

SAS CITY PORTRAITS

Tokyo

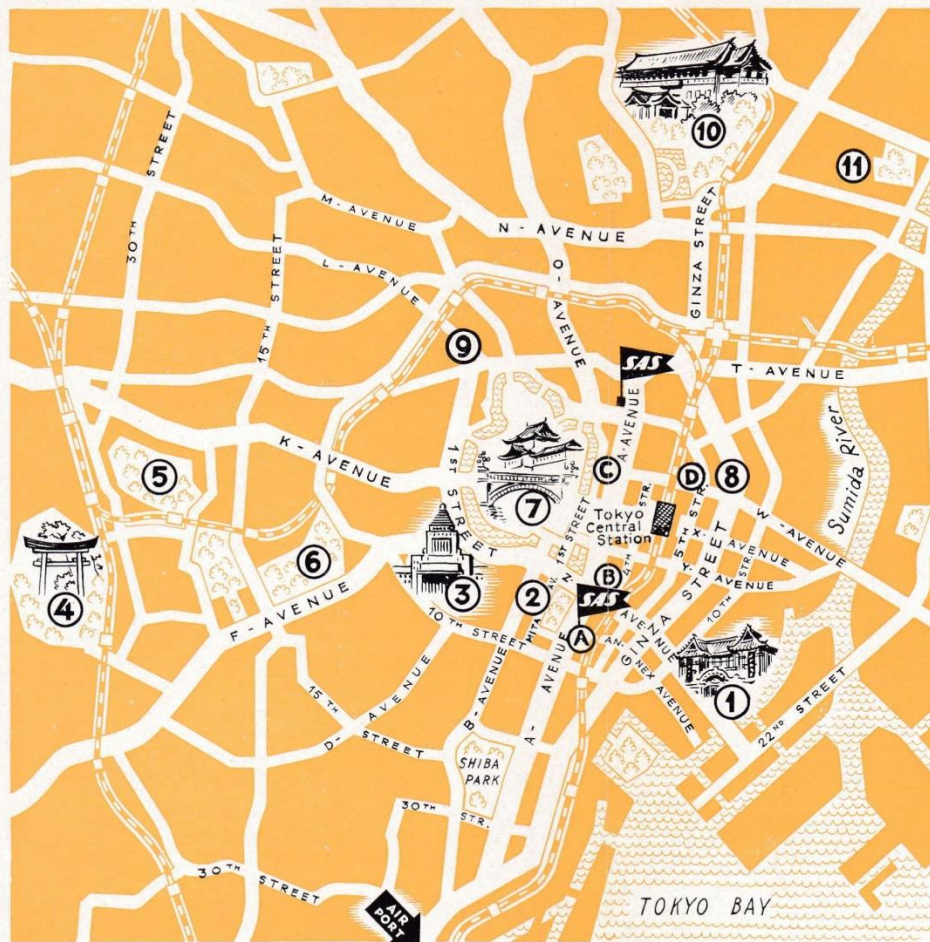
SAS



The Kabukiza Theater



SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES SYSTEM



One Hour's Walk Around Tokyo

Start at the Imperial Hotel and walk through the colorful Hibiya Park to the Imperial Palace. Stop for a moment to admire the beautiful old pine trees which dot the Imperial grounds.

Walking to the corner of A and Z Avenues you will find one of the best shopping arcades in the city in the Nikkatsu Building. If you wish to walk on, continue down Z Avenue to the Ginza which is, of course, the real shopping center of Tokyo. Turn to your right on the Ginza, passing the Matsuzakaya Department Store and proceeding to Annex Avenue. Turn right on Annex Avenue and you will find yourself in a district of cafés, restaurants and bars—a center of Tokyo night life. Along Annex Avenue, just before you get back to the Imperial Hotel, you will pass another amusement center, the theatrical district where the cinemas and the revue theaters are located.

Your First Hour in Tokyo

At Tokyo International Airport an SAS Hostess will guide you to the Arrival Hall where immigration, currency and customs control will take place.

The Airport Information Desk, bar, restaurant, souvenir shops, bank, post office and telegraph office are conveniently located in the main waiting room.


The Yen is the main monetary unit of Japan; there are approximately 359 Yen to one US dollar and 1,000 Yen to one £ Sterling. Import or export of Japanese Yen is strictly prohibited.


