

Historical Figure Born in Mikage

KANNO JIGGORO

[Expanded Edition]

Michitani Takashi



Organizing Committee for Commemorative
Events on the 110th Anniversary of Kobe
Municipal Mikage Elementary School
&
Higashinada Ward Office



Issued in March 2019; publication registered by Kobe City
FY2018 #371-3 A-1 class printed matter for public relations

Photo on the cover
The statue of Kano Jigoro in a judo uniform in the Kano Jigoro Memorial Room,
Mikage Public Hall (Photo taken by the author)



Monument of Kano Jigoro's birthplace (Mikage-Honmachi 1-chome, placed adjacent to the Head Office of Kiku-Masamune Sake Brewing Co., Ltd.)

This stone monument was erected to honor Kano Jigoro, a historical figure born in Mikage. Because there used to be no monument of his birthplace, the Mikage Community Development Committee planned and erected the monument. It measures 1.4 meters tall and 2 meters wide, made of locally produced granite (mikage-ishi in Japanese). On December 20, 2018, the unveiling ceremony was held, attended by 30 people. The monument stands on the premises of the head office of Kiku-Masamune Sake Brewing Co., Ltd., about 200 meters distant from his actual birthplace. Jigoro was related to the Hon-Kano family Kiku-Masamune.

Photos on the back cover

- Top: Calligraphic works by Kano Jigoro (Seiryoku Zenyo Jita Kyoei) (Courtesy of the Kodokan Judo Institute)
- Center: Kano Jigoro in a judo uniform (Courtesy of the Kodokan Judo Institute)
- Bottom: A calligraphic work by Kano Jigoro presented to Sanada Norie (Courtesy of Nada Senior High School)
- Upper left: Statue of Kano Jigoro in Senshun'en Gardens of the Elementary School Attached to the University of Tsukuba (Bunkyo City, Tokyo) (Photo taken by the author)
- Upper right: Statue of Kano Jigoro in front of the Kodokan Judo Institute (Bunkyo City, Tokyo) (Photo taken by the author)
- Bottom left: Statue of Kano Jigoro at the University of Tsukuba (Tsukuba City, Ibaraki Prefecture) (Photo taken by Higashinada Ward Office)
- Bottom right: Statue of Kano Jigoro at Nada Junior and Senior High School (Higashinada Ward, Kobe City) (Photo taken by the author)

Historical Figure Born in Mikage

KANO JIGORO

[Augmented Edition]

Michitani Takashi



CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
Chapter 1. Kano Jigoro Born in Mikage and His Early Years	
I . Jigoro's Birthplace—Senhankaku House	2
II . Jigoro in His Childhood	3
Chapter 2. Kano Jigoro's Life	
I . Jigoro as the Father of Judo—Establishing the Kodokan Judo Institute	4
II . Jigoro as an Educator	5
III . Jigoro as “Father of Japan's Physical Education”	6
Chapter 3. Kano Jigoro's Relationship with Mikage, Higashinada, and Kobe	
I . Jigoro's Contribution to Education in Mikage and Nearby Areas	9
(1) Mikage Educational Association	9
(2) Mikage Chapter of the Kodokan Cultural Association	10
(3) Nada Middle School	10
II . Jigoro's Activities in Mikage, Higashinada, and Kobe	13
Jigoro's Footprints in Mikage, Higashinada, and Kobe	15
CONCLUSION	19
<Tour of Related Sites> Visiting Sites Related to Kano Jigoro in and around Mikage	20
<Brief Personal History of Kano Jigoro>	24
<Reference>	24
AFTERWORD	25
About the Author	26

INTRODUCTION

This year, 2018, marks the 110th anniversary of the establishment of Kobe Municipal Mikage Elementary School and also the 80th anniversary of the death of Kano Jigoro, a historical figure known worldwide, that Mikage ever produced.

