

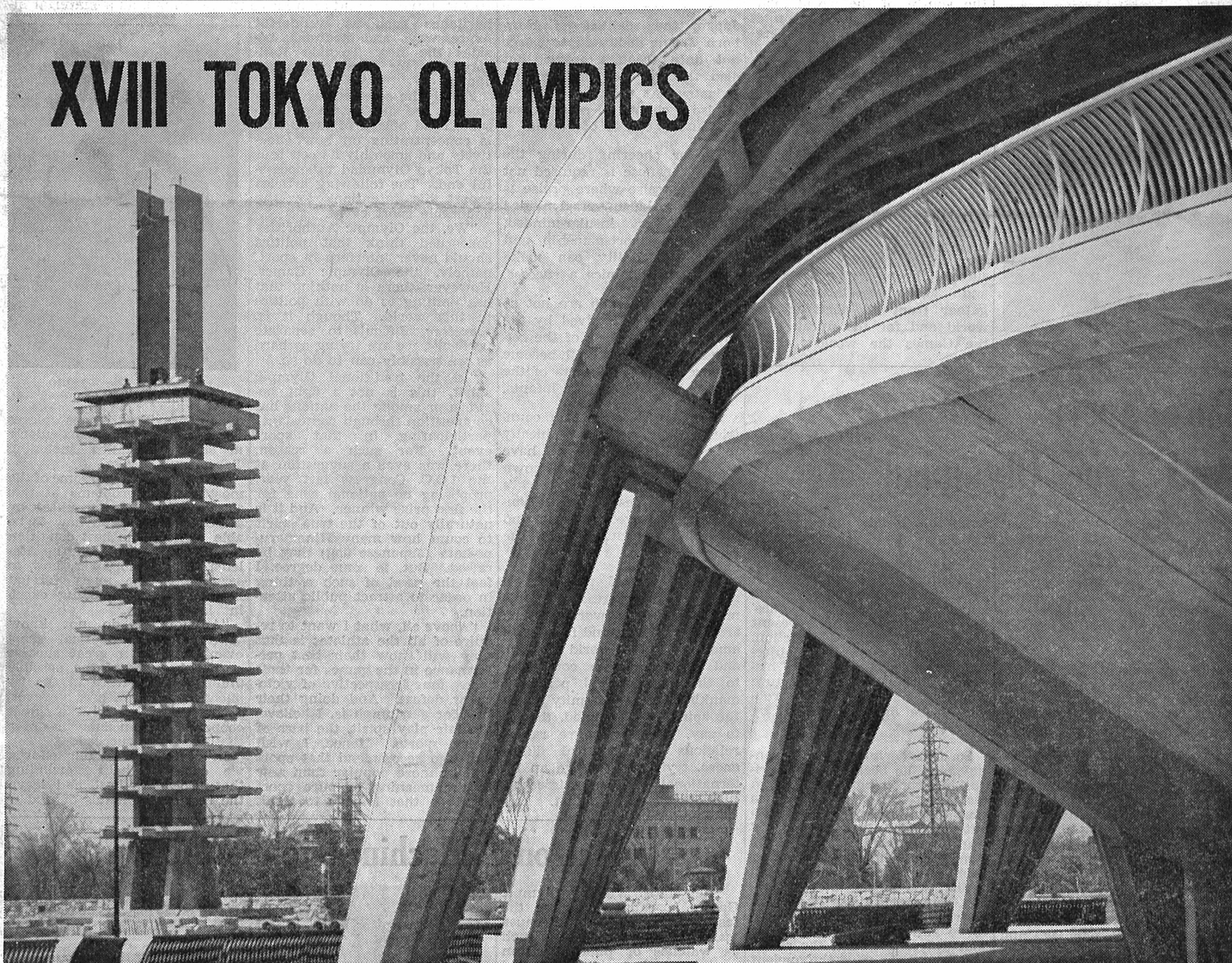
# RIKKYO ECHO

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## XVIII TOKYO OLYMPICS



### Outline of Tokyo Olympics

The 18th Olympic Games will be held in Tokyo from October 10 to 24 this year. It is a well-known fact that the aim of the Olympics is to promote understanding and friendship among the nations of the world through amateur sports.

Tokyo was chosen as the host city for the 18th Olympics in the 55th I.O.C. Congress at Munich in 1959. And the I.O.C., under Article 51 of the Olympic Charter, delegated the power and responsibility to hold the 18th Olympic Games to the Japanese Olympic Committee for the Games. It was decided at the 58th I.O.C. Congress, held at Athens in 1961, that 20 events should take place at the Tokyo Olympics, excluding hand-ball and archery from the official 22 events listed in the Olympic Charter. It is certain that the 1964 Olympics will have the greatest number of events ever held in the history of the modern Olympics. In addition to the official events and Art Exhibition required under the Olympic Charter, demonstrations will be given in baseball and Budo, the tradition Japanese martial art.

By the estimation of the O.O.C. 98 countries and 8,100 competitors and team officials will join the Games. Its items are 5,500 man competitors, 800 woman competitors and 1,800 team officials. In the countries which join in the Tokyo Olympics for

the first time there are Comeroons which will send one competitor and one official. One reason for the increase of participants is the increase in events. The second is the Western countries are sending large teams exceeding expectations and the third is the many rising countries of Asia and Africa joining.

Many Olympic facilities are ready. They are Meiji Olympic Park, Komazawa Olympic Park, Equestrian Park, Asaka Shooting Range, Toda Rowing Course, Nippon Budokan, etc. And in the Tokyo Olympics many new machines are being used. In the swimming races automatic judgement machines are being used. This electric watch can record a unit of one thousandth of a second. In athletics the electric watch which uses a transmitter of the crystal is being used. So they can vanish the troubles as past. For newspaper reporters or broadcasters there is teleprocessing system that IBM used all electronic computers and communicate records speedy. It marks an epoch in Olympic history.

Events of the Tokyo Olympics  
Officials Sports

Athletics, Basketball, Boxing, Canoeing, Cycling, Equestrian Sports, Fencing, Football, Gymnastics, Field Hockey,

The Olympic Memorial Tower (the Control Tower) and the Athletic Stadium in Komazawa Olympic Park. The Park is located about six kilometers southwest of the Olympic Village at Yoyogi. Eventually the Park is designed to be a big sports and recreation center for the citizens of Tokyo.

Judo, Modern Pentathlon, Rowing, Shooting, Swimming and Diving, Volley-Ball, Water-Polo, Weight-Lifting, Wrestling, Yachting.

Demonstrations

Baseball, Budo (Sumo, Japanese Archery, Kendo).

Official

Art Exhibition.

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# Meaning of Tokyo Olympiad

It was in the fifth Olympiad held at Stockholm, 1912 that Japan participated in the Olympic Games for the first time. Except for the two occasions



The Olympic Cauldron

when the two world wars intervened, the Olympics has always been held in some country of the world every four years. Four years have passed since the youths of the world made the vow, "Let's meet again at Tokyo", and the closing ceremony of the Rome Olympiad, the opening ceremony of another Olympic Games is close at hand. The Meeting which is the first to be held in Asia and with the participation of 98 nations including newly-risen nations of Asia and Africa it will no doubt be the greatest athletic festival ever held in the world.

