

REPORT OF THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
ON ITS WORK FOR
THE XIITH OLYMPIC GAMES OF 1940 IN TOKYO
UNTIL THE RELINQUISHMENT

THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE OF THE XIITH OLYMPIAD
TOKYO, 1940.

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So complete a satisfaction, such a great joy is seldom felt by a nation as was experienced by Japan when her fervent and energetic wish was finally granted at the Berlin Session of the International Olympic Committee held in August, 1936. Tokyo was accorded the honour of celebrating the XIIth Olympic Games in 1940.

In order to comply with the request of the Japan Amateur Athletic Association, which is the National Olympic Committee for Japan, the Organizing Committee for the XIIth Olympic Games in Tokyo was organized, in December of the same year, as the result of the support to this end assured by the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of War, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Japan, the City of Tokyo and others, the Japanese members of the International Olympic Committee taking a prominent part. The Office of the Organizing Committee was established on the first of April of the following year, which marked the beginning of our whole-hearted devotion to the preparation of the Games.

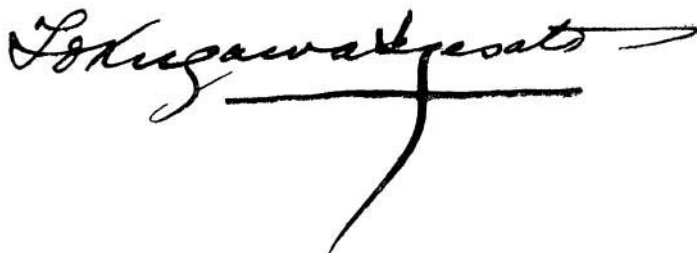
Soon after the Olympic organization was thus effected and its plans were being well advanced, the nation found itself confronted with the unforeseen Sino-Japanese incident. With the passing of the months, the incident has widened its spheres and the entire nation has risen to participate in a conflict of long duration by mobilizing both spirit and resources. No other decision but the foregoing of the mission of holding the Tokyo Olympiad is conceivable under the circumstances.

As we look back over the past nine years of our ardent and ceaseless efforts to have the Games in Tokyo and consider the approach we made toward the object, the cancellation is indeed a matter of deep regret. Furthermore, as we recall the blessing left by the Founder of the Modern Olympic Games, the late Baron Pierre de Coubertin, for the success of the first Olympiad to be held



in the Orient, the arduous task to bring the Games to Tokyo conscientiously performed by our lamented collaborators, Dr. Seiichi Kishi and Professor Jigorō Kanō, the part played by the sports authorities abroad who constantly extended their sympathy and earnest encouragement to us, and the kindly support accorded by both officials in the Government and the public in general, we cannot but feel most regretful. However, the hope is not forever lost, neither the chance. The conflict will terminate in time, and peace and amity will again be restored. So, with renewed energy, we eagerly anticipate the next opportunity to stage the Games in Tokyo.

In issuing this report, which includes the record of our preparation for the Games and supplementary data for future reference, I seize this opportunity again to express our sincerest appreciation of the co-operation and assistance universally rendered for the success of the Organizing Committee of the XIIth Olympic Games in Tokyo, 1940.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Tokugawa Keisato". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right and a vertical stroke extending downwards from the end of the horizontal stroke.

President
The Organizing Committee of the
XIIth Olympiad Tokyo, 1940.

Poets spare no effort in the proud finishing of great pieces; painters, in the course of their work, are inspired by contemplating the emerging grandeur of their pictures. In similar vein, our sportsmen have been fondly looking forward to the coming Olympic Games in the land of their birth. It would, indeed, have been for them a supreme satisfaction to see great athletes from all corners of the world congregate on their soil and display superb physical and mental achievements, for a period of a fortnight when the amiable and enchanting atmosphere peculiar to the Olympic meet prevails. What else could such a manifestation be but the expression of a poetical inspiration or the unrolling of a magnificent picture scroll? It would have been the happy consummation of a hope first conceived nine years ago. But, almost at the moment of its realization, manuscripts are lost and the scroll found torn. To our great dismay and regret the whole historic enterprise collapsed.



The first effect of our endeavours to bring the Olympic Games to our shores was the general dissemination among our people of the noble Olympic spirit. Reviewing the history of our past contact with the Olympiad, it has to be remembered that, on the occasion of the Vth Olympic Games, Japan was represented by only two champions. That shows how slight was our understanding of the historic games. But, by the time the tenth and eleventh meets were held, Japan was represented by a fairly large number of athletes, which testifies to the wide awakening of our people to the importance of these international games. It was, indeed, on the occasion of the Olympic meet at Los Angeles that we first tried to get the Games brought to Japan, and our aspiration was rewarded at Berlin, a fact which proves the hopeful growth of the Olympic spirit among our people. When this happy news was known in Japan the entire nation was, indeed, electrified with joy and delight. Our people in

all parts of the country then lost no opportunity of studying the matter in all respects and from every possible angle. Everybody looked forward to 1940 with hope, just as to the goal fixed in the mind by the athletes on the field. Moreover, to assure a complete success of the historic meet, the people throughout the country mobilized all possible resources so as to leave no stone unturned. In fact, the numbers of augmentations and improvements proposed in the spheres of social institutions, industries, tourism, public spirit, and what not in regard of the holding of the Olympic Games are too great to be mentioned. The expectations entertained both by official circles and by the general public relative to that event were, indeed, intensified. The word Olympic thus became a household expression throughout the country, being no longer anything new or strange to any body. Especially, our people being by nature deeply imbued with the spirit of universal love as well as the ideal of human equality, they at once heartily identified themselves with the ideals of international friendship and world peace which are inherent in the Olympic spirit.

Unwilling to be satisfied with a partial success, aiming at the very best results, and hoping to give every satisfaction to those responding to our invitation, we, it must be confessed, spent so much time in discussing these points that unfortunately our actual start was somewhat delayed; but, in the second year of preparation all plans together with various investigations were fairly completed. Our representatives were consequently able at the Session of Cairo this spring to report with confidence on the progress of our preparations, and, happy to say, the International Olympic Committee was good enough to give its promise to assist us in the staging of the great event. No less gratifying to us was the attitude of the federations in foreign countries. From spring to summer, the rate of progress of our preparations was appreciably accelerated. The promised financial aid of the Imperial Government and of the Municipality of Tokyo was actually handed to us according to requirements, the total sum allotted for the purpose running into millions. At this point, to the deep regret of our people, we find ourselves obliged to relinquish the privilege of celebrating the Games.

It may be recorded here that, as our past history proves, in a crisis like the present the whole nation is united as one man, ready to crystalize the traditional trait of resolve and to make any sacrifices, however serious, in order to safeguard the general interest of the nation. The people are convinced that this is, indeed, a singularly fit occasion to test their physical quality as a nation and, particularly, to prove their spiritual worth as well; the qualities which are,

as everybody knows, so highly valued and strengthened according to the code of Olympic spirit. The Olympic spirit is found in the country more enlivened spiritually than bodily at present and the people of Japan do not falter in their faith to cope with the situation, like athletes on the field of sports do their best to show their admirable deeds and heroic attitude. Though the deeply cherished hope of celebrating the next Olympic Games in our country is now abandoned, facts testify that the great Olympic spirit is still burning unquenched in the hearts of our people.

In compiling this report on the work we have been able to accomplish in the way of preparing for the gathering that was to be held in our midst, what pains us most is that keen disappointment has been unavoidably caused to thousands of young people throughout the world. We had called upon them and they had willingly and gladly responded to our call. Our stadiums would have been arenas for them to materialise, by showing their fitness in character and physique to the fullest extent, the cherished desire of making the Olympism a world wide movement. We are here reminded of the message which Baron de Coubertin, father of the Modern Olympic Games, had addressed to the Tokyo Committee. In it, he said that the essence of European civilization would be enriched by its contact with the spirit of Oriental Japan, leading to a further advance toward the consummation of human perfection. It is, no doubt, a cause of great disappointment to young people throughout the world that the Olympic Games, to which much expectation was attached, is to be called off. It is certainly an embarrassing turn to those devout advocates of the Olympism who have constantly shown their courage and faith to keep sports separate from politics and beautify them by making them purely human affairs. To such persons we are ready to offer our heartfelt apology and sympathy. All we can do is to ask them to consider the peculiarly unfavourable circumstances in which we were placed. Our foreign mails have brought us, beside official correspondence from Governments and sport bodies of different countries, numerous private letters. They were from young men throughout the world either for enquiries or for furnishing us information, all, without exception, assuring us assistance and encouragement for our work. The Olympic Games in Tokyo had evidently been ardently anticipated in every nook and corner of the World.

The venue of the XIIth Olympiad has been removed to Helsinki in Finland. But, it is encouraging to observe that the Olympic spirit shows no sign of abatement among our people. We observe with special pleasure that our young people are not only just as enthusiastic as ever, or more, in daily practice, but they show even greater eagerness and care in organizing the matches and in dis-

seminating interest in sports; not to mention, in the improvement of their physique and strengthening of their spirit. Desiring to see, in the nearest future, the flag of five rings floating high in the clear sky of Japan in the East and to have the long-fostered ideal realized by spreading the movement in the eastern hemisphere, sportsmen in this country cheerfully offer everything possible at their command. The crisis is a thing of the moment, while the people of Japan are invariably inspired by the ideal of international understanding, mutual love and respect between peoples. I can proudly state to the world that sportsmen in this country, filled with undaunted determination and refreshed energy, are not sparing any possible effort for the future opportunity, keeping always in memory their endeavours, hopes and aspirations, and that, in consequence, our enthusiasm for Olympism is far from diminished. As evidence of the manifestation of this spirit, this Report of our preparatory work is published though the "Olympic Games 1940 of Tokyo" remains unachieved. In addition, the Organizing Committee has just widely distributed throughout the Empire a pamphlet, specially edited, in order to perpetuate the ideals of Olympism.

In conclusion, we take this opportunity of expressing our warm thanks not only to the members of the International Olympic Committee but to all other friends who have always been ready to offer us help and sympathy. Lastly, we offer our sincere prayer that the XIIth Olympic Games at Helsinki will be a complete success.

Matsuzo Arai.

General Secretary
The Organizing Committee of the XIIth Olympiad
Tokyo, 1940.

The Organizing Committee of the XIIth Olympiad Tokyo 1940

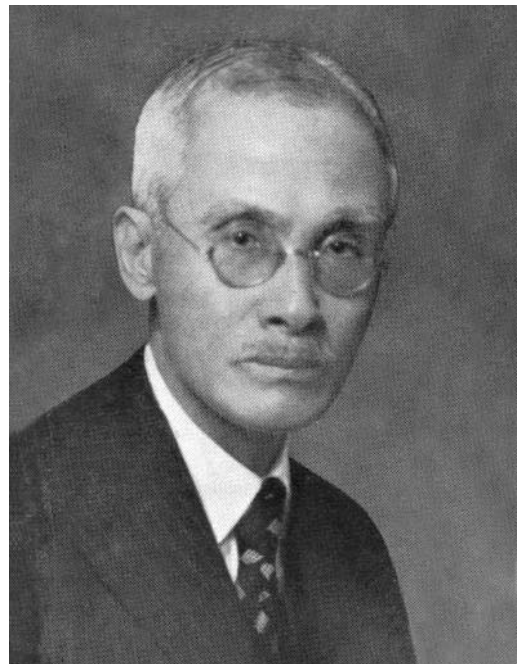
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President Prince Iyesato Tokugawa
Member of I.O.C.

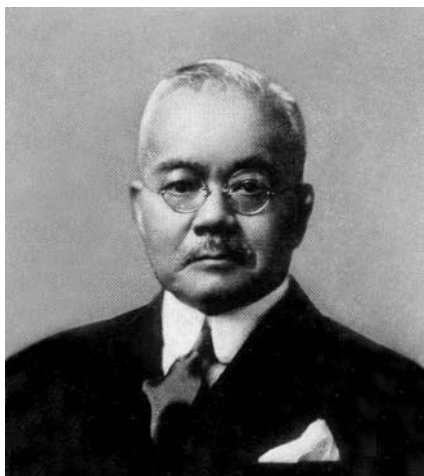


Late Prof. Jigorō Kanō
Former Member of I.O.C.



Count Michimasa Soyeshima
Member of I.O.C.

**Gentlemen Memorable for their Efforts in Inviting
the XIIth Olympic Games**



Late Dr. Seiichi Kishi
Former Member of I.O.C.



Dr. Yōtarō Sugimura
Former Member of I.O.C.



Hidejirō Nagata
Former Mayor of the City of Tokyo



Late Genji Matsuda
Former Minister of Education



Hachisaburō Hirao
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The Vth Winter Game Committee

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(ORGANIZING COMMITTEE)

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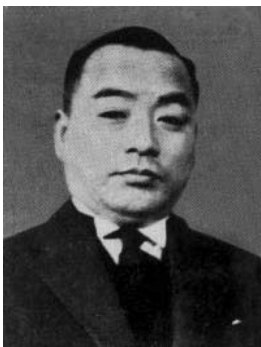
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Former Honorary Secretary
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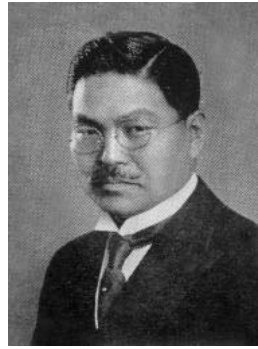
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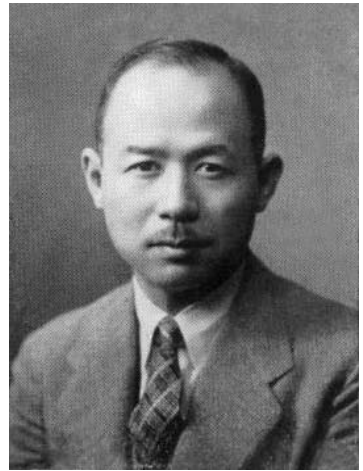
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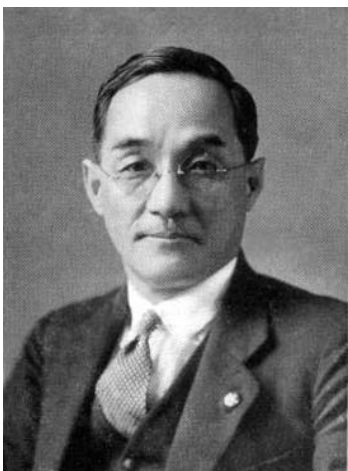
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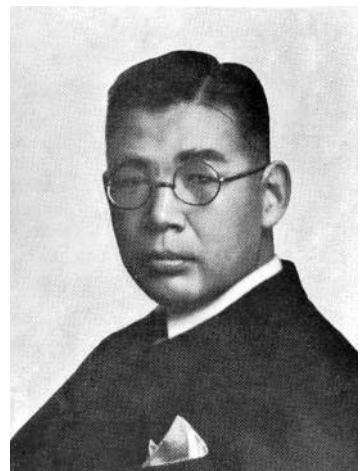
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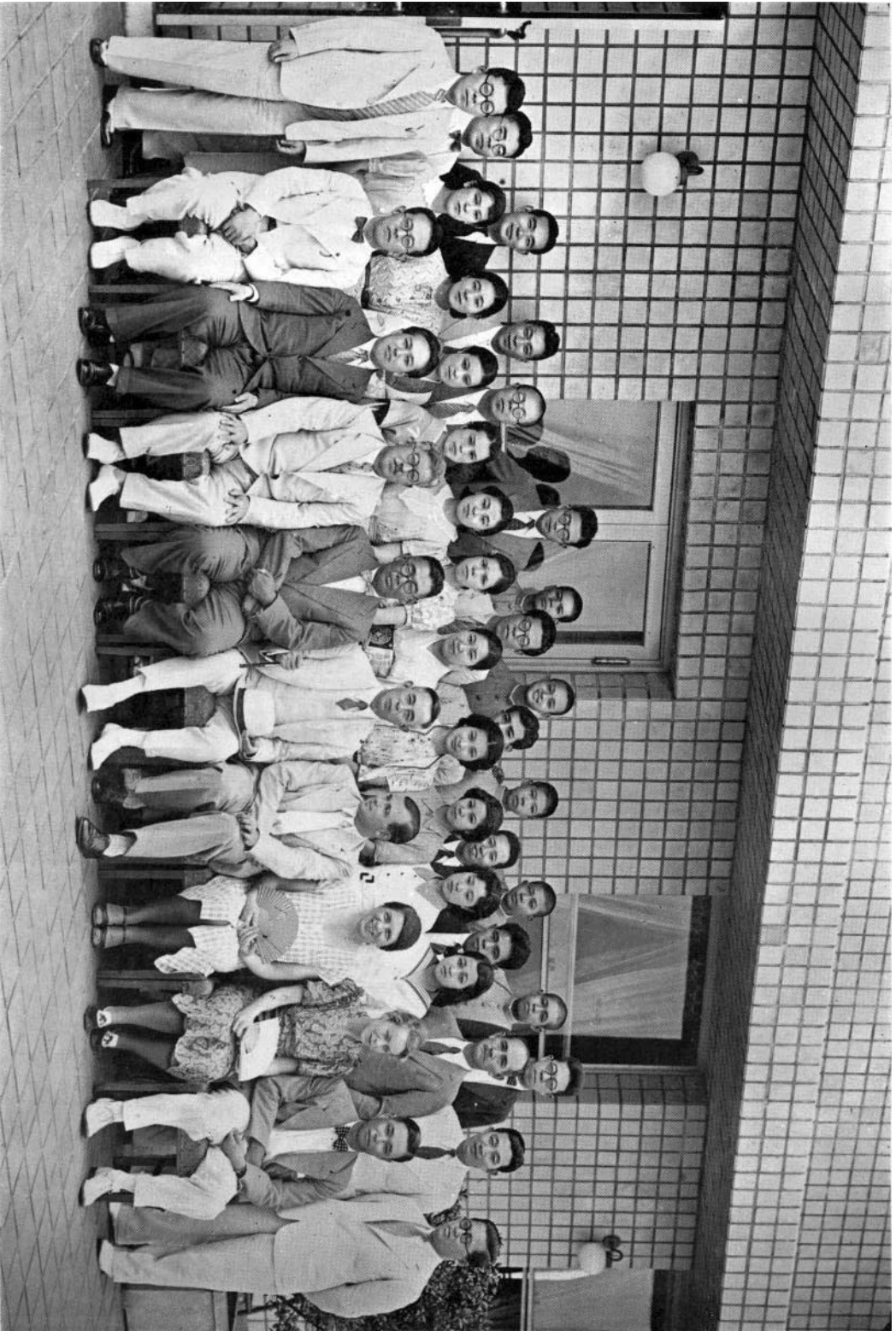
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Dr. Takashi Goh
Chairman, Sports Committee



Members of the Secretariate of the XIIIth Olympiad Organizing Committee.

EFFORTS MADE BY JAPAN TO OBTAIN THE XIIITH OLYMPIC GAMES

Activities in Japan about 1932

In 1909, Professor Jigorō Kanō was selected as the first member of the International Olympic Committee from the Orient. In 1912, when Japan made her debut in the Vth Olympic Games, only two athletes were sent who participated only in the athletic events. However, in the course of 20 years, Japan's progress in modern sports has been remarkable as shown in the XIIth Olympiad in 1932. In the Orient, Japan gradually won recognition in the Far Eastern Championship Games, which have been held since 1913; particularly in 1930 at the IXth Championship Games, she won with distinction the leadership in the Orient. On the other hand, after 1925, the complete formation of national sports organizations in Japan took place with rapid strides and it resulted in her significant appearance in international sports events.

Japan's second participation in the Modern Olympic Games was at the VIIth Olympic Games in 1920 where she registered a noteworthy record in the tennis matches by being placed second in both the singles and doubles. Then later, during the Olympic Games held in Paris, 1924, not only was she placed in the athletic and swimming events, but she also won the third place in the free style wrestling match. The 1928 Olympic Games in Amsterdam marked further progress of Japanese athletes on land and water. Championships were won in the hop-step-jump of the athletic events and 200 metre breast stroke in the swimming events, while Miss Kinuye Hitomi won the second place in the women's 800 metre run. The Olympic Games of Los Angeles, 1932, marked one of the greatest triumphs of Japanese athletes in the field of international competition. The Japanese swimmers masterfully outclassed their rivals and won such laurels as surprised the sportsmen of the world. Signifying the combined victories in athletics, swimming, and equestrian sports, the Japanese Flag was hoisted seven times on the main mast of the Stadium. In the women's events, beside the 2nd place won by Miss Hideko Mayehata, two more places were won in the athletic events and one in the high diving of the swimming events. In the team competitions, the hockey and gymnastic teams were placed second and fifth respectively.

The Japanese athletes, who competed only in the athletic events at the time of their first participation in the Olympic Games in 1912, were happy to leave a record of competing in nine different sports in the Xth Olympiad at Los Angeles, 1932. They took part in the athletics, swimming, rowing, boxing,

wrestling, equestrian sports, hockey, and arts competitions. Also, the history of Japan's participation in the Winter Olympic Games has been on record since the second Winter Games held in 1928.

The year 1932 has another significant feature for Japan; for the first time she expressed her wishes of extending an invitation for the Olympic Games to be held in her capital.

Los Angeles Session

The progress in the achievements of modern sports in Japan fostered the idea that Japan should have the celebration of the Olympic Games within her territory.

It was when the Japanese student athletes led by Prof. Dr. Tadaoki Yamamoto departed for Darmstadt, Germany, to attend the World Students' Athletic Championship Meet, that Mr. Hidejirō Nagata, then Mayor of Tokyo, expressed the eager desire of Tokyo to have the honour of celebrating the Olympic Games in the year 1940, since that year coincided with the 2600th anniversary of the founding of the Empire of Japan. Therefore, Prof. Dr. Yamamoto was asked to convey the wish of the Mayor of Tokyo to the proper destination and, at the same time, carry on necessary study as to how the Games could be held when the desire was granted.

This marked the awakening of the Japanese sports world towards excelling internationally and the hope for celebrating the Olympic Games in the East became enlivened. The Imperial Government, too, was in full accord and offered every available assistance toward its success, while the Tokyo Municipal Assembly unanimously passed in October of the following year a bill authorising the invitation.

Just prior to the opening of the Xth Olympic Games in Los Angeles, on July 12, 1932, the Mayor of Tokyo, in his official capacity, requested Professor Jigorō Kanō and Dr. Seiichi Kishi, members of the International Olympic Committee, to submit to the Session of the International Olympic Committee an official proposal of the city of Tokyo as a possible site for the celebration of the Olympic Games in 1940. At the time when this proposal was submitted to the Session on July 29th, the following centres were also named: Rome, Barcelona, Helsingfors, Budapest, Alexandria, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Dublin, and Toronto (or Montreal). But, the invitation by Tokyo was emphasized in the Minutes of the Session in the following words:



The dinner party given to the members of the I.O.C. in Los Angeles by the *late* Dr. Kishi.

" Professor Jigorō Kanō and Dr. S. Kishi begged the Committee to award the Games of the XIIth Olympiad to the City of Tokyo. Their request was backed officially by the authorities and sports organizations. Japan will celebrate in 1940 the 2600th anniversary of the founding of the Empire and great festivities, as well as a world exposition, will be organised at that time. The wish of the entire population is that the Games will be celebrated in 1940 in Tokyo."

The Japanese Government, in order to collaborate in the movement, had sent dispatches, unofficially, to the diplomatic representatives abroad to solicit the members of the International Olympic Committee and those of the National Olympic Committees to favour the desire entertained by Tokyo of celebrating the Olympic Games in 1940.

The Invitation and the Japanese Determination

As 1940 was the 2600th year following the ascension of the Emperor Jimmu to the Throne as the first ruler of Japan, it was but natural that sports circles in Japan should firmly resolve to invite the XIIth Olympic Games to be held in Japan.

Furthermore, Dr. Kishi was honoured, upon returning from the Xth Olympic Games in Los Angeles, by being received in audience by His Imperial Majesty to report on the Xth Olympic Games. In part, Dr. Kishi expressed his firm determination to engage himself for his life in the labour of extending the invitation for the Olympic Games to be held in Japan. The following is from his report before the Throne:

" In compliance with the earnest request made by Nagata, Mayor of Tokyo, the Japanese members, Jigorō Kanō and myself, submitted the invitation for the XIIth Olympic Games to the International Olympic Committee.

The hope for Tokyo being selected as the site for the celebration of the XIIth Games was slightly dimmed by the fact that the other cities running as candidates had started their invitation movement about ten years earlier than Tokyo. There are nine cities, five in Europe, two in South America, and one each in Africa and North America, which had sent in their bid for the Olympic Games. From among these cities, Rome seemed the most favourable, for she had almost completed the construction of her colossal marble stadium and field. Rome's preparations were well backed by the earnest leader, Benito Mussolini, who had been enthusiastically soliciting the foreign nations for the privilege. Tokyo, initiating her movement only this year, would find much difficulty in winning over Rome to celebrate the XIIth Olympiad. Furthermore, while Rome is very conveniently situated for European nations, Tokyo is of decided disadvantage and it would necessitate her subsidizing athletes and officials of these distant nations in the way of accommodation and travel.

There were some who expressed the opinion that as long as the Olympic Games were once held in Los Angeles, the distance of Japan should not be any drawback to the recognition of Tokyo's invitation. This is not quite convincing, however. Japan's strong points were that, according to the wish of the Founder of the Modern Olympic Games, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, the Olympic Torch should be lit on the soil of the Orient and not confined to Europe and America alone, and that Japan was well qualified as a nation to stage Modern Olympic Games. However, all in all, the situation for Japan was not an easy one. Weather conditions in comparison with foreign countries are very unfavourable. It is impossible to stage the Games in November, when the weather here is best suitable for sports competitions, because the Olympic Games must be held during the summer vacations of universities. However, we found, among those who are connected with sports in Europe, some who had shown profound sympathy towards Japan and as the result of the efforts by Kanō and myself, there are not a few today who are in favour of holding the Tokyo Games. Yet, there is no room for optimism. We still have three years before 1935 when the final decision will be made at the Session of the International Olympic Committee and it will need constant efforts should we desire to accomplish what we wish."

1933 - 1935

Simultaneously with the issuance of the invitation for the Olympic Games, the city of Tokyo formed an "Executive Committee in relation to the Olympic Games" and gave the movement a permanent aspect.

The International Olympic Committee, at its Session held in Vienna in 1933, left the following record in the Minutes, which shows that the proposal made by Professor Kanō was again taken up.

" Senator Kanō called attention to the claim of Tokyo for the privilege of holding the meeting of the XIIth Olympic Games 1940 and asked if an early decision could be come to on the subject. The President recalled that the candidature of Tokyo announced at the Session of 1932 at Los Angeles had been added to those which had already been received by the Committee and that the conferring of the Games of the XIIth Olympiad would be made in 1935."

It was during the autumn of the same year that Dr. Seiichi Kishi passed away and was succeeded by Dr. Yōtarō Sugimura. Again, at the Session held in Athens in the year 1934, Professor Kanō made his ever valiant efforts to persuade the International Olympic Committee to favour Tokyo as the site. During the latter part of 1934, the city of Tokyo, in due consideration of her geographical location, unanimously passed a motion to allocate a budget of 1,000,000 Yen as a subsidy towards the travelling expenses of foreign athletes and officials.

As the Oslo Session of the International Olympic Committee was expected to decide upon the venue for the XIIth Olympiad, Japan sent two of her I. O. C. members, Dr. Sugimura and Count Soyeshima, with the purpose of approaching Premier Mussolini, on February 8, 1935, to explain Japan's ardent desire to hold the XIIth Games because it coincided with the 2600th anniversary celebration of her founding. Their efforts won Premier Mussolini's generous understanding.

The Japanese Government, on the other hand, instructed its diplomatic representatives to work towards paving the way for the understanding of the respective nations to favour Tokyo as the site. Both Houses of the Imperial Diet unanimously passed a bill to support the invitation of the Olympic Games to Tokyo.

Due to the illness of Count Soyeshima, Dr. Sugimura alone represented Japan in the Session held in Oslo. The statement made by Dr. Sugimura at the Session was recorded as follows in the Minutes:

" H. E. Dr. Sugimura informed the Committee of the athletic facilities now possessed by the City of Tokyo, and the plans for their expansion should the Games of the XIIth Olympiad be held there. The competitors would be accommodated in an Olympic Village. Japan would contribute to the travelling expenses of the national teams. A credit of one million yen for that purpose had already been approved. The proposed exposition would be closed before the opening of the Games.

Replying to the questions of his colleagues, H.E. Dr. Sugimura detailed the various routes which could be used for the journey to Japan: by sea, via Canada, and via the Trans-Siberian railway.

The Russian Ambassador in Tokyo had given the assurance that his Government would do everything in its power to facilitate the journey by the Trans-Siberian railway. The air route, shortening the distance and being very developed in those regions, could also be utilised.

The end of July would be a favourable period, the rainy season being at an end and the average temperature of Tokyo at that time never exceeding, for example, Marseilles or Lyons.

Japan would be able to organise the Winter Games. Skiing was largely practised at many places near Tokyo, and all the equipment needed for the other winter sports would be assured and organised with the assistance of European experts."

However, in this Session, no decision could be made; it was postponed until the next Session to be held in the following year.

Success of the Invitation

Inviting the Olympic Games to Tokyo for 1940 became the universal desire and effort of the entire Japanese people. During the latter part of 1935, the "Invitation Committee for the XIIth Olympiad" was formed. The first meeting of this Committee took place on December 18 at the official residence of the Prime Minister. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Genji Matsuda, Minister of Education, and the regulations of the Committee were immediately agreed on. Prince Iyesato Tokugawa was elected President and the Vice-Minister of Education as Chief-Secretary. The Committee was formed with a membership of sixty-seven who were chosen from governmental circles, the Japan Amateur Athletic Association, the city of Tokyo and among other authoritative individuals. Their headquarters were located in the Ministry of Education.

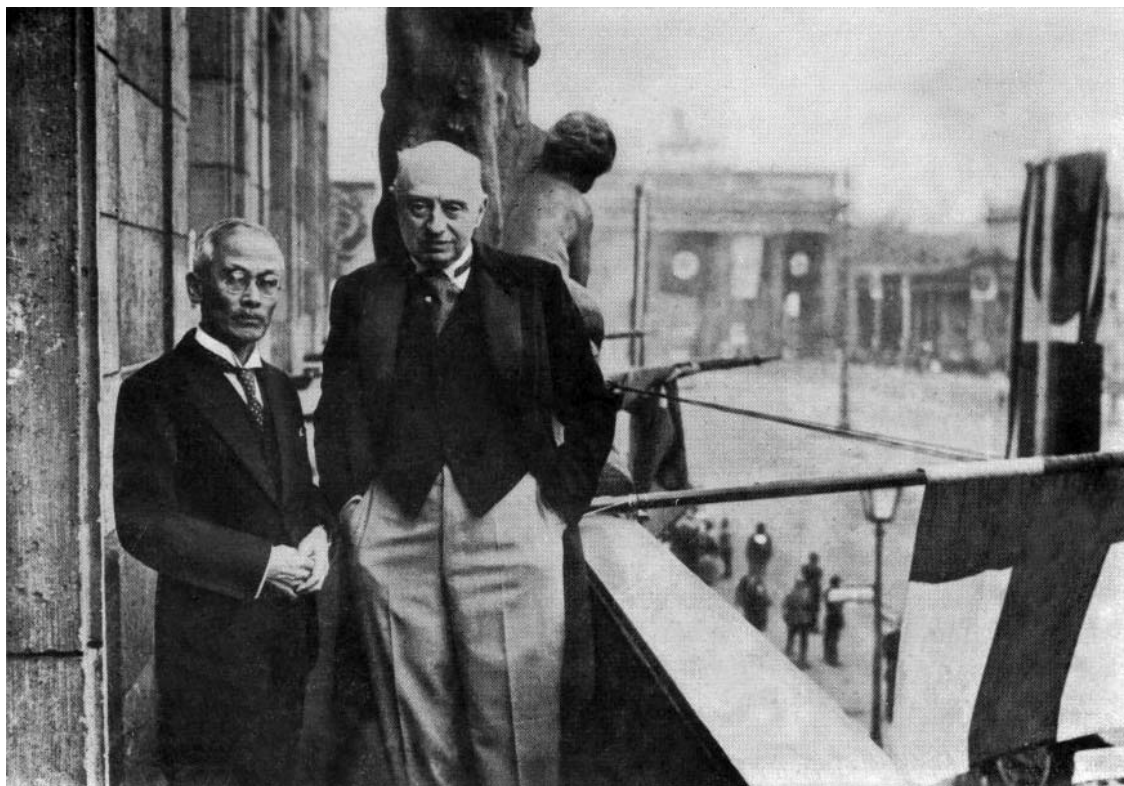
On March 16, 1936, a meeting was held including Mr. Keinosuke Ushio, who was holding temporarily the post of Minister of Education, and the initiative plans for the invitation of the XIIth Olympiad were definitely decided on.

On March 20, 1936, Count de Baillet-Latour, President of the International Olympic Committee, paid a visit to Japan in a private capacity and, throughout his sojourn of three weeks, inspected various sports stadiums and facilities for the Olympic Games in Tokyo and conferred with authorities concerned.

Thus, the XIth Olympic Games in Berlin drew near. A great delegation of 247 Japanese officials and athletes was organized and despatched to the Games. On this occasion, a gift was graciously bestowed upon the delegation by His Imperial Majesty, the second since the Los Angeles Olympic Games. Deeply moved by the Imperial Gift, the delegation departed for Berlin with renewed energy and determination to bring the 1940 Games to Japan so as to add significance to the 2600th anniversary of the nation.

Count Soyeshima and Prof. Kanō sailed from Japan for the International Olympic Committee meeting to cope with the situation, but the unexpected news to the effect that London also had sent in her bid for the 1940 Games gave rise to new competition. However, due to the withdrawal of the English invitation in a gentleman-like manner, the question now remained to decide between Tokyo and Helsingfors. During the Session held on August 30, 1936, Count de Baillet-Latour, President, and the two Japanese members expressed themselves as per the following Minutes:

" Senator Kanō presents the candidature of Tokyo. Since the revival of the Games, they have been celebrated in Europe and in the United States of America exclusively. Asia wishes to have them in her turn. He repeats the history of Japanese participation, which has ever increased until today. Japan can boast of nearly 300 participants. The Olympic ideals are known and respected throughout Japan, and the entire nation joins in the desire to present the Twelfth Olympic Games.



Count de Baillet-Latour and Count Soyeshima at the Hotel Adlon immediately after the decision made to hold the Games in Tokyo.

Count Michimasa Soyeshima depicts the city of Tokyo, which has been rebuilt since its destruction by fire. Europe should find time for the journey which the countries outside Europe make at each Olympic Games. With regard to expenses, the city of Tokyo has laid aside a sum of one and a half million yen in order to decrease the cost of foreign participation. Each nation

would receive her share according to the number of participants. The Committee which would organize the Games has the sum of 15 million yen at its disposal, a third of this sum having been promised by the Government, a third by the town of Tokyo and the remaining third would be acquired by public subscription. The Japanese people hope to greet the athletes of the world. The Olympic ideals would be strengthened throughout the Orient through the assignment of the Twelfth Olympic Games to Tokyo.

The President describes his impressions gained during a recent journey to Japan. He was able to convince himself of the true situation in the country. The sporting Olympic spirit has penetrated into all classes of the population. The youth not only take part in sport, but appreciate the moral character that accompanies it. The purely unselfish sporting spirit is manifest.

The President feels justified in recommending Tokyo to the choice of his colleagues, a choice which would mean the extension of the Olympic ideals to this part of the world.

According to the reports of various shipping companies, Japan can be reached in 17 days from Europe.

In 1940 Japan will celebrate the 2600th anniversary of her dynasty. There will be great festivities in connection with this jubilee, but these will not coincide with the celebration of the Games.

Particularly careful organisation would be assured. The organisers, in consideration of the distance, would appoint a technical adviser.

Two towns would compete for the honour of presenting the Winter Olympic Games; Nikkō, which could hardly succeed because of its low altitude and difficult accessibility, and Sapporo, which on the contrary would be particularly suitable owing to the fact that it is a winter sports centre and could thus ensure the proper presentation of the events. Skiing could be practised here until May.

The President reads a letter from the Japanese Olympic Committee confirming the following points: a subsidy of one and a half million yen for the transportation of foreign participants, the engaging of a technical adviser, a sufficient number of interpreter attaches to relieve language difficulties, lodging and meals for the athletes at a price not exceeding two gold dollars per day, a provision of five gold dollars per day for the delegates of the International Federations announced in accordance with the rules, and finally, the presentation of the Games during the last week of August and the first week of September.

Various questions were afterwards addressed to their Japanese colleagues by Marquis de Polignac, His Excellency Dr. Lewald, Mr. Rachid Saffet Atabinen, Mr. Edström and Count von Rosen. Judging from the replies of Senator Kanō and Count Soyeshima, it appears that the cost of the journey would not exceed that to Los Angeles thanks to the subsidy granted by the city of Tokyo, that the athletes would be lodged in an Olympic Village, and that the exhibition would have closed its doors long before the opening of the Games."

The vote was taken the next day, and the decision was given in favour of Tokyo. This exciting news was transmitted to Tokyo in the next few minutes. The overwhelming joy of the Japanese people when they received the news could hardly be described in words. It was one big jubilee.

Dr. Y. Sugimura's resignation was approved at the Berlin Session and he was succeeded by Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, President of the " Olympic Invitation Committee ".

Warsaw Session

The Warsaw Session of the International Olympic Committee was the first session in which the report and programme of the Tokyo Olympic Games were



The participating members of the I.O.C. at the Warsaw Session.

approved. It was indeed at this Session that the general aspects of the Tokyo Games were decided upon.

The following abstracts from the Minutes of the Warsaw Session will serve to give the general idea of the fundamental phase of the Tokyo Games:

Count Soyeshima, who represented the Organising Committee of the Games of the XIIth Olympiad, with full authority recounted what Japan had done in preparation for the Games since they were allotted to Tokyo.

Mr. Werner Klingeberg, the Technical Adviser appointed by the I.O.C., read a report giving the different points which needed immediate solution.

A general discussion took place, during which Baron Schimmelpenninck, His Excellency Dr. Lewald, Mr. Brundage, Lord Burghley, Mr. Edström, Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt and Count de Baillet-Latour asked their colleague, Count Soyeshima, many questions relative to the climate, the best date for the Games, the Olympic Village, the cost of housing and feeding the athletes at Tokyo and the cost of the journey.

From Count Soyeshima's replies and from the discussion it was established that three periods could be considered for the celebration of the Games: the first at the end of August—warm and dry; the second at the end of the typhoon period, September 10th–25th—cooler; the third in the first fortnight of October. It was thought that this third period would be the best but that consideration must be given to the question of University vacations in the different countries. It was stated

that, based on the amount paid by the Japanese athletes when they came to Europe (2,200 yen) and on the subsidy promised, which amounted to about 500 yen per capita, the probable cost of the journey for European athletes would amount to 1,700 yen.

In the Olympic Village the daily cost per athlete for housing, food, local transport and baths would amount to 4½ yen (five shillings and three pence).

It was decided that Handball and Canoeing could only be included in the Programme of the Games of the XIIth Olympiad if within the next six months these Federations sent to the I.O.C. the names of at least five countries which were prepared to take part in the events for these sports at Tokyo.

The President read the agreement which was concluded in March, 1936 at Tokyo between himself, the Japanese Olympic Committee and the town of Tokyo, on the basis of which the Games of the XIIth Olympiad were allocated.

Games of the XIIth Olympiad.

It was reported that Count Soyeshima had examined Mr. Klingeberg's report and agreed on all the principal points.

Mr. Klingeberg announced that the agreement was complete and that Count Soyeshima, who acted with the full authority of the Organising Committee of the XIIth Olympiad, Tokyo, 1940, had accepted all the demands which were formulated in the report. He read the agreement reached.

The Committee examined the question of reductions to be obtained for the transport of athletes and officials and the means of distributing the subsidy of one and a half million yen. Mr. Edström, Dr. Lewald, Baron Schimmelpenninck, Lord Burghley and Mr. Piétri gave their opinions.

Count Soyeshima stated that he accepted the terms of the contract made between himself and the President relative to the appointment of the technical adviser of the I.O.C. to the Organising Committee.

The Committee chose as the period for the Games of the XIIth Olympiad the last week of August and the first week of September by 18 votes: two votes were given for the period 10th to 25th of September and six, of which one was Mr. Edström's, for the first fortnight in October.

It was agreed that dinners and receptions must not take place during the Games, but only before the opening or after the closing, and that the various Embassies and Legations should be asked to conform to this rule.

The Committee decided on the creation for its sole use of a distinctive emblem, absolutely different from those of the National Committees and Associations. It was left to the President to examine this question.

Mr. Edström urged that at the Opening Ceremony and during the march past of the athletes, the tune played by the band should not be changed as this occasioned annoying fluctuation in the time of the marching, and that the band should be relayed through loud speakers.

It was decided that the National Anthems must be abbreviated.

At the request of Mr. Piétri, the Committee decided to get into touch with each country with a view to their sending the abbreviation they desired to the Organising Committee.

On the proposal of Mr. Piétri, the Committee decided by 21 votes that the distribution of prizes should take place each day in the Main Stadium during an interval in the programme.

Olympic Winter Games.

Mr. Edström was of the opinion that a decision should be taken relative to the continuance of the Olympic Winter Games as many Winter Sports hardly showed proof of the Olympic spirit. He did not make a proposal.

Count Soyeshima stated Japan, which had already done a great deal towards their organisation, would regret it very much if the I.O.C. decided to abandon the Winter Games. He was warmly supported by Dr. Schmidt, speaking for the Alpine countries.

The Committee decided, unanimously except for Mr. Edström, not to examine the question of the suppression of the Olympic Winter Games and not to consider the modification of the Charter which such suppression would necessitate.

After an exchange of opinions in which Mr. Piétri, Count Gautier-Vignal, Mr. Edström, Count de Baillet-Latour and Mr. Brundage took part, the Committee unanimously decided that the Vth Olympic Winter Games should take place in 1940 in their entirety (bobsleigh events included) with the reservation that the Games take place in accordance with the Olympic qualification rules.

Mr. Fearnley read a letter inviting the holding of the Vth Olympic Winter Games at Oslo. He hoped that Japan would renounce her prior right.

Count Soyeshima explained that although he had come with full powers to regulate the details relative to the organisation of the Games, he had received formal instruction from his Committee not to abandon any privilege to which Japan was entitled.

Mr. Fearnley said that he had read the invitation from Oslo because a phrase used by Senator Kanō at Berlin could be interpreted as an eventual relinquishment of the privilege which the Charter gave to Japan.

Count Soyeshima declared that Prof. Kanō had no power to make such a statement.

Mr. Fearnley put forward the point of view of those nations which were unable to organise the Games of an Olympiad. The Charter prevented them from obtaining the Winter Games and a country like Norway, which was in the first rank in the development and practice of winter sports, might have to wait a very long time to be allotted the Winter Games. He therefore proposed the modification of the Charter and the suppression of the right of priority granted to the country organising the Games of an Olympiad.



The participating members of the I.O.C. at the Cairo Session.

The President supported Mr. Fearnley's proposal. It was stated that the modification of the Charter would be put in the agenda for the following year, but that at that time, and in accordance with the Charter, the Vth Winter Olympic Games must be allotted to the town nominated by Japan. If Japan, after considering the position, renounced the following year the organisation of the Vth Olympic Winter Games, Norway would certainly be capable of organising them for 1940.

In a very sporting spirit, Count Soyeshima stated that he had been very struck by Mr. Fearnley's argument and that he would report it to the Organising Committee of the XIIth Games, but renewed his previous statement that he had received a formal order to uphold the Japanese request. If the Japanese Committee were to change their minds he would immediately advise the President.

The Committee took note of this statement, thanked Count Soyeshima and unanimously designated Sapporo as the venue for the Vth Olympic Winter Games.

Cairo Session

A detailed account will be found in the Chapter "Two years of the Olympic Organizing Committee (the 26th meeting)".



Geneva, 29, July, 1937

I want to thank you most heartily for your very nice visit which you paid me in Geneva.

Arriving and starting your work in Japan I want you to act as my interpreter and to transmit my sincere regards and my very best wishes to our Japanese friends over there.

The task of celebrating the XIIth Olympic Games will be the greatest ever given to a country, for it does not mean merely to pursue the Olympic Torch through the universe and

to unite the whole of Asia with the Modern Olympism in a most cordial manner, but also to combine Hellenism, the most precious civilization of ancient Europe, with the refined culture and art of Asia.

It is a most enjoyable thought to me to be able to promote the rapprochement of world interest.

Pierre de Coubertin

A l'occasion de votre prochaine arrivée en Japon et de l'ouverture de vos travaux la bas — vous remerciant encore une fois pour l'aimable visite que vous m'avez faite à Genève — permettez que je vous charge d'être l'interprète de mes meilleurs sentiments et vous prie de nos amis japonais. La mission que j'assume le Japon en organisant à Tokyo la célébration de la XII^e Olympiade est la plus grande qui ait jamais été confiée à aucun peuple. Car il s'agit non seulement de voir se poursuivre la Course du flambeau Olympique — que à travers l'univers et d'associer intimement l'Asie entière à l'Olympisme, mais encore d'unir l'Hellenisme — la plus précieuse des civilisations européennes antiques à ce que l'Asie a produit de plus raffiné en matière de culture et d'art. Ce sera pour moi une très très vive joie de contribuer en quelque chose à ce rapprochement d'intérêt mondial et plus ou moins millénaire.

Pierre de Coubertin

OLYMPIC ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

The members of the Organizing Committee, the governing organ for the planning and preparation of the Tokyo Olympic Games, were initially decided on to include three International Olympic Committee members of Japan, the Mayor of the city of Tokyo, the President of the Japan Amateur Athletic Association, Vice-Ministers of Foreign Affairs, the Interior, Finance, War, the Navy, Education, Communications, and Railways, the Chairman of the Tokyo Municipal Assembly, the Chairman of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, a Deputy-Mayor of the city of Tokyo, and the Vice-President of the Japan Amateur Athletic Association.

One President, several Vice-Presidents, and three executive members were elected from amongst the above-mentioned members. A staff of secretaries and clerks was chosen; appointments were made for the positions of Advisers and Councillors for the purpose of aiding the President to decide upon important matters. Furthermore, the Financial, Construction, and General Committees were formed and their respective Chairmen elected from among the members of the respective committee. The General Committee was further divided into first and second divisions.

The Office of the Organizing Committee was divided into General, Sports, and Publicity Sections. The personnel of the Office consisted of one head, department chiefs, councillors, secretaries, engineers, clerks, technicians, special and ordinary employees. The General Secretary, the head of the Office, was Baron Keiichi Kubota who, at the same time, held the position of the chief of the General Section. Dr. Takashi Goh was appointed as the chief of the Sports Section. The whole staff was ready to function in April, 1937, and an office independent from that of the Japan Amateur Athletic Association was opened. It was soon after removed to the Mantetsu Building.

As will be later described, the meeting of the Organizing Committee held during the latter part of December, 1937, decided that the Executive Committee of the Vth Winter Olympic Games to be held in Sapporo was to be formed under the auspices of the Organizing Committee of the Tokyo Games. Thus, with the object of taking over responsibilities in the planning and carrying out of both the Tokyo Olympic Games and the Sapporo Winter Games, the first meeting of the Organizing Committee in the beginning of 1938 installed 26 members on the Committee; i.e., three International Olympic Committee members of Japan, the Mayor of Tokyo, the President of the Japan Amateur Athletic

The Mantetsu Bldg.
where the Office of
the Organizing Com-
mittee was located.



Association, Vice-Ministers of Foreign Affairs, the Interior, Finance, War, the Navy, Education, Communications, Railways, and Public Welfare, the Chairman of the Tokyo Municipal Assembly, the Chairman of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, one Deputy-Mayor from the city of Tokyo, two Vice-Presidents of the Japan Amateur Athletic Association, the General Secretary of the Tokyo Olympic Games, the Governor of Hokkaido, the Chairman of the Tokyo Municipal International Olympic Committee, the Director of the Japan Amateur Athletic Association, and three members from the Executive Committee of the Sapporo Winter Olympic Games.

The following is the list of the members of the Organizing Committee from the very beginning. The changes, somewhat numerous, are due to the alteration of the members consequent to the change of their official positions.

President:

Prince Iyesato Tokugawa
Member of I.O.C., Member of House of Peers.

Vice-Presidents:

Ichita Kobashi
Mayor of the City of Tokyo.

Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura
President of N.O.C., Member of House of Peers.

Members:

Count Michimasa Soyeshima
Member of I.O.C., Member of House of Peers.

Kensuke Horinouchi
Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Tetsuji Tachi
Vice-Minister of Home Affairs.

Sōtarō Ishiwata
Vice-Minister of Finance.

Lieut-Gen. Hideki Tōjō
Vice-Minister of War.

Vice-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto
Vice-Minister of the Navy.

Enkichi Itō
Vice-Minister of Education.

Takeshi Ono
Vice-Minister of Communications.

Kenjirō Kiyasu
Vice-Minister of Railways.

Hisatada Hirose
Vice-Minister of Public Welfare.

Masasuke Kodama
Chief of the Physical Education Department of the Ministry of Public Welfare.

Shuzō Okada
Governor of Tokyo Prefecture.

Chōkyurō Kadono
Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Japan.

Hajime Matsunaga
Chairman of the Municipal Council of Tokyo, Member of Parliament.

