art, were displayed at that museum, Kyobashi in Tokyo. Some 150 large prints in colour, taken by well known photographers of the Japan Photographers Association formed a further display at the Matsuya Department Store in Tokyo, and an exhibition of Sports Philately was held in the new building of the Communications Museum, where a collection of Japanese postage stamps including sports stamps issued from the early period to the present day in Japan were displayed.

For the Performances, coordination was obtained with a number of cooperating agencies, the Art Festivals with the Education Ministry and Tokyo Metropolitan Government; Kabuki drama with Shochiku Co., Ltd.; Court Music of the Imperial Household Agency; Noh Drama with Noh Association; Bunraku Puppet Show of the Bunraku Society; Japanese Traditional dances and Japanese music with the Japan Classical Dance and Japanese Music Associations; and Folk-lore entertainment with Japan Broadcasting Corporation respectively.

The Modern Art Exhibition was initially planned to be held at the Tokyo Art Gallery in Ueno Park,

but this project did not materialize for lack of cooperation from various organizations. Instead, annual exhibitions held in autumn by ten art organizations were adapted for the occasion of the Tokyo Olympic Games. Another project was the "Monument of Art Exhibition", 13 metres high

Bugaku (court dance and music) mask "Ryo-O"



built at the entrance of Ueno Park, the centre of those Art Exhibitions. The unique design of the work helped create an Olympic mood around the Park for three months from September to November. For publicity purpose 5,000 posters pertain-

ing to the Art Exhibitions were distributed among major cities at home and abroad. A Japanese paper fan made up the theme of this poster designed by Mr. Ryuichi Yamashiro.

"Yuki", one of the Japanese classic traditional dances



A Variety of Programmes

The Art Exhibition were declared opened in an opening ceremony at the Seiyoken Restaurant, Ueno, on 29th September, and the exhibition followed as programmed. The detailed exhibitions are listed below under their respective headings.

ART EXHIBITIONS DURING TOKYO OLYMPICS EXHIBITIONS

Old Art Treasures (painting, sculpture, art craft, architecture, calligraphy)

PLACE: Tokyo National Museum, Ueno Park
 DATE: Oct. 1~Nov. 10 (9.00 A.M.~4.30 P.M.)
 ADMISSION: ¥200, ¥150, ¥100
 Admission free for the bearers of I.D. Cards
 870 exhibits of painting, sculpture, art craft, architecture and calligraphy.

Modern Art (painting, sculpture, art craft)

PLACE: National Museum of Modern Art, Kyobashi
 DATE: Oct. 1~Nov. 8 (10.00 A.M.~5.00 P.M.)
 ADMISSION: ¥100, ¥60, ¥40
 Admission free for the bearers of I.D. Cards

Photography (over 150 coloured works, taken by 56 well-known Japanese photographers)

PLACE: Matsuya Dept. Store, Ginza
 DATE: Oct. 9~21 (10.00 A.M.~6.00 P.M.)
 ADMISSION: Free
 165 enlarged prints in color taken by 56 prominent Japanese photographers.

Sport Philately (sport stamps of Japan)

PLACE: Communications Museum, Otemachi
 DATE: Oct. 1~21 (9.00 A.M.~4.00 P.M.)
 ADMISSION: Free
 79 sheets of Japanese postal stamps concerning sports, 1,000 other major Japanese stamps together with some of the original designs.

PERFORMANCES

Kabuki

PLACE: Kabukiza Theatre
 DATE: Oct. 2~27 (Matinee: 11.30 A.M.~3.20 P.M. Evening 4.30~8.00)
 ADMISSION: ¥2,000, ¥1,600, ¥400, ¥300
 PROGRAM: Matinee: "Terakoya", "Dojoji" and "Nozakimura"
 Evening: "Narukami", "Kagamijishi" and "Sukeroku"

Bunraku Puppet Show

PLACE: Geijutsuza Theatre, Yuraku-cho

DATE: Oct. 3~12
 Part 1 12.00 A.M.~3.30 P.M.
 Part 2 4.00 P.M.~7.30 P.M.
 Part 3 8.00 P.M.~10.30 P.M.
 ADMISSION: ¥800, ¥600
 PROGRAM: Part 1 "Manzai", "Ama", "Kumagai-jinya" and "Nozakimura"
 Part 2 "Amagasaki", "Sho-utsushi Asagao Banashi" and "Michiyuki Koino Odamaki"
 Part 3 "Kumagai-jinya" and 3 other Bunraku masterpieces