Mikage Elementary School was established as Mikage Municipal Elementary School of Mikage Town in April 1908, and this year sees its 110th anniversary. Even before that, Mikage had been known as a place eager to promote education. During the mid-Meiji era (1868–1912), an association named “Mikage Educational Association” significantly contributed to the development of regional education. In fact, it was Kano Jigoro who had significantly contributed to the formation of this organization. Today, the schools with “Mikage” topping their names, that is, Mikage Elementary School at first, and Mikage Kindergarten, Mikage Junior High School, and Mikage Senior High School are all located within a 300-meter radius, and the region is depicted as “Educational District of Mikage.” We can say that the root is traced to Kano Jigoro. Moreover, Kano Jigoro, who passed away in 1938 at the age of 79, is the founder of Kodokan judo and is sometimes called as “Father of judo.” It is not too much to say that he is a Japanese well known to anyone in any place of the world who aspires to master judo. He is also called “Father of physical education” as a figure who strove for the first participation of the Japanese team in the Olympic Games and who built the base of modern sports in Japan.

As stated above, this year is important for Mikage as it marks the 110th anniversary of the establishment of Mikage Elementary School and also the 80th anniversary of the death of Kano Jigoro, who had a great influence on the development of the education in Mikage. Incidentally, the life of Kano Jigoro will be introduced in the serial historical drama of NHK TV for the next year (2019), “Idaten: Tokyo Olympics Story.” The drama will portray various events that happened during the 52 years from 1912, when the Japanese team participated in the Olympic Games for the first time in the Stockholm Games, to 1964, when the Tokyo Games were held. In the drama, Kano Jigoro will appear as the mentor, played by Yakusho Koji, of the hero of the first half of the drama, Kanakuri Shiso. Few people, however, know that Kano Jigoro was born in Mikage and built the base of modern education in this region. Accordingly, in this milestone year, this author in this booklet would like to describe the life of Kano Jigoro, a historical figure that Mikage produced, and his relationship mainly with Mikage, and also with Higashinada and Kobe.



Kano Jigoro in formal attire (courtesy of the Kodokan Judo Institute)



Chapter 1. Kano Jigoro Born in Mikage and His Early Years

I. Jigoro's Birthplace—Senhankaku House

Kano Jigoro was born on October 28, 1860, in Hamahigashi, Mikage Village, Uhara County, Settsu Province (which subsequently became Mikage Aza Hamahigashi, Mikage Town, Muko County, Hyogo Prefecture and is now Mikage-Honmachi 1-chome, Higashinada Ward, Kobe City), as the third son and fifth child of Kano Jirosaku and Sadako (See Maps 1 and 2. Unfortunately, no vestige of the structures remains there today, including the house where he spent his early years). His childhood name was Shinnosuke. His birth family, Kano family, was known as the Hamahigashi Kano family, managed a sake brewery and a shipping agency. It was a relative of Hon-Kano family, known for the sake brand "Kiku-Masamune" (See the family tree on P. 3). Particularly, Jigoro was close to Kano Jiroemon, the eighth-generation head of the Kiku-Masamune family, who was of the same generation as Jigoro. So close that even after Jigoro moved out of Mikage, when he returned home, he often visited Jiroemon at his house in Tajimaguchi (now Mikage-Nakamachi 4-chome, where the Kobe Municipal Mikage Childcare Center stands).

Because the house in Hamahigashi where Jigoro grew up stood by the beach of Mikage, the shadows of the vessels sailing across the Kitan Strait were reflected on the new tatami floor. Accordingly, the house was called "Senhan Ichimoku" (1,000 sails at a glance) or "Senhankaku" (the palace of 1,000 sails). The house was built by Jigoro's grandfather Jisaku and was as large as approximately 2,700 square meters. The house comprised two buildings. In front of the Nagayamon-style entrance



Jigoro's birthplace at present

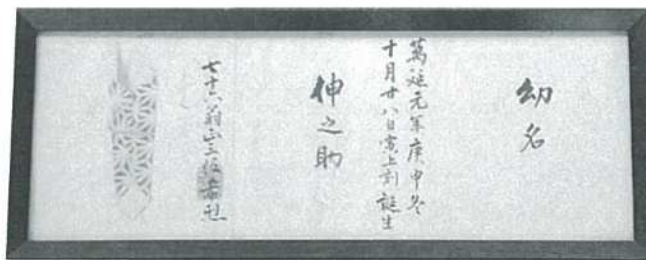


Map 1. Kano Jigoro's birthplace (Source: Map of western part of the Hanshin area, issued in 1920)

(Black parts on maps 1 and 2 show the location of Senhankaku house of the Hamahigashi Kano family.)