Chōji Minabe
Deputy-Mayor of the City of Tokyo.

Eijirō Nakatsuka
Chairman of the International Olympic Committee of the Tokyo Municipal Assembly.

Shuzō Aoki
Mayor of the City of Yokohama.

Ryōzō Hiranuma
Vice-President of N.O.C., Member of House of Peers.

Toshiki Karasawa
Vice-President of N.O.C.

Prof. Dr. Izutarō Suyehiro
Honorary Secretary of N.O.C.

Matsuzō Nagai
General Secretary of the Organizing Committee of the XIIth Olympiad Tokyo, 1940.

Hidehiko Ishiguro
Governor of Hokkaido.

Kan-ichi Misawa
Mayor of the City of Sapporo.

Shin Okada
President of the Hokkaido Takushoku Bank.

Baron Masatane Inada
General Secretary of the Vth Olympic Winter Games, Member of House of Peers.

RETIRED MEMBERS

Vice-Presidents:

Toratarō Ushizuka
Former Mayor of the City of Tokyo.

Lieutenant-General Matahiko Ōshima
Former President of N. O. C.

Members:

Jigorō Kanō (deceased)
Former Member of I. O. C., Honorary President of the National Olympic Committee of Japan.

Toyotarō Yuki
Former President of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Japan.

Takeo Kawagoye
Former Vice-Minister of Finance.

Michio Yuzawa
Former Vice-President of N. O. C.

Viscount Toshinari Mori
Former Chairman of the Municipal Assembly of Tokyo.

Kenji Tomiyasu
Former Vice-Minister of Communications.

Okinobu Kaya
Former Vice-Minister of Finance.

Eitarō Shinohara
Former Vice-Minister of Home Affairs.

Shunsaku Kawahara
Former Vice-Minister of Education.

Tomejirō Ōkubo
Former Deputy-Mayor of the City of Tokyo.

Kaname Hirasawa
Former Vice-Minister of Communications.

Dr. Takashi Goh
Former Honorary Secretary of N. O. C.

Yoshijirō Umezu
Former Vice-Minister of War.

Masanori Hanyū
Former Vice-Minister of Home Affairs.

Baron Dr. Keiichi Kubota
Former General Secretary of the Organizing Committee of the XIIth Olympiad
Tokyo, 1940.

Committee Meetings

The Standing Committee of the Organizing Committee, composed of three executive members, held twenty-four meetings throughout the period of its preparations in order to fulfil its responsibility concerning the decisions of the plans for stadiums, fields and other important matters.

The first division of the General Committee separated into two functional divisions held fifty-two meetings in order to give counsel to and supervise the President and General Secretary in carrying out their work. The second division which undertook the responsibility of the publicity work held fifteen meetings.

The Construction Committee, as stated elsewhere, was appointed in 1938 with Dr. Izutarō Suyehiro as its chairman. In co-operation with the President and General Secretary four meetings were held concerning the construction programme of stadiums, Olympic Village, etc. This committee also acted as a board to advise and control the President and General Secretary for the numerous construction projects necessary for the Games.

Steps were also taken for the formation of a Transportation Committee, but the actual members were not yet chosen to start its work.

Moreover, the proper and necessary steps for the Organizing Committee to become a juridical person had been under discussion since the spring of 1937, and a draft for the charter completed; but before the official permission was granted, the Organizing Committee was obliged to dissolve owing to the cancellation of the Games.

Special Committee Meetings

The following are the special committees established within the Office of the Organizing Committee:

A section of the Office of the Organizing Committee.



Sports Committee:

Chairman, Dr. Takashi Goh;
17 members.

Stadiums and Fields Committee:

Chairman, Dr. Takashi Goh;
33 members.

Scientific Equipment Research Committee:

Chairman, Prof. Dr. Mishio Ishimoto;
58 members.



A section of the Office of the Organizing Committee.

Arts Committee:

Chairman, Baron Ichizayemon Morimura;
Vice-chairman, Mr. Hideo Shibusawa;
25 members.

Stadium Equipment Committee:

Chairman, Prof. Dr. Tadaoki Yamamoto;
27 members.

Modern Pentathlon Committee:

Chairman, Lieut-Gen. Matahiko Ōshima;
5 members.

The number of meetings held by the respective special committees was fifteen for the Sports, ten for the Stadiums and Fields, fourteen for the Scientific Equipment Research, three for the Arts, five for the Stadium Equipment, and two for the Modern Pentathlon. The Scientific Equipment Research Committee, in spite of the cancellation of the Games, was not disbanded, but affiliated into the Japan Amateur Athletic Association so as to continue its research.

Mr. Werner Klingeberg

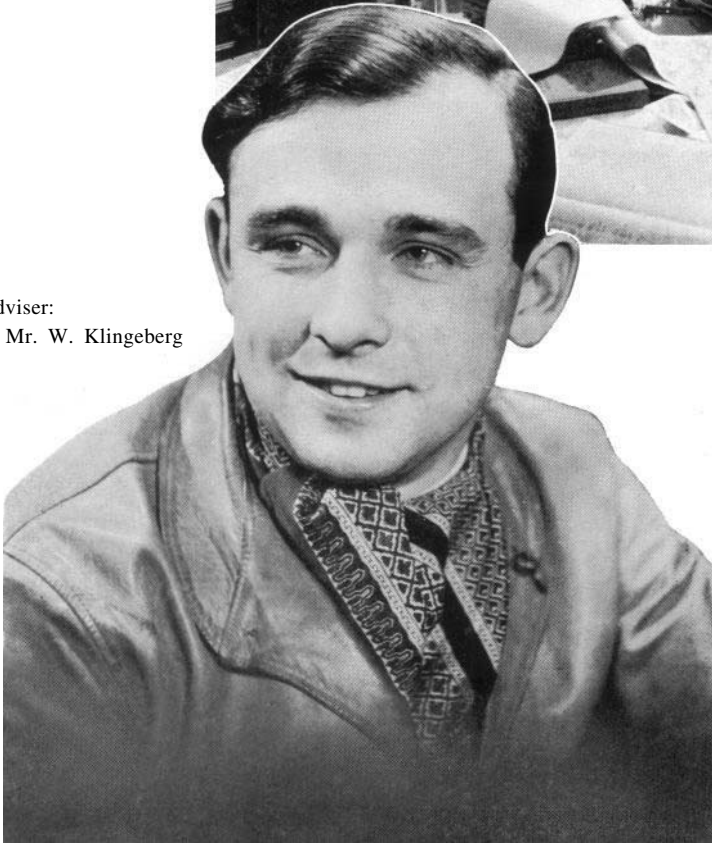
At the Warsaw Session of the International Olympic Committee, Count Soyeshima signed a contract engaging Mr. Werner Klingeberg, head of the Sports Technical Department of the Berlin Olympic Games, as the Technical Adviser of the Organizing Committee accompanied by two women secretaries. Mr. Klingeberg arrived in Yokohama on October 29, 1937, on board the Chichibumaru, after visiting and consulting with the headquarters of the International Sports Federations en route to Japan. The two secretaries selected by Mr. Klingeberg, Miss A. Hartmann and Miss S. Knoller, arrived in Kōbe on October 10, 1937, on board the Hakusan-maru, reaching Tokyo on the 20th of the same month. Mr. Klingeberg reported to the Organizing Committee the very next day and a Japanese secretary was placed under him. The Technical Adviser worked in close co-operation with the Sports Section of the Organizing Committee as well as with sports federations in Japan and carried on negotiations with the International Federations, while assisting in the drafting and printing of the Regulations. Furthermore, he inspected sites for the stadiums and grounds and gave his opinions concerning the same. At the time of his trip to Cairo, he presented in the session reports on the actual progress of preparations and equipment, and visited several International Sports Federations for the purpose of further consultations.

Sports federations in Japan have benefited much under his guidance and found themselves assisted in their progress along many lines, as he has acquired

The office of the
Technical Adviser.



Adviser:
Mr. W. Klingeberg



a clear insight of the situations concerning sports in this country. Our full-hearted sympathy goes to Mr. Klingeberg in that the fruits of his efforts could not be reaped because of the cancellation of the Games.

The Secretaries:
Miss A. Hartmann



Miss S. Knoller



TWO YEARS OF THE OLYMPIC ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

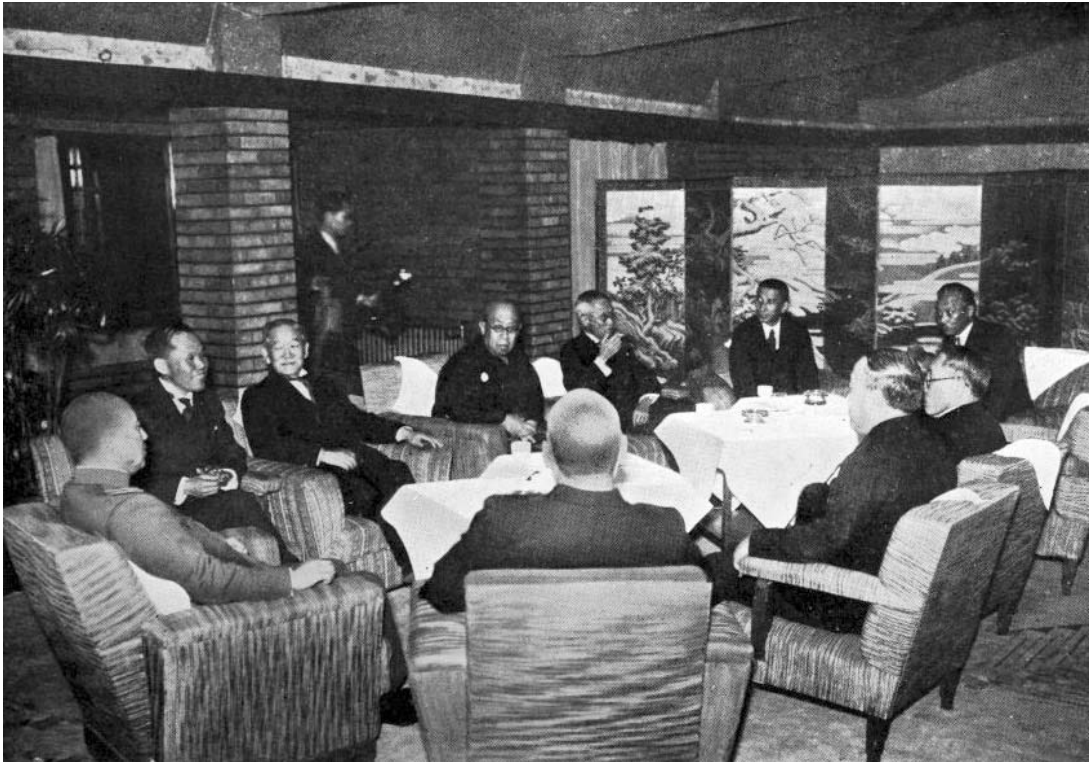
Immediately after it was decided at the Berlin Session of the International Olympic Committee that the Games of the XIIth Olympiad should be held in Tokyo, those concerned in Japan took steps in preparation. However, detailed preparations were begun upon the return of the two Japanese members of the International Olympic Committee, when the first preparatory meeting was called to order by Mr. Hachisaburō Hirao, Minister of Education, on December 7, 1936. Those present were Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, Count Michimasa Soyeshima, Prof. Jigorō Kanō, Mr. Toratarō Ushizuka, Mr. Ryōzō Hiranuma, General Matahiko Ōshima, Vice-Ministers of War and the Navy (representing their respective Ministers), Vice-Minister Kawahara of Education, and Dr. Iwahara, Chief of the Physical Education Bureau of the Ministry of Education. The following conclusions were arrived at this first meeting:

(1) The celebration of the Olympic Games in Tokyo means not only the attainment of the highest ideals of mankind as manifested in the competitions in the field of international sports, but it is an added glory to the Japanese nation, because the year falls on the occasion of the 2600th anniversary of the founding of the Empire. This celebration will be a tremendous spiritual aid to the people of Japan in endeavouring for the success of her festivities. The true aspects of Japanese culture, old and new, would be open to the eyes of the world. Therefore, the organizers are advised to be well aware of the fact that the most careful attention should be given in the preparations in order to convey the true spirit of the East to the West and to aim at the harmonious blending of the two great cultures.

(2) All the parties concerned, whether directly or indirectly, should give whole-hearted support and co-operation to insure perfect functioning of the preparations for the XIIth Olympiad.

(3) The preparations should not be frivolous and merry-making, but be carried out constantly in the spirit of plain vigour. As to the training of the athletes, special care should be taken in the fostering of the cooperative spirit and the training of the mind and body of the youth in general.

As a result of the five similar meetings held successively, members of the Organizing Committee were selected and the first meeting of the Organizing Committee for the XIIth Olympic Games was convened.



A round-table conference sponsored by Mr. Hirao, Minister of Education, to discuss the formation of the Olympic Organizing Committee. The three central figures are the members of the I.O.C.

The initial meeting of the Olympic Organizing Committee for the XIIth Olympiad Tokyo, 1940, was held on December 14, 1936. At this meeting, Prince Iyesato Tokugawa was elected as its President, Toratarō Ushizuka, Mayor of Tokyo and Lieutenant General Matahiko Ōshima, President of the National Olympic Committee of Japan, as Vice-Presidents.

The National Olympic Committee and city of Tokyo, which had been working on the plans ever since the summer, officially presented their choice of the sites of the Main Stadium and Olympic Village together with their draft of events and budget for the Games.

The members of the Organizing Committee at this time were Prince Tokugawa, member of the I.O.C., Count Soyeshima, member of the I.O.C., Professor Kanō, member of the I.O.C., the Mayor of Tokyo, one Deputy-Mayor of Tokyo, the Chairman of the Municipal Assembly, the President and two Vice-Presidents of the National Olympic Committee of Japan, Vice-Ministers of War, Education, and Foreign Affairs, and the President of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The second meeting was held on December 28, 1936. Discussions were held concerning the invitation of the Winter Games and a decision was reached that the investigation of the sites for the Main Stadium of the Summer Games and Olympic Village should be started immediately.

The third meeting was held on January 7, 1937. During this meeting, it was decided that the formation of the Olympic Organizing Committee was to be reported to the members of the International Olympic Committee and to the various International Federations. The budget for the construction of the stadiums and fields was drawn up as approximately 9,000,000 Yen, which amount was to be subsidized by the Government, city of Tokyo, and through popular subscriptions. New members appointed to the Organizing Committee at this meeting were the Vice-Ministers of Finance, Home Affairs, the Navy, Communications, and Railways.

The fourth meeting was called to order on January 13, 1937, where the rules governing the organization of the Organizing Committee were decided on. The draft of the events for the Games to be sent to the I. O. C. for its approval was also sanctioned at this meeting.

The fifth meeting was called to order on January 22, 1937. The first report with regard to the sites of the grounds for the Olympic Games was made. Questions concerning the budget and the period of the Games were also brought up for discussion.

The sixth meeting was called to order on January 27, 1937. At this meeting, the detailed report on the prospective sites for the Olympic Village was given. The city of Tokyo made a request to find a suitable site in the city itself to hold the rowing and yachting events.

The seventh meeting was held on February 3, 1937. The decision on the sites for the Main Stadium and Olympic Village was the main subject for discussion.

The eighth meeting was called to order on February 10, 1937. The second report concerning the grounds was presented in which reference was made to the site of the rowing and yachting events. For the purpose of definitely deciding on the sites of the grounds and Olympic Village, a Sub-Committee was formed, whose members were Mr. Kawahara, Vice-Minister of Education, Mr. Okubo, Deputy-Mayor, and General Ōshima, President of the National Olympic Committee.

The ninth meeting was called to order on February 15, 1937. A report was made by the Sub-Committee on Grounds as to the selection of the sites, but no decision was reached.

The tenth meeting was called to order on February 23, 1937. The sites for the various sports grounds and Olympic Village were decided upon according to the proposal of the Sub-Committee on Grounds. They were as follows:

Main Stadium:

The present Meiji Shrine Stadium was to be enlarged to a seating capacity of 100,000, with a budget of 2,500,000 Yen.

Subsidiary Stadiums:

The existing stadiums which are now in use were to be rented and necessary facilities added at a budget of approximately 150,000 Yen.

Swimming Stadium:

Two plans were submitted. No. 1 was to enlarge the Meiji Shrine Swimming Stadium to a seating capacity of 25,000 while plan No. 2 was to construct a new swimming stadium at the site of the present Shiba Park Athletic Grounds with a seating capacity of 30,000. The cost in either case was to be 1,000,000 Yen.

Ball Stadium:

A new stadium with a seating capacity of approximately 50,000 was to be built at the site of the old Akasaka Military Target Grounds with a budget of 2,270,000 Yen.

Cycling Stadium:

A temporary stadium was to be built at Shibaura with a seating capacity of 15,000 at a cost of 150,000 Yen.

Other Grounds:

The building of the First and Second Indoor Athletic Buildings, Equestrian Grounds, Yacht Harbour, Rowing Course, and Winter Sports Grounds were to have a subsidy amounting to 2,050,000 Yen. Furthermore, another subsidy of 500,000 Yen was to be allocated to the construction of a "Budō" Hall.

Olympic Village:

The village was to be constructed at either Kinuta or Todoroki at a cost of approximately 150,000 Yen.

The eleventh meeting was held on March 2, 1937. The organization of the Committee was slightly changed.

At the twelfth meeting held on March 9, 1937, Messrs. Kawahara, Okubo, and Hiranuma were appointed as executive members of the Organizing Committee, and Baron Dr. Keiichi Kubota, Honorary Secretary of the N.O.C., was appointed as the General Secretary for the Organizing Committee.

The thirteenth meeting was called to order on March 16, 1937. At this meeting, it was decided that the Technical Adviser, Mr. Werner Klingenberg, recommended by the I.O.C., should be officially invited to Tokyo.

The fourteenth meeting was called to order on April 23, 1937. Dr. Takashi Goh was appointed as the head of the Sports Section. Three

members were commissioned to the First Division of the General Committee and eleven members to the Second Division. The expense of the athletes at the Olympic Village was decided as one American dollar per day per person. The reduction for trains and ships was figured to be about 50%, considering the special Olympic discount and the Tokyo municipal subsidy of 1,000,000 Yen. The selection of representatives to the Warsaw Session and the reports to be submitted there were discussed and decided upon.

The fifteenth meeting was called to order on May 18, 1937. Plans concerning the various grounds were decided as follows:

Yacht Harbour:

Mr. Ōkubo made a report to the effect that the city of Tokyo would agree to the decision of Yokohama as its site, if the city of Yokohama were willing to allocate enough budget for its construction.

Rowing Course:

The new rowing course was to be constructed at Toda-mura in Saitama Prefecture.

Equestrian Stadium:

It was decided that the equestrian grounds located in Setagaya would be used for the events.

Main Stadium:

An unfavourable announcement was made by Mr. Kodama, head of the Shrine Office of the Ministry of the Interior, against the plans of the Organizing Committee because he felt that the alteration of the present Stadium would not only mar the sight and complicate the management, but because the Stadium was constructed by the people as a memorial. To cope with this announcement, Mr. Kawahara made a motion to the effect that the investigation of this question be left in the hands of the Standing Committee. Professor Kanō also made a motion to the effect that if the present plan to enlarge the Stadium was impossible, the Standing Committee be given the right to find an alternative. The motions were unanimously carried.

Shooting Ranges:

A report of the Investigation Committee revealed the impracticability of the Military Target Grounds due to the lack of distance. Hence, Dr. Goh, head of the Sports Section, emphasized the necessity of building new ranges for the Olympic Games. The selection of the new site for the Shooting ranges was left to Dr. Goh.

Furthermore, at the meeting, Baron Inada, who was at that time residing in Europe, and Prof. Jirō Takahashi, were selected as representatives of the Japanese Delegation to attend the Warsaw Session of the International Olympic Committee. Mr. Ushizuka, Mayor of Tokyo, submitted his withdrawal from the Organizing Committee due to his resignation from his office. Two other members were appointed to the Second Division of the General Committee of the Organizing Committee. A draft was proposed to convert the Organizing Committee into a juridical person.

The sixteenth meeting was called to order on June 5, 1937, after the close of the Warsaw Session. However, since the official reports of the Session

had not yet arrived, further discussions were postponed until the next meeting. The question of the Main Stadium for the Olympic Games was again discussed, but it was finally decided that the members of the Organizing Committee would approach the Minister of Home Affairs in connection with the enlargement of the Meiji Shrine stadium. Prince Tokugawa, after exchanging views with the Minister of Home Affairs, felt that the Meiji Shrine enlargement plan was gradually becoming hopeful. This was accentuated by interviews of Mr. Ōkubo, Deputy-Mayor of Tokyo and General Ōshima, Vice-President. The newly-appointed Mayor of Tokyo, Mr. Ichita Kobashi, was elected as Vice-President of the Organizing Committee. Other members connected with the governmental



The leaders of the Organizing Committee having conference with Premier Konoye.
From left to right, Mr. Kobashi, Vice-President, Prince Tokugawa, President,
Premier Konoye, and Home Minister Baba.

offices were also changed. Baron Kubota resigned the post of General Secretary of the Committee and his vacancy was temporarily filled by General Ōshima, Vice-President.

The seventeenth meeting was held on August 12, 1937. At this meeting, some changes and additions of members took place and Mr. Matsuzō Nagai was commissioned as General Secretary of the Committee. Opinions concerning the use of the Meiji Shrine stadium for the Games and discussions concerning

the date of the International Exposition planned to be held in Tokyo during the year of 1940 were the chief issues of the meeting. Moreover, a draft of the Articles to convert the Organizing Committee into a juridical person was discussed. In the draft, a suggestion was made that the Tokyo Olympic Games and the Sapporo Olympic Winter Games should be placed under the control of a common organ.

The eighteenth meeting was held on August 19, 1937; Count Soyeshima gave his detailed report of the Warsaw Session.

The nineteenth meeting was held on December 27, 1937. The Organizing Committee was found to be confronted with many difficulties due to the fact that Japan faced a period of national emergency. However, it was resolved that the preparations should be carried on regardless of the prevalent situation. The Office of the Organizing Committee was to make various plans and preparations both for the Cairo Session and for the Olympic Games which would be opened three years hence. The Special Committees too were to hold meetings to perform their respective functions. Other important decisions of this meeting were to commence concrete and substantial methods of foreign publicity; the recognition of the Executive Committee of the Vth Olympic Winter Games at Sapporo; definite plans for the first edition of the Regulations to be presented at the Cairo Session; the proposal for submitting the addition of Industrial Arts and Photographic Arts within the category of the Olympic Arts Competitions; to prevent the abuse of the word, "Olympic", its mark, etc. by the general public. It was reported that Mr. W. Klingeberg, Technical Adviser, who was appointed on April 1, 1937, commenced his service in Japan on November 1, 1937.

The twentieth meeting was held on January 13, 1938. It was reported that the affairs of the Organizing Committee previously under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education had been transferred to the authority of the newly-established Ministry of Public Welfare. The representatives for the Cairo Session of the International Olympic Committee were selected, namely; Prince Tokugawa, President, member of the I.O.C.; Prof. Kanō, member of the I.O.C.; Mr. Nagai, General Secretary, and Mr. W. Klingeberg, Technical Adviser. The consent of all was obtained, except that of Prince Tokugawa. The selection of accompanying members from the Office of the Organizing Committee was entrusted to the General Secretary.

The twenty-first meeting was held on January 31, 1938. The members in the suite to the Cairo Session were announced and approved. Messrs. Eijirō Nakatsuka, Masatsune Miyaki, Yoshinori Suzuki, Prof. Tadashi Mifuji, Teruo Shimizu, Prof. Dr. Seishichi Ōno and Masao Tsuda were chosen as members of the

suite. The reports and other materials for presentation were also approved at this meeting. At the twenty-second meeting which was held on February 14, 1938, the scope of authority of the representatives was discussed and decided upon.

The twenty-third meeting was held on March 4, 1938. A Construction Committee was formed and the members appointed.

The twenty-fourth meeting was held on March 7, 1938. A report was given by the Construction Committee and the possible site for the Olympic Village and the general budget for the Games were approved.

The twenty-fifth meeting was held on April 23, 1938. It was decided that the Main Stadium for the Olympic Games should be newly constructed on the Komazawa grounds, within the estimate of 6,760,000 Yen and providing a seating capacity of 100,000, due to the fact that the Meiji Shrine stadium could not be enlarged to a seating capacity of more than 60,000 and various circumstances which obliged the Committee to take this decision. Furthermore, the establishment of a Transportation Committee was decided on.



The Casket of the late Prof. Jigorō Kanō arriving in Yokohama.

Baron Masatane Inada was appointed General Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Vth Olympic Winter Games at Sapporo.

The twenty-sixth meeting was held on May 13, 1938. An official report was given concerning the funeral service held, in co-operation with four other organizations, for the late Professor Jigorō Kanō, member of the I.O.C., who passed away on board the Hikawa-maru on May 4th while on his journey home from the Cairo Session.

The General Secretary gave a report on the decisions and requests of the Cairo Session and of the Executive Committee of the International Olympic Committee, referring in his report to the memorandum which was given Prof. Kanō by Count de Baillet-Latour, President of the I.O.C. The report was as follows :

Programme :

According to the decision of the I.O.C., the period of the Games has been altered. The Games will be celebrated from September 21st to October 6th of 1940.

Gliding has been accepted as a sport of the selective group, but Japan must not feel obliged to put this sport on the programme of the Tokyo Games.

The Athletic Programme has been enlarged by the addition of 10,000 metre Walking Race and two events for ladies.

The request to enlarge the canoeing programme had been rejected and the programme will be the same as the one adopted at the Berlin Games.

Our Technical Adviser, Mr. Klingeberg, has been requested to get in touch with some of the International Federations to settle the various outstanding problems concerning their Regulations. Among these are shooting, yachting, equestrian sports, rowing, etc.

As the individual Regulations for various sports were not submitted at the Cairo Session, the Technical Adviser has been asked to assist the Tokyo Organizing Committee to collect the necessary materials; so that the Regulations can be printed in the fall of 1938, and mailed out in January 1939.

Congresses :

The I.O.C. advised the O.O.C. not to take the extra trouble of organizing congresses during the period of the Games with the exception of those meetings of various International Sports Federations, which can be readily done.

Sports Facilities :

The I.O.C. asked the O.O.C. to observe the rule of providing special seats, entirely segregated, for the sole use of the I.O.C. members. The final plans of sports facilities to be used for the 1940 Games shall be submitted at the 1939 Session of the I.O.C.

The I.O.C. requested that the necessary construction work on those plans submitted be immediately started and the Technical Adviser was requested to report to the Executive Committee regularly on the progress.

The I.O.C. agreed to all the plans submitted, but advised the O.O.C. to co-operate closely with the International Sports Federations. The I.O.C. asked the O.O.C. to pay special attention to the problems of the equestrian grounds and shooting ranges as discussed at the Session.

Arts Competitions :

The Arts Regulations submitted by the O.O.C. were rejected by the I.O.C. and the O.O.C. was requested to revise the text according to the experiences of the previous Games and also

in accordance with the special arrangements which have been made at the Warsaw Session in 1937.

The I.O.C. advised the O.O.C. to settle, as soon as possible, the question of the Arts Representatives in Europe and the U.S.A. as discussed at the Warsaw Session. The Technical Adviser has been asked to report to the Executive Committee until October 1, 1938.

Housing :

The I.O.C. has requested the O.O.C. to make early arrangements with first class hotels in Tokyo and Yokohama for housing the members of the I.O.C. and officials of the International and National Organizations.

The housing of visitors to the Games has nothing to do with the I.O.C. or O.O.C.

Office of the O.O.C. :

As the General Secretary agreed that he has not sufficient support in Tokyo, the I.O.C. requested the O.O.C. to pay special attention to the staff of the office and asked the General Secretary to get Mr. Sawada and Mr. Matsumoto as both are known as capable men to the I.O.C.

As the Technical Adviser reported his difficulties in getting budget for his office in Tokyo, the Executive Committee called the attention of the O.O.C. to the facts that the costs of the office of the Technical Adviser were agreed to by previous stipulations and that the expenses have nothing to do with the fees paid to the Lausanne headquarters of the I.O.C. The I.O.C. proposed to allow the Technical Adviser an office credit for which he has to report regularly to the O.O.C.

Winter Games :

As Ski competitions have been entirely suppressed in the Programme of the Olympic Winter Games, they cannot be included either as a demonstration or in any other form either directly or indirectly connected with the Games.

National competitions would be of little interest and international contests cannot be allowed after the F.I.S. has behaved in the manner conducted towards the I.O.C.

October 1, 1938 has been fixed as the latest date on which the O.O.C. should report to the Executive Committee whether or not Japan will carry on with the Vth Olympic Winter Games at Sapporo under those conditions set by the I.O.C.

The necessary fee for the Winter Games will be fixed as soon as the President gets in contact with the office at Lausanne. Heretofore, the international relations of the Sapporo office have been entirely neglected. The I.O.C. requested the O.O.C. to engage one secretary from the last Winter Games to assist the Sapporo Organizing Committee. The Technical Adviser has been asked to make the necessary proposals to the Sapporo Committee.

The plans submitted to the Cairo Session should be started this year and as there are several difficulties the I.O.C. asked the Technical Adviser to also assist the Sapporo Committee and send reports to the Executive Committee.

The I.O.C. informed the O.O.C. that for the Olympic Winter Games a sum of around 250,000 Yen must be set aside as travel subsidy following the precedent of the Summer Games in Tokyo. As no definite answer was given at the time to the above request, the I.O.C. asked for the decision by October 1, 1938 at the latest.

The twenty-seventh meeting was held on June 10, 1933. The text of the Articles to convert the Organizing Committee into a juridical person was approved.

PROGRAMME OF THE XIITH OLYMPIAD TOKYO 1940

| Date: September October | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | Competition Ground |
|--------------------------------------|------|------|-------|------|--------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|--------|------|------|------|--|
| | Sun. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Sat. | Sun. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Sat. | Sun. | |
| Athletics | A | A | A | A | A | M A | M A | A | | | | | | | | Olympic Stadium |
| Wrestling | M | E M | E M | | | M | E M | E M | E M | | | | | | | Kokugi-kan Amphitheatre |
| Modern Pentathlon | M | M A | M | M | | | | | | | | | | | | Shibaaura, Swimming Stadium, Murayama, etc. |
| Fencing | M | E | E M | E M | E M | E M | E M | E M | E M | E M | E M | E M | E M | E | | Shibaaura Hall |
| Canoeing | M A | A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Toda Rowing Course & Arakawa Course |
| Football | | A | A | A | A | A | A | | A | A | | A | A | | | Olympic Stadium & other grounds |
| Gymnastics | | M A | M A | | | | | | | | | | | | | Olympic Indoor Athletic Building |
| Yachting | | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | | | | | | | Tokyo Bay |
| Hockey | | | | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | | | Jingū Stadium |
| Weight-lifting | | | | E | A E | | | | | | | | | | | Kokugi-kan Amphitheatre |
| Shooting | | | | M A | M A | M A | | | | | | | | | | Murayama Shooting Ranges |
| Basketball | | | | | A E | A E | A E | A E | A E | A E | A E | A E | A E | A E | | Olympic Indoor Athletic Building & Jingu Court |
| Handball | | | | | | A | A | A | A | | A | | | | | Olympic Stadium & other grounds |
| Swimming | | | | | | | M A | M A | M A | M A | M A | M A | M A | M A | | Olympic Swimming Stadium |
| Boxing | | | | | | | | | | A E | A E | A E | E | E | | Kokugi-kan Amphitheatre |
| Rowing | | | | | | | | | | M A | A | A | A | | | Toda Rowing Course |
| Cycling | | | | | | | | | | | A | A | A | M | | Cycling Stadium & Nakasendo Road Course |
| Equestrian Sports | | | | | | | | | | M A | M | M A | M | A | A | Equestrian Stadium & Olympic Stadium |

OPENING CEREMONY: Saturday, September 21st, 1940, Olympic Stadium 3.00 p.m.

CLOSING CEREMONY: Sunday, October 6th, 1940, Olympic Stadium 2 p.m.

EXHIBITION OF ARTS: September 5th to October 6th, 1940, at the Tokyo Art Gallery.

Note :-Those printed in will be performed in the Olympic Stadium.

SPORT EVENTS AND PROGRAMME

As soon as the Organizing Committee was formed, the Committee, in collaboration with the Sports Section, carefully studied the sport events to be held in the Tokyo Games.

The final sport programme as proposed by the Organizing Committee was fourteen official Olympic sports; four selective sports most popularly played in Japan, namely, Football, Water-polo, Hockey, and Basketball; two newly introduced sports, namely, Handball and Canoeing; and two demonstrations, namely, Budō as a domestic sport and Baseball as a foreign, making the total number twenty-two sport events. The first part of October was the period proposed by the Committee. These two proposals were submitted to the Warsaw Session of the International Olympic Committee held in June of 1937. However, the I.O.C. altered the period so that the Games would be held during the last week in September and the first week in October. As to the proposed sport programme, Handball and Canoe events were made conditional, but the rest were sanctioned. In the Cairo Session of the I.O.C., however, the two conditional sports were officially sanctioned to be included in the programme of the Tokyo Games.

The following programme was sanctioned at the Warsaw Session:

Date: Last week in August and first in September, 1940

Sports: Athletics
Boxing
Cycling
Equestrian Events
Fencing
Gymnastics
Modern Pentathlon
Rowing
Shooting
Weight-lifting
Swimming
Wrestling
Yachting
Arts Competitions

Games from the selective group :

Association Football
Waterpolo
Hockey
Basketball

Demonstrations:

Original Japanese sport: " Budō "

Sport of foreign origin: Baseball

Conditional sports:

Handball and Canoeing. They are not to be included in the Programme, if the International Federations concerned did not, in six months' time, give the guarantee that five countries would compete.

Publication of Regulations:

First edition: March 1938, the I. O. C. Session at Cairo.

Final edition: January 1939, the mailing date.

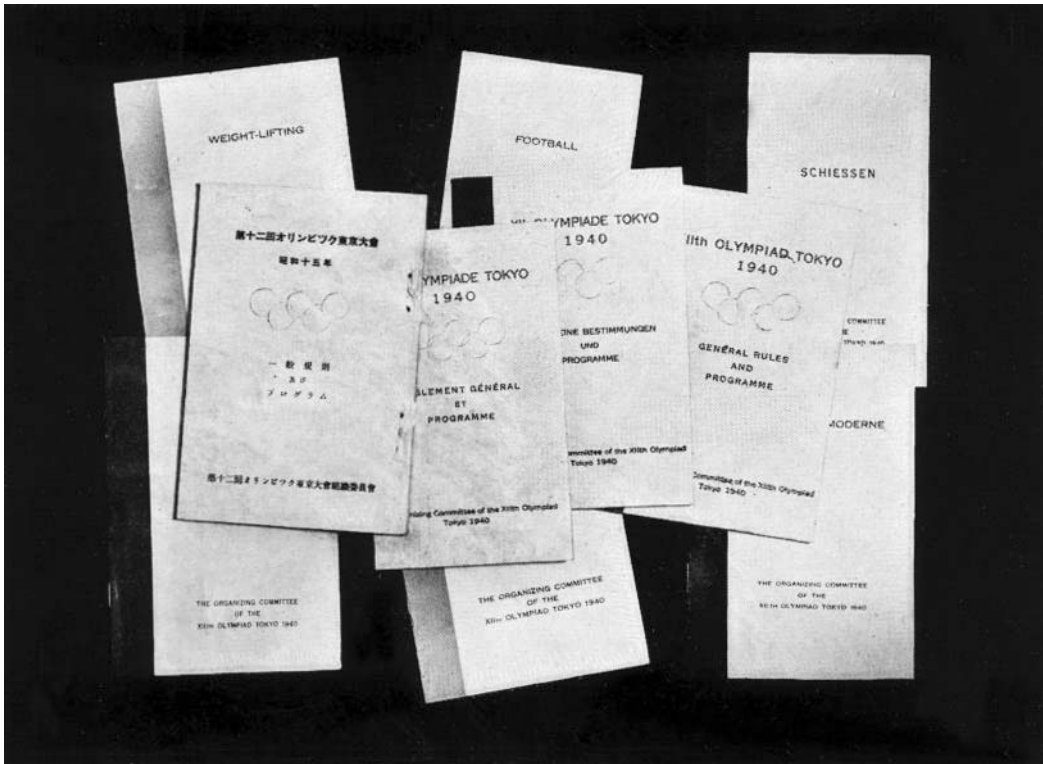
In accordance with the decisions of the Warsaw Session, the Organizing Committee, with the co-operation of the Sports Section, started preparing the publication of the " General Rules and Programme " for the Tokyo Games.

With the assistance of Mr. Klingeberg, Technical Adviser and his two secretaries, Miss Hartmann and Miss Knoller, who arrived in October, 1937, the compilation of the " General Rules and Programme " in Japanese, English, German and French was started. By January 1938, the publications were completed and despatched to the sport bodies concerned. These publications were also brought to the Cairo Session by the late Prof. J. Kanō to be distributed among the members of the I.O.C.

In the compilation of the " General Rules and Programme ", the Berlin Regulations were used as references. However, revisions were made in accordance with the experience of the Berlin Games and the requests made by the several International Sports Federations. The first edition consisted of 3000 in English, 2000 in German, 2000 in French, and 500 in Japanese, making a total of 7,500 copies. The Regulations for the Olympic Winter Games were also edited during the same period. The numbers issued were 1000 in English, 1000 in German, 700 in French, and 300 in Japanese, which totalled 3000 copies.

The size of the " General Rules and Programme " measured 18.5 x 12.5 centimetres. The cover was made of a white Japanese paper and different coloured stripes were used on the binding to designate the different languages; as for instance, blue for English, brown for German, and red for French.

Furthermore, 100 copies of the Regulations for each sport were printed simultaneously with the above publication, and were despatched to the various International Sports Federations for their approval. Further publications were made as a supplement to the " General Rules and Programme " which were sent to all of the members of the International Olympic Committee, National Olympic Committees, and International Sports Federations.



General Rules and Programme (the first and second editions).

The Sports Section of the Organizing Committee co-operated closely with the International Sports Federations and the sports organizations in Japan to insure the most efficient preparations for the Games. Mr. Klingeberg, too, was also in close contact with the various International Organizations. Then too, the Japanese Sports Organizations kept themselves in close individual touch with their respective International Federations by communications and by despatching representatives to the meetings of the International Federations. In 1938, the representatives of Japan attended the meetings of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, the International Football Association, the International Amateur Gymnastic Federation, the International Amateur Wrestling Association, the International Equestrian Federation, and the International Amateur Boxing Association, which cover the main sport events of the Tokyo Olympic Games. The preparations for the further despatch of representatives, including Rowing, Hockey, Weight-lifting, and Yachting, were planned, but unfortunately, the cancellation of the Games called for the cessation of further Olympic preparations for Tokyo.

Due to the alteration of the period of the Olympic Games as from September 21st to October 6th, the first edition of the "General Rules and Programme "

had to be totally revised and the manuscripts for the second revised editions in English, French, Italian, Spanish, and Japanese were ready in July, 1938, and preparations were under way for publication.

The individual sport regulations, such as those for Athletics, Swimming, and Wrestling, had been sanctioned by their respective International Federations and were ready for the printers. Upon the cancellation of the Tokyo Games, the above manuscripts were all sent to the Organizing Committee in Finland to serve as references.

In the following pages, the sport events which were to be held in the Tokyo Olympiad will be dealt with separately.

Track and Field

Date : September 22nd to 29th inclusive (8 days).

Place : Olympic Stadium.

Schedule :

Sunday, Sept. 22nd:

- 2.00 P.M. — 100 Metre for Men (First heats)
- 3.00 P.M. — High Jump for Men (Final)
- 3.00 P.M. — 800 Metre (First heats)
- 3.30 P.M. — 400 Metre Hurdles (First heats)
- 3.30 P.M. — Discus Throw for Ladies (Final)
- 4.00 P.M. — 100 Metre for Men (Second heats)
- 4.30 P.M. — 10,000 Metre (Final)

Monday, Sept. 23rd:

- 2.30 P.M. — Javelin Throw for Ladies (Final)
- 3.00 P.M. — 400 Metre Hurdles (Semi-finals)
- 3.00 P.M. — Broad Jump (Final)
- 3.15 P.M. — 100 Metre for Men (Semi-finals)
- 3.30 P.M. — 100 Metre for Ladies (First heats)
- 4.00 P.M. — Hammer Throw (Final)
- 4.00 P.M. — 800 Metre (Semi-finals)
- 4.15 P.M. — 3,000 Metre Steeplechase (Heats)
- 4.45 P.M. — 400 Metre Hurdles (Final)
- 5.00 P.M. — 100 Metre for Men (Final)

Tuesday, Sept. 24th:

- 2.00 P.M. — 200 Metre for Men (First heats)
- 2.00 P.M. — Pole Vault (Final)
- 3.00 P.M. — Discus Throw (Final)
- 3.00 P.M. — 100 Metre for Ladies (Semi-finals)
- 3.30 P.M. — 200 Metre for Men (Second heats)
- 4.00 P.M. — 800 Metre (Final)
- 4.15 P.M. — 5,000 Metre (Heats)
- 5.00 P.M. — 100 Metre for Ladies (Final)

Wednesday, Sept. 25th:

- 12.00 P.M. — 50,000 Metre Walking (Start)
- 2.30 P.M. — 80 Metre Hurdles for Ladies (First heats)
- 3.00 P.M. — 200 Metre for Men (Semi-finals)
- 3.00 P.M. — Hop, Step, and Jump (Final)
- 3.15 P.M. — 110 Metre Hurdles (First heats)
- 3.45 P.M. — 1,500 Metre (Heats)
- 4.00 P.M. — Shotput for Men (Final)
- 4.15 P.M. — 80 Metre Hurdles for Ladies (Semi-finals)
- 4.30 P.M. — 200 Metre (Final)
- 4.00 P.M. — 50,000 Metre Walking (Arrival)

Thursday, Sept. 26th:

- 3.00 P.M. — 80 Metre Hurdles for Ladies (Final)
- 3.00 P.M. — 110 Metre Hurdles (Semi-finals)
- 3.30 P.M. — 400 Metre (First heats)
- 4.00 P.M. — Javelin Throw for Men (Final)
- 4.00 P.M. — 1,500 Metre (Final)
- 4.15 P.M. — Shotput for Ladies (Final)
- 4.30 P.M. — 100 Metre Hurdles (Final)
- 5.00 P.M. — 400 Metre (Second heats)

Friday, Sept. 27th:

- 9.00 A.M. — Decathlon, 100 Metre
- 10.00 A.M. — Decathlon, Broad Jump
- 2.00 P.M. — Decathlon, Shotput
- 2.30 P.M. — 200 Metre for Ladies (First heats)
- 3.00 P.M. — Decathlon, High Jump
- 3.00 P.M. — 400 Metre (Semi-finals)
- 3.15 P.M. — 5,000 Metre (Final)
- 4.30 P.M. — 400 Metre (Final)
- 4.45 P.M. — Decathlon, 400 Metre
- 5.00 P.M. — 200 Metre for Ladies (Semi-finals)

Saturday, Sept. 28th:

- 9.00 A.M. — Decathlon, 110 Metre Hurdles
- 9.30 A.M. — Decathlon, Discus Throw
- 2.00 P.M. — Decathlon, Pole Vault
- 3.00 P.M. — 4 x 100 Metre Relay for Men
- 3.30 P.M. — Decathlon, Javelin Throw
- 3.30 P.M. — 200 Metre Ladies (Final)
- 4.00 P.M. — 3,000 Metre Steeplechase (Final)
- 4.30 P.M. — 4 x 400 Meter Relay (Semi-finals)
- 5.00 P.M. — Decathlon, 1,500 Metre

Sunday, Sept. 29th:

- 2.00 P.M. — Marathon (Start)
- 2.15 P.M. — 4 x 100 Metre Relay for Ladies (Semi-finals)
- 2.30 P.M. — High Jump for Ladies (Final)
- 2.35 P.M. — 10,000 Metre Walk (Final)
- 3.40 P.M. — 4 x 100 Metre Relay (Final)
- 4.00 P.M. — 4 x 400 Metre Relay (Final)
- 4.30 P.M. — Marathon (Arrival)

The above programme of the Track and Field events was officially approved by the International Amateur Athletic Federation at its general meeting held in Paris in February, 1938. The representatives of the Japan Amateur Athletic Federation who attended the meeting were Dr. Tōsaku Kinoshita and Prof. Tadashi Mifuji.

The new additions were Men's 10,000 Metre Walking, Women's 200 Metre, Women's Broad Jump, and Women's Shotput events.

At the request of the Organizing Committee, the starting time of the programme was moved forward one hour from that which was decided upon at Paris, with the approval of the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

The drafts of the Regulations in English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, and Japanese were already completed.

Gymnastics

Date: September 23rd and 24th (2 days)

Both A.M. and P.M.

Place: Olympic Indoor Athletic Building

The Number of participants and events: The Amateur Gymnastic Federation of Japan despatched its representative, Mr. Shigeo Homma, accompanied by Mr. Hiroshi Ikuta, to the meeting of the Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique held at Prague in June, 1938. Mr. Homma made two proposals. One was to make the maximum participation to six athletes and the other was the revision of the programme to nine exercises (four compulsory and five optional) for the Tokyo Olympic Games. The former was approved while the latter was rejected. Thus, the programme became the one adopted for the Berlin Olympic Games; namely, Horizontal Bars, Parallel Bars, Side Horse, Long Horse (vaults), Rings and Free Exercises, making a total of twelve exercises, both compulsory and optional.

The nine exercise proposal submitted by Japan was as follows:

- a)* Horizontal Bar: Compulsory and optional exercises
- b)* Parallel Bars: Compulsory and optional exercises
- c)* Side Horse: Compulsory and optional exercises
- d)* Long Horse: Compulsory exercise only
- e)* Rings: Optional exercise only
- f)* Free Exercise: Optional exercise only

The Organizing Committee prepared the Regulations in conformity to the proposed nine exercise programme in English, German, and French. These mimeographed copies of the Regulations were taken to the meeting of the Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique by the Japanese representative, but, the proposal being rejected, alterations were to be made upon Mr. Homma's return, when the Games were cancelled.

Boxing

Date : October 1st to 5th inclusive (5 days)

1st, 2nd and 3rd—afternoon and evening

4th and 5th—evening only

Place : Kokugi-kan

Rings : Two rings were to be used during the first three days, only one for the finals.

Schedule:

Tuesday, October 1st:

9.00 A.M. — Weighing-in and Draw

3.00 P.M. — 6.00 P.M. — Eliminating bouts

8.00 P.M. — Midnight — Eliminating bouts

Wednesday, October 2nd:

9.00 A.M. — Weighing-in

3.00 P.M. — 6.00 P.M. — 2nd Rounds

8.00 P.M. — Midnight — 2nd Rounds

Thursday, October 3rd:

9.00 A.M. — Weighing-in

3.00 P.M. — 6.00 P.M. — 3rd Rounds

8.00 P.M. — Midnight — 3rd Rounds

Friday, October 4th:

9.00 A.M. — Weighing-in

8.00 P.M.— 11.00 P.M. — Semi-finals

Saturday, October 5th:

9.00 A.M. — Weighing-in

8.00 P.M.— 11.00 P.M. — Finals

The Japan Amateur Boxing Federation despatched its representative, Mr. Nobuo Sakaguchi, to the meeting of the Fédération Internationale de Boxe Amateur, held in June, 1938, in order to discuss its preparation and also to report the progress to date.

In accordance to the Regulations of the Fédération Internationale de Boxe Amateur, kilogram was again adopted as its weight standard.

Manuscripts of the Regulations having been approved by the Fédération Internationale de Boxe Amateur, the drafts of translation in English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, and Japanese were completed.

Fencing

Date : September 22nd to October 4th inclusive (13 days)

The events were planned to be held in the morning and evening, with the exception of the second day, Sept. 23, which date was allocated to the Fencing included in the Modern Pentathlon; thus, only the evening was given to it.

Place: Shibaura Hall (indoor skating rink) and the Shibaura cycling stadium (outdoor)

Originally, the Organizing Committee planned the indoor site for the events to be in the education gymnasium located at Hitotsubashi, Kanda. However, a request was made by the International Fencing Federation to change the site because of its inadequate floor space. Subsequently, the Shibaura indoor skating rink was chosen. As for the outdoor competition, a section of the new Shibaura cycling stadium was planned to be used.

Judging device : An electric judging device was purchased from Italy and the Scientific Equipment Research Committee of the Organizing Committee was energetic in the study of this device.

Regulations : The Fencing Regulations had been translated into English, German, Italian, Spanish, and Japanese from the French manuscript submitted by the Fédération Internationale d'Escrime, the draft of which was ready for publication.

