

BIOGRAPHIE KANO JIGORO SHIHAN

| Année | Mois | Jour | Evènements |
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| 1860 | 10e | (28) | Naissance à Mikage, arrondissement d'Ubara, province de Settsu, actuellement quartier de Mikage, arrondissement Higashi Nada, Ville de Kôbe, département de Hyôgo. 3e fils et 6e enfant de Kanô Jirosaku. [Jusqu'à son départ pour Tôkyô, il étudie avec notamment un peintre (Yamamoto Chikuun) et un médecin (Yamagishi)] |
| 1869 | | | Mort de sa mère. |
| 1870 | | | Rejoint son père à Tôkyô. Etudie d'abord auprès d'un certain Kizawa |
| 1871 | | | Entre dans le cours d'Ubukata Keidô, le Seitatsusho |
| 1872 | | | Rejoint le cours de Mitsukuri Shûhei, le Sannyû et y commence l'étude de l'anglais. |
| 1873 | | | Intègre l'Ikuei gijuku où il devient pensionnaire. Il y poursuit des études générales ainsi que l'apprentissage de l'anglais et de l'allemand. |
| | juin | | Commence à s'intéresser au jûjutsu mais s'oppose au refus de son père et ne trouve pas l'occasion de pratiquer |
| 1874 | avr. | | Entre à l'École des langues étrangères, école publique fondée l'année précédente. |
| 1875 | | | Sort diplômé de l'école des langues étrangères et entre à l'école Kaisei. |
| 1877 | | | L'école Kaisei devient l'Université de Tôkyô qu'il intègre. cette année la, il commence l'étude du jûjutsu de l'école Tenjin shin.yô auprès de Fukuda Hachinosuke. |
| 1879 | juil. août | | Participe à une démonstration de jûjutsu devant le général Grant. A la mort de Fukuda, il hérite de son dojo et continue l'étude de la Tenjin shin.yô-ryû auprès de Iso Masatomo. |
| 1881 | juil. | | Obtient son diplôme de sciences politiques et économiques et entame une année de philosophie à l'Université de Tôkyô, faculté de lettres, département d'éthique et esthétique. A la mort d'Iso Masatomo, commence l'étude de l'école Kitô auprès de Iikubo Kônen. |
| 1882 | janv. fév. mars mai juil. août sept. | | Deviens chargé de cours au Gakushû-in en sciences politiques et économiques (enseigne en anglais et japonais) Loue des locaux dans le temple Eishô. Fonde le Cours Kanô. Fonde le Kôbunkan Fonde le Kôdôkan. Obtient son diplôme en éthique et esthétique (philosophie) Nommé professeur au Gakushû-in Déménage dans le quartier Kanda Imagawakôji |
| 1883 | fév. mai oct. | | Déménage à Kôjimachi kami niban chô. Utilise le grenier à riz du Kôbunkan pour dojo. Utilise l'entrée de sa résidence de kami niban chô pour dôjô (8 tatami) Reçoit les documents de transmission de la Kitô-ryû par Iikubo Kônen. |
| 1884 | | | Mise en place du serment en cinq points au Kôdôkan. |

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| 1885 | avr. sept | (15) | Cumule les fonctions de professeur et de secrétaire général au Gakushū-in Mort de son père |
| 1886 | mars nov. | | Déménagement dans la résidence de Shinagawa Yajirō à Kōjimachi Fujimi chō Etablit la section pour les jeunes du Cours Kanō à Kōjimachi sanban chō |
| 1888 | avr. juin | | Mort d'ikubo Kōnen. Début du jūdo“ à l'académie navale. |
| 1889 | avr. mai août sept. oct. déc. | (11) (5) (13) (15) (28) (19) (31) | Déménagement du Kōdōkan sur un terrain de l'armée de terre à Hongō masago chō Conférence “Le jūdo“ en général ainsi que sa valeur sur le plan de l'éducation“ Fermeture du Kōbunkan. Nommé représentant de la Cour pour une mission d'un an d'étude des systèmes éducatifs européens. S'embarque sur Le Calédonien. Nomme Saigō Shirō, Iwanami Seiya et Honda Masujirō pour gérer le Kōdōkan en son absence. Arrive à Marseille. Arrive à Paris et y séjourne. Quitte Paris et transite par Bruxelles. Arrive à Berlin et y séjourne. |
| 1890 | nov. déc. | (20) (23) (13) (14) (29) (30) | Depuis Berlin, visite Vienne, Copenhage, Stockholm, etc. Quitte Berlin. Se rend à Amsterdam, La Hage, Rotterdam. Arrive à Londres. Quitte Londres. Revient à Paris. Part de Paris. Quitte la France en s'embarquant à Marseille pour le voyage de retour. |
| 1891 | janv. fév. avr. août sept. | (16) (30) (7) (13) | Depuis Alexandrie, se rend au Caire. Arrive à Yokohama Déménage la section adulte du Cours Kanō à Kōjimachi ichiban chō. Est nommé conseiller au ministère de l'éducation. Epouse Takezoe Sumako Est nommé directeur du cinquième collège—lycée à Kumamoto. Quitte seul Tōkyō pour s'installer à Kumamoto. Fonde dans l'établissement un dōjō, le Zuihōkan. |
| 1893 | janv. fév. juin août sept. oct. nov. déc. | (25) (10) (19) (19) (13) (20) (1) | Nomination de Lafcadio Heam à Kumamoto. Est rappelé à Tōkyō pour s'occuper du problème des livres scolaires au Ministère. Revient à Tōkyō. S'établit à Ushigome Sadawara chō. Est nommé directeur du premier collège lycée à Tōkyō. Lancement de la revue du Cours Kanō Est nommé directeur de l'École normale supérieure en plus de ses fonctions de directeur du premier collège-lycée. Démissionne de la direction du Premier collège lycée et se consacre à l'École normale supérieure. Naissance de sa fille aînée. Déménage la section des plus jeunes du Cours Kanō à Koishikawa Shimotomisakajūhachibanchi Fin de la construction du nouveau Kōdōkan de Koishikawa Shimotomisaka de 100 tatami. |

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| 1894 | mai | (20) | Déménagement dans une résidence de fonction à Hitotsu bashi. Cérémonie d'inauguration du nouveau Kôdôkan |
| 1895 | mars | (25) | Déménagement dans sa nouvelle résidence de Koishikawa shimotomisaka. |
| | avr. | | Établit une section de langue nationale et kanbun à l'École normale supérieure. |
| | Mai | | Collabore avec l'École normale supérieure pour filles pour l'étude du Rescrit sur l'éducation. |
| | juin | (11) | Naissance de sa deuxième fille. |
| 1896 | juil. | | Premier entraînement dans la chaleur du Kôdôkan. |
| | sept | (22) | Etablit une section dans le Cours Kanô pour l'accueil des étudiants chinois. |
| 1897 | mars | (3) | Naissance de son fils aîné. |
| | août | (20) | Démis de ses fonctions de directeur de l'École normale supérieure. |
| | nov. | (19) | Nommé, à nouveau, directeur de l'École normale supérieure. |
| 1898 | janv. | (18) | Nommé directeur du bureau des études générales au Ministère de l'éducation. |
| | juin | (20) | Démissionne de la direction de l'École normale supérieure pour se consacrer à ses fonctions au ministère. |
| | août | | Création de la Zôshi-kai. |
| | | (15) | Naissance de sa troisième fille. |
| | oct. | | Premier numéro de la revue Kokushi. |
| | nov. | (24) | Renvoyé de son poste au Ministère. |
| 1899 | sept | (19) | Naissance de sa quatrième fille. |
| | oct. | (7) | Rend la section d'accueil pour étudiants chinois indépendante sous le nom d'Ekiraku shoin. |
| 1900 | juil. | (1) | Création de l'Association des gradés du Kôdôkan et de l'Association de recherches du Kôdôkan. |
| | nov. | (25) | Naissance de son second fils. |
| 1901 | mai | (9) | Nommé, à nouveau, directeur de l' Kôdôkan cole normale supérieure. A la fm de cette année, le nombre de membres du Kôdôkan dépasse les 6000 et compte 212 gradés. |
| 1902 | janv. | | Déménagement à Ushigome Nishigoken chô. Renomme l'Eriraku shoin en Kôbungakuin. |
| | mai | | Yamashita Yoshitsugu se rend aux États-Unis présenter le jûdo'. |
| | juil. | (21) | Part de Shinbashi. |
| | | (23) | S'embarque à Kôbe pour un voyage d'étude en Chine. |
| | oct. | (16) | Revient au Japon. |
| 1903 | déc. | | Dernier numéro de Kokushi. |
| 1905 | mars | (14) | Nommé membre de la commission sur l'éducation supérieure. |
| | mai | (22) | Se rend en mission officielle à Port Arthur. |
| | juin | (15) | Revient au Japon. |
| | | (22) | Nommé membre de la commission d'évaluation de l'éducation primaire. |
| 1906 | nov. | (11) | Début des travaux du nouveau dojo“ de 207 tatami sur le terrain du Kôdôkan. |
| 1907 | mars | (23) | Inauguration du grand dojo de 207 tatami. |
| | juin | (18) | Naissance de sa cinquième fille. |

