



## The Kano Society Bulletin



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### News

It was with much sadness that the Kano Society learned of the passing of Society patron and grandson of Jigoro Kano-*shihan*, Yukimitsu Kano at the age of 87. His death marks the ending of our close connection with the Kano family.

### Publisher's Comments

Ahead of the Tokyo 2020 Olympics, this issue of "*The Bulletin*" features two historical articles on Jigoro Kano-*shihan* by Brian Watson. Watson's first article focuses on Kano's involvement in the Olympic movement, while the second considers the overseas journeys made by the *Shihan*.

This issue of "*The Bulletin*" has been produced by guest editor, Llyr Jones, who also compiled the tribute to Yukimitsu Kano.

### Contributions

The backbone of the Kano Society's activities is this on-line publication. We welcome contributions in the form of articles or photographs etc. to "*The Bulletin*".

Thank you,

Diana Birch

## Jigoro Kano and the Olympics Brian Watson



Jigoro Kano during the opening ceremony of the Fifth Olympic Games in Stockholm in 1912

Tokyo has been awarded the honour of staging the Summer Olympic Games three times. The first occasion, thanks mostly to the exertions of Jigoro Kano (1860~1938), was the 1940 Games, but they were later cancelled owing to the outbreak of the Second World War (1939~1945). Next was the year 1964 when a most successful event was held. The third time will be this year, when 10,000 leading athletes from 205 nations are scheduled to converge on Tokyo and compete from 24 July to 9 August 2020, for the 32<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad.

It was way back in 1909 when the French ambassador to Tokyo was requested by Pierre de Coubertin (1863-1937), a French educator and father of the modern Olympic Games, to invite Jigoro Kano to become the first-ever Japanese member of the International Olympic Committee (IOC). In keeping with Coubertin's demand that the Olympic Games be open to all nations and all peoples, Kano accepted, and he thus became in effect the first appointed member from Asia. Until that time, it was mainly US and European competitors from some 25 nations that competed regularly in the Olympics. There was no Asian presence whatsoever.

Kano was largely in favour of the spirit of the Olympic Games and so he wished Japan to take part in the subsequent Games that were to be celebrated in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1912. The previous venues of the modern Olympics had been Athens in 1896, Paris in 1900, St. Louis in 1904, and London in 1908. This, the fifth Olympiad, was to be staged between 5 May and 22 July 1912 and was expected to attract some 3,300 competitors from 28 nations. Because few Japanese or indeed any other Asian people knew much about the Olympic Games in those days, Kano had, in accordance with IOC rules, to create a Japan Amateur Athletic Association [*Dai Nippon Tai-iku Kyokai*], spread word of the Olympics, and then select a team of athletes for Japan to become the first Asian nation to compete.

The following notice was placed in Japanese newspapers inviting young men to try out for Japan's first Olympic team.

### Notice

Men over the age of 16 are invited to participate in elimination contests in order to select athletes to represent Japan in the forthcoming Olympic Games in Stockholm, Sweden, in July 1912. The following are eligible: secondary school students and graduates, university students and graduates, and members of the military and young men from rural areas who can produce a letter of recommendation from their local mayor. Marathon runners must submit a doctor's certificate of health.

Selection heats were thus conducted, but only two of the ninety-two candidates, Yahiko Mishima (1886~1954) a sprinter and *judoka* was chosen to run in the 100, 200 and 400-meter races and Shizo Kanakuri (1891~1983) a long-distance runner, who had run a marathon in 2 hours and 32 minutes, which was something of a record at that time, were considered to have any chance at all against top-flight US and European athletes of the day.



Yahiko Mishima



Shizo Kanakuri

In 1912, both Mishima and Kanakuri travelled by sea to a port on Russia's eastern seaboard. They then journeyed most of the way on the longest railway in the world, the Trans-Siberian rail line some 6,600 miles long to Stockholm, a total journey-time of around 18 tiring days. Whereas the US athletes and others could adequately keep in trim by exercising on board ship *en route* to Sweden, the Japanese, in a cramped railway carriage, had little opportunity of maintaining fitness prior to the Games. Therefore, during every brief station stop on the way to Stockholm, Kanakuri and Mishima would alight, run up and down the station platform in a determined effort to try to keep physically active in preparation for their forthcoming races.