Map 2. Map of Higashinada Ward, issued by Higashinada Ward Office



Calligraphic work of his childhood name "Shinnosuke" (Courtesy of the Kodokan Judo Institute)



The front gate of his house (Courtesy of the Kodokan Judo Institute)



Calligraphic work "Senhan Ichimoku (1,000 sails at a glance)" (Courtesy of the Kodokan Judo Institute)

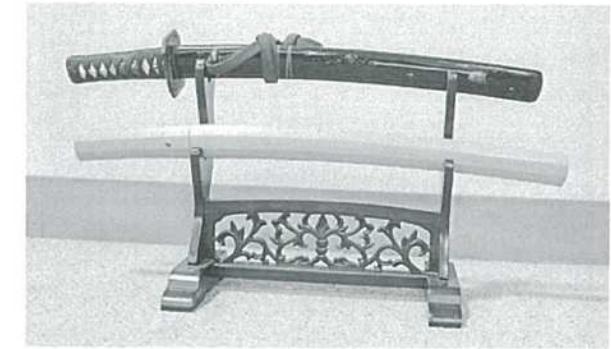


The garden of his house (Courtesy of the Kodokan Judo Institute)

stood a two-storied main house. The other structure, connected with the main house by a long corridor, was a one-story building mainly comprising a parlor. By the garden veranda of his residence, there was a large granite stone with a concave top, in which Jigoro used to pour seawater and kept a fish that he caught in the sea. In the spacious garden, Jigoro used to enjoy sumo wrestling with his elder brothers.

II. Jigoro in His Childhood

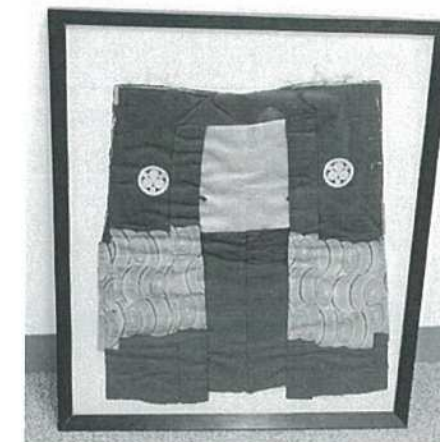
Jigoro spent his early years, that is, from his birth to the time when he became 10 years old, in this residence in Hamahigashi. In 1863, when he was four years old, it was decided that his father, Jirosaku, would assist Katsu Kaishu, the gunkanbugyo (naval commissioner of the shogunate government), with the construction of batteries at Cape Wada and in Nishinomiya. When Kaishu visited Jigoro's father at Senhankaku, he saw young Jigoro. It has been passed down that, noticing Jigoro was a clever boy, Kaishu advised him to study hard because he believed learning would become important in the future. In 1865, when Jigoro was six years old, Rojyu (member of shogunate council of elders), Ogasawara Nagamichi visited the Senhankaku during his tour to inspect naval defense systems of Osaka Bay area. It has been reported that when Jigoro was granted an audience with the Rojyu, he sat on the floor politely with his tiny maple-like hands tightly placed on his knees.



Jigoro's sword for self-defense in his childhood (Courtesy of the Kodokan Judo Institute)

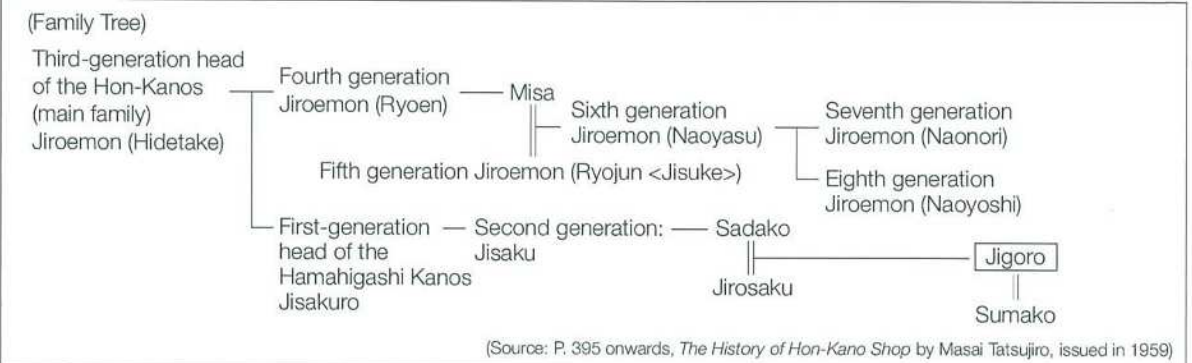
During his early days, Jigoro spent most of his time at home with his mother, Sadako, and his siblings because his father was so busy with his business that he seldom stayed at home. Although very busy, his father was eager to educate Jigoro, and since 1866 when he was seven, made him learn calligraphy and reciting of classic Confucian writings from Akita Shusetu and a Confucian scholar, Yamamoto Chikuan.