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| 1909 | | | Deviens membre du Comité international olympique à la demande de l'ambassadeur de France et du ministre des affaires étrangères. Le Kôdôkan devient Fondation. |
| | mai | (3) | |
| 1910 | oct. | (6) | Nommé membre de la commission de Vérification des manuels scolaires. |
| | déc. | (30) | Parution de "Règles pour l'éducation de la jeunesse". |
| 1911 | avr. | | Création d'une section de formation de professeurs de jûdo" au Kôdôkan. |
| | juil. | | Crée l'Association de l'éducation physique du Grand Japon en en devient président. |
| | nov. | (18) | Organisation des épreuves de sélection pour les Jeux olympiques par l'Association d'éducation physique du Grand Japon à Haneda. |
| 1912 | mai | (8) | Naissance de son troisième fils. |
| | juin | (7) | Départ pour les JO de 1912 à Stockholm et la visite de différents pays européens et américains. |
| | juil. | | Jeux olympiques du 5 au 14 juillet |
| 1913 | mars | (6) | Revient au Japon |
| 1914 | juil. | (4) | Est nommé membre de la commission d'enquête sur l'éducation. |
| | déc. | (25) | Fonde la Jûdô-kai. |
| 1915 | | | Début de l'ouverture de dojo dans les écoles primaires. |
| 1917 | sept. | (21) | Nommé membre de la commission extraordinaire sur l'éducation. |
| 1918 | oct. | | Se rend en Corée. |
| 1919 | janv. | | La revue Jûdo" est rebaptisée Yûkô no katsudô. |
| | fév. | (14) | Fonde la Kin.yô-kai. |
| | nov. | (2) | Fermeture du Cours Kano. |
| 1920 | janv. | (16) | Prend sa retraite de l'Ecole normale supérieure. |
| | juin | (8) | Départ pour les Jeux olympiques d'Anvers et voyage d'observation de l'éducation dans les pays européens d'après guerre, en passant par les Etats-Unis. |
| | | (23) | Arrivée à San Francisco. |
| | juil. | (6) | Arrivée à New-York. |
| | | (8) | S'embarque pour l'Europe. |
| | | (15) | Arrivée à Southampton, départ pour Londres. |
| | août | (3) | Se rend à Anvers. |
| | | (14) | Assiste aux Jeux olympiques et participe aux réunions du CIO. |
| | sept. | (14) | Après le départ d'Anvers, se rend à Bruxelles, Berlin, Prague, Vienne, Innsbruck, Genève... |
| | oct. | (30) | Arrivée à Paris. |
| | nov. | (16) | Départ pour Londres. |
| | déc. | (11) | S'embarque à Southampton. |
| | | (20) | Arrivée à New-York. |
| 1921 | janv. | (11) | Quitte New-York et passe par Washington et Chicago. |
| | | (19) | Arrive à Los Angeles. |
| | | (22) | Se rend à San Francisco. |
| | | (24) | Embarque pour le Japon. |
| | fév. | (11) | Arrive à Yokohama |

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| | mars | (8) | Démissionne de la présidence de l'Association d'éducation physique du Grand Japon et en devient président d'honneur. |
| | avr. | (1) | Démonstration de jūdo“ devant l'Empereur. |
| | mai | (20) | Se rend à Shanghai en tant que membre du CIO pour les Jeux asiatiques. |
| | juin | (10) | Retour au Japon. |
| 1922 | | | [Cette année la, passe près de trois mois hors de Tôkyô pour donner des conférences.] |
| | janv. | (1) | Fondation de l'Association culturelle du Kôdôkan et des associations de gradés. |
| | fév. | (2) | Nommé à la Chambre des Pairs . |
| | avr. | | Lancement des revues Taisei et Jūdô-kai. |
| | nov. | (11) | Se rend à Taïwan pour une conférence. |
| | déc. | (4) | Revient à Tôkyô. |
| 1923 | | | [Cette année la, passe environ 3 mois et demi hors de Tôkyô pour donner des conférences.] |
| | mars | (12) | Nommé membre de la commission extraordinaire d'enquête sur la santé scolaire. |
| | juin | (22) | Réunion sur le problème des caractères latins avec des volontaires. |
| | juil. | (12) | Nouvelle réunion sur le problème des caractères latins. |
| | | (26) | Départ pour la manifestation de la Butokukai et différentes conférences. |
| | sept. | (7) | Revient à Tôkyô. |
| 1924 | | | [Cette année la, passe plus de 2 mois hors de Tôkyô pour conférences.] |
| | mars | (1) | Nommé professeur honoraire à l'Ecole normale supérieure. |
| | sept. | (16) | Hospitalisé à Tôkyô puis Osaka. |
| | oct. | (24) | Est hospitalisé à Tôkyô. |
| 1925 | | | [Cette année, passe plus de deux mois hors de Tôkyô pour conférences]. |
| 1926 | | | [Outre son séjour à Taïwan, passe cette année la environ deux mois en déplacements hors de Tôkyô]. |
| | mai | (30) | Interview à la radio de Tôkyô sur “Jūdo“ d'autrefois et jūdo“ d'avenir“ |
| | juin | (8) | Interview à la radio d'Osaka sur “Le passé du Kôdôkan jūdo“, son présent et son avenir“ |
| | août | (4) | Organise un stage de jūdo“ pour filles dans son dojo privé. |
| | sept | (24) | Part de Kôbe pour Taïwan. |
| | oct. | (18) | Revient à Tôkyô. |
| | | (30) | Concertations autour de la mise en place d'une section de jūdo“ féminin. |
| | nov. | (9) | Etablissement de la section féminine du Kôdôkan. |
| 1927 | | | [Cette année la, passe près de trois mois hors de Tôkyô]. |
| 1928 | fév. | (27) | Rencontres avec la Katorishintô-ryū. |
| | mai | (4) | Début des cours de bōjutsu de la Katori au Kôdôkan. |
| | | (24) | Départ de Tôkyô pour les Jeux olympiques d'Amsterdam, une réunion de l'Union interparlementaire à Berlin et à Paris. |
| | | (25) | Départ de Kobe. |
| | juin | (1) | Départ de Mandchourie par le transsibérien |
| | | (8) | Moscou. |
| | | (9) | Parssage par Varsovie. |
| | | (10) | Arrivée à Berlin. |
| | | (13) | Départ de Berlin. |
| | | (14) | Arrivée à Paris. |