Schedule:

Sunday, September 22nd:

- 8.00 A.M. — Foil-Men-Teams (Eliminating Rounds)
- 10.00 A.M. — Foil-Men-Teams (Eliminating Rounds)
- 6.00 P.M. — Foil-Men-Teams (Eliminating, Semi-finals)
- 8.00 P.M. — Foil-Men-Teams (Eliminating, Semi-finals)

Monday, September 23rd:

- All day — Epée-Fencing (Modern Pentathlon)
- 8.00 P.M. — Foil-Ladies-Individual Event (Eliminating Rounds)

Tuesday, September 24th:

- 8.00 A.M. — Foil-Men-Teams (Final)
- 10.00 A.M. — Foil-Men-Teams (Final)
- 6.00 P.M. — Foil-Men-Teams (Final)
- 10.00 A.M. — Foil-Ladies-Individual Event (Semi-finals)

Wednesday, September 25th:

- 8.00 A.M. — Foil-Men-Individual Event (Eliminating Rounds)
- 6.00 P.M. — Foil-Men-Individual Event (Quarter-finals)
- 8.00 P.M. — Foil-Ladies-Individual Event (Final)

Thursday, September 26th:

- 8.00 A.M. — Foil-Men-Individual Event (Semi-finals)
- 6.00 P.M. — Foil-Men-Individual Event (Final)

Friday, September 27th:

- 8.00 A.M. — Epée-Men-Team (Eliminating Rounds)
- 10.00 A.M. — Epée-Men-Team (Eliminating Rounds)
- 6.00 P.M. — Epée-Men-Team (Semi-finals)
- 8.00 P.M. — Epée-Men-Team (Semi-finals)

Saturday, September 28th:

- 8.00 A.M. — Epée-Men-Team (Final)
- 10.00 A.M. — Epée-Men-Team (Final)
- 6.00 P.M. — Epée-Men-Team (Final)

Sunday, September 29th:

8.00 A.M. — Epée-Men-Individual Event (Eliminating Rounds)

6.00 P.M. — Epée-Men-Individual Event (Quarter-finals)

Monday, September 30th:

8.00 A.M. — Epée-Men-Individual Event (Semi-finals)

6.00 P.M. — Epée-Men-Individual Event (Final)

Tuesday, October 1st:

8.00 A.M. — Sabre-Men-Team (Eliminating Rounds)

10.00 A.M. — Sabre-Men-Team (Eliminating Rounds)

6.00 P.M. — Sabre-Men-Team (Semi-finals)

8.00 P.M. — Sabre-Men-Team (Semi-finals)

Wednesday, October 2nd:

8.00 A.M. — Sabre-Men-Team (Final)

10.00 A.M. — Sabre-Men-Team (Final)

6.00 P.M. — Sabre-Men-Team (Final)

Thursday, October 3rd:

8.00 A.M. — Sabre-Men-Individual Event (Eliminating Rounds)

6.00 P.M. — Sabre-Men-Individual Event (Quarter-finals)

Friday, October 4th:

8.00 A.M. — Sabre-Men-Individual Event (Semi-finals)

6.00 P.M. — Sabre-Men-Individual Event (Final)

Wrestling

Date : September 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 27th 28th, 29th, and 30th (7 days)

Both A.M. and P.M.

Sept. 22nd, 23rd and 24th: Free-style

Sept. 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th: Greco-Roman

Sept. 25th and 26th: Open days

Place : Kokugi-kan

Schedule :

Free-style

Sunday, Sept. 22nd:

8.00 A.M.– 9.00 A.M. — Weighing-in

11.00 A.M.– 1.30 P.M. — 1st Rounds

7.00 P.M.–11.00 P.M. — 1st Rounds

Monday, Sept. 23rd:

8.00 A.M.– 9.00 A.M. — Re-weighing

10.00 A.M.– 1.30 P.M. — 2nd Rounds

7.00 P.M.–11.00 P.M. — 2nd Rounds

Tuesday, Sept. 24th:

8.00 A.M.– 9.00 A.M. — Re-weighing

10.00 A.M.– 1.30 P.M. — Semi-finals

7.00 P.M.–11.00 P.M. — Finals

Greco-Roman Wrestling

Friday, Sept. 27th:

8.00 A.M.- 9.00 A.M. — Weighing-in
11.00 A.M.- 1.30 P.M. — 1st Rounds
7.00 P.M.- 11.00 P.M. — 1st Rounds

Saturday, Sept. 28th:

8.00 A.M.- 9.00 A.M. — Re-weighing
10.00 A.M.- 1.30 P.M. — 2nd Rounds
7.00 P. M.- 11.00 P.M. — 2nd Rounds

Sunday, Sept. 29th:

8.00 A.M.- 9.00 A.M. — Re-weighing
10.00 A.M.- 1.30 P.M. — Semi-finals
7.00 P.M.- 11.00 P.M. — Semi-finals

Monday, Sept. 30th:

8.00 A.M.- 9.00 A.M. — Re-weighing
10.00 A.M.- 1.30 P.M. — Finals
7.00 P.M.- 11.00 P.M. — Finals

Mr. Hiroshi Tazuhama was sent to the meeting of the International Amateur Wrestling Federation held in Tallin, Esthonia, in April, 1938, to participate in various discussions for the preparation of the Wrestling events for the Tokyo Games.

The Regulations of the Wrestling events were translated into German, French, Italian, Spanish, and Japanese from the English manuscript approved by the International Amateur Wrestling Federation.



The site of the Murayama shooting ranges.

Shooting

Date: September 25th, 26th, and 27th (3 days)

Place: Murayama shooting ranges

Events: The events for the Tokyo Olympic Games as decided by the Union Internationale de Tir were as follows:

A. Miniature rifle (calibre 22) at 50 metres against ring targets

1) 60 shots, 20 shots each fired in the following positions

Standing, Kneeling, and Lying

2) 60 shots Lying

Time allowed, 3 hours per marksman

B. Target pistol (calibre 22) at 50 metres against ring targets

1) 60 shots according to the regulations of the Union Internationale de Tir

C. Automatic pistol or revolver against 6 silhouettes at 25 metres

The initial plan of the Organizing Committee was to finish the Shooting events in two days, but due to the request made by the Union Internationale de Tir to extend the period to three days, it was thus decided. The three-day programme was being drafted when the Games were cancelled.

Rowing

Date : October 1st to 4th inclusive (4 days)

Place : Toda rowing course

Events : single scull (skiffs)

Pair oared boats without coxswain (1 substitute)

Double sculls without coxswain (1 substitute)

Two oared shells with coxswain (1 substitute)

Four oared shells with coxswain (2 substitutes)

Eight oared shells (4 substitutes and coxswain)

Schedule :

Tuesday, Oct. 1st:

9.00 A.M. and 1.00 P.M. — Heats

Wednesday, Oct. 2nd:

1.00 P. M. — Re-classifications

Thursday, Oct. 3rd:

2.00 P. M. — Semi-finals

Friday, Oct. 4th: Finals

2.00 P.M. — Four Oared Shells with Coxswain

2.30 P.M. — Pair Oared Boats without Coxswain

3.00 P.M. — Single Sculls

3.30 P.M. — Four Oared Shells without Coxswain

4.00 P.M. — Two Oared Shells with Coxswain

4.30 P.M. — Double Sculls without Coxswain

5.00 P.M. — Eight Oared Shells

A delegate was chosen to be represented at the meeting of the Fédération Internationale des Sociétés d'Aviron which was to be held in Milan, Italy, during the month of August, 1938, but prior to his departure, the Tokyo Games were cancelled.

The above mentioned programme of the Rowing events was merely a proposal made by the Organizing Committee and, at the time, had not been officially approved by the Fédération Internationale des Sociétés d'Aviron.

Swimming

Date: September 28th to October 5th inclusive (5 days)

Both A.M. and P.M.

Place: Olympic swimming stadium

Schedule:

Saturday, Sept. 28th:

A.M.

100 Metre Free Style for Men (Heats)
200 Metre Breast Stroke for Ladies (Heats)
Waterpolo Matches

P.M.

100 Metre Free Style for Ladies (Heats)
100 Metre Free Style for Men (Semi-finals)
Waterpolo Matches

Sunday, Sept. 29th:

A.M.

Spring Board Diving for Men (if necessary)
200 Metre Breast Stroke for Ladies (Semi-finals)
Waterpolo Matches

P.M.

100 Metre Free Style for Ladies (Semi-finals)
100 Metre Free Style for Men (Final)
Waterpolo Matches

Monday, Sept. 30th:

A.M.

Spring Board Diving for Ladies (if necessary)
4 x 200 Metre Free Style Relay for Men (Heats)
Waterpolo Matches

P.M.

100 Metre Free Style for Ladies (Final)
400 Metre Free Style for Men (Heats)
Waterpolo Matches

Tuesday, Oct. 1st:

A.M.

Spring Board Diving for Men
400 Metre Free Style for Men (Semi-finals)
100 Metre Back Stroke for Ladies (Heats)
Waterpolo Matches

P.M.

Spring Board Diving for Men
4 x 200 Metre Free Style Relay for Men (Final)
200 Metre Breast Stroke for Ladies
Waterpolo Matches

Wednesday, Oct. 2nd:

A.M.

Spring Board Diving for Ladies
100 Metre Back Stroke for Men (Heats)
4 x 100 Metre Free Style Relay for Ladies (Heats)
Waterpolo Matches

P.M.

Spring Board Diving for Ladies
400 Metre Free Style for Men (Final)
100 Metre Back Stroke for Ladies (Semi-finals)
Waterpolo Matches

Thursday, Oct. 3rd:

A.M.

High Diving for Ladies (if necessary)
400 Metre Free Style for Ladies (Heats)
1,500 Metre Free Style for Men (1st & 2nd Heats)
Waterpolo Matches

P.M.

1,500 Metre Free Style for Men (3rd Heat)
200 Metre Breast Stroke for Men (Heats)
100 Metre Back Stroke for Men (Semi-finals)
100 Metre Back Stroke for Ladies (Final)
Waterpolo Matches

Friday, Oct. 4th:

A.M.

High Diving for Men (if necessary)
400 Metre Free Style for Ladies (Semi-finals)
Waterpolo Matches

P.M.

200 Metre Breast Stroke for Men (Semi-finals)
1,500 Metre Free Style for Men (Semi-finals)
100 Metre Back Stroke for Men (Final)
4 x 100 Metre Free Style Relay for Ladies (Final)
Waterpolo Matches

Saturday, Oct. 5th:

A.M.

High Diving for Men
High Diving for Ladies
Waterpolo Matches

P.M.

High Diving for Men
200 Metre Breast Stroke for Men (Final)
400 Metre Free Style for Ladies (Final)
1,500 Metre Free Style for Men (Final)
High Diving for Ladies
Waterpolo Matches

The Regulations, written in English, having been approved by the Fédération Internationale de Natation Amateur, were translated into German, French, Italian, Spanish, and Japanese and those drafts were ready for the printers.

Equestrian Sports

Date : October 1st to 6th inclusive (6 days)

Place : 1st, 2nd and 3rd at the Setagaya equestrian grounds
4th, near Fuchū or Nakayama race course
5th and 6th, Olympic Stadium

Schedule :

Tuesday, Oct. 1st:

Both A.M. and P.M. — Individual Dressage Test

Wednesday, Oct. 2nd:

A.M. only — Individual Dressage Test

Thursday, Oct. 3rd:

Both A.M. and P.M. — Three-Day Event: Dressage Test

Friday, Oct. 4th:

A.M. only — Three-Day Event: Endurance, Speed and Cross-Country Test

Saturday, Oct. 5th:

P.M. only — Three-Day Event: Jumping Test

Sunday, Oct. 6th:

P.M. only — Jumping Competition : " Prix des Nations "
Presentation of award to the winner of the Individual Dressage Event

Lieutenant-General Kaba, representative from the Japan Equestrian Federation, was despatched to the meeting of the Fédération Equestre Internationale held in Warsaw during June, 1938, to report on the condition of preparations and to participate in further discussions concerning the Equestrian rules to be adopted during the Olympic Games. The Regulations drawn up in French were adopted at the 1938 meeting of the Fédération Equestre Internationale and were to be used as a basis for the translation into other languages.

Modern Pentathlon

Date: September 22nd to 26th inclusive (5 days)

Schedule:

Sunday, Sept. 22nd:

Riding: 5,000 Metre Cross-country

Monday, Sept. 23rd:

Fencing: (Epée)

Tuesday, Sept. 24th:

Shooting: 20 shots in 4 series of 5 each, pistol or revolver against target at 25 metres

Wednesday, Sept. 25th:

Swimming: 300 Metre Free Style

Thursday, Sept. 26th:

Athletics : 4,000 Metre Cross-country Run

The draft of the Regulations for the Modern Pentathlon events was drawn up from the French text of the Comité International du Pentathlon Moderne, which had been revised after the Berlin Games. The Regulations in English, French, Italian, Spanish, and Japanese were ready for publication.

The horses to be used for the Modern Pentathlon events were to be trained from the latter part of July, 1938, which would allow a training period of approximately 27 months. The total budget set aside for the purchase of 50 heads of horses and training expenses was ¥258,070.

Cycling

Date: October 2nd, 3rd and 5th (3 days)

2nd and 3rd : Track races at the Shibaura cycling stadium starting at 2.00 P.M.

4th: Free day

5th : Road race on the 150 kilometre Nakasendō course (round trip from Todabashi to Honjō-machi)

Events:

A. *Track Races*

Individual Events

- 1) 1,000 metre (1 kilometre), standing start (time trial)
- 2) 1,000 metre (1 kilometre), scratch race (heats & final)
- 3) 2,000 metre tandems (heats & final)

Team event

- 1) 4,000 metre pursuit race (1 team of 4 riders from each nation)

B. *Road race*

- 1) Individual events
- 2) Team event

The Shibaura cycling stadium was planned to be constructed on the Shibaura reclaimed lot No. 9. This construction would have been the first cycling stadium in Japan. The entire planning of the stadium was entrusted to Mr. Hiroji Ōtao, engineer of the Tokyo Municipal Harbour Department.

The track races were first planned to be held during the evening, but later it was shifted to start at 2.00 P.M. This proposal had been submitted to the Union Cycliste Internationale for its approval before the Games were cancelled. The manuscripts of the Regulations in various languages were prepared.

Weight-lifting

Date: September 25th and 26th (2 days)
25th: Two classes in the afternoon
26th: Three classes in the afternoon & evening

Place : Kokugikan

Events: Two hands military press
Two hands snatch
Two hands clean and jerk

The manuscripts of the Regulations in various languages were already prepared.

Yachting

Date : September 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th (9 days)
All in the morning

Place : The bay of Tokyo and the Yokohama harbour

Classes : *a)* International six metre
b) International star
c) Olympic monotype

The international eight metre class was, at first, also included in the programme, but a decision was reached in May, 1938, between Count de Baillet-Latour, President of the International Olympic Committee, and Sir William Burton, President of the International Yacht Racing Union, to exclude this class.

At the time of cancellation of the Tokyo Games, only a tentative draft of the Regulations had been prepared in English, as a representative was to go to London to discuss further matters at the meeting of the International Yacht Racing Union scheduled to be held there during the month of September.

Football

Date : September 23rd to October 4th inclusive (10 days)
Afternoon only

Place : Main Stadium and others

The representatives of Japan, Prof. Dr. Kōichi Shimada and Baron Shōjirō Nomura, attended the meeting of the Fédération Internationale de Football Association held in Paris in June 1938, to discuss arrangements concerning the preparations for the Football events.

The Regulations were to be drafted in accordance to the decisions, in minor details, arrived at in the above mentioned meeting.

Canoeing

A resolution was adopted at the Warsaw Session of the International Olympic Committee in June, 1937 to the effect that if the International Canoe Federation notifies

the office of the I.O.C. within six months from the date (June) that it guarantees the participation of five or more nations, Canoeing will be officially included in the programme of the Tokyo Olympiad. A telegram from the International Canoe Federation, dated December 10, 1937, was received by the Organizing Committee which read as follows:

" Sixteen countries guaranteed for Canoeing Tokyo Games Kanusport Muenchen ".
The guarantee being given in due time, the Cairo Session sanctioned the inclusion of the Canoe sports in the Tokyo Games. Thus, the Organizing Committee undertook the preparation to stage the sports according to the following programme:

Date : September 22nd and 23rd
22nd, both A.M. and P.M.—Short-distance race
23rd, P.M. only—Long-distance race

Place : Toda rowing course for short-distance race, Arakawa course for long-distance race

Schedule :

Sunday, September 22nd:

Short-distance Regatta: 1,000 Metre
8.00 A.M. — till noon—Heats
3.00 P.M. — One-seater Kayak K 1
3.30 P.M. — Two-seater Canadian C 2
4.30 P.M. — Two-seater Kayak K 2
5.00 P.M. — One-seater Canadian C 1

Monday, September 23rd:

Long-distance Regatta: 10,000 Metre
3.30 P.M. — Two-seater Kayak K 2
3.40 P.M. — Two-seater Collapsible Canoe (Faltboot) F 2
4.40 P.M. — One-seater Kayak K 1
4.50 P.M. — One-seater Collapsible Canoe (Faltboot) F 1
5.00 P.M. — Two-seater Canadian C 2

The general draft of the Regulations for the Canoe sports written in all the languages was already completed.

Hockey

Date: September 25th to October 4th inclusive (9 days)
Afternoon only
October 1st: Open day

Place: Meiji Shrine stadium

The Regulations for the Hockey event being the same as those adopted for the Berlin Games, the draft was already approved by the Fédération Internationale de Hockey sur Gazon. Hence, the Regulations in all of the languages were ready for publication.

Handball

A resolution was adopted at the Warsaw Session of the International Olympic Committee in June, 1937, to the effect that if the International Handball Federation communicated to the office of the International Olympic Committee within six months that it guarantees the participation of five or more nations in Handball, a decision would be made at the following Session.

The guarantee was then given and Handball was included as an official event of the Olympic Games at the Cairo Session.

The telegram received by the Olympic Organizing Committee from the International Handball Federation was as follows: "USA Cuba Oesterreich Rumaenien Deutschland verpflichten sich Handballturnier 1940 Tokio Teilzunehmen IOC verstaendigt Dr. von Halt".

Therefore, the preparations were under progress in the following order:

Date: September 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and October 2nd (5 days)
Afternoon only

Place: Main Stadium and others

Regulations: Manuscripts in necessary languages were already completed at the time of cancellation.

Basketball

Date: September 26th to October 5th inclusive (10 days).

Place: Olympic indoor athletic building and the Meiji Shrine outdoor court

The necessary Regulations in various languages were being drafted.

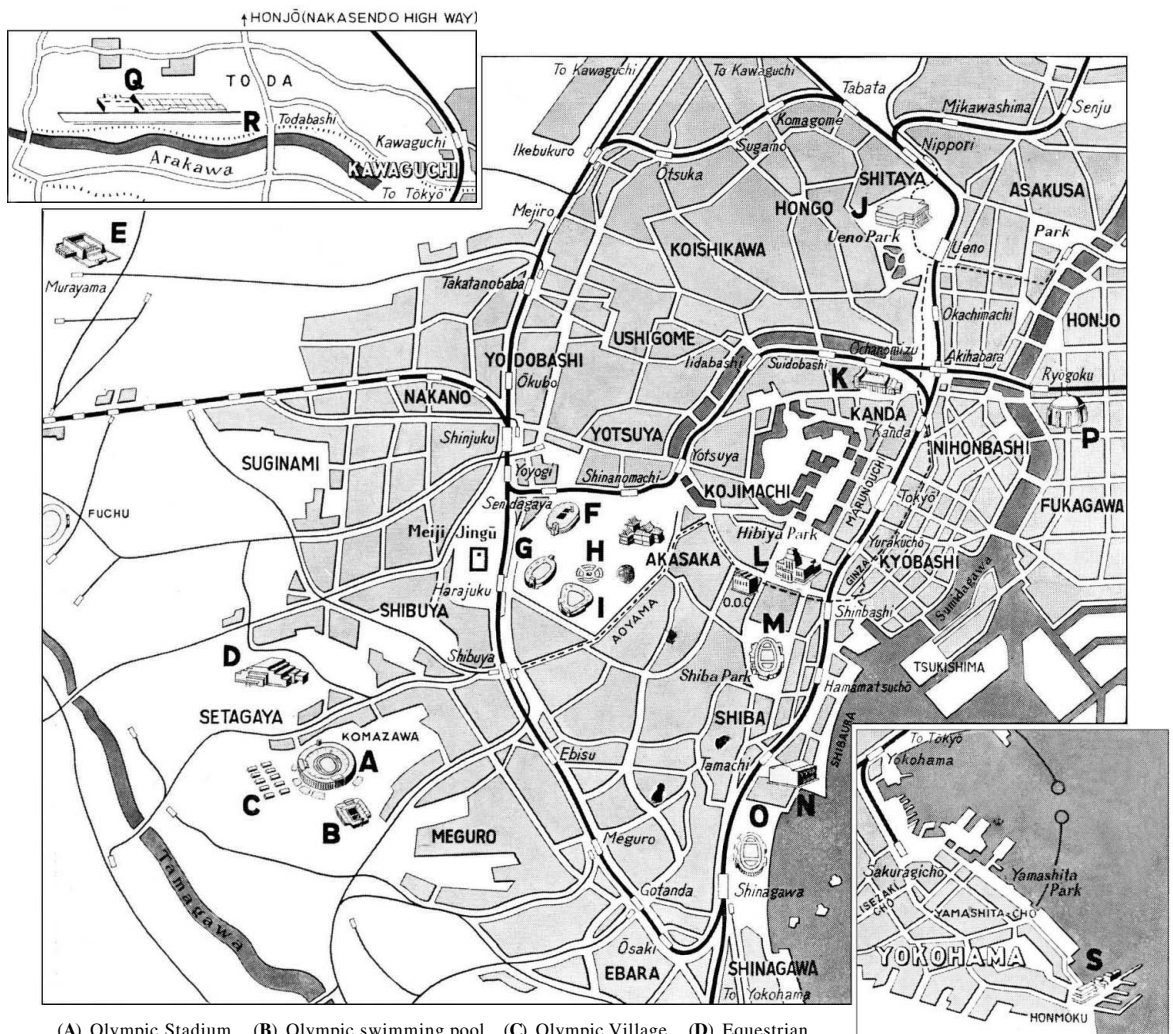
Arts Competitions

Date: September 5th to October 6th inclusive (32 days)

Place: Tokyo Prefectural Art gallery

STADIUMS AND THEIR EQUIPMENT

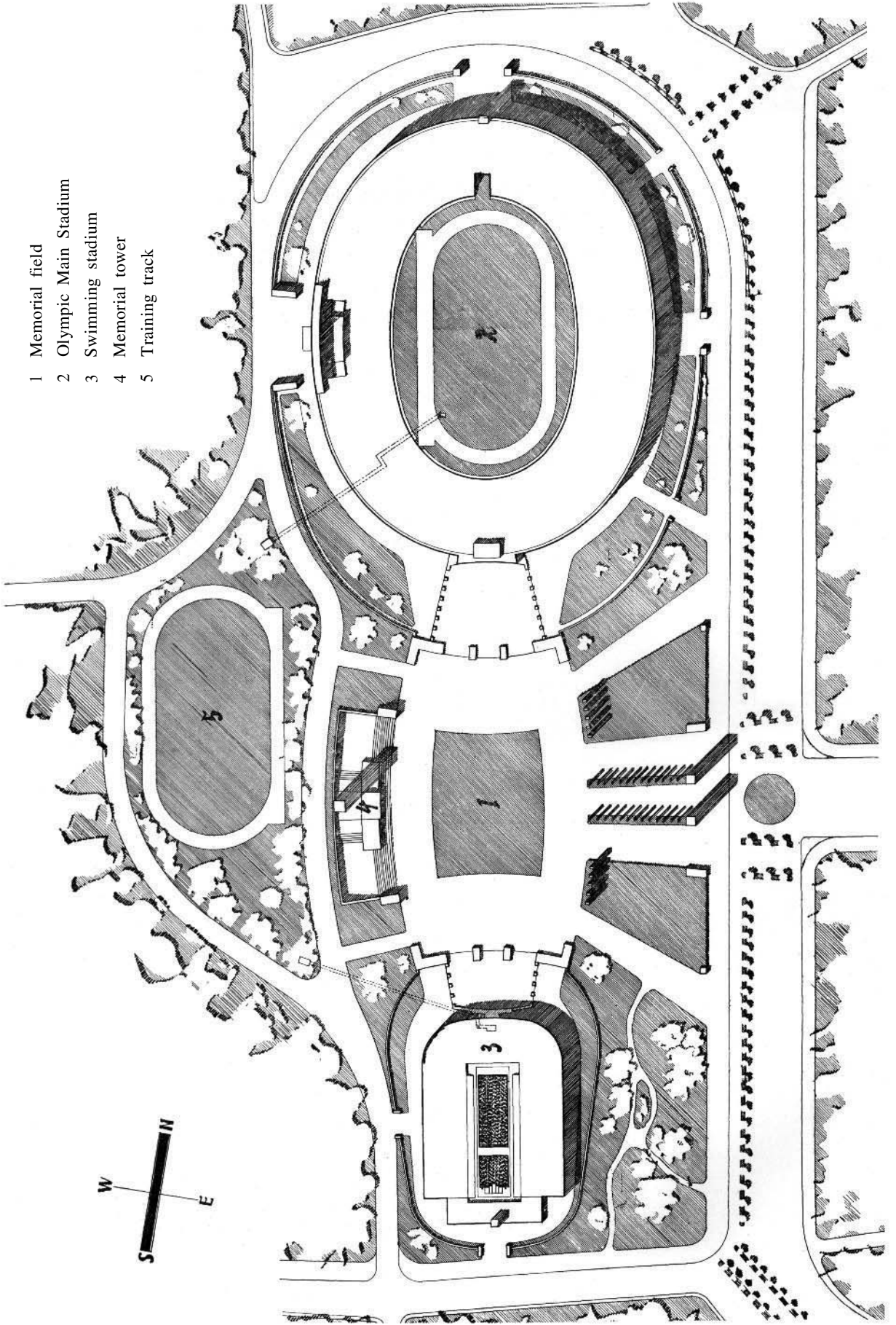
The stadiums and fields which were to have been used for the XIIth Olympic Games in Tokyo will be explained in this chapter. Some structures had already been started, while others were about to be; but in all cases, structures for Olympic Games were to be completed by March, 1940. Those already in use were to be improved or enlarged for the Games.

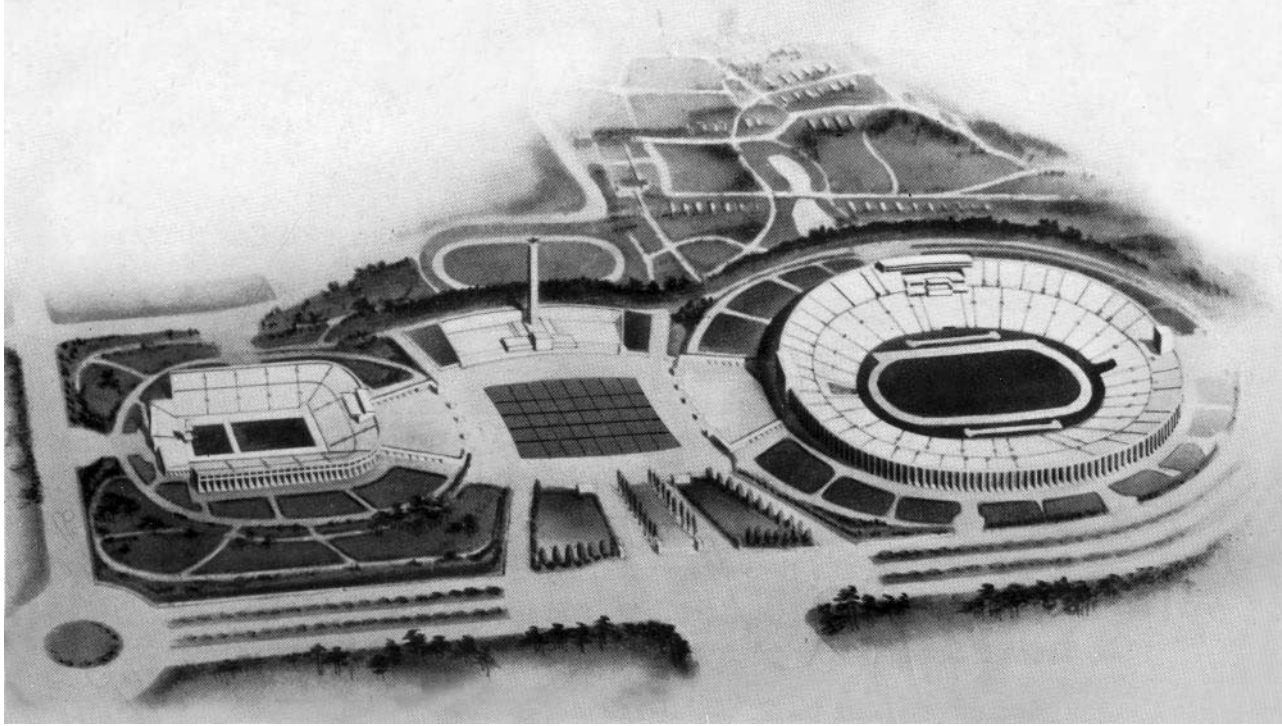


(A) Olympic Stadium. (B) Olympic swimming pool. (C) Olympic Village. (D) Equestrian stadium. (E) Murayama shooting ranges. (F) Jingu swimming pool. (G) Jingu stadium. (H) Jingu wrestling field (outdoor court). (I) Jingu baseball ground. (J) Tokyo Art Gallery. (K) Olympic indoor athletic building. (L) Tokyo Municipal Auditorium. (M) Shiba park stadium. (N) Shiba Hall. (O) Shibaura cycling stadium. (P) Kokugi-kwan amphitheatre. (Q) Toda rowing course. (R) Todabashi. (S) Yacht harbour.

OLYMPIC STADIUM

- 1 Memorial field
- 2 Olympic Main Stadium
- 3 Swimming stadium
- 4 Memorial tower
- 5 Training track





Olympic Stadium.

Main Stadium

Immediately after Tokyo was chosen as the site for the XIIth Olympic Games, the location of the Main Stadium was the first problem to tackle. The first plan of the Olympic Organizing Committee was to utilize the present Meiji Shrine stadium which has an excellent environment and transportation facilities, only by enlarging it to a seating capacity of approximately 100,000. On the occasion of the visit of Count de Baillet-Latour, President of the International Olympic Committee, this project was explained to him and won his approval.

The Organizing Committee painstakingly had planned out methods for the enlargement of the stadium; but, due to insufficient space, the ample increase of seating capacity was found to be rather difficult. However, after much discussion, the Meiji Shrine stadium was decided on as the Main Stadium and reports to that effect were given by the Japanese delegates at the Warsaw and the Cairo Sessions of the International Olympic Committee.

At the very last moment, when the actual re-modelling of the Meiji Shrine stadium was undertaken, it was found that the difficulties actually presented were greater than surmised. Thus, the Organizing Committee was forced to search for a new site as the Olympic Stadium in the proximity of the city centre. After careful investigation, the present Komazawa golf ground was seen to be an ideal location for the construction of the Main Stadium together with the swimming stadium, Olympic Village, and other subsidiary training

grounds. This was later officially approved by the Executive Committee of the International Olympic Committee.

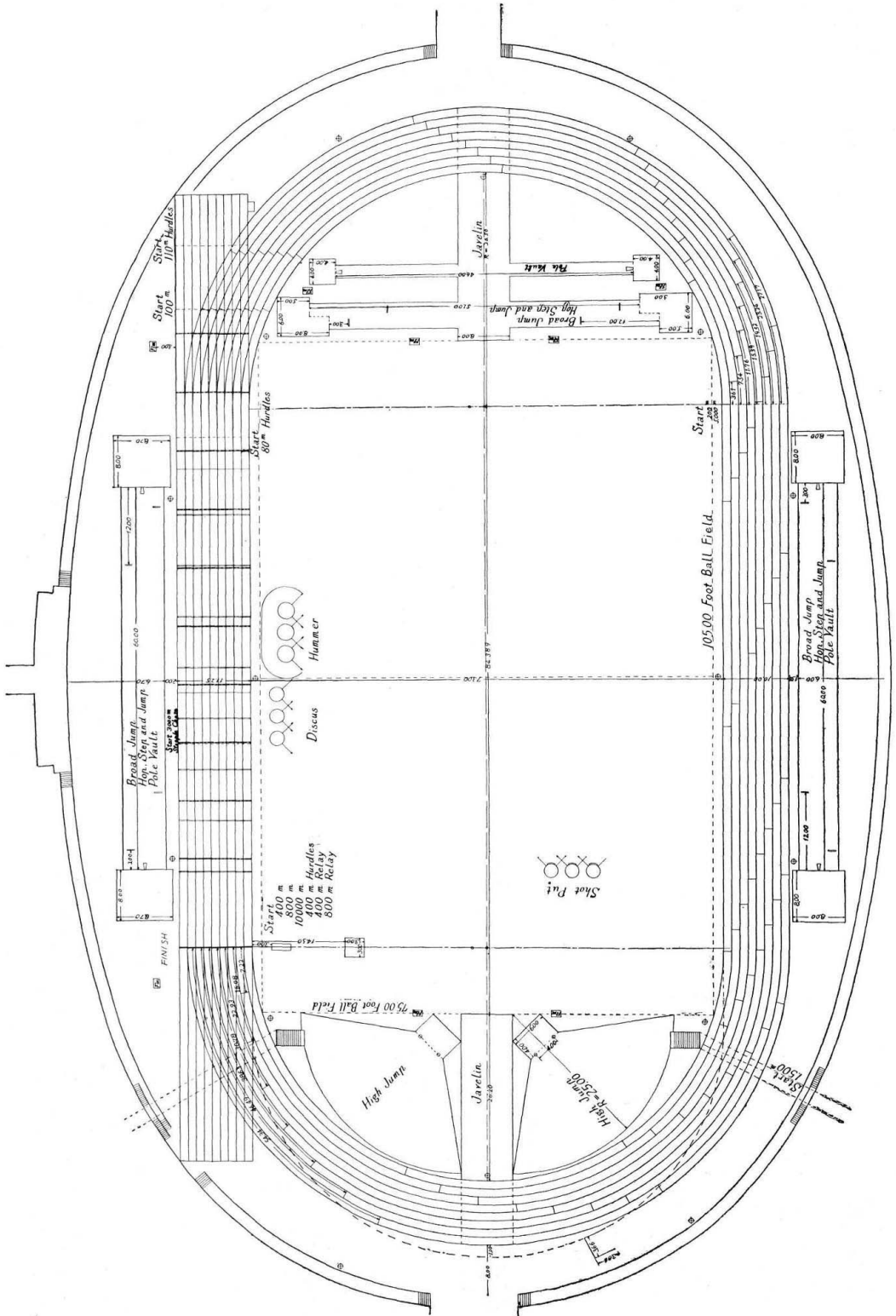
The location of the Komazawa golf course is approximately 10 kilometres south west of the city centre in the Setagaya Ward. The total area is 140,000 tsubo (over 115 acres) slightly graded from the north to the south. The area contains shady groves and its surroundings comprise one of the most pleasant spots in the vicinity of the city of Tokyo. The electric railway lines connecting this location are the Tokyo-Yokohama Electric Railway Line starting from Shibuya, or from Yokohama, the Tamagawa Electric Line, the Meguro-Kamata Line, the Futago-Tamagawa-Ōimachi Line, and several bus lines. The Tokyo Rapid Transit Subway was planned to be extended to the entrance of the Main Stadium and the plans of the Tokyo Municipal Office to construct and repair roads would have offered further facilities for motor traffic to and from the Olympic Stadium.

The main entrance was planned on the eastern side of the 140,000 tsubo (over 115 acres) ground and a memorial plaza of 8,000 tsubo (about 7 acres) in the centre of the ground with a memorial tower on the western end. The training ground with a four hundred metre track was planned on the west of this memorial ground and an oval shaped Main Stadium, occupying 17,000 tsubo (about 14 acres) on the northern side. The seating capacity of the Main Stadium was estimated to hold 100,000 spectators, of which, seats for 60,000 persons were to be of permanent construction and the remainder to be temporary.

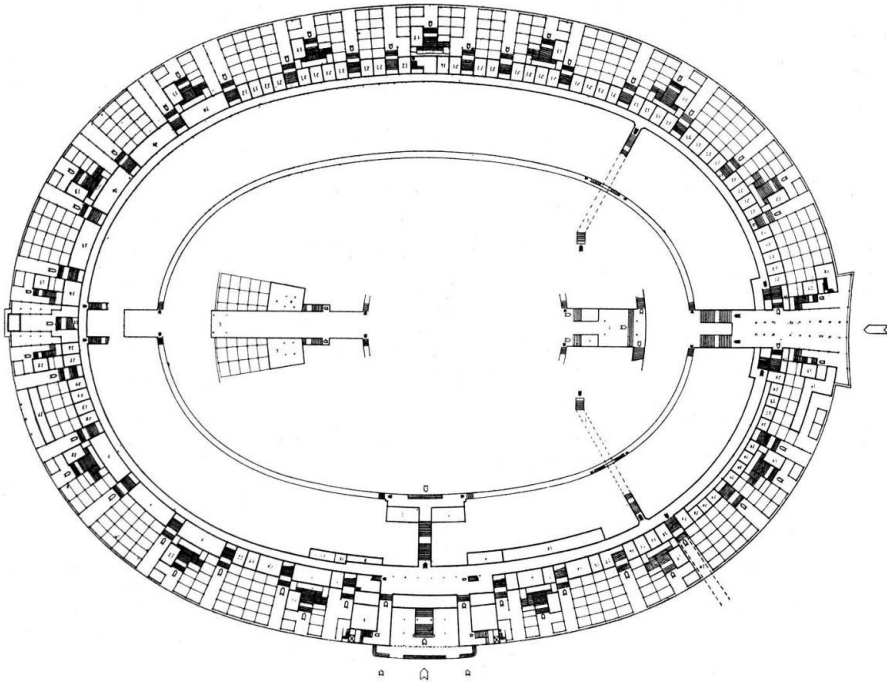
The Komazawa golf course.



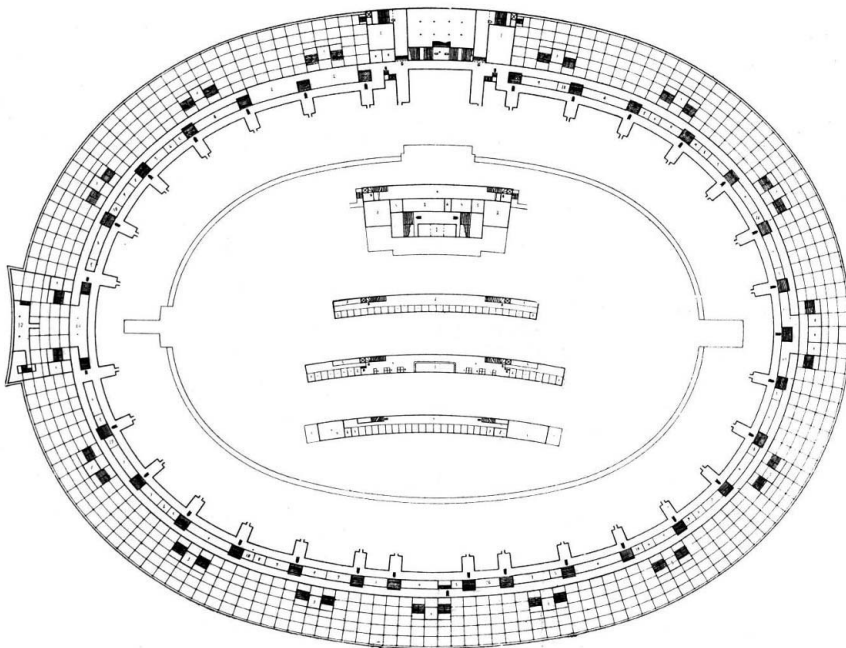
PLAN OF OLYMPIC MAIN STADIUM



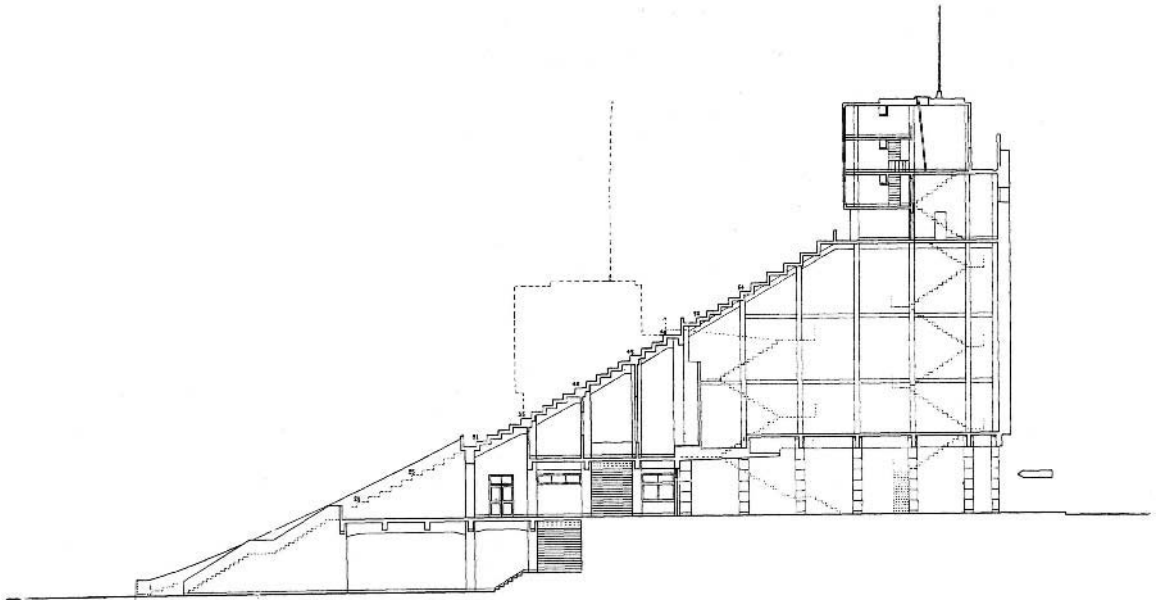
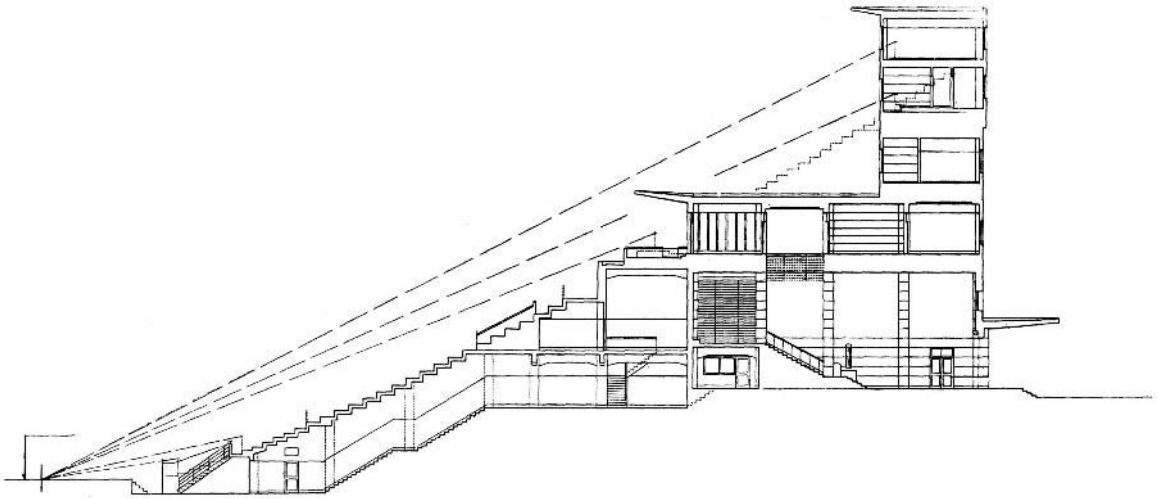
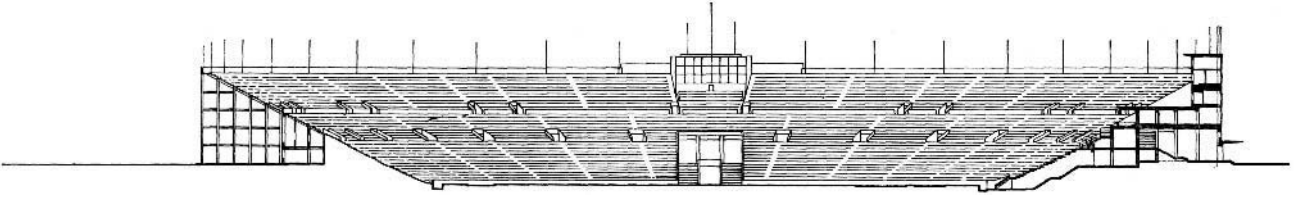
1st FLOOR



2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th FLOOR



CROSS SECTION



The centre of the stands on the western side was to be for the Enclosure for the Imperial Family, stands for athletes, newspaper reporters, radio broadcasters, and such. The seats for the chorus were to be located on the eastern side, the marathon gate on the northern side, and the score board and the music stand on the south.

The straightway track on the western side was planned to be 151.50 metre long, 11.25 metre wide with nine lanes. The width of the tracks around the curves was planned at 10 metres with 8 lanes. The runways for jumping events were to be laid out on both sides of the straightway with sand pits on both ends to be used for hop-step-jump, pole vaulting, and broad jump. On the southern extreme of the field, two pits and runways for high jump were to be built. Two runways for javelin throw, one on the southern and another on the northern sections of the field, circles for hammer throw and discus throw on the western section, and that for shotput on both the western and northern sides of the field were planned. Besides for athletic events, the field was to be used for football games, equestrian sports, gymnastics, opening and closing ceremonies, and demonstration games.

The stands would have measured 24.5 metres above the ground level and 11 metres under; a total of 72 steps was to accommodate the six floor stadium. The underground rooms were to accommodate judges, officials of sports organizations, electricity control room, electricity adjusting rooms, warehouse, and storage rooms for equipment. The first floor would accommodate the officials of the International Sports Federations, programme editing room, dark room, athletes quarters, restaurant, post office, telegraph and telephone stations, bank, publishing room, medical room, etc.; the second floor for the members of the International Olympic Committee, restaurant, booths for stores, resting rooms, first aid stations, etc.; the third floor for the Enclosure for the Imperial Family etc.; the fourth floor for the recording room, etc.; the fifth floor for the reporters and post office facilities; and the sixth floor for rooms of the head of the Sports Section and broadcasting, etc.

Although the above plan for the Main Stadium was abandoned simultaneously with the cancellation of the Tokyo Games, the city of Tokyo proposes to resume work according to this plan together with the construction of the swimming stadium and the proposed Olympic indoor athletic building at some opportune time in the future.

Marathon and Walking Courses

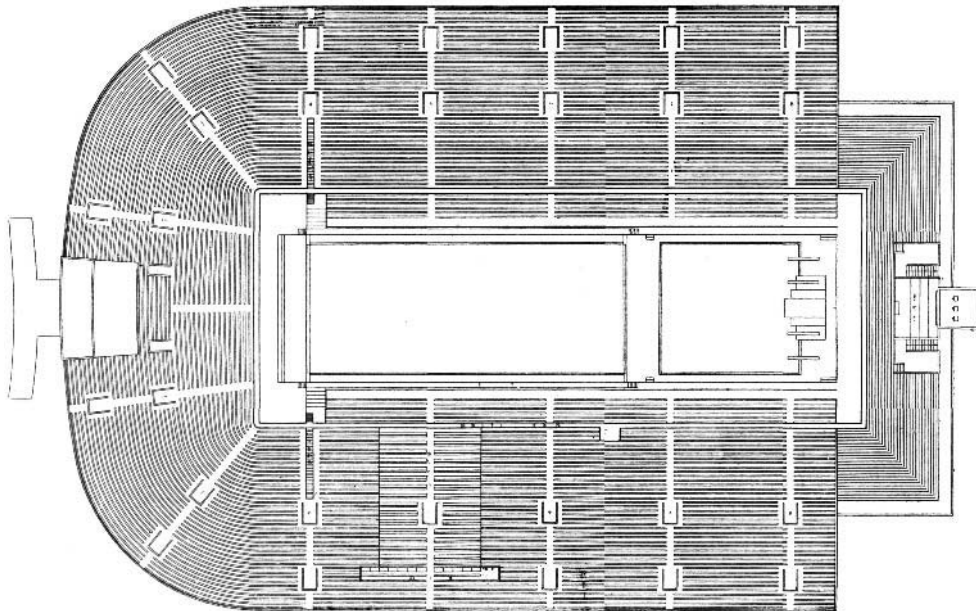
The marathon and the walking courses were planned to start from the Main Stadium, leaving the marathon gate on the northern side and on

to the City Loop Road northward; then on the Koshū Highway to Daitabashi; from Daitabashi on to the so-called Waterway Road to Kichijōji and turning from the Inokashira park toward the village of Mitaka and to return to the Stadium via the Loop Road.

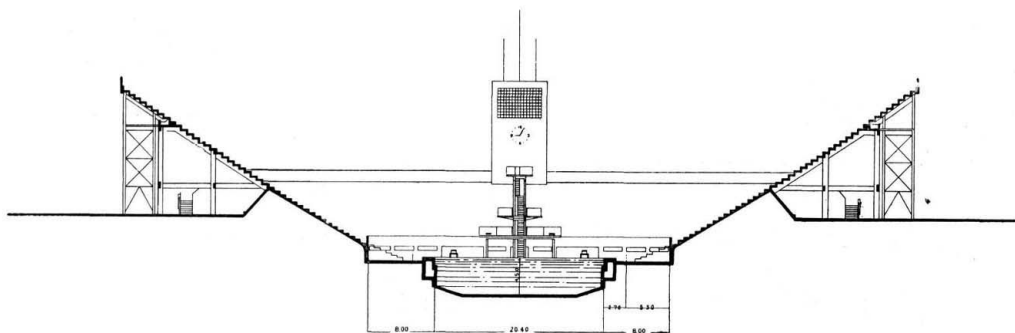
The cross sectional drawing showing the altitude of the course could not be drafted because the Loop Road was still under construction at the time.

