

useful to make known his opinion at this moment when the question of the abuse of sport and the remedy are being widely discussed.

«THE CHARTER OF SPORT REFORM»

The objections brought against Sport may be classed under three headings :

That it strains and overtaxes the body.

That it assists in dulling the intellect.

That it spreads a commercial spirit and breeds a love of money.

It is impossible to deny the existence of these evils, but the Sports themselves are not responsible for them. The guilty parties are : — Parents, Schoolmasters, Public Authorities, the Directors of the Federations, and the Press.

The following counter-measures are indicated :

The establishment of a clear distinction between Physical Culture and Sporting Education on the one hand, and Sporting Education and actual competition on the other.

The creation of an «Athletic Degree» according to the Swedish formula, with tests varying in difficulty with age and sex.

International Championships only every second year, that is to say the 1st and 3rd of each Olympiad.

The suppression of all Sports meetings organised by Casinos and Hotels and of all those meetings occasioned by Exhibitions and Public holidays.

The suppression of all world-wide Games which are merely useless repetitions of the Olympic Games and which have an Ethnical, Political or Religious character.

The suppression of Boxing Matches with purses.

The introduction of Individual Gymnastics on a footing of perfect equality with other individual games.

The amalgamation of Gymnastic and Athletic Associations.

Agreement that there is a difference between a Teacher of Games and a Professional — the first to be considered an amateur in all Sports which he does not teach.

The introduction of an oath, given in writing by all — such oath to enumerate the various ways in which profit could be made.

Refusal to allow women to take part at the same meetings as men.

All cities to renounce the construction of Super-Stadiums intended for the sole purpose of staging spectacular Athletic meetings, and to substitute in their place buildings after the style of modernised Ancient Greek Gymnasiums.

All juniors under sixteen years of age to be forbidden to take part in competitions in front of spectators.

The forming of Scholastic Sports Associations under whose colours alone scholars will be allowed to take part.

The enrolment age for Boy Scouts to be raised.

Development of Medicine for Sport based on the «state of health» instead of the «unusual case» and paying much more attention to the examination of the Psychic characteristics of the individual.

Encouraging by every means physical exercise for adults in opposition to youths, who on the contrary could be restrained a little.

Intellectualisation of Scouting by means of general astronomy and universal history and geography.

Raising the tone of the Sporting Press by the introduction of articles dealing with Foreign affairs and events of world-wide interest.



8. — The Ninth Far Eastern Games

The Ninth Far Eastern Games were held in perfect weather at Tokyo from May 24th to May 31st 1930.

The layout of the grounds and the housing of the competitors was most convenient. The main stadium for track and field athletics, association football, and gymnastic and play demonstrations comprised a 400-meter track with a 200-meter straight-away, a large concrete grandstand on the straightaway side, and a high grassy terrace surrounding the other sides of the field, with a seating capacity of about 50.000. Under the concrete grandstand are dressing-rooms for athletes, press accommodations, and various booths for lunches, etc. Near one end of this stadium is the new tile-lined outdoor swimming pool, 50 meters long, in addition to which is a separate square pool for the diving competitions. The seating capacity for this enclosure is 10.000. A short distance from the other end of the main stadium is a bowl-shaped enclosure which is usually used for Japanese wrestling. The seating capacity is about 10.000. For these Games a wooden platform of generous size was built over the wrestling ring to take care of the volleyball and basketball competitions. It is the finest outdoor arrangement for these sports which I have seen. It has splendid artificial light so it was possible to conduct the basketball competitions in the evening. A very short distance beyond this enclosure is the baseball stadium with seating accommodations for 30.000. I may say that it is planned in the very near future to enlarge this so that more than double this number of spectators can be accommodated. This is due to the immense popularity of intercollegiate baseball in Japan. Even the enlarged seating capacity will care for but a fraction of those who apply for admission tickets to the semiannual intercollegiate baseball matches when the leading teams meet each other.

Between the main stadium and the enclosure for basketball and volleyball is situated a large building which is the headquarters of the National Young Men's Association, a welfare organization of federated young men's clubs, which has government backing. It was possible to house and feed all of the visiting delegations from China, the Philippines, and India, besides a fair share of Japan's contestants. This experiment worked out very happily. Excepting for tennis every competitor was within three minutes' walk of any competition. The tennis matches were played at some special courts near the center of the city, this entailing a taxi ride of about ten minutes. The housing arrangements conducted to splendid fellowship among the competing-

athletes and was no small factor in the success of the games as a whole.