At Stockholm they needed some five days to recover from their marathon journey, however, even so their station platform running efforts proved of no avail. Mishima failed to reach the finals in any of his events. In the midst of a heat-

wave of some 32° Celsius, the marathon was run. One Portuguese competitor with a personal best time of 2 hours 52 minutes, Francisco Lázaro (1891~1912), a carpenter by trade, collapsed at the 30-kilometer mark and became the only athlete to die during an Olympic marathon race. A week later, a memorial service for Lázaro was attended by 23,000 people at the Olympic Stadium. Approximately US\$ 3,800 was collected for his wife, and later a monument of Lázaro was placed at the marathon's turning point at Sollentuna, Stockholm. His name was given to a street in Lisbon and to the home stadium of football club Benfica.



Francisco Lázaro

In the case of Kanakuri, he retired after 16-kilometers. Only half the entrants managed to finish the marathon course. The Japanese public were naturally disappointed when learning that both Mishima and Kanakuri had failed miserably. Nevertheless, in his speech, Kano said that failure to win a medal was, of course, a matter of regret, but the fact that Japan like Portugal had taken part and competed on the world stage for the very first time was something to be celebrated. He also stated that he was confident that in future Japanese athletes would achieve Olympic success.

Between the period 1912 to 1930 the Olympic Games became increasingly popular. This was especially so in Japan since the Japanese team won two silver medals in tennis at Antwerp, Belgium, in 1920, and its first gold medals in the triple jump and in swimming at Amsterdam, The Netherlands, in 1928. On each Olympic occasion, more nations and more athletes competed. As a result, in 1932 the mayor of Tokyo approached Kano and urged him to try to bring the 1940 Summer Olympics to Tokyo, and the Winter Olympics to Sapporo, in Hokkaido. Kano informed the mayor that Olympic venues were usually decided some five years in advance, therefore 1935 would probably be the deciding year when the IOC would vote and finalize the locations.

Eight other cities were keen to secure the Olympics – Rome, Barcelona, Helsinki, Alexandria, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Dublin, and Toronto were all vying for the honour. At subsequent IOC meetings votes were cast and the field gradually narrowed until just three serious candidates remained: Tokyo, Rome and Helsinki. At each IOC meeting Kano gave impassioned speeches in support of Tokyo's bid. At the 1936 IOC meeting, a final vote was called for between the two remaining candidate cities, Helsinki and Tokyo. The vote

was cast by a very slim majority to award the 1940 Summer Olympic Games to the Japanese capital. Kano was elated.



Jigoro Kano on his way to North America following The IOC Session in Cairo

Sadly, however, some two years later when Kano was returning from the 1938 IOC meeting that had gathered in Cairo, Egypt, he died at sea onboard the *Hikawa Maru* on May 4, 1938 at the age of 77. The international political situation at that time was becoming increasingly unstable and the world soon after descended into a state of horrifying warfare. Thus, the strenuous efforts of Kano had proved futile when the IOC announced that the 1940 Tokyo Summer Olympic Games and the ensuing 1944 Games that were scheduled for London were both cancelled.



The *Hikawa Maru*



Jigoro Kano Onboard the *Hikawa Maru*

Kano's prediction of future success for Japanese athletes, however, has proved to be correct, for Japan has so far achieved 497 Olympic medals. Of this number, 84 have been awarded to *judo* contestants, with 39 gold, 19 silver, and 26 bronze medals. Looking back again to the 1912 Olympics, it is apparent that the efforts of Yahiko Mishima and Shizo Kanakuri did have a positive outcome, for even though they were unsuccessful, their earnest exertions ignited among young Japanese a fervent passion for Olympic sports, especially so in the case of Shizo Kanakuri. He became known in Japan as "the father of long-distance running". One hundred years ago he played a meaningful role in the establishment of the famous Tokyo-Hakone Round-Trip College Ekiden Race, that was introduced in 1920. This annual ten-member relay road race of some 102 miles, there and back, covers gruelling, hilly terrain. It's held on 2 January from Tokyo to Hakone and on 3 January from Hakone back to Tokyo. Its popularity is yearly maintained nationwide by the mass media. Chiefly as a result, over recent decades Japan has produced both male and female Olympic marathon medallists. To date there have been five male achievers: one gold, two silver and two bronze; and three female medallists: two gold, one silver and one bronze. (Yuko Arimori achieved one silver in 1992 and one bronze in 1996).

