

I-0487

0005

大臣

甲早  
次官

火

秘發第二九一號

情報部長

第二課長

昭和七年六月拾四日接雙別紙添附

146

歐米會長  
雙大統領  
ヨリヒノ參  
ニ見カレル  
如何

東京市

拜啓愈御清穆、奉慶賀候然者國際「オリンピック」競技大會ノ義ハ後來歐米都市ニ於テノミ開催セラレ居候慶來ル西曆千九百四十年ニ催サルヘキ第十二回大會ハ時恰モ我國開國二千六百年ニ相當致候間同大會ヲ我國ニ於テ開催スルコトハ之カ絶好ノ記念タルヘキノミナラス國民體育上裨益スル所甚カラス且又海外人士ヲシテ本邦ニ對スル理解ト関心トヲ一層深カシムルノ機會トモ相成ヘク今ヤ我カ「スピード」カ歐米列強ト霸争ハムトシツアルノ時ニ際シ極メテ意義深キコトト存候本市ニ於テハ既ニ復興事業完成シ市域擴張モ決定シテ著々大都市タルノ施設ヲ進メ居ル今日第十二回國際「オリンピック」競技大會ハ是非之ヲ當地ニ於テ開催セラルコトヲ熱望致居リ候東京市會ハ昨年十月滿場一致

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右第十二回大會ヲ帝都ニ開催スルノ希望ヲ決議シ又市商工會議所、體育團体、關係者等皆等シク其ノ實現ヲ熱望致居リ全國民ノ意囑亦同シカルヘキハ想像ニ難カテ斯候然ルニ右開催ニ付テハ既ニ他ニ有力ナル競争國アリ且當地カ歐米ヨリ隔リ居ル等、關係上其ノ實現ニ頗ル困難ヲ認メラルルカ故ニ政府當局ヲ始メ各方面ノ協力ト海外諸國ノ同情トヲ必要トスル次第ニ有之候特ニ開催地決定ノ權限ヲ有スル「オリビツク」委員ニ對シ我國民ノ熱意ヲ示シ其ノ同情ヲ喚起スルコト最モ緊要ニシテ其ノ為ニハ直接各委員ノ諒解ヲ求ムハ勿論各委員所屬國ノ有力ナル方面ヲ通ヒテ該委員ヲ動カスコト甚タ必要ト存候就テハ閣下ノ御高配ニ依リ各國駐在ノ我國大使公使各位ニ於テ適當ノ機會アル毎ニ之等ノ人々ニ對シ第十二回大會ニ開スル當方ノ希望ト熱誠

東京市

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トヲ諒解セシメテレ其ノ他之力實現ニ  
關シ盡力ヲ賜ルユトヲ得ハ幸甚ニ候  
殊ニ今夏米國「ロスアンゼルス」ニ於テ  
開カルヘキ第十回「オリンピック」大會ニハ  
「オリンピック」委員ヲ始メ各國ヨリ多數  
有力者參集致スヘクニ付其ノ機會ニ於  
テハ在米國大使及在「ロスアンゼルス」領事  
各位ノ格別ナル御配慮ヲ煩度希望ニ  
堪ヘス候何卒此ノ儀宣敷御取計被成下  
度尚將未本件實現ノ為何乞ノ御援助  
敬具

昭和七年六月十日

東京市

東京市長永田秀次郎

外務大臣子爵齊藤 實閣下

追テ御参考ノ為「オリンピック」委員名簿  
添付致置候

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I-0487

0008

秘發第二九一號

拜啓愈御清穆奉慶賀候然者國際「オリンピック」競技大會ノ義ハ從來歐米都市ニ於テノミ開催セラレ居候處來ル西曆千九百四十年ニ催サルヘキ第十二回大會ハ時恰セ我カ開國二千六百年ニ相當致候間同大會ヲ我カ國ニ於テ開催スルコトハ之カ絶好ノ記念タルヘキノミナラス國民體育上裨益スル所渺カラス且又海外人士ヲシテ本邦ニ對スル理解ト關心トヲ一層深カラシムルノ機會トモ相成ヘク今ヤ我カ「スポーツ」カ歐米列強ト霸ヲ爭ハムトシツツアルノ時ニ際シ極メテ意義深キコトト存候本市ニ於テハ既ニ復興事業完成シ市域擴張モ決定シテ着々大都市タルノ施設ヲ進メ居ル今日第十二回國際「オリンピック」競技大會ハ是非之ヲ當地ニ於テ開催セラルルコトヲ熱望致

外務省

居リ候東京市會ハ昨年十月滿場一致右第十二回大會ヲ帝都ニ開催スルノ希望ヲ決議シ又市、商工會議所、體育團体ノ關係者等モ皆等シク其ノ實現ヲ熱望致居リ全國民ノ意嚮モ亦同シカルヘキハ想像ニ難カラス候然ルニ右開催ニ付テハ既ニ他ニ有力ナル競爭國アリ且當地カ歐米ヨリ隔リ居ル等ノ關係上其ノ實現ニハ頗ル困難ヲ認メラルル故ニ政府當局ヲ始メ各方面ノ協力ト海外諸國ノ同情トヲ必要トル次第ニ有之候特ニ開催地決定ノ權限ヲ有スル「オリンピック」委員ニ對シ我カ國民ノ熱意ヲ示シ其ノ同情ヲ喚起スルコト最モ緊要ニシテ其ノ爲ニハ直接各委員ノ諒解ヲ求ムルハ勿論各委員所屬國ノ有能力ナル方面ヲ通シテ該委員ヲ動カスコト甚タ必要ト存候就テハ閣下ノ御高配ニ依リ各國駐在ノ我カ大使公使各員ニ於テ適當ノ機會アル

外務省

I-0487

（参考）昭和七年六月十日 外務省

毎ニ之等ノ人々ニ對シ第十二回大會ニ關スル當方ノ希望ト熱誠トヲ  
諒解セシメラレ其ノ他之カ實現ニ關シ盡力ヲ賜ルコトヲ得ハ幸甚ニ  
候殊ニ今夏米國「ロスアンゼルス」ニ於テ開カルヘキ第十回「オリ  
ンピック」大會ニハ「オリンピック」委員ヲ始メ各國ヨリ多數有力  
者參集致スヘクニ付其ノ機會ニ於テハ在米國大使及在「ロスアンゼ  
ルス」領事各位ノ格別ナル御配慮ヲ煩度希望ニ堪ヘス候何卒此ノ儀  
宜敷御取計被成下度尙將來本件實現ノ爲何分ノ御援助御協力ヲ仰  
キ度右御依頼勞此段得貴意候 敬具

昭和七年六月十日

東京市長 永田秀次郎

外務大臣 子爵齋藤實閣下

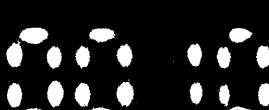
外務省

追テ御参考ノ爲「オリンピック」委員名簿添付致置候

外務省

7.4

I-0487



M.M.

Lettonie ..... J. Dikmanis, (1926), Marijas Iela, 56-58,  
dz. 25, Riga.

Mexique ..... Miguel de Beistegui, (1901), 4, rue du  
Parnasse, Bruxelles.  
le professeur Dr. M. Saenz, (1927),  
Ministère de l'Education physique,  
Mexico D. F.

Monaco ..... le comte Gautier-Vignal, (1908), la Berlu-  
gane, Beaulieu s/Mer, (Alpes Maritimes),

Norvège ..... Thos Fearnley, (1927), 6, Kongens Gate,  
Oslo.

Nouvelle-Zélande ..... (Siège vacant).

Pérou ..... Alfredo Benavides, (1923).  
Avenida Alfredo Benavides, N° 555,  
Miraflores, Lima.

Pologne ..... le Prince Casimir Lubomirski, (1922),  
rue St. Jean, 15, Cracovie.  
S. E. M. Ignace Matuszewski, (1928),  
Ministre de Pologne à Budapest.

Portugal ..... le comte de Penha-Garcia, (1913), 16, p  
de Rio-de-Janeiro, Lisbonne.

Roumanie ..... Georges A. Plagnio, (1908), 16, Strada  
General Praporgescu, Bucarest.

Russie ..... le Prince Léon Ouroussoff, (1910), 26,  
rue St. Guillaume, Paris.

Sud-Afrique ..... Henry Nourse, (1920), P. O. Box, 126,  
Johannesburg, Transvaal.

Suède ..... le comte Clarence de Rosen, (1900).  
(Väsbjy-Villa), Julita, Suède.  
J. S. Edström, (1920), Vesteras.

Suisse ..... le baron Godefroy de Blonay, (1899),  
château de Grandson, (Vaud).

Tchécoslovaquie ..... le Conseiller Jiri Guth-Jarkovsky, (1894),  
4, Pricna ul., Prague.

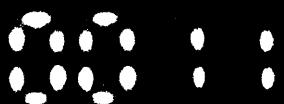
M.M.

Turquie ..... S. E. Kemaleddin Sami Pacha, (1930),  
Ambassadeur de Turquie à Berlin.

Uruguay ..... le Dr. F. Ghiglani, (1921), 1270, av. 18  
de Julio, Montevideo.

Yougoslavie ..... le Général S. S. Djoukitch, (1912),  
sarajevo.  
le Professeur Dr. Fr. Bucar, (1920), Mi-  
hanoviceva, 20/II, Zagreb.

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M.M.

Autriche ..... le Dr. Théodore Schmidt (1928), Gloriettegasse, 11, Vienne XIII.  
Belgique ..... le comte de Baillet-Latour, (1903), 23, rue du Trône, Bruxelles.  
le baron de Laveleye, (1919), Jette-Saint-Pierre.  
Brésil ..... S. E. R. de Rio Branco, (1913), Ministre du Brésil, Berne, (Suisse).  
Arnoldo Guinle, (1923), 107, Av. Rio Branco, Rio de Janeiro, (Brésil).  
le Dr. Ferreira Santos, (1923), III, Av. Angelica, São Paulo (Brésil).  
Bulgarie ..... S. E. Stephan G. Tchaprachikov (1929), Sybelstrasse, 38, Charlottenburg - Berlin (Allemagne).  
Canada ..... J. G. Merrick, (1921), 14, Deer Park Crescent, Toronto (Canada).  
Sir George Mc. Laren Brown (1928), 62 Charing Cross, Londres S. W. 1.  
Chili ..... S. E. Don Alfredo Ewing (1929), Ministre du Chili à la Haye (Hollande).  
Chine ..... S. E. le Dr. C. T. Wang, (1922), rue Pere Froc, Shanghai.  
Cuba ..... Porfirio Franca, (1923), H. y 21, Vedado La Havane.  
Danemark ..... Ivar Nyholm, (1922), Hafnia, 9, Holmens kanal, Copenhague.  
Egypte ..... Angelo C. Bolanachi. (1910), Alexandrie et 2, rue Rembrandt, Paris.  
Espagne ..... le baron de Guell, (1922), 16, Codols, Barcelone.  
Estonie ..... S. E. le Dr. F. Akel, (1928), Ministre d'Estonie à Stockholm, (Suède).  
Etats-Unis ..... William M. Garland, (1922), 1200 W. M. Garland Building, Los Angeles (Cal.)  
le Général Ch. H. Sherrill, (1922), 20 East 65th street, New-York.  
le Commodore Ernest Lee Jahncke (1927), New-Orleans.

M.M.

Finlande ..... Ernst Krogius, (1920), Helsingfors.  
France ..... Albert Glandaz, (1913), Faubourg St. Honoré, 103, Paris.  
le marquis de Polignac, (1914), 64, Boulevard Henri-Vasnier, Reims, et 41, rue St. Dominique - Paris.  
le comte Clary, (1920), 17, Place des Etats-Unis, Paris.  
Grande-Bretagne ..... le général Kentish, (1920), British Olympic Association, 71, Eccleston Square, Londres, S. W. 1.  
Lord Rochdale, (1927), the Old Hall, Highgate Village, Londres, N. 6.  
Lord Aberdare, (1929), 1, Lowndes Square, Londres, W. W. 1.  
Grèce ..... S. E. M. Politis, (1930), Ministre de Grèce à Paris, Légation de Grèce, 17, rue Auguste-Vacquerie, Paris.  
Hollande ..... le commandant Scharroo, (1924), de Merel, Daam Fockemalaan, 81, Amersfoort.  
le baron A. Schimmelpenninck van der Oye, (1925), Doorn.  
Hongrie ..... le comte Geza Andrassy, (1907), 42, Eszterhazy utca, Budapest, VIII.  
le sénateur Jules de Muzsa, (1909), IV, Egyétem - ter 5, Budapest.  
Inde ..... Sir Dorabji J. Tata, (1920), Esplanade House, Bombay, ou Capel House, New Broad Street, Londres, E. C.  
Irlande ..... J. J. Keane, (1922), 68, Upper O'Connell street, Dublin.  
Italie ..... L'hon. Carlo Montu, (1913), Villa Montu, Bellagio (Como).  
le comte Bonacossa, (1925), 1, Peazza Sta Maria delle Grazie, Milan.  
S. E. Augusto Turati, (1930), Palazzo Littorio, Rome.  
Japon ..... le professeur Jigoro Kano, (1909), sénateur, 144, Sakashitamachi, Koishikawaku, Tokio.  
le Dr. S. Kishi, (1924), 70, Isaragocho, Shibaku, Tokio.

I-0487

00:00

TOKYO CITY OFFICE.

Comité International Olympique

(23 Juin 1894)

Fondateur: Mr. le Baron Pierre de Coubertin

Président d'Honneur des Jeux Olympiques

Siège social: Lausanne (Suisse)

Président: Mr. le Comte de Baillet-Latour

MEMBRES:

M.M.

Allemagne ..... S. E. le Secrétaire d'Etat Lewald (1924),  
Kaiserin Augustastrasse, 58, Berlin W.  
10.

S. A. S. le duc Adolphe Frédéric de Meck-  
lenburg-Schwerin (1926), Villa Féodo-  
ra, Bad Doberan, Schwerin.  
le Dr. Karl, Ritter von Halt, (1929)  
Richildenstr., 65, Munich.

Amérique Centrale .... P. J. de Matheu, (1920), 66, Av. Mozart,  
Paris.

Argentine..... S. E. M. de Alvear, (1922), Ancien Pré-  
sident de la République Argentine,  
81, rue de Lille, Paris.  
R. C. Aldao, (1923), 4500, Avenida Al-  
vear, Buenos-Ayres.

Australie ..... R. Coombes, (1905), 142, Goulburnstreet,  
Sydney, N. S. W.  
James Taylor, (1924), Dalton House.  
Pitt Street, Sydney, N. S. W.

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有之宜井氏，今因企圖，來國朝野，啓鑿資  
不凡所，不期卜認，當方，於天元相合，便宜供  
興，可致安貴，方，於天元時節，炳御迷惑，卜八  
存候，共伺公，脚援助方，特：脚高配，得八  
幸甚；奉存候先，右脚依赖，迄如斯，脚座

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I-0487

公 信 案  
 外 務 省

諸般、便宜御供與相成ト共、其實績ニ照ラレ  
 当方援助方ニ關スレ貴見何乞、儀御電報  
 相成度シ



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I-0487

催地ヲ東京トスルコトニ付各方面ニ運動スルト共、時局  
 二關ニ米國朝野、我公正ナリ立場ヲ了解セシム  
 尚來國各地ヲ巡廻スル趣ニテ、當方ヨリ  
 得度旨願出タル、(二行一鷹、便宣ヲ供与シ置キタル)  
 國務上同人貴地方訪問、模様ニ依リ相当ノ効  
 果認メラルニ於テハ當方トシテ之ヲ<sup>多方</sup>援助シ  
 燕アルコトト致度、付右御含ム上同人、活動ニ付

公 信 案  
 外 務 省



911203

11

I-0487

報部  
外務次官  
有田八郎  
此趣高  
ノリ次官  
二  
ヒック大角、日本送手取費トテオリ。ヒック後接名  
モ内申、源也景也、ニナニノ日本取善ノ申テハ平洋口  
題被電年日本間便萬色筋手、諸國作、難し絶ヘス  
候事、此種事ヲ交換、即ち之の内角の無駄、特レ  
也甚威立、是全而一毫高之割之多、了事情也實  
在不無加添而冲突、此亦了拂之可也。敬是  
昭和七年七月  
三菱合資會社總務課長  
佐藤梅太郎  
外務次官  
有田八郎  
此趣高  
ノリ次官  
二  
ヒック大角、日本送手取費トテオリ。ヒック後接名  
モ内申、源也景也、ニナニノ日本取善ノ申テハ平洋口  
題被電年日本間便萬色筋手、諸國作、難し絶ヘス  
候事、此種事ヲ交換、即ち之の内角の無駄、特レ  
也甚威立、是全而一毫高之割之多、了事情也實  
在不無加添而冲突、此亦了拂之可也。敬是

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9.11.20-3

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125  
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拜候時々清穎  
奉申す

備考書附者、陽子院と放  
東京市會議員、東京市  
參事會、笠井重治、  
東京市より而遣せられ  
浦澤市長より也。即ち此日も  
支援助方式にて、監査示  
有浦市より、笠井重治も  
前回は原米、際も未だ  
以後財津申上所の事情ま  
方之雪川て、お角、一ノ年城  
有浦市より、あ、千葉、  
公文書費支拂ひ盡る

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I-0487

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連接助方より此一函來示

14

有浦片先から空手民を

前面に來て、添ひまづ

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911203

後附助申と空手事情。

右之點にてわ角川ノ軍城

右前より空手、あくまの國

久松被貴志と副山喜

久松伊達久と副山喜

久松伊達久と副山喜

久松伊達久と副山喜

有浦片先

外務省  
有浦八郎

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I-0487

00:19

# 南嶺町名考略

七言詩

丁巳年夏月  
王之春書

接物之件，吾所最難

少東行書

承了古件。由寄漢書。

也直惟少而以處事，如其

年とわが心から無事  
源

方東有曰次官欲一見利其

西遊記　ヤマトの西遊記

其如周易而此之謂也

七  
古  
文

四  
五

I-0487

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16

卷之三

15 まち井戸内海東風

援助之件を西郷社へ

往来物手交渉に

私の事件に富澤大尉

も連絡にて連絡する

事とわざわざお寒浦

めでてお詫び

も専有回次官缺へ別封

御用車や船等は含むが

本件は御用車を除く

右の如きを

友田二郎一郎

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911203

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I-0487

002:

情報部

第二課長

昭和七年七月拾號日接

乙号

乙号

125  
X

秘發第三五三號

昭和七年七月十二日

東京市長 永田秀次

外務大臣 伯爵 内田 康哉



第十二回國際オリンピック競技大會開催招請ニ關スル件

標記大會ヲ東京ニ於テ開催スルノ希望ニ付テハ義ニ貢意ヲ得置候處今般國際オリンピック委員タル大日本體育協會名譽會長嘉納治五郎氏ニ託シ近ク不國口スアンゼルスニ於テ開カルヘキ國際オリンピック委員會ニ別紙文書ノ招請狀ヲ提出スルコトト致候間御了知相成度候也

東京市



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18

I-0487

0022

July 9<sup>th</sup>, 1932.