In 1867, when Jigoro was eight years old, he compiled two small books by picking up Chinese characters and named one of them "Tenkisho," combining "ten" (heaven) from "tenka" described in "Daigaku" (one of the four major classic Confucian writings) and a part of "Shuki Shoku" (commentaries by Zhu Xi). Using the two books he made, Jigoro began teaching what he had learned to other children of his relatives. It seems that from these days he was interested in teaching even in his childhood, a fact that portended his future career in education.



Jigoro's battle surcoat in his childhood (Courtesy of the Kodokan Judo Institute)

In his early years in the Mikage era, Jigoro spent most of his time with his mother. In a note around 1902, Jigoro wrote: "My mother was always eager to help others, forgetting her own needs. I remember well that she often worried about others saying that she would do this for one and do that for another, and that she was sorry for so-and-so." He recalled that from his mother he had learned the importance of serving others. Needless to say, this lesson of his mother's built the basis of Jigoro to be crowned with success as an educator. This mother, however, died of illness in 1869, when Jigoro was 10 years old. After her death, his father moved Jigoro away from Mikage to live with him in Tokyo.





Chapter 2. Kano Jigoro's Life

I. Jigoro as the Father of Judo

—Establishing the Kodokan Judo Institute

After his mother's death, Jigoro was moved to Tokyo by his father and lived in Kakigara Town (now Nihonbashi Kakigara-cho, Chuo City, Tokyo) with his father. In July 1871, he began learning calligraphy and Chinese classics at a nearby private school called Seitatsu Shojuku, run by Ubukata Keido. Because Keido advised that he should also learn Western studies, Jigoro began to study English books at Sansa Gakusha, run by Mitsukuri Shuhei. In 1873, when Jigoro was 14 years old, he left his father and entered Ikuei Gijuku in Shiba Karasumori (now Shinbashi-cho, Minato City, Tokyo). Leading a dormitory life there, he learned English and German from Wassell and others. Subsequently, he entered a national school of foreign languages and learned English and others. After graduating from the school, he entered national Kaisei School, the predecessor of the Tokyo Imperial University, in 1875, when he was 16 years old. When the school was renamed as the Tokyo Imperial University, he was enrolled in its department of literature. While studying at the university, he studied Chinese classics at Nisho Gakusha at night. In 1881, when he was 22 years old, he graduated from the Tokyo Imperial University as a major of political science and economy (bachelor of arts). After graduation, he advanced to the graduate school of the same department of literature to study ethics and aesthetics.

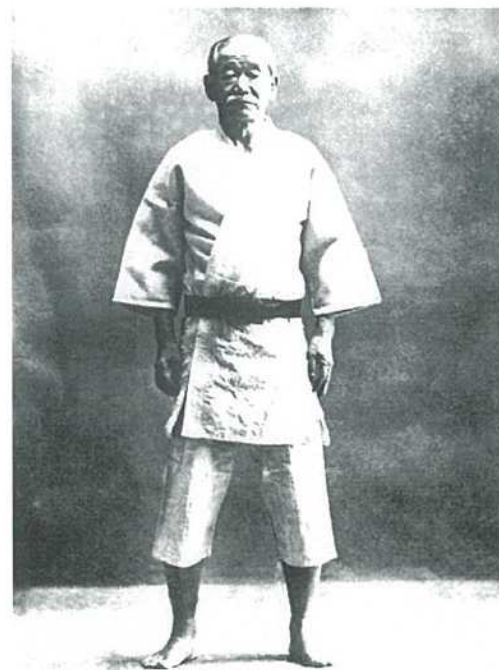
During his days at Ikuei Gijuku, he had an inferiority complex about his poor physical strength, which made him long for and desire to learn jujutsu, a martial art that enables a weaker person to defeat a stronger opponent, but he could not realize his hope due to his father's opposition. He could not give up and at the age of 18 (in 1877) he became a disciple of Fukuda Hachinosuke of the Tenshin Shinyo-ryu school (characterized by practices in everyday clothes and known for excellent choking and joint lock techniques) and learned jiu-jitsu. Subsequently, he became a