It is certain that peace-loving persons will find the Tokyo Olympiad exceed their imagination. 8,100 youths who shall succeed the present generations and 30,000 spectators shall gather from all parts of the world and for the duration of the Games the world's atten-

tion will be focussed on Tokyo.

The Tokyo Olympiad will be the best possible opportunity to familiarize the world people with the conditions in postwar Japan, the realities of New-born Japan dedicated to peace not only through sports, but also through her culture and industry. At the same time it is also a chance to reflect upon the future course of Japan.

As for cheering during the games Japanese is required not to spare praise where praise is due and to be universal-minded rather than insular-minded. Only good sportsmanship and sincere hospitality can make the Tokyo Olympics a success.

The world people are not so blind as to be deceived by the superficial splendour of the settings. The Games will become a farce, if the spectators of the host nation behave like infants.

It is hoped that Asian countries which are geographically far and less known will have a chance of being better known and recognized by the world's youths, and besides this Olympiad will leave spiritual and material inheritance to the future.

The people of participating nations must impress it on their minds that the world youths are peacing trust and friendship among on the world nations and are hoping to contribute to the welfare and peace of mankind in conformity with the spirits of Olympiad, that is to say, standing above racial, religious and political differences, trying to achieve an international confluence irrespective of victory or defeat.

## Pure Sport And True Olympiad

It is rumored that there must be found a mean of reconsidering an essential meaning in relation between present sport and recent Olympic Games by which true world peace would be realized as humankind has been wishing forever.

And for studying these problems, reporters interviewed Ryotoku Suzuki, Executive Committeeman of the Japanese Olympic Committee.

When interviewers met Suzuki in a comparatively large room, he seemed to be very busy examining a display of souvenirs to be sold at the Olympics. After greeting the interviewers, he began to explain in detail the difference between sports and gymnastics, drawing on his rich knowledge as a scholar of physical education.

"Sport being popular and physical culture being prevalent; both relations can be said to be different and also I don't call exhibitions like professional games. A true sports must be only an object. In the old days, as shown in both universities, Cambridge and Oxford, their students used to arrange their home-made meals and enjoy themselves in their each in his favorite sport. Don't you think this is the real sport spirit that we need now?"

And now the people living in Tokyo seem to be cooperating to have a successful end of the Olympiad by which, on the other hand, some of them might take advantage of it for only themselves without judging good or bad. There are, needless to say, some very regrettable matters in this connection but Japanese are to get useful results for all Japanese after this

honorable event.

However, some Rikkoyotes in giving judgement on this current situation of the Olympics says, "How many persons do know this Olympic Games' movement, that is, the present situation and future direction. We need to look back objectively from a standpoint of historical facts to the future world." That seems a big problem to be first understood by all Japanese.

So, considering this so gigantic point, he became more serious in expressing opinion. "In fact what I can say to you is that the tendency of the present Olympiad is changing towards materialism, which is completely different in nature from the ancient Olympiad which was strong in spiritualism, comparing these two cases, both advancing processes seem to be almost the same but the root different is that the religious spirit supported the ancient Olympics and an indispensable reasonable attitude between the nations is featured through the Modern Olympic event. I, therefore, think that we Japanese should think deeply again about the original spirit and historical progress up to date, of the Olympiad itself. By doing so, I believe that our extreme hope, that is, world peace would be soon at hand."

He, in conclusion, stressed that the knowing the true sport spirit is more necessary for people than just having or going to have the biggest world-wide sport event. Then after about a thirty minute interview he kindly invited interviewers to observe the many arranged souvenirs, saying as he showed them, "It is unfortunate not to have proper things like picturesque post cards." The interviewers looked very happy.

## President Yosano Stresses Olympic Spirit

"As a spiritual fortune, the Olympics will give great confidence, that is, certain recognition of Japan being great, to the Japanese and also leave many things, as a material inheritance such as wonderful expressways and stadiums; besides the new Tokaido Railway-Line for the nation of Japan.

Finally he stressed, as a conclusion, the speaker, Shigeru Yosano, head official of the O.O.C., is concentrating on how effectively and smoothly he can lead the Tokyo Olympiad to successful end. The following articles report his intentions for the honorable sport event.

"We, the Olympic Authorities concerned think that politics should never interfere in sport, namely, the Olympic Games. However, there is nothing that has nothing to do with politics in this world. Though it is, therefore, difficult to separate perfectly, we are trying as hard as we possibly can to do so.

"In the traditional Olympic spirit, this is not a fight between or among the nations but competition through contestants participating in that sport event. For such a reason, there was even a suggestion at the I.O.C. Congress last year, proposing no national song for the first prize winner. And it is naturally out of the true spirit to count how many Hinomaru-no-hata (Japanese flag) may be raised. But, to some degree, I feel the need of such a thing in order to attract public attention.

"Above all, what I want to require of all the athletes is that they will show their best performance in the games for their many fans irrespective of victory or defeat. And doing their best for a triumph is, I believe, the fair play spirit, the base of every sports. Hence, I wish and also recommend that sport will be more popular than now in the meaning of pure sport mind so that I have to think



President S. Yosano

about providing more places for enjoying sport particularly in some big cities, including Tokyo and Asaka.

"Now, considering some of the most serious problems at this time we must be troubled by a lack of hotels and how to be able to keep the best condition for all participants in the athletes village; moreover, how to serve well the many foreign newsmen by employing excellent interpreters.

"Anyhow, I do not know whether this historical sport event will be a great success or not, because of the possible influences of nature in the typhoon season. We are, however, doing our best with a great cooperation from many in order that we may succeed.

In reviewing all our efforts, we can not help concluding that 'Do one's best and leave the rest of the hands of God.'"

## Electronic Machines to be Active

The 18th Tokyo Olympic Games is called by some the festival of machinery. Because many kinds of machine such as watches or photo decision equipments have been installed in the stadiums, on the tracks, and in the swimming pool.

At Tokyo Olympiad, large and complicated machines will assist in making accurate decisions at the games. Such machines are International Business Machines Corporation (IBM)'s electronic communications and computing network. This IBM computing system will be installed in the Olympic Data Center located in the Nippon Youth Hall adjacent to the National Stadium.

This system makes lists of athletes or I.O.C. officers. And Event results are transmitted to the Data Center through telephone lines. The results of 20 types of events held at 32 places located far from the main stadium, will be immediately edited by the central computer, they will be printed in the Center, and at the same



The IBM computing system

time will be handed to the officers who are in different places. In addition, these results will be transmitted to news agencies. So the news will be heard in London, Paris, New York and Moscow simultaneously as the games progress in Tokyo. This machines will also make the reports of this Games while the events are being held and at the Closing Ceremony the reports will be handed to all athletes and Olympic officers. It took six months to make the reports available in the case of the Rome Olympic Games. The rapid information and report have been made possible by the invention of the IBM.

## Olympic Episode

When the 2nd Olympics were held in Paris in 1900, the prize Gold Medals were not ready before the Games. And therefore miscellaneous goods, such as a stick, a bag, a neck-tie, and so on were resorted to as makeshift prizes and the Gold Medals were sent to the winners afterwards. Also in Ancient Greek—close to the birthplace of the Olympics, there was the time when a bull and a gold pot was presented to the winner as a prize. But in the ancient Olympic Games, "A crown weaved together with branches of olive" was enough to represent amateur spirit.

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# Training Changes for Better

The training camps have been strengthened differently from the past, Japan being the host nation. And the methods of strengthening have been changed for the better.