Sud-Afrique ..... Henry Nourse, (1920), P. O. Box, 126,  
Johannesburg, Transvaal.  
  
Suède ..... le comte Clarence de Rosen, (1900).  
(Väsbys-Villa), Julita, Suède.  
J. S. Edström, (1920), Västeras.  
  
Suisse ..... le baron Godefroy de Blonay, (1899),  
château de Grandson, (Vaud).  
  
Tchécoslovaquie ..... le Conseiller Jiri Guth-Jarkovsky, (1894),  
4, Příčna ul., Prague.  
  
Turquie ..... S. E. Kemaleddin Sami Pacha, (1930),  
Ambassadeur de Turquie à Berlin.  
  
Uruguay ..... le Dr. F. Ghiglani, (1921), 1270, av. 18  
de Julio, Montevideo.  
  
Yougoslavie ..... le Général S. S. Djoukitch, (1912),  
sarajevo.  
le Professeur Dr. Fr. Bucar, (1920), Mi-  
hanoviceva, 20/II, Zagreb.

The International Olympic Committee,  
Los Angeles, California.

Honourable Gentlemen:

On behalf of the city of Tokyo and its people,  
I, the undersigned, Mayor of Tokyo, herewith beg to ex-  
tend a most cordial invitation to the International  
Olympic Committee that the XIIth Olympic Games be held  
in Japan during the year 1940, and that Tokyo be sel-  
ected as the Olympic City. The city officials of Tokyo,  
and civic, business, and athletic organizations of  
Japan all join me extending the above invitation.

We are anxiously and eagerly looking forward  
to the year 1940 when we may be granted the honour and  
pleasure to celebrate as host the XIIth Olympiad, mak-  
ing the same a notable event in the history of modern  
Games; and we shall also take that occasion to the  
2,600th anniversary of the founding of the Empire of  
Japan, and thus contribute something unique to the  
Olympic movement.

We hereby give assurance that the City of  
Tokyo will take most seriously its responsibility of  
making the Olympic Games a great success; and that  
nothing will be left undone to make the XIIth Olympiad  
a great and glorious achievement in case Tokyo be sel-  
ected as the Olympic City for 1940.

May the Olympic Torch light the way to the  
Orient; and may our more intimate contacts increase  
mutual understanding among the nations for the good  
of humanity, and may it lead to a purer and more en-  
thusiastic and more courageous friendship.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,

Hidejiro Nagata,  
Mayor of Tokyo.

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( 5 )

I-0487

0023

Estonie ..... S. E. le Dr. F. Akel, (1928), Ministre d'Estonie à Stockholm, (Suède).

Etats-Unis ..... William M. Garland, (1922), 1200 W. M. Garland Building, Los Angeles (Cal.) le Général Ch. H. Sherrill, (1922), 20, East 65th street, New-York. le Commodore Ernest Lee Jahncke (1927), New-Orleans.

Finlande ..... Ernst Krogius, (1920), Helsingfors.

France ..... Albert Glandaz, (1913), Faubourg St. Honoré, 103, Paris. le marquis de Polignac, (1914), 64, Boulevard Henri-Vasnier, Reims, et 41, rue St. Dominique - Paris. le comte Clary, (1920), 17, Place des Etats-Unis, Paris.

Grande-Bretagne ..... le général Kentish, (1920), British Olympic Association, 71, Eccleston Square, Londres, S. W. 1. Lord Rochdale, (1927), the Old Hall, Highgate village, Londres, N. 6. Lord Aberdare, (1929), 1, Lowndes square, Londres, S. W. 1.

Grèce ..... S. E. M. Politis, (1930), Ministre de Grèce à Paris, Légation de Grèce, 17, rue Auguste-Vacquerie, Paris.

Hollande ..... le commandant Scharroo, (1924), de Merel, Daam Fockemalaan, 81, Amersfoort. le baron A. Schimmelpenninck van der Oye, (1925), Doorn.

Hongrie ..... le comte Geza Andrassy, (1907), 43, Eszterhazy utca, Budapest, VIII. le sénateur Jules de Muzsa, (1909), IV, Egyetem - ter 5, Budapest.

Inde ..... Sir Dorabji J. Tata, (1920), Esplanade House, bombay, ou Capel House, New Broad Street, Londres, E. C.

Irlande ..... J. J. Keane, (1922), 68, Upper O'Connell street, Dublin.

( 3 )

Italie ..... L'hon. Carlo Montu, (1913), Villa Montu, Bellagio (Como). le comte Bonacossa, (1925), 1, Peazza Sta Maria delle Grazie, Milan. S. E. Augusto Turati, (1930), Palazzo Littorio, Rome.

Japon ..... le professeur Jigoro Kano, (1909), sénateur, 144, Sakashitamachi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokio. le Dr. S. Kishi, (1924), 70, Isaragocho, Shibaku, Tokio.

Lettonie ..... J. Dikmanis, (1926), Marijas Iela, 56-58, dz. 25, Riga.

Mexique ..... Miguel de Beistegui, (1901), 4, rue du Parnasse, Bruxelles. le professeur Dr. M. Saenz, (1927), Ministère de l'Education physique, Mexico D. F.

Monaco ..... le comte Gautier-Vignal, (1908), la Berluge, Beaulieu s/Mer, (Alpes Maritimes),

Norvège ..... Thos Fearnley, (1927), 6, Kongens Gate, Oslo.

Nouvelle-Zélande ..... (Siège vacant).

Pérou ..... Alfredo Benavides, (1923). Avenida Alfredo Benavides, N° 555, Miraflores, Lima.

Pologne ..... le Prince Casimir Lubomirski, (1922), rue St. Jean, 15, Cracovie. S. E. M. Ignace Matuszewski, (1928), Ministre de Pologne à Budapest.

Portugal ..... le comte de Penha-Garcia, (1913), 16, p de Rio-de-Janeiro, Lisbonne.

Roumanie ..... Georges A. Plagnio, (1908), 16, Strada General Praporgescu, Bucarest.

Russie ..... le Prince Léon Ouroussoff, (1910), 26, rue St. Guillaume, Paris.

( 4 )

I-0487

0024

Comité International Olympique  
(23 Juin 1894)

Fondateur : Mr. le Baron Pierre de Coubertin

Président d'Honneur des Jeux Olympiques

Siège social : Lausanne (Suisse)

Président : Mr. le Comte de Baillet-Latour

MEMBRES :

M.M.

Allemagne ..... S. E. le Secrétaire d'Etat Lewald (1924),  
Kaiserin Augustastrasse, 58, Berlin W.  
10.  
S.A.S. le duc Adolphe Frédéric de Meck-  
lenburg-Schwerin (1926), Villa Féodo-  
ra, Bad Doberan, Schwerin.  
le Dr. Karl, Ritter von Halt, (1929)  
Richildenstr., 65, Munich.

Amérique Centrale ..... P. J. de Matheu, (1920), 66, Av. Mozart,  
Paris.

Argentine ..... S. E. M. de Alvear, (1922), Ancien Pré-  
sident de la République Argentine,  
81, rue de Lille, Paris.  
R. C. Aldao, (1923), 4500, Avenida Al-  
vear, Buenos-Ayres.

( 1 )

M.M.

Australie ..... R. Coombes, (1905), 142, Goulburnstreet,  
Sydney, N. S. W.  
James Taylor, (1924), Dalton House,  
Pitt Street, Sydney, N. S. W.

Autriche ..... le Dr. Théodore Schmidt (1928), Gloriet-  
tegasse, 11, Vienne XIII.

Belgique ..... le comte de Baillet-Latour, (1903), 23,  
rue du Trône, Bruxelles.  
le baron de Laveleye, (1919), Jette-Saint-  
Pierre.

Brésil ..... S. E. R. de Rio Branco, (1913), Ministre  
du Brésil, Berne, (Suisse).  
Arnoldo Guinle, (1923), 107, Av. Rio  
Braco, Rio de Janeiro, (Brésil).  
le Dr. Ferreira Santos, (1923), 111, Av.  
Angelica, Sao Paulo (Brésil).

Bulgarie ..... S. E. Stephan G. Tchapachikov (1929),  
Sybelstrasse, 38, Charlottenburg - Ber-  
lin (Allemagne).

Canada ..... J. G. Merrick, (1921), 14, Deer Park  
Crescent, Toronto (Canada).  
Sir George Mc. Laren Brown (1928), 62  
Charing Cross, Londres S. W. 1.

Chili ..... S. E. Don Alfredo Ewing (1929), Minis-  
tre du Chili à la Haye (Hollande).

Chine ..... S. E. le Dr. C. T. Wang, (1922), rue  
Pere Froc, Shanghai.

Cuba ..... Porfirio Francá, (1923), H. y 21, Vedado  
La Havane.

Danemark ..... Ivar Nyholm, (1922), Hafnia, 9, Holmens  
kanal, Copenhague.

Egypte ..... Angelo C. Bolanachi. (1910), Alexandrie  
et 2, rue Rembrandt, Paris.

Espagne ..... le baron de Guell, (1922), 16, Codols,  
Barcelone.

( 2 )

I-0487

0025

同大会ヲ東京ニ於テ開催セシト度京都  
宮下ニ東京市会、昨年十月議場一致  
右實現古ニ關スル、決議ヲ採擇シ云か  
畫力方別紙山内一通) 東京市長ヨリ詳細  
申  
ト共ニ其ノ後更ニ羅府ニ赴シコトハナシ且空オリ也。之  
公會長ナシ嘉納治五郎氏ニ越シ京陽カリム。之  
招請狀リ提出シコトナル。別紙乙号ノ通リ即ち公會長次第  
然<sup>シ</sup>此<sup>事</sup>オリム。ヒツクレ大会ヲ東京市ニ持  
来スコト、東京市長ヨリ不<sup>可</sup>御方獨  
其他

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公信案

外務省

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23

乙  
甲  
上号  
上号

庚子年正月廿二日附科考卷三五云某系某年  
庚子歸及同邑文附屬各一鄉滿付一

素端及同草文附屬各一部

支那の取扱いに付ける

四百九

公信案

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熱心ナル 希望ナルノミナラス 本邦事情滿か  
絶好ノ時機会トモナリ 之が實現ハ望生マシ  
ナエトニ勿論ノ儀ナルモ 日本体育協会例  
ニ於テハ オリムピック大会ガ其ノ性質上 政府  
ニ建前トナリ 居リ 東洋モハ合ヨリ古事記  
ト内閣係チキ組織ナリ事 政府側、 総務省  
連動ノ形ナリ 国家アルニ付 各市 市町村會  
ノ上 本件が該題ニ上リタル 障ニテニ協力ノ



電信課長

昭和7 一七八五〇 暗 ロサンゼルス

本省 八月十一日前着 情

内田外務大臣

佐藤領事

第五九號

亞細亞歐米文書會計文化事報約商條通文人

寫送先

報二機密合第七一二號貴信ニ關シ笠井ハ當地ニ到着以來放送及各種  
會合ニ於テ日本ノ國情紹介十二回「オリンピック」問題時局問題等  
キ關シ講演シ相當效果ヲ舉ケ居レルカ只當地ハ目下「オリンピック」  
ニテ持切ニテ對日好感漲り居リ且之迄ノ多數ノ講演等ニテ大体我方  
ノ立場モ米人間ニ徹底シ來リタルカ如ク此ノ際時局問題ヲ餘り云々  
スルハ面白カラスト思考シ同人ニモ右ノ旨申含メ然ルヘク講演セシ  
メ居ル次第ナリ故ニ當地以外ノ米國各地特ニ中西部東部等對日感情  
シト思考ス

外務省

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外務省

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0029

大臣 次官

電信課長

亞細亞 欧米文書計事報化商約會文人條通

寫送先

昭和 7 一八六七三 暗

羅府 本省

廿二日後發 八月廿三日前着

佐藤領事

情

記

第六二號

往電第五九號ニ關シ

笠井ハ其ノ後引續キ當地一流俱樂部ノ講演及放送等ヲ行ヒ新聞ニモ  
相當書キ立テラレ成績良好ナル處「オリンピック」大會終了ト共ニ  
近々桑港及東部方面ヘ講演ニ出發シ度キ趣ナルニ付報一機密合第七  
一二號貴信ノ補助ノ件至急御詮議ノ上何分ノ儀御回電アリ度シ

外務省

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電信寫

昭和

本省

九月九日前着  
人由後發  
情

内田外務大臣

長岡大使

第七〇八號

桑原。小島。寺部及森ヨリ東京市へ庄ノ通り郵傳ヘアリタレ

第十二回「オリムピック」大會開催地ノ件ニ付了解ヲ求メ旁々木使

館ヲ通シオ巴里市會議長（巴里ニハ市長ナシ）ニ面會ヲ申入レ置キ

タル處休<sup>暇不居中ナレ</sup>トド。フォントネー」議長ハ休暇不<sup>ハ日</sup>在オリシニ拘ラ<sup>ム</sup>態

熊歸巴シ余等ノ爲ニ非常ナル歎待ヲ爲シ吳レ「オリムピック」ニ付

テハ佛蘭西側ノ「オリムピック」委員ニ同議長ヨリ其趣旨ヲ傳達ス

ヘク支持ヲ惜マサルヘキ旨申シ居タリ就テハ此ノ機會ニ市長ヨリ同

解ヲ求ムル意味ノ電報ヲ早速發セラルコト可然ト思考ス

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0033

寫送先

亞細亞  
歐洲  
米國  
會文人情報書計  
條約事文化商

大臣  
次官

電信課長

昭和七二〇九一七暗

本省桑港

九月十九日後發  
往電第八五號ニ關シ

内田外務大臣

第八九號

若杉總領事

情

等并旅程ノ都合アルニ付至急何分ノ御回電ヲ請フ

外務省

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情報部 第二課長 公第 二五〇 號 昭和七年九月二十六日

第二課長

附屬添付

昭和七年九月二十六日

在ロス・アンゼルス  
領事 佐藤 敏人

文部及東京  
市へ内報

市へ内報  
セラシエ

第ナニ回「オリソーピック」大會東京開催

對亞米國側意向、閣タル件

一九四〇年、第ナニ回「オリソーピック」大會ノ東京市ニ開催、  
希望ニ關シテ七月二十九日附(報二機)密函第七八號貴信  
御訓令、次第有之タル處第ナ回大會開催中當地

於テ岸體育協會長、嘉納会名譽會長等ニ於テ

在ロス・アンゼルス日本領事館

米國始ノ各國委員ニ對シ種々盡力シ其ノ意氣込、熱烈  
ナルテ示ス處アリ一方又大會中日本選手ノ異常ノ活躍  
ハ世界ノスわーグ界ニ於ケル日本ノ地位ヲ有利シ印象セシ  
タルニ至リ其結果新聞紙等ニ於テモ東京市方候補  
地トニテ最モ有望ナルモノノナル旨ニ敷シ居レルカ在米國  
陸コオリソーピック委員ニシテ且ツ第ナ回大會組織委員長タ  
ルウイリアム・メー・カーランドハ八月三十一日附本官完書翰ニ於  
テ今回大會ニ於ケル日本選手ノ活動ヲ賞讃スルト共ニ  
特ニ第ナ回大會東京開催ニ言及シ之カ賞現方ニ關  
シ微力ヲ盡スヘキ旨述ヘ居レル處更ニ九月二十九日本官完書  
於ケル、デヴィス、益日本庭球選手紹介晚宴會席上  
ニ於テモ本官ニ敷シ同氏ノ知ル限りニ於テ各國「オリソーピック」  
委員ノ意向を大體日本ニ有利ナルモノアレ斟クトモ米國側國

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在ロス・アンゼルス日本領事館

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降委員タル三名ハ一縷ノニ之ニ賛成セシメ得ル見込ナル旨内訣  
スル處アリタリ  
右何等御参考迄特ノガーテンド書翰寫説付報告申  
進入

在ロス・アンゼルス日本領事館



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0035

COPY

August 31, 1932.

Mr. Toshio Satow  
Consul of Japan  
620 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.  
Los Angeles, California

My dear Mr. Satow:

I acknowledge with pleasure your communication of August 30.

I am highly gratified that you are so pleased with the manner in which the Xth Olympic Games was conducted. We, also, are highly satisfied and happy with the outcome of these Games.

Referring to your country, I never have seen more gentlemanly, courteous and sportsmanlike athletes from any nation than those sent from Japan. I am sure that this friendly contact of Japan with the United States will do more toward cementing a friendship, which I know has always existed in this country and I believe in Japan, between our respective nations. May it be beneficial and permanent in its effect.

I would be greatly gratified indeed if the Games could be held in the City of Tokyo in 1940. I can only speak for myself, as a member of the International Olympic Committee for America, but at the proper time what little influence I have will be exerted along that line.