Court Music

PLACE: Toranomon Hall (Imperial Household Agency)
 DATE: Oct. 21~23 (Matinee: 2.00 P.M. Evening: 6.30 P.M.~8.00 P.M.)
 PROGRAM: 1 Kangen (Music); three pieces
 2 Ninjomai "Sonokoma"
 3 Bugaku (court dance and music), "Genjouraku", "Kitoku" and "Taiheiraku"

Noh

PLACE: Suidobashi Nohgakujo
 DATE: Oct. 5~9 (6.30 P.M.~9.00 P.M.)
 PLACE: Kanze Kaikan, Omagari
 DATE: Oct. 12~16 (6.30 P.M.~9.00 P.M.)
 ADMISSION: ¥2,000, ¥1,000, ¥500, ¥400
 PROGRAM: (new program daily)
 One "Kyogen" (drama) accompanied by one of the following Noh plays: "Okina", "Kantan", "Aoinoue", "Matsukaze", "Dojoji" and others

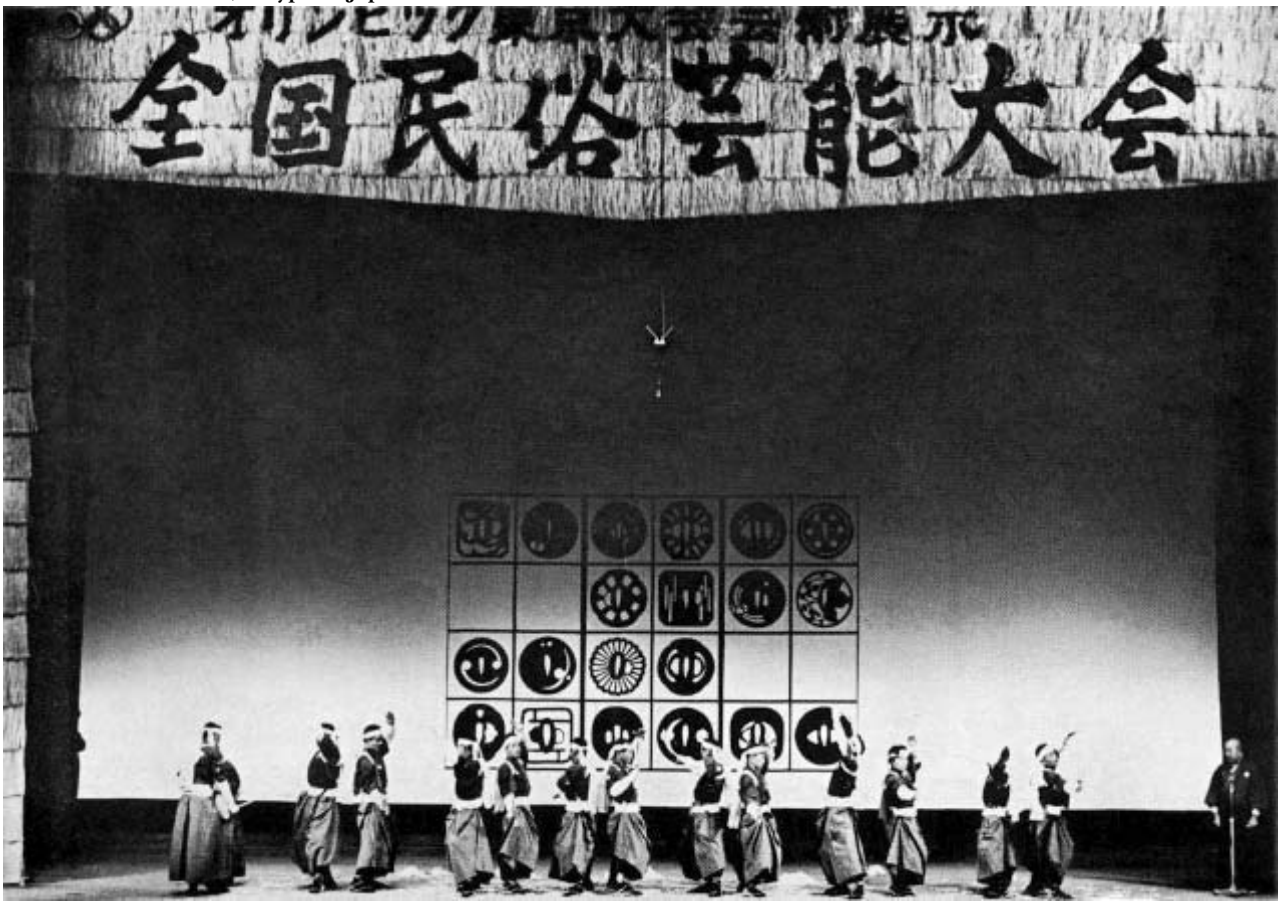
Traditional Dance and Japanese Music

PLACE: Shimbashi Embujio
 DATE: Oct. 16~20 (Matinee: 1.00 P.M.~, Evening: 6.00 P.M.)
 ADMISSION: ¥1,000, ¥500, ¥300
 PROGRAM (new program daily):
 Traditional dance: 52 programs including "Fuji-musume", "Yuki", "Kanda Matsuri", "Yoshinoyama", and others.
