

movement by men of the greatest prominence in educational, political, business and professional affairs.

Governor-General Forbes gave most hearty support in the formative period of the organization. Governor-General Wood is the Chief Patron of the coming Games, and his interest in sports of all kinds is well known. The three outstanding Filipinos serving the movement have been Hon. Manuel L. Quezon, Camilo Osias and Manuel Earnshaw. Mr. Quezon is at present president of the Association. Frank L. Crone and Dr. W. W. Marquardt were both directors of the Bureau of Education. Mr. Tutherly, a professional man, gave unstintedly of his time and effort during the early days. The F. E. A. A. has had no more enthusiastic officer than the late Dr. Wu Ting-Fang, the picturesque diplomat so well remembered in America. Hon. Chang Cheing is China's greatest classical scholar of modern times. Dr. Chen-ting T. Wang was one of China's representatives at Versailles and has served the F. E. A. A. as President, Honorary President and First Vic-President, Japan has had few statesmen who are as well known as the late Marquis Okuma the founder of Waseda University. He manifested more than a casual interest in international athletics. Prof. Jigoro Kano M. P., has long been a leader in educational circles and is the founder of the Japan Amateur Athletic Association. Dr. Kishi and Prof. Takeda were track athletes and oarsmen in their university days, the latter being the first Japanese athlete to wear spiked shoes. Prof. Takeda is president of the Osaka Higher Commercial School, and Dr. Kishi is the leading civil lawyer of the Empire. Dr. Kishi has served the Association as President and is at present the Honorary President.

Among the contest committeemen of China, Japan and the Philippines could be found nam ranking with many of those mentioned above. The Y. M. C. A. has been the chief cooperating agency and has furnished much of the technical guidance. Four of its national directors of physical education have in turn acted as Honorary Secretary: E. S. Brown, Philippines, J. H. Crocker and J. H. Gray, China, and F. H. Brown, Japan.

The results of the seven Far Eastern Championship Games up to present follows.

TRACK AND FIELD		TENNIS SINGLES	
1913	Philippines	1913	Suarez ..... Philippines
1915	Philippines	1915	Kumagae ..... Japan
1917	Philippines	1917	Kumagae ..... Japan
1919	Philippines	1919	Mikami ..... Japan
1921	Philippines	1921	Fargas ..... Philippines
1923	Japan	1923	Toba ..... Japan
1925	Philippines	1925	Gavia ..... Philippines
SWIMMING		TENNIS DOUBLES	
1913	Philippines	1913	Suarez and Fargas Philippines
1915	China	1915	Kumagae and Kashio Japan
1917	Japan	1917	Kumagae and Mikami Japan
1919	Philippines	1919	Fargas and Bolaños Philippines
1921	Philippines	1921	Fargas and Suarez Philippines
1923	Japan	1923	Abe and Kawasuma Japan
1925	Japan	1925	Yoshida and Kobayashi Japan
BASEBALL			
1913	Japan		
1915	Philippines		
1917	Japan		
1919	Philippines		
1921	Philippines		
1923	Philippines		
1925	Philippines		

**VOLLEY BALL**

1913	Philippines
1915	China
1917	China
1919	Philippines
1921	China
1923	Philippines
1925	Philippines

**BASKET BALL**

1913	Philippines
1915	Philippines
1917	Philippines
1919	Philippines
1921	China
1923	Philippines
1925	Philippines

**SOCCE FOOTBALL**

1913	Philippines
1915	China
1917	China
1919	China
1921	China
1923	China
1925	China

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**9. — Growth of Athletics in Japan**

**By Franklin H. Brown**

Y. M. C. A. National Director of Physical Education of Japan  
Formerly Secretary, Far Eastern Athletic Association.

Track and Field athletics were introduced to Japan by a young Englishman named Strange who came out about forty years ago as a professor of English in the Tokyo Imperial University. His stay was brief but his influence was broad although not because of his classroom work. He was a sportsman and interested his pupils in athletics and rowing. Here and there a certain few colleges began to hold field days but it was many years before athletic competition became nation wide or intercollegiate. Technique and training methods were crude and improvement was slow.