Swimming Stadium

The present swimming stadium located in the Meiji Shrine Outer Garden was to be enlarged for use in the Olympic Games. However, with the decision to construct a new Main Stadium at Komazawa, the site for the swimming stadium was also changed to Komazawa. It was proposed to construct it adjacent to the Main Stadium.

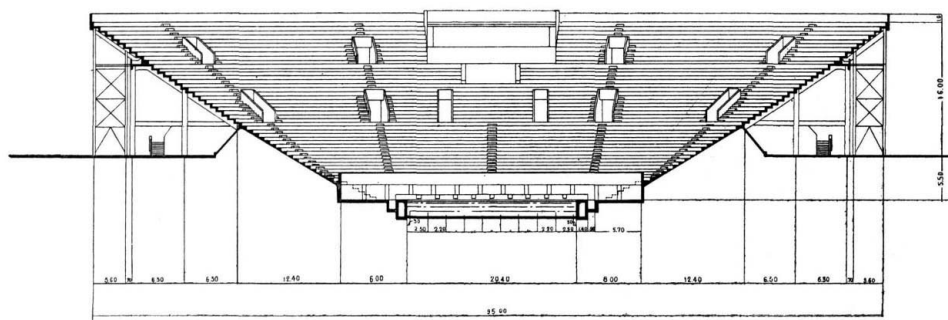


The size of the stadium which would be located on the southern portion of the vast Komazawa ground lying lengthwise south to north, was to be 11,504 square metres constructed on a site of approximately 5 acres, directly south of the open square of the main entrance to the Komazawa ground. On the northern side of the stadium would be located the swimming pool, measuring 50 x 20.4 metres with 8 lanes, while on the southern side, the diving pool 22 x 20.4 metres equipped with four diving boards. The total seating capacity was calculated to hold 28,000 spectators. The Enclosure for the Imperial Family and the seats for guests were to be located in the northern stands and the seats for the



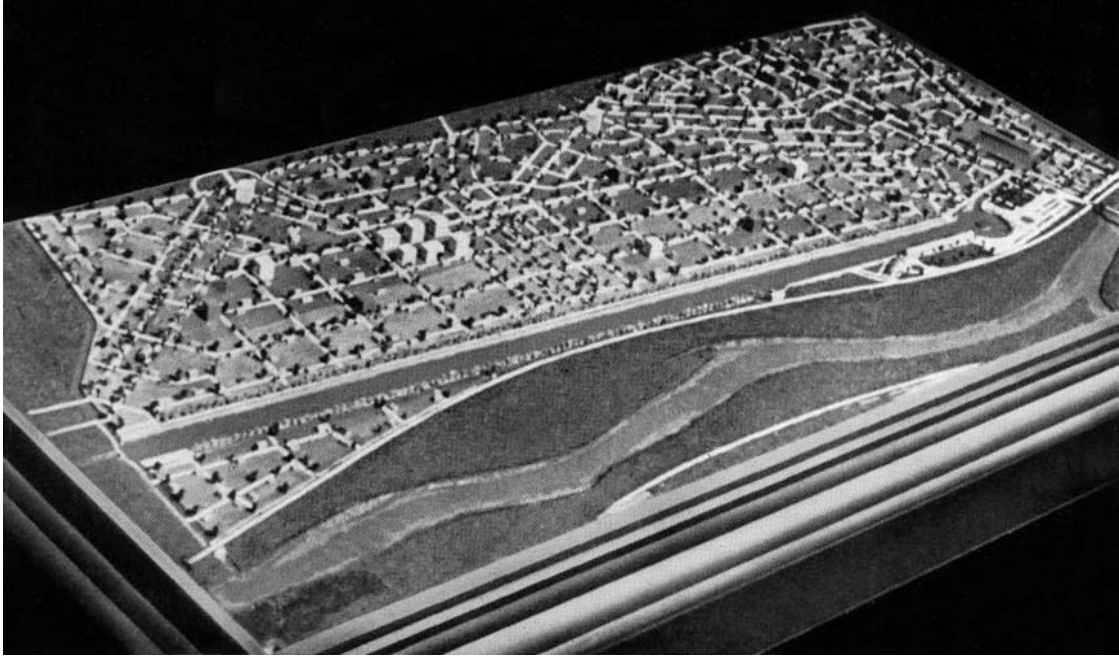
members of the International Olympic Committee, athletes, reporters, and radio announcers were to be in the southern stands. The actual height of the stadium was 17.23 metres from ground level and 3 metres underground, or four floors above and one underground with 41 stairways. The permanent structure of the stadium is 11 metres high, while the stands on the east, west, and south were to be temporarily constructed. The underground space was planned to be only for thoroughfare. The officials', athletes', medical, and office rooms and the electricity control station were to be spaced out on the first floor. The second floor spacing was for the dark room, programme editing room, committee room, restaurant, reporters' room, and the post office. The rest room for guests of honour was planned for the third floor and the Chamber for the Imperial Family was to be located on the fourth floor.

Special devices, which were results of extensive researches on the part of the Japanese technicians on filtering, lighting systems, and wave preventions, were to be used for this swimming pool.



Rowing and Long Distance Canoeing Course

When it was decided to hold the Tokyo Games, the Japan Amateur Rowing Association with the co-operation of the Ministry of the Interior of the Imperial Government and that of the people of Saitama Prefecture, started its plan to con-



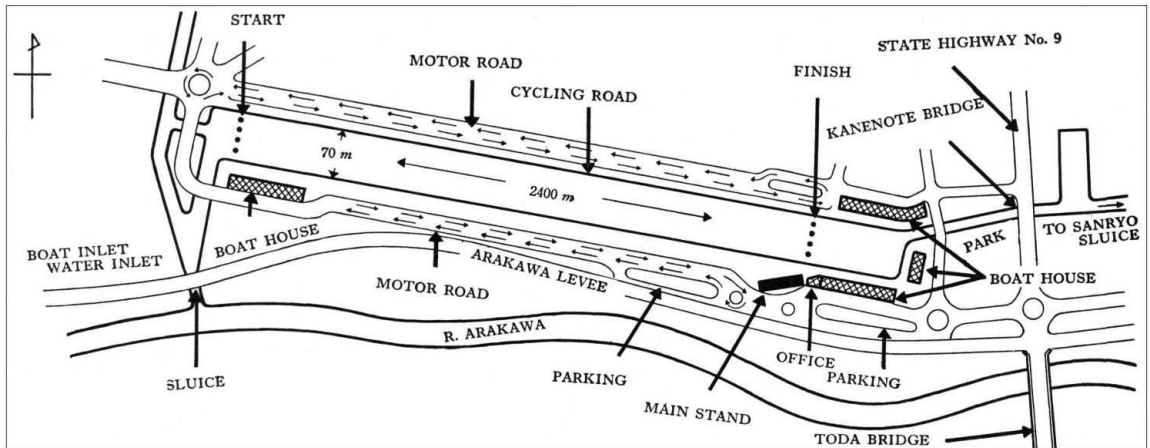
The model of the Toda rowing course.

struct the Olympic rowing course at Todabashi, Saitama Prefecture. The ground-breaking ceremony was held on May 30, 1937.

This course is located about 12 kilometres north of the centre of Tokyo. The Ukima golf course and the glider training field are in its environs and in the summer, the Arakawa river itself becomes a Mecca for those who wish to escape the heat of the city. The entire region is covered with primroses, violets, and other lovely wild flowers, and the network of waterways serves as an angler's paradise throughout the year; thus numerous townspeople are attracted here to enjoy nature's blessings, especially during the spring and autumn. Furthermore, one can view the majestic Mt. Fuji and other mountain ranges across the vast Kwantō plains.

It is about a 20 minute drive on the National Highway No. 9 (Nakasendō) from the centre of the metropolis. The entrance to the course will be located on the left hand side after passing the Toda bridge over the Arakawa river. Those who take the electric trains on the Tohoku (north eastern) Main Line, can reach the course by taking trains to either the Warabi or Kawaguchi station, then taking a bus for several minutes.

The width of the course at the surface of the water will be 70 metres and the depth 3 metres, and the length 2,400 metres. An allowance of 100 metres at the start and the 300 metres at the finish will leave a straightway course of 2000 metres. Adjoining the residential district on the north bank, a bicycle road 5 metres wide and a motor car road 6 metres wide will be provided, separated by a belt of green lawn. These roads will lead throughout the distance of the 2000 metre course. On the south bank a grass lawn sloping at



The plan for the Toda rowing course.

a 1.7 degree will be laid out, which may be utilized for general stands.

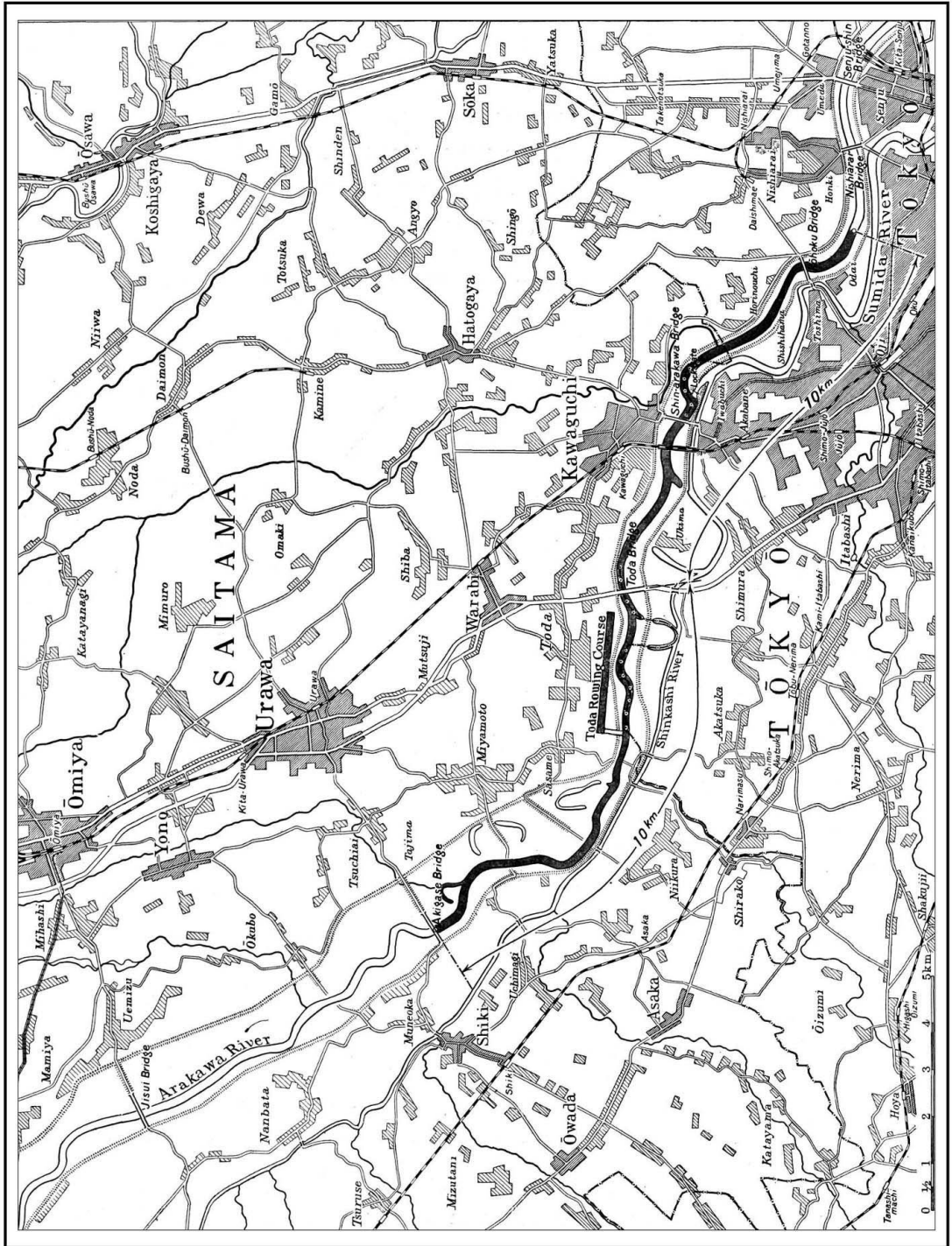
Immediately after the ground-breaking ceremony, the necessary surveying was accomplished by the labour services offered by the members of the Civil Engineering Department of the Tokyo Imperial University and the Construction Department of the Ministry of Railways. Thus, the actual excavation of the site was started in September, 1937, and at the time of the cancellation of the Olympic Games, the construction had been one-third completed. Although the Games have been cancelled, the work has been continued and, at the time of present writing, it has neared completion. This course is one of the outstanding features among the sports grounds in Japan.

The above course was to be used for all of the rowing events and short

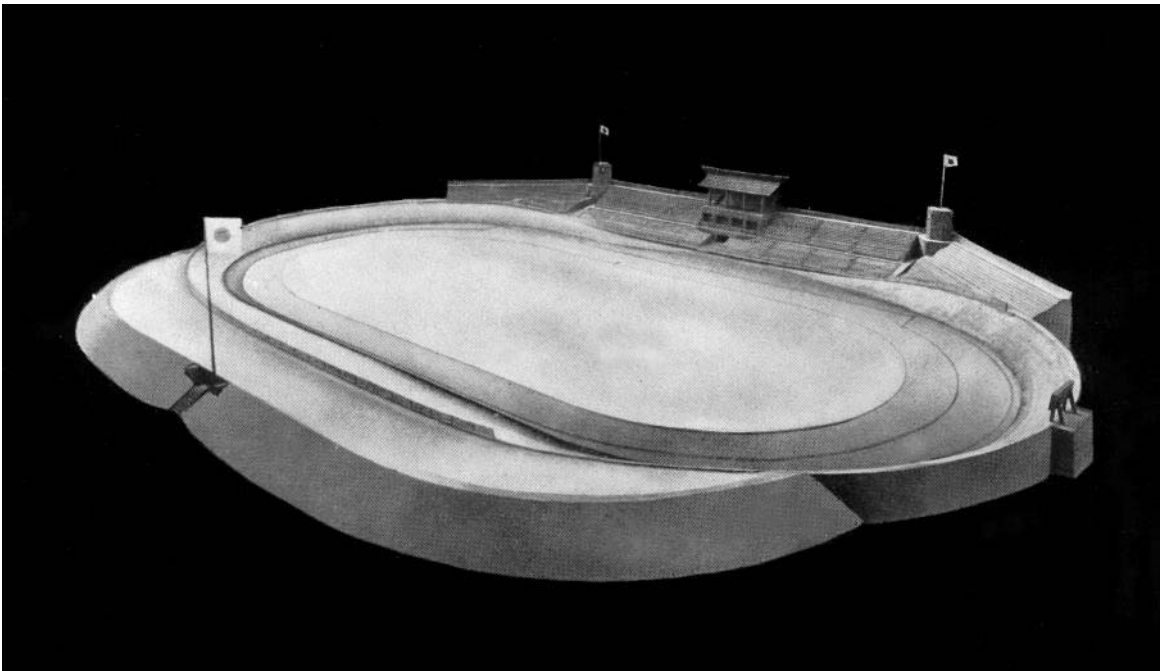
The Toda rowing course under construction.



COURSE OF CANOEING



distance canoeing races. The long distance canoeing race was to be held on the course laid out on the Arakawa river, adjacent to the Toda rowing course, starting from the Akigase bridge and extending to the Toda bridge. The distance of this course was 10,000 metres which runs 5,000 metres south east from the start and from there curves to due east for another 5,000 metres. The race is held downstream which has usually southern or south eastern breezes. The water flows at the speed of 0.5 metre per second, the width of the river being over 60 metres and its depth over 2 metres.



The model of the cycling stadium in Shibaura.

Olympic Cycling Stadium

The cycling stadium was planned to be newly built on the No. 9 reclaimed land at Shibaura. The location is south of the city centre and not far from either the Tamachi or Shinagawa railway station. The ground-breaking ceremony was held on April 29, 1938, and the excavation work was started immediately by the student and youth groups who offered their labour services. With the cancellation of the Tokyo Olympic Games, preparations were temporarily stopped, but a plan to continue its construction will be shortly carried out by the Municipality of Tokyo. The cycling course in concrete will be 500 metre lap and the width 8 metres and a banking of 33 degrees at the steepest angle of the curve. Along the inner circle of the track, a neutral zone, one



Student cyclists rendering their labour services.

metre wide, was planned. The outer circle of the track was to have a wall 85 centimetres high. Flood light installations were also planned to enable night riding. The seating capacity was approximately estimated to accommodate 10,000 spectators. A 400 metre track with a turfed field was to be constructed in the open space within the cycling track. The room spacing of the stadium was to be divided into and equipped for showers, restaurants, first-aid, repairing and storage.

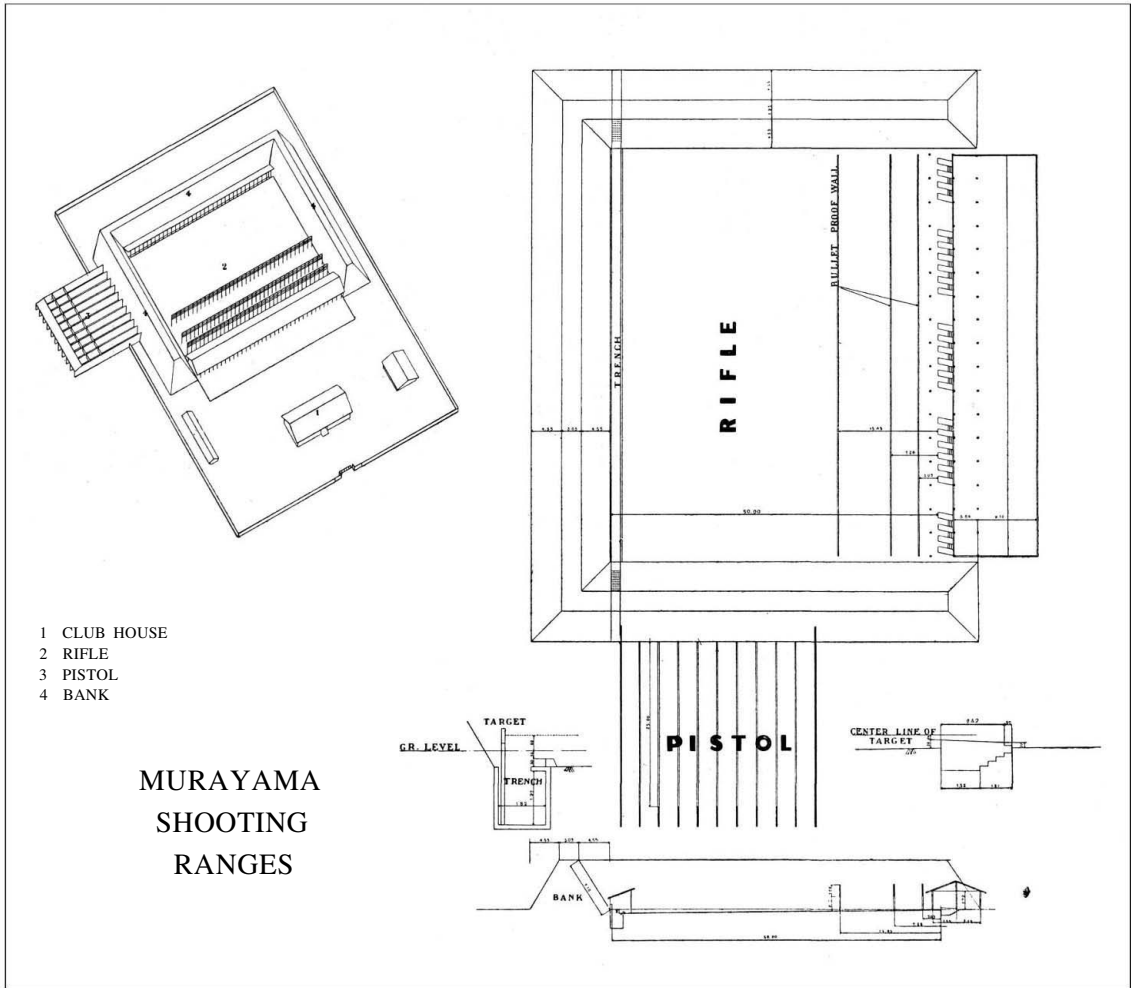
Besides using this stadium for the cycling events, it was planned for the épée of fencing competitions and football preliminaries. Training of track and field athletes could also be had on this field.

Cycling Road Race Course

The start of the cycling road race course was planned to be arranged at Todabashi near the Olympic rowing course; the course would run on the Nakasendō road (National Highway No. 9) passing through the towns of Warabi, Urawa, Ōmiya, Kamio, Kōnosu, Kumagaya, Fukaya, and Honjō as far as to Jimbohara near the Gumma Prefecture boundary where the turning point would be located. The return course was on the same route finishing at the Todabashi rowing course. This distance of 150 kilometres is paved throughout and the narrowest part of the highway is 12 metres.

Shooting Ranges

The construction of the shooting ranges was planned on the property of the Tokyo Prefectural Hunting Club, which is situated in the north western suburbs of Tokyo, in the neighbourhood of the Tokyo Municipal Water Reser-



voir. This site of 13,000 tsubo (over 11 acres) is surrounded by hills on the east, west, and north, and the surrounding scenery is picturesque. The distance from the city centre of Tokyo is 25 kilometres and from the Olympic Village 20 kilometres. From either place there are convenient means of transportation.

A space of 60 x 60 metres equipped with 30 stands was to be built for the 50 metre rifle events and 10 of these stands were to be used for the pistol events on the same ranges. These stands were to be used for standing, kneeling, and lying down positions. The 25 metre shooting competitions were to be performed on the adjoining range of 25 x 20 metres.

Equestrian Stadium

The equestrian stadium was to be newly constructed in Yoga, Setagaya Ward. This location is approximately 11 kilometres southwest from the city

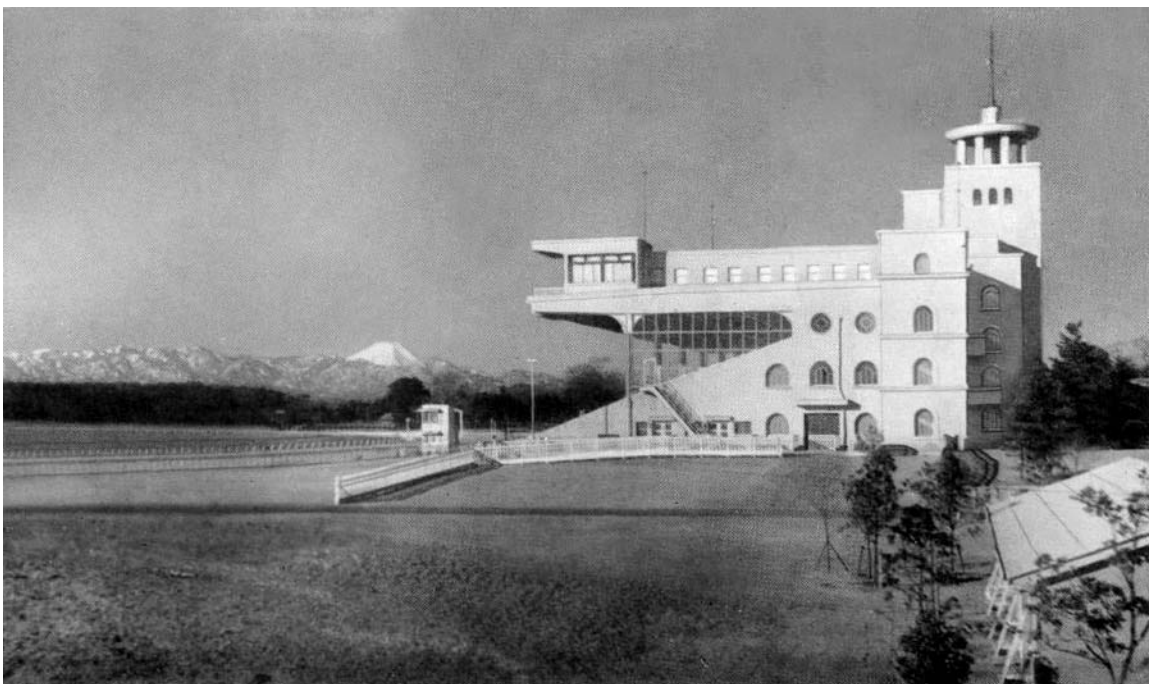


The proposed equestrian grounds located at Setagaya.

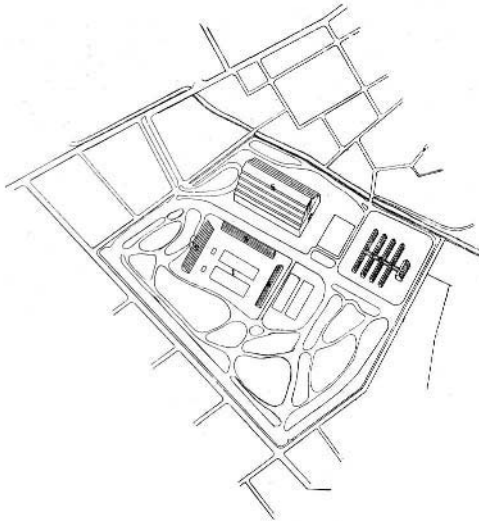
centre of Tokyo and only 2 kilometres north of the proposed Olympic Stadium. On this 50,000 tsubo (over 40 acres) tract of ground, the indoor riding stadium, two riding courses, and two training grounds were to be constructed. The obstacles were to be built within the riding courses. The riding course was measured at 25 x 100 metres and the seating capacity of the outdoor stands was estimated for 4,000 and the indoor stadium seating capacity would have been for 8,632 spectators.

However, the International Olympic Committee and the International Equestrian Federation submitted their wishes for utilizing the present Fuchū race course grounds for the Olympic competitions. The Fuchū race course, having very convenient facilities for transportation to and fro, is located

The Tokyo Race Club in Fuchū.

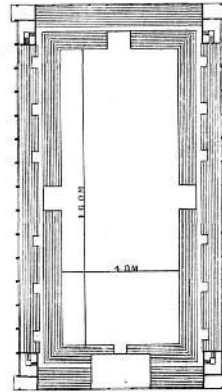
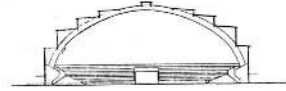


EQUESTRIAN STADIUM



GENERAL VIEW

- 1 DRESSAGE ARENA
- 2 STAND
- 3 STAND
- 4 STAND
- 5 "BAJIKOEN"
- 6 STABLE



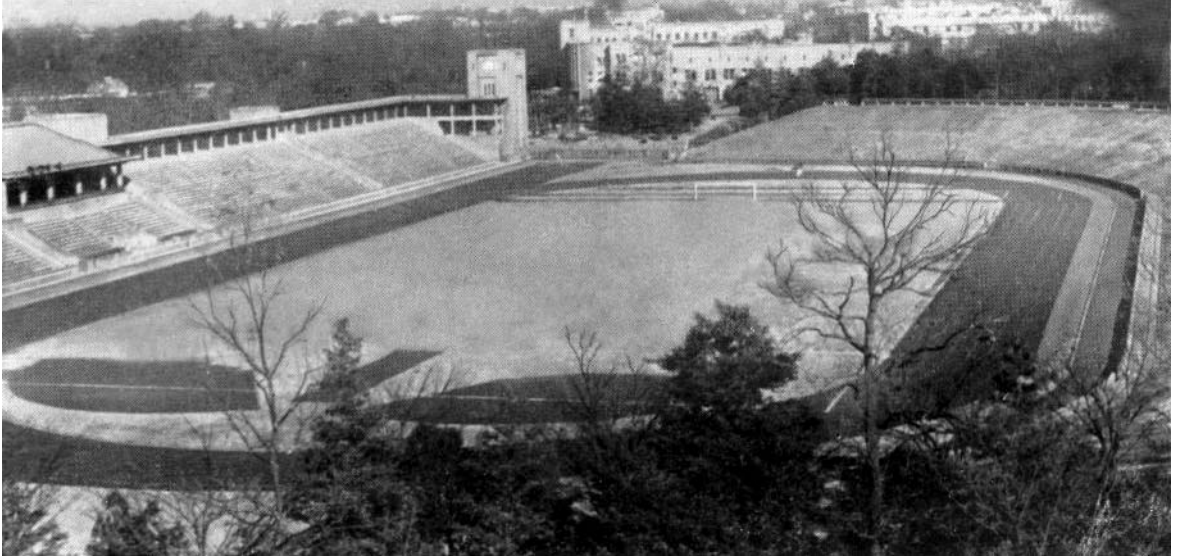
"BAJIKOEN" 1.400

20 kilometres west of the city centre of Tokyo and 15 kilometres north west of the proposed Olympic Village. The Fuchū race course is one of Japan's best equipped for riding purposes; therefore, it was thought that very little preparation would be necessary in order to hold the Olympic competitions on this ground. The cross country race course could readily be mapped out within the vicinity of this riding course.

The Fuchū Race Course was planned for the main events of the Olympic equestrian competitions excepting the jumping-test of the three-day event, prix des nations, and the presentation of the winner of the individual dressage which were to take place in the Olympic Stadium.

Sports Grounds of the Meiji Shrine Outer Garden

The Meiji Shrine Outer Garden with an area of 150,000 tsubo (over 123 acres) extends from the Yotsuya Ward into the Akasaka Ward and its location is not far from the city centre. As regards sports facilities, there are concentrated in the north west portion of the Outer Garden the track and field stadium with a 400 metre track, a swimming stadium, a "Sumō" arena 80



The stadium in the Meiji Shrine Outer Garden.

metres in diameter and a baseball stadium. This ground is approximately 7 kilometres north east of the Komazawa ground. For the Games, the track and field stadium was allocated to the use of the field hockey competitions, the "Sumō" arena equipped with board flooring 30 x 18 metres for the basketball games and gymnastic events, and the baseball stadium for the demonstration baseball games.

Ball Grounds

For the use of football, handball, and hockey competitions and training, the following seven grounds were arranged, besides the Main Stadium and the Meiji Shrine stadium.

The main stand of the stadium of the Meiji Shrine Outer garden.



The swimming pool of the Meiji Shrine Outer Garden.





The wrestling arena
of the Meiji Shrine
Outer Garden.

Football:

Kangyō Bank Athletic Ground (Meguro Ward)

2 kilometres from the Village.

Mitsui Athletic Ground (Suginami Ward)

Keiō University Athletic Ground (Hiyoshi, Yokohama)

8 kilometres from the Village.

Hockey:

Mitsukoshi Athletic Ground (Setagaya Ward)

1 kilometre from the Village.

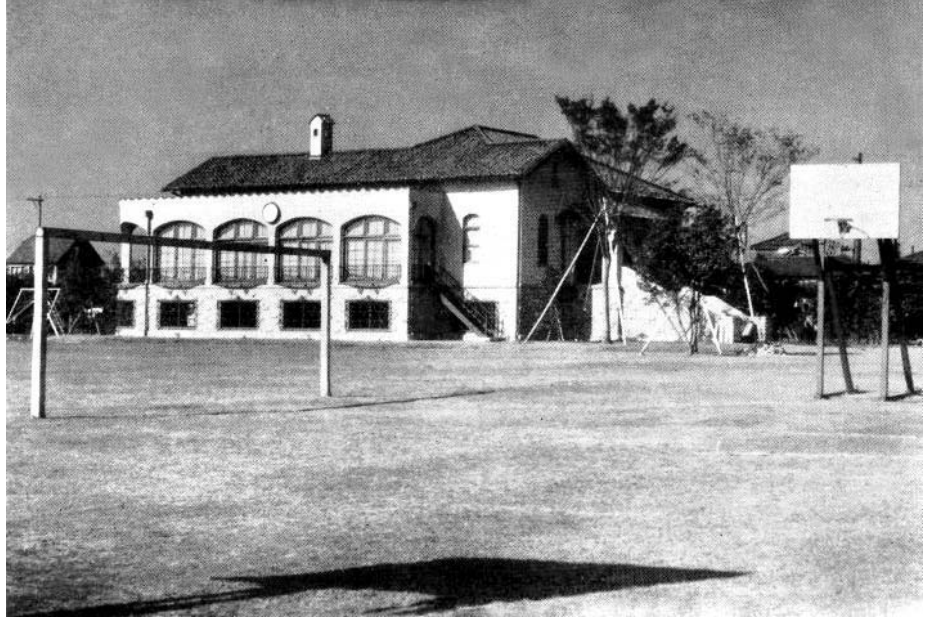
Institute of Physical Research (Shibuya Ward)

6 kilometres from the Village.

The baseball stadium
of the Meiji Shrine
Outer Garden.



The Mitsui athletic ground.



Handball:

Shibaura Cycling Stadium (Shiba Ward)

7 kilometres from the Village.

Dai-ichi Life Insurance Athletic Ground (Kanagawa Prefecture)

5 kilometres from the Village.

All of the above mentioned athletic grounds already having lawn turf can readily be utilized for the Games by mere construction of temporary stands.



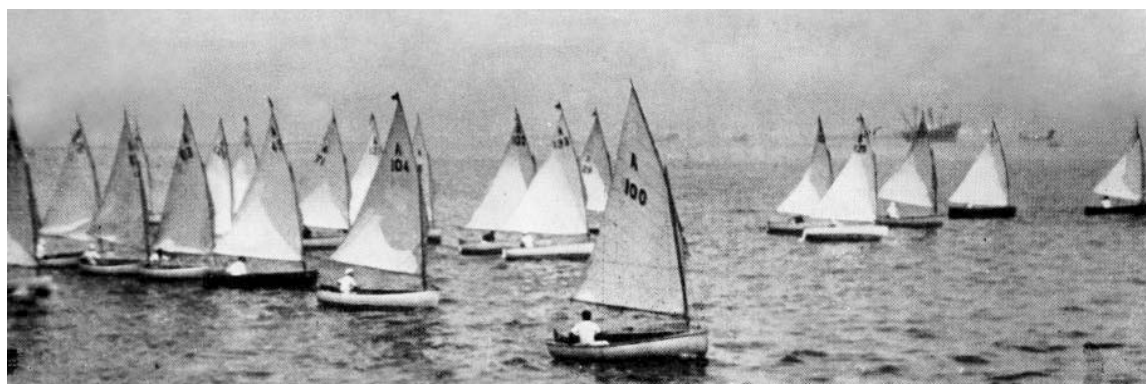
The Kanyō Bank athletic ground.

Yacht Harbour and Courses

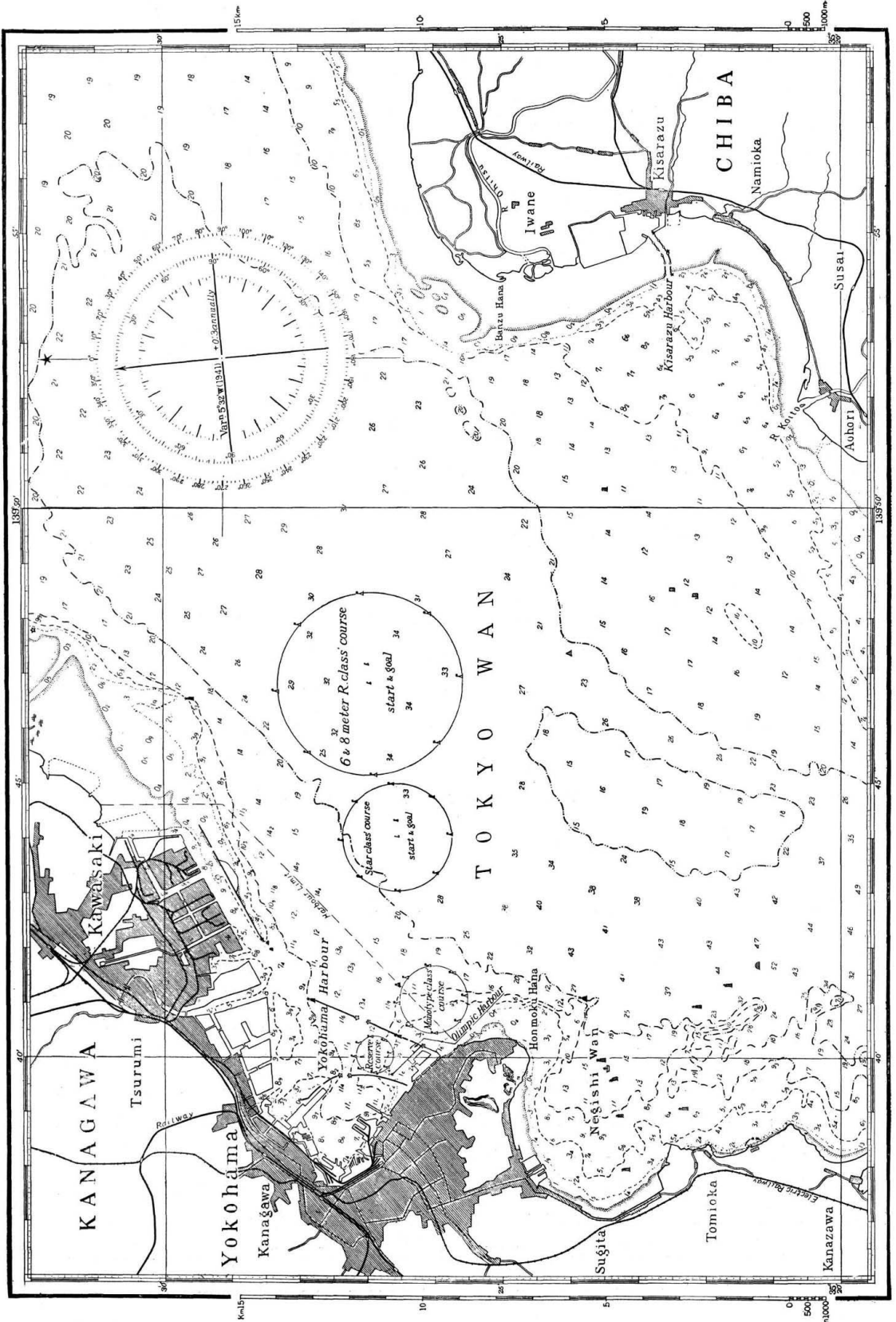
It was decided to hold the Olympic yachting race on the open water of Tokyo bay near the Yokohama harbour which is approximately 30 kilometres south of Tokyo. Consequently, the city of Yokohama took up the construction of the yacht harbour immediately after the close of the Berlin Olympic Games. A temporary harbour for training purposes was already completed. The Ministry of the Interior is now working on a part of this Olympic yacht harbour which was to be located on the western side along the newly reclaimed land of Yamashita street which is situated on the southern end of the breakwater now being built by the above Ministry.

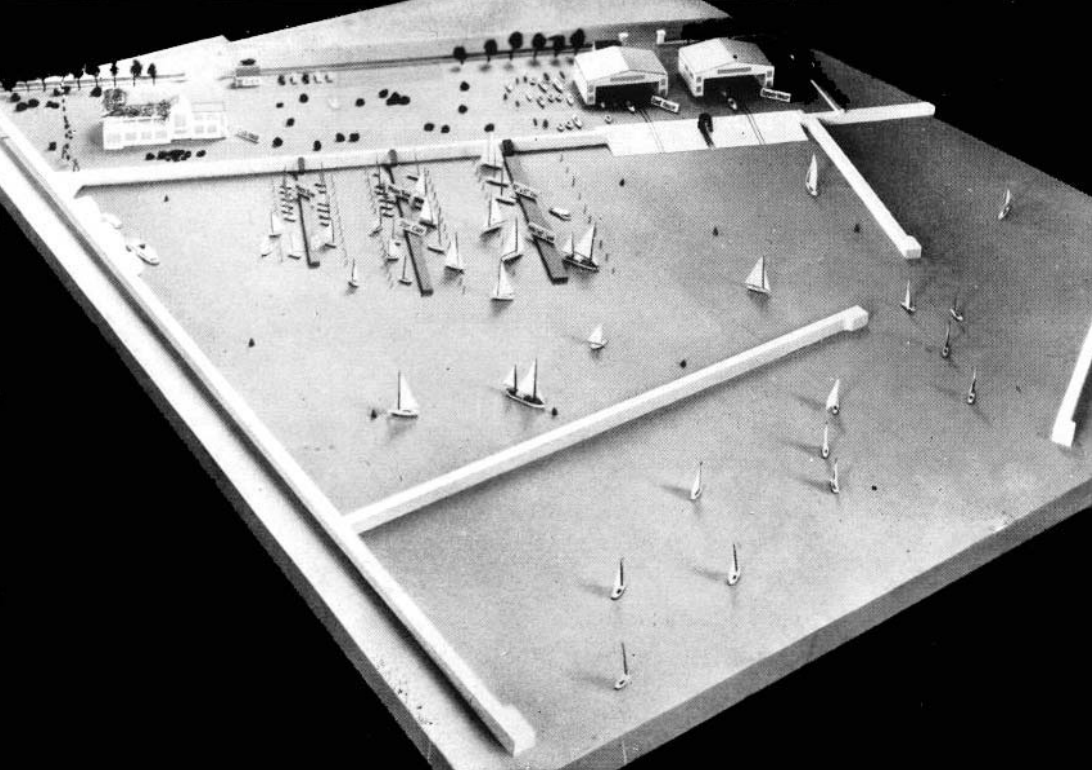
As the boundary of the yacht harbour, a 170 metre breakwater was laid out perpendicularly to the breakwater constructed by the Ministry of the Interior at its 200 metre point from the shore, and another 90 metre breakwater stretching toward the end of the 170 metre breakwater was to be constructed from the shore, a point approximately 270 metres apart from the breakwater. The entrance to the harbour was to be guarded by another 70 metre breakwater allowing an opening for free passage of the yachts. Therefore, the enclosed space of the harbour was to cover around 34,000 square metres of water surface. Along the outer breakwater, besides docks for launches, those for monotype class, star class, and six and eight-metre classes were also to be constructed. The construction of the club house, boat house, repairing shops, and the cranes on the shore was planned on a site of land 21,000 square metres. The first floor of the two storied club house would have been divided into sail drying, equipment, locker and shower rooms. The second floor was to be used for the dining room, assembly and office rooms.

The yachting course was laid out on the open water outside the Yokohama harbour. The course for the six and eight-metre classes was to be



COURSE OF YACHTING





The model of the Yokohama yacht harbour.

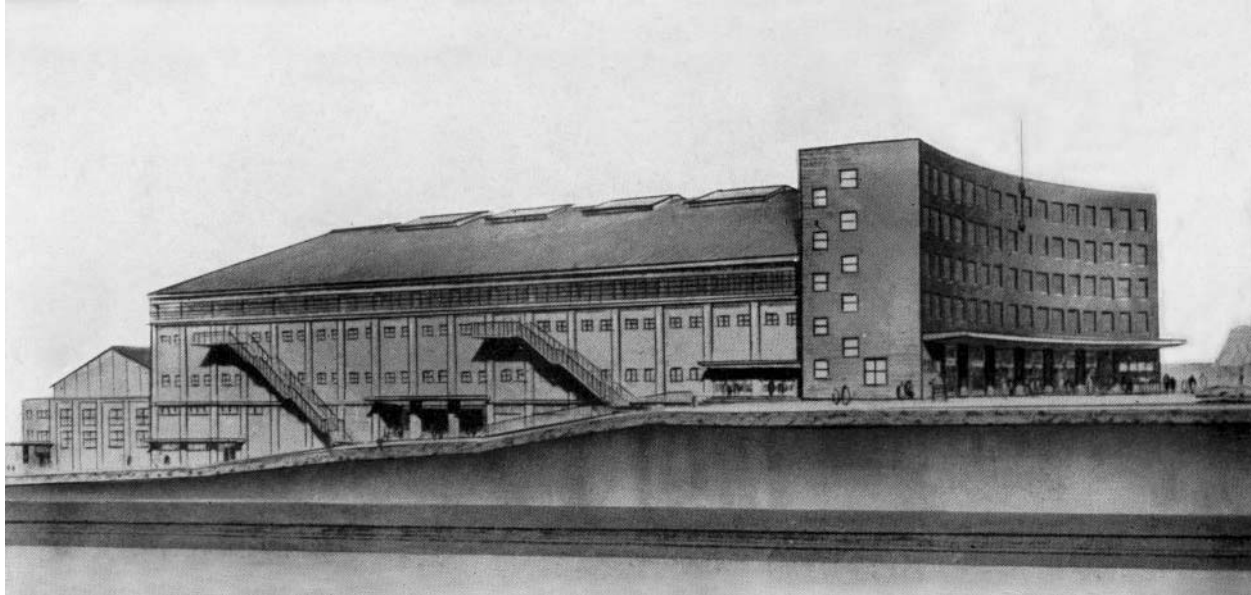
located on the east of the Trans-Pacific route, comprising a diameter of 5,000 metres mapped out between Yokohama and Kisaratsu. The star class was to have a course located due west of the above with a diameter of 4,000 metres, and the monotype a course of 2,000 metre diameter near Hommoku.

In case of storm, a temporary course of 1,000 metre diameter mapped out immediately in front of the yacht harbour within the Yokohama harbour was planned for use.

Olympic Indoor Athletic Building

To fulfil the wishes of the late Dr. Seiichi Kishi, former member of the International Olympic Committee, the members of the family of the deceased expressed their desire to contribute toward the construction of an indoor athletic building which they regretted could not be found in Tokyo. Whereupon, the Japan Amateur Athletic Association purchased an ideal site in Surugadai, Kanda Ward, near the Ochanomizu station of the Government Electric Railway. Surugadai is located one kilometre north of the city centre, on one of its many heights and 11 kilometres from the Komazawa ground. Transportation facilities make this location exceedingly convenient to everybody.

With the decision of having the XIIth Olympic Games in Tokyo, the previous plans for the proposed Olympic indoor athletic building of the Japan

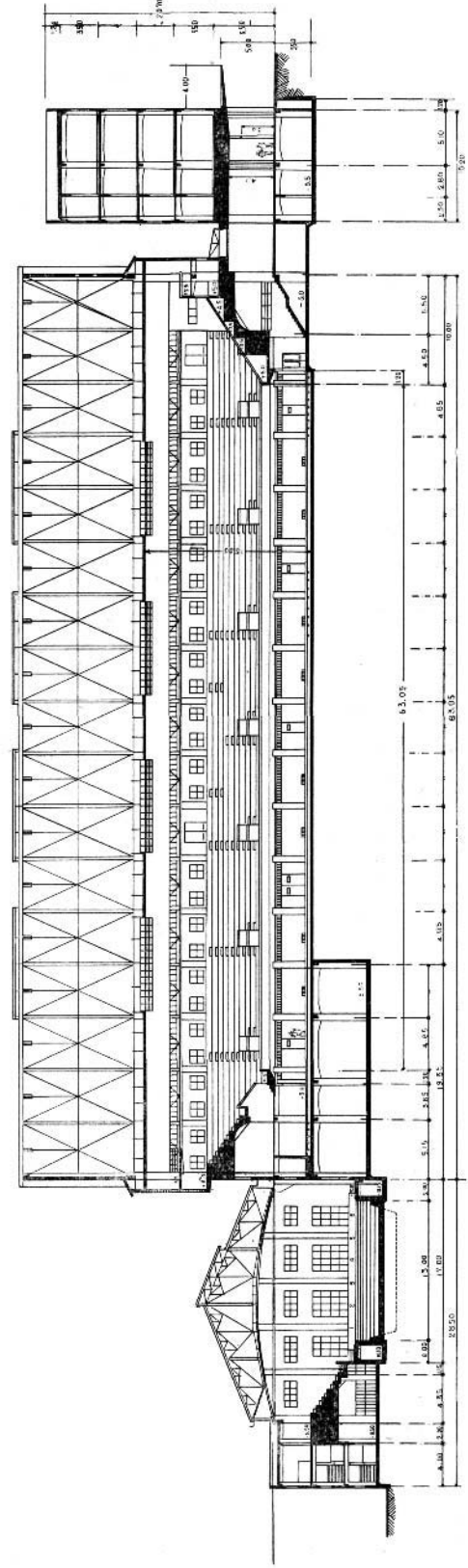
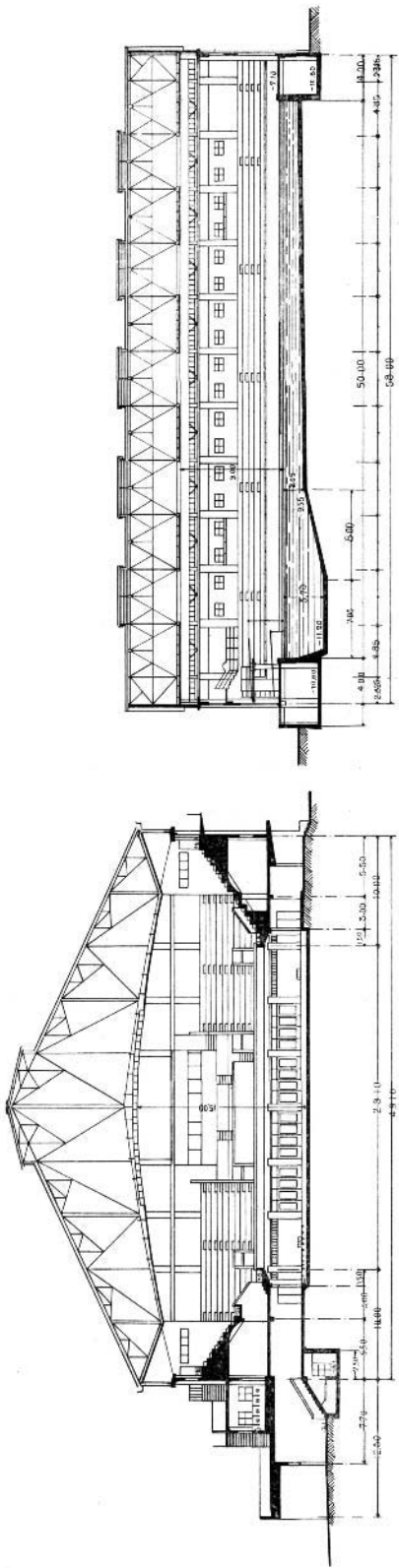


The plans for the Olympic Indoor Athletic Building.