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| | juil. | (3) | Départ de la gare de Lyon. |
| | | (4) | Arrivée à Rome. |
| | | (8) | Florence |
| | | (10) | Genève. |
| | | (13) | Paris. |
| | | (17) | Londres. |
| | | (24) | Départ de Londres. |
| | | (25) | Arrivée à Amsterdam. |
| | | (28) | Cérémonie d'ouverture. Assiste aux compétitions jusqu'au 12 août. |
| | août | (14) | Départ pour Berlin. |
| | sept | (1) | Départ de Berlin. |
| | | (2) | Varsovie. |
| | | (3) | Moscou et transsibérien. |
| | | (27) | Retour à Tôkyô. |
| | oct. | (26) | Réunion sur le problème de l'alphabet latin. |
| | déc. | (5) | Départ de Nagasaki pour Shanghai. |
| | | (6) | Arrivée à Shanghai. |
| | | (11) | Départ de Shanghai. |
| | | (17) | Retour à Tôkyô. |
| 1929 | | | [Cette année la, passe plus de deux mois hors de Tôkyô]. |
| | mai | (4) | Démonstration de jûdo“ devant l'Empereur. |
| | | (15) | Est hospitalisé. |
| 1930 | | | [Cette année la, passe plusieurs semaines hors de Tôkyô]. |
| | avr. | (30) | Entretien avec le ministre de l'éducation Tanaka sur les problèmes de l'éducation. |
| | août | (4) | Entretien avec le ministre de l'éducation Tanaka et son prédécesseur, Okada, sur les problèmes de l'éducation. |
| | sept | (23) | Entretien avec le ministre de l'éducation Tanaka sur les problèmes de l'éducation. |
| | nov. | (16) | Assiste aux championnats du Japon. |
| | | (26) | Nommé membre de la commission d'enquête extraordinaire sur l'alphabet latin. |
| 1931 | | | [Plusieurs semaines hors de Tôkyô pour conférences]. |
| 1932 | juil. | (4) | Entretien à la demande du maire de Tôkyô, Nagata, pour l'organisation des 12e Jeux olympiques à Tôkyô en 1940. |
| | | (12) | Départ pour les 10e Jeux olympiques de Los Angeles. |
| | | (26) | Arrivée a los Angeles. |
| | | (27) | Remet la candidature officielle de Tokyo à l'organisation des Jeux de 1940. |
| | | (30) | Début des compétitions. |
| | août | (25) | Départ de San Francisco pour Honolulu. |
| | sept. | (5) | Interview à la radio de Hawaï. |
| | | (13) | Départ. |
| | | (22) | Retour à Yokohama. |
| 1933 | mai | (17) | Départ pour l'Europe. |
| | | (25) | Passage par le nouveau transsibérien. |
| | juin | (3) | Arrivée à Vienne. |
| | | (7) | Début des débats du CIO. |
| | | (13) | Démonstration publique de jûdo'. |
| | | (14) | Départ de Vienne. |
| | | (15) | Arrivée à Berlin. Démonstration de jûdo'. |

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| | | (18) | Interview dans un journal de Berlin. |
| | | (26) | Départ de Berlin. |
| | | (27) | Arrivée à Stuttgart. |
| | | (31) | Départ de Stuttgart. |
| | | (1) | Descente du Rhin |
| | | (4) | Waterloo et embarquement pour l'Angleterre. |
| | | (5) | Londres. Pendant son séjour, évoque à un journaliste le projet de fédération internationale de jūdo'. |
| | | (28) | Démonstrations de jūdo“ et conférences relayées par le London Times. |
| | | (8) | Paris. |
| | | (10) | Munich. |
| | | (11) | démonstrations de jūdo“ pendant tout son séjour. |
| | | (19) | Berne. |
| | | (22) | Paris. |
| | | (26) | Conférence sur le jūdo“ au Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers. |
| | | (4) | Madrid. |
| | | (11) | Singapour. |
| | | (20) | Arrivée à Yokohama. |
| | | (21) | Fait le point avec le maire de Tokyo et les membres de l'organisation olympiques sur la candidature de Tokyo. |
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| 1934 | | (6) | Kangeiko dans le nouveau dojo. |
| | | (21) | Cérémonie d'inauguration du nouveau Kodokan. |
| | | (12) | Réunion pour l'organisation des JO de 1940. |
| | | (19) | Entretien avec le ministre des affaires étrangères Hirota. |
| | | (23) | Départ de Tokyo pour une réunion du CIO à Athènes. |
| | | (30) | Rejoint Moscou en transsibérien. |
| | | (6) | Arrivée à Moscou. |
| | | (7) | Varsovie. |
| | | (9) | Vienne. |
| | | (13) | Descend le Danube jusqu'à Belgrad puis Sofia |
| | | (18) | Arrivée à Athènes. |
| | | (20) | Cérémonie du quarantième anniversaire des Jeux olympiques modernes. |
| | | (10) | Départ d'Athènes. |
| | | (12) | Vienne. |
| | | (25) | Berlin. |
| | | (2) | Discussions à propos d'une fédération européenne de jūdo'. |
| | | (6) | Arrivée à Londres. |
| | | (27) | Paris. |
| | | (30) | Discussions sur la candidature de Tokyo avec les membres du CIO français. |
| | | (31) | Départ de Paris pour Marseille. |
| | | (2) | Départ de Marseilles. |
| | | (4) | Escale à Naples. |
| | | (7) | Port Saïd. |
| | | (18) | Colombo. |
| | | (23) | Singapour. |
| | | (28) | Hong-Kong. |
| | | (31) | Shanghai. |
| | | (3) | Arrivée à Kobe. |
| | | (7) | Arrivée à Yokohama |
| | | (14) | Décès de son fils aîné. |
| | | (17) | Funérailles de son fils aîné. |
| | | (16) | Visite au Ministre de l'intérieur Makino. |

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| | | (22) | Fête en l'honneur de trois ministres issus du Kodokan : Tokonami Takejirô (Communications), Hirota Koki (Affaires étrangères), Uchida Nobuya. (Chemins de fer) |
| | | (18) | Visite au ministre de la Maison impériale. |
| | | (29) | Réunion quant au problème de l'alphabet latin. |
| | déc. | (10) | Nouvelle réunion quant au problème de l'alphabet latin. |
| | | (22) | Participe à la commission d'enquête sur l'alphabet latin du ministère de l'éducation. |
| 1935 | janv. | (15) | Participe à nouveau à la commission d'enquête sur l'alphabet latin du ministère de l'éducation. |
| | | (24) | Réunion à propos de l'éducation des Japonais de 2e génération installés au Brésil. |
| | | (25) | Reçoit le prix Asahi comme père de l'éducation physique japonaise du journal Asahi. |
| | fév. | (10) | Conférence de presse sur l'organisation des JO à Tokyo. |
| | | (14) | Réunion à la mairie pour l'organisation des JO de 1940. |
| | juil. | (1) | Interview à la radio de Tokyo sur le jūdō pour les élèves d'école primaire. |
| | sept | (17) | Intervention à la radio de Tokyo en anglais et en japonais sur la façon de montrer le randori à l'étranger. |
| | oct. | (10) | Invitation du maire de Tokyo. |
| | nov. | (1) | Interview à la radio de Tokyo sur les circonstances de la première participation du Japon aux JO. |
| | déc. | (18) | Réunion à la résidence du 1er ministre à propos de la candidature de Tokyo à l'organisation des JO. |
| 1936 | janv. | (7) | Entretien avec les ministres de l'intérieur et de l'éducation. |
| | mars | (1) | Entretien avec les ex-ministres Saitô (premier ministre) et Takahashi (finances). |
| | avr. | (15) | Réunion à la résidence du ministre de l'éducation pour l'organisation des JO. |
| | | (26) | Interview à la radio de Nagoya |
| | mai | (8) | Réunion à la résidence du ministre de l'éducation pour l'organisation des JO. |
| | juin | (23) | Départ de Yokohama pour la réunion du CIO pour le vote sur la Ville organisatrice des JO de 1940. |
| | juil. | (8) | Vancouver. |
| | | (14) | New-York. |
| | | (15) | Départ pour l'Europe. |
| | août | (22) | Arrivée à Londres. |
| | | (15) | Bucarest. |
| | sept | (10) | Départ pour la Tchécoslovaquie. |
| | | (17) | Pologne. |
| | | (22) | Rome. |
| | oct. | (6) | Départ pour New-York. |
| | | (29) | San-Francisco. |
| | Nov. | (12) | Yokohama. |
| | | (17) | Interview à la radio de Tokyo : "M'adresser au peuple japonais de retour d'Occident". |
| | | (24) | Fête de 77e anniversaire. |
| | | (28) | Mise en place de la statue sculptée par Asakura Fumio dans les jardins de l'université de Tokyo. |
| 1937 | oct. | (19) | Interview à la radio de Tokyo: "Circonstances actuelles et sens du renforcement de l'esprit et du corps". |

