



OLYMPIC GAMES



TOKYO

October 10 - October 24, 1964



Asia for the first time

The 1964 Summer Olympics, officially known as the Games of the XVIII Olympiad (*Dai Jūhachi-kai Orinpikku Kyōgi Taikai*), were held in Tokyo, Japan, from October 10 to 24, 1964. Tokyo had been awarded the organization of the 1940 Summer Olympics, but this honor was subsequently passed to Helsinki because of Japan's invasion of China, before ultimately being canceled because of World War II.

The 1964 Summer Games were the first Olympics held in Asia, and the first time South Africa was barred from taking part due to its apartheid system in sports. (South Africa was, however, allowed to compete at the 1964 Summer Paralympics, also held in Tokyo, where it made its Paralympic Games debut.) Tokyo was chosen as the host city during the 55th IOC Session in West Germany, on May 26, 1959.

These games were also the first to be telecast internationally without the need for tapes to be flown overseas, as they had been for the 1960 Olympics four years earlier. The games were telecast to the United States using Syncom 3, the first geostationary communication satellite, and from there to Europe using Relay 1. These were also the first Olympic Games to have color telecasts. Certain events like the sumo wrestling and judo matches, sports huge in Japan, were tried out using Toshiba's new color transmission system, but only for the domestic market. History surrounding the 1964 Olympics was chronicled in the 1965 documentary film *Tokyo Olympiad*, directed by Kon Ichikawa.

The games were scheduled for mid-October to avoid the city's midsummer heat and humidity and the September typhoon season. The previous Olympics in Rome in 1960 started in late

August and experienced hot weather. The following games in 1968 in Mexico City also began in October.



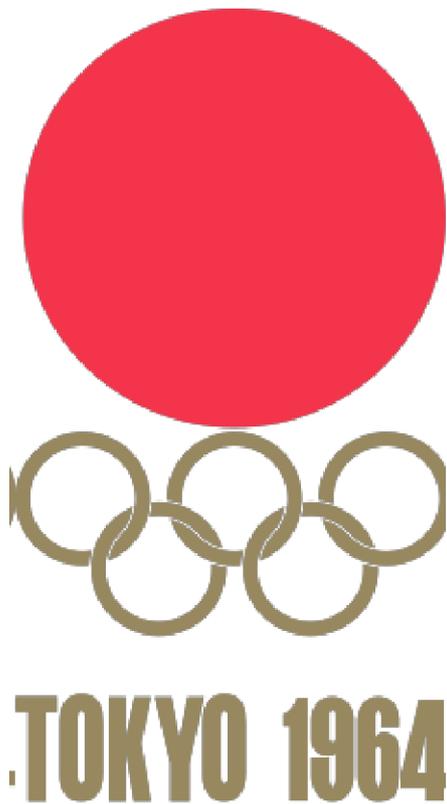
The 1964 Olympics were also the last to use a traditional cinder track for the track events. A smooth, synthetic, all-weather track was used for the first time at the 1968 Olympics and at every Olympiad thereafter.

Tokyo won the rights to the Games on May 26, 1959, at the 55th IOC Session in Munich, West Germany, over bids from Detroit, Brussels and Vienna. Toronto was an early bidder again in 1964 after the fail attempt for 1960 and failed to make the final round.

Based on www.wikipedia.org



Funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union



The 1964 Summer Olympic programme featured 163 events in 19 sports:

- *Aquatics:
 - Diving (4 events)
 - Swimming (18 events)
 - Water polo (1 event)
- *Athletics (36 events)
- *Basketball (1 event)
- *Boxing (10 events)
- *Canoeing (7 events)
- *Cycling:
 - Road (2 events)
 - Track (5 events)
- *Equestrian:
 - Dressage (2 events)
 - Eventing (2 events)
 - Jumping (2 events)
- *Fencing (8 events)
- *Field hockey (1 event)
- *Football (1 event)
- *Gymnastics (14 events)
- *Judo (4 events)
- *Modern pentathlon (2 events)
- *Rowing (7 events)
- *Sailing (5 events)
- *Shooting (6 events)
- *Volleyball (2 events)

- *Weightlifting (7 events)
- *Wrestling:
 - Freestyle (8 events)
 - Greco-Roman (8 events)

Demonstration sports:

- *Baseball
- *Budō (it included demonstration of *kyudo*, *kendo* and *sumo*)

These games were the first to be telecast internationally. The games were telecast to the United States using Syncom 3, the first geostationary communication satellite, and from there to Europe using Relay 1, an older satellite which allowed only 15–20 minutes of broadcast during each of its orbits. Pictures were received via satellite in the United States, Canada, and 21 countries in Europe. Before this, most communications from Japan to other countries were via shortwave.