Amateur Athletic Association were expanded through the co-operation of the city of Tokyo to a more elaborate design. The entrance to the building was planned on the northern side facing the Ochanomizu railway station and the office rooms were situated along the roadway in the western direction. This building was to be 50.70 metre wide and 10 metre deep rising 13.7 metres from the ground level and sinking 1.8 metres. There would be 3 storeys above and one below. The basement would be used for office, coaches' and medical rooms, etc.; the first floor for office, reception and research rooms; the second floor for office rooms; and the third floor for office rooms and an auditorium. Those office rooms were to be utilized as headquarters for the Japan Amateur Athletic Association, Olympic Organizing Committee, and Sports Federations in Japan. Above the lobby at the entrance a fan-shaped construction, which forms an extension of the above-mentioned building, was to be built measuring 20.70 metres above ground level and 3.5 metres underground. The underground floor would be used for dining hall, kitchen, and equipment rooms; the first floor for hall; the second and the third floor for office rooms; the fourth floor for club rooms and library; and the fifth floor for memorial and conference rooms.

The width of the athletic building is approximately 49.1 metres, the depth 83.5 metres, and the height 22.65 metres above ground level and 10.35 metres underground. The rooms for Kendō, Jūdō, gymnastics, rowing practice and machinery rooms are located on the second floor underground and the training room and the equipment room are spaced out on the first underground floor. The measurements of the large gymnasium on the first floor is 63 x 29

CROSS SECTION OF OLYMPIC INDOOR ATHLETIC BUILDING





The site of the Olympic Indoor Athletic Building.

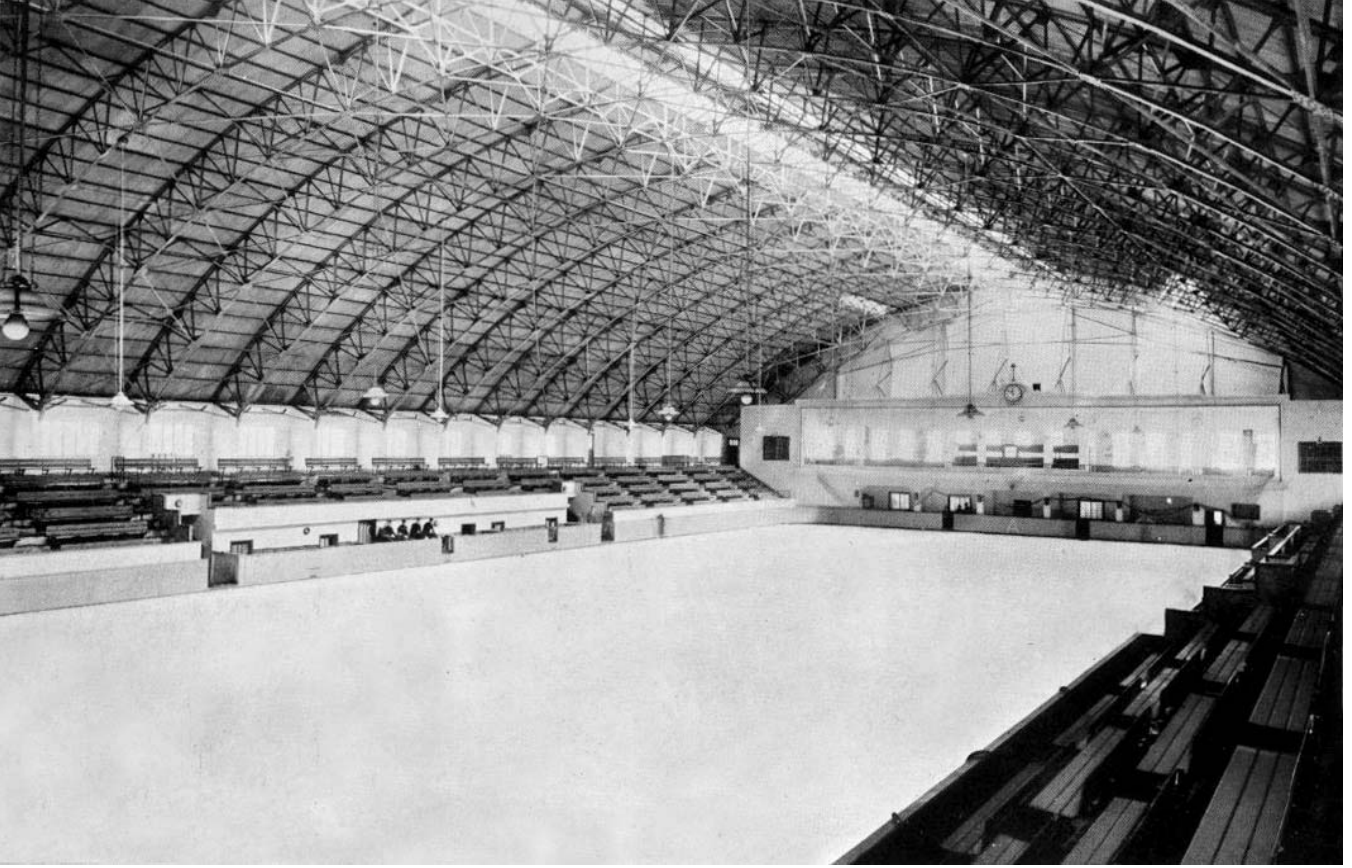
metres with the spectators' stands constructed on all four sides with passages below.

An indoor pool, as part of the athletic building, would be constructed on the south eastern slope. The surface of the water is about 7.5 metres below the main building. The depth of the construction is 28.5 metres with the roof of the pool extending 6 metres above the ground level of the main building. The size of the pool is 50 metres in length and 13 metres in width with 6 lanes. The spectators' stand will be located on the south eastern side, under which will be built an office, locker and shower rooms, etc.

The Olympic indoor athletic building would have been used only for basketball games and gymnastics of the Olympic Games. The construction has temporarily been dropped, but this project is expected to be resumed and completed in the near future.

Shibaura Indoor Hall

The Shibaura skating rink situated south east of the city centre in the Shiba Ward, near the proposed Olympic cycling stadium, was planned to be changed into board flooring during the summer season to be used for the fencing events of the Olympic Games. The dimensions of the available space for the competitions are 25 x 60 metres and the seating capacity is approximately 3,000.



The Shibaura Hall.

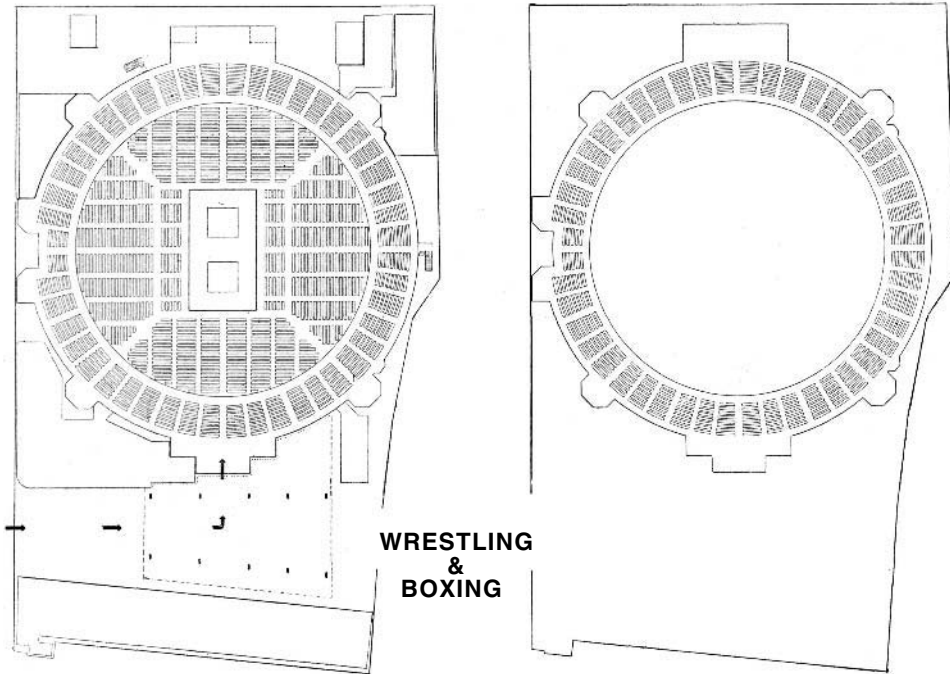
This Hall may be easily reached from Tamachi or Shinagawa stations on the Government Electric Railway Line.

Kokugi-kwan "Sumō" Amphitheatre (wrestling, boxing, and weight-lifting)

The Kokugi-kwan, the largest indoor athletic building of its kind in the Orient, is located in the eastern part of the city in the Honjo Ward. The distance from the city centre is 2 kilometres and 12 kilometres from the proposed Olympic Village. During the Olympic Games, this amphitheatre was planned to be used for wrestling, weight-lifting, and boxing events. The total seating area of the respective floors is as follows: first floor, 3,611 square metres; second floor, 1,678 square metres; third floor, 1,608 square metres; and the fourth floor, 1,589 square metres, whereby the total area of the building is 8,397 square metres and the ground area within the arena is 6,768 square metres. The total seating capacity is estimated to accommodate 17,500 spectators. The general height of the building is 14 metres, and the highest point of the oval roof is 26 metres.

Two rings were to be erected in the centre of the amphitheatre for the

KOKUGI-KWAN



staging of the preliminary competitions while only one ring in the centre would have been used for the semi-finals and the finals.

Various other rooms required would be located behind and under the first floor of the stands. All of the present Japanese style seating facilities were also planned to be re-modelled into European style seats.

Tokyo Prefectural Art Gallery

The exhibitions of paintings, sculpture and architecture were planned to be held in the Tokyo Prefectural Art Gallery located in Ueno park, Shitaya Ward, which is about 2 kilometres north of the city centre.

Boiler, ventilator, and coal storage rooms are located on the 224 square metre underground mezzanine. A hall, entrances, sculpture and industrial arts exhibition rooms, dining room, office rooms, and storage rooms are located on the first floor covering 4,840 square metres. The 3,460 square metre main floor contains an entrance, hall, exhibition room for paintings, and resting



The Tokyo Prefectural Art Gallery.

rooms. The 186 square metre second mezzanine floor has a chamber for distinguished guests and an assembly room.

The exhibition room for paintings is a room of 3,050 square metre floor space, which now has a wall measurement of 805 metres in length. A temporary extension of a wall of 170 metres had also been planned to bring the total length of the exhibition wall to 975 metres at the time of the Olympic competitions. The room for sculptural exhibits is 1,250 square metres and that for the industrial arts 775 square metres.

Tokyo Municipal Auditorium (Music Hall)

The musical performances of the arts competitions were planned to be held in the Tokyo Municipal Auditorium situated near the city centre, in the Hibiya park. The seating capacity of the auditorium is 3,500.

Training Grounds

Training grounds for the participants in the Olympic Games which are located within the radius of 10 kilometres from the Olympic Village may be listed as follows:

The Tokyo
Municipal
Auditorium.



Athletics 10
Handball 5
Swimming 4
Basketball 10

Football 10
Hockey 6
Gymnastics..... 5

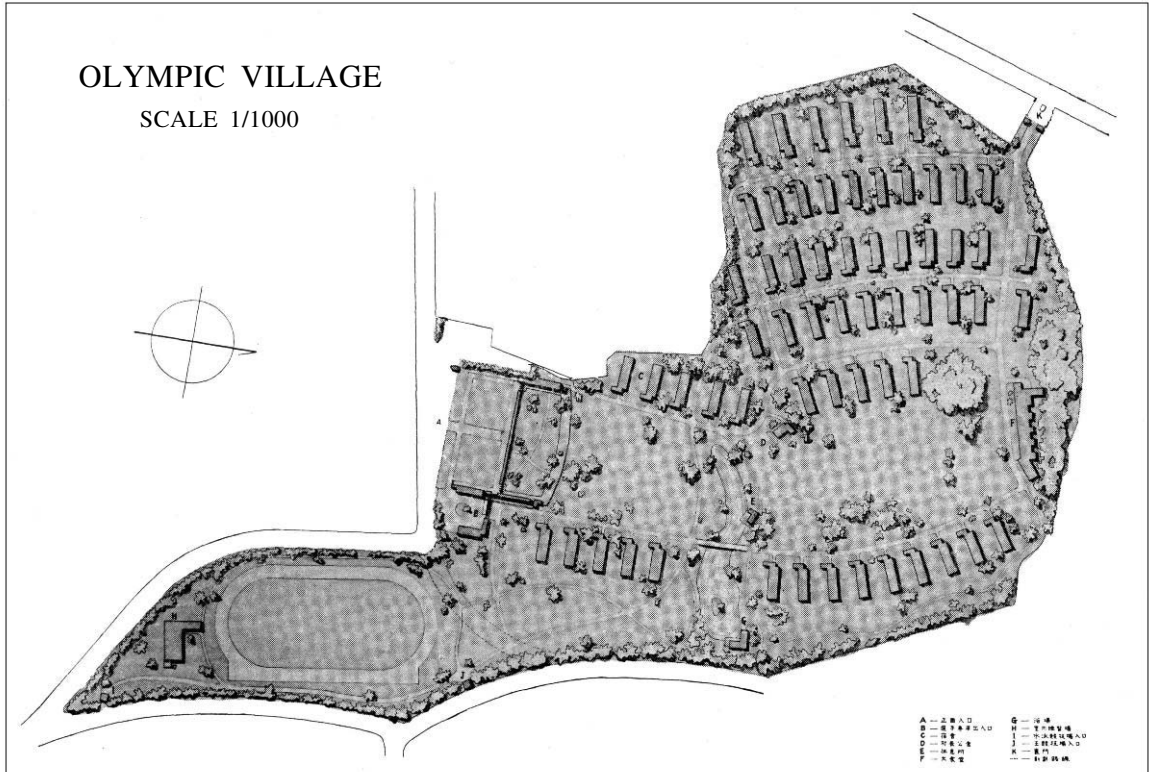
Boxing, wrestling, fencing, and weight-lifting 25

If the grounds requiring slight repairs were included, the number would be greatly increased.

OLYMPIC VILLAGE AND HOUSING

The Olympic Village was planned to be erected on a site of approximately 165,000 square metres of woodland and meadows in the extreme western portion of the Komazawa grounds. The houses totalling to 18,976 square metres were to be dotted within the area, which location was amply separated by a space of 33,060 square metres from various stadiums of the grounds in order to insure absolute peace and repose to the athletes during their rest periods. The area, resplendent with large and shady trees to give a refreshing rest to the athletes of the world who were to have gathered to fight on the field of sports for the honour of their nations, was calculated about 18,000 square metres.

The allotment of the houses of the Village was planned as one to every nation, if necessary two houses, while the nations represented by fewer athletes were to be grouped according to their spoken language. The Olympic Village was to have been constructed after the Los Angeles and Berlin Villages as models. The meals to be served were to have been in accordance



with the special cooking of the respective nations. Thus, a selection of capable cooks was considered necessary. However, plans had not been reached as to how the food management was to be handled.

The guides for the athletes of the Village were to have been trained, through the assistance of the schools, steamship lines, and other sources, to speak the language of every participating nation.

As to the lodgings for the women athletes it was planned to rent rooms in the Y. W. C. A. and the dormitories of various girls' schools. However, this was to be definitely settled when the approximate number of women participants was known. At any rate, the location of the women's lodgings was to be in a convenient section close to the Main Stadium.

The lodging quarters for the yachting, rowing, and canoeing athletes were to have been constructed near the site of their respective competing places. For instance, the housing for the yachtsmen was decided to be the New Grand Hotel located in Yokohama and the rowing athletes were to have a village constructed in Todabashi near the rowing course.

The International Olympic Committee members were to have reservations in the Tokyo Imperial Hotel, and the National Olympic Committee members had the choice of the Imperial Hotel, Sannō Hotel or the Mampei Hotel which are all conveniently located within the city centre of Tokyo. The newly-constructed Dai-iti Hotel was thought to be an ideal headquarter for the newspaper men and reporters of the nations interested.

As the result of investigations conducted by the Board of Tourist Industry concerning the lodging facilities of Tokyo, the following list was made: 48 foreign style hotels making a total of 1,420 rooms having a rooming capacity of 2,101 persons, 8 apartment houses making a total of 342 rooms with a rooming capacity of 514 persons, 13 clubs and such with a total of 377 rooms and a rooming capacity for 667 persons; therefore, the total number of persons able to attain first rate rooms in Tokyo amounted to 3,282. Other hotels and lodgings located in Yokohama, Kamakura, Zushi, Atami, and Hakone, all close to Tokyo, were approximately 10 at the time. Moreover, the Dai-iti, Imperial, and Sannō Hotels had planned expansion before the time of the Olympic Games; thus, together with the Japanese style inns, it was thought that ample lodging capacity to accommodate the foreign visitors could be had. The approximate number of visitors arriving in Tokyo monthly, figured by the railway and steamship lines, amounted to 102,000 people. This, of course, included a great number of visitors from Manchukuo and very many Japanese from America who would have no difficulty in utilizing Japanese inns, and it was also

figured that not a small number would board with their friends in Tokyo and its vicinity. The Japan Tourist Bureau had made out plans for one week, two, three, or four weeks travel itineraries for the benefit of the tourists and negotiated special reductions with the hotels and inns of the districts throughout Japan. Consequently, the total number above mentioned would not be expected to stay in town at one time.



Mr. Ichirō Sawada (centre) in New York explaining the cancellation of the Tokyo Olympic Games.

PREPARATIONS BY THE SPORTS SECTION AND SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS

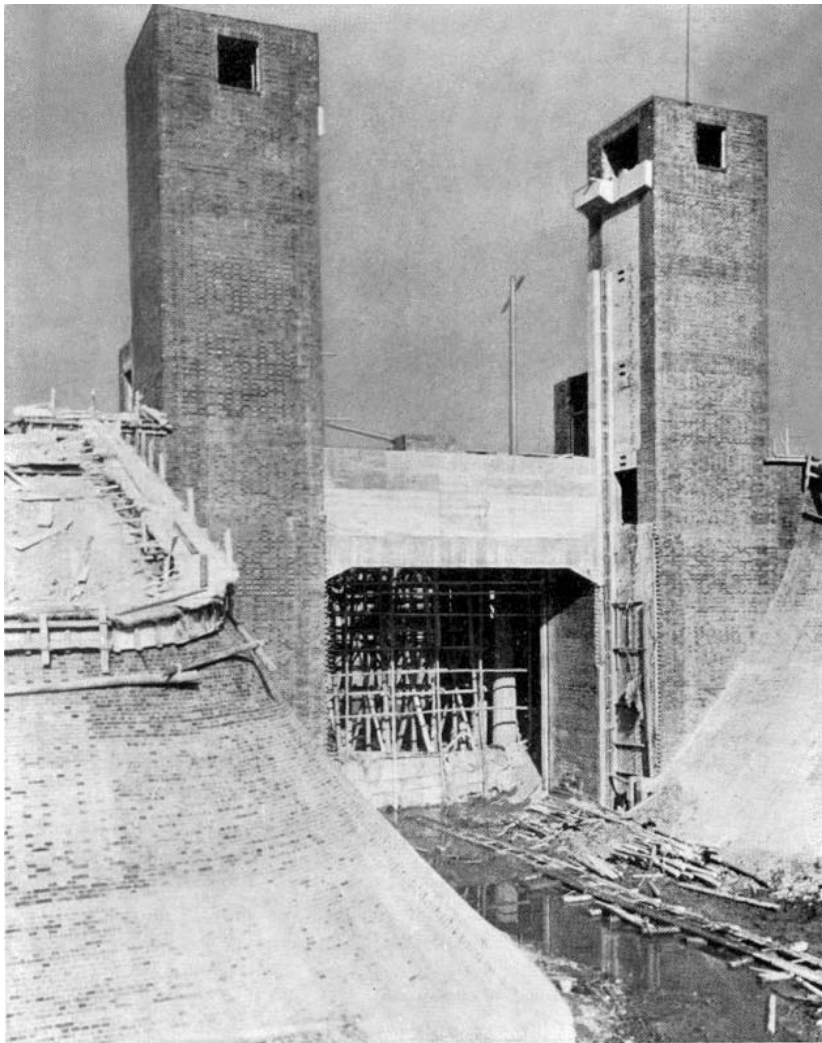
The following were the Federations affiliated with the Japan Amateur Athletic Association (National Olympic Committee of Japan) in July, 1936, when it was decided to hold the XIIth Olympic Games in Tokyo:

- The Amateur Athletic Federation of Japan.
- The Amateur Swimming Federation of Japan.
- The Japan Football Association.
- The National Ski Association of Japan.
- The Japan Amateur Rowing Association.
- The Nippon Hockey Association.
- The Japan Amateur Boxing Federation.
- The Japan Amateur Basketball Association.
- La Fédération Equestre Imperiale du Japan.
- The Nippon Yacht Racing Association.
- The Nippon Amateur Wrestling Association.
- The Japan Amateur Gymnastic Federation.
- The National Skating Union of Japan.

With the decision to celebrate the Olympic Games in Tokyo, the above mentioned sports organizations expanded their offices and increased the personnel of their staff in preparation for the Games. While the sports organizations which were not affiliated with the National Olympic Committee, such as the Union Japonaise des Arts et des Sports, the Nippon Amateur Cycling Federation, the Japan Amateur Fencing Association, and the Japan Shooting Association, took necessary steps to become members of the N. O. C. Handball was handled by the Japan Amateur Athletic Federation, weight-lifting, by the Japan Amateur Gymnastic Federation, canoeing, by the Rowing Association, and the bob-sleigh came under the control of the National Ski Association. However, with the decision above mentioned, some of these societies took steps to establish independent organizations in their respective preparation for the Olympic Games as well as for the development of their own line of sports.

Previously, with a few exceptions, the sports organizations in Japan did not participate in international competitions other than the Olympic Games, undoubtedly due to the geographical location of Japan. Thus, opportunities were almost nil for making direct contacts with the International Sports Federations. Hence, developments were hitherto segregated from the outside. However, with

the decision to hold the Games in Tokyo, the necessity of obtaining international standing was keenly felt. Efforts were directed toward the attainment of this end and sports training came to be based upon international rules and equipment, although, as a result, many inconveniences were experienced.



Sanryō sluice of the Toda rowing course nearly completed.

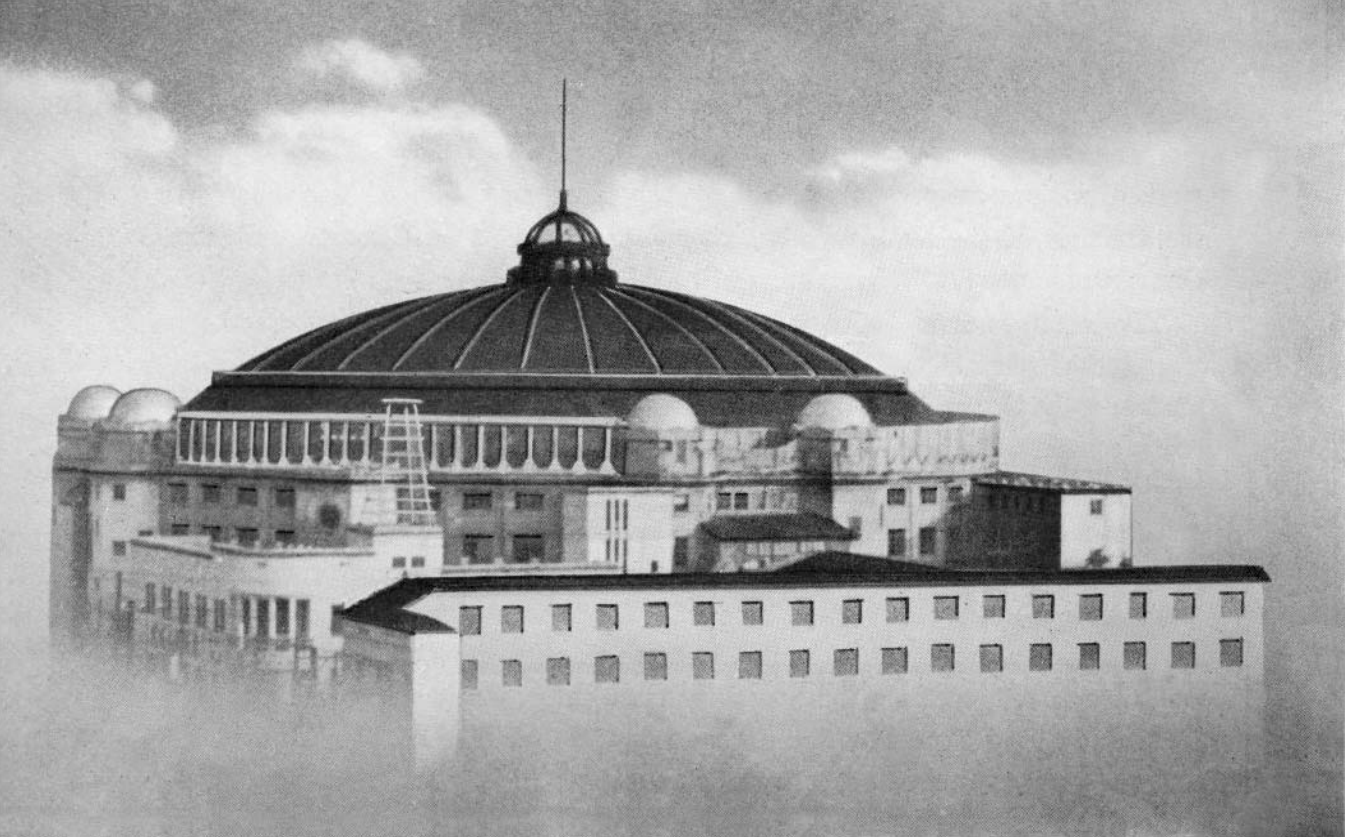
Our athletes were persistently demanded to follow the rigid interpretation of the international rules and the closest attention was especially given to the organizations which had never participated in the Olympic Games, regarding the methods of training and equipment. Equipment was not to be merely in accordance with international rules, but as to the best materials had to be considered with careful experimentation. The study of how to make stadiums possibly perfect was not neglected. Various sports organizations not only

worked in close co-operation with the Japan Amateur Athletic Association in the training of their athletes, but they also worked to collaborate with the Organizing Committee.

To insure harmonious co-operation, the Sports Committee, whose members were picked from all the sports organizations, was formed within the Sports Section of the Organizing Committee. This Committee functioned to bring about direct contact with the different sports organizations. At the periodical meetings, opinions were exchanged concerning equipment, such as, hurdles and wind velocity metres for the athletic sports, monotype boats for the yacht racing events, coxswainless shells for rowing, canadian kayak for canoeing, electrical judge for the fencing events, 22 bore rifles for shooting, balls for hockey, bars for gymnastics, mats for wrestling, and weights for the weight-lifting events. Some were made at home and used for practical experience; others imported from abroad and close researches were commissioned the Scientific Equipment Research Committee in order to assure the most satisfactory results. The studies that drew careful consideration were the judging camera, stop watches, and the training of horses for the modern pentathlon. As regards the judging camera, confidence has been gained in the manufacture of a more complete apparatus. It had been decided to import the stop watches from the Longine Watchmakers of Switzerland, who are officially designated by the International Sports Federations. Yet, research was being carried out to make stop watches in Japan equivalent to those of Switzerland. Difficulty was seen in the training of horses for the modern pentathlon events, due to the China incident which necessitated calling to the front the majority of the superior steeds. However, training for 40 or 50 heads could be readily started.

A special Construction Committee was established for the general study of the stadium projects. They were to add improved features to the Los Angeles and the Berlin Stadiums. Special studies were carried out in the building of the track and fields for athletics, wave preventions for the swimming pool and the rowing course, grass turf for the football fields, score boards, accounting devices, lighting systems, timing equipments, and others, in cooperation with the fore-mentioned Scientific Equipment Research Committee and the Sports Committee. These studies were well under way and some had even seen satisfactory completion. The greatest difficulty was seemingly the construction of the bobsleigh course for the Olympic Winter Games, but under the able direction of Mr. Zentzytzki, the layouts and the plans for the course had been already completed.

The preparations for the arts competitions were taken up by the Union



Kokugi - kwan

Japonaise des Arts et des Sports, which has for its members practically all of the eminent artists in Japan. They also sent their representatives to the Organizing Committee to render direct co-operation.

This Union was originally formed in 1931, on a small scale, with the mere object of gathering exhibits to be sent to the arts competitions of the Olympic Games. However, with the decision to hold the Olympic Games in Tokyo, the scope of their activities was enlarged. To the then existing field of architecture, paintings, sculptures, industrial arts, photographs and music, the Union made an addition of literature, expanding its membership to over 200.

The President of the Union is Baron Ichizayemon Morimura and its Vice-president, Mr. Hideo Shibusawa. These two high officers and the directors of the Union formed the Arts Committee of the Organizing Committee. The latter submitted to the International Olympic Committee the desire to separate industrial arts from sculpture so as to establish a new division and add photography in the Olympic arts competitions, but the proposal was not approved.

When the Regulations for the arts competitions were ready for printing, all other preparations were well under way and the negotiations with the National Olympic Committees abroad were about to begin, the Games were cancelled. The representatives of the Arts Committee in Europe and America who were

to be in constant touch with the Organizing Committee, had been selected; however, they were not given the opportunity to go into action.

The Olympic arts competitions being considered as of secondary significance in the art circle, unlike the sports activities which have their respective national

The Olympic Chorus at one of their practices.



organizations and international federations, much difficulty was encountered in organizing a national body. The Union Japonaise des Arts et des Sports overcame the difficulties. This was entirely due to the fact that the eminent artists in Japan had grasped the significance of the Olympic spirit and offered their active service for the attainment of its fulfilment.

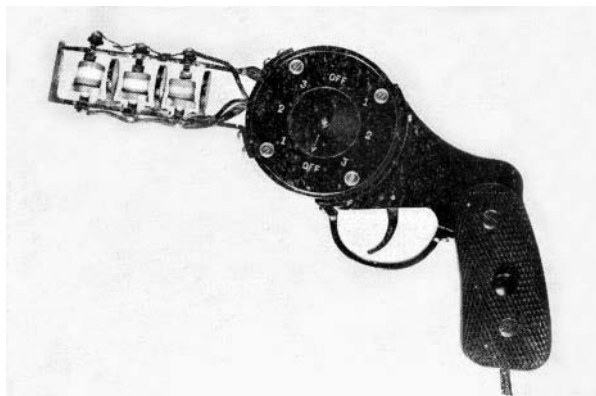
Preparations for the modern pentathlon events were in progress under the Modern Pentathlon Committee. Meetings were held by the members concerned to plan for the opening and the closing ceremonies. A chorus of three thousand was organized and the practices were well under way when the Olympic Games were cancelled.

THE SCIENTIFIC EQUIPMENT RESEARCH COMMITTEE

In order to carry out general research in all scientific sports equipment, a Scientific Equipment Research Committee was organized within the Sports Section, in April 1937. It had for its members over 50 outstanding scientists of the country, with Prof. Dr. Mishio Ishimoto as its chairman and Dr. Yasujirō Niwa as vice-chairman, and had continued its research, keeping in close touch with various sports organizations in the country.

This Committee was organized within the Organizing Committee by combining the two original research committees of the Japan Amateur Athletic Federation and the Amateur Swimming Federation of Japan respectively to unite their efforts in carrying out the research of subjects presented by the sports federations. They held 14 regular monthly meetings.

The Committee was divided into 14 smaller sections which held their divisional meetings once a month. These sectional committees represented studies in timing, measuring, announcing, communication, lighting, sound, photographic camera, machine, construction, physics, chemistry, materials, earth, and yacht building. Numerous reports have already been made and there are some subjects that have actually been put through experimental tests with favourable results.



A new powderless starting pistol devised by the Scientific Equipment Research Committee.

For example, the study of "wave prevention" for the swimming pool was completed, and already put to use in the Japan-America Dual Swimming Meet held in Japan last year, with commendable results. A high-speed motion picture camera, a genuine Japanese product, for the use of goal judges in the athletic events was being designed. A powderless starting pistol was already completed. The studies concerning the track of the Main Stadium and earths suitable for the track were being carefully made. As to the earths, those used in the outstanding tracks in Japan were studied, and this research revealed that the earth called *en-tout-cas* used in the Berlin

Olympiad is most adaptable to the Japanese climate which has a comparatively heavy rainfall. Accordingly, a report of its successful experimentation has already been made and several shallow runways have actually been constructed for further testing.

Furthermore, the study of the stop-watch, used in the important function of timing the athletic and swimming events, was carried out with great satisfaction, by the timing division of the Committee, which felt that to insure further accuracy it was much more appropriate to apply the chronograph timing device often used by scientists. In the athletic events, no world's record would be recognized unless the wind velocity at the time of the event was less than 2 metre per second, and to measure this velocity a Robinson Wind Velocity Metre is now in use. However, this instrument cannot be considered accurate enough when there is a constant change in the wind velocity. The Committee was studying a more pertinent instrument to replace the Robinson device.

Other important subjects that were being studied by the Scientific Equipment Research Committee were the electric judge for fencing events, water temperature adjusting device and water purifier for the swimming pool, fire for the torch relay, timing device for ski down-hill races, radio communication for cycling road races, duckweed prevention for the rowing course, cathetometer for measuring height of the cross bar for the pole vault and high jump of the athletic events, and numerous others.

Furthermore, due consideration was being paid to the scientific facilities in the stadiums, such as lighting, and loud speakers and boards for the announcing system. The announcing board gave rise to a difficult problem in that results had to be announced in both English and Japanese. However, the study has not been given up.

In spite of the cancellation of the Tokyo Olympic Games, the Scientific Equipment Research Committee is to continue its work for further attainment of devices by being transferred from the Organizing Committee to the Japan Amateur Athletic Association.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS FOR ATHLETES AND OFFICIALS

Special reductions for foreign athletes were under consideration by the Organizing Committee to reduce their total disbursements by 50% less than the usual charges. The daily payment in the Olympic Village per person was announced to be one dollar and fifty cents and the fares for travel were going to be greatly reduced by the subsidy which the city of Tokyo was prepared to grant amounting to 1,500,000 Yen (approximately 500 Yen per head) figuring on the participation of three thousand foreign athletes and officials. Negotiations regarding special Olympic reductions were carried on with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Railways, and Communications, N. Y. K. Steamship Company, O. S. K. Steamship Company, South Manchurian Railway Company, and Japan Tourist Bureau, and, as a result, the following proposals have been received, although the details of the reduction were not definitely decided and left, according to the wish of the Session of Cairo, to the study of the General Secretary with the help of the Technical Adviser.

Reductions arranged by the N. Y. K.

A. Percentage of reductions:

1) European lines (via Suez):

20% reduction from the standard one way passage fares on all classes.

10% reduction from the standard round trip passage fares on the first and second classes only. (Amounting to approximately 21% reduction of the ordinary one way fare.)

However, if changes occur in the rates of the fares, further decisions would be taken after the consultation among the companies in the Conference for alterations.

2) North and South American lines (San Francisco, Seattle, and the Western Coast of South America):

15% reduction from the standard one way passage fares on all classes.

10% reduction from the standard round trip fares on the first, second, and tourist classes. (Amounting to 21% reduction on the ordinary one way fare between Japan and the Western Coast of North America with the exception that, between the ports of South and Central America and the ports of the Orient, the reduction on the first class corresponds approximately to 19% off the ordinary first class one way fare.)

3) Through rates via America:

a) On the Pacific.

15% reduction from the one way through passage fares of the first, second, and tourist classes. (Amounting to approximately 32% reduction from the ordinary one way passage fares.)

10% reduction from the standard round trip passage fares on the first, second and tourist classes. (Amounting to 37% reduction off the ordinary one way fare.)

b) American and Canadian trans-continental railways:

1) Through tickets via America:

One way—5% reduction or \$85.00.

Round trip—5% reduction or \$170.00

2) Local Inter-state Railroads of Canada and America:

No reduction of rates has been made public; however, negotiations were being carried on by the Seattle branch of the N. Y. K. through the Great Northern Railways to have the North American Conference come to some decision.

3) Trans-Atlantic Lines:

15% reduction would be made on the ordinary through ticket fares on all classes. (Amounting to approximately 40% reduction from the ordinary one way fares, differing according to the seasonal change of rates.)

B. Period of reduction:

1) European Lines:

The Olympic special reductions would be applied to ships leaving port within the period from December 1, 1939, to December 31, 1940.

2) North and South American Lines:

The reductions would be applied to ships sailing from port within December 1, 1939, to December 31, 1940.

C. Scope of the reductions:

The following are allowed the Olympic special reductions:

1) Members of the International Olympic Committee and National Olympic Committees.

2) Officials of the Sports Federations participating in the Tokyo Games.

3) Participating Athletes.

4) Wives of the fore-mentioned officials and athletes and their children under 18 years of age.

D. Methods of reduction:

The Olympic special reductions would be made upon presentation of the certificate issued by the International Olympic Committee.

Reductions arranged by the O. S. K.

1. Reductions for participating athletes and officials:

a) Coastal and domestic lines:

30% of one way fares for all classes from all ports.

b) Ocean lines:

20% of one way fares for all classes from all ports.

However, as regards the reduction between the ports of North and South America and Japan on the homeward voyage from Los Angeles, 15% decided by the Pacific Passenger Conference would be applied.

2. Baggage:

Charges levied upon baggage over the allowance limit would be reduced 50%.

3. Period of reduction:

The period of reduction to extend from December 1, 1939 to December 31, 1940.

4. Methods of reduction:

The reductions would be allowed only to persons submitting an identification card issued by

the International Olympic Committee or the Organizing Committee of the XIIth Olympic Games Tokyo 1940.

Reductions offered by the Imperial Japanese Railways

1. Reductions for participating foreign athletes and officials:
 - a) Passenger rate reductions:
 - 1) 50% reduction.
 - 2) All government railway lines.
 - 3) During and one month before and after the period of the XIIth Olympic Games Tokyo.
 - 4) All classes.
 - 5) One way, round trip or sight seeing tickets (Commemorative tickets will be issued).
 - 6) These tickets would be on sale at the Japan Tourist Bureaus, at the offices of Thomas Cook and the American Express on the same conditions as sold to ordinary foreign travellers at all government railway stations.
 - b) Free tickets:
 - 1) On all lines under the control of the Tokyo Bureau of the Government Railways.
 - 2) Third or second class.
 - 3) Throughout the period of the Olympic Games.
 - c) Free handling of all baggage of foreign athletes and officials (Delivery not included).
 - d) Free handling of all freight concerned with foreign athletes and officials.
2. Reductions to foreign visitors.
 - a) Sale of special reduction tickets (weekly tickets):
 - 1) The reduction is effective for all government lines, excepting ferries between Shimonoseki and Fuzan.
 - 2) This ticket is sold from January 1st to end of October, 1940.
 - 3) Effective dates and third class rates are as follows:

| | | |
|-------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Category 1. | Good for 7 days. | Rates for adults 12 Yen. |
| Category 2. | Good for 14 days. | Rates for adults 23 Yen. |
| Category 3. | Good for 21 days. | Rates for adults 35 Yen. |
| Category 4. | Good for 28 days. | Rates for adults 45 Yen. |

(The second class rates are double those of the third.)
 - 4) Reductions are made for second and third class only.
 - 5) The tickets are to be in the order of " Sign System " with the signature of the user written on the face of them.
 - 6) These tickets are on sale not only at the Japanese Government Railway Service Bureaus but also by Thomas Cook, American Express, and others, under the same stipulations.
 - 7) Persons using special rate tickets should have passports available.

Reductions on Domestic Passenger Airway Lines

1. 30% reductions are offered to the participating athletes, officials, and their families.
2. The reductions are valid on all lines within Japanese territories and the Express Route between Hsinking and Tokyo.

3. The same 30% reductions are made on chartered planes as well as sight-seeing planes.
4. The period of the reductions will be definitely decided upon at a later date.

Reductions of the Manchurian Airway Lines

1. The reductions are allowed only to officials and athletes having an identification card issued by the Organizing Committee. (Including wives and families of above mentioned persons.)
2. The period of the reductions is throughout and one month before and after the Olympic Games.
3. The reductions are to apply on scheduled lines, chartered planes and sightseeing planes.
4. The rate of reduction is 30% from the ordinary rates.

Reductions of International Airway Lines

The International Airways Headquarters was being approached for a reduction of rates for the participating athletes and officials to the XIIth Olympic Games Tokyo, 1940, at the time of the cancellation of the Games.

REDUCTIONS IN TRANSPORTATION OF HORSES

(By the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line.)

Rates for horses between North American Pacific coast and Japan:

The N. Y. K. was in the midst of negotiations with the Pacific Passenger Conference to get its sanction to reduce the regular rate of \$60 per head to a special rate of 30 (50% reduction.)

Rates for horses between Europe and Japan:

50% reduction from the standard rate of 57 pounds per head. (Applicable only to the N. Y. K. ships.)

Fodder and water:

Water will be supplied without charge by the shipping company. Expenses for the stable facilities and fodder are to be shared by the shipper; but no transportation charges on fodder except a regular charge being imposed on an amount exceeding one ton found left at the port of destination.

Rates for horse equipment:

As to the North American Trans-Pacific route, a proposal was submitted through the N.Y.K. to the Pacific Conference to sanction free transportation of horse equipment. As for the European route no charges are imposed unless spacious quarters are required specially for such equipment.

Rates for attendants between North American Pacific coast and Japan:

One free passage is given to one attendant when more than twenty heads are shipped (2nd class accommodation on passenger ships and 1st class on freighters). If no attendant accompanies the horses, a fee of \$3 per head is charged. If the accompanying attendant wishes the assistance of the crew, a fee of \$1 per head is charged. For extra attendants, a reduction of 15% on one way Tourist Cabin A (this rate is much lower than the 2nd class passage) is given. However, this is confined to the N. Y. K. freight ships on the Trans-Pacific South American Route leaving from a North American port.

Rates for attendants between Europe and Japan:

On the N. Y. K. freight ships only, attendants, besides the attendant of free passage (one for every 8 horses), are given 1st class accommodation with a 50% reduction on the 2nd class rate of a passenger ship. On a passenger ship, besides the above mentioned free passage

attendant, the Conference rate is charged for all others. In both the North American and the European routes, the attendants are requested to board the ship with the horses.

Transportation on passenger ships:

Due to various inconveniences, it is desired that passenger ships should be avoided as much as possible for transportation of horses.

Care of horses aboard ships:

When freight ships are used, a 30 minutes daily exercise would be possible for the horses. If necessary, an awning would be fixed over the stables. During rough weather, the horses could be moved to an appropriate location on the ship. Thus, unlike the passenger ships, the freight ships could afford greater conveniences.

Reductions on trans-continental railways in the U. S. A. :

For the benefit of those who wish to ship their horses via the United States of America, negotiation was under way through the branch office of the N. Y. K. in the United States.

Time required for voyage:

| | |
|--|---------|
| Trans-Pacific route | 15 days |
| European route (Antwerp to Yokohama) (Provided non-stop at Hongkong and Shanghai) | 41 days |

OTHER PREPARATIONS

Transportation

The Transportation Bureau of the Railway Ministry had made out plans to increase the transport capacity of the lines leading to the Olympic Main Stadium which was first expected to be in the Meiji Shrine Outer Garden. Due to the lack of decision concerning the location of the Main Stadium, it was difficult to materialize those plans. Finally, when it was decided to construct the Stadium at the Komazawa Grounds in the suburbs of Tokyo, all previous plans of the Railway Ministry had to be abandoned. Thus, the main means for transportation to the Komazawa Grounds were dependent upon the transport capacities of the private electric lines of the district as well as of the bus service and automobiles on hire, while the Government electric lines were able to assist planning out efficient connections with these channels.

The approximate figures of the people likely to utilize various means of transportation leading from all directions to the proposed Main Stadium in Komazawa were estimated by the Railway Ministry as follows: 68,000 from Shibuya, 8,000 from Meguro, 13,000 from Ōimachi, 3,000 from Kamata, and 8,000 from Yokohama.

The plans by private electric lines were well under way. The Tokyo-Yokohama Electric Railway Company had planned the construction of a new line leading to the main entrance of the Komazawa Grounds and the Tokyo Rapid Transit Railway had already started construction for the subway from Shimbashi, the city centre, to Shibuya connecting with the Government line and the Tokyo-Yokohama line. The Odakyū (The Odawara Express Line) also planned the construction of a new line leading to the Seijō Gakuyen Station. Besides all these various constructions, the Tamagawa Electric Line, Meguro-Kamata Electric Line, and the Ōimachi Line were to improve their cars considerably and put on additional numbers, facilitating ample transport capacity for 100,000 persons during the duration of the Olympic Games.

Moreover, the Industrial, Transportation, and Construction Bureaus of the Railway Ministry, the Board of Tourist Industry, and the Japan Tourist Bureau cooperated in forming an Olympic Preparation Committee which was divided into three sections; namely, the Equipment Department, the Reception Department, and the Publicity Department. The main work of this committee was to make extensive researches concerning the maintenance of railways, public safety, accurate time schedules, methods of increase and construction of cars and general advertising of the Games and the city of Tokyo.

As for the roads leading to the Main Stadium, the Civil Works Section of the Home Ministry, Town Development Committee of Tokyo, Tokyo Prefectural Civil Works Department, Tokyo Municipal Civil Works Department, Tokyo Municipal Development Committee, and various Government and Prefectural offices collaborated to increase the construction of roads, beyond earlier plans, and immediate construction was to have been started. The other stadiums in Tokyo for use during the Olympic Games were thought to have ample thoroughfares leading to them, so the only problem was the increase of transport vehicles. Special automobiles and buses were to have been used for the officials and athletes, leading from the Olympic Village to the various stadiums and other important points throughout the city of Tokyo.

Preparations for the Communication Projects

The Engineering Bureau of the Communications Ministry had started its preparations for broadcasting, international telephone and telegraph as well as domestic telephone and telegraph communications since December 1936, by establishing an Olympic Preparation Committee. The fundamental plan for international broadcasting had six divisions; namely; Europe; North and South America; Extreme Orient; Siam, Straits Settlements, Philippines; Australia, New Zealand; and India, speaking in Japanese, English, French, German, Russian, Spanish, Italian as well as as the languages of Peking, Fukien, Canton, Siam, Annam, Malay, and Burma. They were to be equipped with three 50 kilowatt and one 20 kilowatt transmitters. During the time of the Olympic Games, there would be seven divisions which cover Europe (England, France, Belgium, Netherland, Germany, Denmark, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, and Poland), North and South America (Canada, the United States, Mexico, Brazil, and Argentine), Asia (India, French Indo-China, Dutch Indies, Philippines, and China) Australia and New Zealand, and there were to be four 50 kilowatt, five 20 kilowatt and six 10 kilowatt transmitters to be in use. For the national broadcast a permanent television equipment, in addition to those of various temporary nature, was to be placed in the stadiums to convey a vivid picture of the contests.

The plans for the international telephone and telegraph were to be extended by the addition of seven new circuits and 11 exclusive circuits connecting the nations throughout the world. The facilities of the Central Office were to be increased as well as the additional control circuits. The transmitters and receivers of the wireless telephone may be counted as follows : three for Europe, two for the Far East and one each for North America, Australia, South

America, South Africa, and India. Phototelegraphy services were to have, at least, four sets of transmitters and receivers.

Broadcasting

The Japan Broadcasting Corporation had formed an Olympic Broadcasting Preparation Committee on February 6, 1937, which was divided into two departments. The Committee immediately started their relevant preparations according to the decisions, basing their points of research on results obtained at the Berlin Olympic Games. The Broadcasting Department took charge of the general affairs, plans, and management of the broadcast, while the Technical Department made researches concerning the necessary transmitters for international broadcast and the technique of recording, television, constructions, and general broadcasting equipment. After careful studies by the Technical Department, it was thought that the following 20 transmitters were necessary for the above-mentioned countries:

| | | |
|-----------------|--------|--------------|
| Europe | eleven | 50 kilowatts |
| America | four | 50 kilowatts |
| Orient | two | 50 kilowatts |
| | three | 20 kilowatts |

Inquiries concerning the despatch of announcers and reporters were sent out to the various nations and the answers received as follows:

| <u>Europe</u> | Announcer | Commentator | Reporter |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|----------|
| Hungary | — | 1 | — |
| Poland | — | — | Several |
| Switzerland | — | — | 1 |
| Germany | — | Several | — |
| Holland | 2 | — | 1 |
| Italy | — | 3 | — |
| England | — | 1 | — |
| Rumania | — | — | 1 |
| Luxemburg | — | 1 | — |
| Finland.. .. . | — | — | 1 |

The undecided nations at the time of the inquiry were France, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, and Denmark.

| <u>America</u> | Announcer | Commentator | Reporter |
|------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|----------|
| North America | 2 or 3 | (Columbia Broadcasting Corporation) | |
| " " " " " | 1 | (National Broadcasting Corporation) | |
| Canada | — | 1 | — |
| Uruguay | — | 1 | — |

The undecided nations at the time of the inquiry were Mexico, Argentine, Brazil, and Columbia.

| <u>Orient</u> | | Announcer | Commentator | Reporter |
|---------------|---------|-----------|-------------|----------|
| Dutch Indies | | 1 | — | — |
| Australia | | — | 1 | — |

The undecided nations at the time of the inquiry were Philippines, China, and Manchukuo.