In 1911 the Japan Amateur Athletic Association was organized under the leadership of Prof. Kano. This was the same year the Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation came into being. Prof. Kano was well known educator and the father of Judo, the modern form of jiu jitsu, of which he is still the foremost authority. In 1882 he gave a demonstration before ex-President Grant on his tour of the world. The first venture in international competition came the following year when the J. A. A. sent two athletes to the Stockholm Olympics in charge of Prof. Kano and Mr. Hyozo Omori. Prof. Kano became the first Oriental member of the International Olympic Committee, Dr. C. T. Wang of China and Dr. Kishi of Japan being elected several years later. Dr. Kishi the present head of the J. A. A., was one of Mr. Strange's original pupils. Mr. Omori was a graduate of the Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, and his sad death soon after returning from Stockholm was a blow to athletic development in Japan. The two competitors at Stockholm, a sprinter and a marathon runner, made no real showing in the Olympics, of course, but the experience gained was valuable.

A small group of athletes was sent to Manila in 1913 and to Shanghai in 1915 to take part in the first two Far Eastern Championship Games. The first national track and field championships were held under the auspices of the J. A. A., in the fall of 1913. The writer had arrived in Japan but a few days... before and was fortunate in being able to see his historic meet. After the 1915 Games Japan began to evince a real interest and acted as host for the 1917 affair. She entered teams in all events and succeeded in taking the general championship, win-

ning, swimming, tennis and baseball and giving the Philippines a close battle in track and field. Due to an unfortunate temporary breakdown in organization the delegation sent to Manila for the Fourth Games in 1919 was composed of only sixteen men. This year will be the first time Japan has been represented at full strength in the Philippines.

In 1920 fifteen athletes were sent to the Antwerp Olympics. These included two swimmers, four marathon runners, five tracks men and two tennis players, Kumagae and Kashio. The swimmers and runners gained nothing but experience but in tennis Japan reached the finals in both singles and doubles.

The following year came the Fifth Far Eastern Games and for the first time Japan sent a complete representation abroad. The Japanese won no championship in the 1921 Games but made a good showing in track and field, tennis and swimming, losing the last to the Philippines by one point.

The Japanese enthusiasm for sport had been steadily growing and the Sixth Far Eastern Championship Games held at Osaka in 1923 marked the highest peak in Japan's competitive athletic life to date. So much has been written regarding that set of games that it is not necessary to recapitulate. The decision to hold the meet in Osaka caused that city to erect a splendid concrete stadium. The size of this year's delegation to the Manila Games bears witness to the fact that interest is not waning.

1924 was a big year for athletics in Japan. A team of nineteen competitors was sent to the Paris Olympics and a very creditable showing was made. The swimming team of six men placed in four races and made a total of eight points. One point was scored in track and field when Oda took a place in the hop step and jump. The track performances were encouraging, for Tani, Noto and Okazaki qualified in the trial heats of the sprints, 400 meter and 5000 meter runs respectively. Noto was eliminated in a later heat in 400 meters in which the Swiss runner Imbach broke the existing Olympic record, doing 48 seconds flat. Noto also competed in the decathlon and won his heat in both the 400 meters and the high hurdles, his time in the 400 meters being the best made in the decathlon competition. The four tennis men worked their way well along in the tournament

and were put out by players who reached the semifinals and finals. Naito, Japan's lone competitor in the wrestling, secured third place in his class.

After the Olympics were over a Japanese newspaper brought four of the stars to Japan for a few weeks of demonstrations in various parts of the country. These men were Myyra, the famous Finnish javelin thrower, and three Americans, Scholz, winner of the 200 meter run at Paris. Norton, who got second in the decathlon, and Spearow, pole vaulter. In Japan Spearow cleared 13 feet 10 inches in an exhibition. Their coming coincided with the opening of the new Tokyo stadium which seats about fifty thousand. The coming of Paddock and Murchison is too recent to need comment.

The newness of certain events in Japan is indicated by the following incident. In 1915 Osaka dedicated a new playground and athletic fields with an athletic meet in which acted as starter. The four men in the first heat of the hurdles were sent away with no particular instructions but two of them crawled through the first two fights of hurdles before they noticed their competitors going over the top! And they were making about as good time as the others!

In the summer of 1916, in preparation for the 1917 Far Eastern Games at Tokyo, the J. A. A. established an athletic coaching center at a small seaside resort, the writer being asked to assist. Many of the promising student athletes from all over the country spent their vacation in attending this training center. It has been continued as an annual affair.

This account indicates only the manner in which Japanese interest had developed in track and field sports, a growth which compares with the wonderful strides made in the Philippines since the advent of the P.A.A.F.

The story would not be complete without acknowledgment of the splendid work done by the several Japanese newspapers which have shown great interest in promoting athletics of all kinds. Regular meets have been held under their patronage and several of the best athletic fields are the direct result of their efforts.