Cordially and sincerely yours

Wm. May Garland (Signed)

WMG

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0036

情報部

第二課長

昭和七年十一月廿四日接受

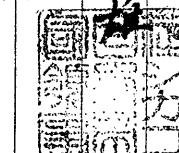
30/11

機密第一八八號

昭和七年十月十四日

左市俄古

領事武藤義洋



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二十七

二十八

外務大臣伯爵内田康哉致

笠井重治、市俄古來訪ニ聞ニ報告、件

東京市會議員笠井重治ハ十月立日「デシヴァーヨ  
リ市俄古ニ来着ニ一週間滞在、一十月十三日「デ  
トロイト」經由紐育ヘ向ケ出发セリ 同人ニ対ニテハ  
在桑港若松總領事ヨリ便宜供与方特ニ依頼哉  
次ガモアリタルヲ以テ本人ノ希望ニ依リ市俄古市

在シカゴ日本領事館



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14511

長「ナーマック」氏、市俄古世界博覧会總裁「ドーズ」  
氏、田米協会長「チンドラー」氏、「ミカゴ、トリビューン」社  
長「マコーシック」氏等ノ当地有力者ニ夫々引合ハセ置  
キタリ 尚本人ハ当地ニ於テ満洲留學ニ蘭入ル英譯  
満洲ク試ミタキ意図ソ有レタルカ當地ニ於テ満洲  
留學ニ興味ソ有スレ宋人経済体ニ対スル満洲ハ過  
般來本官ニ於テ強シト一物之ヲ盡ニ居リ又最近  
ニハ「ミカゴ、カウンシル、オン、フォーレン、ソレーシヨンズ」ニ於ケ  
ル新波戸博士ノ草、越セん講稿及此ノ程本邦ヨリ  
帰来ノ「アーベート」博士、「ローマリー、クラブ」ニ於ケル講  
稿、考ナリタル直后トテ滿洲向歛ハ稍食傷セル形  
ナルミナス是等當体、満洲者ハ概ネ數週又ハ  
數ヶ月前ニ決定ニ居リ俄カニ笠井ニ於テ満洲セシ

在シカゴ日本領事館



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0037

トスルモ困難ナニ事情アリシソレド同人ナ一九一三年、  
「シカゴ」大學卒業生タル縁故ヲ賴リ主トシテ此ノ方  
西ノロ人知人ヲ通ニテ掲觸ヲ計ヘヨトニ同人ト打合シ  
アシ同人ニ於テ「シカゴ」大學教授学生、會合ニ於ケ  
ル講演、同人同調生集会席上ニ於ケル講演、インター  
ナショナル・ハウスニ於ケル講演等ソ試ミ又同大學ニ  
於ケル國際該学者「クインシー・ライト」博士其ノ他ト個  
人のニ意見ノ交換ヲ行ヒ此ノ方面ニ於テ聲登上  
相當效果ノ有タル所アリタリト認メラル  
此段何等御参考迄ニ報告申進ス

本信寫送付先 在米代理人大使、在任育及華洋

為總領事

在シカゴ日本領事館

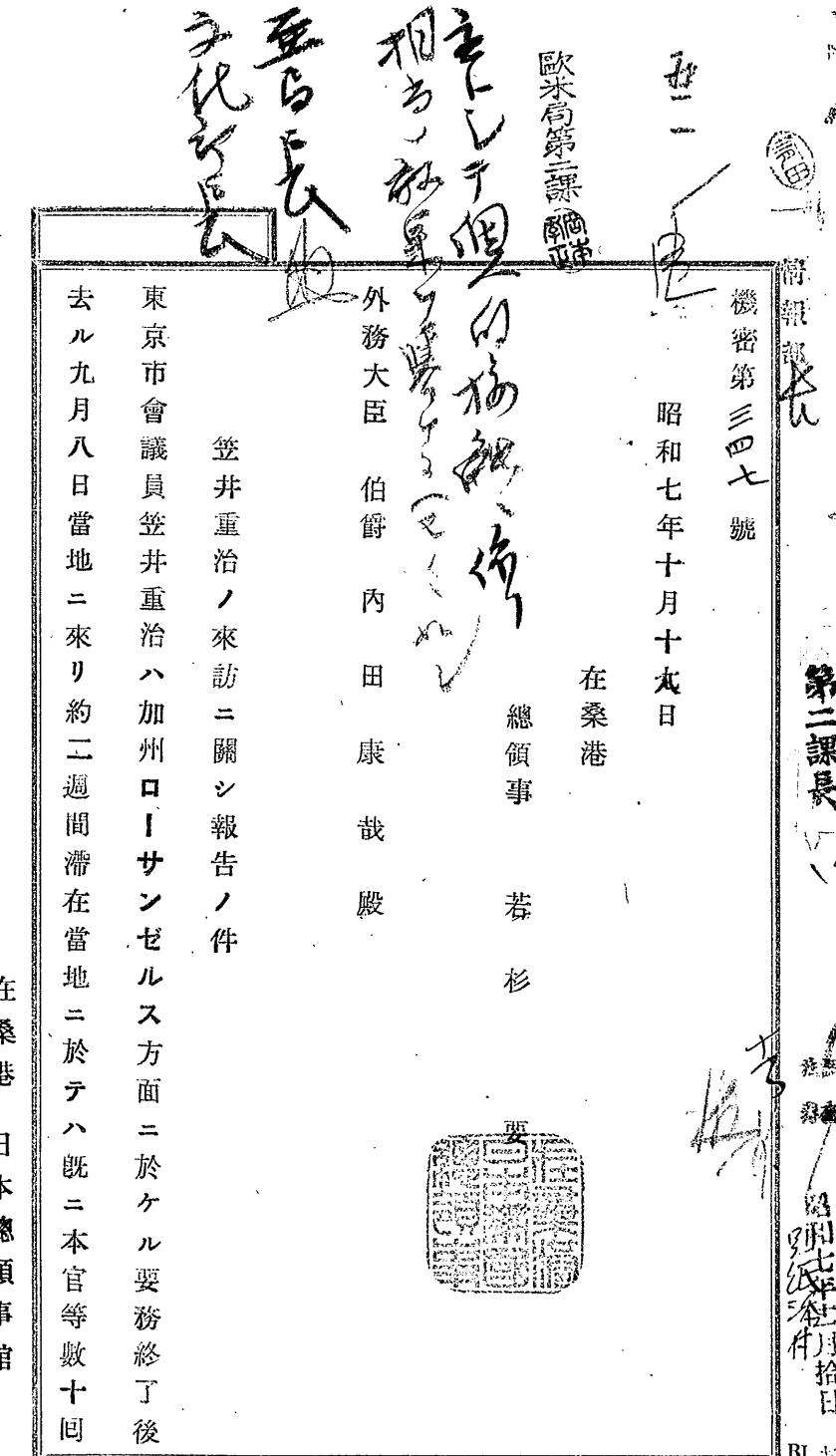


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0038



ノ講演後ノコトトテ満洲問題ニハ食傷シ居ル際故講演ハ僅ニ別紙ブロ  
グラム位ニ止メ主トシテ個人接觸ニ努メ加州大學總長スブルール博士  
同大學教授バロース及スタラツト博士、桑港市長ロシー、桑港クロ  
ニツクル紙主筆チエスター・ロー・ウエル等主トシテ我方ニ不利ナル米  
人識者等ド面接シテ事局問題ニ關スル腹藏ナキ意見ノ交換ヲナシタル  
後九月二十八日當市出發コロラド州デンバー市ニ赴キ同地新聞社叢及  
知名ノ米人等ト會見更ニユタ州ソートレー市ニ赴キ同市々長マーカ  
ス及知事ダーン氏ヲ始メトシテ二三有力政治家ト會談シ又ユタ州開拓  
者トシテ敬慕セラルブルガムヤングノ墓ニ詣テ花環ヲ捧ケル等一  
般米人ニ頗ル好印象ヲ與ヘ十月八日同地發行ノソートレーキ、ツリビ  
ューン紙ノ如キハ論說欄ニ於テ「稍モスレハ風波ノ立チ易キ日米關係

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14:11  
7.11.29

I-0487

ノ今日笠井氏ノ如キ使節ノ來訪ハ兩國親善ニ資スル所極メテ大ナリ」

ト論シ相當效果ヲ收メ啓發上利スル所渺ナカラサリシモノト認メラル

右報告申進ス

本信寫送附先

在米大使及羅府領事

B11



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LECTURES DELIVERED BY MR. JUJI KASAI  
IN SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY

Thursday, September 8th -

San Mateo Rotary Club.

Saturday, September 10th -

Luncheon by Dr. Stratton, University of California.

Monday, September 12th -

Bnai Brith, San Francisco.

Tuesday, September 13th -

Oakland Advertising Club.

Wednesday, September 14th -

Raphael Weil School - 10:00 a.m.

San Francisco Advertising Club - 12:15 p.m.

Thursday, September 15th -

Burlingame - 7:00 p.m.

Saturday, September 17th -

Luncheon given by Dr. Barrows.

Sunday, September 18th -

International House, Berkeley.

Monday, September 19th -

Grant School - Parent Teachers Association.

Wednesday, September 21st -

Japanese Women's Society, San Francisco.

Japanese Residents Meeting at Kimon School.

Thursday, September 22nd -

Masonic Club Luncheon.

Wednesday, September 28th -

Left for Salt Lake City, Utah.

I-0487

0041

文書課發送	昭和七年拾月廿二日發送済	淨書
主 管	正 楠	正校(原稿)
受 信	昭和七年十月十八日 附	淨書
人 名	永田東京市長	人名 白鳥部長
件 名	第 一 件	件名 告一件
告 件	大正 拾四年拾月拾九日 附	附屬書
綴 达 名	(起草) 昭和七年十月十八日	通
人 名	白鳥部長	
件 名	第十二回 大會東京開催 件名 東京開	
告 件	第十三回 大會東京開催 件名 東京側	
綴 达 名	拜啓益御清穆奉賀作陳者第十二回	
人 名	意向別紙寫通 在羅府佐藤	
件 名	意向別紙寫通 在羅府佐藤	
告 件	大正 拾四年拾月拾九日 附	
綴 达 名	(起草) 昭和七年十月十八日	
人 名	白鳥部長	

文書課發送		昭和七年拾月廿壹日發送済	淨書
(起草		昭和七年十月十八日)	正稿
主 管		任	職
受信		大正	年
人名		栗屋文部次官	主
件名		第十九回	號
開催之期スル者國側意向		大會東京	主
開示件			主
本件：開レ今般在コスアンセルス佐藤辰吉トシテ 別紙写、通り難告、越シタルニ付御参考トシテ		綴込名	人名
右該、轉送ス		有田次官	發信
及附屬書翰寫作成漏付		附屬書	通
佐藤辰吉未信稿(公文第三五口號)		(添用紙)	正稿(原稿)
外務省			甲號用紙

I-0487

總事務司報告總司候二付圖密士申參考下之  
事務司轉此右送及由報候候佈  
相成度候 敬具

(依舊移易系信件第三號 写及附屬英文寫  
信成通付上)

S

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I-0487

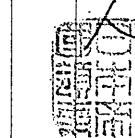
A grid of 15 white dots arranged in three rows: a top row of 5 dots, a middle row of 5 dots, and a bottom row of 5 dots.

機密公第304號

昭和七年十一月二十九日

在ロサンゼルス

領事 佐藤敏



第二課長

昭和七年十一月二十九日接受

大官

外務大臣伯爵内田康哉殿

南加地方ニ於ケル笠井重治講演：

閣下ル件

一九四〇年ノオリンピック大會東京開催運動ヲ兼  
ネ時局及日米問題講演、為來米セル東京市會議員笠井重治ハ七月三十日來雖九月七日ニ至ル約一ヶ月亘リ當地ヲ初ノ南加各地ニ於テハ約三十四回講演放送

在ロサンゼルス日本領事館

等ヲ行々相當各方面ニ好印象ヲ與ヘ其後桑港方面ヨリ中部東部地方ヲ巡歷シ七月十四日當地ニ歸還シ一泊、後桑港經由龍田丸ニテ歸朝、途ニ就ケリ  
殊ニ當地端在中ノ羅府、タイムス社長、ハリケヤントラーナ好遇ヲ得其ノ紹介ヲ全米各地、有力新聞社長其他、名士ニ直接、機會ヲ得之カ啓發  
ニ便宜アリタル趣ナリ

尚羅府ノタイムス紙ハ屢々同人、寫真記事等ヲ掲載シテ之ヲ紹介スル處アリタルカ、殊ニ毎日時事短評テ好評アルハリ一カ月十七日同紙ニ於テ笠井今回來米、使命ヲ負讚シ笠井氏ハ排日氣勢ヲ豫想シテ渡米セル處事實ハ之ニ及シ米人間何等對日反感ナク日本關係依然親善ナルヲ發見セル

在ロサンゼルス日本領事館



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1961

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ハ恰モ日本邊手力冷遇ヲ豫想シテアリソレツク大會  
ニ参加ニ即テ最も暖キ歡迎ヲ受ケタルノ事實ト同ニ  
東洋ニ於ケル事態へ爆發ノ危險ヲ察ミ居ルモ是  
レ唯日本兩國、合理的了解ニヨリテ解決シ得ヘン  
日本兩國ハ煽動家、所爲三ノ戰爭ヲ釀成シ得  
ヘケンモ何レノ一國モ最後ノ勝利ヲ得ヘキヤ疑ナキ能ハス  
日本人ハ誇リ高ク且ツ感シ易ク侮辱サレンヨリモ寧ロ  
死ヲ欲スル國民ナルヲ知ラサルヘカラス東洋ノ問題ヲ完  
全ニ理解シ得サル輩ハ寧ロ映畫女優ハグレタガルホ  
ノ批評テセナン居ハ方無難ナルヘシレムタト述ヘタリ  
右何等御参考迄同人ノ蘭加ニ於ケル主ナリ講演ノ  
ト及新聞記事切抜資料報告申進ス

本信寫送首先在米大使各總領事頒佈

在ロス・アンゼルス日本領事館



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0045

LIST OF ADDRESSES

MADE BY

MR. JUJI KASAI

July 30-September 7, 1932

- University of California, Los Angeles, California.
- California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California.
- Occidental College, Los Angeles, California.
- Friday Morning Club, Los Angeles, California.
- Bell Club, Los Angeles, California.
- California Federation of Women, Los Angeles, California.
- Annual Conference of the Program Committees of California Federation of Women, Los Angeles, California.
- Long Beach Women Club, Long Beach, California.
- Hollywood Women Club, Hollywood, California.
- Foreign Trade Club of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif.
- Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles, California.
- The Scribes, Los Angeles, California.
- The University Club, Los Angeles, California.
- Breakfast Club, Los Angeles, California
- Los Angeles County American Legion, Glendale, California.
- Pacific Coast Club, Long Beach, California.
- Luncheon by Meyer Nickerling, Long Beach, California.
- Hollywood Rotary Club, Hollywood, California.
- Riverside Rotary Club, Riverside, California.
- K.M.K. Broadcasting Station, Los Angeles, California.
- K.H.J. Broadcasting Station, Los Angeles, California.
- Chinatown Society, Los Angeles, California.



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LOS ANGELES TIMES  
November 15, 1932  
**ARRIVES HERE AFTER  
UNITED STATES TOUR**



Jiuji G. Kasai

## FRIENDSHIP FOR JAPAN ATTESTED

Tokio Municipal Leader,  
Southland Guest, Lauds  
Americans' Attitude

"America, I have learned, has only the friendliest of feelings toward Japan."

That was the decision expressed yesterday by Jiuji G. Kasai, member of the Superior Council of the Tokio Municipal Assembly on his arrival here for a day's visit after touring the United States in the interests of Japanese-American relations.

"I am impatient to get home and tell my people that the American people are their friends. They have been under the impression that there is an antipathy in the attitude of the United States. I have found this is not so. And I shall be happy to report my findings."

Kasai, who came here last June as Japan's delegate to the Olympic Games, has been lecturing at Chicago University, his alma mater, Harvard, and interviewing statesmen in Washington in his survey of American public opinion. On every occasion, he said, he was assured of the kindly feelings of the United States toward his native land.

After addressing a gathering of his countrymen at the Hongwanji Temple, Kasai last night attended a dinner meeting of the Vagabonds, a group of Robert Louis Stevenson devotees, at Laguna Beach, where he shared guest-honors with Admiral Richard H. Leigh, commander of the United States Fleet, and other high-ranking naval officers.

Kasai is scheduled to leave by plane today for San Francisco, whence he will sail for Japan Thursday aboard the Tatsuda Maru.

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LOS ANGELES TIMES

NOVEMBER 17, 1932

(Harry Carr's "The Lancer")

**DON'T ROCK THE BOAT**  
Jiuji G. Kasai, a prominent Japanese statesman, says that he has been surprised, during a visit to Los Angeles, to find that Americans have no hatred for Japan. Who is it starts all these stories intended to stir up bitter feeling between Japan and America? The Japanese came to our Olympic Games obviously on the defensive—prepared for snubs and a bad reception. They found only the warmest reception—and cheers even for the losers.

The situation in the Orient is filled with TNT. It can be settled as between Uncle Sam and the Japanese with sweet reasonableness, or it can be fanned into a war in which any chance for victory on either side would be problematic. The Japanese are a high-strung, proud and sensitive people. They will die but they will not be kicked.

Whoever does not thoroughly understand the problems of the Orient would do well to talk about Greta Garbo.