The total number of nations to be represented were 26 with 28 stations.

The answers received designating non-despatch of announcers were from the following nations: Australia, New Zealand, India, Norway, Ireland, Haiti, Esthonia, Sweden, Iceland, and the Union of South Africa.

As the result of sending inquiries to twenty broadcasting stations throughout the world concerning their despatch of announcers to the Olympic Winter Games, Canada and Finland forwarded their replies stating despatch of announcers, while the undecided nations were England, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Germany, and Poland. Two stations of Holland, Belgium and Sweden replied for non-despatch. Answers had not yet arrived from Norway, two stations of America, Switzerland, France, Italy, Denmark, and Esthonia.

As for the preparations for the domestic broadcast, all of the stadiums were to be equipped with announcing microphones, and telephone services. Other than the above mentioned, telephone recording systems and a movable announcing device were to be provided for the long distance races. The systems decided for installation at the Olympic rowing course were one for domestic broadcasting which was to be carried out from a small motor-car fully equipped for such purposes following the races along the bank of the course and the other for the foreign broadcast which was a tall broadcasting tower erected in order to relay the events closely from the start to finish. Plans for the other stadiums had been tentatively designed according to the drawings of constructions, which are given as follows:

Main Stadium

- 1 Central regulating station comprising:
 - 1 Regulating room
 - 1 Battery room
 - 1 Charging room
 - 1 Survey room
 - 1 Working room
 - 1 Engineer's room
- 30 Recording rooms
 - 1 Record adjusting room
 - 1 Broadcasting office room

- 1 Telephone room for preliminary foreign arrangements
- 21 Small broadcasting rooms:
 - 1 Domestic use
 - 20 Foreign use
- 18 Broadcasting sections (fixed):
 - 8 In the stands
 - 18 On the field and track
- 14 Microphones:
 - 1 Olympic bell
 - 2 Marathon tower
 - 3 Chorus section
 - 1 Ceremonies
 - 8 Spectators stand
- Receiving rooms
- Movable microphones (attached to automobiles)
- Television facilities:
 - 3 Fixed cameras
 - 5 Movable cameras

Olympic indoor athletic building

- 1 Regulating room:
 - Recording devices
 - Broadcasting equipments
 - Television facilities
 - Batteries
- 3 Broadcasting sections:
 - 2 Fixed for domestic use
 - 1 Fixed for foreign use
 - 7 Movable
- 9 Circuits:
 - 3 Domestic
 - 5 Foreign
 - 1 Television
- Recording System

Plans for the number of microphones to be installed in the various stadiums are given as follows:

| Stadium | Domestic | Foreign | Total |
|--|----------|---------|-------|
| Main Stadium | 22 | 20 | 42 |
| Swimming stadium | 6 | 10 | 16 |
| Meiji Shrine stadium | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| Shiba Park stadium | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Cycling stadium | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Rowing course | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Equestrian stadium | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Olympic indoor athletic building | 5 | 5 | 10 |

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Skating ring | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Kokugi-kan | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Shooting ranges | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Yacht harbour | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Marathon course | 15 | 3 | 18 |
| Walking course | 15 | 3 | 18 |
| Cycling road race course | 15 | 3 | 18 |
| Total | <u>119</u> | <u>87</u> | <u>206</u> |

Sanitation

Research concerning sanitation and first aid during the Olympic Games was commissioned to the Sports Medical Research Association; while the various Medical Universities, Sanitation Bureau of the Metropolitan Police Department of Tokyo, Japan Red Cross Society, Physicians' Club, and Medical Departments of the Insurance Companies were to form a Sanitation Committee and offer the closest support to the Sports Medical Research Association in their studies concerning athletes' health, public first aid, sanitation and health control of the Olympic Village, public health as well as many other problems which may occur in connection with the sanitation problems of the city of Tokyo and vicinity.

PROPAGANDA

The Publicity Section

The Organizing Committee was fully aware of the fact that publicity would play during the period of preparation an important role for the success of the Games. However, it was acknowledged that the first problems to solve were the decisions as to the sites of the stadiums, programme of the events, and organization of the Office of the Olympic Organizing Committee. While these topics were still under discussion, a proposal through the Japanese Legation in Austria was sent by Dr. Schmidt, member of the I. O. C. for Austria, stating that he would act as the publicity attache in Europe. Dr. Sugimura's word of recommendation concerning the appointment of Dr. Schmidt was also received at the same time. This proposal was brought up at the tenth meeting of the Organizing Committee which was held on February 23, 1937; but due to the fact that the organ of the Organizing Committee was inadequately organized at the time, the members thought it would be best to await an appropriate period, while in the meantime careful consideration would be made.

The eleventh, twelfth, and the thirteenth meetings of the Organizing Committee brought about progress in the formation of an appropriate organ for publicity. The Committee decided upon the formation of Executive, Sports, and Publicity Sections in its Office. The Second Division, in the General Committee, was to function as consultative organ for the propaganda work.

At the first meeting of the Standing Committee of the Organizing Committee, held on March 23, 1937, it was resolved that the members of the Second Division of the General Committee be composed of representatives from the Ministry of Education, the Transportation Bureau and Board of Tourist Industry of the Railway Ministry, the Information Bureau of the Foreign Office, the Cabinet Information Committee, the Dōmei News Office, the Japan Broadcasting Association, the Japan Amateur Athletic Association, the city of Tokyo, and others. These members were officially sanctioned by the Organizing Committee at the fourteenth meeting and, at the fifteenth meeting a representative of the International Society for Cultural Relations was appointed, followed by another addition of the representative of the Telegraphic Bureau of the Communication Ministry at the sixteenth meeting.

Thus, at the first meeting of the newly-formed committee held on April 9, 1937, Mr. Den, head of the Board of Tourist Industry, was appointed chairman and continued to hold fourteen periodical meetings until June 20,

1938, rendering invaluable service. Although the nucleus of the Publicity Section was formed, the personnel of the office was still to be selected, so the members of the Board of Tourist Industry and the Tourist Bureau actually took over the responsibilities of the office affairs until July 1, 1937, when the adjustment of the office members of the Organizing Committee's Publicity Section gradually took place. However, as the chief and secretaries had not been selected, the actual function of the publicity work of the Organizing Committee could not be truly realized.

The Board of Tourist Industry and The Japan Tourist Bureau

The Board of Tourist Industry not only had a representative in the Second Division of the General Committee, but Mr. Den, director, and several of the officials were appointed members of the Publicity Section to insure the closest co-operation as regards the Olympic publicity. Other valuable assistance offered by the Board, well-experienced in publicity work, was the actual publishing, at first, of the "Olympic News." Previously, the Board of Tourist Industry had published the "Travels in Japan Calendar," so with this and similar printings, their attachés residing in foreign countries acted in full co-operation toward giving publicity to "Japan and the Olympic Games." Moreover, in May, 1938, Mr. Den, director of the Board, visited the United States and during his sojourn of less than a month, made several radio broadcasts as well as lectures at various banquets for the purpose of popularising the Olympic Games. Other plans in progress were the amelioration of tourist services in Japan, linguistic training for Japanese guides, expansion of tourist information offices for foreigners, reduction of travel expenses, sale of special tickets on vehicles and trains, addition of attachés to foreign countries, increased publications, protection of scenery in the sight-seeing districts, beautification of the country, and publicity in respect to public morals. The fulfilment of various above-mentioned phases was rapidly in sight while some were completed at the time of the cancellation of the Tokyo Games.

On the other hand, the Japan Tourist Bureau was also giving every available co-operation to the Organizing Committee by making various connections with the hotels and inns throughout the country and handling all mail inquiries concerning the cost and other information of travel in Japan.

" Olympic News "

The first undertaking of the Publicity Section since the formation of the Organizing Committee in April, 1937, was the publication of the " Olympic News " for foreign publicity. Accordingly, the first copy was issued on May, 10, 1937, in English, French, German, and Spanish, and ever since, till August, 1938, when the Games were cancelled, issues in English, French, and German were published monthly, and, in Spanish, every other month with regularity. At the outset, the editing and distributing was commissioned to the Board of Tourist Industry; however, at the end of 1937, the Publicity Section of the Organizing Committee undertook the responsibility of publication, while its distribution was still left in the hands of the Board of Tourist Industry.

The aggregate total of all the editions distributed from May, 1937, to August, 1938, numbered 190,750.

The number of copies printed and distributed per respective issues was as follows:

| | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| English | 7,000 (monthly) |
| French | 2,000 (monthly) |
| German | 2,500 (monthly) |
| Spanish | 1,500 (every other month) |

Note: The original quotas were 6,500 in English, 1,500 in French, 2,000 in German, and 1,000 in Spanish, but due to the wide scope of distribution, the number had to be increased.

The distribution according to language was as follows:

French issues: France, Belgium, Monaco, Switzerland, French Indo-China, and French North Africa.

German issues: Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Hungary, Luxemburg, and Lichtenstein.

Spanish issues: Spain, Portugal, Central and South America, and West Indies.

English issues: To the remaining countries.

The following is the classification of groups to which copies of the Olympic News were distributed:

| | |
|---|-------|
| Sports Organizations and Parties concerned | 2,411 |
| Press, Magazines, Broadcasting Corporations, etc. | 1,950 |
| Japanese Embassies and Legations | 106 |
| Tourist Bureaus and Agencies | 463 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,041 |
| Domestic use | 287 |



" Olympic News."

Details of Distribution

Foreign countries:

a) Sports Organizations and Parties concerned.

| Language | Number of places sent | Copies distributed per month | Times published | Total copies |
|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| English | 1,302 | 2,322 | 16 | 37,152 |
| French | 300 | 733 | 16 | 11,728 |
| German | 658 | 1,531 | 16 | 21,616 |
| Spanish | 151 | 492 | 9 | 4,428 |
| Total | 2,412 | 4,898 | | 75,924 |

b) Press, Magazines, Broadcasting Corporations, etc.

| | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|----|---------------|
| English | 835 | 886 | 16 | 14,176 |
| French | 541 | 552 | 16 | 1,832 |
| German | 234 | 251 | 16 | 4,016 |
| Spanish | 340 | 345 | 9 | 3,105 |
| Total | 1,950 | 2,034 | | 23,192 |

c) Japanese Embassies and Legations.

| Language | Number of places sent | Copies distributed per month | Times published | Total copies |
|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| English | 68 | 453 | 16 | 7,248 |
| French | 13 | 99 | 16 | 1,584 |
| German | 11 | 94 | 16 | 1,504 |
| Spanish | 14 | 100 | 9 | 900 |
| Total | 106 | 746 | | 11,236 |

d) Tourist Bureaus and Agencies.

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|----|--------|
| English | 346 | 627 | 16 | 10,032 |
| French | 51 | 137 | 16 | 2,192 |
| German.. .. . | 44 | 159 | 16 | 2,544 |
| Spanish.. .. . | 22 | 24 | 9 | 216 |
| Total | 463 | 947 | | 14,984 |

e) Miscellaneous.

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|-------|----|--------|
| English | 515 | 652 | 16 | 10,432 |
| French | 97 | 158 | 16 | 2,528 |
| German.. .. . | 398 | 447 | 16 | 7,152 |
| Spanish.. .. . | 31 | | | 531 |
| Total | 1,041 | 1,316 | | 30,643 |

Domestic use (foreign news agencies, hotels, tourist bureaus, steamships, foreign legations and embassies):

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|----|--------|
| English | 228 | 854 | 16 | 13,520 |
| French | 12 | 27 | 16 | 432 |
| German.. .. . | 23 | 73 | 16 | 1,168 |
| Spanish.. .. . | 24 | 48 | 9 | 432 |
| Total | 287 | 993 | | 15,552 |

Total distribution:

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|--------|----|---------|
| English | 3,294 | 5,785 | 16 | 92,560 |
| French | 1,014 | 1,706 | 16 | 27,296 |
| German.. .. . | 1,368 | 2,375 | 16 | 38,000 |
| Spanish | 582 | 1,068 | 9 | 9,612 |
| Total | 6,268 | 10,934 | | 176,468 |

Total copies printed:

| | | | | |
|-----------------|--|--------|----|---------|
| English | | 7,000 | 16 | 112,000 |
| French | | 2,000 | 16 | 32,000 |
| German | | 2,500 | 16 | 40,000 |
| Spanish | | 1,500 | 9 | 13,500 |
| Total | | 13,000 | | 197,500 |

Newspapers, Magazines, and Broadcasting Stations

The official publication of the Organizing Committee, the "Olympic News", was despatched to both the foreign and domestic newspaper agencies, various magazine companies, and to the radio stations. Besides the despatch of the periodical "Olympic News," frequent meetings were held with these representatives and they not only showed interest but gave the Publicity Section every co-operation.

The June 26, 1937 number of the Polish weekly magazine, "Wiadomosci Literackie," upon introducing Japanese culture, published Prince Tokugawa's (President of the Organizing Committee) full page message concerning the Games.

The "Japan Magazine", monthly in English, printed a special Olympic number and the Japan Broadcasting Corporation included the broadcast of the "Olympic News" in both their foreign and home broadcasts. Also, arrangements were made for the international and home broadcasts of Mr. Garland, Mr. Klingeberg, Mr. Nagai, General Secretary, and Dr. Niwa of the Scientific Equipment Research Committee.



Mr. Nagai, General Secretary, giving an interview to foreign correspondents in Tokyo.

Expositions and Motion Pictures

The utilizing of expositions and motion pictures for popularising the Olympic Games was planned to be extensively carried out and those that have been held are as follows:

The first of these was the Pan-Pacific Exposition held in Nagoya when the model of the Stadium built by the city of Tokyo was first displayed.

On June 17, 1937, the model of the Berlin Olympic Stadium was presented to the Organizing Committee by the Tourist Bureau of the German Railways at the Tokyo Imperial Hotel, attended by the German Ambassador and other Japanese notables. Hence, from October 1st to 15th, this model was exhibited at the Sports Exposition held under the auspices of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce and Industry together with other exhibits. From the 20th to 26th of the same month, this model was again exhibited at the 12th Architectural Exposition held at the Shirokiya department store at Nihombashi, Tokyo, sponsored by the Institute of Architecture.

On July 30th, the Bayer and Semens Company sponsored a motion picture projection of the Berlin Olympic Games and the IVth Olympic Winter Games, photographed by their artists, at the auditorium of the Shirokiya department store.

The "Yomiuri" newspaper donated a reel to the Organizing Committee showing the first picture of the competition on the new Kobetsuzawa bobsleigh course in Sapporo and the actual construction of the bobsleighs in Japan.

Warsaw and Cairo Sessions

Count Soyeshima, I. O. C. member of Japan, and other representatives were chosen to attend the Warsaw Session of the International Olympic Committee held in June, 1937. The Publicity Section had not then as yet been established, so the Sports Section with the co-operation of the Board of Tourist Industry printed pamphlets in English entitled "We Call the Youth of the World" and "Way to Olympic Japan," to be taken by the Japanese delegates to the Session.

The cover design of "We Call the Youth of the World" was painted by one of Japan's foremost artists, Mr. Gen-ichirō Adachi. Another pamphlet entitled "XIIth Olympic Games Tokyo, 1940" was also printed in America to be brought over to Warsaw. Moreover, the matter concerning the engagement of Dr. Schmidt as publicity agent was left entirely in the hands of Count Soyeshima.

As publicity material for the Cairo Session of the International Olympic Committee held in March, 1938, the Publicity Section of the Organizing Committee re-published the pamphlet, "We Call the Youth of the World" with more detailed information, printed in English, German, and French, and the late Prof. Kanō and Mr. Nagai, General Secretary, brought it to the Session.



Pamphlets for publicity purposes.

The cover design on this occasion was painted by another renowned artist of Japan, Mr. Somei Yūki. Other publications prepared for the Cairo Session were as follows:

- " Travel and Transport Reductions "
- " Name-list of the Japan Amateur Athletic Association "
- " Weather Statistics "
- " Table of the Estimated Number of Participants in the Games "
- " Report " (Explaining the Organizing Committee and the Functions of Various Committees).

In addition to this various printed matter for the publicity of the Games, the Sports Section had completed their publications concerning the stadiums and a draft of the Regulations. Furthermore, photographs, Japanese lanterns, flags, pen-dish, name cards, menu, invitation cards, seals, records, and other novelties were also brought to the Cairo Session by the Japanese delegates.

Publicity Reception to Foreign Visitors

Mr. William May Garland, who had given his whole-hearted support to Japan in her wish to invite the Olympic Games to Tokyo, visited Japan on

April 15, 1937, accompanied by his wife, son, and daughter-in-law. On the 16th, he was invited to the Cherry Viewing Party at the Shinjuku Imperial Gardens and granted the honour of being received in audience by His Imperial Majesty. The Organizing Committee and the Japan Amateur Athletic Association held a joint reception for Mr. Garland at the Maple Club in Shiba park. Besides attending various receptions, theatre parties, and banquets tendered by the I. O. C. members, Count Soyeshima and Prof. Kanō, the Mayor of Tokyo, the American Ambassador, and the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, he also inspected the sports stadiums and facilities of the Meiji Shrine Outer Garden. On the 20th, Mr. Garland made a radio broadcast to the people of Japan concerning the XIIth Olympic Games in Tokyo.

A reception was given to Dr. Ylanan, honorary secretary of the Philippine Amateur Athletic Association, in June, 1937, at the restaurant Tokyo New Grand on the occasion of his visit to attend the Oriental Athletic Conference held in Tokyo.

On July 30, 1937, the Organizing Committee gave a reception banquet to the members of the American Wrestling Team at the restaurant Tokyo Kaikan.

During August, 1937, greetings and Olympic fans were sent, on the occasion of their visit to the Kabuki Theatre, to the delegates of the 7th World Teachers' Conference, which was held in Tokyo.

The track and field team members from America who arrived in Japan during August were given a dinner at the New Grand restaurant. A trophy was presented to the Japan-America dual meet by the Japanese members of the I.O.C.

On October 23rd, a banquet dinner was given to Mr. Zentzytzki who arrived in Japan on September 18th, 1937, to design the course for the bobsleigh events of the Vth Olympic Winter Games.

On March 20, 1938, a reception tea party was given to the 22 members of the Italian Goodwill Mission at the Tokyo New Grand restaurant.

On April 6, 1938, souvenir badges were given to the visiting English Corinthian Football Team after its match with the All-Kwantō Team.

On April 16, 1938, Dr. Puccio Pucci, honorary secretary of the Italian Amateur Athletic Federation, who arrived in Japan with the Italian Goodwill Mission, was invited to a luncheon at the Tokyo New Grand restaurant.

On April 21, 1938, a reception was tendered to the Argentine Goodwill Mission, led by Mr. Cano, at the restaurant Tokyo Kaikan.

Requests to Eminent Japanese Travelling Abroad

Various methods have been utilized for the publicity of the Olympic Games, and, as one of the methods, people who were travelling abroad on some special occasion were requested to give information regarding the Olympic Games. The first to receive this appointment was Mr. Masao Kume, who was sent to England to broadcast for Japan on the occasion of the Coronation. During August, 1937, eight members of the House of Representatives of the Imperial Diet led by Mr. Sadakichi Hitotsumatsu who left for the International Parliamentary Conference, and, furthermore, during October, 1937, Mr. Shingorō Takaishi, Mr. Takuo Godō, Baron Kishichirō Ōkura, Mr. Kōjirō Matsukata, Mr. Bunji Suzuki, Viscount Kikujirō Ishii, Mr. Shirō Machida, and Dr. Hitoshi Ashida who left Japan as the peoples' envoy to various nations were solicited to aid the publicity of the XIIth Olympic Games.

Other Publicity Plans

By the summer of 1938, the head of the Publicity Section was to be appointed and the concrete plans already formulated were to be brought about, but it is to be regretted that the cancellation of the Tokyo Games made actual realization impossible. Several of the plans already decided on were as follows:

Printed materials:

| | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Olympic Information | 200,000 copies |
| 2. Sports in Japan | 20,000 " |
| 3. The Olympic Guide Book | 100,000 " |
| 4. ,, Tokyo (Folders) | 500,000 " |
| 5. ,, Leaflets | 1,000,000 " |
| 6. ,, Magazines | 100,000 " |
| 7. The History and Spirit of Olympic Games | 20,000 " |
| 8. The Olympic Games and Public Morality | 20,000 " |
| 9. The Children's Olympic Reader | 50,000 " |
| 10. The People's Olympic Reader | 20,000 " |
| 11. Olympic Postcards | 2,000,000 " |
| 12. ,, Posters | 150,000 " |
| 13. ,, Seals | 2,000,000 prints |

Lectures, expositions, and pictures:

It was planned to despatch suitable representatives in compliance with the request of sponsors of lectures concerning the Olympic Games and the Publicity Section

planned a circuit lecture programme, on which occasion exhibition of pictures and movie reels were also to be shown. If any notable sportsmen from foreign countries should arrive, they were to be requested to give lectures on sports. Moreover, special envoys, divided into five groups, were to be despatched to call upon the National Olympic Committees of the sixty nations.

For the benefit of those parties who desired to sponsor expositions, articles for the exhibit were to be forwarded with every possible co-operation. The circulating exposition plans of the Publicity Section were communicated to various department stores throughout Japan and, as a result of the favourable reception, it was proposed to begin in the summer of 1938.

Motion pictures of the Los Angeles and the Berlin Olympiad as well as sports sound news of newspaper companies were to be bought; special films depicting the progress of preparations and training features of the athletes were to be made and these were to be rented to those making requests. These were also to be used in contemplated travelling cinema shows.

Olympic information agencies:

Olympic information agencies were to be established in the capitals of various nations through the assistance of the agencies of the Railway Tourist Industry and of the Japanese consulates and embassies. Furthermore, the matter concerning the appointment of Dr. Schmidt and Lord Sempill was to be given due consideration.

Tokyo Olympic hymn:

The hymn for the Tokyo Games was to be selected by means of general competition.

Publicity pictures:

The pictures of various preparations, sports competitions, and activities of the Japanese sports world were to be taken and distributed to the news agencies of foreign countries as well as to railway companies and steamship lines to popularise the Olympic Games.

Olympic gymnastics for the people:

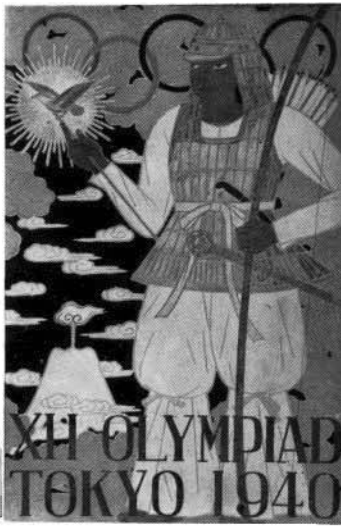
The radio exercises which are regularly practised every morning at present were to be replaced by a new national Olympic gymnastic exercise. This would be taught to students in schools and broadcasted to the general public.

Control of Olympic commodities:

The manufacture of Olympic commodities was to be controlled with the co-operation of the Public Welfare Ministry and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, while on the other hand, numerous souvenir materials, such as handkerchiefs, fans, stationery, flags, etc. relevant to the Games were to be put on sale.



2nd prize.



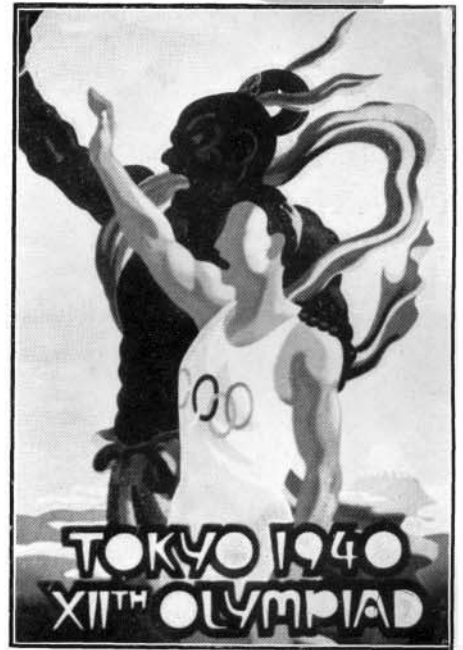
1st prize.



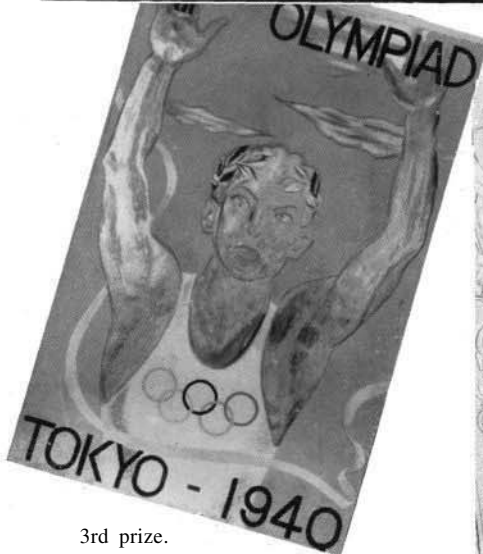
2nd prize.



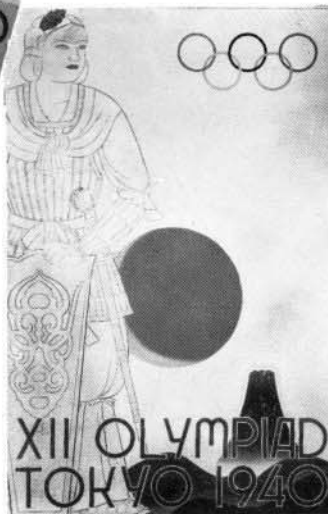
Designed by Prof.
Sanzō Wada.



Designed by Prof.
Usaburō Ihara.



3rd prize.



3rd prize.



3rd prize.



Olympic seals selected from the competition. First prize in centre and others received honourable mention.

Taking advantage of world fair and others:

A Publicity Office of the Tokyo Olympic Games was planned to be established at the New York International Exposition. All available international meetings, fairs, and others were also to be used for publicity. Proposals had been submitted to the N. Y. K. Line, O. S. K. Line, and the Railway Lines to paint the Olympic rings and words, "Olympiad Tokyo" on the side of ships and of locomotives.

Posters, Marks, and Seals

Together with the publishing of the "Olympic News," the designing of posters, marks, and seals was considered to be the important work of the Publicity Section. With the co-operation of the Union Japonaise des Artes et des Sports, it was decided that various designs for the posters, marks, and seals be chosen by conducting prize contests.

The designs submitted totalled 102,113 and the winner of the first prize chosen as the result of the final decision on July 5th was Mr. Taiji Hiromoto.

The winning design was selected to be the Official Olympic mark.



Seals.

In response to the first notification of the contest for Olympic posters, 1,211 copies were submitted and the second notification brought 781, making a total of 1,992 different posters. After careful and selective judgement, the following artists were considered the winners:

- 1st Prize Norio Kuroda
- 2nd „ Fumio Yamana
- 2nd „ Kiichi Akabane
- 3rd „ Kiyosumi Katō
- 3rd „ Kazu Wakita
- 3rd „ Kan-ichi Arakawa

Due to minor opposition to the first selected poster design, the Publicity Section requested Mr. Sanzō Wada to draw a design for the poster of the XIIth Olympic Games and Mr. Usaburō Ihara to design the poster for the Winter Games. The official seals and marks, letter heads, envelopes, and flags were

registered at the patent office for the exclusive use of the Olympic Organizing Committee.

A carp banner with a streamer depicting the Olympic rings was sent to President G. W. Graves of the American Amateur Athletic Union on April 30, 1937.

In December, the Olympic Organizing Committee despatched 2,000 Christmas cards to the members of the International Olympic Committee, National Olympic Committees and the international sports federations.

The designs on the cards were drawn by Mr. Taikan Yokoyama and Mr. Masami Iwata, both noted artists of Japan.

VARIOUS PROBLEMS

Olympic Torch Relay

The question of whether the Torch relay would be held or not, due to the distance between Greece and Tokyo, was brought up several times before the Organizing Committee, and, taking into consideration the wish of the I. O. C., tentative plans had been made.

One of the plans was to start from Athens and reach Syria by the sea, thence through northern Arabia (Bagdad), Iran (Teheran), Afghanistan (Kaboul), Northern India, Turkestan, Inner Mongolia, Peking, Hsinking, Korea, and further across the strait to Moji, from whence up Sanyōdō and Tokaidō roads on to Tokyo. Steamers, automobiles, and airplanes would be utilized until the Torch reached Moji, from which place the relay would be carried on by foot. The co-operation of these countries was to have been solicited. There was no doubt that the Air Transport Company of Manchukuo would have collaborated with us. The official announcement of this project was intended to be made on the termination of the China incident, and then to start investigations.

If the proposed Torch relay had materialized, much would have been gained in diffusing the Olympic spirit in the districts where the knowledge of the Olympic movement is as yet very scanty.

Olympic Games and the International Exposition

The question of separating the period of the Tokyo International Exposition from the time of the Olympic Games was a topic of discussion from the very outset of the Olympic invitation movement, and those in direction of the municipality of Tokyo who started the movement were quite aware of the issue. Therefore, Dr. Yōtaro Sugimura, who attended the Oslo Session as an I. O. C. member, conveyed the intention of the city of Tokyo to the effect that the dates of the two events would at least have a month's interval. At the same time, the city of Tokyo took the decision to alter the date for opening of the International Exposition to the month of February.

Later, the office for the International Exposition was organized; but, due to the change in the personnel of the city officials and also because those connected with the two events happened to be under separate jurisdiction, it gave rise to lack of adequate co-operation. The Exposition office, without previous notice to the Olympic Games, announced the period to be from March 15th to August 31st of 1940.

Taken by complete surprise, the Organizing Committee opened immediate negotiations with the party concerned, but, at first, without success. Hence, the city of Tokyo was asked to step in, and through it, the Organizing Committee was in the midst of its efforts to change the date of the Exposition, when the Cairo Session was opened. At this Session, the International Olympic Committee, which learned of the date, criticized Japan's insincerity. However, as the date of the Olympic Games was postponed to begin at the end of September, an amicable solution was reached when a declaration was made by the Mayor of Tokyo that the date of the Tokyo International Exposition will not be postponed any further than the end of August. Yet it is a matter of regret that such problem came up owing to the oversight of the Organizing Committee.

The Period of the Games

The Organizing Committee submitted to the International Olympic Committee three periods for holding of the XIIth Olympiad in Tokyo, namely, the periods starting from August 1st, September 10th, and the latter part of September. However, taking into due consideration the summer holidays of schools and the most suitable weather conditions in Tokyo, the first part of August, though hot yet with less rain, was recommended by Japan at the Warsaw Session of the International Olympic Committee. The members from Europe desired the latter part of September while those from America advocated the beginning of August. Consequently, the period of the Games could not be readily agreed on and Count de Baillet-Latour, President, gave the conciliative decision to hold the Games in the latter part of August, having Saturday, August 24th, 1940, as the opening date of the Games.

Thus, the programme which was taken to the Cairo Session of the International Olympic Committee for its approval had August 24, 1940 as the date for the Opening Ceremony. In order to give a clear conception of the weather conditions in Tokyo during the proposed period, a diagram of temperature, humidity and velocity of the wind compiled by the Central Meteorological Observatory based upon the statistics covering 60 years, was presented to the session at Warsaw. The summer of 1937, however, happened to be unusually hot, the first of its kind in years, and Mr. Klingeberg, Technical Adviser, believing this to be the normal heat in Tokyo, reported it to the Cairo Session. This incited the European members to reconsider the date, in spite of the verifications of facts made by the members from the United States who took different views. The latter had had experiences in sending athletes to Tokyo

during the month of August several times; for example during the summer of 1937, when the American track and field and wrestling athletes visited Tokyo and no complaint was expressed. Finally, decision was reached to alter the date to the end of September and the date of the Opening Ceremony was set for September 21st.

The viewpoint of the European members that the summer in Tokyo is too hot for the Olympic Games seems to be untenable, for if the summer heat in Tokyo is too intense for athletes, there would only be but a few countries in the world where it would be possible to hold Olympic Games in summer. Should their view prevail, the ideals of Baron Pierre de Coubertin to make the Olympic Games a world affair could never be realized. Nor could the wish of Japan be fulfilled.

CANCELLATION OF THE TOKYO OLYMPIC GAMES

The hopes for the XIIth Olympic Games in Tokyo which were anxiously anticipated not only by the public of Japan, but also by the peoples of foreign countries, came to an abrupt end with the announcement of cancellation.

Although the cancellation was inevitably due to the national policy in the present emergency, the return to the International Olympic Committee of the right to celebrate the Games was not only a great grief to sports fans themselves, but also to the whole nation of Japan. At the twenty-eighth meeting of the Organizing Committee, which was held on July 16, 1938, the advice of Marquis Kido, Minister for Public Welfare, pointing out the issue as follows, was considered.

" Although the Government has been desirous for the holding of the Olympic Games, there seems to be no alternative but to forfeit the right to celebrate the XIIth Olympic Games to be held in Tokyo under the present circumstances when the nation is confronted with the necessity of requiring both spiritual and material mobilization in order to realize the ultimate object of the present incident."

The discussion invited several inquiries, but a unanimous decision was reached by the Organizing Committee to the effect that to cancel the Games was the best solution in line with the national policy.

The following telegram was immediately sent to Count de Baillet-Latour:

" We regret that, owing to protracted hostilities with no prospect of immediate peace, we have decided to cancel the Tokyo and Sapporo Games. We intend to apply for 1944 Games. The members of the Organizing Committee are unanimous in their appreciation of your unfailing kindness. Tokugawa, Soyeshima."

In view of the national mobilization required for the termination of the present Japan-China incident which was felt to be still in the distant future, the Japanese Government requested the abandonment of all preparations for the Olympic Games. Protracted hostilities call for forbearance and every possible preparation, on the part of the people, for concentrated efforts in every direction. Consequently, it was desired to cancel all large scale international projects and the Olympic Games had to be reconsidered. Considering seriously the Government's statement that no matter how long the present trouble may last, the nation with a united front, fully mobilized both spiritually and

materially, must carry on until the object in view has been attained, there was no choice but to renounce the Games for Tokyo.

With regard to the cancellation of the Olympic Games, Marquis Kido, Minister for Public Welfare, on behalf of the Government, commented on the matter as follows:

"The unavoidable cancellation of the XIIth Olympic Games Tokyo is indeed deeply regretted. As the year for the Olympic Games would have coincided with the celebration for the 2600th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire, and also because it would afford a wonderful opportunity to introduce our national status to the world, the people of Japan, as a whole, has placed high hopes on the Games.

"Many difficulties had to be overcome before the Games could be granted to Tokyo, and at times seemingly unsurpassable situations were confronted; but throughout these difficulties, the city of Tokyo and those concerned with the Olympic Games never wavered in their determination to bring the Games



The day when the Japanese Government advised the Organizing Committee to forfeit the Tokyo Games. From left to right, Mr. Kobashi, Vice-President, Marquis Kido, Minister for Public Welfare, Dr. Shimomura, Vice-President and Mr. Nagai, General Secretary.

to Tokyo and never failed to exert themselves in those preparations. Among those who endeavoured for their success, we find some who have even endangered their lives for the cause, and to them our profound respects are forever due. Our sincere gratitude must also go to the Governments of foreign countries and to those connected with the International Olympic Committee who have shown keen interest in the holding of the Games in Tokyo and offered their fullest co-operation.

" On my part, therefore, I had, invariably either in the Diet or at every other opportunity offered, stood for the holding of the Olympic Games in Tokyo. However, as the outlook for the China incident today is for a prolonged campaign, the nation must, to the fullest extent, submit her undivided efforts, both mentally and materially, toward achieving her object in the campaign. Under such circumstances, the cancellation of the Tokyo Olympic would be considered most appropriate.

" At the time when the development of the physique of the Japanese people is a pertinent issue, it is to be greatly regretted if the cancellation of the Olympic Games should be interpreted as belittlement of all movement for physical training. Quite to the contrary, this is the time when the nation should endeavour more than ever toward the attainment of more robust health and steadfast character, and it is my sincerest wish that efforts be directed for development of physical training to keep in conformity with the spirit of the time.

" Viewing the matter from this standpoint, I am hoping that a national athletic meet will be held in the 2600th year of the Japanese era (1940) as manifestation of our earnestness in the celebration of that year. As for the Olympic Games, when peace reigns again in the Far East, we can then invite the Games to Tokyo and take that opportunity to prove to the people of the world the true Japanese spirit. At such time we shall again hope to be favoured with the friendship and co-operation of the nations abroad."

BUDGET

The total budget for the XIIth Olympic Games, which was planned to be held in Tokyo from the last week of September to the sixth of October, 1940, was set for ¥ 20,142,427.00, of which, ¥ 12,920,277.00 was to be defrayed by the Organizing Committee, while the balance of ¥ 7,222,200.00 was to be derived from other sources. Moreover, the City of Tokyo had appropriated a budget of ¥ 10,800,000.00 for use in road repairs and construction to facilitate the traffic during the occasion of the Olympic Games.

The itemized budget is as follows:

Budget defrayed by the Organizing Committee

| Income | | |
|--|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1) Subsidy | | ¥ 4,420,227.00 |
| a. Government | ¥ 4,300,000.00 | |
| b. City of Tokyo | 120,227.00 | |
| 2) Receipt from sales of tickets and other income. . | | 7,000,000.00 |
| 3) General subscriptions and donations | | 1,500,000.00 |
| Total | | <u>12,920,227.00</u> |
| Expense | | |
| 1) Construction of the Stadiums, etc. | | ¥ 8,245,000.00 |
| a. Salary | ¥ 200,000.00 | |
| b. Office expenses. | 130,000.00 | |
| c. New construction | 255,000.00 | |
| 2nd indoor athletic bldg . . . | ¥ 30,000.00 | |
| Expansion of football and 8 other fields. | 75,000.00 | |
| Village for rowing competitors | 150,000.00 | |
| d. Subsidy for constructions | 7,660,000.00 | |
| Main Stadium | 5,760,000.00 | |
| Swimming stadium. | 1,000,000.00 | |
| Rowing course | 500,000.00 | |
| Yachting course | 200,000.00 | |
| Equestrian stadium | 150,000.00 | |
| Shooting ranges | 50,000.00 | |

| | | |
|--|-------------|----------------------|
| 2) Research | | ¥ 600,000.00 |
| a. Salary | ¥ 44,268.00 | |
| b. Travelling expenses abroad. | 227,540.00 | |
| c. Office expenses | 116,729.00 | |
| d. Direct research expenses | 211,463.00 | |
| 3) Preparations | | 1,482,000.00 |
| a. Salary | 471,905.00 | |
| b. Office expenses. | 836,979.00 | |
| c. Designing | 120,000.00 | |
| d. Ceremonies | 53,116.00 | |
| 4) Direct expenses for the holding of Games | | 1,250,000.00 |
| a. Salary | 55,000.00 | |
| b. Office expenses | 57,000.00 | |
| c. Rents for halls and stadiums. | 100,000.00 | |
| d. Stadium equipment. | 150,000.00 | |
| e. Sport equipment and miscellaneous expenses | 150,000.00 | |
| f. Stadium decorations | 100,000.00 | |
| g. Medical expenses | 160,000.00 | |
| h. Music | 50,000.00 | |
| i. Medals | 103,000.00 | |
| j. Appropriation for foreign judges | 110,000.00 | |
| k. Receptions | 115,000.00 | |
| l. Motor-car fees | 100,000.00 | |
| 5) Publicity | | 450,000.00 |
| a. Foreign | 310,449.00 | |
| b. Domestic | 139,551.00 | |
| 6) Reserve | | 893,227.00 |
| Total. . . . | | <u>12,920,227.00</u> |

Budget defrayed by Others

| | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| I) City of Tokyo | | ¥ 6,370,000.00 |
| 1. Office expenses. | ¥ 664,000.00 | |
| 2. Stadium construction. | ¥ 3,483,925.00 | |
| a) Main Stadium | ¥ 764,038.00 | |
| b) Swimming stadium. | 357,735.00 | |

| | | | |
|---|---|--------------|----------------------------|
| c) Cycling stadium | ¥ | 475,000.00 | |
| d) Olympic indoor athletic bldg. | | 1,887,152.00 | |
| 3. Construction of Olympic Village | | | ¥ |
| 4. Accomodation for athletes | | | 1,222,075.00 |
| | | | 1,000,000.00 |
| II) The sale of earth dug from the site of the rowing course | | | ¥ |
| Rowing course construction | | 579,000.00 | 579,000.00 |
| III) City of Yokohama | | | 273,200.00 |
| Yachting course construction | | 273,200.00 | |
| | | | <u>7,222,200.00</u> |
| Total | | | <u><u>7,222,200.00</u></u> |

Thus, the total budget for the Games was as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Organizing Committee | 12,920,227.00 |
| Other sources | <u>7,222,200.00</u> |
| Grand Total | <u><u>20,142,427.00</u></u> |

OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

The Invitation to the Winter Games

The site for the Vth Winter Games was not decided upon at the Session of the International Olympic Committee in 1936, because it was resolved by the I. O. C. to suspend the decision until an understanding had been reached between the International Olympic Committee and the Fédération Internationale de Ski regarding the interpretation of amateurism. But, until the revision was made in the Charter of the I. O. C. at the Cairo Session, the opinion had been expressed by the I. O. C. that the country sponsoring the Summer Olympic Games had preferential rights as to the Winter Games. Therefore, Japan, having been awarded the Summer Games, had the right for the preparation of the Vth Olympic Winter Games.

Although it had been decided to hold the Winter Games in Japan at the Warsaw Session, the opinion of the I. O. C. toward the Winter Games remained as above-mentioned still a factor to be considered. In the mean time, the sports organizations of Japan concerned with the Winter Games were compelled to shoulder the responsibility of endeavouring for an amicable understanding concerning the question of amateurism as well as to continue the invitation movement.

As stated in the foregoing lines, the abandoning by Rome of the movement to invite the XIIth Olympic Games in order to aid the acceptance of Tokyo's invitation had improved Japan's standing and, at the same time, Japan's own eagerness for the Olympic Winter Games had become enhanced and was more forcibly expressed. The question remaining was about a prospective site for the celebration of the Vth Olympic Winter Games.

During the 1933 Oslo Session of the International Olympic Committee, Japan had, as her prospective sites for the Winter Games, Sapporo and Nikkō. But, after the Oslo Session, there were several other locations mentioned as possible sites for the Games. The National Olympic Committee of Japan investigated the different sites, such as Norikura Sanmyaku, Kirigamine, Shiga Kōgen, Sugadaira, Nikkō, and Sapporo. However, Sapporo was definitely decided upon in March, 1936. The decision made on the bases of Sapporo's natural features as the Winter Games sports grounds and that Sapporo was an influential civic centre.

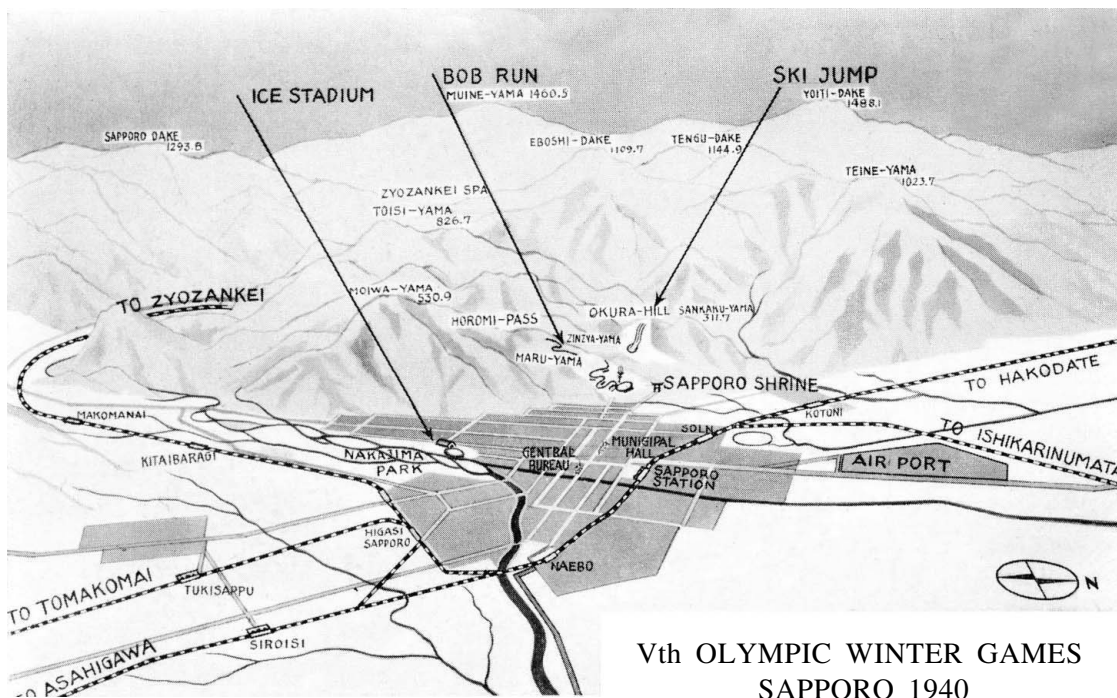
Although it was decided to hold the Winter Games in Sapporo at the 1937 Warsaw Session, the decision was given to Japan under the following conditions agreed upon at the Session:

"If Japan, for any reason, cannot organize the preparations for the Vth Olympic Winter Games by the fall of 1938, the Winter Games will be given to Norway."

But, unfortunately, due to divergence of viewpoints concerning the rules governing amateurism between the International Olympic Committee and the Fédération Internationale de Ski, it was decided at the Cairo Session of the I. O. C. in March, 1938, after an animated discussion as to whether the Olympic Winter Games should be carried through or not, to sponsor the Winter Games without the ski events. To this proposal Japan gave her approbation regardless of the fact that the ski events were being excluded from the Games.

Organization of the Executive Committee

Immediately after it had been decided to hold the Vth Olympic Winter Games in Sapporo, the Executive Committee was formed in July, 1937. Governor Ishiguro was selected as Chairman of the Committee and Professor Seishichi Ōno, Vice-President of the National Ski Association of Japan, acted as General Secretary until the return of Baron Masatane Inada, former President of the National Ski Association of Japan. After his return from the Warsaw Session of the I. O. C. he was officially appointed General Secretary



Vth OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES
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of the Executive Committee for the Vth Olympic Winter Games, Sapporo, 1940. The following were the members of the Committee:

Chairman:

Hidehiko Ishiguro,
Governor of Hokkaidō.

Vice-Chairmen:

Kan-ichi Misawa,
Mayor of the City of Sapporo.

Seishichi Ōno,
Vice-President of the National Ski Association of Japan.

General Secretary:

Baron Masatane Inada,

Members:

Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura,
President of N.O.C.

Matsuzō Nagai,
General Secretary of the Tokyo Games.

Dr. Saburō Kojima,
President of the National Ski Association of Japan.

Prof. Sōichirō Kita,
President of the National Skating Union of Japan.

Takekuni Takatsuji,
President of the Hokkaidō Athletic Association.

Hiroto Izawa,
Deputy-Mayor of the City of Sapporo.

Prof. Dr. Testutarō Tadokoro,
Vice-President of the Hokkaidō Skating Union.

Prof. Dr. Sōichi Yanagi,
President of the Japan Bobsleigh Association.

Shin Okada,
Head of the Hokkaidō Colonial Bank.

Jintarō Ōtaki,
President of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Sapporo.

Motokichi Murakami,
Speaker of the Hokkaidō Assembly.

Misao Tezuka,
Chief of the Sapporo Railway Bureau.

Jōsuke Yasuda,
Chief of the Sapporo Bureau of Communications.

Naotake Kawahara,
Mayor of the City of Otaru.

Yukio Tomeoka,
Deputy-Governor of Hokkaidō.

Tadamitsu Nakamura,
Chief of the Hokkaidō Government Civil Engineering Department.

Fujizō Murata,
Chairman of the Sapporo Municipal Assembly.