The start of operations for the first Japanese "bullet train" (the Tokaido Shinkansen) between Tokyo Station and Shin-Ōsaka Station was scheduled to coincide with the Olympic games. The first regularly scheduled train ran on October 1, 1964, just nine days before the opening of the games, transporting passengers 515 kilometers (320 mi) in about four hours, and connecting the three major metropolitan areas of Tokyo, Nagoya, and Osaka.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Yoshinori Sakai, who lit the Olympic Flame, was born in Hiroshima on August 6, 1945, the day an atomic bomb was dropped on that city.
- Judo and volleyball, both popular sports in Japan, were introduced to the Olympics.
- Reigning world champion Osamu Watanabe capped off his career with a gold medal for Japan in freestyle wrestling, surrendering no points and retiring from competition as the only undefeated Olympic champion to date at 189–0.
- Soviet gymnast Larisa Latynina won two gold medals, a silver medal and two bronze medals. She had held the record for most Olympic medals then at 18 (9-5-4).
- Czechoslovakian gymnast Věra Čáslavská wins three gold medals.
- Australian swimmer Dawn Fraser won the 100 m freestyle event for the third time in a row, a feat matched by Vyacheslav Ivanov in rowing's single scull event.

Venues

VENUE	SPORTS
Asaika Nezu Park	Modern pentathlon
Asaka Shooting Range	Modern pentathlon / Shooting
Chofu City	Athletics
Enoshima	Sailing
Fuchu City	Athletics
Hachioji City	Cycling
Hachioji Velodrome	Cycling
Karasuyama-machi	Athletics
Karuizawa	Equestrian
Kemigawa	Modern pentathlon
Komazawa Gymnasium	Wrestling
Komazawa Hockey Field	Field hockey
Komazawa Stadium	Football
Komazawa Volleyball Courts	Volleyball
Korakuen Ice Palace	Boxing
Lake Sagami	Canoeing
Mitsuzawa Football Field (Yokohama)	Football
Nagai Stadium (Osaka)	Football
National Gymnasium	Basketball / Diving / Modern pentathlon / Swimming
National Stadium	Athletics / Equestrian / Football
Nippon Budokan Hall	Judo
Nishikyogoku Athletic Stadium (Kyoto)	Football
Omiya Football Field (Saitama)	Football
Prince Chichiba Memorial Football Field	Football
Sasazuka-machi	Athletics
Shibuya Public Hall	Weightlifting
Shinjuju	Athletics
Toda Rowing Course	Rowing
Tokorozawa Shooting Range	Shooting
Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium	Gymnastics
Tokyo Metropolita Indoor Swimming Pool	Water polo
Waseda Memorial Hall	Fencing / Modern pentathlon
Yokohama Cultural Gymnasium	Volleyball

HIGHLIGHTS

- Don Schollander (USA) won four gold medals in swimming.
- Abebe Bikila (Ethiopia) became the first person to win the Olympic marathon twice.
- New Zealand's Peter Snell won a gold medal in both the 800 m and 1500 m.
- American Billy Mills shocked everyone when he won the gold in the men's 10,000 m. No American had won it before and no American has won it since.
- British runner Ann Packer set a world record in becoming the surprise winner of the 800 m, having never run the distance at international level before the Games.
- Bob Hayes won the 100 m title in a time of 10.0 seconds, equaling the world record. He had run a wind-assisted 9.9 seconds in the semifinal, but this was not recognized as a world record. He later won a Super Bowl ring as a wide receiver for the Dallas Cowboys and was the second gold medalist elected to the Pro Football Hall of Fame (following Jim Thorpe).
- Joe Frazier, future heavyweight champion of the world, won a gold medal in heavyweight boxing.
- This was the last Summer Olympics to use a cinder running track for athletic events, and the first to use fiberglass poles for pole vaulting.
- The nation of Malaysia, which had formed the previous year by a union of Malaya, British North Borneo and Singapore, competed for the first time in the Games.