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外務省



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議長宛余等ニ對スル歎待ヲ謝シ同時ニ「オリムピック」ノ件ニ付了解ヲ求メ旁々大使館ヲ通シテ巴里市會議長（巴里ニハ市長ナシ）ニ面會ヲ申入レ置キタル處八日「ド、アオントネー」議長ハ休暇不在ナリシニ拘ラス態

テハ佛蘭西側ノ「オリムピック」委員ニ同議長ヨリ其趣旨ヲ傳達スヘク支持ヲ惜マサルヘキ旨申シ居タリ就テハ此ノ機會ニ市長ヨリ同

議長宛余等ニ對スル歎待ヲ謝シ同時ニ「オリムピック」ノ件ニ付了解ヲ求ムル意味ノ電報ヲ早速發セラルコト可然ト思考ス

外務省



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寫送先

亞細亞 欧米文書會計人文化情報條約通商歐洲

大臣 次官



電信課長

昭和7一九九六九略

本省

九月九日前着

情

内田外務大臣

長岡大使

第七〇八號

昭和7一九九六九略 巴里 八日後發

本省

九月九日前着

情

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寫送先

亞細亞 欧通條文人文會  
米商報約化事書計

大臣 次官

電信課長

5.25

昭和 8 一〇六七四 略

維納 本省

甘二日後發 五月廿三日前着

松永公使

情

内田外務大臣 第一九號

六月七日當地開催ノ「オリンピック」委員會會議ニ嘉納男出席方未  
タ確報ニ接セサル趣ノ處同男ハ出帆シタリヤ御回電請フ

外務省

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情報部

第二課長

昭和七年十一月二十三日

在未蘭

領事 井上 靜一

文部省  
東京市  
体育局  
外務大臣 伯爵内田 康哉  
殿

作育場

要文

一九四〇年オリンピック大会開催地・開ン  
伊國ノ主張ニ開スル件  
一九四〇年ニ行ハルヘキオリンピック大会ノ開催  
地ニ開シテハ本邦側ハ東京ニ指定セラレントコト  
ヲ熱望シ既ニ各方面ニ運動中ナリトノ由ナルカ  
競争对手タル伊國ニ於テモ全勝伊國ノ当選ラ要

在未蘭日本總領事館

望シテ種々ノ宣傳運動ヲ開始シ店ルハ周知ノ事  
実ナル又本月二十二日附コリエーレテラ、ヤーラ  
新聞ハ次々回オリンピック大会ハ当然伊太利ニ於  
テ開催セラルヘキモノナリト題シ C. J. O. 伊國代  
表者ニシテ且ワ伊國ノ各種スポーツ協会会長タ  
レボナユッサ伯ハ記者トノインタービューノ形ニ於  
テ大卒左ノ和ク翁衣シタ  
過般羅府大会ニ於テ伊國ハ十分自己ノ伎倆ヲ祭  
輝シ伊國運動競技界ハ過去十年間ノ努力ニ依リ  
今ヤ円熟ノ境ニ達シタ事ヲ天下ニ示シタ實ニ伊  
国ノスボーツハ歐洲第一位ニシテ世界的ニハ第  
二位ナル、故ニ一九四〇年ノ大会ハ種々ノ困難  
アルベキモ伊太利ニ開催セラレテ然レヘキニア

在未蘭日本總領事館



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ル然ルニ日本ハ之レラ東京ニ開キ度シト幸キ  
テ居ルC.I.O.日本委員ニハ嘉納教授ト岸博士ト  
力居ル  
日本ノ運動競技界ハ大ニ發達シソノ設備組織モ  
亦大ナルモノアリト雖モ世界的不況時ニ當リ日  
本ニ今大会ヲ開催スルハ争当ナリトハ恩々レナ  
イ、  
先ツ日本ハ世界ノ主ナルスホーツ中心地ヨリ非  
常ニ遠隔テアリ、多數ノ競技者ハ太西、大平ノ二太  
洋ラ横ヤルカ又ハシベリヤ経由トスルモ十数日  
間、大旅行ラ為サバルヘカラズ現在世界的經濟  
ノ不況状態ニ鑑ミ又各國ハ羅底大会参加ノ為メ  
大ナレ費用ラ負担セレ等、事情モアリ一九三六年

在未蘭日本總領事館

E

年、柏林大会トソ、次回トハ引續キニ同洲  
内ニ用クヘキコト少半ナリト考ヘラル  
若シ日本ニ開ケハ明治神宮競技場ヲ使用スルナ  
ランモ未タ十分伏草ナル廣サカナ、又冬、<sup>ス</sup>水  
1ツ競技ニ計シテハ伊國ハ大ニ有利、地位ニア  
リ競技場トシテハコレ多ナ、ダンペツオ、和キ  
ハ世界的ニ有名テアレ然ルニ日本ハ未タ十分ノ  
準備設備カナイ  
尚日本語及日本ノ風俗等、相異モ考慮スヘク日  
本テ開クトスレハ出場各国選手連、威スレ不便  
困難等ヲ考案セネハナラナ(下畧)  
右伊國側、諭旨ハ甚夕薄弱又ハ認識不足ナリ  
ト詔ムルモ日本当事者ニ片シ何等参考述ニ報告

在未蘭日本總領事館



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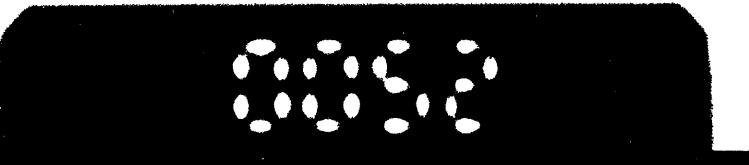
在未蘭日本總領事館

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アジア歴史資料センター  
Japan Center for Asian Historical Records  
<http://www.jacar.or.jp/>

昭和七年五月  
拜復陳者一九四〇年度オリムピック大會開催地ニ關  
伊國ノ主張ニ関スル件ニ付在未蘭井上領事ヨリノ 德報  
告解文オリムピック日本選手宿舎及家具一揃ヲ寄  
贈ニシルノクロムセ！アレンレ民其他關係者ノ記念字典即  
送附ニ致リ洵ニ奉ナシ厚禮申上候  
茲ニ乍略儀書中致テ即候於申上及如次所記  
白鳥外務省情報部長殿  
岸 清  
監督人 大日本体育協会  
敬具

I-0487

井上領事  
到深宮一通  
報告事之急二件  
乞付  
15号  
近  
15付達  
高  
方  
信  
將  
付

I-0487

第半公信號

昭和九年四月廿日

發信者 外務大臣

(票合照)

(分類工 12.0.9)

受信者 在佛大使  
外十四所大公使宛

件名 嘉納治五郎氏 = 便宜供與依頼一件

原書八月、一〇、一三〇、一 萬國議院商事會議一件

ニ在り

記録件名  
大公使  
在佛  
使  
件



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0055

電信課長

昭和9 一〇二三八.21

本省 雅典

五月二十日前着

情

大臣 次官

廣田外務大臣

三枝代理公使

第一一號

嘉納ヨリ東京市長及大日本体育協會へ

「オリンピック」競技國際委員會十九日ヲ以テ結了明日ヨリ二十四日迄引續キ各種ノ催アリテ散會ノ豫定ナリ本委員ヨリ岸博士ノ後任トシテ副島伯ヲ推薦シ全會一致可決セラル又本委員ハ「バスケット、ボーラー」ヲ競技種目ニ加フル事ヲ提案シタリ本件ハ八月三十日「ストックホルム」ニ於テ開催ノ「バスケット、ボーラー」國際大會ニ於テ決定セラルルナラン瑞典國際委員ヨリ副島伯カ該大會ニ參加セラ

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外務省

亞細亞歐通商條約文化人書文計  
報業文化人事文書文計

寫送先

ルルヲ希望スル旨申出アリタリ尙獨乙ノ猶太人排斥ニ關スル報道問題トナリ其ノ際獨乙組織委員會長ヨリ獨乙ハ猶太人タルト否トヲ問ハス等シク選手タルヲ得セシメ且「パレステイン」ニ對シテモ國際大會ニ選手ヲ派遣スル様招請シ又獨乙ニ於テ猶太人排斥示威運動ヲ爲ス様ノ事ナカル可キヲ言明セリ

外務省

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0006

懸案

文書課長		文書課發送	昭和九年五月廿貳日發送	文書課長
情報部長		報二普通合	昭和九年五月廿貳日附	正校(原稿)
主 管		第 一 課 長	昭和九年五月廿貳日附	別紙
信 人	受 件	天 内 情 動 部 長	淨 書	
九ノ内ニノ六	牛 塚 電 宣 部 長	正 校		
大 口 本 体 育 協 会	天 内 情 動 部 長	(淨 書)		
件 名	件 名	件 名		
オリニヒワク競技國際委員會之開立件	天 内 情 動 部 長	件 名		
本 件 之開立布曉三枚代理公使ヨリ別紙一字通り定	天 内 情 動 部 長	件 名		
教 越 し タ ル 付右前許 送付不	天 内 情 動 部 長	件 名		
外 務 省	外 務 省	外 務 省		

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22 30

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電信寫

通

東京外務大臣吉丸

五  
月  
二十  
日  
午  
時  
間  
通  
報

五月二十日面看電

種類 三枚代送公使奉天

東京外務大臣吉丸

五  
月  
二十  
日  
午  
時  
間  
通  
報

種類 三枚代送公使奉天

新嘉坡(ヨリ)東京前長及大日本体育協會へ  
(手書)

「オリンピック」競技國際賽事員會十九日ヲ以テ終了明日ヨリ二十二日迄引継キ各種ノ種アリテ議會ノ豫定ナリ本委員ヨリ岸博士ノ後任トシテ鶴島伯ヲ推薦シ全會一致可決セラル又本委員ハ「バスケットボール」ヲ競技種目ニ加フル事ヲ提案シタリ本件ハ八月三十日「ストックホルム」ニ於テ開催ノバスケット・ボール」國際大會ニ於テ決定セラルルナラン瑞典國際賽事員ヨリ鶴島伯カ該大會ニ參加セラ

ルルヲ希望スル旨申出アリタリ尙獨乙ノ猶太人排斥ニシスル事道問題トナリ其ノ際鶴乙組織委員會長ヨリ鶴乙ハ猶太人タルト否トヲ問ハス等シク選手タルヲ得セシメ且「バレースタイン」ニ對シテモ國際大會ニ選手ヲ派遣スル様請シ又鶴乙ニ於テ猶太人排斥示威運動ヲ爲ス様ノ事ナカル可キヲ證明セリ

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情報部 第二課長

昭和九年五月三日

昭和九年五月四日受取

財團法人日本體育協會

副會長 平沼亮

外務省情報部長天羽英二殿

拜啓陳者報三普通合第一八九號ヲ以テ廣田外務大臣宛稚  
典三枝代理公使芳守嘉納委員ヨリ奉相會ニ對スル  
オリム。ハフク競技國際委員會ニ關スル件

早速印移牒相煩候段論ニ奉り厚く申禮申上候

茲ニ不取敢書申ラシテ御請旁之御挨拶申上候

敬具

法財團 大日本體育協會

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オリエンタル競技國際委員會之實錄  
（九、五、廿九）

大日本體育協會  
名譽主事 高島文雄 氏五月二十九日卯二時及  
午未時  
會代會

西原

喜加納久生、村山、今川、藤田、松子、當方、大浦、  
伊東、澤井、川下、佐木、体育協會、云々、前  
高島文雄、馬場、轉達、陸上、  
高島文雄、馬場、轉達、陸上、

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(美濃半截野紙) (東)

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東洋方後輪Pリクレバ  
シテシテPリクレバ

(原議用紙乙)

晉書

外務省

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公文第一回號 第二課長  
昭和九年七月廿四日接便  
在希臘  
臨時代理公使 三枝茂和  
外務大臣 廣田弘毅  
嘉納治五郎氏の勧請並ニ來通  
同スル講演ニ用シ鼓告一件  
當地ニ於ケル國際オリニヒツノ會議ニ出席  
シテメ來雅セル貴族院議員嘉納治五郎  
氏ハ右會議終了後吉ル六月五日午後七時  
ヨリ本領及日辛協会長ノ主催ニ依リヘル  
在希臘日本公使館

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ナソス協会ニ於テ別添甲子一如キ未通  
ニ國スル英語講演ヲ試シ聽衆四百  
十二何レモ敷心ニ頗る講セリ其ニテ同  
午后ニハナ地作音協会ニ於テ右ニ同スル  
演説ヲ行ヒタルカナ生等觀衆千名ニ達  
セリ本ト古トシテハ其ノ限リ一便トシ供其  
其一成功ニ資シタリ講演及演説ニ同スル  
当地新聞記事英譯列添乙号及丙号  
相添ヒ此段報生申准ス

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μας πιέζει τρία σημαντικά σημεία, τας δύο καρδιώδες και τὸν λεγόντα.  
Οὐ μηροποδούμεν νὰ συνεχίσωμεν δικήμη ἀλλὰ θὰ ήτο ματαιοπονία... Τὸ γιούντο εἰνε τόσους εκτεταμένους καὶ παρουσιάζει τριπλή ποικιλία λότος νὰ μὴν ξενιτελήται εἰς μέρια παραδείγματα. Έχουμε αὐτὸν διαφόρους τριλαβδίας λαδός ἐπικινδύνους ποδ προκαλούν κατάματα, ξέποθωσεις, λιποθυμίας, οικήματα, θάνατον. Εάχουμε καὶ ἔνα είδος ἐπιθέσεος ποι μας ἐπιτρέπει, τοῦτο κατά κάποιον τρόπον σήψημεν τὸν ἄντικαλον κάτω, νὰ μην τὸν ἀφορούμεν νὰ θανατηθεί ποτέ... Αρκεῖ πρός τούτο νὰ ἐπωφεληθῶμεν τοῦ γεγονότος.

Τέταρτον πάρεδειγμα, πάλι, μὲ τὸ χέρι. Τὴν στιγμὴν τῆς ἐπιθέσεως κύποιμε, φροντίζοντες νὰ εὐεισκωμεθα πλανίως τοῦ ἄντικαλον μας, Διὸς καρφώς τοῦ γόνατος φυλακίζουμεν τὸν ἔθρικον βραχίονα, τεταγμένον, μεταξὺ σηματος καὶ σκελούς. Αγκάλιζομεν μὲ τὸ ἄλλο χέρι τὸν λαμπόν του, καὶ πιέζομεν κάποιανες ἀκόμη περισσότερον. Τὸ ἄτοπολεσμα εἶναι νὰ σπάσουμεν τὸ ξένο χέρι, ἐκατὸ τὰ ἑκατό. Παραδειγματικά πέμπτον. Οἱ ἄντικαλοι μᾶς σφίγκει τὸν καρπόν μὲ τὸ δάχτυλό του. Μὲ ἔνα ἀπότομον καὶ ὑπολογισμένον τίναγμα τοῦ ἰδίκου μας χεριοῦ, πρὸς τὸ μέρος ποι τὰ δαστυλά του κλείνουν; Ωρί, ποδες τοι σημείον πον παρουσιάζει την μητριότηταν ἀντίστασιν, κατορθώνομεν νὰ ἐλευθερωθόμεν. Παραδειγματικό τέταρτον. Οἱ ἄντικαλοι σπίνθεται μὲ τὴ γροθία του. Κόπτουμεν ἀποτύμως καὶ ἔνα τὸ χέρι του συναττὲ τὸ κενόν, λαμβάνομεν θέσου εἰς τὰ νότια του καὶ ἀγκαλιάζομεν δυνατά τὸν λαμπόν του μὲ κλειστὸν τὸν ἔνα βραχίονα. Τὸ ἀποτελεσμα εἶναι νὰ χάσῃ ἀμέσως τὰς αἰσθήσεις του, πολλάκις δὲ καὶ νὰ στραγγαλισθῇ, διότι τὸ χέρι

ὅτι τὴν στιγμὴν ποι δὲ ἔθεδος ἀρχίζει νὰ σπάνεται ἡ λαροφορία του ἐλεύθερη μορφής. Παρατηρούμεν πρὸς πάνταν μέρος κλίνει καὶ τοῦ καταφέρωμεν κτύπημα αὐτὸ τὸ ἄντικαλον. Αὐτὸ δεκτεῖ διὰ νὰ τὸν σινάνε νέον κάτω. Τὸ γιούντο λοιπόν, δικαὶος τοις ἄντικαλιμβάνεται, κανεὶς ἀπὸ τὰ δίλγα αὐτὰ, λαμβάνομεν απὸ καθερός ζενικής ἀπόφεως, ταχρυσιάζει μιαν ἔξαιρετανά εὐδιαπέρασταν πλευράν. Μᾶς ἐμφανίζει τὴν προστάθμαν τοῦ φυσικῶς θδυνάτον, τοῦ μικροσωμοῦ καὶ ὅχι ρομαλέου. Ιάσωνος, ποι μὲ μιαν, ἔξοχην προσπέσσειαν ἐπινυχάνει νὰ γιγνήσῃ τὰ φυσικά αὐτὰ ὅρμα τῆς λογίδος τοῦ, νὰ τὰ πλατύνῃ καὶ νὰ γίνηται γάλακτος αντιτάλον.

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φέρουσαν ἐπίδειξιν λακονικής πάλης,  
έφαρμόν δια πάτε την πρό ημέρων  
γενούμενην διώλεξε τον ανεπιγά πε-



«Ενα κόλπο τοῦ εγιούμητο»  
οἱ αὐτῆς. Τὸ «Γιούμητο», δικαίων μνημονίαν διά τῶν καθηγητῆς τὸ ἔκτιμον καὶ θελτικόν σύστημα τοῦ φίου  
—ίτεσσα, τῷ πατέρει, λακονικής πάλης, εἰναι ἔγονον ἀποιλεστικῶς. Ιδόν τοι.

Οἱ Κάνο δὲν εἶναι νέος πλέον. «Οἱ παῖς καὶ ὁ ίδιος λέγει, ἔχει υπερβρή κατὰ 15 ὅλοιν πρᾶγμα χρόνια τὸ δρόν τῆς ἡλικίας πέραν τοῦ ὄποιος ή μηκάρις εἰς τὸ φροντίστος δὲν εἶναι πλέον εὐθίσιος. Σημειωτέον, ὅτι εἰς τὸ εγιούμητον ἔβασκονται ἀπό Φίλικας 10 μέρι 60 ἑτῶν. Με δὲν του, λοιπόν, τὰ 75 τοῦ χρόνια δ. Κάνο κατορθώνει μέσα σε μῆτρα δευτερότατη να θετῇ ἕκτειν μάχης καὶ τὸν πλέον λογχούν, καὶ τὸν πλέον σωματώδη, καὶ τὸν πλέον ἐπιτελείον. Πώς το κατορθώνει;

Εἶναι λόγο δύσκολο να τὸ παραστήσω·  
μεν διὰ λόγων, ἀλλὰ ή θεωρητική έβα-  
σις τοι παράγματος μᾶς εἶναι ήδη γνω-  
στή : Συγκέντρωσις δύλων τῶν τε πνευ-  
ματικῶν καὶ σωματικῶν δυνάμεων εἴ-  
τε διανύει το. «Έτοιμότης πνεύματος,  
καὶ ταχὺτης κρίσεως. Άφοβία καὶ αὐ-  
τοπεποίησις. Έξουδετέρωσις τῆς ἐπι-  
τιθέμενης κεγχλυτέρες. Δυναμεώς διά  
τῆς ταχείας ἐκτελέσεος ώρισμένων κι-  
νήσεων καὶ χειρονομιῶν ἀποκοπούσσον  
εἰς τὴν προσδοκήν τοῦ δυνατάλου εἰς  
τὰ μᾶλλον εὐαίσθητα σημεῖα τοῦ σώμα-  
τος του. Εφαρμογὴ τῶν νόμων ποι δι-  
έποντας μορίους. Καὶ τέλος φυγα-  
μία καὶ απορράσιστησίσης.