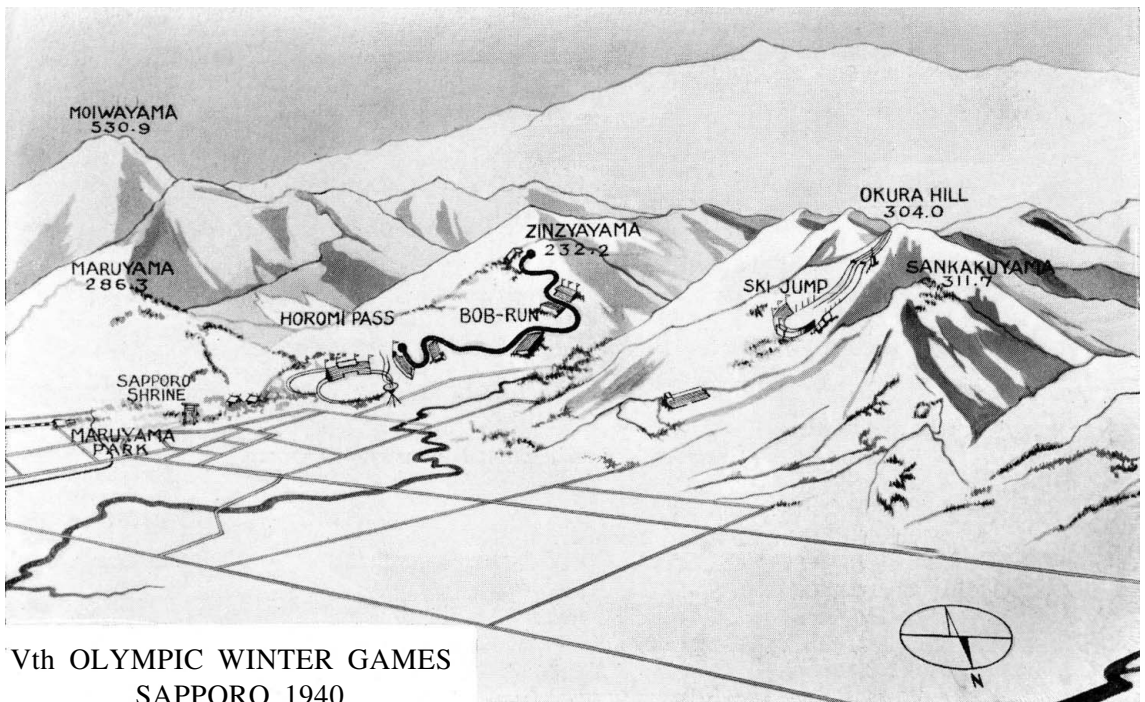
Yoneyuki Doi,
Chief of the Hokkaidō Government Police Department.

Hideo Aoyagi,
Chief of the Hokkaidō Government Colonization Department.

Shin-ichirō Tōyama,
Chief of the Hokkaidō Government Finance Department.

Kikō Funamizu,
Chief of the Sapporo Central Broadcasting Station.

The precedent in the past was to form separate Committees for the Summer and Winter Games, but the Vth Olympic Winter Games were planned to be organized together with the XIIth Olympic Games under the control of the Organizing Committee for the XIIth Olympic Games in Tokyo. That was decided on December 27, 1937, during the nineteenth meeting of the Organizing



Vth OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES
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Committee, establishing a new precedent in the history of the organization of the Olympic Games.

At first, the Office for the Vth Olympic Winter Games was located in the municipal office of the city of Sapporo, but, due to insufficient space, a new office building was proposed and its construction was about to be begun in the new site adjoining the Sapporo municipal office.

The heads of various departments of the Executive Committee under the General Secretary, Baron Inada, were appointed as follows:

Treasurer:

Ginpei Tsutsui,
Head of the Sapporo Municipal Education Bureau.

Ski:

Baron Masatane Inada,
General Secretary.

Skating:

Prof. Dr. Tetsutaro Tadokoro,
Hokkaidō Imperial University.

Bobsleigh:

Prof. Dr. Sōichi Yanagi,
Hokkaidō Imperial University.

Construction:

Kin-ye Jinbo,
Engineer attached to the Hokkaidō Government.

Transportation:

Shigeo Hirano,
Head of the Transportation Bureau of Sapporo Railway Department.

Communication:

Junjirō Itō,
Head of the Inspection Bureau of the Sapporo Communication Department.

Housing and Reception:

Hiroto Izawa,
Deputy-Mayor of the City of Sapporo.

Publicity:

Yasutarō Sugita,
Head of the Sapporo Municipal Economic Bureau.

Other branches of work, such as General Affairs, Celebration, and Medical Departments, were also planned, but the heads of these various departments were not then decided upon.

Moreover, besides the Standing Committee under the Executive Committee,

there were such Sub-Committees as the Sports Grounds Investigation Committee under the leadership of Professor Kin-ye Jinbo, Scientific Research Committee under the leadership of Prof. Dr. Yoshio Kuratsuka of the Hokkaidō Imperial University, and the Arts Committee.

The above-mentioned departments and personnels were meant merely for the start of the preparations of the Winter Games and later with the progress of preparations, these departments were to be increased according to necessity and it was planned to add more members to the staff of the Office.

Facilities

The Executive Committee which took over the responsibility of the actual work of preparation for the Vth Olympic Winter Games called to order six general meetings, while twenty-five Standing Committee meetings and numerous Special Committee meetings were held.

The conditions and plans of the preparations for the Vth Olympic Winter Games at the time of the cancellation of the Games were as follows:

The Executive Committee of the Winter Games, hoping that the ski events would be included, added that sport in their programme and made preparations accordingly.

1) Ceremonial ground.

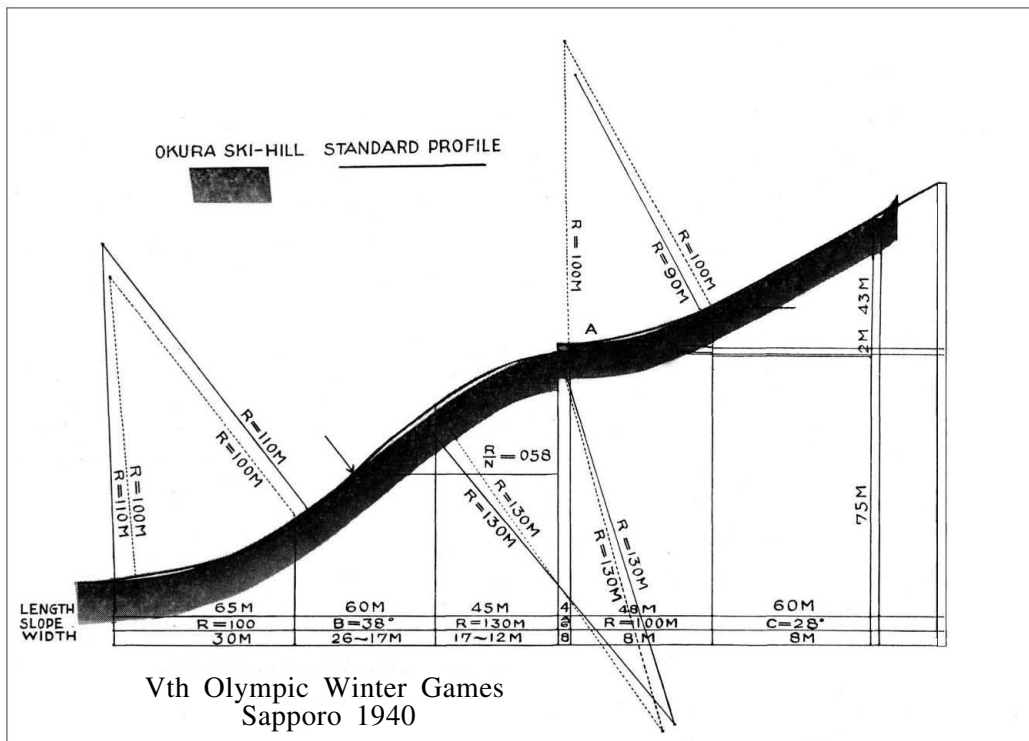
The site of the opening and closing ceremonies was planned to be in the municipal athletic stadium. This stadium is located behind the Sapporo Shrine and has a four hundred metre track. All distance races of the ski events were planned to start and finish at this stadium. The distance of this stadium from the city centre of Sapporo is less than four kilometres and the means for transportation are very convenient. Its distance from the ski jumps, slalom race course, and bobsleigh course is comparatively short. The facilities at the ceremonial ground included seats for the guests of honour, rest rooms, general stands, restaurants, equipment rooms, newspaper sections with complete reporting facilities, communication facilities, score boards, and medical room. The seating capacity of the stands was planned to accommodate approximately one hundred thousand and the ground was to be equipped with poles for the national flags, victory stands for winners and terrace for the Olympic Fire.

In February, 1938, when the 16th All-Japan Ski Championship Meet was held, the procedure was carried out on this ground as a rehearsal for the Olympic Games and it resulted in a great success.

2) Ski grounds.

The relationship between the city of Sapporo and ski sports cannot be severed. The first ski sports in Japan date back to 1910 when they were first introduced in the city of Takada, in Niigata Prefecture. Thereafter, the progress of ski sports in Japan made strides by leaps and bounds, while the centre of ski technique may, without any doubt, be said to have been Sapporo. Therefore, even if international ski competitions were held in Sapporo to-day, those concerned have full confidence in their ability and facilities to hold successful games. Furthermore, the natural features of the surroundings of Sapporo, such as the lay of the land and the quality and quantity of snow, make it an ideal location for the Winter Games. So, with these natural resources and capable organizers with experience, it is but natural that the competitions should be a success. Moreover, for the ski jumps, there is the famous Ōkura schanze that has a jump record of 71 metres to its credit. With all of these advantages, one could have expected a successful celebration of the Olympic Winter Games in Sapporo.

More detailed information of the site may be obtained from the following:



a. Distance races.

The long-distance race (18 kilometres), endurance race (50 kilometres), and relay-race (4 x 10 kilometres) were all proposed to start and finish at the ceremonial ground. The courses were planned to be laid out through the level lands and sudden slopes in the neighbouring hills near the ceremonial ground. Even to-day, over 15 huts can be found in the mountains within 20 kilometres of the grounds, which have been utilized for communication, supply, shelter, inspection posts, and other purposes. For the 50 metre endurance race, a rational course with ample geographical changes and adaptable for speed was to be chosen, in order to break away from the popular criticism that the courses heretofore have been either all too steep or all too level.

b. Jumping events.

The Ōkura schanze, which was designed by Lt. Olaf Helset, former President of the Norwegian Ski Association, and has a record of a 71 metre jump, was planned to be enlarged for a possible 80 metre jump. The ski jumps for the combined race events were to be newly constructed on the left hand side of the Ōkura schanze with a possible jumping distance of 60 metres. The present seating capacity for the Ōkura schanze is only 2000, but this was to be enlarged to accommodate 30,000 spectators, divided into 20,000 seating capacity and 10,000 standing room. The additional facilities of this schanze were to consist of the judges' stand, score board, announcing system, and communication facilities. Beside this Ōkura schanze which is officially recognized by the Fédération Internationale de Ski, two other new schanzes of 30 metre and 50 metre classes were to be constructed for training purposes.

c. Slalom events.

The slalom races were to be held on the course which is being used at present and located on the eastern slope of the Mt. Sankaku. The altitude of the course is 230 metres with an average slope of 18 degrees. From the stands erected at the goal, the 500 metre course may be seen at one glance; such a course can be said to be very rare. A stand to hold 3,000 spectators was to be erected for the events.

d. Downhill races.

The starting point of this race was planned near the peak of the Mt. Teine, which is 1023 metres above sea level, and the goal was to be near the Garugawa station located on the railway line connecting the cities of Otaru

and Sapporo. This course is about 5 kilometres in distance and the declining altitude is about 820 metres with an average slope of 10 degrees. The distance of the Garugawa station from Sapporo is about 10 kilometres, conveniently reached by train, automobile or horsesleigh; but as far as this race is concerned, it was difficult to lay the course near the ceremonial ground.

With the use of the afore-mentioned courses, the distance races, relay races, jumping events, combined races, downhill races, slalom races, as well as the demonstration ski patrol race, of the ski events could have been capably carried out.

3) Skating courses.

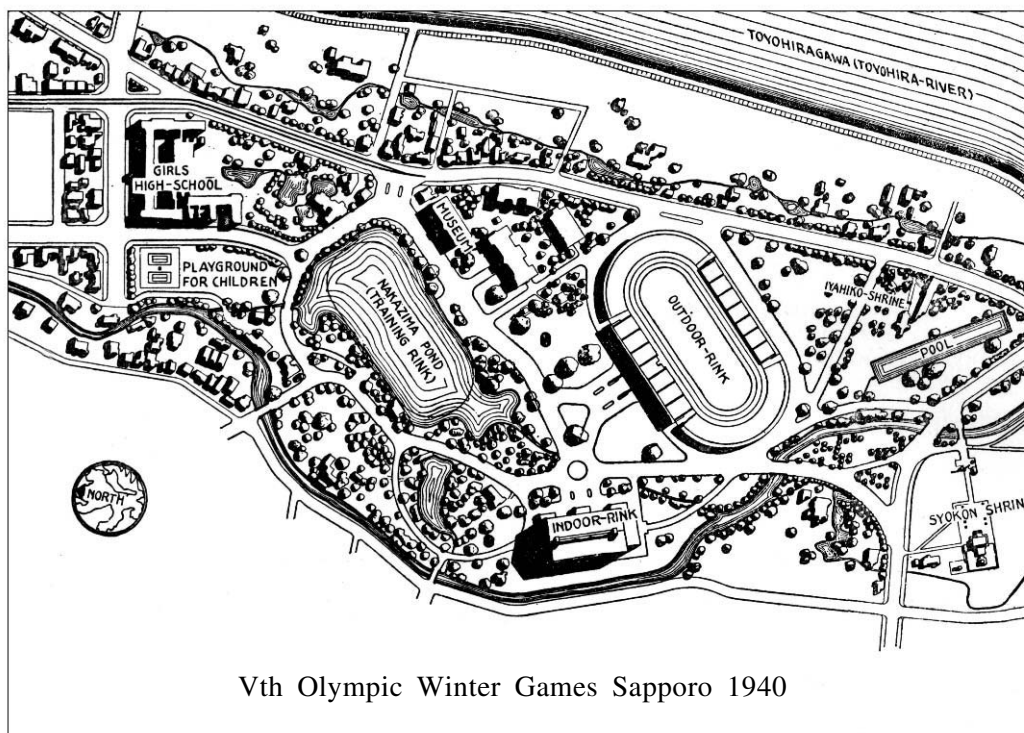
The history of skating in Sapporo may be said to be older than that of skiing, but due to the heavy snowfall and for the reason that more skating grounds exist elsewhere, as at Tomakomai and other places, Sapporo has not developed very much in the technique of skating. Although, it has not seen its full development, skating is enthusiastically participated in by the students of that district. Once a year, the Skating Carnival, known throughout the nation, is sponsored in Sapporo.

a. Outdoor rink.

The speed skating events were scheduled to take place in the outdoor skating rink which is located in the Nakajima park. This 400 metre rink proved very favourable when it was tried out during the 9th All-Japan Skating Championship Meet held in January, 1938. Being an open air rink, considerable research was carried on in experimenting for proper material to shut out the heat of the soil, as no freezing pipes were laid, and, as a result, a heat deflecting material was found and a mere sprinkling of the water froze the surface and turned it into an ideal skating rink to the great joy of those concerned. This was a great relief to the Committee because of small expenses incurred during the coming winter, experimenting with the actual snowfall. A stand capable of accommodating 8,000 people and 20,000 standing space was to be constructed. Moreover, the centre of this 400 metre rink was to be utilized for the ice hockey events which also proved favourable under trial tests.

b. Indoor rink.

The indoor rink to be used for figure skating and ice hockey events was planned to be built adjoining the outdoor rink in the Nakajima park. The measurements of the actual frozen space was to be 25 metres in width and 60 metres in length, with stands having a seating capacity of 4500. The



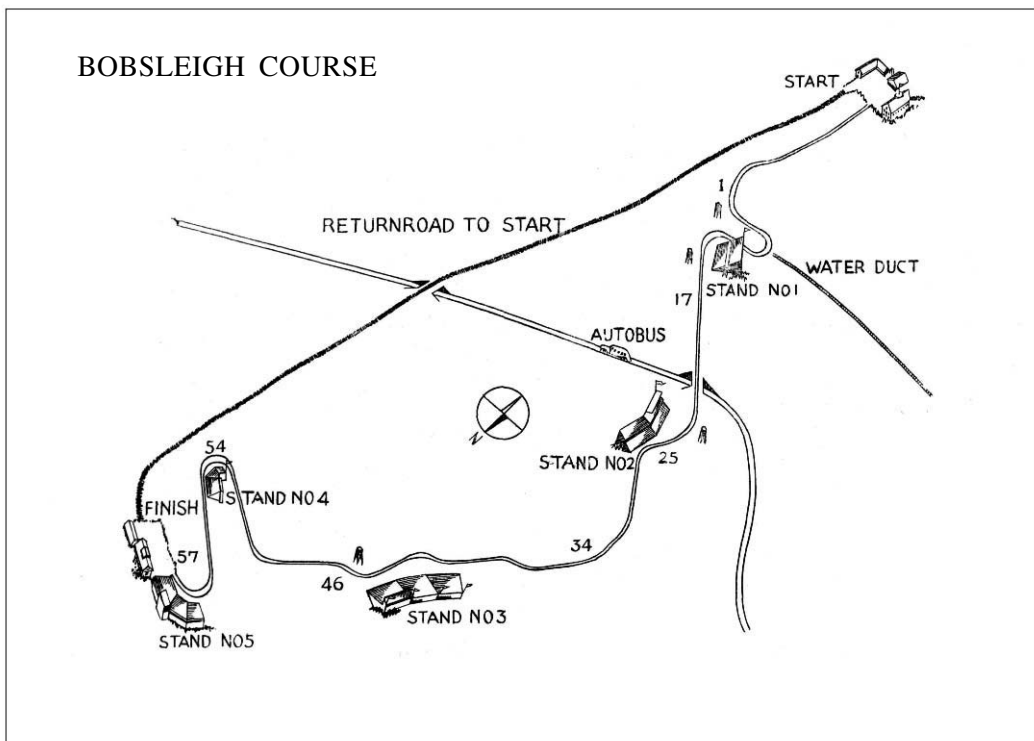
construction of this indoor rink was considered to be the greatest undertaking among the constructions for the preparations of the Vth Olympic Winter Games. This indoor rink required 740 tons of iron including the piping used for the freezing of the ice. The total costs were figured to be approximately 480,000 Yen. Besides these two rinks, the pond of the Nakajima park could be easily used for training with little repair, and, moreover, at a one hour and forty minute distance by train, the splendid natural ice rink of Tomakomai could be reached.

4) Bobsleigh course.

It is to be regretted that in Japan there was no one who had any actual experience with bobsleigh competitions nor in the building of such a course. Therefore, the greatest worry of the persons concerned, when the Vth Olympic Winter Games had been given to Sapporo at the Warsaw Session of the International Olympic Committee in June, 1937, was the problem of bobsleigh events. Therefore, Baron Inada, Adviser of the Japan Amateur Ski Federation and later General Secretary of the Winter Games, who had attended the Warsaw Session, immediately called upon Mr. St. M. Zentzytzki, who had designed the famous bobsleigh course of Lake Placid and that of Garmisch-Partienkirchen, and extended to the latter his invitation to come to Japan to design the bobsleigh course in Sapporo.

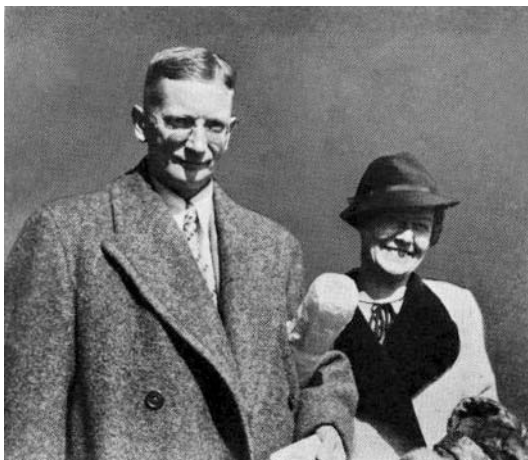
Mr. Zentzytzki, who had been employed at the Office of the Berliner Tageblatt, accepted the invitation and arrived in Japan on September 18, 1937, accompanied by his wife. After staying in Sapporo for one full month, he left Japan for home on October 30th. The bobsleigh course laid out by Mr. Zentzytzki may be described as follows:

The course is situated on the Mt. Jinja located on the south-west side of the Sapporo Shrine. The bobsleigh course begins on the east side of the hill at an altitude of 210 metres running north for about 200 metres and bending into three "S" curves down on the west side of the Mt. Jinja. It then goes around a small curve, continues on a large smooth curve in a wooded section,



circles north of the Mt. Jinja and comes out east, taking two hairpin bends and finishing up at a point 60 metres in altitude, back to the finishing point on the south side of the ceremonial ground. The whole course is 1,718 metres in length and the average gradient of the entire course is approximately 9%. This course completed is planned to become one of the foremost bobsleigh courses inclusive of the ones at Lake Placid and Garmisch. According to Mr. Zentzytzki, this course can be easily made in 1 minute and 30 seconds; in other words, a speed of 70 kilometres an hour can be obtained.

The entire cost of this bobsleigh course and its supplementary facilities



Mr. and Mrs. Zentzytzki

was estimated at 20,000 Yen. Unfortunately, this course could not be completed by February, 1938 in order to allow ample time for experiments on the technical points of bobsleigh in this country. Therefore, a small scale course was planned out in Kobetsuzawa, near the ceremonial ground, with a distance of 500 metres costing 2000 Yen. Three two-men bobsleighs were built by the Engineering Department of the Hokkaidō Imperial University and tried on

this 500 metre course with exceptionally satisfactory results. Also, the president of the Japan Bobsleigh Association, Dr. Sōichi Yanagi, who was studying in Europe, had made extensive researches on the bobsleigh competitions in Germany and Switzerland and brought back one two-men and one four-men bobsleighs to Japan. Plans were to use these on the proposed Olympic bobsleigh course during the winter of 1939.

Moreover, plans for the season of 1939, the year before the Winter Games, were to invite athletes who made outstanding records at the Winter Games of Garmisch-Partienkirchen and a course manager for the purpose of building up the strength of the Japanese athletes as well as to put this new course under trial. Negotiations were well under way at the time of the cancellation of the Games.

In the foregoing lines, the preparations which had been carried out and a general outline of future plans are given. By the completion of these various plans, the ski, skating, ice hockey, and bobsleigh events, as well as the demonstration events, for the Olympic Games could have been readily and satisfactorily carried out.

5) Olympic Village.

Besides the preparations for the sports facilities of the Winter Games, the Olympic Village for accommodating about 400 athletes and officials was planned at a close location. To accomplish this object, it was planned to build a higher primary school with a total budget of 350,000 Yen during the year 1939 and this school was to be placed at the disposal of the athletes and officials

gathered from the four corners of the world, before using it as a school. If this was realized, the Olympic Village for the Winter Games would have been the first of its kind and the success of this undertaking was keenly anticipated.

The housing and meals at the Olympic Village of the Winter Games were estimated to cost less than 2 dollars per day for each person. This is far less than the cost of room and board during the past Winter Games at Lake Placid or Garmisch-Partienkirchen. Due to abundance and lower prices of materials, 2 dollars per day would have given sufficient luxuries to the athletes and officials.

The new open-air ice hockey rink constructed in the Nakajima park.



6) Hotel.

As reported by Mr. Nagai, General Secretary of the XIIth Olympic Games, at the Cairo Session of the International Olympic Committee last March, it was planned to enlarge Sapporo Grand Hotel in order to accommodate one hundred persons. Besides this Grand Hotel, there are numerous Japanese inns in the city of Sapporo and vicinity which were to be remodelled and equipped with heating systems and European style sanitation. Some of these Japanese inns were already remodelled for the use of visitors during the Olympic Games. The number of Japanese inns totalled 58 in Sapporo with 930 rooms, 8 in Jyōzankei hot springs with 287 rooms and 36 in Otaru with

595 rooms. The population of Sapporo is 200,000. The population of the city of Otaru is 160,000; the distance from Sapporo is 33 kilometres or one hour's ride by train at a cost of 1.08 Yen. The population of Jyōzankei hot springs is 3000 and 30 kilometre distant from Sapporo requiring 50 minutes ride by train at a cost of 1.00 yen.

7) Roads.

Nakajima park where the indoor and the outdoor skating rinks are located lies in the centre of the city of Sapporo; therefore, there would be no necessity for building special roads leading up to the rinks. The ceremonial ground, schanzas, bobsleigh and other courses for ski events already have a wonderful driveway leading to them, which can be used even during heavy snow. Consequently, there is no further vital necessity of building new roads. However, anticipation for the congested traffic has been duly considered and as a prudential policy, a Traffic Committee has been formed. This Committee not only had planned to widen the existing roads, but also to build several new ones to insure one way traffic for the motor cars, and horsesleighs were also to be provided to facilitate transportation. Their plans being definitely formulated, they were but ready to start on the road construction project.

Regulations

The General Rules and Programme of the Vth Olympic Winter Games had been worked out by the Executive Committee in co-operation with three other organizations concerned; namely, the National Ski Association of Japan, the National Skating Union of Japan, and the Bobsleigh Association of Japan. The drafts of the General Rules and Programme were submitted to the International Olympic Committee and finally received its approval. The general contents were somewhat similar to that of the IVth Olympic Winter Games held in Garmisch-Partienkirchen. The period of the Games was to be 12 days, starting on the 3rd of February, and finishing on February 14th, which would have been one more day than that of the IVth Winter Games which started on February 6th and finished on February 16th. In general, the first half period of the Games would be devoted to such events as skating and ice hockey and the remaining half on the ski events. The order of the programme was similar to that of the last Winter Games.

As one of the demonstration events of the Winter Games, the military patrol ski event was decided upon, but the other demonstration events, representative of the national sport of Japan, were not yet decided. Some of the possible

events were the all-Japan middle school ski relay race, dogsleigh or deersleigh race, curling, and the girls' speed skating race.

The final Rules and Programme of the Vth Olympic Winter Games are as follows:

Saturday, February 3rd.

11.0 A.M.: Opening ceremony in the Olympic Ski stadium

2.0 P.M.: (500 m) Speed Skating

6.0 P.M.: Ice Hockey

8.0 P.M.: Ice Hockey

The new open-air speed skating rink constructed in the Nakajima park.



Sunday, February 4th.

9.0 A.M.: (5000 m) Speed Skating

11.0 A.M.: Skiing, Downhill Races for ladies

2.0 P.M.: Ice Hockey

6.0 P.M.: Ice Hockey

8.0 P.M.: Ice Hockey

Monday, February 5th.

8.0 A.M.: Bobsleigh (4 men)

9.0 A.M.: (1500 m) Speed Skating

11.0 A.M.: Skiing, Downhill Races for men

2.0 P.M.: Ice Hockey
6.0 P.M.: Ice Hockey
8.0 P.M.: Ice Hockey

Tuesday, February 6th.

8.0 A.M. : Bobsleigh (4 men)
9.0 A.M.: (10000 m) Speed Skating
10.0 A.M.: Skiing, Slalom (ladies)
2.0 P.M.: Ice Hockey
6.0 P.M.: Ice Hockey
8.0 P.M.: Ice Hockey

Wednesday, February 7th.

10.0 A.M.: Skiing, Slalom (men)
1.0 P.M.: Figure Skating, compulsory figures (men)
2.0 P.M.: Ice Hockey
6.0 P.M.: Ice Hockey
8.0 P.M.: Ice Hockey

Thursday, February 8th.

9.0 A.M.: Skiing Relay Race (4 x 10 kilometres)
10.0 A.M.: Ice Hockey
1.0 P.M.: Figure Skating, compulsory figures (men)
6.0 P.M.: Ice Hockey
8.0 P.M.: Ice Hockey

Friday, February 9th.

8.0 A.M.: Bobsleigh (2 men)
1.0 P.M.: Figure Skating, compulsory figures (ladies)
2.0 P.M.: Ice Hockey
6.0 P.M.: Ice Hockey
8.0 P.M.: Ice Hockey

Saturday, February 10th.

8.0 A.M.: Bobsleigh (2 men)
10.0 A.M.: Skiing, 18 kilometre Race (Special and Combined events)
1.0 P.M.: Figure Skating, compulsory figures (ladies)

Sunday, February 11th.

11.0 A.M.: Ski Jump (Combined events)
2.0 P.M.: Pair Skating

Monday, February 12th.

8.30 A.M. : Skiing, 50 kilometre Race
1.0 P.M. : Figure Skating, Free Skating (men)
6.0 P.M. : Ice Hockey

Tuesday, February 13th.

9.0 A.M. : Military Ski Patrol Race (Display Competition)

1.0 P.M. : Figures Skating, Free Skating (ladies)

6.0 P.M. : Ice Hockey

Wednesday, February 14th.

10.30 A.M. : Ski Jump (Special event)

4.0 P.M. : Closing Ceremony in the Olympic Stadium

Affiliated Organizations

The organizations in Japan which co-operated in the preparation for the Vth Olympic Winter Games were the National Ski Association of Japan, the Skating Union of Japan, and the Bobsleigh Association of Japan. The ice hockey sport was under the control of the Japan Skating Union.

The National Ski Association of Japan.

President:

Dr. Saburō Kojima.

Honorary Secretary:

Mr. Katsuji Ogawa.

Established:

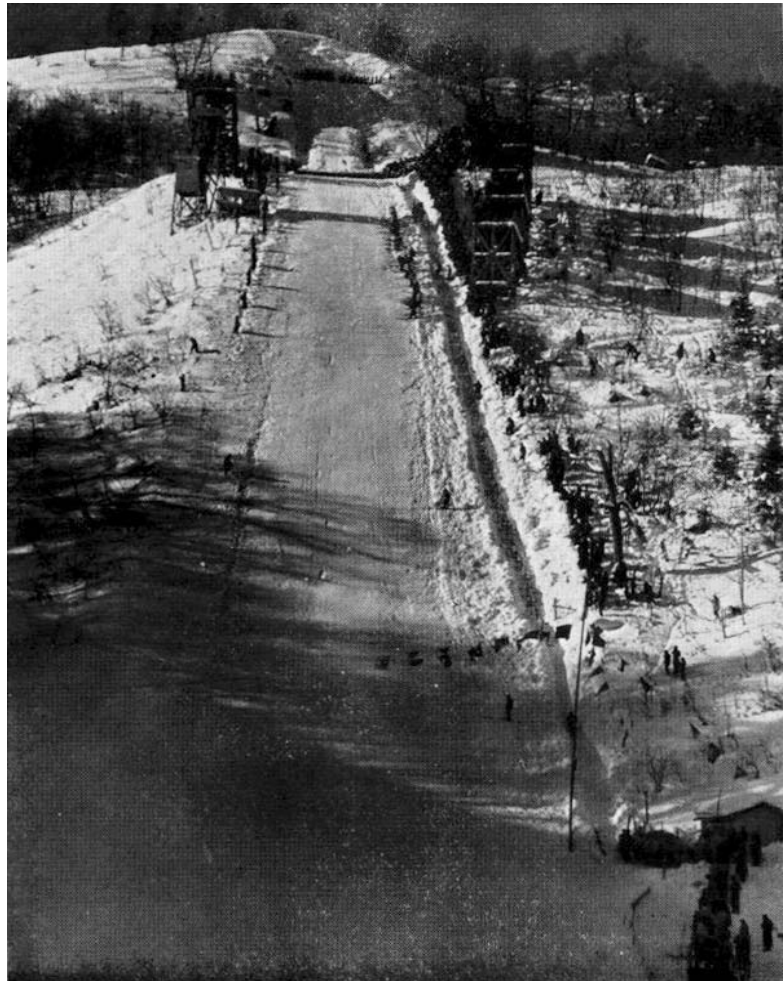
1925.

Address:

308 Komagome, Shinmeichō,
Hongō-ku, Tokyo.

The National Ski Association of Japan has ski fans throughout the country totaling 6,000,000 people and the members who are registered with the Association number 50,500 persons and it is considered as one of the leading sports organizations in Japan. Immediately after the decision of Sapporo as the site of the Vth Olympic Winter Games at the Warsaw Session, the National Ski Association of

The full view of the Ōkura Schanze.





The proposed site located in the suburbs of Sapporo, for the holding of the ceremonies of the Winter Games.

Japan started concrete preparations and at the same time mobilized its personnel. On the other hand, the Association endeavoured for an amicable understanding between the I. O. C. and the Federation Internationale de Ski. Attaches in Europe for the National Ski Association of Japan, Prof. Jirō Takahashi and Mr. Masao Tsuda, were appointed and received official recognition by the Federation Internationale de Ski.

The National Skating Union of Japan.

President: Mr. Sōichirō Kita.

Honorary Secretary: Mr. Masando Morozumi.

Established: 1929.

Address: 4 Nakarokugō-kwan, Marunouchi, Kōjimachi-ku, Tokyo.

The National Skating Union of Japan controls the figure skating, speed skating, and ice hockey sports of this country, and internally, it is divided into three sections for these categories of sports. The registered membership of this Union is 2500. The question of membership in the International Skating Union which had been outstanding for many years was amicably settled prior to the start of preparations for the Winter Games in Sapporo in order to ensure ample co-operation. Through the efforts of the National Skating Union of Japan, an outdoor skating rink was constructed in the city of Sapporo where skating contests hitherto had not developed to any extent. This outdoor skating rink, with practical methods of sweeping the snow over the ice, even though without the piping of freezing, would have been one of the

remarkable features in Japan, as a result of the efforts made on the part of the National Skating Union.

The Nippon Bobsleigh Association.

President: Dr. Sōichi Yanagi.

Honorary Secretary: Mr. Kōichi Nakane.

Established: 1937.

Address: Nishi 15-chōme, Kita 4-jō, Sapporo.

This organization has been formed very recently and athletes for bobsleigh sport in Japan are very few. Only a limited number of athletes are found in Sapporo, Suwa, and Nikkō, where most of winter sports of Japan are enjoyed. In other words, the bobsleigh sport was actively encouraged only after the decision of Sapporo as the site for the Vth Olympic Winter Games. The plans for the Olympic bobsleigh course as mentioned before were designed by Mr. St. M. Zentzytzki, who was invited for that purpose in the autumn of 1937. The Japanese members concerned offered every possible assistance to Mr. Zentzytzki, and, at the same time, gained immeasurable knowledge from him. Unfortunately, due to the cancellation of the Games, the final completion did not materialize. However, a small scale course of 500 metres has already been completed and Japanese made bobsleighs, three in number, have been put on it with a successful trial. The president of the Association had visited Europe staying for the whole season to study bobsleigh sports and on his return journey in March, 1938, brought back with him two European made bobsleighs. With the completion of the course in January, 1939, outstanding bobsleigh athletes abroad and a course manager were to be invited to Japan.

Publicity

Mr. Werner Klingenberg, technical adviser of the Organizing Committee, visited Sapporo on an inspection tour in January, 1938, and made a few recommendations with regard to the preparations for the Winter Games. Among those advices, that concerning the publicity of the Games were as follows :

1. Sapporo favoured by her geographical and atmospheric conditions is an outstanding ski ground in Japan; yet, it is to be regretted that it is not known so well by the outside world. Hence, an active plan should be adopted for its publicity.

2. The progress and conditions of the preparations for the Games should be reported more fully to the nations abroad and at home.

3. All informations concerning the preparations and plans should be published in English, French, and German, and sent to the nations abroad according to the language read in the respective countries.

4. The head of the Sports Section should report periodically the preparations for the Vth Olympic Winter Games to the International Sports Federations concerned in order to obtain full co-operation of the nations which would participate in the Games and on whose co-operation and participation the success of the entire Games would depend upon.

5. The head of the Publicity Section should report to the participants as well as outsiders as to the conditions of transportation, lodging, hotel arrangements, and means of communications for the representatives of the press or other organs of information, as for instance, mail services, telephone, telegraph, and radios, etc.

All publicity work for the Sapporo Games was under the control of the Publicity Section of the Organizing Committee of the XIIth Olympiad. Therefore, the publicity for Sapporo was given through the monthly publication issued by the Tokyo Organizing Committee as well as by the pamphlets which were published twice for the purpose of the Olympic publicity. The Executive Committee of Sapporo had also published a pamphlet entitled the



Mr. M. Zentzytzki (extreme right) who was invited to Japan to construct the bobsleigh course, supervising the construction.

" Olympic Spirit in Hokkaidō " while the Sapporo Tourist Board published two or three leaflets concerning the Winter Games in Sapporo for distribution. The stickers for the Winter Games in Sapporo were designed by the Arts Committee and the poster for the Winter Games was drawn by the renowned artist, Mr. Usaburō Ihara. It is regretted that the poster was not distributed to the general public, for, at the time of the cancellation of the Games, everything was at the stage when preparations were just on the verge of being spurred on.

Transportation

The distance between Sapporo and Tokyo by railway is 1,196 kilometres requiring travel time of 24 hours and 40 minutes including the ferry service between Aomori and Hakodate, a distance of 160 kilometres. The cost of second class transportation by rail, including the express charge and the sleeper is 26.50 Yen (about \$8.00 at the present exchange rate). At present, there are two express trains both ways every day. Beside the train service, there is the airway transportation twice daily, both ways. Including the stopovers at Aomori and Sendai, the time required from Tokyo to Sapporo is only four hours. The rate is 55 Yen for one way passage.

The railway trip from Sapporo to Tokyo or vice versa is overnight, but the trains are all equipped with comfortable sleepers and good dining cars; so the passengers may enjoy a pleasant and safe trip. Plans were formulated to increase and speed up the train services during the Games. Furthermore, it was already agreed to reduce the fares for the officials and athletes by 50%. It is also regretted that neither projects could be realized.

Climatic Conditions

The climatic conditions of Sapporo may be gathered by the following statistics for 10 years prior to 1937, and by which it may be clearly seen that Sapporo has suitable climatic conditions for winter sports.

1. Temperature.

The mean temperature of January and February varies greatly from year to year, the January temperature ranging from -7.7 degrees Centigrade in 1931 to -2.5 degrees Centigrade in 1932, and the February temperature from -7.9 degrees Centigrade in 1931 to -2.1 degrees Centigrade in 1935, as shown in the following figures:

| Year | January | February |
|------------|---------|----------|
| 1927 | -5.8 | -2.5 |
| 1928 | -5.2 | -6.4 |
| 1929 | -7.0 | -6.2 |
| 1930 | -7.2 | -4.1 |
| 1931 | -7.7 | -7.9 |
| 1932 | -2.5 | -5.6 |
| 1933 | -6.8 | -7.1 |
| 1934 | -4.9 | -4.9 |
| 1935 | -5.5 | -2.1 |
| 1936 | -6.0 | -4.3 |
| 1937 | -5.4 | -3.5 |

The record of the mean maximum temperature for January is 1.6 degrees Centigrade in 1932, and that for February 2.2 degrees Centigrade in 1935, as shown in the following figure:

| Year | January | February |
|-----------|---------|----------|
| 1927..... | -1.4 | -3.1 |
| 1928..... | -0.5 | -1.7 |
| 1929..... | -2.9 | -1.6 |
| 1930..... | -3.5 | 0.0 |
| 1931..... | -3.5 | -3.6 |
| 1932..... | 1.6 | -0.7 |
| 1933..... | -2.6 | -2.5 |
| 1934..... | -0.4 | -1.3 |
| 1935..... | -1.2 | 2.2 |
| 1936..... | -1.9 | -0.4 |
| 1937..... | -1.0 | 0.2 |

The record of the mean minimum temperature for January is -12.7 degrees Centigrade in 1931 and that for February -13.3 degrees Centigrade in 1931, as shown in the following figures:

| Year | January | February |
|------------|---------|----------|
| 1927 | -10.7 | -12.6 |
| 1928 | -11.0 | -11.9 |
| 1929 | -12.0 | -12.1 |
| 1930 | -12.4 | - 9.2 |
| 1931 | -12.7 | -13.3 |
| 1932 | -7.1 | -11.2 |
| 1933 | -11.5 | -12.8 |
| 1934 | -9.8 | - 9.4 |
| 1935 | -9.5 | - 6.8 |
| 1936 | -10.7 | - 8.6 |
| 1937 | -10.3 | - 7.8 |

2. Amount of Snow.

The greatest amount of snowfall was in 1929 with a record of 121.3 centimetres in January and 128.7 centimetres in February. The average depth of snow for January is about 46.9 centimetres and that for February is about 71.9 centimetres, as shown in the following figures:

| Year | January | February |
|-----------|---------|----------|
| 1927..... | 28.2 | 63.5 |
| 1928..... | 59.2 | 93.2 |
| 1929..... | 121.3 | 128.7 |
| 1930..... | 50.9 | 56.4 |
| 1931..... | 62.7 | 90.1 |
| 1932..... | 8.7 | 16.4 |
| 1933..... | 35.7 | 62.7 |
| 1934..... | 36.9 | 74.7 |
| 1935..... | 30.7 | 49.4 |
| 1936..... | 34.5 | 83.8 |
| 1937..... | 31.0 | 90.0 |

3. Wind Velocity.

The greatest mean velocity was in 1929 when it registered 3.7 metres per second in January and 3.2 metres per second in February. The average of the mean velocity of wind for January is about 2.9 metres per second and that of February is about 2.7 metres per second.

4. Humidity.

The monthly mean relative humidity is about 77% in January and about 78% in February.

5. Snowy Days.

The monthly mean relative snowy days are about 26 days in January and about 23 days in February.

The transportation facilities on land or sea have never been disrupted on account of heavy snowfall or high velocity of wind, and during the past twenty years there has never been a case of the postponement of winter sports meet on account of bad weather.

The Sapporo Games had been planned to be held from February 3rd because of the skating event. That is to say, the temperature of Sapporo is lower in January than in February as seen by the foregoing figures and it seemed safer to hold the Games in the early part of February. As heavier snowfalls come around the middle of January forming a good solid bottom and continue, ski sports can be enjoyed until the end of March.

Budget

The total budget for the Winter Games was estimated at 2,285,000 Yen, of which the Executive Committee would be responsible for 1,500,000 Yen, and the remaining 785,000 Yen was to be raised from other sources. The income and expenses of the total budget may be seen as follows:

Income

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--------------|
| 1. Subsidy: | | ¥ | 1,200,000.00 |
| | Imperial Government | ¥ | 600,000.00 |
| | Hokkaidō Prefectural Government | | 300,000.00 |
| | City of Sapporo | | 300,000.00 |
| | Total | | 1,200,000.00 |
| 2. General donations | | | 180,000.00 |
| 3. Games admission receipts | | | 100,000.00 |
| 4. Miscellaneous | | | 20,000.00 |
| | Grand total | | 1,500,000.00 |

Expenses

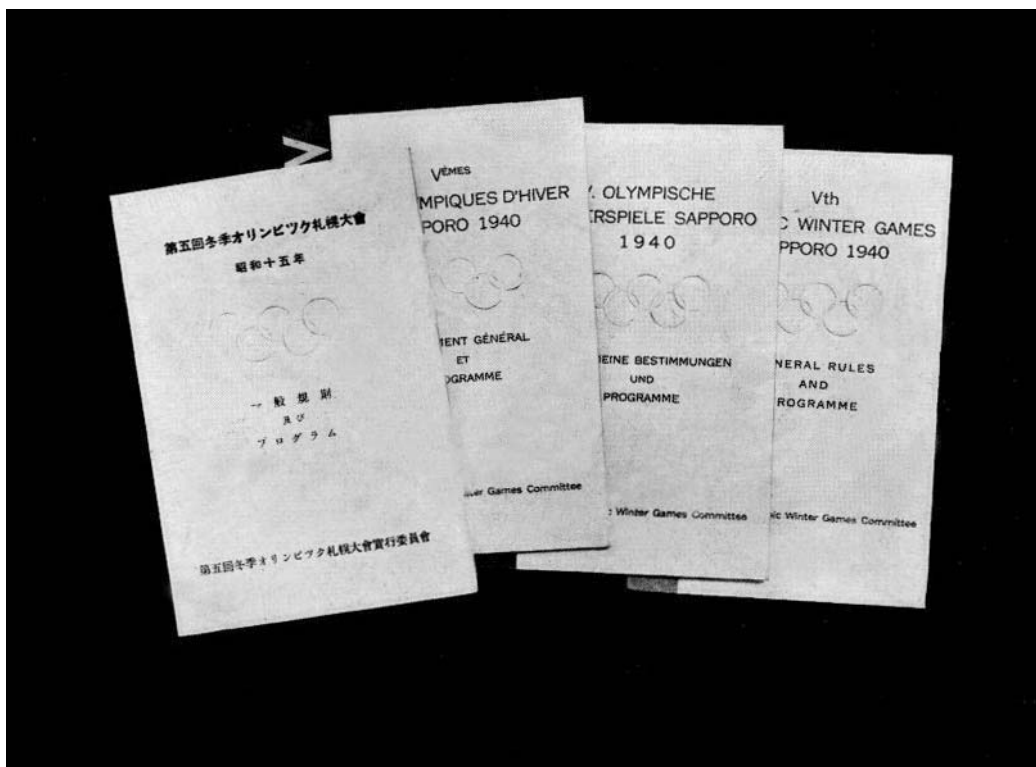
| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|--------------|
| 1. Construction expenses..... | | ¥ | 852,000.00 |
| | Ceremonial ground | ¥ | 55,000.00 |
| | Schanzes | | 127,000.00 |
| | Ski courses..... | | 20,000.00 |
| | Bobsleigh courses | | 120,000.00 |
| | Indoor skating rink..... | | 480,000.00 |
| | Outdoor skating rink | | 50,000.00 |
| | Total | | 852,000.00 |
| 2. Direct expenses for games | | | 361,000.00 |
| | Preparation..... | | 176,712.00 |
| | Staging..... | | 184,288.00 |
| | Total | | 361,000.00 |
| 3. Reception of foreign athletes..... | | | 150,000.00 |
| 4. Publicity | | | 50,000.00 |
| 5. Miscellaneous | | | 87,000.00 |
| | Grand total | | 1,500,000.00 |

Other Expenses

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Road construction | ¥ 400,000.00 |
| (To be borne by the Hokkaidō Prefectural Govern- ment, Sapporo city, Teine Village, and Oji Paper Manufacturing Company, and others) | |
| Rent for the Olympic Village | 30,000.00 |
| (To be borne by the city of Sapporo) | |
| Electrical Equipment | 175,000.00 |
| (To be borne by the Hokkaidō Prefectural Government and the city of Sapporo) | |
| Total | 785,000.00 |

Total Budget for the Sapporo Games

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| The expenses incurred by the Executive Committee | ¥ 1,500,000.00 |
| Other expenses | 785,000.00 |
| Grand total | 2,285,000.00 |



General Rules and Programme (Ist edition)

PROGRAMME OF THE VTH OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES SAPPORO 1940

| Date: February | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | | 6 | | 7 | | 8 | | 9 | | 10 | | 11 | | 12 | | 13 | | 14 | | Competition Ground | | |
|--|------|------|------|-------|------|--------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|--------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|--------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|-------|-----------------|
| | Sat. | Sun. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Sat. | Sun. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Sat. | Sun. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Sat. | Sun. | Mon. | | Tues. | Wed. |
| Speed Skating. | A | M | M | M | | | | M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ice Stadium |
| Combined Straight and Slalom (Ladies). | | M | | M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Teine-yama |
| Combined Straight and Slalom (Men). | | | M | | M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Teine-yama |
| Bob Run. | | | M | M | | | | | | | | | M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Bob Course |
| Figure Skating (Men). | | | | | A | | | | | | | A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ice Stadium |
| Figure Skating (Ladies). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | A | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ice Stadium |
| Ski Relay Race (4 x 10km) | | | | | | | | | | | | M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ski Course |
| Ski Distance Race. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ski Course |
| Ski Jump. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Olympic Schanze |
| Pair Skating. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ice Stadium |
| Ski Endurance Race. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ski Course |
| Military Ski Patrol Race. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ski Course |
| Ice Hockey. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ice Stadium |

NOTICE :-

The programme for the ICE HOCKEY will be arranged after the participating nation are decided.
The programme for the DEMONSTRATIONS will be arranged at a later date.
The CARNIVAL will be performed on the night of February 11th (Sunday).

OPENING CEREMONY : Saturday, February 3rd, 1940, Olympic Stadium
CLOSING CEREMONY : Wednesday, February 14th, 1940, Olympic Stadium

HISTORY OF SPORTS DEVELOPMENT IN JAPAN

Track and Field

Until sometime ago, there were in Japan no such sports as track and field contests similar to those held in Europe and America, although it is said that there were similar sports during earlier times under the names of " Tobikoye " (jumping over), " Hayabashiri " (fast running) or "Hashiri Kurabe" (running race). However, these primitive forms of sport seemed to have offered little stimulus to carrying out further studies concerning their technique and art; also no record of these sports can be traced. Therefore, they were probably introduced merely as a form of exercise. Since 1600, a master of the occult art studied the art of running and jumping, but not for the purpose of developing these sports.



The Japan-America Dual Track Meet.

Finally in 1878, the modern sports of Europe and America were introduced by the " Taiiku Denshūjo " (Physical Development Research Office) of the Tokyo Higher Normal College. Among these modern sports were track and field

sports, but it is said that the first official instruction on track and field was given by an Englishman, a Mr. Strange. From this time on, various schools gradually introduced track and field into their category of competitive sports.

The organization of the Japan Amateur Athletic Association was followed by the Japan Amateur Athletic Federation. The first participation of Japanese athletes in modern Olympic Games took place in 1912. Thereafter, with every meeting of the Olympic Games, the development of these sports progressed by leaps and bounds, resulting in laurels being won by Japanese athletes at every Olympiad.

Swimming

The island Empire of Japan surrounded by water is indeed a blest country for water loving youth. The art of swimming is said to have been very popular among the people of Japan from olden times, and about the year 1600, it was encouraged as an art for warriors to pursue. Many forms and methods of swimming came into existence which contributed toward the perfection of the Japanese swimming arts. Japanese swimmers participated for the first time in the Olympic Games in 1920, but it was proven that the Japanese method was



The Japan-America Dual Swimming Meet.

inferior in competition because their training had been concentrated on endurance rather than speed. Failure at the Olympic contests in competition against European and American methods induced the Japanese to seek improvement in speed, and, henceforth, combining the "crawl" style, which was adopted with the Japanese style, results were obtained which proved highly successful as was witnessed by continuous victories of Japanese swimmers in their matches with the outstanding swimmers of the world.