The complete Chinese and Philippine delegations arrived in Tokyo just a week before opening up the Games, which allowed them ample time to get into condition. Prince Chichibu again acted as Chief Patron. Just from before the Games he was in Manchuria and could not return in time for the opening, but following his return a couple of days later he and Prince-s Chichibu were in constant attendance at the Games and honored all phases of the programm with their attendance. Prince Higashi Kuni, who spent a number of years in Europe, also frequently attended. Mr. Tanaka, Minister of Education, was Patron and evinced much interest. The opening ceremony went off as smoothly as could be wished. The cablegram of greeting from Count Baillet-Latour arrived just in time and was read by Professor Kano, member of the I.O.C., Dr. C. T. Wang, member of the I.O.C. for China, was prevented by government business from attending ; but he had a most acceptable alternate in the person of Dr. Chang Po-ling. Dr. Chang Po-ling is a splendid Christian gentleman, intensely interested in the promotion of well organized sports, and is the founder and president of Nankai University of Tientsin. He is undoubtedly China's foremost educator. The Secretary of the Chinese delegation was Mr. George Hoh, formerly Physical Director and later General Secretary of the Shanghai Y.M.C.A. Mr. W. Z. L. Sung, who was Honorary Secretary of the Eighth Games at Shanghai in 1927, has recently been taking some postgraduate study in an American university and was unable to be present. The Philippine delegation was in charge of Mr. Vargas and Dr. Ylanan, two very able gentlemen.

They developed a problem on the matter of India's participation, but that problem was merely one of relationship. The Indian organization became interested in the Far Eastern Games and after some deliberation India was invited to participate, although not as a full member. India sent three athletes, all track and field men, and one manager and coach in the person of Mr. Mukerji. Mr. Mukerji is a Y.M.C.A. official. He attended the Paris Olympics in 1924 while on his way to study at the Y.M.C.A. College in Springfield, Mass. He is an able man and made a good impression in Tokyo.

The three athletes themselves were fair performers, but were somewhat outclassed. They attended the Far Eastern Games this time in the same spirit that Japan sent her first two or three delegations to the International Olympic Games ; that is, for the purpose of gaining valuable experience and to absorb the spirit of these international gatherings. In the time of Elwood Brown the Indian Empire Games were organized with the idea of being somewhat of a counterpart of the Far Eastern and Latin American Games. For certain reasons, this idea did not take on well in India. The general sentiment there also seems to be that they are not yet prepared to take a real place in the Olympics. They do wish to be linked up with some, international organization, however, and therefore their application for membership and the privilege of participation in the Far Eastern enterprise.

Now for a few comments on various legislative items.

Let me say in the beginning that I have never attended an international gathering where the spirit of amity and cooperation was more manifest than at the meeting of the Assembly of the Far Eastern Athletic Association. All through the discussions there was apparent a very sincere desire to get the viewpoint of everyone concerned, to give that viewpoint consideration, and to settle every question on its merits. There were oftentimes differences of opinion, of course, but I think I am correct in saying that the final decision left no feeling of bitterness in any case. The main item of business before the 1930 meeting of the Assembly was the consideration and adoption of the new Constitution and By-Laws. The old Articles of Agreement under which the F.E.A.A. was organized and under which it has operated until this year have been long outgrown as various situations have arisen which needed new declarations of principle. In order to reach correct decisions on various matters it was necessary to refer back to the minutes of the meetings of the Assembly. In 1923 a Committee was appointed to revise the Constitution and By-Laws. This Committee made a partial report at the following meeting of the Assembly at the time of the Manila Games in 1925. The committee was instructed to continue and bring in a complete report at Shanghai in 1927. For certain reasons it was impossible to consider this report in 1927 and it held over until this year. The early arrival of the visiting delegations made it possible to clear final points and the committee was therefore able to bring in a complete report this time. Much discussion in committee centered around the Amateur Definition. Some at first thought it well to adopt the definition of each international sports federation where such applied to the F.E.A.A. program. It was finally decided, however, that it would be better to adopt a general definition and stipulate that the application of this should not be at variance with the interpretations of any of the international federations governing the particular sports involved. After considering several existing definitions, it was finally decided to adopt that of the National Amateur Athletic Federation of America, including the article on the «Spirit of Amateurism».

Most of the discussions centered around the by-laws. I will briefly call attention to certain decisions which I think will be of interest to the C.I.O.