The most important is forming mentally strong players and taking the scientific training, that is to say, strengthening



Hideo Iijima stands foremost among the Japanese sprinters.

while actually proving the science with experience.

And also the system, "Man to Man" which can especially be found in athletic sports and a swimming match greatly completes its result. For instance, there are excellent coaches, Susumu Takahashi and Takamori Yoshioka training Kenji Kimihara, a marathon runner, and Ikuko Yoda, a 80-meter hurdle runner who play active parts.

This is the reason why the important role which a coach plays has been recognized all of a sudden.

Formally there was no coach, accordingly, a player could not help becoming a good player without a coach while he exercised in sweat and invented for himself and is naturally selected. But a coach is necessary in modern sports which make progress day by day.

As for going on expeditions abroad, not only Japanese teams have a bout with foreign teams as before, but they find out a

good point of foreign teams and master it training together. The result of it has been very marvelous in ground hockey events.

## Field and Track

Since last autumn hard training in field and track events have been conducted.

Twenty-five days a month has been set aside for exercises, although there are more or less differences, depending on the particular event. And a coach leaving his home has returned but once in two months. That this much training is necessary to meet the picks of world is taken for granted. It was during and after the period of the training camp that Kenji Kimihara, Kokichi Tsuburaya and Toru Terasawa (a marathon runner), Shigeyo Iijima (a 100-meter dash), Mamoru Morimoto (a 800-meter race), Ikuko Yoda (a 80-meter hurdle), and Katsuyuki Okazaki (triple jump) have attained real powers.

At present, the training camp has successfully fulfilled almost its objective.

The most important thing is to consider that every player attains his mental attitude which will keep his nerves on the regular stage.

## Clay Shooting

For the present 24 selected players and 6 experienced coaches participate in training camp.

Recently it has been said that victory depends upon the development of scientific training rather than player's own endeavors. In the shooting events the scientific training consists of two elements, technical training and psychological training.

What are required as a basis in this event are flexibility, quickness and stability. For the purpose of obtaining such basis, weight-lifting training for the muscles and marathon training for the heart and the lungs have been given. In most cases instability is liable to cause player's real power not come out enough.

Not only techniques and mental stability, but also physical strength are particularly given great importance in this event.

A shooting player has to endure all conditions—For clay shooting is held under all kinds of weather condition, below the freezing point as well as scorching desert heat as at Cairo in Egypt where the shooting meeting was held last year.

## Judo

Judo is one of the traditional Japanese sports and this year included among the official events of the Olympic Games. But in spite of a training camp the results have not been brilliant on account that the strengthening plan was only established two years ago. The way of strengthening consists of training basic physical strength, inflexible spirit and many kinds of techniques.

Physical strength is indispensable element in Judo matches. In this respect Japanese players are inferior to foreign players in any case. Fortunately, there is the class system which is divided into four classes from according to the body weight of the player.

It is expected that Japanese players take a prize in three classes, but nothing will be more dangerous than overconfidence in themselves.



Miss Medal

A cute girl, Miss Mitsue Sato, Freshman of the History Department of the College of Arts is elected Miss Medal as a representative of Gumma Prefecture on July 21. She is 165 sentiments in stature. She belongs to the Rikkyo Camera Club.



Miss Winifred Richards (left) and Miss Anne Reid, of Auckland, New Zealand, who will attend the Olympic Games in Tokyo, as spectators.

## Foreign Spectator's Letter

A young New Zealand girl, twenty-year-old Miss Anne Reid, will be coming to Japan in October for the Olympics. She saved money for visiting Japan. She answered a letter to the questions.

She leaves Auckland on September 23 and arrives in Japan on October 9. During her entire stay in Japan she will be living on the ship "Oriental Queen" which will be docked in Tokyo Harbor.

1. What is your reason for coming to our country?

I have no special reason for wanting to visit Japan in particular, but I have always wanted to travel overseas and the holding of the Olympic Games there this year is an added inducement, as I am very interested in sports.

2. How much knowledge do you have of Japan?

I am afraid my knowledge of Japan is very limited. I studied it briefly at school, but I must confess geography was not my strongest subject. However, from photographs I have seen of your countryside, in many respects it appears to be quite similar to New Zealand. Also, your Fujiyama and our Egmont are, I think, the only mountains in the world which have a perfect cone shape, so we have that in common. While I am in Japan I hope to learn as much about it as possible, especially about your way of life and customs, which are probably very different from ours.

3. What places in Japan do you want to see most?

I don't think there is any one thing in Japan that I want to see more than anything else. Our main thought while we are there will naturally be the Games, but during our free time naturally we want to see as much of Japan and its people as it is possible to fit in.

4. How do you spend your day?

I am a clerk in the Inland Revenue Department of the

New Zealand Government and work in their City Office from 8 a.m. until 4:35 p.m. Monday to Friday. We have a five day week in New Zealand. My home is in one of the eastern suburbs and I have to leave home about 7 a.m. and travel to the city by bus. The weekends are free and are spent in various ways: I make most of my own clothes, and with this trip in prospect sewing has been taking up quite a bit of my time. I also help with the housework and garden visit friends, watch television, and sometimes go dancing. Also at least one night a week I play indoor basketball.

5. Are sports very popular, especially among young people, in your country?

Sport in New Zealand is very popular with all ages; in fact some people consider it almost a religion with us. From the time a child starts school at the age of five he or she takes part in some form of organized sport. Rugby football is probably the most popular sport for boys. You have possibly heard of our world famous All Black Rugby Team, who last year won all but one of their games in a tour of England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Wales and Canada. Hockey, association football, Rugby League, indoor and outdoor basketball, tennis, softball and golf are all widely played. New Zealand is blessed with many beautiful beaches, so swimming, yachting and all forms of water sports are enjoyed by everybody. I personally am interested in most sports, and have played indoor and outdoor basketball, softball and tennis. Together with my brother, sister and brother-in-law I have also taken part in car reliability trials and enjoy that very much.

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# Each Facility Ideal

The opening ceremony of the Tokyo Olympic Games—bright with the color of 98 nations—is going to be held.

The construction of the facilities for the Games have nearly been completed and the Games are on the tiptoe of expectation. Most of events will be held at the Meiji Shrine Park and the Komazawa Sports Park.

The Meiji Shrine Outer Gardens of Meiji Shrine Park is located almost in the center of Tokyo and covers an area of 310,000 square meters. The Outer Gardens are heavily wooded and surrounded with flowers.

The park contains the National Stadium which is the largest integrated stadium in the Orient, the Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium, the Metropolitan Indoor Swimming Pool, the Prince Chichibu Memorial Football Field and other athletic and cultural facilities.

The National Stadium on the northern corner of the park was used as the main stadium for the 3rd Asian Games in 1958 and will also be the main stadium of the Tokyo Olympic Games where the opening and closing ceremonies, track and field events, football games and equestrian events will take place.

The stadium covers an area of 73,000 square meters and a stands (26,000 square meters) constructed of steel skeletons and reinforced concrete are able to accommodate 72,000 spectators.

It contains a 400-meter track, a grass covered field, a training track, a 25-meter swimming pool, and a 1,100-square-meter gymnasium.

In addition, there are an electrically-operated score board, a stand of the sacred Olympic Fire Flame, four electric flood light towers, the Press House and other facilities.

