

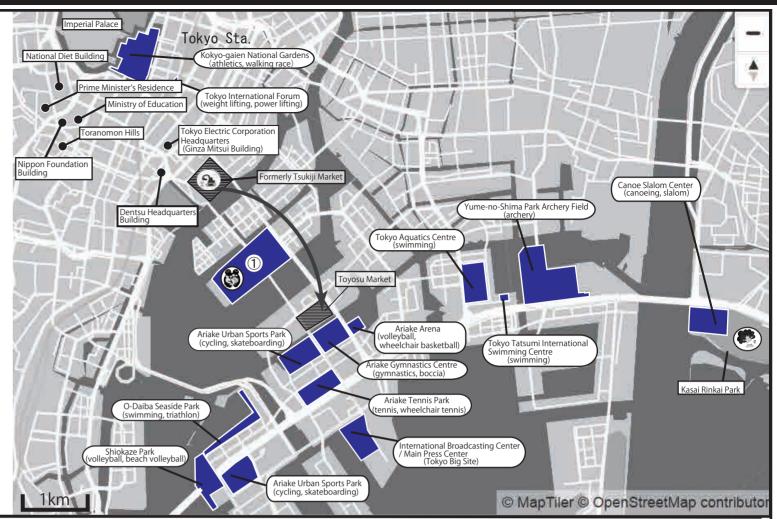
# Anti-Olympic Map vol.0 (Pre-Issue)

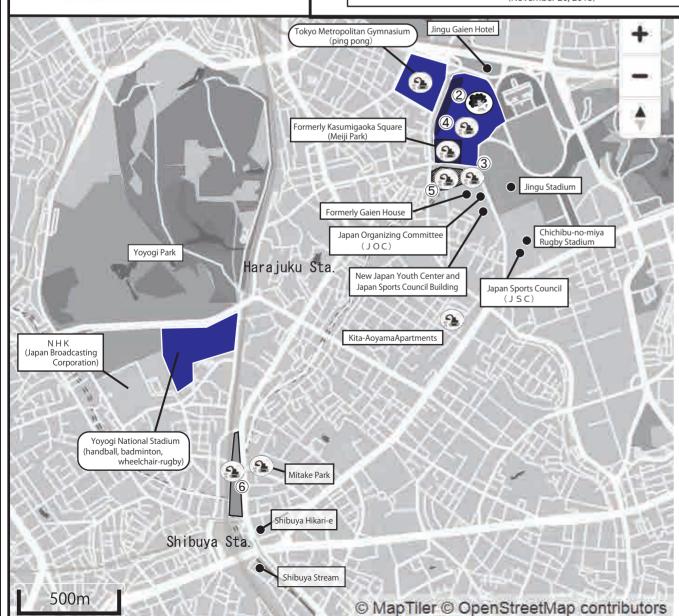
#### NO OLYMPICS 2020

### Tokyo Bay Area

The Tokyo Bay Zone - featuring the 2020 Olympic Village, the Media Center, and 14 sporting event facilities - was conceptualized by the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee as a symbol of the city's future. The Tokyo Bay area was initially built from land reclamation and development as an industrial zone in the late-19th century. From the 2000s, there had been gradual growth in residential and commercial infrastructure owing to redevelopment, but the pace of change skyrocketed with Tokyo's invitation to host the 2020 Olympics. Today, this area is a hotbed of development including renovations and first-time construction of Olympic venues, alongside projects incorporating high-rise condominiums and commercial facilities. Land prices have been escalating as investment and speculation excite property markets. After the 2020 Tokyo Olympics, the Olympic Village will be converted into a condominium project known as HARUMI FLAG, with approximately 5600 units on the market. For this project, metropolitan land with an estimated value of around 161.1 billion yen (around US\$1.5 billion) is being sold to 11 major corporate developers at a bargain price of 13 billion yen (about US\$1.2 million), spurring lawsuits from local residents. Also, the metropolitan government will shoulder the cost of renovating the Village, expected to total 50 billion yen (about US\$4.6 million). This geographic area exemplifies the concentration of wealth and transformation of public assets into private property occurring under the banner of the Olympic Games.







## Area Surrounding the New National Stadium

Tokyo's New National Stadium—also known as Olympic Stadium, the main venue for the 2020 Tokyo Olympics—is located in an area historically preserved as a scenic district. However, today this area is bursting at the seams with redevelopment projects transforming it into a "sport zone". Countless trees have been felled for the construction of high-rise buildings including the New Japan Youth Center and Japan Sports Council Building, the Japan Sports Olympic Square (which will house the Japan Olympic Committee), THE COURT Jingu Gaien (formerly Gaien House), and Jingu Gaien Hotel (under Mitsui Fudosan), all in addition to the construction of the New National Stadium Furthermore, plans are in the works for converting Jingu Stadium and the Chichibu-no-miya Rugby Field after the Olympics have ended. Also, construction of the New National Stadium has been plagued with problems: its start was delayed by astronomical costs-initially projected at 252 billion yen (about US\$2.3 billion) under Zaha Hadid's competition-winning designs, until they were dropped in favor of Kengo Kuma's work now estimated to reach a hefty sum of 149 billion yen (about US\$1.4 billion). Construction itself has also been rife with controversy due to use of illegally-logged timber and one stadium worker's suicide linked to overwork, among other things. Moreover, the Kasumigaoka Apartments—a residential facility made up of 10 buildings and 230 households predominantly comprised of senior citizens—had to be demolished to make way for the projects, forcing all residents to relocate. The neighboring metropolitan park, Meiji Park, was also slated for demolition-and this too became a platform for evictions; this time targeting homeless persons. In fact, people experiencing homelessness face eviction from numerous public facilities as metropolitan- and ward-level agencies unilaterally roll out redevelopment projects for the Olympic Games, as seen with the Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium, its surrounding roads, and even Shibuya Ward's Miyashita Park. These incidents expose the violence of gentrification abuilt on expelling the poor and propped up by this opportunity of the Olympics