*"The important thing in life is not the triumph but the struggle, the essential thing is not to have conquered but to have fought well".*

Pierre de Coubertin (1863~1937)

*"The purpose of judo is to perfect oneself physically, intellectually and morally for the benefit of society".*

Professor Jigoro Kano (1860~1938)  
Founder of *Judo*

Brian N. Watson, Tokyo, Japan, 12 January 2020.

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## Jigoro Kano's Voyages

### Brian N. Watson

Kano made the below-mentioned 13 official overseas journeys in his lifetime. These were mainly for visiting Olympic events, often followed by extended travels to other countries prior to his returning to Japan several months later.

1. Europe via China to observe various educational systems from 9 September 1889 to 16 January 1891;
2. China to oversee various educational systems from 23 July 1902 to 16 October 1902;
3. Port Arthur (now Lushun, China) to observe the Japanese occupation area from 22 May 1905 to 15 June 1905;
4. Sweden from 17 June 1912 to 16 March 1913 on the occasion of Japan's first Olympic participation, when competing in the 1912 Stockholm Summer Olympic Games;
5. Belgium to attend the 1920 Antwerp Summer Olympics from 8 June 1920 to 11 February 1921;
6. Shanghai to accompany Japanese athletes participating in the 5th Far Eastern Games from 20 May 1921 to 10 June 1921;
7. Netherlands to attend the 1928 Amsterdam Summer Olympics from 24 May 1928 to 27 September 1928;
8. The Republic of China to instruct *judo* to the Imperial Japanese Army, 5 to 12 December 1928;
9. Europe and the United States of America (USA) to instruct *judo* from 12 July 1932 to 22 September 1932;
10. Europe with Masami Takasaki and Sumiyuki Kotani to demonstrate and recruit for *judo* from 17 May 1933 to 20 December 1933;
11. Europe to attend an International Olympic Committee (IOC) meeting and to instruct *judo*;
12. Germany to attend the 1936 Berlin Summer Olympics;
13. From 13 February 1938 to 6 May 1938 – first to Egypt to attend what would be his last IOC meeting in Cairo. He later travelled to the USA where he taught *judo*, and then to Canada.

Kano-*shihan* was reportedly struck down by pneumonia and died shortly thereafter during his return voyage on the Hikawa-Maru when sailing from Vancouver to Yokohama, Japan, in May of 1938. He was at that time 77 years old.

Kano was in praise of the Olympic movement for its promotion of excellence, its focus on athletes' robust good health, and its encouragement of courtesy, morality and ardent patriotism. On the other hand, he was not wholly satisfied with the spirit of the Olympics of his day because he believed its concepts were based solely on European philosophy. He held that the spirit of the Olympics could be made perfect if Eastern philosophy could also be incorporated: accordingly, he desired it to include Eastern philosophy such as the spirit of *judo* in order to perfect the Olympic spirit.

The following is the report that Jigoro Kano sent to IOC President, Pierre de Coubertin, informing him of the Far Eastern Championship Games event that was held at Shanghai, China, in 1921. It is included as a typical example of Kano's conscientiousness, for it is well-written, lucid and precise in detail.

Tokyo, Japan  
August 1<sup>st</sup>, 1921

Baron Pierre de Coubertin  
President IOC

My dear Baron Coubertin:

1. In accordance with the action taken at the Antwerp meeting last summer, I attended the fifth Far Eastern Championship Games at Shanghai in the capacity of special representative of the IOC, and I now have the honour to make a general report. Under separate cover I am forwarding a number of sporting sheets from the China Press of Shanghai (an American paper) which may be of some interest. The newspapers in the Far East usually refer to the Far Eastern Championship Games as the 'Far Eastern Olympics' in spite of the fact that this name was dropped after the first set of games. As soon as all the records have been verified and accepted an official copy of them will be sent to you by the new Honorary Secretary, Mr. Franklin H. Brown, whom you will remember as having been with the Japanese delegation at Antwerp. He will also send you copies of the amended Articles of Agreement of the Far Eastern Athletic Association as soon as they are reprinted as well as copies of the rules under which the various branches of sport are conducted.
2. The program opened on Monday afternoon, May 30<sup>th</sup>, and lasted until the evening of Saturday, June 4<sup>th</sup>, when the prizes were distributed. The parade of the athletes and the opening ceremony took place early in the afternoon of the first day. In spite of a steady rain these ceremonies and the athletic program that followed went through as scheduled with one or two minor modifications, and the enthusiasm of the crowd was all that could have been desired. Brief addresses were given by various officials, including a representative of the President of China, Dr. C. T. Wang, President of the Far Eastern Athletic Association, and the representative of the IOC. The last day's program was also hindered by the weather, but the other four days were perfect. I have not the attendance figures at hand, but the crowds of spectators were always very large, and the public interest shown was most gratifying. In common with continental Europeans the Chinese spectators manifested greatest interest in the football matches. Novel and most interesting features of each day's program were the exhibitions of mass play by various groups of students, aggregating several thousand in all.
3. In most respects the Games were a splendid success, both from the standpoint of athletic performances and the manner in which they were handled. There were places here and there, of course, where the technique

might be improved a little. Each meet, however, shows a marked improvement in the line. There seemed to be a genuine desire to do everything in the most approved manner. The track was built several years ago when the official measurement was eighteen inches from the pole or curb. This time the track was resurveyed, and the distances measured twelve inches from the curb. All instruments were carefully measured and weighed, and all jumps and throws were measured with steel tapes.

4. As you are aware, political feelings in the Far East are very strong, and it would not have surprised anybody if there had been more or less manifestation of bitterness on the part of the Chinese towards the Japanese. On the contrary, however, nothing of the sort developed. Although real cordiality could not have been said to exist, a spirit of fairness pervaded all relationships. The only exception that was at all noticeable was during one of the football matches between China and Japan when a few of the Chinese players temporarily allowed their feelings to overcome their courtesy. All things considered, the Chinese athletes and officials deserve much credit for the smoothness with which both athletic and social programs went through.
5. The Philippine Islands sent 109 athletes, Japan 104, and China was represented by 124. The athletes from the Philippines made the best all-around showing as was expected, winning the track and field sports, swimming, baseball and tennis and taking second in basketball, volleyball and football. China won basketball, volleyball and football. Japan won the marathon run and took second in track and field, swimming, baseball and tennis. China showed best in the team sports excepting baseball which has not yet taken a deep hold on the Chinese. China's superiority in football and volleyball was well demonstrated, though the matches with the Filipinos were hotly contested. Her basketball title was won fairly enough but the matches were so very close that neither the Filipinos nor Japanese are willing to admit that the winners are their real superiors. Both Japanese and Filipinos showed that there has been steady improvement in track and field sports and in swimming, but the performances of the Chinese in these branches of sport were disappointing. Up to two years ago the Chinese made rapid improvement in track and field athletics but since then there has been a succession of school strikes against which the government has retaliated until recently by prohibiting athletics. One other handicap has been the lack of a national organization for the control and promotion of competitive athletics. There seems to be a much brighter outlook for the immediate future. During the week of the games the China Amateur Athletic Union was organized, with Dr. Chang Po Ling, president of Nankai College of Tientsin, as president. The possibilities of the Chinese athletes were indicated by the performances of a few of them in high jump, discus throw, Pentathlon and Decathlon. J. T. Tu, of China, was the highest individual point winner of the meet, winning the discus throw and decathlon and setting a new record in the latter all-around event.
6. The final scores for track and field athletes were Philippine Islands 59, Japan 41, China 12. First, second and third places scored three-two-one, except in the Pentathlon and Decathlon where it was five-three-one. One indication of the progress that is being made in athletics is the number of Far Eastern records that were either broken or equalled. Of the nineteen events on the track and field program the Filipinos set four new records and equalled two others, the Japanese set six new records and the Chinese one. There were probably only two athletes who would at present make a noteworthy showing in the Olympic Games, — Catalan of the Philippines and Yoshioka of Japan. Catalan has won the hundred yards and two hundred twenty yards races at each of the last three Far Eastern Championship Games and each time the final heat of the hundred yards race has been ten seconds flat. He runs consistently in that time and experts think that he could do a fifth second better were he in faster company. His longer race is comparatively not as good. His style is beautiful and expert observers tell me that it is perfect. I am of the opinion that Yoshioka would show well in the 5,000- and 10,000-meters races in the Olympics. He is a Japanese resident of Shanghai and has been without the advice of experienced coaches, yet he won both the five miles race in the Far Eastern Games and the ten miles race in the open meet that followed with consummate ease and in creditable time, besides ranking fourth place in the mile race. His style, though not beyond criticism, is easy, and were he made to seriously extend himself I think it would take the very best of the Olympic athletes to beat him.
7. The most exciting finishes were in swimming and baseball, the Filipinos winning out in both of these championships over the Japanese by the narrowest possible margins. There are seven events on the swimming program and the Japanese broke four Far Eastern records, but nevertheless the Filipinos won by the score of 21 to 20. With but one race to be swum, the 200 yards relay, the two teams were tied at 18 points each, and the Filipinos won this last race by a margin of one foot! The Chinese swimmers were unable to score. The swimming championships were held in a public indoor bath with a course 25 yards in length.
8. Both the Filipino and Japanese baseball teams had defeated China and their teams appeared so evenly matched that it was mutually agreed that it would be more satisfactory for all concerned for them to play a three games series rather than let the championship rest upon the result of only one game between them. Japan won the first game by the score of 1 to 0 and the Philippines won the second game by the same close score. The final game was played on the last day of the Games and there was a steady rain. A postponement was impossible. The Filipinos were more careful and made fewer errors in handling the wet ball winning by the score of 3 to 2.
9. The tennis, football and volleyball matches were all extremely interesting but there were features of particular note.