| | | | | |
|------|--|---|---|---|
| 1938 | fév. | (13) | Départ pour la réunion du CIO au Caire. Cérémonie de départ à la gare de Tokyo. Il se rend à Yokohama avant de revenir à Tokyo mettre de l'ordre dans ses affaires. | |
| | | (16) | Quitte Tokyo pour Okayama. | |
| | | (18) | Tient une conférence à Okayama. | |
| | | (19) | Pour cause de typhon, l'embarquement est retardé. | |
| | | (20) | A l'auberge, en attendant, écrit deux articles: jūdo“ et Sakkō. | |
| | | (21) | Départ. | |
| | | (24) | Arrivée à Singapour et, de là, prend l'avion. | |
| | | mars | (7) | Arrivée à Alexandrie. |
| | | | (8) | Arrivée au Caire. |
| | | | (12) | Rejoint le bateau sur lequel se tient la réunion à Assouan. |
| | | | (19) | Obtient le maintien de l'organisation des JO par Tokyo. |
| | | | (20) | Annonce le résultat au Japon par radio depuis le Caire. |
| | | | (22) | Départ du Caire. |
| | | avr. | (24) | Arrivée à Athènes. |
| (26) | Visite avec le CIO sur la tombe de Pierre de Coubertin. | | | |
| | Se rend aux Etats-Unis. Prend l'avion entre New-York et Seattle puis la voiture jusqu'à Vancouver. | | | |
| | (23) | S'embarque sur le Hikawa-maru. Se sent grippé. | | |
| | (28) | Fiévreux, il continue à participer à la vie du bord. | | |
| mai | (1) | La fièvre monte (38,80), signes de pneumonie. | | |
| | (3) | 39,90. Télégraphe depuis le bateau à 16H00. | | |
| | (4) | Décès prononcé à 6h33 (heure du Japon: 5h35). | | |
| | (6) | Arrivée du Hikawa-maru à Yokohama à 17h25. | | |
| | (7) | Dépouille transportée au Kodokan. | | |
| | (9) | Funérailles au Kodokan. 10 000 personnes y assistent. | | |

Source : Thèse de Doctorat Yves CADOT, 9 Décembre 2006

Fac similé et agrandissement d'articles parus dans le Japan Times des 6 et 10 Mai 1938 ainsi que la traduction d'un article du 10 mai faisant état des 3 derniers jours de Kano Shihan à bord de l'Hikawa-maru. Documents envoyés par Mail émanant du Directeur du Journal.

Publication du 6 Mai 1938

THE JAPAN TIMES & MAIL, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1938

SPORTS
3

Tokyo To Erect Statue Of Kano At Komazawa; His Death Is Mourned

A statue of the late Kano Shihan, founder of the Japanese Wrestling Association, will be erected at Komazawa Park, Tokyo, on the site of the grave which was destroyed by the earthquake of 1923. The statue will be erected on the site of the grave which was destroyed by the earthquake of 1923. The statue will be erected on the site of the grave which was destroyed by the earthquake of 1923.

Japan-Canada Sports Cup Match To Open On July 28 Or 31

A match between the Japanese and Canadian national football teams will be played at the Komazawa Park, Tokyo, on July 28 or 31. The match will be played at the Komazawa Park, Tokyo, on July 28 or 31.

Ngugi Suggested To Succeed Kano As I.O.C. Member

It is suggested that Mr. Ngugi, a Japanese sportsman, should succeed Mr. Kano as a member of the International Olympic Committee. It is suggested that Mr. Ngugi, a Japanese sportsman, should succeed Mr. Kano as a member of the International Olympic Committee.

Prize Money Meets Death Of Kano

The prize money which was offered to the winner of the Kano Shihan Memorial Cup has been used to erect a statue in his honor. The prize money which was offered to the winner of the Kano Shihan Memorial Cup has been used to erect a statue in his honor.

Kano's Last Minute



Portrait of the founder of the Japanese Wrestling Association, Kano Shihan, who died recently. The portrait shows Kano Shihan in a formal suit, looking slightly to the right.

Pre Football Rules Are Changed To Curb Out-Of-Bounds Kickers

The rules of the Japanese Football Association have been changed to curb out-of-bounds kickers. The rules of the Japanese Football Association have been changed to curb out-of-bounds kickers.

Yale Term Back Springfield, 7-2

The Yale football team has returned to Springfield, 7-2. The Yale football team has returned to Springfield, 7-2.

"BELIEVE IT OR NOT" -by Ripley



THE J. INTERNATIONAL DOG SHOW, BRIDGE STREET, ANKERS HOUSE, DOCK LONDON, E.C. 3, ENGLAND. THE DOG SHOW, BRIDGE STREET, ANKERS HOUSE, DOCK LONDON, E.C. 3, ENGLAND.

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GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY WASHINGTON, D.C., U.S.A.

THE LONDON TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

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Olympic



GRILL

GRILL

BUSINESS NOTICES

BUSINESS NOTICES

BUSINESS NOTICES

Tokyo To Erect Statue Of Kano At Komazawa; His Death Is Mourned

A bronze statue of Prof. Jigoro Kano, member of the International Olympic Committee, who died aboard the Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner Hikawa Maru yesterday morning en route from Seattle, will be erected at the foot of the giant memorial tower planned for the main Olympic Stadium to be constructed at Komazawa.

This decision was taken Wednesday afternoon at a special meeting of Mayor Ito, Kobashi and officials of the Tokyo Municipality as a tribute to the meritorious services of Professor Kano with respect to the 12th Olympic Games in Tokyo in 1940. Formal action on the plan was to be taken this afternoon at the meeting of the Municipal Olympic Committee.

"Father of the Tokyo Olympic Games" is expected to be the inscription on the statue.

Funeral services for Professor Kano, who was homeward bound from Cairo where he was chief of the Japanese delegation to the meeting of the International Olympic Committee and was within three days of his destination at Yokohama when death overtook him, will be held jointly under the auspices of the Kodokan, judo organization of which he was the founder and president, the Olympic Organizing Committee, the Japan Amateur Athletic Federation of which he was honorary president, and the Tokyo Higher Normal School of which he was honorary professor. The date has not yet been set.

Services Aboard Ship

Dr. Matsuzo Nagai, secretary-general, and the entire staff of the Olympic Organizing Committee will meet the Hikawa Maru Friday afternoon, and before the departure of Professor Kano on the "A" deck, will hold services to pay their respects.