Αἱ ὑποθέσιοιν διτί μάρτιπτεται  
κάποιος λαχυρότερός μας. «Βάν προσ-  
ποθίσωμεν να ἀντισταθούμεν, θά υποκύ-  
ψομεν ποτίσωμε... Ας ἀλλάξομεν λο-  
ιστὸν τακτικήν». Εὖτε τὴν στιγμὴν ποι  
δεχόμεθα ἔπινο μας ὅλον τὸν ὄγκον  
τοῦ ἐπιτίθεμενού ὑποχωρήσομεν ἀποδ-  
μως ὅλην πλαγίας, δι ἐπιτιθέμενος θά  
ενρεθῇ απειράτος εἰς τὸ ἔδαφος, πα-  
ρασυρρέμενος ἀπό τὸ ίδιον του βάρος.  
«Εννοεῖται, ὅτι το μόλις ἀντικρύστουμεν  
τὸν κίνδυνον, πρέπει να είμεθα εἰς θέ-  
σιν νὰ διαγνώσουμεν ἀμέσως τὸν τρό-  
πον, μὲ τὸν διόπιον θὰ προσβληθόμεν  
καὶ νὰ δράσωμεν ἀναλόγως; συνδιά-  
ζοντες πολλάκις καὶ διάφορα — δι τὰ  
δυνατόσιμαν — «κόλπα».

Αλλο παράδειγμα: Βόρυσκεμεθα μὲ  
τὰ νότα ἐπιτραπέμενα εἰς ἓνα κρημνόν,  
καὶ ἐ χθός μᾶς ἐπιτίθεται κατὰ πρό-  
σωπον. «Ο κρημνὸς χαίνει δύπισι μας,  
καὶ δύος γνωτίζοντες καὶ προθέλλον-  
τε τὸ ἓνα πόδι πρὸς τὰ διπλόδια σύνος  
διτε νὰ πατήσῃ στὸ στήθος τοῦ ἀντι-  
πάλου, ἐπιτυγχάνομεν νὰ τὸν κάμωμεν  
νὰ περδοῦτε επάνω ἀπὸ τὸ κεφάλι μας  
καὶ νὰ κρημνισθῇ στόχος στὸ κενόν.

Παράδειγμα τρίτον. «Ο ἔθρος μι ἐ-  
πιτίθεται μὲ τὸ χέρι ὑψωμένον καὶ σώ-  
πλομένον μὲ πελορίον, ουσιγά. Πρὶν  
τούρια προφέθησε να τὸ κατεβάσῃ ὑψό-  
μενον, τοῦς βραχίονάς μας καὶ «δένο-  
μενα κυριολεκτικῶς ἔνα είδος θηλείας  
γύρῳ ἀπὸ τὸ ἔχθρικον χέρι, τὸ διόπιον  
τοιουτορόπως αἰχμαλωτίζεται καὶ ἀ-

"Neos Kosmos"

9 Juin 1934.

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Η ΙΑΠΩΝΙΚΗ ΠΑΛΗ

“ΠΙΟΥΝΤΟ,” ΤΟ ΟΠΛΟΝ  
ΤΩΝ ΦΥΣΙΚΩΣ ΑΔΥΝΑΤΩΝ  
·Η χθεσινή έπιδειξις ιαπωνικής πάλης  
ύποτού γερουσιαστού Ζιγκόρο Κάνο

Είχε το γήπεδον του Πανελλήνιου συνοιστισμής, και μέλος της Διεθνούς Γιαννατικού Συλλόγου, όπου το από-Ολυμπιακής Έπερσπος κ. Ζιγκόρο Κάνο, ήταν μέλος εξαιρετικώς ένθισ-



Ο κ. Ζιγκόρο Κάνο (και η διπογραφή του)

Μετα-Ιαπωνική λαβή

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exceeded by 15 years the age limit when the exercise of Judo is no longer an easy matter. Let me mention that in Judo, people are trained from the age of 10 to 60. In spite of his age, -he is 75 years old- Mr Kano succeeds in a few seconds to put out of fight the most powerful, heavy and clever opponent. How does he manage that? It is difficult for us to represent it in words, but its theoretical basis is known to us: Concentration of all our intellectual and physical strength on the thing to be done. Readiness of mind and rapidity of execution. Fearlessness and self-confidence. Neutralizing the opponent's greatest strength, by a very rapid execution of certain movements of the body and hands with the object of attacking the opponent in the most sensibles parts of his body. Application of the rules that direct the lever. And last coolness and decision.

Let us suppose that somebody stronger attacks us. If we try to resist we will be fatally overpowered. Let us, then, change tactics. When at the moment of receiving all the weight of the attacking party, we suddenly withdraw aside, the person who attacks will automatically find himself on the ground, driven by his own weight etc.

A second example: We find ourselves along a precipice and the enemy attacks us in front. The precipice hangs behind us but if we kneel and advance a foot so that it presses on the breast of the opponent, we manage to make him pass over our head and be pushed over the brink.

Other examples follow.

We could continue to give many other examples, but it would be an fastidious work. Judo is such an extended art and presents

such a variety that its problem is inexhaustible. We have other dangerous holds that cause fractures, distorted limbs and sometimes death. We have a sort of attack which permits us, after throwing one opponent by a certain process, to keep him aground at our own mercy.

Judo, consequently, as everybody understands from what we explained, considered from the national point of view, presents as exceptional interest. It shows us the efforts of a physically weak man, or of the small and not very vigorous Japanese, who in a ~~moment~~ expended endeavour succeeds in exceeding the natural limits of his strength, extending them and become at last capable of overpowering most vigorous opponents.

"Athlitica Chronika" June 8th, 1934.

J. Kano.

An enthusiastic friend of athletism, the enigmatical and wise Japanese Mr J. Kano, at one time Minister in his own Country, a protagonist of the Japanese contest, gives to-day at 7 o'clock at the Panhellinion Gymnastic Country an interesting demonstration of the Japanese contest Jiu-Jitsu, so far unknown in Greece.

Mr Kano is an exceptional personality in the world of sport. A true descendant of the noble fighters called "Samurai", he has been for a series of years Minister of Education. He has now come to Greece as a representative of his country at the International Olympic Committee. Further Mr Kano, in spite of his age, is the best-known expounder of the science of fighting of his country, winning by reason of the hundred of tricks and holds which are at his disposal.

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the small Japanese terrible antagonists, as well as for the resistance and strength he showed at his advanced age. Mr Kano declared after his demonstration that in England, France, Germany and America people are thinking of establishing Federations of Judo which later may be joined into a general International Federation.

- I see with pleasure, he added, that you Greeks too think of establishing in due time a Federation of "Judo".

Mr Kano leaves to-morrow for Western Europe, and asked us to thank publicly the Greek Olympic Committee on his behalf in his capacity of Member of the International Olympic Committee, as well as a Member of the Japanese Nation, for the good reception he met in this country.

"Akropolis" June 9th, 1934.

A demonstration of the Japanese contest

by Mr J. Kano.

Yesterday afternoon at the playground of the Panhellenion Gymnastical Society, the Japanese Member of House of Peers, Mr J. Kano, the tireless professor of the Japanese contest "Judo" in the presence of a good attendance of athletic people, showed the principal holds of attack and defence of this sport which is taught to all young Japanese people. With the smartness of a youth, the aged renovator of the national ancestral sport, in teaching the different tricks of Jiu-jutsu, could easily overpower strong opponents who were compelled to abandon the fight before such a dangerous adversary. And at last the only opponent that remained for the demonstration was the late aviator Mr C. Leon. In this most interesting demonstration Mr Kano showed

in practice the great advantages of the Japanese contest as mentioned in his lecture. Without using much strength, we may even state without using any strength at all, he was throwing continuously his opponent down. In particular, in certain tricks, it was evident that the opponent was being overpowered by his own strength because he was being driven by the Japanese Professor, to make violent and aimless movements. Nevertheless the most important point of yesterday's demonstration was this: In the Japanese contest, it suffices that a man should be cold-blooded in order to overthrow not only a stronger opponent but even an evil-doer who would attack him with weapons in hand. In other words, Mr Kano with his brief demonstration proved to us that the best weapon of man consists in the right use of his own hands and legs, and in the rapid execution of certain movements combined with acuteness of mind. The public applauded enthusiastically.

"Neos Kosmos" June 9th, 1934.

"Judo" the weapon of the physically weak.

In the playground of the Panhellenion Gymnastical Society yesterday afternoon Mr J. Kano, late Professor and Member of the House of Peers, Member of the International Olympic Committee, gave an exceptionally interesting demonstration of the Japanese contest, applying to practical purposes all he said the other day during his lecture on this subject. Judo as Mr Kano calls this evolved and emeliorated system of the old Japanese system of fight called the Jiu-jutsu, is a conception exclusively his.

Mr Kano is no more a young man. As he himself states, he has

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"Kathimérini", June 9th, 1934.

Mr. Kano's demonstration.

In the Panhellinon Gymnastic Society the demonstration announced for yesterday afternoon of Jiudo, the National fighting sport of Japan, was given by Mr Jigoro Kano, Member of the House of Peers. It was attended by the Members of the Council of the Federation of Athletic Societies, and many athletic and amateur people. Mr Kano, though septuagenarian, showed with characteristic agility and art, ~~mixt~~ a lot of holds, giving to the spectators a vivid picture of how practical the Japanese National contest is and how it can effectively be used as a measure of defence against an opponent when circumstances dictate it.

It should be noted that Mr Kano, promoter of the athletic movements in Japan, is the greater incarnation of this practical national contest of his country.

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"Proia" June 9th, 1934.

The demonstration of Jiudo.

The Japanese Member of Peers and Member of the International Olympic Committee Mr J. Kano, who has already given a lecture at the "Parnassos" about "Jiudo" namely about the Japanese method of self-defence gave yesterday, before a crowded audience, amongst whom there were some official persons, a demonstration of Jiudo, at the gymnasium of Penhellinon.

The aged professor executed with wonderful maestria all the Japanese holds, throwing continuously his much younger and wilebuilt opponent who willingly offered himself as a victim of Mr Kano's Mows. The demonstration was applauded by the public.

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"Eleftheron Vima" June 9th, 1934.

The Japanese Member of the House of Peers, Mr J. Kano, who last Tuesday gave a lecture at the Parnassus about "Jiudo" put into practice his theories yesterday, on the playground of the Panhellinon, in the presence of Mr S. Sayegusa, Chargé d'Affaires of Japan, and several Athletic authorities. The "Jiudo" is a Japanese method of self-defence, and its promotor happens to be the septuagenarian gentleman, who had the will and the power to show us in practice that a person much weaker can neutralize a much stronger opponent by the Japanese method of fight. The victim of the circumstance was Mr Leon, strongly built, athletic, who having a relative experience of Jiudo, accepted to help the Japanese master by falling repeatedly and rising in order to explain the way he fell.

The thing appeared at the beginning comical or rather incredible, because the difference between Mr Kano and Mr Leon was too great, as regards bodily strength and age. Nevertheless the sympathetic Mr Kano by using appropriate holds and other tricks of the legs, was throwing easily his opponent who was at least twice as heavy and vigorous. It is impossible to give a full description in a short notice, but there cannot be the slightest doubt that Jiudo is the most complete system of self-defence. The main rôle is played by the mind and not bodily strength and it was proved yesterday that a rather weak man well acquainted with Jiudo can render harmless even a giant. There are certain holds which compel the opponent either to resist and have his arm fractured, or to fall down voluntarily in order to avoid it.

Mr Kano was applauded for the perfection of his system which makes

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The Jiudo is the same contest "Jiu-Jitsu" as it was called in ancient times in Japan. For us Greek who on the slightest pretence grasp the knife or draw the pistol, this way of fighting might prove most useful. With the method of "Jiudo" one can disarm an opponent three times as strong. Dr Kano, who is 72 years' old, can vanquish a strong young man with a very simple trick of Jiudo. <sup>which</sup> He is the renovator in Japan. What better prove can there be of the benefit to be derived from "Jiudo"? We give below, in an abbreviated form what Mr Kano said last evening.

"Kathimérini" June 6th, 1934.

A Japanese method.

The Japanese member of the House of Peers, Professor J. Kano, member of the Committee of Olympic Games, well-known promoter of Athletics and admirer of Greece, spoke yesterday at the Parnassus about "Jiudo". Otherwise the Japanese method of self-defense and its contribution to education. This interesting lecture was followed by a large audience amongst whom many were sportsmen.

Mr. H. Caravias, president of the Parnassus, presented Mr Kano to the public on behalf of the Greco-Japanese League, and subsequently Mr Kano began his lecture well applauded by his audience.

Mr Kano spoke from a literary point of view, laying stress on the ethical mission of Jiudo in society, which in conjunction with public instruction forms spiritually youth, by transmitting mental vigour and integrity of character to young people. Further he explained how he was the first in 1882 to conceive and promote "Jiudo" on the basis of the old Japanese game of Jiu-Jitsu so that it is now taught in Secondary Schools as well as in the army, the navy and the police. In ending his lecture he read an extract of his speech at Madrid, on the

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occasion of a meeting of the Interparliamentary Union in which he insisted that the basis of Society is reciprocity and mutual help among those that belong to it.

The lecture was given in English and translated into Greek. Mr Kano will give a demonstration next Friday afternoon at the Gymnastic Society the Panhellinon.

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fight successfully an opponent three times as strong. Giving way sometimes gives the ultimate victory. As an example let us assume that you being stronger, if you push me with all your might I will tremble down even if I use my utmost strength. That will happen of to might I use might. If however at the moment you push me I draw aside and keep my balance, I will find your body inclining forward in position that deprives it of great part of its strength. It remains for me, by using my foot as a lever, to help your movement forward by pushing a little, and throw you down using half of my own strength. In other words I use my own intellectual power at its maximum efficiency to the point of using the physical strength of my opponent against his own self. The greater his strength when he endeavours to push upon and the easier he will fall if you know to make good use of your mind. That is the fundamental principle of Judo which constitutes also the principles of our life."

Mr Jigoro Kano gave us a proof of his coolness, which we all admired. During our visit to Tégea, he got alone in a taxi-cab and sat down expecting the arrival of the driver and certain other visitors. The brakes suddenly got loose, and the taxi started rolling towards a precipice. Happily a tree stopped it. Those present were following with anguish the course of events and when they reached the spot they saw the Japanese Senator undisturbed, sitting on his place. Even at the moment when people were endeavouring to draw off the wheels that was hanging over the void, Mr. Kano did not abandon his seat. His listeners applauded him yesterday and there is no doubt he will again be applauded the day after to-morrow when he will demonstrate his theories at the gymnasium of the Panhellinon. Mr Kano besides his senatorial functions



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has been a Director of an Educational Institute. He holds to-day the title of honorary professor and honorary President of the Japanese Athletics Association of which he was the founder. In this person Japan has an admirable representative in the International Committee of the Olympic Games who has also the gift of becoming very sympathetic to all those who meet him.

"Akropolis", June 6th, 1934.

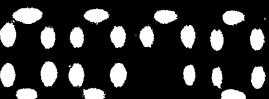
The Japanese fight "Jiudo"  
abolishes the use of pistols and daggers.

Explanation from a Japanese Expert.  
Senator, professor and athlete. How he animated Jiu-Jitsu.  
In what consists "Jiudo". Some interesting details from  
the lecture given yesterday by Dr. Kano.

In the hall of the Parnassus yesterday afternoon, the most sympathetic Representative of Japan at the Olympic Conference, Senator Jigoro Kano, who stayed behind in Greece in order to enjoy more comfortably her attractiveness, gave an interesting lecture before a thick and selected audience. He spoke about the national Japanese sport, the famous Japanese contest the Jiudo, which is a method of attack and defense, with as little expenditure of bodily strength as is consistent with safety.

The Eminent Japanese Professor Jigoro Kano, who spoke yesterday at the "Parnassus" on the Japanese contest "Jiudo".

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this. Civilized people living in society, do not even dream of quitting the social life and live entirely secluded from other people. As long as a person wishes to be a member of the community, he must deem it his duty to keep society in being and do his part to prevent its disintegration. Again so long as a man lives in society he himself is benefited by its progress while on the other hand if society deteriorates he loses what he might otherwise get. When any member of society is made conscious of these facts he will be led automatically to endeavor to maintain and improve our social life. To maintain social life every individual member of it must know how to refrain from egoistic conduct and must concede to and help others whenever that is necessary to that end. At the same time one must endeavor to the best of his ability <sup>to</sup> serve society, remembering also to care for himself so long as that does not conflict with the interest of others and of society at large. This benefitting of society as well as of himself can best be achieved by the highest or the maximum efficient use of mental and physical energy in that direction. In short the highest or the maximum efficient use of mental and physical energy for attaining ones aim on the one hand and the mutual aid and concession aiming at mutual Welfare and Benefit on the other, are the two great determining factors of social harmony and progress. Whether consciously or not, civilized people are being led by these factors. The fact that people now speak so much of efficiency and scientific management, the fact that the League of Nations was formed, and security and disarmament have now a days become outstanding subjects, all these show that those factors should be thoroughly studied and their true spirit proclaimed to the whole world.

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"Eleftheron Vima" June 6th, 1934.

Mr Jigoro Kano, member of the Japanese House of Peers, is the last of the Members of the International Committee of the Olympic games, who is still in Athens. Having arrived from such distance, he could not leave before making better acquaintance with our country, he has become very sympathetic to the members of Greek Olympic Committee and to all those who made his acquaintance during the four days' excursion of the International Olympic Conference in the Peloponessus. He gave, yesterday afternoon, a lecture in English at the "Parnassus" on the Japanese method of self-defense and its contribution to education. There could not be a more competent speaker on this subject, because M. Kano, is the inventor of Jiudo which is a perfected form of the Japanese contest which we all call jiu-jitsu. The Jiudo, a method of self-defense in which the intellectual and physical strength is brought to its point of highest and maximum efficiency, accustoms a man to use in a similar way his strength in the struggle of life. The speaker explained its fundamental principles yesterday and next Friday he will give a demonstration at the Panhellinion, in spite of his age, he being 74 years' old.

We had the opportunity to talk with Mr Kano during our voyage in the Peloponessus. He was tireless, always gay, and willing to explain what "Jiudo" was.

"I feel never tired, -he tells us-, I work as much as is necessary and rest as much. Neither too much work nor excessive rest!"