10. Neither China nor the Philippines entered runners in the marathon race and four Japanese ran an exhibition race. The marathon run has been dropped from the program of future meets by a vote of two to one. The Filipinos say that climatic conditions in the Philippine Islands make it nearly impossible to train sufficiently for such a long race. The athletic leaders of China object to this race mainly on the grounds that even though the mature athletes may train wisely enough so that there is no permanent harm done by the strain many immature youths are thereby encouraged to practice this long distance to their detriment. The Japanese are very fond of long-distance running and are very sorry to have the marathon dropped from the Far Eastern program, but as neither Filipinos nor Chinese will enter this race there seems to be only one thing to do.

#### 11. *Open Championships*

There are many European and American amateur athletes in and within reach of Shanghai who, though not eligible to enter in the Far Eastern Championship Games, desired a chance to compete with the best of the oriental athletes. The Contest Committee therefore held 'Open Championships' during the same week in everything on the regular program excepting tennis and volleyball, and many of the Chinese, Filipino and Japanese athletes entered these open games also. My only criticism of them is that they seemed unnecessarily extensive and thereby crowded the regular Far Eastern Games somewhat.

12. You will recognize that the combination of the political situation above referred to and my own nationality made my position as special representative of the International Olympic Committee a rather delicate one. This was made somewhat easier by the fact that after my return from Europe and America last winter I had resigned from the active presidency of the Japan Amateur Athletic Association, and therefore I did not appear in Shanghai as head of the Japanese delegation. Dr. S. Kishi, a very well-known lawyer and sportsman and long associated with me in the promotion of athletic interests, succeeded me as president, and I was elected as honorary president.

#### 13. *The F E A A Meeting*

The regular biennial meeting of the Far Eastern Athletic Association was held on June 2nd. Dr. C. T. Wang presiding, I was invited to attend and speak. In the course of my remarks I explained the action taken at the Antwerp meeting last summer regarding giving official recognition to the Far Eastern Athletic Association similar development agencies in other parts of the world. A few questions were asked regarding the nature of the relations involved, as some of the men were at first evidently apprehensive of some administrative entanglements, but it was made clear that the relationship proposed was not organic but fraternal. Gratification was expressed at the recognition received and was asked to extend the cordial greetings of the Far Eastern Athletic Association to the International Olympic Committee, and to assure that body of hearty cooperation. I made a few suggestions, among them were the following:

1. That the metric system be adopted.
  2. That as far as possible the events in the two series of games be identical.
  3. I urged that all countries in the Far East take part in the Olympic Games.
14. It seems unlikely that the metric system will be adopted in the immediate future. The athletic organizations in a majority of the countries involved have always used the English system of measurements, which is also the established custom in the conduct of the Far Eastern Championship Games. The Japanese use the metric system in all of their meets and would prefer its use in the Far Eastern Championships.
15. Wide differences in the historical development of sport make it impossible now and even inadvisable, that the programs of the two sets of games be identical in all respects. The track and field and swimming programs, however, are gradually approaching the breadth of the Olympic programs as interest in these sports increase.
16. Mr. Osias announced that the Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation was planning to send a sizable delegation of athletes to the next Olympic Games if they were to be held in the United States, and that in any case at least a few athletes would probably be sent. China was as yet unable to make any definite statement.
17. A few changes were made in the program of events in track and field and swimming. The running hop-step-jump was added to the regular list of events in track and field, and fancy diving from springboard was added to the swimming program. A motion to add a walking race was lost. A discussion regarding the weight of the shot resulted in a decision to retain the twelve-pound shot for the regular list of events and to retain the sixteen-pound shot for the Pentathlon and Decathlon. A suggestion that the javelin throw replace the shot put in the Pentathlon and the hop-step-jump night decathlon was referred to the Executive Committee for further consideration. The proposition that in track and field and swimming the first four instead of three places should score received unanimous support, and point values will be five-three-two-one, except in the Pentathlon, Decathlon and all relays in which they will double, -ten-six-four-two.
18. It was suggested that the system used in the Far Eastern Championship Games for scoring individual points in the Pentathlon and Decathlon is far from being scientifically accurate. A proposal to adopt the system used in the Olympic Games brought out the strong opinion that the Olympic system is even more unsatisfactory. The Track and Field Rules Committee was requested to collect data and work out a new system which will be submitted for consideration.
19. Efforts will be made to induce Siam, Malaya, Java, India and Ceylon to send at least a few representatives each to the next Championship Games.

20. The officers of the Far Eastern Athletic Association FEAA elected for the ensuing two years are as follows:

- Honorary President – Dr. C. T. Wang (China)
- President – Dr. S. Kishi (Japan)
- First Vice President – Mr. C. Osias (Philippine Islands)
- Second Vice President – Mr. C. Takeda (Japan)
- Honorary Secretary – Mr. Franklin H. Brown (Japan)

21. The Executive Committee is composed of Dr. Kishi (chairman), Dr. C. T. Wang and Mr. Osias, the Honorary Secretary of the FEAA is also Honorary Secretary of the Executive Committee without vote.

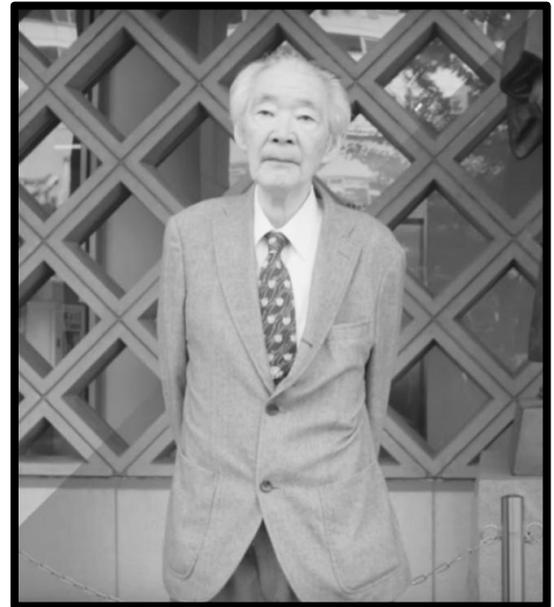
22. The Sixth Far Eastern Championship Games are scheduled to be held at either Osaka or Tokyo in 1923, sometime between May 20<sup>th</sup> and June 10<sup>th</sup>. It is sincerely to be hoped that you will be able to so arrange your affairs that you can attend.

23. I have not attempted to give a complete summary of the business taken up at the FEAA meeting, nor does this report seek to give more than a general impression, but I am sure that it will be of more than passing interest to you.