Professor Kano's death was regretted throughout Tokyo Wednesday, particularly in the light that the world will be unable to accord him appropriate honors at the time of the Olympic Games two years hence.

Prince Iyessato Tokugawa, chairman of the Olympic Organizing Committee and a member of the International Olympic Committee, said:

"Words cannot express my sorrow over Mr. Kano's death. From the fact that we treated him to go to the Cairo meeting in my place, despite his advanced age, I am at a loss how best to offer an excuse. I can only express my appreciation for the great work he did at the Cairo session."

Count Michimasa Soyajima, the other Japanese member of the International Olympic Committee, said:

"I have known Professor Kano from the time I was 13 years old. I had not been going to school up to then because of a sickly constitution. My father became a member of the peerage then and I entered the Peers' School. Professor Kano then was an inspector of the school and in charge of the students as well. I remember that I failed once in both English and arithmetic and Professor Kano scolded me. When I returned from abroad in 1894, he invited me to dinner and we reminisced about my school days. I was embarrassed when he joyfully referred to my marks in school. Our fields of activity differed and I saw little of him after that."

Asked To Be I.O.C. Member

"In 1934 while I was in Riga, I heard of the death of Dr. Seichi Kishi, then president of the Japanese Amateur Athletic Federation and a member of the International Olympic Committee. Two or three months after my return to Japan, Professor Kano said he wished to see me, and I met him at the Tokyo Club. He urged me to succeed Dr. Kishi as a member of the International Olympic Committee. And I consented to do so. So it was that I attended the I.O.C. meeting which followed at Athens for the first time as a representative of Japan."

"Professor Kano was a member of the I. O. C. since 1916, and in such capacity, he worked tirelessly for the promotion of sports. He was also first president of the Japan Amateur Athletic Federation. In fact, he has been the great benefactor of the sports world. The only time I was together with Professor at an I. O. C. meeting was at Berlin in 1936."

"Professor Kano's contribution to the Olympic Games is a great one, but the English think that his founding of judo and his development to its world-wide position today is an even greater accomplishment."

"I am unable to express my sorrow over Professor Kano's death. My one thought is that had he lived two years longer and seen the 12th Olympic Games in Tokyo, he would have undoubtedly been very happy."

Ryozo Hirayama, vice-president of the Japan Amateur Athletic Federation and one of the most prominent

Japan-Canada Davis Cup Match To Open On July 29 Or 30

Daniel Tushin
MONTREAL, May 3.—The matches between the Japanese and Canadian teams in the round of the American zone of the 1938 Davis Cup Tournament will open here on either July 29 or 30, it was announced by the National Tennis Association today.

Nagai Suggested To Succeed Kano As I.O.C. Member

Dr. Matsuzo Nagai, secretary general of the Olympic Organizing Committee, is expected to be nominated as successor to Professor Jigoro Kano, who died Wednesday morning aboard the Hikawa Maru three days from Yokohama, as a member of the International Olympic Committee.

An emergency meeting of the Olympic Organizing Committee was held Wednesday afternoon on the question of the vacancy, which it believes, must be filled as soon as possible because of the 12th Olympic Games only two years hence. Nomination of Dr. Nagai was unanimous. Formal request to the International Olympic Committee for the appointment of Dr. Nagai will be made in the near future after formal approval of Prince Iyessato Tokugawa and Count Michimasa Soyajima, the two other members of the I. O. C., will have been obtained.

Dr. Nagai, who was formerly Japanese Ambassador to Germany, attended the recent meeting of the I. O. C. at Cairo along with Professor Kano. He has all the qualifications desired by the I. O. C. He speaks several languages besides Japanese fluently, is in the prime of his life, and is secretary general of the Olympic Organizing Committee.

Brundage Mourns Death Of Kano

Daniel Tushin
CHICAGO, May 4.—Warm sympathy was expressed by Avery Brundage, chairman of the American Olympic Committee, at the sudden death of the mortal of Professor Jigoro Kano, member of the International Olympic Committee and one of the most prominent leaders of Japanese sports circles, aboard the N.Y.K. liner Hikawa Maru en route back to Japan from Cairo.

"The sudden death of Professor Kano was a tragic news for myself and also for amateur sportsmen which lost one of its true friends," said Mr. Brundage. "I always regarded him highly because of his vision and integrity. He worked unceasingly to get Japan the 1940 Olympic Games and Japan must now be mourning his death deeply."

Recalling that the deceased Japanese sports leader was honored and respected by all who knew him, Mr. Brundage stressed that Professor Kano was largely responsible for bringing Japan to the forefront of international sportsdom. "I knew Kano at Stockholm twenty-five years ago leading a few athletes from Japan whose team became in 1936 one of the largest among fifty nations."

"At Los Angeles in 1932," recalled Mr. Brundage, "the Japanese Olympic team won the admiration of both athletes and spectators by performance and modesty reflecting the personality of their leaders."

"Kano was a sportsman to the last moment," he added.

figures in Japan's amateur sports, said:

"I am shocked at the report of the death of Professor Kano, who was always in the best of health. Knowing him as I do, I am sure that he had succeeded in his mission to the Cairo meeting, and that to the very end of his life he had been working in the interests of sports. I knew him from the time I was a student at Kelo and took up judo."

Kano's Last Missive



Facsimile of the postcard sent by the late Prof. Jigoro Kano from Rome on April 3, before leaving for Paris, to Mrs. Kano here, which turned out to be his last written message to Japan. In that note, he expected to return to Tokyo not before the first part of May and not later than June 17.

Pro Football Rules Are Changed To Curb Out-Of-Bounds Kickers

N.Y. Times
PITTSBURGH, April 16.—Professional football put a strap to its out-of-bounds kickers today as the National League Rules Committee made five changes in playing regulations.

The principal revision was that kick-offs out of bounds shall cause the ball to be put into play on the receiving team's 45-yard line, instead of the 35-yard marker as previously.

In addition, the committee instructed official league scorers to keep a record of all punts originating inside the 40-yard line which go out of bounds. From this compilation the committee will vote next year whether all such punts should be ruled touchbacks and put in play on the 20-yard line.

Reason for Opposition

Opposition to out-of-bounds kicks developed because most coaches believed they restricted the offensive possibilities of the game.

Many instances of deliberate out-of-bounds kick-offs were cited during the meeting and the committee expressed the opinion the new rule putting the ball in play nearly at midfield would limit this.

The committee also said the coaches felt it was not a difficult feat for any league punter to boot the ball out of bounds inside the 20-yard line if he has to kick only 25 or 30 yards. No change is contemplated on punts originating outside the 40-yard stripe.

Summary of Other Changes

Other rules changes made were: Any two players withdrawn from a game during the fourth period may reenter once. (It is intended to prevent an injured player re-entring in a game when he should be relieved and was founded on a specific instance in Washington when Ed Jaworski, although hurt, continued playing because substitute Clark Hinkley could not return.)

All penalties against the defensive team within the 10-yard line shall be one-half the distance to the goal line. (Present rule applies only to offensive penalties.)

The referee is empowered to penalize 15 yards for deliberate roughing of a forward passer after the ball has left his hands. (Caused by tendency to give Sammy Baugh and Arnold Herber, in particular, a "bouncing around.")

A forward pass incomplete in the end zone shall be ruled a touchback only on fourth down. If the incomplete pass on fourth down originated outside the 20-yard line, the defensive team shall be given the ball at the point the play originated.

The rules committee includes George Halas, Chicago Bears, chairman; Steve Owen, New York Giants; Bert Bell, Philadelphia Eagles; George (Potsy) Clark, Brooklyn Dodgers, and Earl (Curly) Lambert, Green Bay Packers.