 Nagauta (long epic songs): 6 programs including "Okina Chitose Sanbaso" and others.
 Kiyomoto (ballad dramas): 2 programs including "Michtose" and one other.
 Tokiwazu (traditional ballad): Kotobuki-shiki Sanbaso
 Kokyoku (ancient music): 6 programs daily including "Miyazono-bushi" and "Kato-bushi"
 Sankyoku (a trio of traditional Japanese musical instruments): 7 programs including "Rokudan"

Folk-lore Entertainment

PLACE: Tokyo Bunka Kaikan, Ueno Park
 DATE: Oct. 17~18 (6.30 P.M.~9.00 P.M.)
 PROGRAM: 20 programs including "Shiranuka-no-Komaodori", "Shikaodori", "Mugiya-bushi", "Ise, Daikagura", "Tosa no Tachiodori", "Usu Daiko", "Okinawan folk Songs, etc.

"Tosa-no-Tachiodori", a typical Japanese folklore dance



Art Exhibitions during the Olympic Games



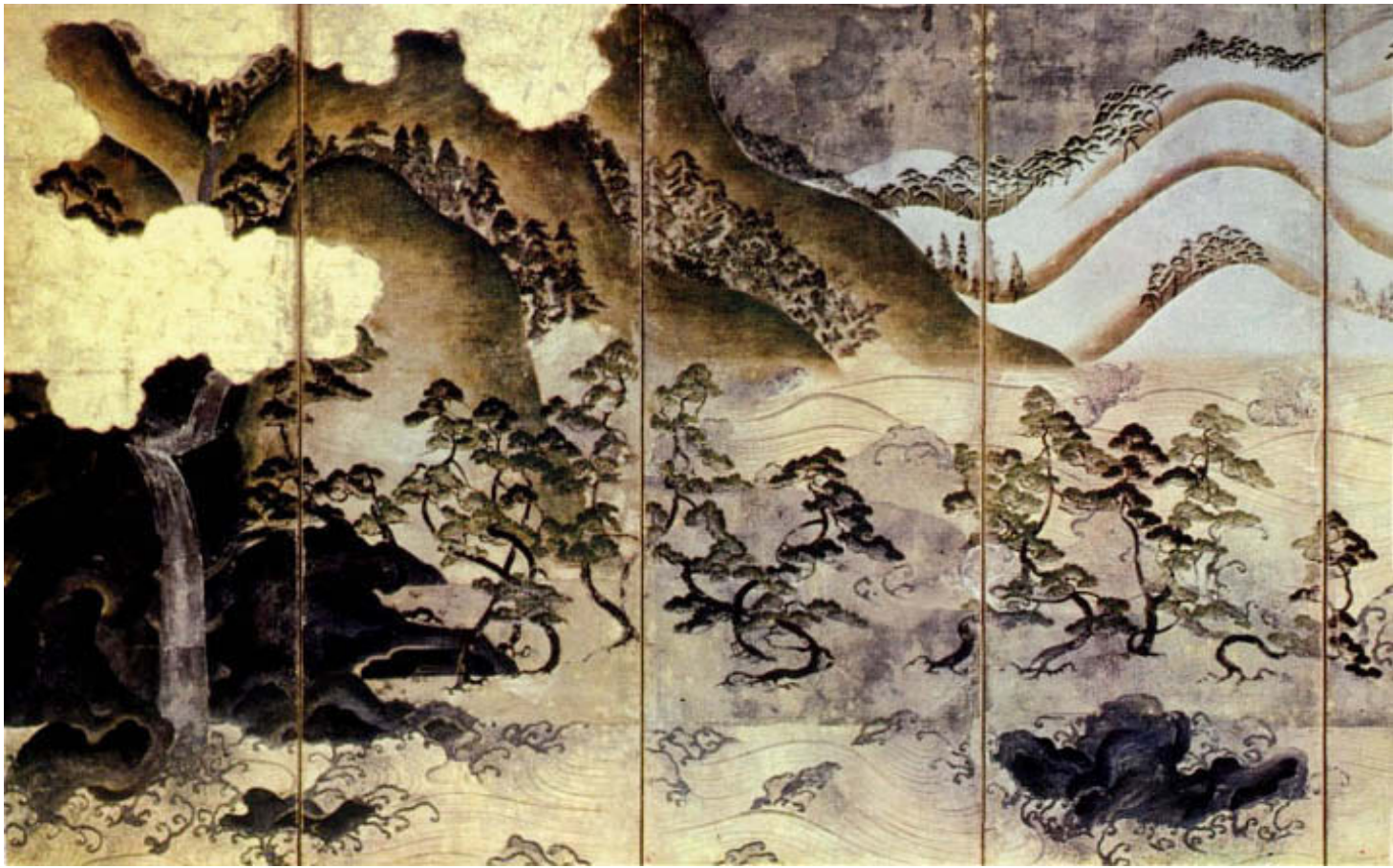
An exhibition of Old Art Treasures was held at this Tokyo National Museum in Ueno Park