- "We are informed that a few years ago, you threw down, after a "conversation, a young fellow in order to prove your theory."

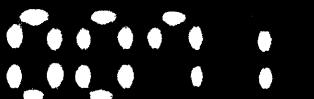
"Yes. By using to the full his intellectual power, a man may

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knowledge and the cultivation of intellectual power are so correlated that they cannot be treated separately - still the cultivation of the power of reasoning and judgment and the mere acquisition of knowledge may be looked at in different lights and the respective share they should have in intellectual culture should be specially studied. Moral culture also included several items and the interrelation and relative importance of those items should carefully be considered. First of all moral culture must be pursued from the intellectual side, enabling one to know what is right and what is wrong and also enabling one to reason out and decide even under complicated circumstances. At the same time the cultivation of the emotional and volitional power as well as the importance of forming good habit must not be forgotten. But very few people seem to study those things seriously. Such I believe, also is owing to the lack <sup>of</sup> the recognition of the Principle of Maximum Energy.

Culture whether it be, physical, intellectual or moral can only be properly accomplished when due consideration is <sup>given</sup> taken as to the relative importance and correlation of different items included in that culture.

I shall now give one very simple example how most people are regardless of this all important principle. Whenever one has to read a book magazine or Newspaper, he is to select out of many, such as are deemed most profitable to be read at the time. But most people are too regardless about those matters. The same thing can be said in regard to diet, clothing and housing and <sup>the</sup> choosing of things we buy, in <sup>the routine</sup> doing of business, in short in all daily dealings in life. Only through the right understanding and correct application of this principle one can make his body strong, healthy and useful. He can become a person of high moral and

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sufficient intellectual standing. He can accumulate wealth, not only enough to make himself happy but also to be able to help others and spend for the good of society. Only people who are loyal to our principle can become such men.

Thus if this principle is applicable to all phases of human activity, the same thing must hold true in regard to the activity of a group of men whether that be small as in case of party of a few persons or large like a nation having a large population. But for a group of men to act as an individual it must be well organized so that every member of the group shall act in harmony one with the other and this harmony can only be kept by mutual aid and concession leading to mutual welfare and benefit. This mutual aid and concession is therefore another fundamental principle of Jiudo which is <sup>very</sup> important for keying-up and perfecting social life. Can not then this same principle be applied in a similar way to the international relations.

I conclude my lecture by quoting a part of my speech which I made in Madrid, last year <sup>on the</sup> occasion of the meeting of the Interparliamentary Union. "Fortunately the ideal of international life does not differ greatly among civilized peoples, but when one is asked what lies in the background to make different peoples have a similar ideal, one may perhaps be puzzled. The moral ideal of religion, having belief as its background, can not explain it, since there is no reason why all beliefs should coincide. Then can different systems of philosophy be regarded as the determining force of such coincidence? It cannot be sought in philosophy, because those philosophical systems stand aloof from each other and can never be reconciled. Then what is the real determining force of such a coincidence? The determining force lies in

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from many other masters representing other schools. But jiujitsu originally was not an application to contests of the principles of science but simply a group of different methods of attack and defense devised by different masters, one school representing a group of methods devised by one master and other schools representing devices of others. Such being the case, there was no fundamental principle by which to test the validity of those methods. This led me to study this subject very seriously and I finally came to conceive of one all-pervading principle that is: "Whatever be the object, it can best be achieved by the highest or the maximum efficient use of mental and physical energy directed to that purpose or aim". Then studied anew as far as my research could reach, all the methods of attack and defense taught by different masters prior to my time. I then found out that there were many methods which could stand this test while many others <sup>could</sup> did not. Preserving those which I deemed valid and adding many others of my own device which I felt confident could stand the test, <sup>in 1882</sup> I organized my own system of attack and defense. "Jiudo" is the name of this fundamental principle as well as the name for this principle together with its application, whereas jujutsu is the name for a group of different devices not founded on such principle theory. I named the institution where this principle is studied and its application taught, Kodokan, which literally means an institution for studying the way. This new attempt proved very successful. In Japan to-day almost no one studies the old methods, jiudo being taught in almost all schools above middle grade as well as in the army, navy, and the police department, and the name jiujutsu has almost been superseded by the newname jiudo.

This success in the application of the principle of maximum

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efficiency to the method of contest led me to think advisable to do similar attempt in connection with the physical education. In dealing with this matter I must first of all make clear what is the aim of physical education. I believe the aim of physical education should include at least the four following items: Health, Strength, Utility and Spiritual Training including Intellectual, moral and aesthetic phases. Nobody would disagree with this statement, but I wish to call your special attention to the fact that nobody, even the specialists in physical education, seem to study the respective importance and relation of those four items. Are not many of the promoters of physical education laying too much stress on strength and skill? Are not teachers of gymnastics paying their attention almost exclusively to the interior organs and the harmonious development of the body? To such mistakes people naturally fall because the aim of physical education is not clearly set forth and the interrelation of those four items are not seriously studied. <sup>This</sup> Such happens because the principle of maximum efficiency is not yet universally recognized and but few people seem to study such subject from the point of view of this principle. I shall not deal with this subject any further but shall leave here a small book I have written on the subject.

I shall now proceed to speak about the application of this principle to the moral and intellectual training. In the similar way as I have said in connection with the four items of physical education, the interrelation of intellectual and moral culture as well as those of physical culture should be a subject of a serious study. However not only people at large but even ~~education~~ are quite indifferent in this matter. In intellectual culture, strictly speaking the acquisition of

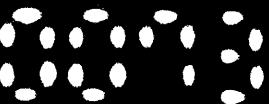
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Lecture

on the Principles of Judo and their application  
to all the Phases of Human activity  
given at the Parnassus Society, Athens  
on the 5th June 1934.

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I was for more than 24 years President of the Higher Normal College in Tokyo. As is natural for a man of such a career, I had to answer many questions like the following, asked by many directors and teaching staff of schools in Tokyo as well as in the provinces. (1) "The importance of religion as a means of moral education no one doubts. But as morals taught in religion is not by reason, but by belief, there may be different persons having different beliefs. How can one decide which belief is correct and which is not? At this age of enlightenment we must solve this question in a way, everybody shall agree to. How do you solve this question?" (2) "Since many thousand years ago, thinkers of different countries have advanced hundreds of different views regarding morals."

Some have arrived at certain conclusions through their own process of reasoning while others came to advocate something different also from their way of thinking. This is the reason why there are so many different ethical systems. They are contending under different banners from the time of Plato and Aristotle in the West and of Lao-tsé and Confucius in the East. There seems to be no end in disputes. How do you reconcile those different views?" (3) "We all respect tradition and nobody would think lightly of the importance of tradition in the teaching of morals. But how can we prove that morals taught by tradition are always correct, and never need alteration? Do not facts prove

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that some of the teachings of morality deemed most important at a certain stage in the progress of mankind, came to diminish in importance at a later stage? Do not different countries differ in their traditions? Is there any reliable test by which to judge the validity of such traditions so that we can stick on to those which we deem valid? Often confronted with questions like these, it occurred to me that the principles of Judo which I have been studying since my young days can best solve such difficult questions. So I tried to apply these principles to the solution of all the different problems I had to encounter. Those principles of Judo are. 1st "Whatever be the object, the best way of attaining it shall be the maximum of the highest efficient use of mental and physical energy directed to that aim". 2nd "The harmony and progress of a body consisting of different individuals, however few or large the number of individuals be, can best be kept and attained by mutual aid and concession". If I had time and the nature of this Parnassus Society was such as to allow me to explain the process by which I had arrived at my conclusions, it would be very interesting and easier for you to understand the real import of what I am going to say. However leaving that part to a lecture <sup>to be</sup> given at some other occasion I shall now proceed to apply those principles to different phases of Human activity.

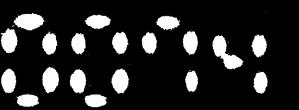
In feudal times in Japan there were many martial exercises such as fencing archery, the use of spears, etc. Amongst them there was one called jiu-jitsu which consisted principally of the different ways of fighting without weapons, although occasionally some weapons were made use of. In my young days I studied two different schools of this art under three eminent masters of the time. I further received instructions

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信  
案  
  
 大使ノ「オスロ」委員會出席方、希望申出アリ  
 タルカ七日當地新聞ニ副島伯派遣決定、旨  
 載シ唐ナリ就キ。最近伊太利側、於テ  
 二國備方ヲ猛攻ミ。宣傳ノ勢甚大、唐ナリ折柄右我方、  
 能度、伊太利側ト相争ヌカ如キ形トナリ。之  
 者往々對立、五六年來之如アラヤニ徳メル、勒テハ  
 由伊閣僚及ホル影綱等、内閣東京市側ヘ  
 回答、都合アリ、何アリ、實見四電アリタニ  
(原議用紙乙)

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電送第 18078 號		管 情報部長	電信課長
昭和九年十二月七日午後五時四十分發		主 第二課長	昭和九年十二月七日起草
暗號	件	宛	
	オリムビツク 謝政委員トシテ	杉 村 大 使	廣 田 大 臣
電 信 案	副島伯ノ返政ノ件		
第 八 三 號	名 件 錄 記	發	
東京市、於テ「オリムビツク」謝致委員トシテ		廣 田 大 臣	
副島伯ノ明年二月「オスロ」、開催、オリムビツク委員會、派遣決定、貴			
外 務 省			

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市が副島伯を派遣  
六日午後開催された東京モーターショー会場でオランダビック委員会として副島正伯を正東京モーターショー委員長として明春二月オスローの国際オランダビック委員会に出席させるため、副島伯は来日する。四日神戸出帆した護衛丸が波濤激しい中イタリアへ、船体大破と合言せた上英を乗せてオスローに向ふ。

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日外商業新報 新聞 昭和

昭和九年三月七日

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副島伯派遣

きのふ市參事  
會主文央三

副島伯派遣會のふ市參事會にて正式決定 東京市では第一回國憲オリビア大會招致のため不斷の運動を繰り広げて來年が六月後一時かに開催された市議會はオリビア・ビックラ委員會として副島正吾を招請、一月オーストリアで開催される國憲オービック委員會に派遣出席せしものである。これが旅費などの問題の件を可決するに至つた。これによつて島田伯は正式東京市議會委員として速ち通りの十四日神戸解説の講國丸で渡航、途中イタリーにおいて杉谷陽太郎大使と打合せを行つた上、英國を経てオーストリアに向ふ事となつた。

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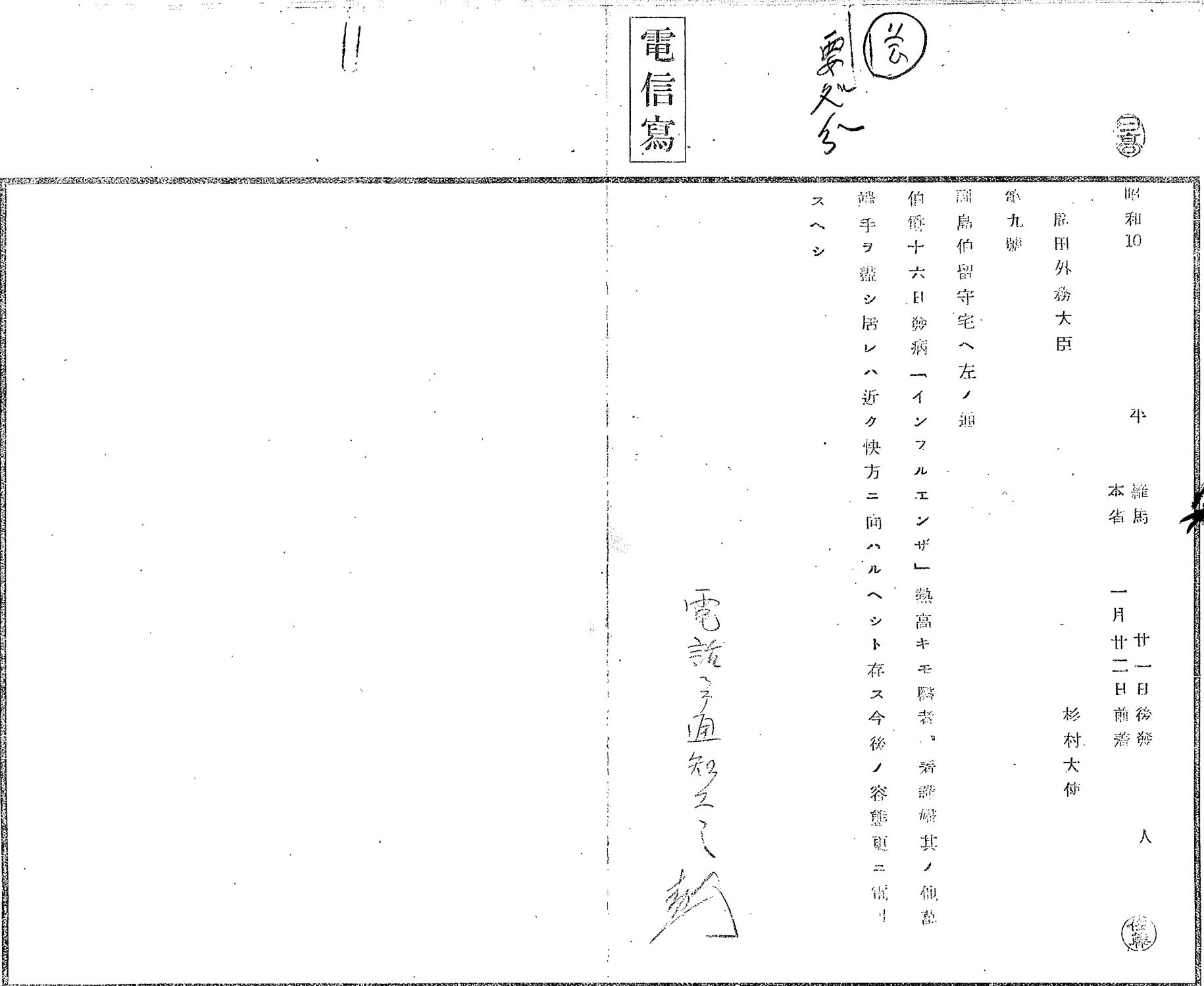
電信課長  
次官  
大臣  
東歐米通條文調人會文祕書官  
亞洲商約報化事書計  
昭和 10 九七〇 平 22 羅馬 本省 一月廿二日後發 人

副島伯留宅へ左ノ通  
廣田外務大臣 第九號  
スヘシ

伯爵十六日發病「インフルエンザ」熱高キモ醫者、看護婦其ノ他萬  
端手ヲ盡シ居レハ近ク快方ニ向ヘルヘシト存ス今後ノ容態更ニ電報  
杉村大使

件名  
五  
外務省

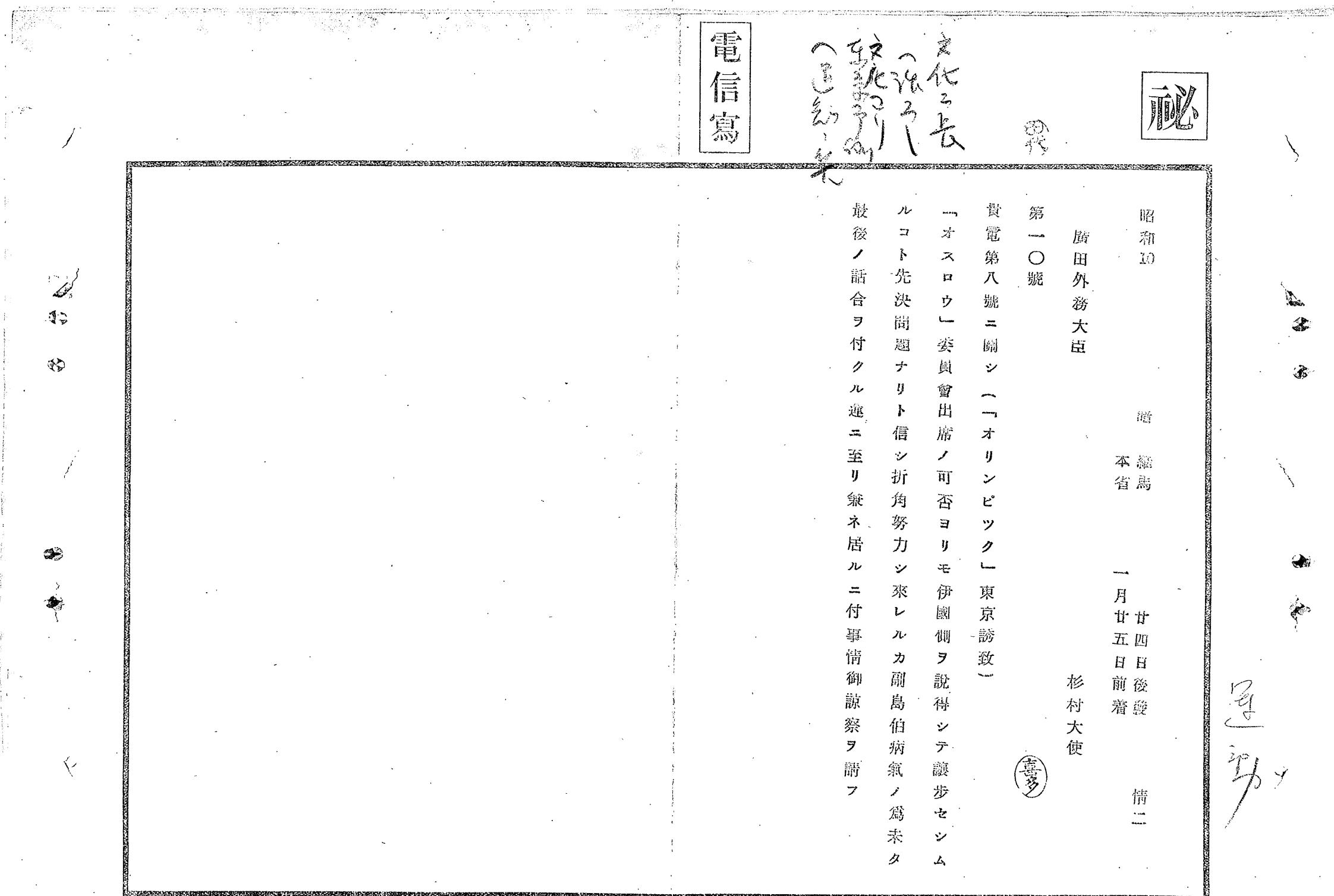
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オリムピック招致