There is no regular bus service between airport and town. Limousine and taxi service is however available and the SAS personnel will arrange same upon request.


If you are flying on from Tokyo by SAS, one of the first things to do after your arrival is to reconfirm your onward reservation by informing SAS of the reservation you hold and your intention to use the space previously reserved for you. If your plans change please let the SAS office know as quickly as possible; it will help you to get a different reservation, and it will enable others to use the space which you have cancelled.

Key to the Map:

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|--------------------------|---|
| A. Imperial Hotel | 6. The Akasaka Detached Palace. |
| B. Nikkatsu Hotel | 7. Imperial Palace. |
| C. Teito Hotel | 8. Nihombashi Bridge. |
| D. Kokusai Kanko Hotel | 9. Yasukuni Shrine. |
| 1. The Kabukiza Theater. | 10. Ueno Park. |
| 2. Hibiya Park. | 11. Asakusa Amusement Center and the Wannou Temple. |
| 3. The Diet Building. | |
| 4. Meiji Shrine. | |
| 5. Shinjuku Gyoen Park. | |

 **SAS Ticket Office:** Imperial hotel 1, 1-chome Uchi-saiwaicho Chiyodaku, Tel.: 59-3151.
From October 1st also: Sangyo Kaikan 2, 1-chome Otemachi Chiyodaku.

 There is no regular bus service between airport and town.

 **Tourist Information Office:** Japan Travel Bureau, Head Office, next to the Ministry of Transportation in front of Tokyo Station. Tel.: (23)0321-9.

TOKYO

Tokyo, the capital of Japan, is an extraordinary blending of the old and the new, the East and the West. Although Western influences are seen throughout this enormous city, it retains the unique atmosphere and charm of old Japan in many quarters, and its flavor is decidedly exotic to the visitor from the Western Hemisphere. Modern hotels, a splendid railroad network, efficient city transport, modern shopping centers and top rank theaters reflect westernization, while the East is clearly apparent in the classic Japanese dramas and dances of the Noh and Kabuki, the melancholy and characteristically oriental music, the strange and rather wonderful traditions of the Japanese, the delicate cuisine and the fairy-tale gardens so dear to the hearts of the people.

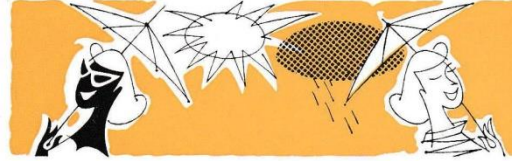
Excavations show that the city was inhabited as early as the Stone Age, but only in the middle of the 15th century did the settlement begin to enjoy political and cultural importance, and it was not until 1868 that the city received its present name and status as Japan's capital.

For years Tokyo was considered remote—almost too far away to visit—but present-day air transportation has brought all the world closer together and has made Japan as accessible as any country. Like the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow, Tokyo lies at the end of the SAS Polar short-cut from Europe, and you will find it nearly as rewarding a goal.

Greater Tokyo includes the city proper, 8 townships, 3 counties and 7 islands with a total population of over 8 million people. It is thus one of the largest cities in the world. Modern department stores adjoin quaint tiny shops, and lovely old gardens hidden behind weather



beaten buildings can be found not far from busy thoroughfares in an unusual and haunting juxtaposition. You will have no language problem since English is spoken in hotels and shops; the presence of American Forces for so many years has made the knowledge of English language wide-spread.



Climate and Clothing

In general you will find the climate in Japan not very different from that of the Central United States or Central and Southern Europe. Spring is exuberant—gay in a multitude of colors with a brilliant warm sun, flowering cherry trees (“Sakura”) and air fragrant with the scent of delicate pink blossoms. June brings a rainy spell, but since it is a blessing to farmers transplanting their rice seedlings to the paddy fields, don't feel that it's a total loss. Fine weather returns early in July when summer gets under way. Autumn is pleasant with the weather just cool enough to enjoy; golden chrysanthemums and the changing colors of the trees make a radiant festival for the eyes. Winter can be chilly but with appropriate clothing you won't be uncomfortable.

Except for the height of summer, you will be glad you brought a light sweater or jacket and a raincoat. In winter, an overcoat is required. You won't need formal dress for most occasions. Laundry and dry-cleaning facilities are readily available and service is quick.