In the Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium the gymnastic events will be held. The Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium was elected at a cost of 510,000,000 yen and can accommodate about 6,000 spectators.

The water-polo events will take place in the Metropolitan Indoor Swimming Pool which is able to accommodate 3,000 people.

The Prince Chichibu Memorial Football Field where the football events will be held was built in memory of the late Prince Chichibu.

The park is located halfway between Sendagaya and Shinanomachi Stations on the Chuo Line of the Japanese National Railways JNR and can be reached through them.

## Komazawa Sports Park

The Komazawa Sports Park which is to be the second most important area of activity for the 18th Olympic Games is located in the quiet residential section in the southwestern suburbs of Tokyo. It is about six kilometers south-west of Shibuya Station on the Yamate Line of the JNR.

The park area was originally projected as the site for the main stadium, the swimming pool and the Olympic Village for the 12th Olympics which had to be cancelled owing to the outbreak of World War II. The construction of this stadium and other facilities was begun three years ago with the total budget of 4,600,000,000 yen, as part of the comprehensive planning of Tokyo metropolis.

The Ground covering 430,000 square meters has accommodation for about 35,000 spectators, and consists of a number of buildings and facilities designed by the foremost architects of Japan. In this Ground there are a field and track ground, a soccer field, a gymnasium for wrestling, a volleyball court and a hockey ground.

The gymnasium has adopted H. P. Shell style, that is to say, its roof is supported by four beams, and the reinforced concrete building is surrounded by a sunken garden. More than 4,000 spectators can be accommodated. The main stand and the back stand of the stadium are built higher than other stadium in order to assure better visibility. There is laid, an eight meter wide promenade around its track in order to prevent the congestion of spectators. The field is 105 meters long and 70 meters wide. The spectators stand constructed of reinforced concrete is able to accommodate

wide stone-steps on the northern side of the park. And a commemorative tower rises close by the stone-steps. This serves for a central tower and in it are instabled such equipment as a water supplying system an isolated power plant, an internal telephone exchange room a television relay office and super short-wave broadcasting system.

The transportation of players will present no difficulty, since the park is situated at distance of 6 kilometers from the center of city. The circulatory bus service will carry the players and officials to and fro between Komazawa and the main Olympic area on a straight road. The traffic confusions will be evaded by getting through the radial road No. 4 commonly called Tamagawa Avenue.

After the Olympics this park will be opened to the metropolitan citizens as recreation ground.

## Olympic Villages

There will be four Olympic Villages. The Main Village is located at Yoyogi not far from the main National Stadium. The second and third village are located outside the Tokyo area, one at Karuizawa for equestrian competitors and the other at Oiso for those competing in the yachting events.



The Komazawa Gymnasium has adopted H.P. style, and the reinforced concrete building is surrounded by a sunken garden.

20,000.

A 200,000 square meters open area has been laid out in the center of the park and it is paved all over with granite slabs which make up beautiful geometrical patterns. This Park boasts of beds of 33,000 plants and spacious lawns.

The 20,000-square-meter central spectators section is approached by means of 90-meter-

Another village is established at Lake Sagami for the canoe events. The main Olympic Village was originally planned to be constructed on the site of the Asaka camp in Saitama Prefecture but through arrangement with the U.S. Forces the far better site of Washington Heights (former U.S. Army Residence) was chosen.

The Main Village is quite



The National Stadium, the main Olympic Stadium is the has a seating capacity of 72,000. The opening and closing National Stadium.

near Meiji Shrine Park, the center of Olympic activities, and is, therefore, more convenient than the Asaka camp site. But as this Village is situated between Shibuya and Shinjuku where traffic is heavy, it will be necessary to separate the flows of general traffic and Olympic traffic. This is the reason why the ascent and descent ways were constructed in order to connect the Village with the No. 4, metropolis high-speed road, which passes by the north side of the Village.

The Yoyogi Village covers a total area of about 210,000 square meters. It has accommodations for 7,200 athletes of whom 800 will be women and officials. There are scores of single-storeyed or two-storeyed wooden buildings and 14 four-storeyed reinforced concrete apartment houses.

The Village contains restaurants, saunas, theatres, shops, laundries, a barber's shop, a bank, a post office and a number of other facilities. In addition, there are two tracks—one 400 meters long and the other 70 meters—plus a 25-meter

swimming pool. There will be bus services in the village area.

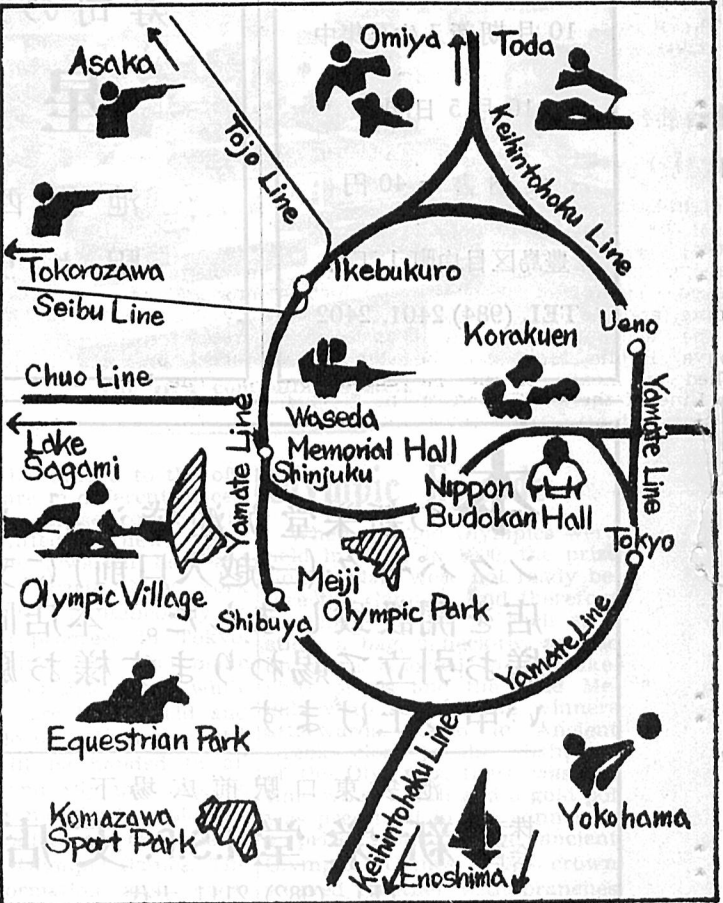
The Karuizawa Village is at Karuizawa in Nagano Prefecture. It accommodates 100 horsemen and officials. The Oiso Village is situated in summer resort town of Oiso in Kanagawa Prefecture. It has saunas, theaters, shops, gawa Prefecture 300 yachtmen and officials.

## Press Center

The Press Center is located in the Japan Youth Hall adjacent to the National Stadium. The 1st floor will be set aside for the IBM Olympic Data Center and other facilities. The press headquarters will be on the second floor under the supervision of the Press and Public Information Division of the Olympic Organizing Committee.

In addition, the Printing Room, the Post Office, the Bank, the Translation Bureau and the International Telecommunication Service Office and foreign pressmen will be on the same floor.

The Pressmen's Workrooms



Map of Olympic Facilities.