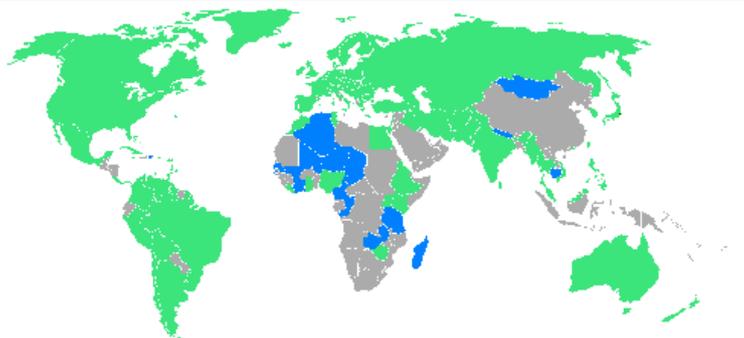
A total of 93 nations were represented at the 1964 Games. Sixteen nations made their first Olympic appearance in Tokyo: Algeria, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire (as Ivory Coast), Dominican Republic, Libya (but it did not compete), Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Northern Rhodesia (which achieved full independence as Zambia on the same day as the closing ceremony), Senegal, and Tanzania (as Tanganyika). It was the last of three appearances at the Summer Olympics by a Rhodesian representation; athletes from Southern Rhodesia competed under the banner of Rhodesia. Zimbabwe would make its first appearance at the 1980 Summer Olympics. Athletes from East Germany and West Germany competed together as the United Team of Germany from 1956 to 1964. Indonesia was banned for this Olympic Games, due to its refusal to allow Israeli and Taiwanese athletes visas at the 1962 Asian Games.

North Korea withdrew its athletes from Japan just before the beginning of the Olympics when the IOC refused the athletes who participated in the GANEFO (Games of the New Emerging Forces) which was held in Jakarta, Indonesia. Indonesia and China also did not attend the 1964 Summer Olympics due to GANEFO issues.

NATION	NATION	NATION
AFGHANISTAN (8) 	GREECE (18) 	NIGERIA (18) 
ALGERIA (1) 	GUYANA (1) 	NORWAY (26) 
ARGENTINA (102) 	HONG KONG (39) 	PAKISTAN (41) 
AUSTRALIA (243) 	HUNGARY (182) 	PANAMA (10) 
AUSTRIA (56) 	ICELAND (4) 	PERU (31) 
BAHAMAS (11) 	INDIA (53) 	PHILIPPINES (47) 
BELGIUM (61) 	IRAN (62) 	POLAND (140) 
BERMUDA (4) 	IRAQ (13) 	PORTUGAL (20) 
BOLIVIA (1) 	IRELAND (25) 	PUERTO RICO (32) 
BRAZIL (61) 	ISRAEL (10) 	RHODESIA (29) 
BULGARIA (63) 	ITALY (168) 	NORTHERN RHODESIA (12) 
BURMA (11) 	IVORY COAST (9) 	ROMANIA (138) 
CAMBODIA (13) 	JAMAICA (21) 	SENEGAL (12) 
CAMEROON (1) 	JAPAN (328) 	SOUTH KOREA (154) 
CANADA (115) 	KENYA (37) 	SOVIET UNION (317) 
CEYLON (6) 	LEBANON (5) 	SPAIN (51) 
CHAD (2) 	LIBERIA (1) 	SWEDEN (94) 
CHILE (14) 	LIECHTENSTEIN (2) 	SWITZERLAND (66) 
COLOMBIA (20) 	LUXEMBOURG (12) 	REPUBLIC OF CHINA (40) 
CONGO (2) 	MADAGASCAR (3) 	TANZANIA (4) 
COSTA RICA (2) 	MALAYSIA (61) 	THAILAND (54) 
CUBA (27) 	MALI (2) 	TRINIDAD TOBAGO (13) 
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (104) 	MEXICO (94) 	TUNISIA (9) 
DENMARK (60) 	MONACO (1) 	TURKEY (23) 
DOMINICANA (1) 	MONGOLIA (21) 	UGANDA (13) 
ETHIOPIA (12) 	MOROCCO (20) 	UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (73) 
FINLAND (89) 	NEPAL (6) 	UNITED STATES (346) 
FRANCE (138) 	NETHERLANDS (125) 	URUGUAY (23) 
*GERMANY (337) 	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES (4) 	VENEZUELA (16) 
GHANA (33) 	NEW ZEALAND (64) 	VIETNAM (16) 
GREAT BRITAIN (204) 	NIGER (1) 	YUGOSLAVIA (75) 