Hotels

The hotel situation in Tokyo has returned to normal following the inevitable dislocations of war and occupation. Establishments whose names have been familiar to generations of travellers are now fully rehabilitated and ready to receive guests in great comfort, and a number of modern hotels have been built as well. There is no official grading of hotels in Japan, but your SAS office or travel agent can assist you in selecting one to suit your needs. A few, which you might find agreeable, are listed below—don't forget that a service charge of 10% will be added to the price shown.

The world-famous Imperial Hotel where SAS has a ticket office (Uchisaiwaicho 1-chome), charges about Yen 2,500

for a single room. Others of this de luxe class include the Nikkatsu Hotel (Yurakucho 1-chome) and the Hotel Kokusai Kanko (Marunouchi 1-chome), both near the Central Station, The Hotel Tokyo, the Marunouchi Hotel and the Hotel Teito, also near the Central Station, are somewhat less expensive—about 2,200 Yen.

Among economical, but reasonably comfortable hotels are the Shiba Park Hotel (Shiba Park, Minato-Ku), the Fairmont Hotel (Sambancho, Chiyoda-Ku) and the Dai-ichi Hotel (Shimbashi, Minato-Ku). A single room with private bath will cost about 1,500 Yen.

All the foregoing are “Western”. In addition there are, of course, many Japanese Inns, but before trying them, you would perhaps wish to acquaint yourself with the Japanese way of life. When travelling through the country, however, a night at a typical Japanese Inn is an experience not to be missed.

Restaurants

Tokyo has many good restaurants, and you may choose European or Oriental cooking. Rice is a staple food, but other widely popular dishes are *sui-mono* (a clear soup), *bitasbi-mono* (boiled vegetables with a thin dressing), *ni-mono* (fish or vegetables cooked in soy sauce), *tempura* (fried shrimp), *yaki-zakana* (broiled fish), *su-no-mono* (fish, shellfish or vegetables seasoned with vinegar), *nabe-mono* (food served in the pot in which it is cooked, such as *suki-yaki*), *kabayaki* (grilled eel) and *sashimi* (slices of raw fish).

Rice is served in a porcelain bowl, and soup in a lacquered bowl, while fish and meat are presented in porcelain dishes often of very great value. You'll have to learn the art of eating with chopsticks since knives and forks are never used. Soup is generally sipped directly from the bowl, although occasionally you will be provided with a porcelain spoon. If you wish to stay with the tried and true western dishes, you will find them readily available, but since it would be a pity to miss the experience of sampling the native cuisine, try *suki-yaki*, *tempura*, *okariba-yaki* and *chawan-mushi*, the most popular Japanese dishes among foreign visitors.

Breakfast costs about 500-800 Yen, lunch and dinner 1,000-1,500 Yen. Most everyone has heard of *sake*, the



famous Japanese wine which is made from rice. This will be served to you hot. Japanese beer is considered as good as any, and whisky and other spirits are available as well as wines and soft drinks.

Green tea is the most popular beverage among Japanese, and is drunk not only with meals, but frequently throughout the day. Black tea and coffee are also becoming popular. The water is quite safe to drink.

Most restaurants open at 10 AM and close late at night. You'll find three principal types of restaurants in Tokyo: Japanese, Chinese and Western.

In some Japanese restaurants you may be limited to the specialty of the house, although most of them will serve a variety of dishes according to your taste. Try the Chikuyo-tei (Ginza Higashi 8-chome) and Ohwada (Shimbashi 2-chome), Doh-hana and the Okahan, the Zakuro, Fujino (Shimbashi 2-chome), or the Inagiku (Nihombashi Kayabacho). If you prefer one of Tokyo's many garden restaurants, you will enjoy the Chin-zan-so (Sekiguchidaimachi, Bunkyo-Ku) and the Happo-en (Shiba Shiroganedaimachi).

Among Chinese restaurants the China House, Forbidden City (near Harajuku Station) or the Sun-Ya (Shiba Tamuracho 4-chome) are recommended.

The larger hotels serve “international” dishes in their restaurants, so you will find no trouble finding American/European food if you wish.



Entertainment and Night Life

Cabarets and night clubs abound in Tokyo, but if you're looking for typically Japanese entertainment there are two principal types—the classical *Kabuki* Drama and the *Noh* Plays.