Sport Philately exhibits were displayed at the Communications Museum



The entrance to the Ueno Park area where certain of the art exhibitions were housed



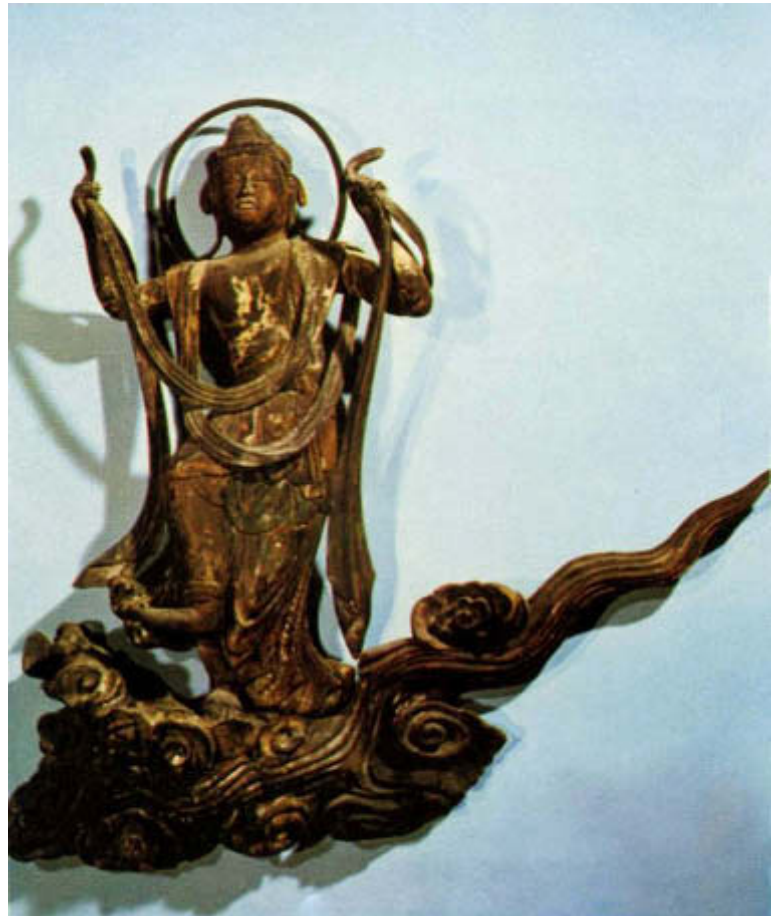
These Ancient Japanese Painted Screens were among the display of Old Art Treasures