After the meeting club representatives engaged in a trading session, with Pittsburgh emerging as the David Harum by figuring in four deals.

Gleeta Sent to Rams

The Pirates agreed to send John Gleeta, regular right halfback and punter for two seasons, to Cleveland in exchange for Tackle Joe Maraa.

Duquesne University captain, who was drafted by the Rams.

Then Pittsburgh completed two separate deals with Green Bay. On one deal Ed Brett, former Washington State end, to the Packers for Walt Baranien, 265-pound tackle, who divided last season between Green Bay and St. Louis. The other swapped two draftees, Center Pat McCarty of Notre Dame and Ray King of Minnesota for the Packers Charles (Buckeye) Goldenberg, a 233-pound guard and blocking back, and Chester (Swede) Johnson, a full-back.

New York and Pittsburgh exchanged draft rights in the other transaction—the Giants giving Ted Doyle, Nebraska tackle, for Hugh Wolf, University of Texas fullback.

Besides members of the rules committee, the meeting was attended by Art Rooney and John Lipscomb of Homer, Pa., and Buzz Wetze of Cleveland and Wellington Mara of the Giants.

Yale Turns Back Springfield, 7-2

N.Y. Times
NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 11.—Yale today displayed batting power and nearly perfect fielding to beat Springfield College 7-2, in opening its fifteenth baseball season under Joe Wood's coaching.

Albert Alter, sophomore second baseman who got two hits and six faultless fielding chances, in clutch participation in both double plays executed by the Blue, tied to the star's role with Eddie Collins Jr., who made three hits and did some dazzling base running. Monroe Jubitz, Yale's starting twirler, was withdrawn after two innings, and Gordon Hoover yielded only three singles the remainder of the game. Jubitz had allowed or hit.

Springfield was first to score, getting a run in the third inning. Kne took first on interference by Catch Warzo, went to second when Fow walked and to third on Tracy's sacrifice, finally scoring on Ace Clark's fly to center.

The Blue tied the count in the top of the frame when Collins singled to center, stole second, advanced an out and came in on Hall's pop throw to first.

Yale went 2 up in the fifth, Collins again starting the drive, it time with a double. This blow also with creg Doonan's one-base hit as Reed's wild throw accounted for two runs. Singles by Alter, Warzo, Collins and Marcus and a pass to De nan produced four tallies in the sixth. Springfield made its second run in the eighth when Tracy singled and went all the way around on pass to Clark and an out.

The box score:

| | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|--------------|-------|---|---|----|---|
| Reed, ss | | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Muir, cf | | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Heinlein, rf | | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Knox, lb | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Towle, c | | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tracy, c | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 7 |

No. 14024 THE JAPAN TIMES & MAIL

THE JAPAN TIMES & MAIL... (Publication details and subscription rates)

Japanese Press Opinion

May 5. (TORIO KANO) The Japanese press has been very active in discussing the Olympic Committee's decision to award the 1940 Olympic Games to Tokyo...

Japan Takes To Golf

The country and rapidly growing number of golf courses in this land should take heart and pin up on their chests a bit at the great gift from the United States...

Die For A Cause

It was his life that the 19th Olympic Games might be held in Tokyo in 1940, the first Olympics to be held in the Orient...

Why Chinese Can't Be Patriots

In Europe, as in the United States, the spirit of patriotism is a thing which is not only a matter of sentiment but also a matter of fact...

Art Music Letters

20th Exhibition of the Shanghai Musical Society... (News about musical events in Shanghai)

King For A Day

The Japanese nation is making an enormous success of the 1938 Japanese Emperor's visit to the island of Hokkaido...

More Action Needed

Lukewarm Attitude of Government in Present Conflict Regretted; More Positive Steps Asked

By KATSUBURO KAWAIWA. (Editorial) The lukewarm attitude of the Government in the present conflict is regretted. More positive steps are needed to win the war.

Food and Employment First

Concerning the politico-economic situation in China, it is pointed out that the Japanese people should first consider food and employment.

Present Goal of Government

The Japanese nation is making an enormous success of the 1938 Japanese Emperor's visit to the island of Hokkaido...

Expensive Summer Coming

We must be prepared for a very expensive summer. The Japanese people should be aware of the economic situation.

Plan For Public Savings

The Finance Ministry has outlined a plan to encourage the people to save money for public use.

Protecting King Child

The assassination of King Child is a serious matter. The Japanese government should take steps to protect the child.

Worries of Young Women

It is becoming harder and harder to buy dresses for young women. The Japanese people should be aware of the economic situation.

Flashes

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is in the Orient to inspect the Japanese army. The Japanese people should be aware of the situation.

Comments On Passing Topics

Festival For All Boys. Because of the China Incident, the festival will be observed throughout the country. The Japanese people should be aware of the situation.

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To Populair Telephone. The Japanese people should be aware of the situation.

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Japanese Press Opinion

May 5

JIGORO KANO DIES

TOKYO ASAHI—To sudden death of Jigoro Kano, who, despite his advanced age, with youthful vigor worked to cause the I.O.C. to award the 1940 Olympics definitely to Tokyo, on his homeward voyage from Cairo, where he attended the I.O.C. conference as head of the Japanese delegation, is to be deeply lamented not only for Japan's sportsdom, but also in view of his many years' meritorious services rendered for the advancement of the country's cultural cause.

Mr. Kano indeed has done so much toward the prospective materialization of that great international event in Tokyo in 1940, partly to commemorate, of course, the 2000th anniversary of the founding of the Empire to be celebrated the same year. This certainly has won for him the nation's great respect and gratitude, but his indefatigable and unceasing endeavors of many years for the development of national education also merits the hearty thanks of the nation. Mr. Kano is well known as the founder of the Kodokan, which has been signally instrumental in exalting the true Judo spirit. Mr. Kano has succeeded in his attempt to popularize Judo throughout the world.

Indeed, the sudden death of Mr. Kano is a reason for profound regret not only for those directly concerned with the preparations for the 1940 Tokyo Olympics, but also for the nation at large. To make the coming international event successful, therefore, would be the best tribute the nation could pay to this "old champion of the cultural cause."

tion. The British Government's effort to readjust Anglo-Italian diplomatic relations—even by having effected a cabinet reconstruction—is of course believed to be due in the main to its desire to maintain European peace. But it is attributable also to its desire to contribute to more able handling of the Far Eastern problem, we have good reason to believe.

The question therefore is whether or not England and France will be prepared to join our international anti-Communist front. This is a question vitally affecting the future of the Far Eastern problem.

HISTORIC INTERVIEW

TOKYO NICHU NICHU—The meeting of Wang Keh-min, the Peking administrative chief, and Premier Fumimaro Konoye on April 3 may be said to be historic in that no such close consultation between the Executives of the two Governments has ever before taken place in the history of Sino-Japanese diplomacy. The nature of the conversations is understood to have been very simple and straight to the point. Premier Konoye and Mr. Wang pledged to each other harmonious cooperation toward stabilization of the Far Eastern situation along the lines of joint defense against Communism.