# 全く絶望となる

## 東京市の運動奏効せず

は惜敗つてゐる

是を二千六百聖を託して東京市 方面に折衝。選手は高橋が東京組の開催地を定め、官舎に出席した  
は第十二回國際オリムピック大会 介の高橋が「東京」を各國オリムピック委員會に送り大いに東京紹介を東京で勝利するためかねてから  
を東京で勝利するためかねてから ピック委員會に送り大いに東京紹介を東京で勝利するためかねてから  
オリムピック招致の運動をなし ピック委員會に送り大いに東京紹介を東京で勝利するためかねてから  
市舎内に特別委員會まで設けて各 に努力して來た。また三月十五日  
オスロへで開かれる第十二回大会 二日市に入つた高橋によれば十分な運動を出来る所選出の旨を傳來  
る一方國をあげて第十二回大会獲 得のため努力してゐるイタリーの  
種運動は努力し、自らの情勢では東京勝利はいよいよ、運動の狀態となり多額の費用を費した東京市當局

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東京新聞  
新聞 昭和年  
昭和二十一年四月一日  
昭和二十一年四月一日

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卷之三

樂の一つとして、第十一回國際オリ  
ンピック大會を日本に開催するた  
め、さきには「組織委員五郎氏」を派遣  
し、現在は眞田伯が競馬に出張、  
監修方面と折衝。實現に奔走して  
ゐるが二十一日早朝、同氏から左  
の如く日本競馬に關心すべき報文を  
が東京市に到着した。市は競馬の  
ために既に八萬圓の出資をなし得  
たため、競馬場を進め、會場の設置、選手

## 副島伯悲觀の電報

# オリエンピック大會

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時和拾年臺用

東京招致運動は遂に骨折り損八萬圓投じて市の落胆大勢ローマに傾く

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**伊太利との交渉  
不調に終らんか**

オリムピック大會招致運動

結局兩國の決戦投票

第十二回國際オリムピック大會開催地は日本と伊太利との間に定められ、セリ合を演じて二月十六日オストローラで決戦投票を行ふ事と決まつた様子であるが投票に先立ち伊太利ムソリニ首相と見して政治的交渉を行ふ月前である。本月十四日ローマの副馬伯から二十一日右の旨意市宛に入電があつたが票を行ふ外ない情勢になつた。

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**オリムピック東京招致に  
副島委員から悲觀的電報**

第十二回国際オリムピック大會の開催地をべきオリムピック委員会はよく来る二月廿六日オストラで開催されるが同委員会は第一回大會招致委員会の

【ローマ廿一日】十四日以後のことと重複すべきも居その他のことあり未だ冬の機を得ず、イタリー總理ムソリニ氏の情態と杉村大使の赤誠に感激し己の不肖を恵むる、月末まで幕張備在の必要あり、豫定の計画は終り出来ぬが委細はロンドンより打電す。

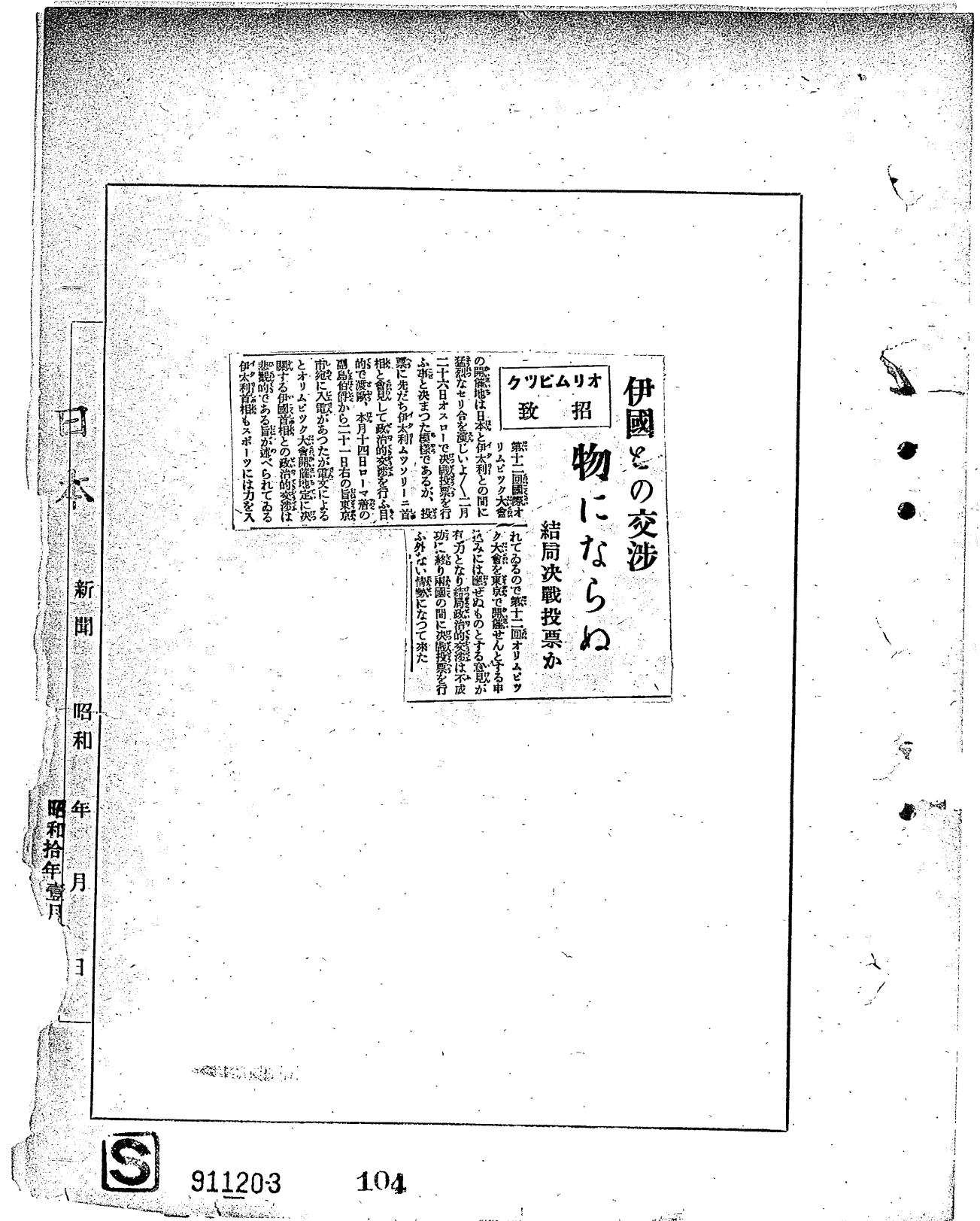
右記文のうち豫定の記載とは、實況開會前に關係各國を訪問して日本政府の運動を行ふ豫定のことを意味するものと見られるが、京都市のオリムピック委員會では右記に於ける委員會では右記に於ける委員會を前に悲觀的努力を拂ふべく先づ東京市長の名で各國代表者に宛て東京の際に参加者の説教補助として自効を支出する用意あることを述べて最後の勝利の戴罪を果すことになった。

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外務省

寫送先

東亞歐米通條約文調人文書會計  
祕書官事

新斯

大臣

電信課長

第一號

廣田外務大臣

「オスロウ」委員會出席ノ可否ヨリモ伊國側ヲ說得シテ讓歩セシム  
ルコト先決問題ナリト信シ折角努力シ來レルカ副島伯病氣ノ爲未タ  
最後ノ話合ヲ付クル運ニ至リ兼ネ居ルニ付事情御諒察ヲ請フ

昭和10年1月25日

平羅馬

廿四日後發  
一月廿五日前着

人

杉村大使

外務省

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東亞歐米洲通商約文調人文書會計  
祕書官

工1.12.10.9

大臣

電信課長

第一〇號

廣田外務大臣

杉村大使

本省

羅馬

廿四日後發  
一月廿五日前着

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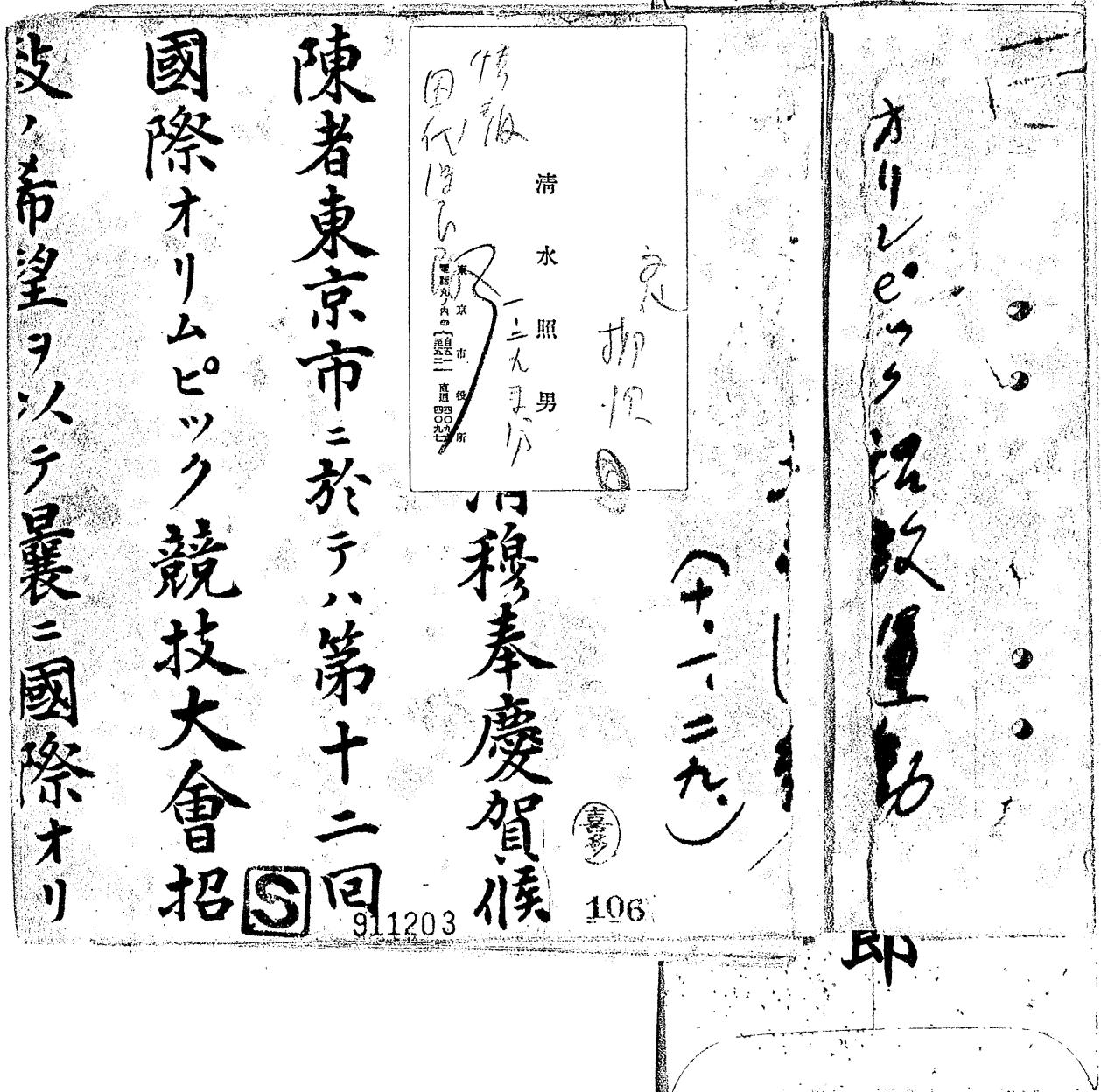
貴電第八號ニ關シ（「オリンピック」東京誘致）

「オスロウ」委員會出席ノ可否ヨリモ伊國側ヲ說得シテ讓歩セシム  
ルコト先決問題ナリト信シ折角努力シ來レルカ副島伯病氣ノ爲未タ

最後ノ話合ヲ付クル運ニ至リ兼ネ居ルニ付事情御諒察ヲ請フ

I-0487

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ムヒック委員會ニ對シ正式招請

狀ヲ提出シ市會内ニ設置セラ

レタル國際オリム。ヒック實行委

員會、活動ト相俟ツテ著、

之レガ實現ニ努力致居候次

第三御座候近時東洋殊ニ

我が日本ニ對スル歐米人、闊

心頓ニ深甚ヲ加ヘ候折柄同大

會ヲ我國ニ於テ開催スルコト

、國威ノ發揚ト國祭ノ親善

トニ寄與スル處多大ナルベク

殊ニ一九四〇年ハ最モ記念ス

ベキ皇紀二千六百年ニ當リ此

ノ機會ニ於テ同大會ヲ本邦

ニ開催スルハ國家的記念事業

トシテ極メテ意義アルモノト思

料致候

御承知ノ通リ國際オリムピック

ク大會ハ世界ノ全民族ニ依リ



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テ支持セラルルモノニ有之我國

ノ世界的地位ニ見テ未ダ曾テ

開催セテタル事ナキ東洋殊

ニ我國ニ於テ之ヲ舉行セント

スルハ洵ニ至當ノ企求ニ可有

之候

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⑥

然ルニ同大會ヲ自國ニ開催

セムコトヲ要望セル國ハ既三十

有餘ヲ算シ就中我東京ト

伊太利ローマニ市ハ最モ有



望視セラレ候現狀ナリト承及  
候處我國ハ地理的ニ偏在セ

ル為各國選手派遣ニ多額

費用ヲ要スル點ニ於テ幾分

不利ノ立場ニ有之候就テハ

昨年十二月市會日ニ於ケル滿

場一致ノ決議ヲ以テ皇紀二

千六百年ニ限リ同派遣費補

助トシテ總額百萬圓ヲ支出

スルコトト相成居候而シテ第十

111

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②

二回大會，開催地ハ本年二月

下旬諸威國オスロ一市ニ開

催，國際オリムピック委員會

ニ於テ各國委員，投票ニ依

リ決定致候筈ニ付本市ハ希

望達成，為ニ尚運動宣傳ニ

努力可致候得共何分對外

交渉ノ事ニ有之候ヘハ事情

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御諒察ノ上一層御援助ト

112

⑤

御配慮相煩度曩ニ前首

911203

相齋藤子爵外相兼攝時

特ニ御手數ヲ煩シ駐外帝

國大公使其他機關ニ種々

御助力相願候次第モ有之

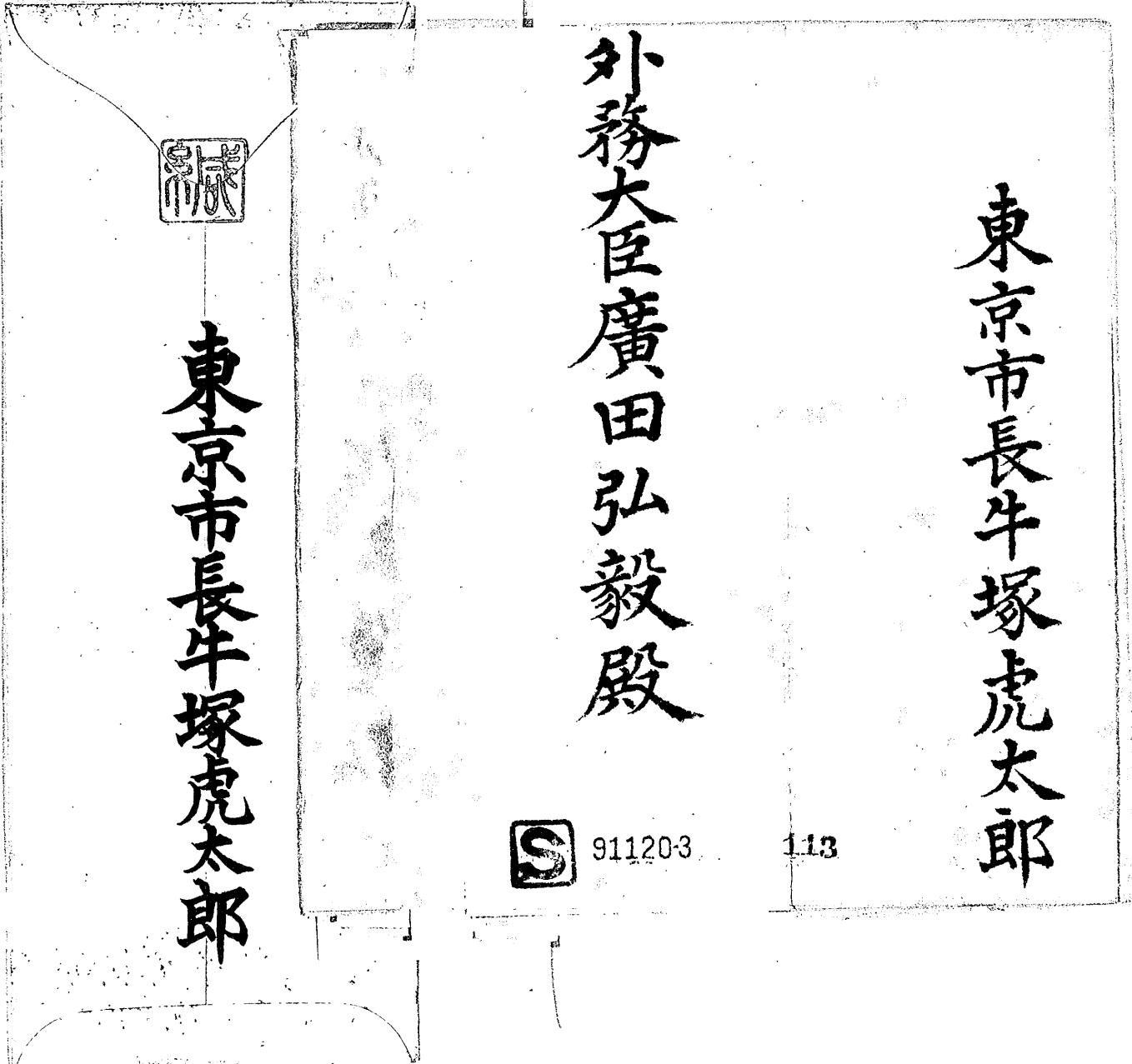
茲ニ重ネテ御依頼申上度

此段得貴意候 敬具

昭和十年一月二十九日

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I-0487

外務省

寫送先

東亞歐米通條情報文化調査人事文書會計  
祕書官

大臣 次官

電信課長

昭和 10

三二六〇 3. 平

羅馬

二月三日後着 人

張間代理公使

第三〇號

廣田外務大臣

東京市長及体育協會へ左ノ通

副島伯再度罹病セルモ漸次快方醫師ノ許ヲ得テ豫定通り一日歸朝ノ  
途ニ就ケリ尤モ歸着後三箇月絶對靜養ヲ要ス趣ナリ

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東亞歐米洲通商條約情報文化調査人事文書會計  
祕書官

大臣 次官

電信課長

昭和 10

2. 平

羅馬

二月二日前着 人

廣田外務大臣

杉村大使

第一七號

往電第一一號ニ關シ

留守宅及東京市長へ左ノ通

副島伯ノ容態其ノ後順調ニ回復室内步行及入浴ヲ許サル尤モ「オス  
ロ」ノ會議ニ出席ハ不可能ナリト診斷サル

外務省

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電信寫

情報部長

第二課

第三〇號

東京市長及体育協會へ左ノ通

副島伯再度罹病セルモ漸次快方醫師ノ許ヲ得テ豫定通り一日歸朝ノ  
途ニ就ケリ尤モ歸着後三箇月絶對靜養ヲ要ス趣ナリ

昭和10

平

羅馬本省

三日後着

人

廣田外務大臣

張間代理公使

S

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文書課長



別紙

文書課發送 昭和拾年貳月五日 發送済

淨書  
正校(原稿)  
(淨書)