Bosatsu on clouds (1)



Bosatsu on clouds (2)



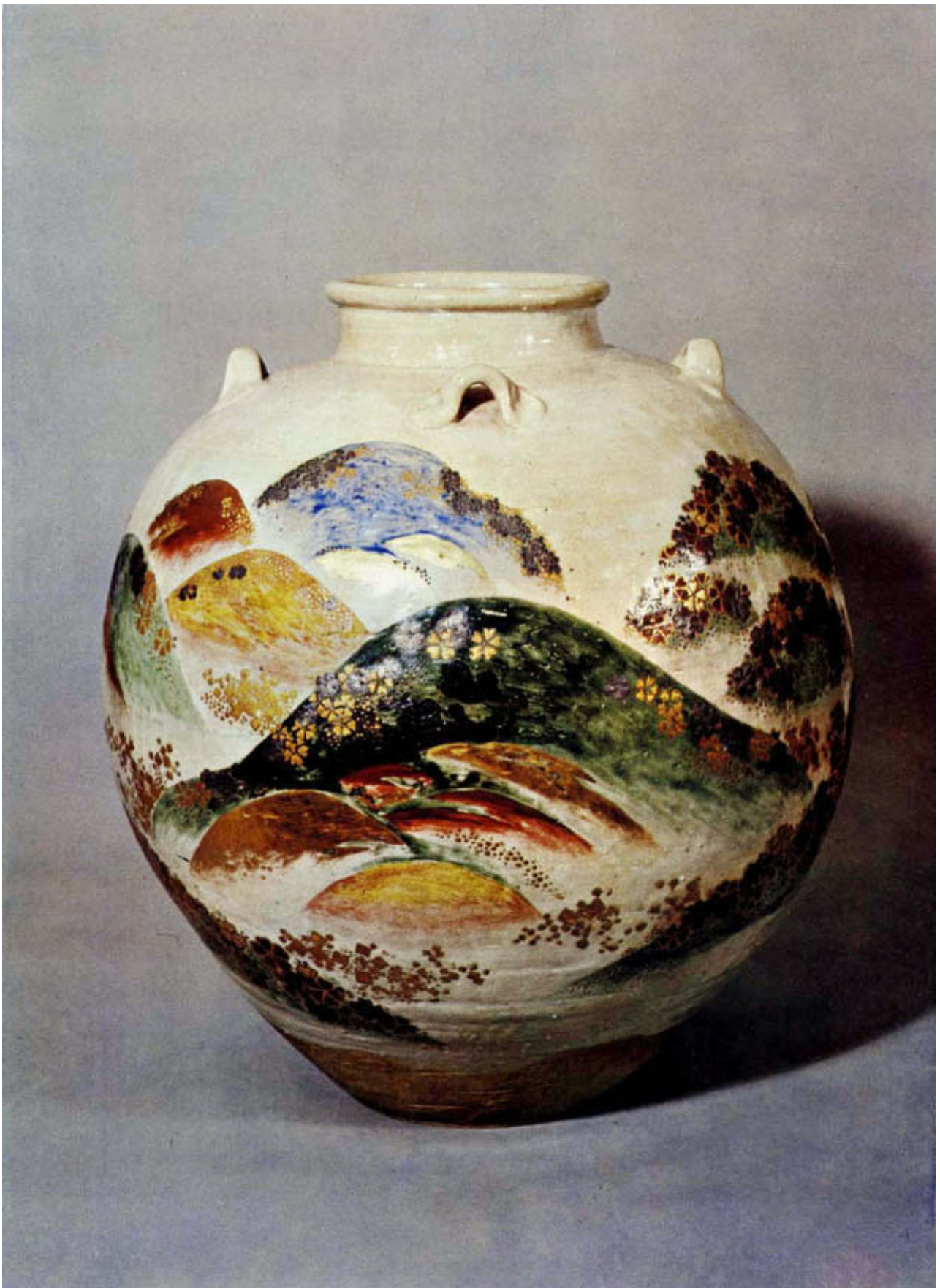
Ju-ichimen Kannon Bosatsu



Nabeshima large dish with design of hibiscus and chrysanthemum sprays



Kutani Octagonal large dish with peony design



Jar with design of Mt. Yoshino



'OKINA', one of the Noh plays presented



The Kabuki drama 'MUSUME DOJOJI'