The fear possibly entertained by Mr. Wang was whether the Imperial Government would continue its decisive attitude against the Chiang regime. Now that full assurance has been given by Premier Konoye, to the Peking Government head that Tokyo will continue its strong policy against the Chiang regime, the object of the present visit to Tokyo of

THE JAPANESE TIMES

TOKYO, TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1938

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KOBE NEXT HAILS... 13.5.12

Plans To Carry Out Spheres In Europe Mapped At Rome

Discussion On Four-Power Pact For Peace Abandoned... CONFERENCE FOR 4 DAYS

Germany Given Free Hand In Czechoslovakia Under Proposed Scheme... CONFERENCE FOR 4 DAYS

Buddhists Organize At Peking To Help New Administration

Organized by Buddhist Association of Peking... Buddhist Association of Peking

Prague Is Urged To Modify Stand Toward Sudeten

The new society will have its headquarters in Prague... Prague is Urged To Modify Stand Toward Sudeten

British And French Envoys Call On Foreign Minister Krolia

Foreign Minister Krolia... British and French Envoys Call On Foreign Minister Krolia

Ethiopia Unconquered, Says Booklet With Preface By Selassie

Booklet with Preface by Selassie... Ethiopia Unconquered, Says Booklet With Preface By Selassie

Sino-Japan Buddhist Society In Tsinan

Sino-Japan Buddhist Society in Tsinan... Sino-Japan Buddhist Society In Tsinan

Polish-Japanese Trade Negotiations Commenced

Polish-Japanese Trade Negotiations Commenced... Polish-Japanese Trade Negotiations Commenced

Mohammedans Arriving

Mohammedans Arriving... Mohammedans Arriving

Materials Bureau To Adjust Supply Begins Its Work

Materials Bureau To Adjust Supply Begins Its Work... Materials Bureau To Adjust Supply Begins Its Work

Fascist Mission Sees Spot In North China Where Incident Started

Fascist Mission Sees Spot In North China Where Incident Started... Fascist Mission Sees Spot In North China Where Incident Started

Mutual Benefit To Be Keynote Of Trade Talks

Mutual Benefit To Be Keynote Of Trade Talks... Mutual Benefit To Be Keynote Of Trade Talks

Japanese Culture Film Wins First Prize At Gardening Exposition

Japanese Culture Film Wins First Prize At Gardening Exposition... Japanese Culture Film Wins First Prize At Gardening Exposition

Spanish Loyalist Denies Mediation Approach

Spanish Loyalist Denies Mediation Approach... Spanish Loyalist Denies Mediation Approach

Work On Japanese Shrine Is Started At Taiyuan

Work On Japanese Shrine Is Started At Taiyuan... Work On Japanese Shrine Is Started At Taiyuan

Tokyo Has Sunk By One Meter Since 1923, Expert Declares

Tokyo Has Sunk By One Meter Since 1923, Expert Declares... Tokyo Has Sunk By One Meter Since 1923, Expert Declares

WIVES AND DAUGHTERS OF TRADE MISSION MEMBERS

Wives and Daughters of Trade Mission Members... Wives and Daughters of Trade Mission Members

Funeral Service For Kano Held At Home Of Judo

Funeral Service For Kano Held At Home Of Judo... Funeral Service For Kano Held At Home Of Judo

Company Of 130 Chinese Soldiers Desert Changsha

Company Of 130 Chinese Soldiers Desert Changsha... Company Of 130 Chinese Soldiers Desert Changsha

7 Apprehended Are Shot; Food, Treatment

7 Apprehended Are Shot; Food, Treatment... 7 Apprehended Are Shot; Food, Treatment

Roosevelt Emphasizes Economic Cooperation With Latin America

Roosevelt Emphasizes Economic Cooperation With Latin America... Roosevelt Emphasizes Economic Cooperation With Latin America

Goga, Ex-Prime Of Rumania, Passes Away

Goga, Ex-Prime Of Rumania, Passes Away... Goga, Ex-Prime Of Rumania, Passes Away

Japanese Primary School Opens Soon At Taiyuan

Japanese Primary School Opens Soon At Taiyuan... Japanese Primary School Opens Soon At Taiyuan

Santo Denies Leaving Naval Base

Santo Denies Leaving Naval Base... Santo Denies Leaving Naval Base

Litvinov Leaves Moscow

Litvinov Leaves Moscow... Litvinov Leaves Moscow

400,000 Chinese Troops Massed Around Hsuehchow To Hold 'Hindenburg Line'

400,000 Chinese Troops Massed Around Hsuehchow To Hold 'Hindenburg Line'... 400,000 Chinese Troops Massed Around Hsuehchow To Hold 'Hindenburg Line'

Only Soviets Make Up Air Force Of China, Says Hankow Reports

Only Soviets Make Up Air Force Of China, Says Hankow Reports... Only Soviets Make Up Air Force Of China, Says Hankow Reports

Japanese Closing In From North, South Toward Lungtai Line

Japanese Closing In From North, South Toward Lungtai Line... Japanese Closing In From North, South Toward Lungtai Line

COMMANDER WARNED

COMMANDER WARNED... COMMANDER WARNED

CHANG THREATENS TO FIGHT

CHANG THREATENS TO FIGHT... CHANG THREATENS TO FIGHT

General Li H Hsueh Is Last Before May 10

General Li H Hsueh Is Last Before May 10... General Li H Hsueh Is Last Before May 10

UNDISCLOSED POINT ON TIENTSIN RAILWAY

UNDISCLOSED POINT ON TIENTSIN RAILWAY... UNDISCLOSED POINT ON TIENTSIN RAILWAY

CHANG THREATENS TO FIGHT

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Litvinov Leaves Moscow

Litvinov Leaves Moscow... Litvinov Leaves Moscow

400,000 Chinese Troops Massed Around Hsuehchow To Hold 'Hindenburg Line'

400,000 Chinese Troops Massed Around Hsuehchow To Hold 'Hindenburg Line'... 400,000 Chinese Troops Massed Around Hsuehchow To Hold 'Hindenburg Line'

Only Soviets Make Up Air Force Of China, Says Hankow Reports

Only Soviets Make Up Air Force Of China, Says Hankow Reports... Only Soviets Make Up Air Force Of China, Says Hankow Reports

Japanese Closing In From North, South Toward Lungtai Line

Japanese Closing In From North, South Toward Lungtai Line... Japanese Closing In From North, South Toward Lungtai Line

COMMANDER WARNED

COMMANDER WARNED... COMMANDER WARNED

CHANG THREATENS TO FIGHT

CHANG THREATENS TO FIGHT... CHANG THREATENS TO FIGHT

General Li H Hsueh Is Last Before May 10

General Li H Hsueh Is Last Before May 10... General Li H Hsueh Is Last Before May 10

UNDISCLOSED POINT ON TIENTSIN RAILWAY

UNDISCLOSED POINT ON TIENTSIN RAILWAY... UNDISCLOSED POINT ON TIENTSIN RAILWAY

CHANG THREATENS TO FIGHT

CHANG THREATENS TO FIGHT... CHANG THREATENS TO FIGHT

General Li H Hsueh Is Last Before May 10

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Funeral Service For Kano Held At Home Of Judo

Funeral Service For Kano Held At Home Of Judo... Funeral Service For Kano Held At Home Of Judo

Company Of 130 Chinese Soldiers Desert Changsha

Company Of 130 Chinese Soldiers Desert Changsha... Company Of 130 Chinese Soldiers Desert Changsha

7 Apprehended Are Shot; Food, Treatment

7 Apprehended Are Shot; Food, Treatment... 7 Apprehended Are Shot; Food, Treatment

Roosevelt Emphasizes Economic Cooperation With Latin America

Roosevelt Emphasizes Economic Cooperation With Latin America... Roosevelt Emphasizes Economic Cooperation With Latin America

Goga, Ex-Prime Of Rumania, Passes Away

Goga, Ex-Prime Of Rumania, Passes Away... Goga, Ex-Prime Of Rumania, Passes Away

Japanese Primary School Opens Soon At Taiyuan

Japanese Primary School Opens Soon At Taiyuan... Japanese Primary School Opens Soon At Taiyuan

Santo Denies Leaving Naval Base

Santo Denies Leaving Naval Base... Santo Denies Leaving Naval Base

Litvinov Leaves Moscow

Litvinov Leaves Moscow... Litvinov Leaves Moscow

400,000 Chinese Troops Massed Around Hsuehchow To Hold 'Hindenburg Line'

400,000 Chinese Troops Massed Around Hsuehchow To Hold 'Hindenburg Line'... 400,000 Chinese Troops Massed Around Hsuehchow To Hold 'Hindenburg Line'

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Funeral Service For Kano Held At Home Of Judo

Representatives Of Lead- ing Sports Bodies At Function

May 9.