With kindest regards I remain,  
Very sincerely yours,

Jigoro Kano

## In Memoriam: Yukimitsu Kano (1932 – 2020) Llyr Jones (compiler)



Yukimitsu Kano (1932-2020)

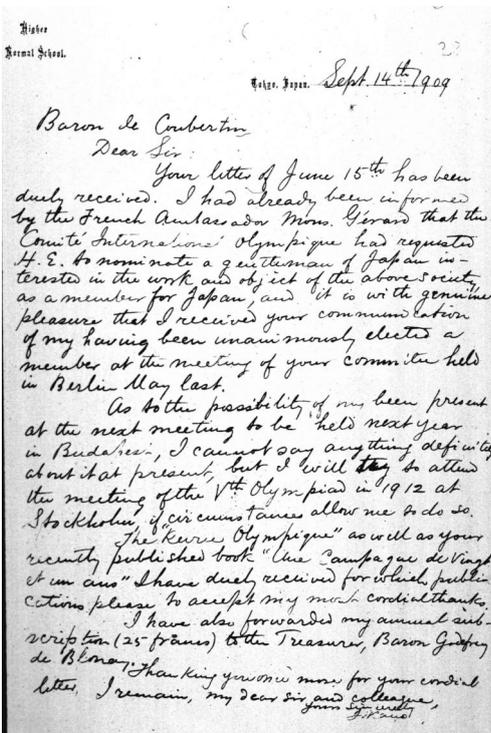
The Kano Society was saddened to learn of the death aged 87 of Yukimitsu Kano, grandson of the founder of Kodokan Judo, Jigoro Kano (1860-1938). Y. Kano was the son of the third Director of the Kodokan Judo Institute, Risei Kano (1900-1986) – himself the second son of Jigoro Kano-shihan.

Born on 5 April 1932, Y. Kano practiced some judo and achieved 1<sup>st</sup> dan. He served as the fourth Kodokan Director and the (second) President of the All Japan Judo Federation (AJJF), between April 1980 until his retirement in March 2009. Y. Kano died of pneumonia in a Tokyo hospital on 8 March 2020 after a long and full life. At the time of his death he was Honorary President of the Kodokan Judo Institute and of the AJJF. Only Y. Kano's close relatives and Kodokan employees will attend his funeral service and Akashi Kano, his eldest daughter, will serve as the chief mourner. Later, a joint memorial service will be held by the Kodokan and AJJF.

Yukimitsu Kano was also a patron of the Kano Society and sent very encouraging comments to the Society on its formation in 2000. With Y. Kano's passing another link to the origins of judo is lost forever. As a Society we extend our sincere condolences to Y. Kano's family and friends, and all at the Kodokan.

The photographs that follow show Yukimitsu Kano, aged 4 years old, at a ceremony in the gardens of Bunri University (Tokyo), honouring the pre-war education system. This ceremony took place on 28 November 1936.

In the first historical photograph, kindly provided by Lance Gattling, Y. Kano has just pulled a rope to unveil



An original letter from Jigoro Kano to Pierre de Coubertain

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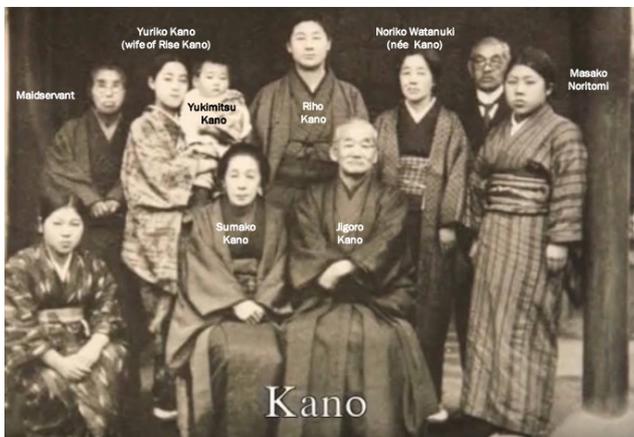
a statue of his grandfather on the grounds of Bunri University. Today the statue stands in the grounds of Tsukuba University.



The second photograph (below) from the same event, is courtesy of Daniel Fournier.



The Kano family photograph, below, showing an infant Y. Kano is also courtesy of Daniel Fournier. The names captioned on the picture were provided by the *Kodokan*.



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### The Richard Bowen Collection



# UNIVERSITY OF BATH

In 1949, Richard Bowen began judo training in London at the Budokwai, of which he became Vice-President. He lived in Japan for four years to deepen his studies. A former British International, he fought in the first ever World Judo Championships in Japan in 1956. He was the author of more than eighty articles. Richard Bowen built up an extensive judo Library in the course of research for his articles and books, and he kindly donated it to the University of Bath Library. Items in the collection are for reference use only (not available for loan). Items can be viewed between 9am-5pm.