Jigoro when he was 11 years old (left: Jigoro's elder brother)
(Courtesy of the Kodokan Judo Institute)

disciple of Iikubo Tsunetoshi of the the Kito-ryu school (characterized by practices in armor and known for excellent throwing techniques) and learned jiu-jitsu. In August 1879, by the request of Shibusawa Eiichi, Jigoro performed jujutsu with his master, Fukuda Hachinosuke, in the presence of the former US President Grant who visited Japan at Shibusawa's villa in Asukayama (Nishigahara, Kita City, Tokyo). In 1880, at the performance of the Tozuka group of the Yoshin-ryu school (from which the Tenshin Shinyo-ryu school derived), which was held at a campus festival of the Tokyo Imperial University, Jigoro appeared on the stage as a last-minute entrant. In the match, despite his small build, he defeated a huge opponent of the Tozuka group. This incident resulted in Jigoro's name becoming known to the public. From these various experiences of jujitsu, he established "judo" in the year of his graduation from university by improving jujitsu on the basis of the two schools, eliminating dangerous techniques, such as thrusting throat and using weapons, which were allowed in jujitsu. At this moment, transforming jujitsu which targeted defeating the opponent into a new sport which honored the power of each participant, he tried to promote this new sport as "judo" which could be spread from Japan to the world.

In February 1882, Jigoro moved to Eishoji Temple of the Jodo Sect of Buddhism at Shitaya Kitainari-cho 16 (now Higashi-



Kano Jigoro in a judo uniform
(Courtesy of the Kodokan Judo Institute)

Ueno 5-chome, Taito City, Tokyo), where he opened "Kano-juku" to educate several students and started private school education. At the temple, Jigoro used a shoin-style room of seven tatami mats as his study and let the students board in an attached wing. In May of the same year, he converted a room of 12.5 tatami mats in the temple into a judo training hall and established it as "Kodokan."



Eishoji Temple's main hall at present



Monument of the birthplace of Kodokan judo (in the precincts of Eishoji Temple)

His first disciple was Tomita Tsunejiro. At present, there is a monument of "the birthplace of Kodokan judo" in the precincts of Eishoji Temple. Subsequently, Jigoro began promoting judo from Kodokan as a hub, with the principles that he had coined: "Seiryoku Zenyo and Jita Kyohei." "Seiryoku Zenyo" is a principle that we should maximize all our physical and mental power to use it to make our society better. "Jita Kyohei" is a principle that we should learn to respect and thank our opponents whom we have met through judo, thereby foster the mind of mutual trust and help, and create a world where we prosper together, not just oneself. These two can be regarded to have shown the path that Jigoro should pursue.

Subsequently, Kodokan was relocated to several places in Chiyoda and Bunkyo cities in Tokyo, including Minami-Jinbo-cho, Kami-Niban-cho, Fujimi-cho, Hongo-Masago-cho, and Shimo-Tomisaka, until finally settled at the present site in Kasuga in Bunkyo City in 1958.

On the other hand, to develop public understanding of judo itself, Jigoro set up the Kodokan Cultural Association on January 1, 1922. He, through this association as a parent body, issued journals and held lectures to diffuse judo and its principles of "Seiryoku Zenyo and Jita Kyohei." In February of the same year that the association was founded, Jigoro was selected as a member of the House of Peers.