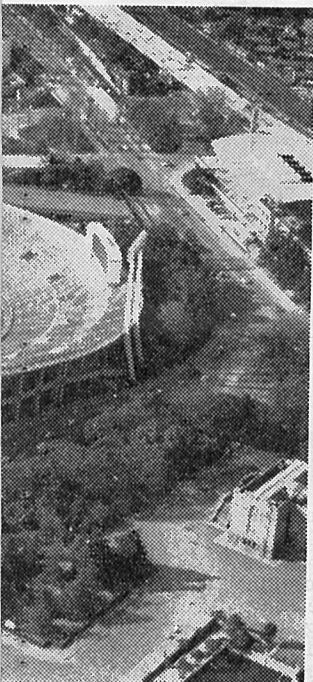
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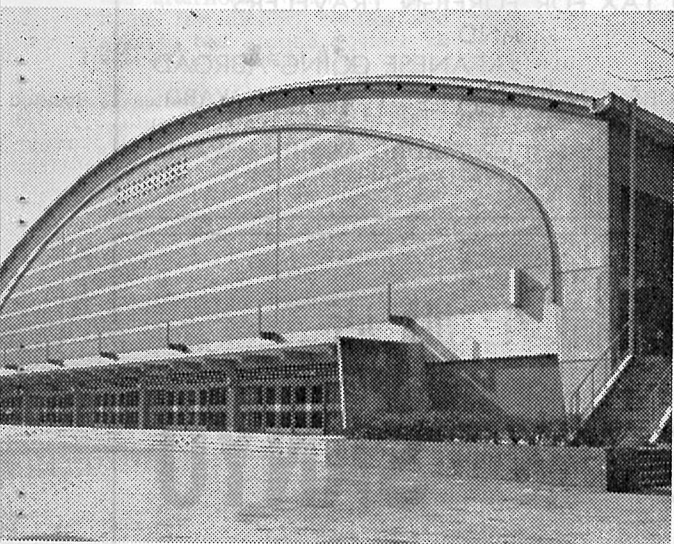
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tments.



The Waseda Memorial Hall has the capacity of accommodat-  
2,500 spectators. The fencing events are held at the hall.

## ther ilities

eight-Lifting events will be  
at the Shibuya Public Hall  
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Ginza Line of the Subway

by getting of at Shibuya Sta-  
tion.

### Fencing

The fencing events will take place at the Waseda Memorial Hall on the campus of Waseda University in Shinjuku Ward. The Hall is constructed of reinforced concrete and has two storeys. The Hall has the seating capacity of 2,500 spectators. The Hall can be reached by means of buses from Takadanobaba Station on the Yamate Line of the J.N.R.

### Cycling

The cycling events will be held at the Hachioji Velodrome located in Hachioji City to the northwest of Tokyo. In addition, the road races will be held in the hilly section along the Tama River Valley. The Hachioji City can be reached by getting of at Takao Station on the Chuo Line of the J.N.R.

### Canoeing

Canoeing events will be held at Lake Sagami in Sagami in Kanagawa Prefecture. The lake is 2.6 kilometers wide, 31 kilometers long, and about 45 meters deep. There is a three-storeyed reinforced concrete building for players and officials of the canoeing events. A seating area has the capacity to accommodate 1,500 spectators.

Lake Sagami can be reached by means of the Chuo Line of the J.N.R.

### Football

The football events will be

tion of J.N.R.

The Omiya Football Field is in Omiya Park at Omiya City in Saitama Prefecture. The field is 130 meters long and 80 meters wide with a three-storeyed stand capable of accommodating 14,000 people.

The Field can be reached by means of bus from Omiya Station on the Keihin-tohoku Line of the J.N.R.

### Volley-Ball

The volley-ball matches will be held at the Yokohama Cultural Gymnasium in Yokohama's Naka Ward in Kanagawa Prefecture. The court is 48 meters long and 40 meters wide. The gymnasium can seat 4,000 spectators. The nearest station is Kannai Station on the Negishi Line of the J.N.R.

### Shooting

The Asaka Shooting Range is in Asakamachi in Saitama Prefecture. It has a modern rifle range for the rifle shooting events.

The Asaka Shooting Range can be reached by means of bus from Oizumi Station on the Ikebukuro Line of the Seibu Railway or Asakamachi Station on the Tojo Line of the Tobu Railway.

The Tokorozawa Clay Shooting Range is in Tokorozawa City in Saitama Prefecture. There are various facilities for the clay shooting events.

The Range can be reached from Tokorozawa Station on the Ikebukuro and Shinjuku Line of the Seibu Railways.

### Boxing

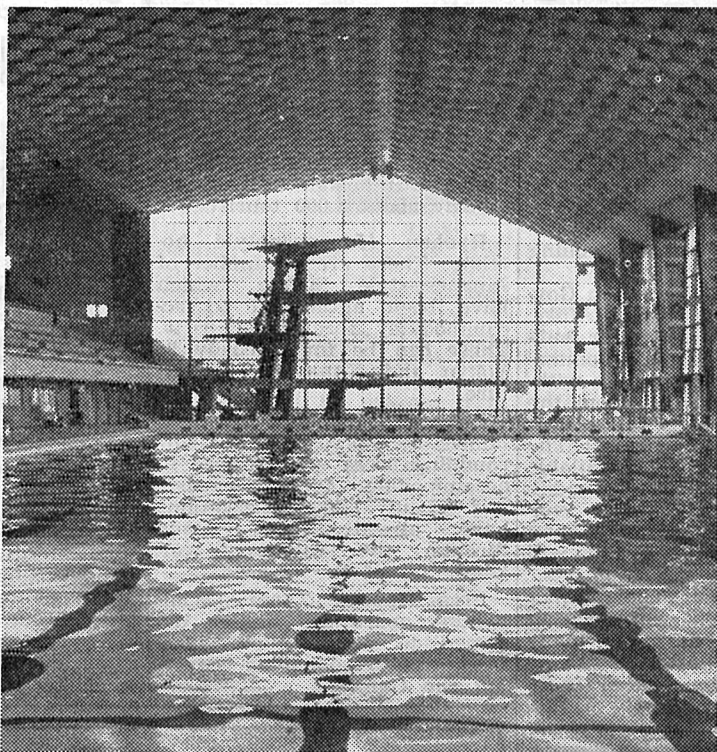
The boxing events will take place at the Korakuen Ice Palace located in Korakuen Stadium in Bunkyo Ward. It is an area very conveniently reached from such transportation terminals as Ueno, Ikebukuro, Shinjuku, and Shibuya. Although the Ice Palace is normally used for ice skating, during the Olympics a flooring will specially set up over the rink for a boxing ring.

The building itself is constructed of reinforced concrete and is a two-storeyed structure. More than 4,000 spectators can be accommodated. The Korakuen Ice Palace can be reached through Suidobashi Station on the Chuo Line of the J.N.R. and Korakuen Station on the Marunouchi Line of the subway.

### Yachting

Enoshima Island is just south of Katase Beach at Fujisawa City in Kanagawa Prefecture. The yacht harbour covers about 33,000 square meters and has a 115-meter-long wharf for ordinary vessels and a 410-meter-long wharf for yacht. During the Games, three boats, each with or passenger capacity of 100 will be assigned for use by spectators. Enoshima Island can be reached by means of the Enoden and Odakyu Lines.