Ball Sports

The original ball sport in Japan was somewhat similar to the football of the present day. It was first imported from China about the year of 580 A.D. This sport of ball kicking was called "Kemari" and it was mainly indulged in by persons serving at the Imperial Court. There were no goals as in the present day football and the competition was based on the agility of the foot in kicking the ball rather than on scores.



The Japan-British Dual Football Games.

The actual European and American ball sports were introduced into Japan in recent years; as for instance, football, which was first introduced in 1878; rugby, in 1900; hockey, in 1906; American football, in 1934; handball, in 1930; basketball, in 1908; and volleyball, in 1913. The development of these sports was accentuated by participation in the Olympic Games and Far Eastern

Championship Games, as well as by the inviting of foreign athletes and competitive tours abroad. Experiences as such contributed much to improving the ability of the Japanese athletes. At the present day there is hardly a place in Japan where these ball sports are not played.



The Japan-Philippines Dual Basketball Games.

Among the ball sports, the first introduced and the most popular among the people of Japan are such games as baseball and tennis. Baseball was introduced in 1873 and since then its popularity has spread to every nook in the country. At first, there were only local matches, but, since 1897, Japanese teams have visited America and in return American teams, including amateurs and professionals rated as champions of the world, have visited Japan. Through such exchanges and experiences, Japanese baseball players have come to measure up to the standard of the world. Rubber ball baseball was introduced as a game peculiar to Japan and it has won the popularity of the general public. In recent years, Japan has seen the organization of a professional baseball league which draws numerous spectators to its games.

Tennis was introduced about the same year as track and field and football, that is, about 1878. The first balls used were the regular tennis balls,

but due to difficulties in obtaining raw material for the manufacture of such, the so-called soft ball came into existence and it has been instrumental in the wide adoption of the game by the people of Japan. About 1912, the regular tennis ball was again brought into use and the first Japanese entry in the Davis Cup matches took place in 1921. A year later, the Japan Lawn Tennis Association was organized. Many well known tennis players were developed in Japan and they have held high ranking amongst the world's best. However, the most popular form of tennis among the people of Japan is still the soft ball game.

Other sports, such as table tennis (ping pong), billiards, and golf, are being enjoyed by a large number in Japan. The so-called deadball game is mostly pursued by the students of the primary schools. Table tennis was first introduced as a game about 1890. However, since then, it has seen an unusual rapid development as a sport. Later the Japan Table Tennis League was organized and several international matches were held under strict international regulations. Billiards was also introduced in 1890 and up to the present day, several Japanese professional cue men have competed with those of other nations for world laurels. Golf was first started in Japan about 1897 by those who had returned from abroad. In recent years, it has won great popularity and finally it resulted in the despatching of professional players to compete in America. Cricket was brought into Japan in a similar manner as golf, but its popularity is yet to be seen.

Since about 720 A.D., there was in Japan a sport very similar to that of polo but it is not known whether the ball was clubbed from horseback. It is definitely known that since 900 A.D., this game of "Dakyū" (Japanese polo) was played on horse back and has been followed by some people, who have also taken up the western polo game. But its development has been very slow.

Water polo and ice hockey were introduced in 1925 and 1924 respectively.

Gymnastics

Gymnastics in Japan is said to have been practiced for the first time in and around 1835, when the military system was changed to the foreign model. Newly recruited soldiers were compelled to take these exercises as part of their training and at practically every camp there was equipment of parallel and horizontal bars and horses. In the year 1878, the Toyama Military School invited a Frenchman, Mr. Duclos in order to learn the regular methods of the

exercise. This gymnastic exercise was introduced to the general public with the formation of the " Taiiku Denshūjo " (Physical Development Research Office) in 1878. In the year 1880, gymnastics spread to the primary schools and were included in the regular curriculum. In 1891, the Japan Gymnastic Club was formed to propagate the art of this exercise more widely among the people of Japan. Soon after the formation of this Gymnastic Club, various methods were imported from France, Germany, Sweden, and Denmark, which resulted in the complete change of gymnastics in Japan. It was only in recent years when the Amateur Gymnastic Federation of Japan was organized that Japan was able to create exercises peculiar to herself. Institutions such as the Tokyo Higher Normal School which had been training gymnastic teachers and the Gymnastic School affiliated with the Japan Gymnastic Club had been merely pursuing the European and American styles.

Research and study concerning instrumental gymnastics were first carried out in 1900, although Japan had swings from ancient times. After 1900, the gymnastic exercises of Japan came to be studied more systematically, but progress was rather slow and real research in gymnastics may be said to have begun in 1934 when Japan sent her first gymnastic team to the 1934 Olympic Games.

Rowing, Yachting, and Canoeing

In the history of Japanese rowing sports, there is the " Funakurabe " (boat race) which was first held in 947 A. D. The type of boats used at this time is not known, but, in 961 A.D., it is said, His Imperial Majesty sponsored rowing contests for his court officials; so it may have been a very popular game from that time. At the present time, every year on May 5th, there is held in Nagasaki an exhibition of the ancient rowing contests which is said to have been introduced from China. The boat which is used resembles the Canadian canoe and the crew is from three to four persons, but the larger ones sometimes have as many as 60 to 70 oarsmen. Occasionally, in the fishing villages of Japan, races with the Japanese type of boat (one oar at the stern) are witnessed. The type of boats used at the present day was first introduced in 1886 and later, under the instruction of Mr. Strange, the English methods of rowing were learned. The shells were introduced in 1920 and, through the formation of the Japan Amateur Rowing Association, the present status in this field has been achieved.

The yacht was first introduced in Japan in 1870 by foreign residents in Japan, but it was not until about 1890 that yachting was considered as

a sport. Thereafter, the development has been very slow and any substantial development of yacht racing in Japan commenced about 1930 simultaneously with the establishment of the Nippon Yacht Racing Association.

The introduction of the canoe in Japan was about the year 1925, but only a small portion of the people enjoyed this sport. However, after the Berlin Olympic Games, the kayak and Canadian canoe were imported and the canoe sports of Japan have been making rapid progress.

Horse Riding

Horse riding has been known for centuries and it is said that from the year 70 A.D., equestrian feats were greatly promoted. Then 200 years later, good horses were imported from China and Korea, and along with the careful breeding of horses, the art of horse back riding became more and more popular. Seeing the increasing popularity of horses in 680 A.D., both the civil and military officials took up the development of equestrian arts ordained by an Imperial decree. About the year 700 A.D., the first Japanese type of horse racing was held, which at that time was called "Kurabeuma". By 900 A.D., the art had won immense popularity. This popularity ever increased and every year on the 5th and 6th of May, His Imperial Majesty honoured the event of the "Kurabeuma" with personal presence. Later, the *Samurai* class contributed to the rapid development of this art and they were the ones to lay down the foundations of the Japanese art of riding. However, during the period of political instability and internal wars, about 1570, equestrian feats lost much of their glory with the diminishing of good horses. The steady growth of popularity of equestrian feats was again seen from the year 1600, and although riding was prohibited to the general public, people of rank took unfailing interest in the development of horses and riding. European and American forms of equestrianism were first imported in 1870. Foreign arts did not spread so rapidly among the civilians, but military quarters were encouraged by the Imperial House. The Military Riding School was established in 1888 and started training in modern equestrian feats and finally in 1920, this art was gradually spread among civilians. In 1921, eleven officially recognized horse racing clubs were formed and simultaneously the National Horse Racing Association was established. The first participation in the Olympic Games took place in 1928, from which time marked development may be seen in modern equestrianism in Japan.

Cycling

Cycling is believed to have been practiced since the year 1890 when bicycles were first imported into the country. The first participation in competitions was in the First Far Eastern Championship Games held in 1913, followed by those in 1915 and 1917. Cycling in Japan is extremely popular both as a recreation and for business purposes; therefore, the bicycle manufacturing business has seen considerable development. For these reasons, athletes were used as mediums for the publicity of bicycles manufactured by the different makers and it is said that the majority of the cyclists turned professionals. But, in view of the Olympic Games, the Japan Amateur Cycling Federation was established in 1914 to put control on the professional cyclists and train amateur athletes for participation in the Olympic Games. The definition of the expressions, " professional " and " amateur ", was made distinct, and, on the other hand, the Students' Cycling Organization was formed. The Japanese athletes participated in World Championships in 1936 and have held many national meets showing the rapid development of cycling in Japan. A rigid national organization has been formed to insure wholesome progress. Because of its wide popularity, it is said that if cyclists throughout the nation were trained for competition purposes, they may be trained to a point where cyclists may claim equal standing with the athletes in swimming sports.

Shooting and Fencing

The first importation of rifles into Japan was in 1500, but at that time they were only used for hunting and military purposes. When the establishment of the Japanese National Rifle Club took place in 1880, rifles began to be used for sports purposes. At this time, the small bore rifle was quite popular and training was centered on these types for target shooting. In 1889, the Tokyo Hunting Club introduced trap shooting and this club with many others, which were established throughout the country, was amalgamated into the National Shooting Club in 1914. At the same time, students began to take interest in rifle shooting, but they were then limited to rifles borrowed from the army. The competition then was confined only to the target and trap shooting event. With the decision to hold the Tokyo Olympic Games, preparations for immediate practice of the Olympic events took place. However, with the cancellation of the Tokyo Games and the national law restricting the free uses of rifles and munitions, development of shooting sports in Japan, no doubt, will face some setback. However, at the present day, the marksmen of Japan may be favorably compared to those of other nations as regards small bore rifles and trap shooting.

Fencing was imported into Japan about 1865, and at first was carefully studied in military circles and others, but it was found that it could not replace "Kendō" which had already taken strong foothold. Ever since, until very recently, fencing remained a forgotten sport in Japan. However, stimulated by the desire to hold the Tokyo Olympic Games, a new movement was started. Clearing all obstacles, the Amateur Fencing Association was formed in Japan by earnest supporters. The Japanese people have begun to grasp the knightly spirit imbued in fencing and it is now rapidly on its way to gain popularity.

Boxing, Wrestling, and Weight-lifting

Boxing was introduced into Japan about the year 1900, when the Japanese Jūdō artists were matched against boxers drawn from amongst the seamen who visited Japan. These were sponsored by professional promoters. Thereafter, boxing clubs were formed in Japan for the purpose of developing both professional and amateur boxers. Some of the Jūdō artists who fought with boxers turned into professionals and bouts were often held with boxers from the Philippine Islands. Professional boxing clubs were soon formed. Boxing was taught to the students by the amateur divisions connected with various professional clubs; and this was since 1920. During the time when amateurs were taught by the profes-



The Japan-America Dual Wrestling Matches.

sionals, there were many troubles and drawbacks, but since the amateurs and the professionals came to be segregated, amateur boxing began to win great popularity. At the present time, there are boxing matches held among the schools in competition for the inter-collegiate championships.

It was in 1924 that the first Japanese participated in the wrestling event of the Olympic Games and he was a student who had studied this art in America. American wrestlers were invited to Japan and matches were held with Jūdō artists, but no one made a special study of the art until recent years. In 1928, Jūdō athletes were despatched to the Olympic wrestling matches, but the fundamentals of the two sports being completely different, the results were not so satisfactory. In 1929, when the Waseda University Jūdō team was sent to America, it found occasion to hold matches against wrestlers; whereupon they began to take interest and when the team returned to Japan, the Waseda University formed a wrestling team in 1921. Japan's team entry to the 1932 Olympic Games gave rise to an extensive interest in this new sport, and since, many international meets have been held with a promising future to this sport.

The equipment for the weight-lifting sport was imported into Japan 1930, but at that time little interest was taken in this line of training. However, since 1934, when the Physical Research Institute started its studies concerning this newly imported sport, interest was gradually manifested toward this event. Also, the Japan Weight-lifting Association was formed in 1936. In future matches, it is believed that Japan will make a notable standing in the light weight classes.



" An Impression of Sumō" By Yoshiki Hasegawa. The First Art Exhibition held under the auspices of the Ministry of Education.

Winter Games

Ski sports in Japan were imported about 1910, but actual instruction in the sports was given in Takada in 1911 by Lt.-Col. Lerch from Austria. Thereafter, to the present day, ski sports have shown remarkable progress comprising not a small number of skiers throughout the nation. During 1928, the first Olympic participants were despatched, followed by participation in the International Students Championship Meets. These experiences were of great help in bringing up the standards of Japanese skiers.

The actual time of the beginning of skating in Japan is not known. However, foreign implements for skating were brought over by Dr. Nitobe from America in 1890, although it is not clear whether they were immediately used. Prior to this time, in the colder districts of Japan, bamboo sticks or something similar were arranged on the bottom of "Geta" (Japanese wooden footwear) and used for gliding over the ice. In 1895, modern skating was started on the frozen surface of Lake Suwa, where speed and figure skating was practiced. Thereafter, the formation of the Japan Skating Union and the Inter-collegiate Federation were seen. Japan also became a member of the International Skating Union. Japanese athletes were despatched to Europe in 1930 and to the Olympic Games in 1932. With the construction of indoor skating rinks, roller skating came to be of equal popularity and now both ice and roller skating are extensively carried on by the people of Japan.

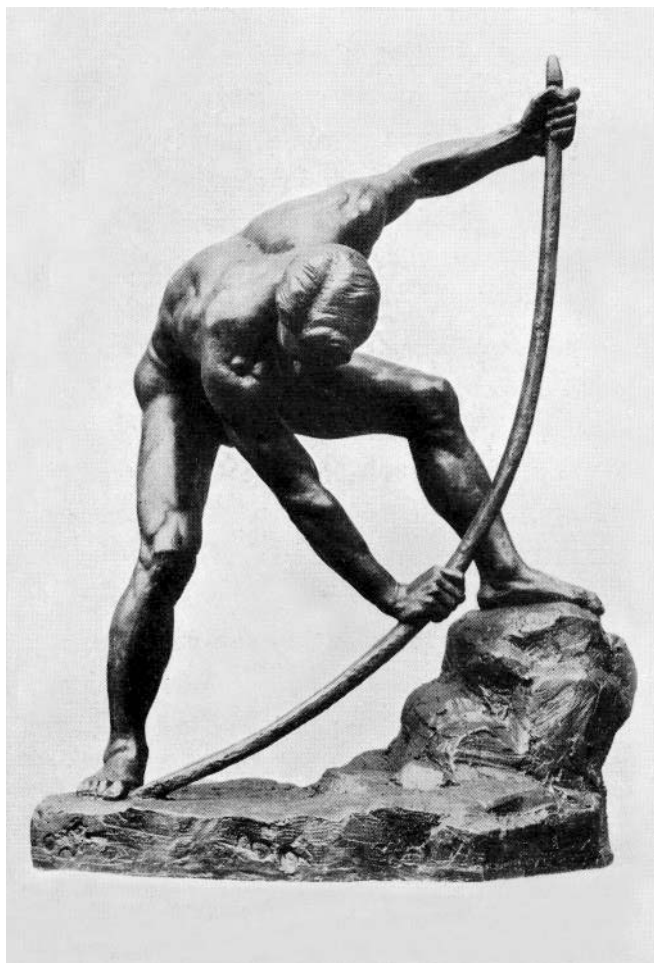
The equipment for the bobsleigh sports was first known in Japan about 1930, but practically no development was seen until recently, when it was decided to hold the Olympic Winter Games in Sapporo and bobsleigh being one of the sport events of the Winter Games, preparations were started. Since 1937, two or three bobsleigh clubs have been formed and to date mere practices only have been held on temporarily constructed miniature bob runs.

Curling was formerly enjoyed by a few members of the skating enthusiasts, but systematic training was begun only with the formation of the Curling Club in recent years. The first competition was held during the year of 1937, but still only a portion of the people takes interest in this sport.

Budō

The earliest forms of Japanese "Budō" were "Kyūdō" (Japanese archery) and "Kendō" (fencing). The bow was considered from ancient times as a weapon of the warrior or, if otherwise used, as an implement for hunting. On horseback and on foot were the two methods of using the bow and arrow.

About the year 450 A.D., together with the development of equestrian feats, archery from horseback became very popular. Horseback archery also became very common in hunting. This art of horseback archery becoming so popular, His Imperial Majesty personally was accustomed to witness the feat on the 5th of May since and about the year 600 A.D. "Yabusame" (shooting at a square piece of board from horseback) came into existence about the year 1000; "Kasakake" and "Kogasakake" (the former shooting at a flower target pinned on a hat, the latter on a board) about 1050; and "Inuoimono" (the use of dogs as targets) came in about 1220. Some of these ancient archery sports are at the present day still practiced. Targets used in standing archery were either round shaped or the shape of a deer. Usually the season for the archers began from the 5th of October with the official opening by His Imperial Majesty which has been a tradition since 900 A.D. About 1180 the Shogunate began their archery season in January.



Distinction Award " A Bow " By Eiji Yoshida.
The First Art Exhibition held under the
auspices of the Ministry of Education.

Archery has been considered as a sport since olden days, and it came to be practiced among the women and children of the court ranks. Later the smaller types of bows were introduced for the use of children and for hunting small birds and were called "Hamayumi".

When the sports of foreign countries came into the country, archery for a while declined in popularity, but since the schools have started to teach archery,

" Kendo " Drawn by Sadaji Hirasawa. The First Art Exhibition held under the auspices of the Ministry of Education.



this art has been revived. At the present, there are various schools which have adopted the European and American methods of archery.

The sword has been the weapon of the warrior since early days and it is a matter of course that the art of manipulating the sword should have been intensively practiced. It was in 1500 when the systemization of this art, known as "Kendō", was seen. However, it is after 1600 that Kendō was taken in as a competitive sport in Japan. With the vogue of competition, many schools in "Kendō" came into existence, and though improvement was seen in the technique, the spiritual essence in the art seemed to have deteriorated. The period of internal and external storm and stress of 1860 brought the advent of famous Kendoists and in 1880, they gave a stimulus to students to adopt the art. This was instrumental in enabling the Kendoists to bring back and preserve the true spirit of Budō.

Accompanying the art of Kendō, we find other arts known as "Iai-jutsu" (art of drawing the sword) and the "Shuriken-jutsu" (art of throwing the short blade). Also, there are "Naginata-jutsu" (art of using the halberd) known from the year 1100, "Sō-jutsu" (art of using the spear) practised since 1300 and other similar arts such as "Bō-jutsu" and "Jūken-jutsu". The Japanese "Jūken-jutsu" (art of using the bayonet) is said to have been derived from "Sō-jutsu". Even to-day, these various national sports are indulged in by many of the elders as well as by the young.

Jūdō, (popularly known abroad as Jū-jutsu), is relatively new, being an evolution of "Kempō" (art of poking with fists) which was first imported from China in 1650. This art also had various schools in methods and tactics, but the standard method imbued with the real spirit of Budō was brought into existence by the late Professor Jigorō Kanō who accomplished it through the establishment of the systematic Kōdōkwan School of Jūdō in 1882. At first, the art of Jūdō was not seriously considered as Budō, but since Professor Jigorō Kanō had stressed its spiritual importance, it is now practiced in every corner of the country on equal standing with "Kyūdō" and "Kendō". The art of Jūdō has now spread to various parts of the world and has met with great praise. The old Chinese "Kempō" was changed to Jūdō in Japan, but in the Islands Ryūkyū, an art peculiar to Japan known as the "Karate-jutsu" has been developed. This "Karate-jutsu" is also being taught in some of the Japanese schools as part of their sports programme.

"Sumō" (Japanese Wrestling) is recorded in sports history from 22 B.C.; therefore, it is surmised that this sport was known in Japan from the prehistoric ages. In the year 470 A.D., records show that women's "Sumō" also existed, so by this reference it may be assumed that "Sumō" was well spread throughout the country and among all classes of people. The Imperial House took deep interest in the promotion of "Sumō" and a tournament in Court circles was started during the year 730. Since 790, the annual "Sumō" tournament was set for July 7th and together with the archery in January and horsemanship in May was considered the three greatest sports festivals of the year. "Sumō" is the oldest form of typical Japanese sport and a decline in popularity has never been seen. After 1620, professional Sumō came into being and professionals in this sport made spectacular debuts forming the centre of "Sumō" sports of Japan. Finally, in 1905, the popularity of professional "Sumō", brought about the formation of amateur "Sumō" teams in the schools, which became the foundation for the formation of the Inter-collegiate Sumō Federation in Japan.

SPORTS IN JAPAN TO-DAY

The Japanese sports world, which has so far had a comparatively slight association with the outside world, had found itself in a position leaving much to be desired, but, to-day, we have not only students, but women and children as well as older generations as followers of sports. The type of sports adopted in Japan is not only characteristically Japanese and oriental, but there are also various types of occidental sports. Thus, it may well be said that the Japanese people pursue a greater number of sports than the people in other countries of the world.

The development of Japanese sports is said to have been based mainly on the idea that the sports are for participants themselves and not for the spectators; thus, for this reason, most of the stadiums and grounds in Japan have had poor facilities for spectators. This gave rise to the necessity of building new stadiums for the Olympic Games. However, since the grounds and stadiums of the different schools and clubs are very well equipped to accomodate athletes, Japan has ample training grounds for athletes in the various lines of sports. The following statistics of the Japanese sports world to-day will show more vividly the actual conditions.

Sports organizations and their membership

1. National organizations :

| | Date of Establishment |
|--|-----------------------|
| The Japan Amateur Athletic Association (Governing organ of sport federations) | 1911 |
| The Meiji Shrine Athletic Organization (Sponsor of the Meiji Shrine Athletic Meets) | 1926 |
| The Dai Nippon Butokukai (Governing organ of "Budō" which includes professionals as well as amateurs) | 1895 |
| The Japan Women's Amateur Athletic Federation (Governing organ of women's sports in Japan) | 1926 |
| The Shōken Kai (An organ for promoting sports) | 1926 |
| The Japan Sportsmanship Society (Organ for the propagation of the spirit of sports) | 1928 |
| The Institute for the Science of Physical Education (Organ for education in physical culture) | 1936 |
| The Japan Physical Education Society (Organ for guidance of physical education) | 1891 |

2. The Organizations governing respective sports in Japan :

| | Date of Establishment |
|--|-----------------------|
| The Amateur Athletic Federation of Japan | 1925 |

| | Date of Establishment |
|---|-----------------------|
| The Amateur Swimming Federation of Japan | 1924 |
| The Japan Amateur Rowing Association | 1920 |
| The Japan Lawn Tennis Association | 1921 |
| The Japan Football Association | 1921 |
| The Nippon Hockey Association | 1923 |
| The National Ski Association of Japan | 1925 |
| The Japan Amateur Boxing Federation | 1926 |
| The Nippon Rugby Football Union | 1927 |
| The Japan Volleyball Association | 1927 |
| The Amateur Gymnastic Federation of Japan | 1930 |
| The National Skating Union of Japan | 1929 |
| The Japan Ping-Pong Society | 1931 |
| The Japan Amateur Basketball Association | 1932 |
| The Nippon Amateur Wrestling Association.. .. . | 1932 |
| The Nippon Yacht Racing Association | 1932 |
| La Fédération Equestre Imperiale du Japon | 1933 |
| The Nippon Amateur Cycling Federation | 1934 |
| The Japan Amateur Fencing Association | 1936 |
| The Japan Weight-lifting Federation | 1936 |
| The Japan Shooting Association | 1937 |
| The Nippon Bobsleigh Association | 1937 |
| The Japan Handball Federation | 1937 |
| La Union Japonaise des Arts et des Sports | 1932 |
| The National Marathon Federation | 1921 |
| The Japan Mountaineering Club | 1905 |
| The Japanese Swimming Association (Japanese traditional swim- ming). | 1925 |
| The Japan Tennis Federation (Soft-ball tennis) | 1924 |
| The Japan Golf Association.. .. . | |
| The Imperial Hunting Club (Clay shooting) | |
| The Imperial Aeronautics Society | 1912 |
| The Japan Motor-boat Association | |
| The International Equestrian Federation of Japan | 1929 |
| The Japan Riding Club | 1929 |
| The Japanese Imperial Rifle Association | 1937 |
| The Japan Rubber-ball Baseball Federation | 1929 |
| The Sports Medical Research Committee | 1928 |
| The Japan Physical Development Dancing Society | 1931 |
| The Research Institute for the Physical Development of the Japanese People | 1933 |
| The Japan Climbing Club | 1928 |

3. Professional or semi-professional :

Kōdōkwan (Judō), the Dai Nippon Kyūdō Kai (Japanese archery), the Dai Nippon Shakakuin (Japanese archery), the Seikyukai (Japanese archery), the Imperial Horse Racing Association, the Nippon Shokugyō Yakyū Renmei (Professional Baseball

League), the Dai Nippon Sumō Kyōkai (Japanese wrestling), the Nippon Dōkyū Kyōkai (billiards), Japan Professional Boxing Federation.

4. National student sports organizations :

Athletics, swimming, tennis, equestrian, table tennis, skiing, cycling, shooting, Kendō (Japanese fencing), Kyūdō (Japanese archery), Sumō (Japanese wrestling), gymnastics, baseball, basketball, skating.

5. Sports organizations by districts :

(1) Urban and prefectural athletic federations district bodies affiliated with the National Organizations by separate sports, district branches, district associations. The total of these district organizations is approximately 450.

(2) Sports organizations with the country and towns as unit number approximately 1500.

6. Local sports organizations :

(1) Outstanding organizations (Not nationally organized.)

- The Tokyo University Baseball League.
- The Tōto University Baseball League.
- The Kwansai Inter-collegiate Baseball League.
- The Kwansai Six University Baseball League.
- The Kyoto Inter-collegiate Baseball League.
- The Kyūshū University Baseball League.
- The Tōkai University and College Baseball League.
- The Kumamoto University and College Baseball League.
- The Metropolis Medical, Dental, and Druggist College Baseball League.
- The Kwansai Medical, Dental, and Druggist College Baseball League.
- The Tokyo Inter-collegiate American Football League.
- The Kwantō Rugby Club.
- The Tokyo Walking Club.

(2) Sports organizations in schools.

In practically all the institutions above the standard of middle schools, we find athletic teams both for the undergraduates and the graduates affiliated with the student body or the alumni association. Some schools have as many as twenty different teams and the majority of the students participate in at least one of these sports.

The number of the schools throughout the country is listed as follows:

| | |
|--|--------|
| Universities | 45 |
| Colleges | 173 |
| Higher and preparatory schools | 69 |
| Women's colleges | 48 |
| Boys' middle schools | 16,818 |
| Girls' middle schools | 975 |

(3) Governmental offices, companies, banks, business stores, and factories have individual sports clubs of their own, whether they be of public authorization or a private organization. Throughout the country, such clubs and organizations are known to number over 50,000.

(4) There are also sports clubs and similar organizations formed by the school graduates and by the inhabitants of various towns and villages throughout Japan and these number approximately 20,000.

(5) Sports organizations, mostly centered around the Young Men's Association, number around 10,000.

The approximate number of persons who have membership with at least one of the afore-mentioned sports organizations and take part in at least one of the sports is reputed to be 10,000,000, which is about 10% of the entire population of Japan. In other words, the total membership is 80% of 12,000,000 boys and men between the ages of 15 to 40, and about 180% of 5,500,000 girls and women between the ages of 15 to 24.

Sport Competitions and Number of Spectators

1. Mixed Meets:

The Meiji Shrine Athletic Meet (every other year)

The number of sport events 26
The number of participating athletes 35,000
The number of spectators 700,000

Yearly college and higher school meets sponsored by the Imperial Universities (every year)

The number of sport events 14
The number of participating athletes 6,500
The number of spectators 10,000

The Meiji Shrine Festival Athletic Meet (every other year alternating with the Meiji Shrine Athletic Meet)

The number of sport events 10
The number of participating athletes 10,000
The number of spectators 150,000

In addition, there are the Chōsen Shrine Athletic Meets and other places where the local Meiji Shrines exist, higher school meets, and secondary school meets including industrial schools, normal schools, and others whose aggregate figures show the following results:

The number of sport events 10
The number of participating athletes 10,000
The number of spectators 40,000

The statistics of the preliminaries for participating in the above-mentioned meets are as follows:

The number of events 22
The number of meets 580
The number of participating athletes 180,000
The number of spectators 600,000

Thus, the final total of the participating athletes in the afore-mentioned mixed meets is 700,000 and the spectators, 1,350,000.

2. Single Meets :

All-Japan Championship Meets.

The following figures are the totals taken from the Single Meets sponsored by the various sports organizations in Japan:

The number of meets 27

The number of participating athletes 10,000

The number of spectators 100,000

The preliminary meets for the above held in district and prefectural divisions:

The number of meets 450

The number of participating athletes 135,000

The number of spectators 450,000

The national inter-collegiate championship meets:

The number of meets 27

The number of sport events 12

The number of participating athletes 2,200

The number of spectators 30,000

The preliminaries for the above are as follows:

The number of meets 61

The number of sport events 6

The number of participating athletes 4,500

The number of spectators 300,000

Other Important Championship Games:

The National Inter-Middle School Baseball Championship Tournament (Sponsored by the Asahi Shimbun)

The number of games 21

The number of participating athletes (22 schools) 264

The number of spectators 500,000

The preliminary tournaments for the above held throughout the country

The number of games 700

The number of participating athletes 7,000

The number of spectators 700,000

The League Matches:

The Tokyo University Baseball League (twice a year)

The number of games 50

The number of participating athletes (six schools) 240

The number of spectators 2,000,000

The Kwantō Seven Universities Rugby League

The number of games 21

The number of participating athletes 140

The number of spectators 60,000

Other League Games including Kwantō, Kwansai, and the East and West Games

The number of sport events 15

The number of games 850

The number of participating athletes 4,000

The number of spectators 80,000

The other important meets beside those mentioned above may be listed as follows:

- The Inter-Middle School Championship Meets
- The Inter-City Championship Meets
- The Inter-Prefectural Meets
- The Inter-Town Meets
- The Inter-School Meets
- The Inter-Vacation Meets
- The Meets between industrial bodies
- The Club Meets
- The Picked-Team Meets of Students, Industrial bodies, and Clubs
- The Meets sponsored by schools, industrial organizations, and clubs

Taking the totals of all the meets and games mentioned, it is reputed that every person in Japan has at least once witnessed an athletic competition.

Sports Popular in Japan

1. Olympic events :

Athletics, swimming, gymnastics, boxing, fencing, wrestling, shooting, rowing equestrian sport, cycling, weight-lifting, yachting, football, rugby, tennis, polo, water-polo, canoeing, hockey, handball, basketball, skiing, skating, ice-hockey, bobsleigh.

2. Other sports :

Volleyball, table tennis, golf, american football, mountaineering, aeronautics, motor-boat racing, motor-cycle racing, auto racing, dodgeball, deadball, curling, billiards, horse racing, clay shooting, rifle shooting.

3. Original Japanese sports :

Kendō (Japanese fencing), Judō (Japanese art of self-defense), Kyūdō (Japanese archery), Sojutsu (Art of handling a spear), Naginata Jutsu (Art of handling a halberd), Bojutsu (Art of attack and defense with a pole about 1.8 metres long), Sumō (Japanese wrestling), Karatejutsu (Art of attack with empty hand), Juttejutsu (Art of handling an iron bar about 1 1/2' long), Nihon-Yūyēi (Japanese styles of swimming), Nihon-bajutsu (Japanese equestrian art), Yabusame (Art of horseback archery), Dakyū (Japanese polo), Kemari (Japanese football), Kurabe-uma (Original Japanese horse-racing), Wasen (Racing with a boat of Japanese structure).

4. Sports peculiar to Japan :

Rubber-ball Baseball and Soft-ball Tennis.

Sports Facilities

In Japan, there are sports facilities such as those which are built within the compound of famous shrines, for example the Meiji Shrine Outer Garden, and others which are found in prefectures and important cities and towns throughout the country erected by local authorities as well as within the

school grounds ranging from primary schools to universities. There is not a school which is not equipped with some modern facilities, and, especially in the universities, the facilities are found complete. The Government offices, banks, companies, factories, and others where a large number of people have to gather too possess sports facilities for the purpose of recreation and physical improvement. Electric railway lines around the principal cities generally own sports grounds of their own for public use in the suburbs. Clubs which have their own sports facilities and grounds, such as golf clubs, tennis clubs, and "Butoku-kai" (Budō club), are found in no small number.

The most numerous are baseball grounds, "Budō" halls, tennis courts, and table tennis rooms, and then come next track and field grounds, swimming pools, football fields, basketball courts, volleyball courts, "Sumō" arenas, and golf links; while, though less, yet in a considerable number can ski schanzas, skating rinks, equestrian fields, and rowing ponds be counted. During the winter season, practically everywhere mountain districts under the snow provide the local inhabitants with natural ski grounds and during the summer months, all of the sea beaches and rivers accord facilities for swimmers. Few mountains have no huts to accommodate the climbers. Japan lacks stadiums and other sports facilities built for the benefit of the spectators, when compared to countries in Europe and America, but when it comes to sports facilities built chiefly for participating athletes, Japan can well boast of being one of the outstanding nations of the world.

Publications

A. Monthly magazines :

1. "Taiiku Nippon", published by the Japan Amateur Athletic Association.
2. "Rikujō Nippon", published by the Amateur Athletic Federation of Japan.
3. "Taisō", published by the Japan Amateur Gymnastic Federation.
4. "Teikyū", published by the Japan Lawn Tennis Association.
5. "Kaji", published by the Japan Yacht Racing and Motor-boat Associations.
6. Other publications are the "Asahi Sports" (bi-monthly), "Yakyūkai" (Baseball world), "Taiiku to Kyōgi" (Physical Education and Sports), "Lawn Tennis", "Tennis Fan", "Golfdom", and "Nippon Sports". Besides these, there are numerous publications concerning professional boxing and horse racing.

B. Magazines published twice to six times a year (Published by the sport federations) :

"Swimming", "Rowing", "Football", "Rugby", "Basketball", "Volleyball", "Ping-pong".

C. Annuals :

"Undō Nenkan" (Athletic Annual), "Sports Annual", "Tennis", "Ski".

LETTERS FROM THE MEMBERS OF THE I.O.C. INFORMED OF TOKYO'S RENOUNCEMENT OF THE XIITH OLYMPIAD

On the cancellation of the Tokyo Games, Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, President of the Organising Committee, wrote to the members of the I.O.C. and sport federations abroad informing them the situation developed. The letter is as follows:

Japan's participation in the Olympic Games dates back to the time of the Vth Olympiad held in Stockholm in 1912. It was a humble beginning, but since then, she has put forth her best efforts to realize the Olympic Spirit, keeping in stride with other countries. Her representations and competitors have increased with each successive Olympic meet since the Vth Olympiad. Her sports world at home in the meantime had become so highly developed and organized as to make Japan one of the most important supporters of the Olympic Games.

The Olympic spirit is world-wide in scope. But the Games has never been held outside of Europe and America, and Japan earnestly desired them to be brought to Asia. The City of Tokyo, with the heartiest support of the whole of Japan, duly presented itself as a candidate for the venue of the Olympiad. When the International Olympic Committee finally decided to award the Games to the City of Tokyo, not only the sportsmen but the whole of Japan felt greatly honored, keenly conscious of the sacred trust imposed on her.

The Imperial Government, the City of Tokyo, and the National Olympic Committee of Japan came together and formed the Olympic Organizing Committee to prepare for the Games. The whole nation was behind the committee, advising it or co-operating with it so as not to disappoint those who had sufficient confidence in Japan to entrust her with this gigantic undertaking.

The Olympic Organizing Committee entered its third year of activity in 1938, and preparations for the Games were progressing most smoothly. But the trouble with China which started in July 1937, had come to take on larger proportions and it was gradually realized that all of Japan's resources must be mobilized to enable the nation to make a speedy end of the trouble. The question received careful consideration in all quarters, and finally, the Imperial Government decided to advise the Olympic Organizing Committee to give up the privilege in time for some other country to step in to prepare for the XIIth Olympiad. The Organizing Committee and the people of Japan were deeply disappointed in having to give up the Games, but under the circumstances no other course was open.

We wish to take this opportunity to express our profound appreciation and gratitude to each and every member of the International Olympic Committee as well as to all the friends of Japan for the unfailing support rendered by them to Japan from the time the City of Tokyo first made known its candidacy to the present. We have given up the Tokyo Olympiad, but as is expressed in the statement issued by the Minister of Public Welfare, we still cherish hopes of being able act to as host to the Olympiad in the not too distant future. On that occasion, we beseech our friends to

forgive us for disappointing them once, and to give us their same support again.

The XIIth Olympiad will be held in Helsingfors, Finland. We shall send more and better competitors to it than we did to any previous meet. And we sincerely hope that the time between now and 1940 will be ample to make due preparations for the XIIth Olympiad, and that the Games will be a huge success.

Our belief in the Olympics spirit remains unchanged, and we shall always deem it an honour and a privilege to be able to cooperate to the utmost with the other nations participating in the Olympic Games.

The following letters are some of the replies which we received from the members of the I. O. C.

September 4th, 1938

Prince and dear Colleague,

When the Executive Committee met yesterday the members unanimously expressed their satisfaction for the right step yourself and your colleagues have taken in giving up the 1940 Games.

By doing so you have proved to the world that you have the Olympic Spirit; you realize that the Olympic Games is not a national business or propaganda, but a very important ceremony with a definite object. Under the present conditions, this aim could not be reached in Japan.

I have been requested to send you the expression of our admiration and to ask you to be kind enough to convey it to Count Soyeshima and to all the Members of the Organizing Committee.

Thanking you for the work which had already been accomplished and hoping for better days, when you will be able to play your part for the diffusion of Olympic Ideals in the Far East,

I remain,

Yours most sincerely,

Baillet-Latour

Chairman of the I.O.C.



Nachod, Tchécoslovaquie

le 1 septembre 1938

Excellence,

Monsieur le Secrétaire Général,

C'est avec un très profond regret que j'ai appris le renvoi des Jeux Olympiques de Tokyo 1940, d'autant plus que il y a peu d'années j'ai voté avec plaisir pour les Jeux de Japon et encore au Caire j'ai été sur de voir les Jeux chez vous.

Il ne me reste que vous exprimer mes souhaits les meilleurs que votre patrie et le vaillant peuple japonais trouve ce qu'il desire dans ce temps difficile pour tout le monde.

Veuillez agréer, Excellence, Monsieur le Secrétaire Général, les assurances de mes sentiments les plus dévoués.

Dr. Jiri Guth-Jarkovský

Bellagio, 26 Agosto 1938 XVI

Ill. mo Signor Matsuzo Nagai
Segretario Generale del Comitato Organizzatore
della XII.a Olimpiade a Tokio
Mantetsu Bldg.

Tokio
Giappone

Egregio Signore,

Ho ricevuto ieri la Sua lettera del 29 Luglio scorso con la quale Ella mi conferma ufficialmente ciò che già era stato pubblicato dai Giornali e confermato quindi poi a noi del Comitato Internazionale, dal nostro illustre Presidente Conte DE BAILLET-LATOUR.

Non le posso nascondere che dopo tutto quanto era stato fatto nelle varie Riunioni degli anni scorsi per assicurare al Giappone la celebrazione della XII.a Olimpiade a Tokio nel 1940, francamente la decisione che viene a frustrare tutto il lavoro per ciò compiuto riesce sommamente penosa.

Le esprimo qui tutti i migliori e più fervidi auguri affinché l'Opera che codesto grande Impero intende di svolgere per la sempre maggiore affermazione della civiltà e del progresso umano abbia ad essere coronata dal migliore successo e mi è grandito intanto il riscontro per riaffermare i sensi della mia considerazione e ripetermi

Suo Dev. mo
Carlo Montù

His Excellency Mr. Nagai
c/o Japanese Olympic Committee
377 Marunouchi Building
Tokio.

Reims, July 18th 1938.

Dear Sir,

I want to thank you for your telegram telling me that on Government advice, the Japanese Olympic Committee of organization has decided to ask the C.I.O. to be released of entrusted Olympiad.

I fully appreciate the great disappointment that this decision must have been for you, all the members of the Japanese Olympic Committee and for all the Japanese sportsmen.

I myself, like probably all the members of the C.I.O. were looking forward with the greatest pleasure to going to Japan and it will be for all of us a great deception. But, owing to the present conditions, I think that your decision is wise. I sincerely hope that the war will end soon and that your great country will recover quickly and be able to send an important team of athletes to the games of 1940 in whatever city of the world they take place.

With all my best wishes and expression of high esteem, believe me, Dear Mr. Nagai,

Sincerely yours,
le Marquis de Polignac

Stockholm, August 3rd 1938

Dr. Matsuzo Nagai
General Secretary of the Organizing
Committee of the 12th Olympiad
Tokyo (Japan)

Dear Friend,

When I was in Chicago three weeks ago the newspapers were all full of rumours that Japan should withdraw from their intention to hold the Olympic Games 1940. I asked Avery Brundage to telegraph to you and ask if there was any truth in these rumours. You replied that a definite decision had not yet been taken but that Tokyo probably would withdraw. Upon my return home today I find that so has been the case.

I write this to tell you that I will be sorry that I shall not have the occasion to cooperate with you organizing the Olympic Games in Tokyo. I hope, however, that we shall often meet in other capacities and renew our old friendship.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

J. Sigfrid Edström



Helsingfors, 2nd August 1938.

Dr. Matsuzo Nagai,
Mantetsu Building Aoi-cho, Akasaka,
Tokyo.

Dear Mr. Nagai,

I had the pleasure to receive your telegram regarding the Olympic Games 1940 and beg to thank you warmly for your very highly appreciated wishes, also most sincerely for the kindness to assist us with all the ready material you have for the Games.

I deeply feel this your kindness and warmly sympathize with you in being bound to withdraw from the arranging of the Games.

I am convinced that we need every assistance and as said I highly appreciate your sportsmanship and promise to help us.

I am writing by the same mail also to Mr. Klingeberg and will put our hopes and wishes also before him.

In the hope of meeting you here during the Games and with warm greetings, I remain,

Dear Mr. Nagai,

Yours sincerely,

Ernst Krogius

August 18 1938.

Hon. M. Nagai, General Secretary
The Organizing Committee
Mantetsu Building
Tokyo, Japan

My dear friend Mr. Nagai:

I have received your very thoughtful letter informing me of the sudden relinquishment of the Tokyo Games and I was sadly disappointed.

I endeavored to express my feelings the day it was announced in America through a solicited message to Mr. Fukumoto who represents the Osaka Mainichi in New York. I trust that the telegram was printed in Tokyo and Osaka.

I was very enthusiastic on having the Games celebrated in Tokyo and certainly I share your disappointment.

We all had such a wonderful time in Japan last year that we were looking forward, most eagerly, to visiting your country in 1940. However what our country declares to be the right thing is what we must all abide by if we are to be regarded as loyal citizens.

The passing of Dr. Kano was exceedingly sad and I am very much depressed to learn of the resignation of Count Soyeshima. If his health permits I hope he can be persuaded to rescind his resignation.

With assurances of my high regard, I am,
Most cordially and sincerely yours,

W. May Garland

~~~~~  
Bad Doberan i.M., den 31. 8. 38

Sehr lieber Herr Nagai!

Die Tatsache, dass Tokio im letzten Augenblick, entgegen aller Erwartungen, die Spiele hat absagen müssen, hat hier in Deutschland allgemeines Bedauern hervorgerufen. Besonders auch bei den Kollegen im Olympischen Komitee, die sich schon sehr auf die Spiele in Japan gefreut hatten. Wir verstehen die Gründe und wissen, dass zwingende Notwendigkeit zu dem Entschluss geführt hat.

Zunächst hat Helsingfors sein Versprechen, einzuspringen, eingehalten.

Es würde uns nichts lieber sein, als Sie, sehr verehrter Herr Nagai, bei dieser Gelegenheit wiederzusehen.

Ich bin mit bestem Gruss und in Erinnerung an unser schönes Zusammensein in Aegypten

Ihr stets sehr ergebener

Marquis Adolphe Frederic von Mecklenburg

Milano, 18. Juli 1938.

Dear Dr. Nagai,

When I read the sad news about Tokio's resignation concerning the Olympic Games of 1940 my heartiest thoughts hurried to you, dear Dr. Nagai!

Let me tell you how unhappy I feel that the Tokio-games were cancelled and that all the great work was done in vain. As a real and sincere friend of Japan I feel so sorry on this resignation, because it is evident that a marvellous occasion escapes to show the International position, the interior strength and the capacity of organizing of your dear country. You know very well that I saw the Olympic Games of 1940 to be celebrated at Tokio, not only from the point of view that "a city" was found for this celebration but rather as a great step towards the complete internationalisation of the games by bringing them to Asia and especially towards the recognition of the importance of organizing-capacity, sports and arts of Nippon, the country I love so much as it would be my second fatherland.

You know, dear friend, how busy I was in preparing the designation of Tokio; therefore I am thinking now of the dear old leaders and friends I cooperated with in the Tokio-Question: Coubertin, Kano and Kishi! All three passed away with a sure expectance that the Olympic-Games of 1940 were going to take place at Tokio and that the flag with the five Olympic rings will become united for ever to the sun-flag of Japan!

Will you please transmit my greetings and friendly thoughts to all members of your staff and will you tell them that I feel with them.

I would highly appreciate it to hear very soon from you; I expect to remain in Italy for some months more.

With best wishes I remain, dear Dr. Nagai, very sincerely yours

Theodor Schmidt



July 16th 1938

Dear Dr. Nagai.

I very much appreciated the receipt of your cable. I know how much many of you will be regretting the cause of and the giving up of the XIIIth Olympiad. I send you and the O.O.C. my sympathy and the hope that Tokyo will in the not too distant future be the proud holders of the First Olympic Games in Asia.

With my kind regards,

Yours Olympically,

Aberdare

P. S. Perhaps I may here to you express what I have done elsewhere my condolence on the death of my friend colleague Prof. Jigorō Kanō. I have known him for so long and I felt always that was understood each other. I shall miss him very much.

Dr. Matsuzo Nagai  
General Secretary of the  
Organizing Committee  
of the XII-th Olympiad,  
Tokyo, 1940.

Warszawa, dnia September 23rd 1938

Dear Doctor Nagai,

I received your kind letter of July 29-th informing that the Organising Committee of the XII-th Olympiad in Tokyo took the resolution to give up the next Olympic Games.

I fully understand that the actual political situation of Japan induced your Committee to take this decision, nevertheless I hope that in the future I shall have the pleasure to attend Olympic Games in your country.

With best regards and cordial greetings, I am

Yours sincerely,

Stanislaw Rouppert



Sept. 26, 1938

Dear Dr. Nagai:

It was a great shock and, notwithstanding the many complications because of the date and the attitude of the public, quite a disappointment to learn that the 1940 Games will not be held in the " Land of the Rising Sun ". No adverse criticism because of this decision, certainly, will be directed toward the sports authorities of Japan who have at all times been devoted to Olympic ideals. I am sure that sport leaders all over the world join with me in extending sympathy to you and your colleagues because of the unfortunate turn of events.

Thank you for sending to me a copy of your oversea broadcast to the United States and especially for the friendly personal references contained therein. Some day, I am sure, there will be another opportunity to stage the Olympic Games in Tokyo, and Baron de Coubertin's dream of carrying the Olympic Flag around the world will be realized. In the meantime, I trust that the friendly relationships between the sportsmen of Nippon and the United States will continue unimpaired.

Trusting that our paths will soon cross again and with best wishes,

I am,

Sincerely,

Avery Brundage



August 22nd 1938.

My dear Sir :

I have your very courteous letter informing me of the decision of the Organizing Committee not to hold Olympic Games in Tokyo. I greatly regret that I shall not have this very favorable opportunity of visiting your most interesting country — a pleasure which I had looked forward to with keen anticipation. I quite understand, however, the reasons that have led to this decision and I wish to express my pleasure at having met and communicated with you and other members of the Committee and my appreciation of the unfailing courtesy always shown.

I thank you for your kind expressions and remain, with assurance of regard,

Faithfully yours,

Frederic R. Coudert



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## **Notes on the digitized version of the Report of the Organizing Committee on its work for the XIIth Olympic Games of 1940 in Tokyo until the Relinquishment**

The digital version of the Report of the Organizing Committee on its work for the XIIth Olympic Games of 1940 in Tokyo was created with the intention of producing the closest possible replica of the original printed document. These technical notes describe the differences between the digital and printed documents and the technical details of the digital document.

### The original document

The original paper version of the Official Report of the 1940 Tokyo Olympics has dimensions of 7.2" x 10" (18 cm x 25.5 cm).

The volume's spine is pale yellow in color. The words 'THE XII<sup>TH</sup> OLYMPIC GAMES TOKYO 1940 RELINQUISHED' appear in white on the spine.

The book has 206 pages.

The fonts used in the digital version book for text, photograph captions and chapter headings are Times and such system fonts as best approximate the original fonts.

Special features of the digital version:

- The spine is not included in the digital version.
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Profile of the digital version:

File name: or1940.pdf

File size: 12,034 KB

Format: Portable Document Format (PDF) 1.4 (Adobe Acrobat 5.0)

Source document: Report of the Organizing Committee on its work for the XIIth Olympic Games of 1940 in Tokyo until the Relinquishment

Printed by Isshiki printing Co., Ltd., Japan

Creation Platform: Windows XP

Creation Date: February 2005

Conversion Software: Adobe Acrobat, FineReader, VistaScan, FahrenEX

Image Resolution: 150 dpi for color and grayscale images

Digital Fonts: Times, Helvetica

Conversion Service: Exgenis Technologies, Goa, India

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