*UNITED TEAM OF GERMANY

**LIBYA – took part in the Opening Ceremony but its lone athlete withdrew from the competition



Medal count

RANK	NATION	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE	TOTAL
1.	UNITED STATES	36	26	28	90
2.	SOVIET UNION	30	31	35	96
3.	JAPAN	16	5	8	29
4.	UNITED TEAM OF GERMANY	10	22	18	50
5.	ITALY	10	10	7	27
6.	HUNGARY	10	7	5	22
7.	POLAND	7	6	10	23
8.	AUSTRALIA	6	2	10	18
9.	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	5	6	3	14
10.	GREAT BRITAIN	4	12	2	18
11.	BULGARIA	3	5	2	10
12.	FINLAND	3	0	2	5
	NEW ZEALAND	3	0	2	5
14.	ROMANIA	2	4	6	12
15.	NETHERLANDS	2	4	4	10
16.	TURKEY	2	3	1	6
17.	SWEDEN	2	2	4	8
18.	DENMARK	2	1	3	6
19.	YUGOSLAVIA	2	1	2	5
20.	BELGIUM	2	0	1	3
21.	FRANCE	1	8	6	15
	CANADA	1	2	1	4
22.	SWITZERLAND	1	2	1	4
	BAHAMAS	1	0	0	1
24.	ETHIOPIA	1	0	0	1
	INDIA	1	0	0	1
27.	SOUTH KOREA	0	2	1	3
28.	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	0	1	2	3
29.	TUNISIA	0	1	1	2
30.	ARGENTINA	0	1	0	1
	CUBA	0	1	0	1
	PAKISTAN	0	1	0	1
	PHILIPPINES	0	1	0	1
34.	IRAN	0	0	2	2
35.	BRAZIL	0	0	1	1
	GHANA	0	0	1	1
	IRELAND	0	0	1	1
	KENYA	0	0	1	1
	MEXICO	0	0	1	1
	NIGERIA	0	0	1	1
	URUGUAY	0	0	1	1
		163	167	174	504



MAJOR STARS

Ingrid KRÄMER (United Team of Germany) - one gold and one silver in diving (then: 3 golds and one silver in Olympics)

Don SCHOLLANDER (USA) – four gold medals in swimming

Steve CLARK (USA) – three gold medals in swimming (only relays)

Dawn FRASER (Australia) – one gold and one silver in swimming (then: 4 golds and 4 silvers)

Sharon STOUDER (USA) – three golds and one silver in swimming

Peter SNELL (New Zealand) – two golds in athletics (then: 3 golds)

Józef SZMIDT (Poland) – won his second consecutive gold in triple jump

Abebe BIKILA (Ethiopia) - won his second consecutive gold in marathon

AI OERTER (USA) – won his third consecutive gold medal in discus throw

Betty CUTHBERT (Australia) – she won her fourth gold medal in athletics

Tamara PRESS (Soviet Union) – two golds in athletics (then: three golds and one silver)

Joe FRAZIER (USA) – he started his boxing career with Olympic gold medal (*in the photo - 46 years later...*)

Hans Günter WINKLER (United Team of Germany) and Fidelitas – he won his fourth gold medal in equestrian

Viktor ZHDANOVICH (Soviet Union) – he won his third gold medal in fencing

Yukio ENDO (Japan) – three golds and one silver in gymnastics (then: four golds and one silver)

Takashi ONO (Japan) – one gold in gymnastics (then: five golds, 4 silvers and 4 bronzes in Olympics)

