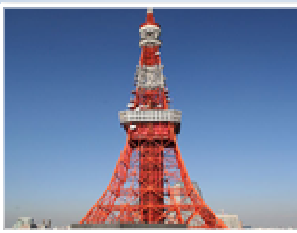


TOKYO

Tokyo, officially **Tokyo Metropolis**, is one of the 47 prefectures of **Japan** and is located on the eastern side of the main island Honshū. The twenty-three special wards of Tokyo, each governed as a city, cover the area that was once the city of Tokyo in the eastern part of the prefecture, totaling over 8 million people. The population of the prefecture exceeds 12 million. The prefecture is the center of the Greater Tokyo Area, the **world's most populous metropolitan** area with 35 million people and the world's largest metropolitan economy with a GDP of US\$1.191 trillion at purchasing power parity in 2005.

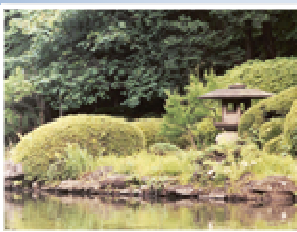
Tokyo is the seat of the Japanese government and the Imperial Palace, and the home of the **Japanese Imperial Family**.



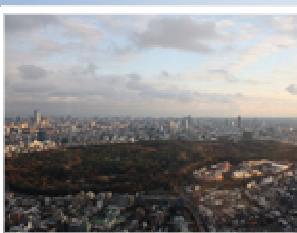
Tokyo Tower is a communications and observation tower located in Shiba Park, Minato, Tokyo, Japan. At 333 meters (1,091 ft), it is the tallest self-supporting steel structure in the world and the tallest artificial structure in Japan. The structure is an Eiffel Tower-inspired lattice tower that is painted white and international orange to comply with air safety regulations.



Meiji Shrine, located in Shibuya, Tokyo, is the Shinto shrine that is dedicated to the deified spirits of Emperor Meiji and his wife, Empress Shōken. When Emperor Meiji died in 1912 and Empress Shōken in 1914, the Japanese people wished to pay their respects to the two influential Japanese figures. It was for this reason that Meiji Shrine was constructed and their souls enshrined on November 1, 1920.

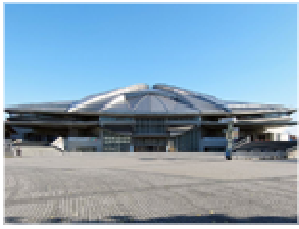


Shinjuku Gyoen National Garden is a large park with an eminent garden in Shinjuku and Shibuya, Tokyo, Japan. It was originally a residence of the Naito family in the Edo period. Afterwards, it became a garden under the management of the Imperial Household Agency of Japan. It is now a park under the jurisdiction of the national Ministry of the Environment.



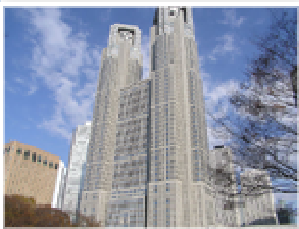
Yoyogi Park is one of the largest parks in Tokyo, located adjacent to Harajuku Station and Meiji Shrine in Shibuya. What is now Yoyogi Park was the site of the first successful powered aircraft flight in Japan, on December 19, 1910, by Captain Yoshitoshi Tokugawa, following which it became an army parade ground. During the postwar occupation, it was the site of

the Washington Heights residence for U.S. officers. It later was selected as the site for the 1964 Summer Olympics, and the distinctive Olympic buildings designed by Kenzo Tange are still nearby. In 1967, it was made into a city park.



Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium is a world-class sporting complex in Sendagaya, Shibuya, Tokyo, Japan. Built in 1954 for the World Wrestling Championship, it was also used as the venue for gymnastics events at the 1964 Summer Olympics. The gymnasium was rebuilt to a futuristic design created by Pritzker Prize winner Fumihiko Maki and completed in 1991. The gymnasium is a one-minute walk from Sendagaya Station on the Chūō-Sōbu Line and Kokuritsu Kyogijo Station on the Toei

Oedo Line.



The Tokyo Metropolitan Government Building, also referred to as Tokyo City Hall or Tochō for short, houses the headquarters of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, which governs not only the 23 wards, but also the cities, towns and villages that make up Tokyo as a whole.

tallest building in Tange and completed elements; S tower, storeys, C tower which N tower which is 182 8 are occupied by and floors 39 to 52 are hotel, which was featured in the movie Lost In Translation .



The Shinjuku Park Tower is the second-Shinjuku, Tokyo. It was designed by Kenzo in 1994. Shinjuku Park Tower has 3 which is 235 m (771 ft) tall with 52 is 209 m (686 ft) tall with 47 storeys and m (597 ft) tall with 41 storeys. Floors 1 to retail stores, floors 9 to 37 are office floors occupied by the luxury Park Hyatt Tokyo



Sensō-ji is an ancient Buddhist temple located in Asakusa, Taitō, Tokyo. It is Tokyo's oldest temple, and one of its most significant. Formerly associated with the Tendai sect, it became independent after World War II. Adjacent to the temple is a Shinto shrine, the Asakusa Shrine.

located in Chiyoda, (spirits) of soldiers the Emperor of Japan. Divinities lists the and women whose Imperial Japan, also houses one of the World War II. There are also commemorative statues to mothers and animals who sacrificed in the war.



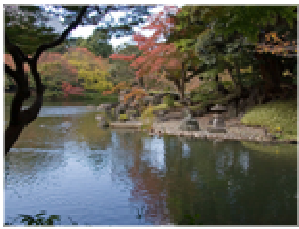
Yasukuni Shrine is a Shinto shrine Tokyo, Japan. It is dedicated to the kami and others who died fighting on behalf of Currently, its Symbolic Registry of names of over 2,466,000 enshrined men lives were dedicated to the service of particularly to those killed in wartime. It few Japanese War Museums dedicated to



St. Mary's Cathedral is the seat of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Tokyo. It is located in the Sekiguchi neighborhood of Bunkyo, Tokyo, Japan.

The original structure of 1899 was a wooden building in the Gothic style. It was burned during World War II. The present church, designed by Tange Kenzo, dates from 1964. Kenzo Tange won the competition for the reconstruction of this church in 1961. It was built with assistance from Wilhelm Schlombs, architect to the

Archdiocese of Cologne, the engineer Yoshikatsu Tsuboi, who worked with Tange on many of his projects and the Zurich architect Max Lechner.



Koishikawa Kōrakuen Garden is in Koishikawa, Bunkyo, Tokyo, adjacent to Tokyo Dome City.

The construction was started in 1629 by Tokugawa Yorifusa, the daimyo (feudal lord) of Mito han, and was completed by his successor, Tokugawa Mitsukuni.

Mitsukuni named this garden "Kōraku-en" (Kōraku means "enjoying afterwards") after a Chinese teaching of "a governor

should worry before people and enjoy after people". The garden shows strong Chinese influence in its design.

Tokyo Imperial Palace (literally Imperial Residence) is the imperial main residence of the Emperor of Japan. It is a large park-like area located in Chiyoda, Tokyo close to Tokyo Station and contains various buildings such as the main palace and the private residences of the imperial family. The total area including the gardens is 3.41 square kilometers. During the height of the 1980s Japanese property bubble, the palace grounds were valued by some as more than the value of all the real estate in the state of California.

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