Hayama Yacht Harbour is at Hayama town, Kanagawa Pre-



The Metropolitan Indoor Swimming Pool holds a 50-meter, 9-lane swimming pool and a diving pool of 25 meters by 20-meters. These pools will be used for swimming and diving events and water-polo.

fecture. There is a mooring area of about 12,000 square meters and a two-storeyed, reinforced concrete club house. Hayama is reached by means of a bus (service running) from Zushi Railway Station on the Yokosuka Line of the JNR.

### Equestrian Sports

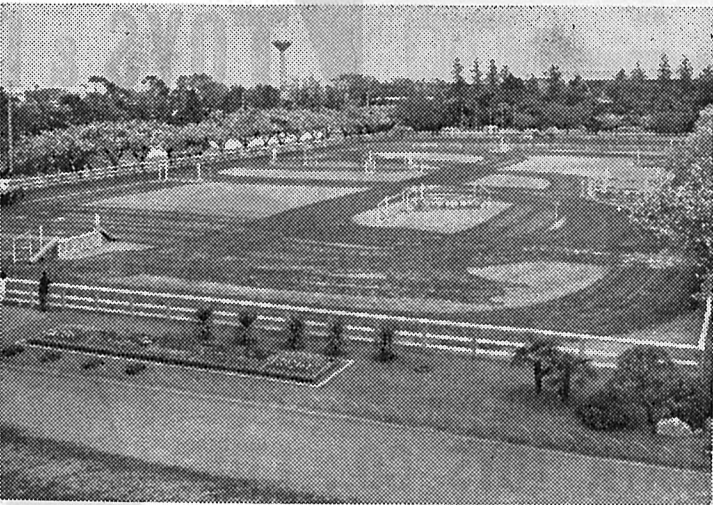
Equestrian events will take place at the Equestrian Park in the residential section in Tokyo's Setagaya Ward and the Karuizawa Equestrian Grounds in Nagano Prefecture.

Bus and streetcar services are available from Shibuya Railway

Station. The Karuizawa Equestrian Grounds is a modern equestrian area. Karuizawa is an international summer resort surrounded by forests and mountains. The Ground can be reached through Karuizawa Station on the Shin-etsu Line of the J.N.R.

The Equestrian Park is surrounded by woods and being very quiet, it is an ideal place for Olympic contests.

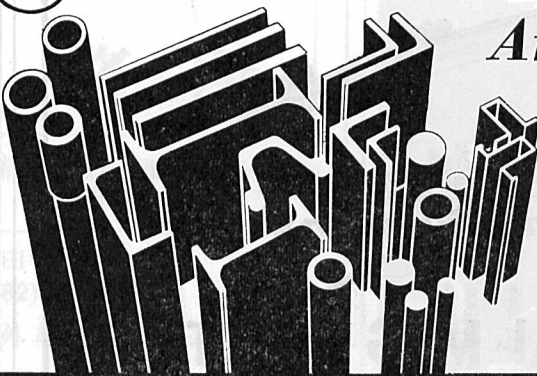
There is a three-storeyed reinforced riding hall which is capable of accommodating about 2,300 spectators.



The Equestrian Park is surrounded by woods and being very quiet, it is an ideal place for Olympic contests. There is a three-storeyed reinforced riding hall capable of accommodating about 2,300 spectators.



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# Different Lodgings For Foreign Visitors

The number of foreigners visiting Japan has been increasing year by year. During the Olympic year in particular, the inflow of visitors is expected to reach a new peaks because of the attractions of the Games and the autumn season.

It is estimated that the number of foreign tourists visiting Japan during the period of the Olympics will reach 130,000—with the peak inflow reaching 30,000 a day.

The Tokyo Metropolitan Government, Yokohama City, Kawasaki City and their suburbs have arranged accommodation for foreign visitors within one or two hours from the center of Tokyo as follows:

**Hotels (Western style):** The present number of available hotel rooms is 91,000 but additional rooms are under construction. Altogether, hotel rooms during the games will be available to 16,300 guests.

**Youth Hostels:** The number of youth hostels is increasing year after year in many areas. Youth hostel is likely to be utilized by youths. There are nine youth hostels in To-

kyo and its vicinity. These nine youth hostels will accommodate about 1,000 tourists.

**Ryokan (Japanese-style hotels):** There are a number of Japanese-style hotels which have been authorized to accommodate foreign tourists. These can be found easily in Tokyo and Kanagawa Prefecture.

**Private Homes:** Private homes in Tokyo and the surrounding areas will be used to accommodate foreign guests and about 1,500 reservations have already been made through the voluntary collaboration of the owners.

**Press Houses:** These specially-built apartment houses designed to accommodate 1,000 foreign correspondents covering the Games.

As people say, there still remain basic political problems which moreover have serious influence on everything in the sports world. In this regard, it seems to be felt that sport itself should not be under a politics, rather over it that is, the correct sport spirit should permeate a political world by which youths would try to find a certain mutual hope of making an ideal world. With such an idea, three sports reporters of NHK spoke frankly of their professional understanding of the actual sport situation of America and the Soviet.

As the best way expressing the necessity of sport and giving good and hopeful influence to youngsters, there can be found a system called Age-Group, which is becoming popular in America. It is said that this group was established by such a meeting and also aimed to prevent juveniles from delinquency.

As a result of the matter standardising their way of thinking, improvement of study and attitude toward community life by young people who have enjoyed such a Spartan training are being raised.

# Sports Training in U.S.A.



The coach, Don Sonia cultivates many popular swimmers of U.S.A.

So every morning before school begins around six o'clock, each pool here and there is full of a young crowd, for training, having sandwiches for breakfast. A two years old baby swims alone and he could reach his father standing 20 meters away. It is

not uncommon in the state. Generally speaking, it can be said that organization of the sport club is in progress in the American sport world and there appear some international sportsmen each under a prominent coach living scattered all over the U.S.A.

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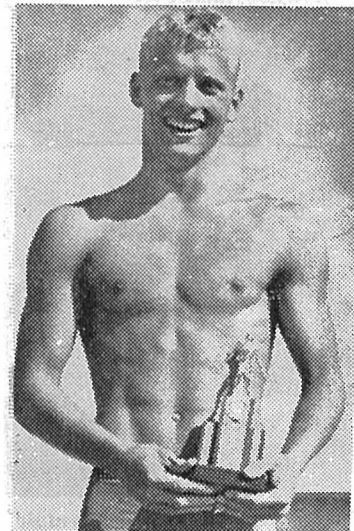


# Lives of Two Olympians

People say that the essential nature of Olympic Games has gradually changed from just the satisfaction of participation to the necessity of victory, and to concern with propaganda for each country. However, athletes, themselves do not seem to think of the change as they train hard and do their best. In this sense, two young swimmers, Miss Satoko Tanaka, a clerk in the Yawata Iron & Steel Company, and Don Shollander, a student of Santa Clara High School in California, frankly expressed their intentions, hopes and daily schedules in their correspondence.

Don's mother wrote this letter.

I am Don's mother but I



Don Shollander

have been acting as his secretary too because who knows a person better than one's own mother.

Don trains twice a day at Santa Clara High School in Calif. He trains from 6:30 in the morning until 8 and then goes to school. After school, he trains again from 4 to 6 in the afternoon. Then he goes home for dinner, studies and goes to bed around 9 since he has to get up so early. He is an honor student so as to spend quite a bit of time on his subjects. He hopes to be a doctor so is taking hard courses. He graduated from High School in June and entered Yale University in New Haven, Conn. after the Olympics. Right now Don was training in a 25 yd pool but after June 1, he started training in a 50 meter pool. They use the interval system of training. In this way, he learns to "pace" himself.