The *Kabuki* is a melodrama which combines physical attraction of the actors, the beauty and color of the stage setting and the harmony of the music into a unified aesthetic whole. The *Noh* Drama, more than twelve centuries old, is filled with mysticism and symbolism and pictures a world of ages past. The dramas are closely related to Buddhism and illustrate the teaching of this religion: the good of the world will live in a future life, while evils souls will endure the agony of hell. The

musical accompaniment of these plays is simple and effective—a kind of flute and three different types of drums beaten with the hands. The Kabuki Drama is performed daily at the Kabukiza Theater (No. 1 on the Map), and the Noh Drama only on week-ends. There are several Noh stages—the Hoshokai Noh Stage, for instance, or the Kanze Kaikan.

If you are in Tokyo at the right time, you may be lucky enough to see a Japanese puppet play. The Bunraku-za Theater in Osaka presents these fascinating performances all year round, but they visit Tokyo on occasions and are well worth seeing. In the beginning of April leading theaters present "Cherry Dances", a distinctive Japanese spectacle.

Tokyo offers modern plays, ballet, operettas, vaudeville, musical comedies and revues. Recently the opera has become more popular and, during the season, world famous western artists are invited to perform as guests. Movie theaters show both Japanese and foreign films.

In the magazine "Welcome to Metropolitan Tokyo", which you may obtain at the SAS office or any travel agency in Tokyo, you will find a list of current entertainment.

Sights

Sightseeing tours leave the Central Station at 2 PM. They last about 3½ hours, cost about 700 Yen, and give you an excellent impression of the city.

Outstanding sights for the visitor are listed below to correspond with numbers on the map:

- (1) The Kabukiza Theater (see Entertainment).
- (2) The Hibiya Park is both western and Japanese in style, with picturesque and colorful flower beds, ponds and delightful walks. In November it is alive with chrysanthemums. Among the large buildings in the park are the Hibiya Public Hall and the Hibiya Library.
- (3) The Diet, a white marble and granite edifice 678 feet (207 m) long and covering three acres. The massive tower in the center is 215 feet (65 m) high. The building is the meeting place of the House of Representatives and the House of Counsellors. While Parliament is in session, tickets to the Visitors' Gallery are obtainable from members of the Diet, diplomatic missions of countries maintaining relations with Japan or from Japanese government officers.
- (4) The Meiji Shrine at Yoyogi, dedicated to the Emperor Meiji and his consort, is a park of about 180 acres (72 hectares) with over one hundred thousand trees donated by the Japanese people at the time of its construction in 1920. On the stage in front of the main building, programs of ancient music and *bugaku* dances are offered on special occasions. The Meiji Shrine Outer Garden, connected to the Shrine by a broad cherry-lined avenue, contains the Memorial Picture Gallery, as well as a swimming pool, baseball park with 60,000 seats and a track and field stadium.



- (5) Shinjuku Gyoen was the gift of the Imperial Family to the state. The Shinjuku District, in uptown Tokyo, is a comparatively new shopping and amusement center. The Mitsukoshi and Isetan department stores are located in this area as well as many fashionable tea-rooms and cinemas.
- (6) The Akasaka Detached Palace was the Emperor's residence in the late 19th century during the final construction of the present Imperial Palace. A splendid building in western style, it now houses some of the State Offices.
- (7) The Imperial Palace is open to the public on New Year's Day and on the Emperor's birthday, April 29th. On other days, you may walk as far as the closed Nijubashi Bridge and see the feudal gate, the two bridges and the beautiful old pine trees which line the moat. The Palace was the castle of the Shogun until the Emperor moved his court here from Kyoto in 1869.
- (8) Nihombashi is a stone bridge, familiar to every citizen of Tokyo. Nearby is one of the most popular and flourishing shopping areas of the city. Originally constructed in 1603, and replaced in 1911, the bridge is the official geographical center of the city—the point from which distances are measured.
- (9) Yasukuni Shrine on Kudan Hill is dedicated to war victims. The granite "torii" at the south entrance is the largest in Japan—40 feet (12 m) high. Twice during the year (April 21-25 and October 17-21) commemorative festivals are held and in the spring, when the cherry trees are in blossom, this is a sight worth seeing.
- (10) The Ueno Park is Tokyo's largest, covering an area of 210 acres (85 hectares). In it are the National Science Museum, the Metropolitan Fine Art Gallery, the Tokyo National Museum, the University of Arts, the Ueno Library and the Zoological Gardens, as well as many exquisite Shrines and Temples.
- (11) Asakusa is an amusement center in down-town Tokyo, comprising restaurants, cinemas, vaudeville, theaters and souvenir shops. The famous Kannon Temple, dedicated to the God of Mercy, is the scene of a picturesque festival held each year on the 17th and 18th of May.