Last rites for Prof. Jigoro Kano, "Father of Judo" who died on May 4 aboard the N.Y.K. liner Hikawa Maru en route to Japan from Cairo where he successfully fought to bring the 1940 Olympic Games to Tokyo, were held at the Kodokan, the headquarters of Judo, at Koishikawa, at 9:30 a.m. today.

About 200 persons, including representatives of the Olympic organizing committee, the Kodokan Judo Society, the Meikeikai Society and the Japan Amateur Athletic Federation, were present at the function.

After prayers were offered by Priest Yamaguchi of the Hiro Inari Shrine and other officiating Shinto priests, a messenger from H. L. H. Prince Nashimoto, "President" of the Butokukai, the largest organization of the martial sports in this country, paid respects, followed by the representatives of the Olympic organizing committee, the Kodokan, the Meikeikai and the Japan Amateur Athletic Federation, Prince Iyesato Tokugawa and other prominent persons.

The function was brought to a close at noon. In the afternoon, thousands paid their last respects to Prof. Kano from 1 to 3 o'clock.

The remains were taken to the Matsudo Cemetery in Chiba prefecture for burial by motorcar at 3:10 p.m.

Source : Japan Times – Traduction d’une publication du 10 Mai 1938. (*Document reçu par mail de la part du Directeur du Journal à mon attention*).

4 MAI 1938 DÉCÈS DU MAÎTRE KANO

« Vancouver, après avoir rencontré le Consul du Japon, des dignitaires locaux et quelques judoka, Kano shihan repart pour Yokoyama à bord du NYK Hikawa-Maru.

Au matin du 1er Mai 1938, les passagers remarquent l’absence de KANO à la table du Capitaine.

Malgré un temps clair et calme, KANO Jigoro semble indisposé, n’arrivant pas à conserver les aliments ingérés. Le soir même KANO assistera au diner en compagnie du Capitaine. Les autres passagers ont remarqués que Jigoro était très pâle et que les problèmes d’estomac persistaient.

Le 2 Mai, au matin KANO est resté alité, et le médecin de bord le traitait avec des cataplasmes.

A partir du 3 Mai, l’Intendant de bord resta assis face à la cabine de KANO shihan. Cependant ce dernier s’éteignit le 4 Mai au matin.

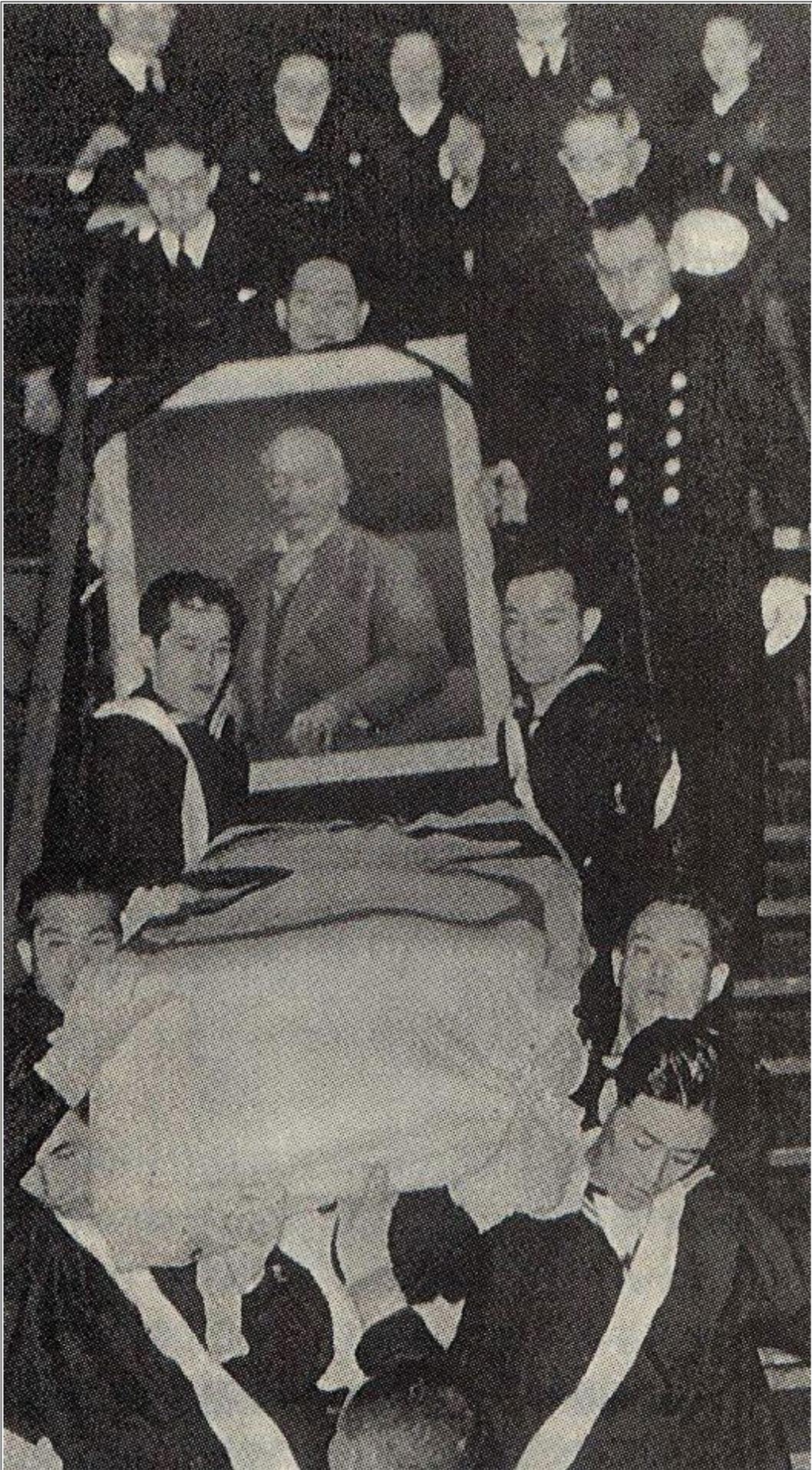
La mort fut prononcée le 4 Mai à 5h35 (heure de Tokyo)

Le Capitaine du navire annonça par radio la triste nouvelle, et lors de l’arrivée du navire à Yokoyama, 3000 personnes en deuil attendaient sur le quai.

Après une brève cérémonie à bord, où était présent Mme KANO Sumako, sa femme, KANO Fumimasa (Risei), son fils et héritier, quelques parents et un petit groupe d’amis qui ont été autorisés à monter à bord, le corps a été transporté dans la résidence des KANO dans Koishikawa, où il est resté dans l’état en attendant un enterrement shintoïste qui c’est tenu au Kodokan le 9 Mai 1938 à 10h. »

D. Fournier







Dernier hommage d'importance pour Jigoro Kano : Ministre et plus tard Premier ministre K. Hiranuma, Ministre des Affaires étrangères Hirota, Général Araki, le représentant du Ministre des Affaires sociales Kido, l'ancien ministre de la Culture, finances, intérieur, chemin de fer Mitsuchi Et en tant que représentant du kodokan H. Isogai (10ème Dan), H. Nagaoka (10ème Dan) et K. Iizuka (9e Dan, plus tard 10ème Dan)