Don hopes to swim the 100, 400 and 1500 in the Olympic Games. He also hopes to be on the 800 meter free relay and swim a 200 on that. He holds the world record 1:58.4 in the 200 meter freestyle. Yamanaka of Japan used to hold the world record in this. Don hopes to win at least two gold medals in the Olympics if all goes well. Don holds 6 American records: 200 meter freestyle, 200 yd freestyle, 400 yd freestyle, 500 yd freestyle, 440 yd freestyle, 800 yd freestyle and 100 yd butterfly.

Don has been to Japan twice to swim and thinks the Japanese people are the best host in the World. He has been to other foreign countries but he likes Japan and the Japanese people best of any place he has been. He had his 16th birth-

day (April 30, 1962) in Japan and his 17th birthday in Brazil. Then he went back to Japan in August of 1963. Everyone in Japan was wonderful to him on both of his visits—all the swimming officials, swimmers and all the people. He has many happy memories of Japan and is looking forward to coming back for the Olympics.

American sportswriters and European sportswriters selected him as the outstanding swimmer of the world for 1963. We hope that he can be the outstanding swimmer for 1964. Don particularly liked T. Yamanaka of Japan. He says that he is a great swimmer and a great sportsman. Don has swum against him many times. Don thinks that Japan is a very beautiful country and has visited several of your cities.

There are four in our family. Don's mother and father and he also has a brother who is 21 years old and who attends University of Pennsylvania in

of sea life give me a terrible feeling. I think it may be true that I began to feel like swimming earlier than anyone else. By swimming I wished to forget my grief when my mother died while I was in the third grade in primary school.

I always remember with satisfaction and joy the nationwide correspondence Sport Meeting of Middle Schools for it was my victory in this when I was in the third grade of Middle School that made me what I am now. Ever since then I have been training under Toshiaki Kurosa, who seems like a father to me as I have spent so much time with him.

In 1959 I made the world record 2:37.1 in the 200 meter backstroke. I was 17 and it was a memorable debut. Ever since I have done my best to renew my own record nine times and as a result I have received the 13th Japan Sport Prize as the most valuable amateur athlete, the Helms Palm last year on behalf of



Miss Satoko Tanaka's dynamic stroke.

Philadelphia. His brother, Wen, is a football player and a wrestler. Don's mother was a swimmer and his Dad was a football player. Both his mother and father are college graduates. His mother graduated from Florida State University with honors and his father graduated from Minnesota with a Law degree.

Thank you very much for your interest in my son, Don.

Sincerely,

Mrs. W. L. Schllander

## Miss Tanaka's Letter

My first step into water was in a so-called, man-made irrigation pond in a rice paddy because there was no pool, river or sea shore around my home which is located in the center of the Kumamoto Open Field. That is why I have never swum in the sea and why many kinds

Asia and so on. However, of all my wonderful experiences, the happiest time was when I went to Rome, Italy, because going abroad was my greatest pleasure.

Of course, I have suffered physical troubles and mental hardships, but no matter how many such nasty things came to me I did not dwell upon them. So actually, only the pleasant memories remain because I think that any troubles that happened in the past will be remembered as good as time goes by.

As to setting a new record, I feel that the old one is to be broken and a new one set by me. For doing this I need strong will and effort to lead my own life. However, there are always some problems such as different climate and strange surroundings.

During the Tokyo Olympics I intend to do my best.

## Rikkyo Olympic Competitors

First is a fencing candidate, Toshiaki Araki (Senior of the College of Economics), from Sapporo Minami Senior High School in Hokkaido. He has had a longing for the world of knighthood and the sword since he read "Les Trois Mousquetaires" by Alexandre Dumas. He first went to the fencing hall with the intention of learning Japanese fencing. But that time he saw classical fencing and was forced to hold a sword. Thus he became a fencer. He experienced very hard training which made him cry daily. Once a senior punished him by making him stand on his head for an hour. This impressed him strongly.

T. Araki

He has won the All-Japan Student Fencing Epee Championship, and he has a wonderful memory of the Europe Dispatch Elimination Fencing Games in Bonn, West Germany. A lord of a castle invited the team to a dinner party. And in the light of candles they exchanged national songs.

The Japan Fencing Association expects three medals in team competition (Foil, Epee, Sabre), and one gold medal in individual Foil competition. Araki is trying hard to win.

A lightweight boxer, Takatsugu Yonekura, Sophomore of the College of Social Relations, from Narashino Senior High School in Chiba Prefecture, began to box on entering high school in order to train his soul strongly. He



Y. Yonekura took 1st place in the featherweight matches in the All Japan High School Boxing Championship when he was a Senior. After entering Rikkyo he made a splendid record with 75 wins against 6 losses in his freshman days. This is one of main reasons why he was selected as a candidate and competitor.

Lately, he has trained hard at the Asaka Training Center

of the Japan Athletic Society. Introducing his schedule, from 6:30 to 7:30 in the morning he has road-work, and the other training begins from 3:00 in the afternoon. This training has been held for 2 or 3 weeks a month.

"I am sure of defeating my rival. Confidence and fighting spirit arise in my heart when I see the Hinomaru (Sun Flag)," he declared clearly.

He respects a professional welterweight boxer, Kawakami, and an amateur bantamweight boxer, Sakurai, because of boxing in their own way.

Masakatsu Yamauchi 22, Senior of the College of Law and Politics, from Matsuyama Kita Senior High School in Ehime Prefecture, is a boat competitor. He attends Four-oars with Cox event. He is 178 centimeters high and his weight is 77 kilograms.

Kenzo Yokoyama 21, Junior of the College of Social Relations, from Kawaguchi Senior High School in Saitama Prefecture is a soccer candidate and his position is Goal Keeper. He was a representative of the Asia Youth Games in 1961 and Europe Dispatch in 1963 and 1964. He is 175 centimeters high and his weight is 65.5 kilograms.

## Senior Participants

Rikkyo University has lots of seniors. And some of them were elected competitors or team officials and will show activity in Tokyo Olympics. Senior participants of Rikkyo are as follows:

### Senior competitors

Setsuo Nara 27, (basketball), Katsuo Bai 23, (basketball), Noboru Kaiho 22, (basketball), Takeshi Hagiwara 27, (yachting), Ryozi Suzuki 24, (soccer) Masashi Watanabe 28, (soccer)

### Senior officials

Hiroshi Negami 51, (Head Office of the O.O.C.), Shoji Taguchi 48, (head coach of swimming events), Hiroshi Sato 31, (basket coach), Shoichiro Sugawara 33, (superintendence and coach of cycling), Takehiko Tokumasu 27, (cycling coach).



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## For Success of Tokyo Olympics

The sacred Olympic flame was lit on August 21 in Olympia and it started on its long journey to Tokyo for the 1964 Games.

Now Tokyo is almost ready for the Olympic Games. The Tokyo Olympics will have 98 national entries and about 8,100 competitors and team officials. It is certain that this is the largest number ever to participate in the Games. (84 countries and about 5,400 persons took part in the Rome Olympics.) Another outstanding point is that many new African countries will participate in the Games. In the Melbourne Games which were held 8 years ago only six African countries joined, but 20 countries will take part in the Tokyo Olympics.