Excursions

Atami is a popular thermal resort some 1½ hours from the city by express train at the neck of the Izu Peninsula. The Miyanoshita Spa, in the Hakone Mountain district, is two hours from Tokyo by train and electric railway, and is part of the Fuji-Hakone National Park where the famous cone of Mount Fuji rises skywards. At the foot of the mountain are lakes, waterfalls and forests. The excellent Fujiya Hotel is recommended for its comfortable accommodations.



Kamakura, one hour by train from Tokyo, has a large number of ancient shrines and temples as well as many other artistic treasures which recall the prosperity and prestige enjoyed during the 13th century. Among these are the enormous bronze image of Buddha, generally known as the Daibutsu.

Karuizawa is the fashionable summer resort 88 miles (142 km) from Tokyo and 3,049 feet (929 m) above sea level. Nearby is Mount Asama, one of Japan's many active volcanos.

Nikko National Park is 2 hours by express train from the Ueno Station in Tokyo. The town of Nikko is noted for the mausoleums of Tokugawa Ieyasu and his grandson Iemitsu. The famous Yomeimon gate at the main entrance of the shrine is called the "gate where one carries all day".

Kyoto, 7 hours from Tokyo by express train (two hours by air), was the capital of Japan for more than ten centuries, until 1868, and imposing shrines, temples and palaces reflect this former splendor. 30 sects of Buddhism are represented by Kyoto's temples. Festivals are held in this area throughout the year.

Nara, 8 hours from Tokyo by train and 35 minutes from Kyoto, is an even older city—the capital of Japan from 710 to 784 A.D. Nara is the cradle of arts and crafts, literature and industry and occupies an important place in Japan's history. Many buildings were destroyed by fire, and the town is today considerably smaller than it once was, but the remaining buildings and treasures they house reflect the life of this early period.

Sports

Visitors will be intrigued by Japanese wrestling. Whereas Judo or Jiu-Jitsu is the art of self-defense, Sumo is the traditional spectator sport noted for its huge muscular protagonists, who in the main are professional wrestlers. Baseball is the favorite "western" sport. Professional games are played at the Korakuen Stadium, while college games take place at the Meiji Shrine Outer Garden Stadium. Swimming is also popular, and the pool in the Meiji Shrine Outer Garden is the locale of important meets.

Shopping

The Ginza and Nihombashi are the main shopping streets of the city, lined with modern department stores and specialty shops which are open from early morning until 9 or 10 PM including Sundays (Department Stores, however, may close at 6 PM). Sally Ann Simpson, SAS Shopping Consultant, recommends silverware, bronzes, cultured pearls for which Japan is so famous, porcelain, ivory and the wonderful silk brocades and embroidery as excellent buys. In addition, the delicate color prints, sandalwood fans, Japanese paper, toys and other curios are so exquisite that you will have a hard time deciding on your purchases. Leave a lot of time for shopping—you will need it!



Tipping

Hotels in Tokyo usually include a 10% service charge on your bill, and it is then not necessary to tip anyone except the bar attendant and the hall porter. In Japanese inns and restaurants 10%-20% of the bill is quite adequate. Do not tip the taxi driver.

Transportation

The principal points of the city are connected by the electric trains of the National Railroads—6 lines in all. There is also a large network of streetcar and bus lines as well as a subway. Taxis are plentiful and easily obtained; fares vary according to the size and model of the car as well as distance travelled.

Public Holidays

Public offices and banks are closed on the following holidays: January 1, 2, 3 (New Year's celebration); January 15 (Adult's Day); March 21 (Vernal Equinox Day—a Buddhist holiday); April 29 (the Emperor's Birthday); May 3 (Constitution Day); May 5 (Children's Day); September 23 (Autumnal Equinox Day); November 3 (Culture Day); and November 23 (Labor Thanksgiving Day).



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The Global Airline*

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