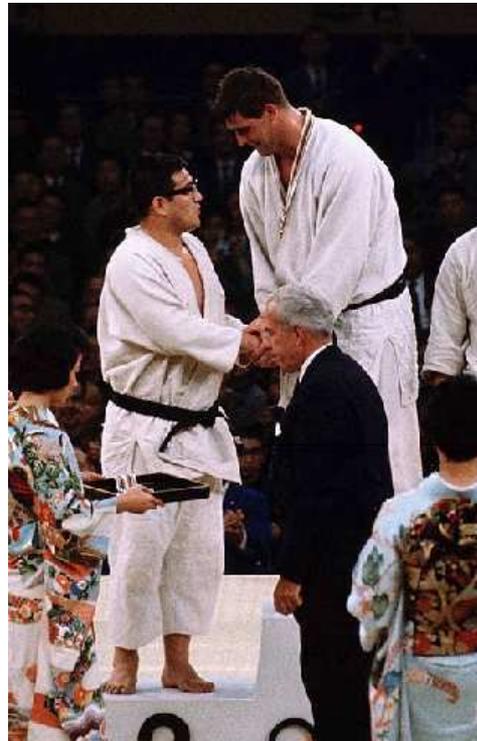
Boris SHAKHLIN (Soviet Union) – one gold and one bronze in gymnastics (then: seven golds, four silvers and two bronzes)

Polina ASTAKHOVA (Soviet Union) – two golds, one silver and one bronze in gymnastics (then: 5 golds, 2 silvers and 3 bronzes)

Larisa LATYNINA (Soviet Union) – two golds, two silvers and two bronzes in gymnastics (then: 9 golds, 5 silvers and 4 bronzes!!!)

V ra ČÁSLAVSKÁ (Czechoslovakia) - three golds and one silver in gymnastics

Anton GEESINK (Netherlands) – he managed to defeat Japanese opponents winning the gold in judo (open category) - *see below*



Igor NOVIKOV (Soviet Union) – one gold and one silver in modern pentathlon (then: 2 golds and 2 silvers)

Vyacheslav IVANOV (Soviet Union) – one gold in rowing (then: 3 gold medals)



POLISH PARTICIPATION

140 competitors, 115 men and 25 women, took part in 87 events in 12 sports

GOLD MEDALISTS (7):

- *Józef Szmidt – athletics (triple jump)
- *Teresa Cieply, Irena Kirszenstein, Halina Górecka, Ewa Kłobukowska – athletics (4x100m)
- *Józef Grudzień – boxing (lightweight)
- *Jerzy Kulej – boxing (light welterweight) - *in the photo - standing on the first place*
- *Marian Kasprzyk – boxing (welterweight)
- *Egon Franke – fencing (foil)
- *Waldemar Baszanowski – weightlifting (lightweight)

SILVER MEDALISTS (6):

- *Andrzej Zieliński, Wiesław Mania, Marian Foik, Marian Dudziak – athletics (4x100m)
- *Teresa Cieply – athletics (80m hurdles)
- *Irena Kirszenstein – athletics (200m)
- *Irena Kirszenstein – athletics (long jump)
- *Artur Olech – boxing (flyweight)
- *Witold Woyda, Zbigniew Skrudlik, Ryszard Parulski, Egon Franke, Janusz Różycki – fencing (foil)

BRONZE MEDALISTS (10):

- *Andrzej Badeński – athletics (400m)
- *Ewa Kłobukowska – athletics (100m)
- *Józef Grzesiak – boxing (light middleweight)
- *Tadeusz Walasek – boxing (middleweight)

*Zbigniew Pietrzykowski – boxing (light heavy-weight)

*Emil Ochyra, Jerzy Pawłowski, Ryszard Zub, Andrzej Piątkowski, Wojciech Zabłocki – fencing (sabre)

*Krystyna Czajkowska, Józefa Ledwig, Maria Golimowska, Jadwiga Rutkowska, Danuta Kor-daczuk, Krystyna Krupa, Jadwiga Marko, Maria Śliwka, Zofia Szcześniewska, Krystyna Jakubowska – volleyball (USA 3-0, South Korea 3-0, Soviet Union 0-3, Japan 1-3, Romania 3-0)

*Mieczysław Nowak – weightlifting (featherweight)

*Marian Zieliński – weightlifting (lightweight)

*Ireneusz Paliński – weightlifting (middle heavy-weight)