The F.E.A.A., because of the comparatively few countries involved, finds it practicable to award a general championship, each country usually being able to have adequate representation in each branch of sport on the program.

In order to more nearly equalize the value of the various sports contested, it was decided after the Manila Games in 1925 to divide track and field sports into two divisions. One included the regular program of individual track and field athletics, the second was known as the all-round championship and included the Pentathlon, Decathlon and the two relay races. At that time Japan proposed the idea of further dividing track and field athletics by awarding one championship in track events and the other in the field sports. At the time, this was voted down by the Philippines and Chi-

na. At the recent Tokyo meeting, however, the Philippine representatives announced that they had further considered the matter and wished to support Japan's original proposal. China likewise agreed and as Japan was still in favor of the idea, it carried unanimously. By adding another championship the probability of a tie is somewhat lessened. A few changes were made in the events on the track and field program. The first was to change one for the hurdle races from the 200-meter low hurdles to the Olympic 400-meter hurdle race. This had been talked of before but in past years so few schools and universities were equipped with 400-meter tracks that a hurdle race of that distance was impracticable. In the field events the 16-pound shot replaces the 12-pound implement. Some years ago the Philippines and China voted to use the 12-pound shot because of the smaller physique of the Oriental, although the 16-pound shot was retained in the Decathlon. This time, however, all countries agreed to go back to the heavier shot for two reasons: First, that the technique has so improved that the Oriental athlete is now not particularly handicapped by using the heavier shot, although his records in most cases will not approach those of the western athletes. The second reason is that whenever it is at all practicable, they wish to make events on the program conform with that of the Olympic Games. Japan proposed that the Hammer Throw be added to the program. There was no opposition to this from the other countries on the matter of principle, but they do not feel that at present they are capable of competing in this event. It is quite possible that this event will be added at a later date.

In the all-around athlete program the 400-meter relay replaces the 800-meter event in order to conform with Olympic practice and to make a greater contrast between the two relay races. Up to the present time the F.E.A.A. has used its own scoring chart for the Pentathlon and Decathlon events, this having been revised two or three times, the last revision being made just previous to the Sixth Games at Osaka in 1923.

The chart in use by the F.E.A.A. for the last three sets of games has been that worked out by Professor C. H. McCloy, for many years head of the Department of Physical Education of the National Southeastern University of Nanking, who is now on the faculty of the University of Iowa, U.S.A. He is a noted research man in physical education and a high-grade mathematician and statistician. I believe his graded scoring table is by far the most scientific that has been developed. However, at the Tokyo meeting, although these facts were admitted, it was decided to adopt the I.A.A.F. scoring chart for convenience in comparing records and to further conform to the procedure in the Olympic games.

Until this year the F.E.A.A. has used its own code of rules for track and field athletics, swimming and volleyball. This time it was decided to adopt the rules of the international federations for track and field athletics and swimming. The F.E.A.A. retains its own rules for volleyball. The reason for this is that volleyball has developed under different conditions in the Orient than in America where the game originated. The American game is ordinarily played indoors and on a smaller court with fewer players. The game in the

Orient developed as an outdoor sport where larger courts and more players could be accommodated.

The only change made in the swimming program was to replace the 200-meter relay with the 800-meter distance, again for the reason of conforming to the Olympic relay event. Several improvements were made in the methods of conducting the various tournaments in the team sports.

I do not have at hand the accurate attendance records. My own estimate is that the total attendance for the eight days of the program ran well beyond the 300,000 mark. This will give some idea of the public interest in the Games. Only a fraction of those desiring to see the swimming events could be accommodated.

The closing ceremony took place in the evening in the large auditorium of the national headquarters of the Young Men's Association, the building previously referred to as the headquarters for the various delegations. Prince Chichibu graced this ceremony with his presence and personally awarded the Emperor's Cup for the general championship. Each trophy was presented to the victor by either the donor himself or by a personal representative. The spirit manifested on this occasion was all that could be desired. On the afternoon of the last day Prince and Princess Chichibu gave a garden party to all of the athletic delegations in the wonderful Shinjuku Imperial Gardens.

The official report of the Ninth Far Eastern Championship Games will be dedicated to Baron de Coubertin and Comte de Baillet-Latour.