However, the Olympics still have many problems. There are many contradictions between the ideals and the realities. One is the amateur problem which was also the most difficult matter even in the age of Barron de Coubertin. Nowadays competitors practice under the supervision of professional coaches without attending their work or by receiving scholarships. Most competitors go beyond the regulations of amateurism. In addition, the Olympics have become a place where countries engage in propaganda. The Olympics should not be a racial competition among nations.

President Brundage also said that the original condition of the Olympics is gradually vanishing. And some people say it is better to end the Olympic Games as they stand today. The Olympic Games, however, have a significant role for world peace. It is easy to break down something but it is hard to construct it newly. It is a pity that the Republic of South Africa can not join the Games because of her segregation policy. But, it is good that Indonesia can join.

It seems that many Japanese are concerned only with how many gold medals Japan can get. These Japanese are only interested in the results of the races. This is not right and should be only of secondary concern. Japanese, who are the people of the host country, ought to be more concerned about preparations for good Games and their success than the number of gold medals Japan will win. First, Japan, as the host country, must make sufficient facilities so that foreign Olympians can enjoy their races. And Japan must lead in good management of the Games. It is strange to think that Japan must win because it is the host country.

In the 15th Helsinki Olympics, Finland could get only six gold medals. Finland is a sports country. In the 5th Stockholm Games she got 9½ gold medals and in the 7th Games she got 15 gold medals. In the 8th to the 14th Games, Finland could get from 6 to 14 gold medals. So six gold medals are not more than in other Games. Yet the people of Finland did not criticize this result. What would the situation be in Japan, if the Tokyo Olympics concluded like this? Even under the difficult circumstances of being a defeated country, Finland was given the opportunity to hold the Olympics that people were longing for. So she did her best for the preparation and the management of the Games; her strength vis a vis her competitors came second. As a result Finland had a poor record at the Games. However, Finland followed a policy that all people fully agreed with. It was the first time that Socialist countries had participated in the Olympics. Finland endeavored to see that the Olympics both of Western and Socialist countries could enjoy many events. The world was pleased with the Helsinki Games which were very successful and praised Finland. People did not criticize her because she got only a few gold medals.

We hope that the Tokyo Olympic Games will newly start to promote friendship and cooperation among all people. The sacred Olympic flame will burn on the Olympic Cauldron till the Closing Ceremony. We hope that it will continue to shine in the hearts of men of all the nations of the world.

## Tokyo's Preparations for Olympics

Nowadays Tokyo is experiencing two booms. One concerns English conversation and the other is the construction boom. Many English conversation records are being sold. At the same time, everywhere in Tokyo buildings are under construction. How about the preparations for the Tokyo Olympics? What preparations are being made in Tokyo?

First there are the various National Olympic Movements that aim for successful Games. The Movements are sponsored by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government and 180 private groups such as the Japan National Tourist Association and the Shinseikatsuundokyokai (a group for better social life). Altogether there are seven Movements. They are the Movement for Understanding the Olympics; the Movement for International Understanding; the Movement for the Promotion of Traffic Morality; the Movement for the Promotion of Commercial Morality; the Movement for the Promotion of Public Morality; the Movement for the Beatification of the Country and the Movement for the Promotion of Health. For example, the number of officially registered guides will be too small for the great number of Olympic visitors. Hence, the Committee set up a group called Goodwill Interpreters. Goodwill Interpreters wear badges like ISE or ISR, which mean "I can speak English." or "I can speak Russian." The person who wears the badge can speak some foreign language. Thus, during the Olympics, if a foreigner is lost on the street, at the Olympic grounds, or somewhere else, he should look for a Goodwill Interpreter. In this way he can get reliable information and service from the Interpreter in his own tongue. These Goodwill Interpreters are selected from the applicants who will be recommended by their com-



Many super expressways are built. It connects the Olympic facilities with Tokyo International Airport. There are numerous modern interchanges on the expressway.

terpreters. This system will start its operation shortly.

But how is each section of Tokyo getting ready for the Olympics?

### Ginza and Nihonbashi

The Ginza Street, the most popular and attractive shopping



Mary Pole at the station plaza of Ikebukuro.

pany, university, organization, etc.

### International Goodwill Shop

Next, in many towns there are many International Goodwill Shops (IGS). The Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry realize that the Olympic Games will be one of the best methods of publicizing tourism, commerce and industry in Japan. So the Chamber is encouraging the practice of commercial morality and service. As one of the movements the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry set up the IGS. IGS shops guarantee integrity. They range from hotels and restaurants to beauty parlors and souvenir shops; from department stores to specialty-shops.

Further, there is the Telephone Interpreter Center of the Metropolitan Police Office. It is used if foreigners are robbed, misplace something, meet with a traffic accident, or lose their way. The usual police telephone number 110, also will have in-

source of Japan's fashions. The Ginza has made efforts to beautify its shops and streets so that foreigners will have good feeling about the Ginza. First, the sidewalks were made with colored pavement. Secondly, all nation's flags were hoisted along the street. Next, it has employed garbage women to keep the street clean and has employed special guides for the Ginza. It has printed the "Ginza Guide" in English and sent fifty thousand copies overseas.

Nihonbashi Street will hold a Sightseeing Festival in October. Many department stores are busy with preparations. One of them has a show-window for the Olympics and reports its news. Of course, the decorations in the stores and shopmen's conversation are ready. It plans a sale emphasizing the beauty of Japan.

### Shinjuku

Shinjuku is located near the National Stadium and the Komazawa Olympic Park, so the O.O.C. has designated this one

center in Tokyo, is called the of the areas of the Olympic campaign and many stores have joined the IGS. An information center is set up at the east exit of Shinjuku Station, and maps, road signs and a welcome tower are built. Fifty thousand copies of a traffic map have been printed. Free buses will be driven between Shinjuku and the Olympic facilities for foreigners. The Shinjuku Gyo-en and the Ohkuma Garden are open for competitors and team officials. Shopmen and shopgirls are practicing English conversation and manners.

Department stores also have many plans. They have free tax corners for cameras, watches, optical instruments, transistor radios, pearls, precious metals and the like. And they will extend their souvenir shops to sell silk, satin, Kimono, Happi-coats, Haori-coats, Chinese ware, Zori, Uchiwa and other many souvenirs. One of the department stores has set up an information counter that handles the mailing of purchases. There is also a corner to arrange sightseeing after the Olympics. This department store wants to appeal both to foreigners and Japanese alike.

### Shibuya

Shibuya is also near many Olympic facilities such as the Yoyogi Sports Center, the Meiji Park, Komazawa Olympic Park, and the Olympic Village. So the Association of Dogenzaka Stores displays its activities. It began a movement to beautify the area. The arcades repaired and sidewalks were laid with red, blue, and yellow stone. The Shibuya-ward Co-operation Association of the Tokyo Olympics was organized with the assistance of the Ward Office, the town assemblies, various companies, scholars, ladies' societies, and young men's associations. The Ward Office has printed the "Olympic News" and has chosen the 'Olympic Shibuya Ondo Song' as sung by Hachiro Kasuga. Flower beds have been arranged. A Telephone Service Centers, Weightlifting Reception Center, Information Center, Welcome Tower and the Shibuya Guide Book are also planned.