管主  
主  
普通密  
郵二  
第  
—〇號

昭和拾年貳月四日

昭和十年二月五日起草

4 124

受信人  
*千家東吉*

名件錄記  
發信人  
*天羽部*

名件  
*西面伯一空氣ニ因スル件*  
件  
西面伯其後、空氣ニ因シ在伊形村大便來電別  
紙宣一通  
送付人  
(在伊形村大便二月一日發電並一七〇九)  
寫作製表上添付  
外務省

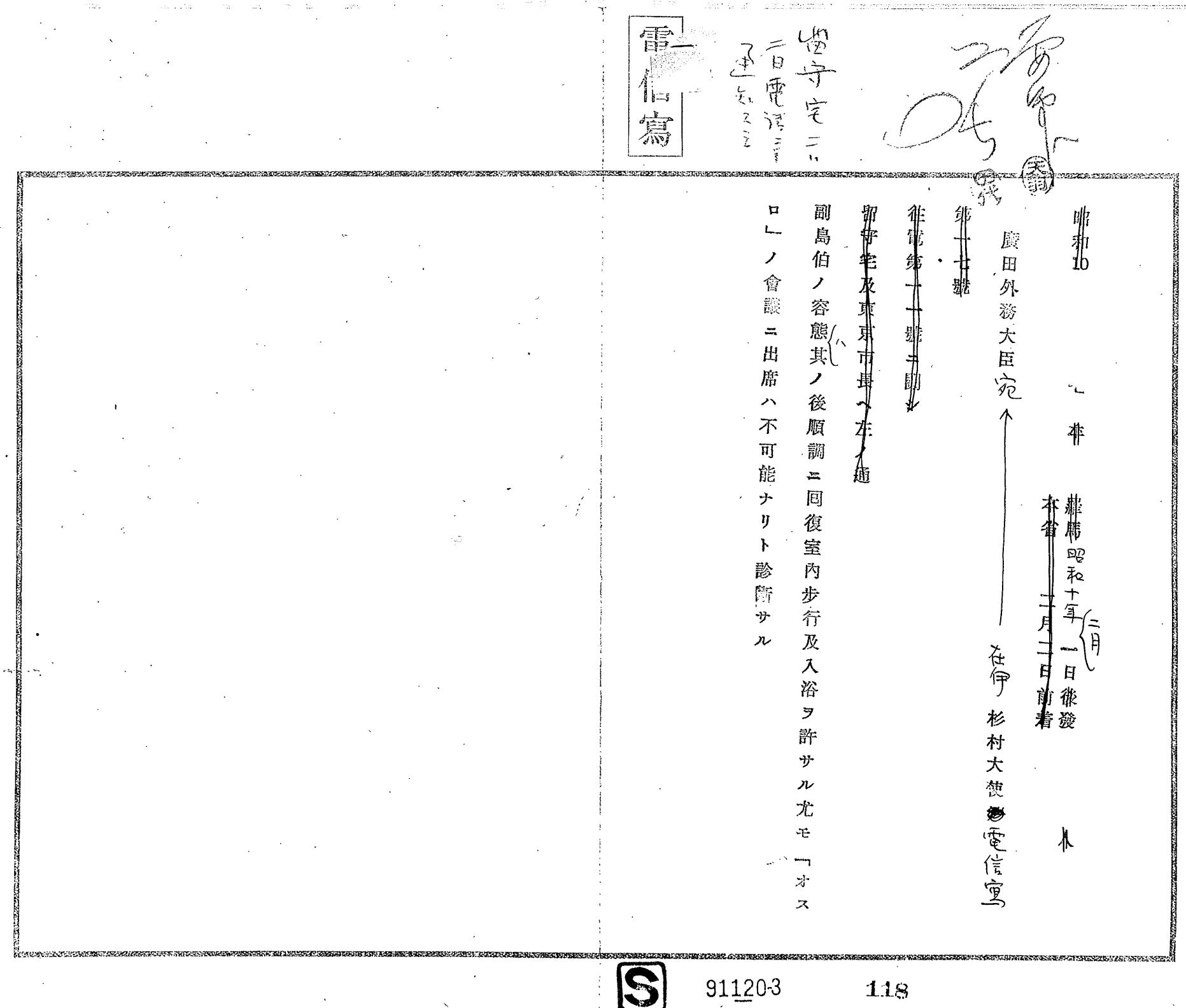


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外務省



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唐物の如き當在、依り大便、才口レ出席  
 ト一箇所解致レヤス、ナレ運送トト云々<sup>ト</sup>  
 オ、才口レ名前、多々ノモトモ可也、震教才口  
 由、  
 大便、ハ出席、依頃、震教才口、由

(美濃半截野紙) (イ)

カリニシテ東京議政之向る申		(十一月二日)	
極致		(喜多)	
清 水 照 男		豊 川 弘 敏	
東京市役所		東京市文書課	
九月九日内四〇九六廿		九月九日内四〇九六廿	
外務省		外務省	
清 水 照 男		豊 川 弘 敏	
東京市役所		東京市文書課	
九月九日内四〇九六廿		九月九日内四〇九六廿	
外務省		外務省	

清 水 照 男  
 豊 川 弘 敏

東京市役所  
 東京市文書課

九月九日内四〇九六廿  
 九月九日内四〇九六廿

外務省  
 外務省



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第三回長

昭和十年二月七日起草

高裁案

一、第十二回國際「オリムピック」競技大會ヲ東京ニ招致方ノ件  
第十二回國際「オリムピック」競技大會ハ千九百四十年（昭和十五年）開催ノコトトナリ居リ其ノ開催地ニ就テハ本月二十六日諸威國「オスロ」ニ於ケル國際「オリムピック」委員會ノ投票（參加國四十二ヶ國、委員數一ヶ國一名乃至三名ニテ合計六十六名）ニ依リ決定セラルヘキ處千九百四十年ハ皇紀二千六百年ニ當リ此機會ニ際シ「オリムピック」大會ヲ本邦ニ於テ開催セハ國家的記念事業ノートシテ極メテ有意義ナルノミナラス歐米人ノ本邦ニ對スル認識増進並國際親善ニ寄與スルトコロ多大ナルヘキヤニ思考セラル

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東京市ニ於テモ夙ニ之ヲ重視シ市會内ニ國際「オリムピック」實行委員會ヲ設ケ妻ニ國際「オリムピック」委員會ニ對シ正式招請狀ヲ提出シタル外客年嘉納治五郎氏ニ囁シテ歐洲各國ヲ訪問ノ上右招致運動ヲ行ヒ本月下旬「オスロ」ニ於テ開催ノ「オリムピック」委員會ニ對シテハ副島伯爵ヲ誘致委員トシテ派遣シ居リ最近ニ於テハ二月七日東京市長ヨリ各國ノ「オリムピック」委員全部ニ對シ東京市ニ投票方依頼ノ電報ヲ發シタル越ナルカ東京市トシテハ右實況ヲ別スル爲在伊杉村大使ノ「オスロ」委員會出席斡旋方ヲ切望シ居レリ  
尙東京市ハ本邦ニ於テ開催ストセハ歐米各國ヨリ遠隔ノ地點ナル爲旅費ノ關係上多數選手ノ參加ハ困難ナルヘキヤヲ想ヒ千九百四十年ニ限リ歐米各國ヨリノ選手派遣費ニ對スル補助トシテ百萬圓支出方客年十二月ノ市會ニ於テ決定セル上牛塚東京市長ヨリ廣田外務大臣宛右招致運動ニ援助ヲ賜リ度キ旨申出アリタリ

外務省



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右仰御高裁

外務省



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然ルニ千九百四十年ノ「オリムピック」大會ヲ自國ニ於テ開催方ヲ要望シ居レルハ十ヶ國ニ達シ就中本邦及伊太利ハ最有望視セラレ從ツテ本月下旬「オスロ」委員會ニ於テハ東京又ハ羅馬ノ何レカニ決定ヲ見ルヘキヤニ推セラル處羅馬側ハ既ニ競技場ノ築造進捗シ多大ノ熱意ヲ示セル外各般ノ運動工作ニ便利ナル地位ニアル爲右開催地ヲ東京ニ誘致スルニハ相當ノ困難アルヤニ存セラレタル處最近ニ至リ東京市當局ニ於テ極秘裡ニ確力ナル筋ヨリ得タル報告ニ依レハ來ルヘキ「オスロ」委員會ノ投票ニ於テ濱洲及南米ハ日本ヲ支持スヘキ見込アル由ナルヲ以テ大會候補地十ヶ所ニ上リ投票數モ相當區々トナルヘキニ付本邦側ノ希望實現ノ曙光認メラルルヤニ思考セラル次第ニモアリ旁皇紀二千六百年ノ紀念事業ノ一トシテ右招致實現方ニ關シ本省ニ於テモ此ノ際至急斡旋方ニ付諸般ノ措置ヲ爲スコトト致度尙要スレハ省議決定ノミナラス閣議決定ヲ經ルコトト致度

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8:00:



(美濃半截野紙(一))

1. 在外主要地 本邦 大公使館 (オランダ)  
新嘉坡(マレーシア) 山紀 外務省 11 東京該段  
運動方 電報(一)

1. 在東洋名高大公使館(マレーシア) 126  
少配(一)

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003

Comité International Olympique  
(23 Juin 1894)

Chili.....J. Matte Gormaz (1923), Santiago.  
Chine.....S. E. le Dr. C. T. Wang, (1922), rue Pere Froc, Shanghai.  
Cuba.....Porfirio Franca, (1923), H. y 21, Vedado La Havane.  
Danemark.....S. A. R. le Prince Axel de Danemark, (1932), Bernstorffshøj, Gentofte (Danemark).  
Egypte.....S. E. Mohamed Taher Pacha, (1934), Le Caire.  
Espagne.....le baron de Guell, (1922), Cortes, 641, Barcelone.  
le comte de Vallellano, (1931), Alvarez Baena, 4, Madrid.  
Esthoniie.....Vacant.  
Etats-Unis.....William May Garland, (1922), 1200 W.M. Garland Building, Los Angeles (Cal.)  
S. E. le Général Ch. H. Sherrill, (1922), 20, East 65th street, New York, et 10, rue de Courcelles, Paris.  
le Commodore Ernest Lee Jahncke (1927), New-Orleans.  
Finlande.....Ernst Krogius, (1920), Helsingfors.  
France.....Albert Glandaz, (1913), Faubourg St. Monré, 103, Paris (VIII<sup>e</sup>).  
le Marquis de Polignac, (1914), 64, Boulevard Henry-Vasnier, Reims, et 41, rue St. Dominique - Paris.  
Francois Piétri, (1934), 18, rue de l'Elysée, Paris.  
Grande-Bretagne....Lord Aberdare, (1929), 1, Lowndes Square, Londres, S. W. 1.  
Lord Burghley, (1933), Wakerley Manor, Stamford.  
Sir Noël Curtis Bennett, (1933), 10, Shepherd House, Londres.  
Grèce.....Angelo C. Bolanachi, (1910), Alexandrie (Egypte) et 2, rue Rembrandt, Paris.  
Hollande.....le Lt. Colonel Scharrroo, (1924), de Merel, Daam Fockemalaan, 81, Amersfoort.  
le baron A. Schimmelpenninck van der Oye, (1925), Hoog Duin en Daalsche weg 92, Bloemendaal.  
Hongrie.....le comte Geza Andrassy, (1907), 42, Eszterhazy utca, Budapest, VIII.  
le sénateur Jules de Muzsa, (1909), IV, Egyetem - ter 5, Budapest.

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Fondateur: Mr. le Baron Pierre de Coubertin  
Président d'Honneur des Jeux Olympiques

Siège social: Lausanne (Suisse)

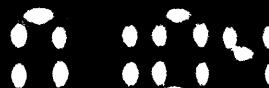
Président: Mr. le Comte de Baillet-Latour

MEMBRES:

M.M.  
Allemagne.....S. E. le Secrétaire d'Etat Lewald (1924), Admiral von Schröderstrasse, 22, Berlin W35.  
S. A. S. le duc Adolphe Frédéric de Mecklenburg-Schwerin (1926), Villa Féodora, Bad Doberan, Schwerin.  
le Dr. Karl, Ritter von Halt, (1929) Richildenstr., 65, Munich.  
Amérique Centrale..P. J. de Matheu, (1918), 66, Av. Mozart Paris (XV<sup>e</sup>).  
Argentine.....R. C. Aldao, (1923), 530, Avenida Roque Saenz Pena, Buenos Aires.  
Horacio Bustos Moron, (1932), Victoria, 434, Buenos Aires.  
Australie.....James Taylor, (1924), Dalton House, Pitt Street, Sydney, N. S. W.  
Sir Harold Laxton, (1933), 119, Elizabeth street, Melbourne.  
Autriche.....le Dr. Théodore Schmidt (1928), Gloriettegasse, 11, Vienne XIII.  
Belgique.....le comte de Baillet-Latour, (1903), 23, rue du Trône, Bruxelles.  
le baron de Laveleye, (1919), 65, rue de la Vallée, Bruxelles.  
Brésil.....S. E. R. de Rio Branco, (1913), Ministre du Brésil, Berne, (Suisse).  
Arnaldo Guinle, (1923), 107, Av. Rio Branco, Rio de Janeiro.  
le Dr. Ferreira Santos, (1923), Caixa Postal 2708, São Paulo.  
Bulgarie.....S. E. Stephan G. Tchapachikov (1929), Sybelstrasse, 38, Charlottenburg -Berlin (Allemagne).  
Canada.....J. G. Merrick, (1921), 14, Deer Park Crescent, Toronto.  
Sir George Mc. Laren Brown (1928), 62 Charing Cross, Londres S. W. 1.

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Suisse.....le baron Godefroy de Blonay, (1899),  
château de Grandson, (Vaud).

Tchécoslovaquie.....le Conseiller Jiri Guth-Jarkovsky, (1894),  
4, Pricna ul., Prague.

Turquie.....Rechid Saffet Bey, (1933),  
10-18, Adalet-Han, Galata, Istanbul.

Uruguay.....le Dr. F. Ghiglani, (1921), 1270, av. 18  
de Julio, Montevideo.

Yugoslavie.....le Général S. S. Djoukitch, (1912),  
Sarajevo.  
le Professeur Dr. Bucar, (1920), Mi-  
hanoviceva, 20/II, Zagreb.

Inde.....G. D. Sondhi (1932), 6, Kacheri Road,  
Lahore.

Etat libre d'Irlande.J. J. Keane, (1922), 68, Upper O'Connell  
street, Dublin.

Italie.....L'hon. Carlo Montu, (1913), Villa Montu,  
Bellagio (Como).  
le comte Bonacossa, (1925), 1, Piazza  
Sta Maria delle Grazie, Milan.  
le comte Paolo Thaon de Revel, (1932),  
Podestat de Turin.

Japon.....le professeur Jigoro Kano, (1909), séna-  
teur, 1, Koishikawacho, Koishikawa-  
ku, Tokio.  
S. E. le Dr. Yotaro Sugimura, (1933),  
Ambassadeur du Japon, 260, Viale  
Regina Margherita, Rome.  
le comte Michimasa Soyeshima, (1934),  
Uyehara, Yoyogi, Tokio.

Lettonie.....J. Dikmanis, (1926), Marijas Iela, 56-58,  
dz. 25, Riga.

Mexique.....l'Ing. Marte R. Gomez, (1934), Palacio  
Nacional, Mexico D. F.

Monaco.....le comte Gautier-Vignal, (1908), la Berlu-  
gane, Beaulieu s/Mer, (Alpes Maritimes).

Norvège.....Thos Fearnley, (1927), 6, Kongens Gate,  
Oslo.

Nouvelle-Zélande.....le Dr. A. E. Porritt, (1934), 27 Harley  
street, Londres, W. I.

Pérou.....S. E. Alfredo Benavides, (1923),  
Ministre du Pérou, 65, Cadogan Square,  
Londres, S.W.I.

Pologne.....S. E. M. Ignace Matuszewski, (1928),  
Ministre des Finances, Varsovie.  
le général Dr. Rouppert, (1931), Chef du  
Département Sanitaire, Ministère de la  
Guerre, Varsovie.

Portugal.....le comte de Penha-Garcia, (1913), 16, p.  
de Rio-de-Janeiro, Lisbonne.

Roumanie.....Georges A. Plagino, (1908), 16, Strada  
General Papadopol, Bucarest.

Sud-Afrique.....Henry Nourse, (1920), P. O. Box, 126,  
Johannesburg, Transvaal.

Suède.....le comte Clarence de Rosen, (1900),  
Parkvägen 34, Djursholm (Suède).  
J. S. Edström, (1920), Västerås.

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