Now for a brief summary of the competitions themselves. Japan won the general championship by virtue of victories in general track and field athletics, all-around track and field athletics, tennis, baseball, swimming, and a tie in football. China was second winning volleyball and tying with Japan in football. The Philippines won the basketball championship. The competitions in football, basketball and volleyball were exceptionally close. At the end of the volleyball tournament China and the Philippines were tied, China winning by a narrow margin on the play-off. In basketball the Philippines and Japan tied for first place, and on this play-off to settle the championship the Philippines were successful. Japan and China each defeated the Philippines in football and their game against each other ended in a tie score: three goals to three. There was a misunderstanding between the Japanese players and officials and their Chinese competitors as to whether or not an extra period should be played immediately in an attempt to break the tie. By the time the ruling on this was made clear it was too late to do anything about it that day. At first it was decided to replay the game, but later, by mutual agreement, the championship was allowed to stand as a tie in the interests of good feeling between the two delegations. The sportsmanship shown by the Chinese coach and his colleagues, in fact by both groups, is worthy of especial commendation. Probably the outstanding individual performance of the meet was that of Toribio, the wonderful Filipino high-jumper, who cleared the bar at an even two meters, a trifle higher than the record of the Olympic Games themselves. Tocibio was the young man who won fourth place at Amsterdam

two years ago. Second place went to Kimara, the Japanese who took sixth place at Amsterdam. His jump was 1.96 meters. If these two athletes are able to maintain their form until 1932, the occidental high-jumpers will have some real competition from the Far East. Nishida of Japan cleared an even four meters in the pole vault, which is slightly below his record in the Japanese championships. For the first time in the history of the Far Eastern Games the sprints were won by other than Filipinos. Yoshida, a diminutive Japanese, captured both events, being hard-pressed by the Filipino, Conzaga. In the track and field events twelve new Far Eastern records were made which in itself speaks for the quality of the competition. In the swimming events four new Far Eastern records were established. The most notable of these is that of the 1500-meter free style race won by Yokoyama of Japan in 20 minutes and 3 4/10 seconds a truly remarkable performance. This young man also will cause someone to hurry at Los Angeles next year. The most exciting race was the final heat of the 200-meter breast stroke, the last event on the program. Tsuruta of Japan was defeated in a very close finish by two Filipinos, Yldefonso and Jikirum. Tsuruta is the swimmer who won this event from Rademacher of Germany at Amsterdam, with Yldefonso coming in a close third. The time made is slower than that made previously by both Tsuruta and Yldefonso. These three men are likely to distance most of their western competitors at Los Angeles. They certainly are beautiful swimmers.

In baseball this year the Philippines was not as strongly represented as heretofore while Japan had an unusually strong aggregation. China was represented in this sport by a team of Chinese from Hawaii who were able to take second place but were not quite a match for the Japanese collegians. The Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation took a strong and courageous stand in the matter of disqualifying for professionalism a large number of their previous representative baseball players, and the newly-organized younger team was not quite equal to the stiff competition they met. Japan showed surprising strength in both basketball and volleyball. In basketball Japan defeated China twice, as did also the Philippines. The Japanese and Filipinos

broke even in their two games and in the play-off for the championship it looked as though Japan would win. In the last half of the game, however, the Filipinos staged a remarkable rally, overcoming a large lead and winning out in the final moments of a very fast game.

In volleyball there was little to choose between China and the Philippines. In the final match to break the tie between these two countries, the Chinese made such a determined stand that victory had to come to them. Although defeated by the other two countries in volleyball, Japan this time became a real factor in this sport and caused their opponents to work their hardest for every point.

The final football game, which was between China and Japan, demonstrated that the Japanese have at last come into their own in this sport also. The Chinese, who have been ever victorious in football in the Far East following the First Games in 1913, were surprised at the brilliance and power of the Japanese attack and only in the last few minutes were they able to overcome the lead of the hosts and tie the score. It was a splendid contest with no unfortunate elements of undue rough play.

The women's competitions were all on an invitation basis and involved no championships. The Philippine delegation included ladies' volleyball and tennis teams. China sent besides tennis and volleyball players, a few girls who took part in athletics and swimming. Japan won the singles in ladies' tennis and China took the doubles. The Japanese girls outclassed the visiting teams in volleyball. The visiting ladies were all housed in the beautiful new building of the Tokyo Young Women's Christian Association, an arrangement which worked for good fellowship and made charperonage a simple problem.

The Far Eastern Championship Games will henceforth be played at four-year intervals, bringing them always two years from the International Olympic Games.

The Tenth Games are scheduled for Manila in 1934.

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