Calligraphic work by Kano Jigoro (Jita Kyohei)
(Courtesy of the Kodokan Judo Institute)



Calligraphic work by Kano Jigoro (Seiryoku Zenyo)
(Courtesy of the Kodokan Judo Institute)

II. Jigoro as an Educator

Jigoro also made distinguished achievements as an educator. This section traces his footprints as an educator. It was his first step as an educator that while being a graduate student at the Tokyo Imperial University, he became a lecturer at



Jigoro when he was 22 years old
(Courtesy of the Kodokan Judo Institute)

Gakushuin and taught political science in January 1882, when he founded Kodokan (as stated above, he opened Kano-juku in the next month, February 1882). Furthermore, in March 1882, he opened an English school called Kobunkan in Minami-Jinbo-cho. Incidentally, he was promoted to the vice principal of Gakushuin in 1886.

By the order of the Japanese government, Jigoro went on an inspection tour of European countries for a year and four months from September 1889 to January 1891. He visited France, Germany, the Netherlands, Austria, and the United Kingdom, and a few other countries. He mainly inspected educational systems and came home with wide knowledge and experience of overseas situations. Because he wrote travel journals in English, many people came to know his proficiency in English. This also attested to the fact that he had international personality as part of his character. During his return from the European tour of inspection, he happened to throw a huge Russian officer on board by using his judo techniques, and this incident was reported nationwide in newspapers, and made him even more famous among the public.

After returning to Japan, he was appointed as Counsellor of the Ministry of Education in April 1891. Around that time, Jigoro was introduced to Takezoe Shin'ichiro, a scholar of Chinese classics, by Katsu Kaishu. This encounter led him to marry Takezoe's second daughter Sumako on August 7,

1891. Immediately after their marriage, however, Jigoro was appointed as principal of the Fifth Higher School and concurrently Counsellor of the Ministry of Education on August 13. Leaving his wife in their new house, he moved alone to Kumamoto.

While he was serving as principal of the Fifth Higher School in Kumamoto, there was an incident that brought judo to the notice of the world. As the principal of the school, Jigoro offered an English teaching post to Lafcadio Hearn, namely, Koizumi Yakumo. Koizumi, who moved from Matsue to Kumamoto, became interested in judo, and wrote about it in his work "Out of the East" (1895). Through this book, judo was introduced to Western countries. This international debut of judo paved the way to send Jigoro onto the global stage.

In January 1893, he resigned his post as principal of the Fifth Higher School because he was appointed as Counsellor of the Ministry of Education and concurrently director of the library attached to the Secretariat of the Educational Minister. On February 10, he left Kumamoto to return to Tokyo and settled in a new house in Ushigome-Sadohara-cho (now Ichigaya-Sadohara-cho, Shinjuku City). On June 19, he became the principal of the First High School and then assumed the post of principal of Tokyo Higher Normal School (which later became the Tokyo University of Literature and Science, the Tokyo University of Education, and then the present University of Tsukuba) on September 20. Since then, Jigoro served as principal of Tokyo Higher Normal School for as long as three terms (23 years). During his service of so many years, Jigoro was deeply involved in the preparation of curricula for developing teachers of secondary education and established the models.

In July 1902, Jigoro sailed to China (the Qing dynasty) from Kobe, his hometown to inspect the country. Because his fame was well known in China, he met Zhang Zhidong, with whom he confirmed the friendly relations particularly in the field of education. Whereas Jigoro had already opened Kobun Gakuin, an educational facility for accepting international students (January 1902), after returning home, to fulfill his promise to Zhang Zhidong, he all the more eagerly promoted programs to host Chinese students. Needless to say, he adopted judo in their education.

In recognition of his accomplishments at Tokyo Higher Normal School and other institutions, related parties asked a sculptor, Asakura Fumio (a member of the Japan Art Academy), to produce a statue of Jigoro and installed it in front of the main hall of the Tokyo University of Literature and Science (Otsuka, Bunkyo City) on November 28, 1936, to celebrate his 77th birthday. Although the statue was lost after offered to the government during World War II, the original mold survived. Two statues were recast from it in 1958. One of them was placed in the original site in the Tokyo University of Literature and Science, present Senshun'en Gardens of the Elementary School Attached to the University of Tsukuba, and the other in the entrance hall of Kodokan's new wing.



Statue of Kano Jigoro in Senshun'en Gardens of the Elementary School Attached to the University of Tsukuba (Bunkyo City, Tokyo)



Statue of Kano Jigoro in front of Kodokan Judo Institute (Bunkyo City, Tokyo)

III. Jigoro as "Father of Japan's Physical Education"

As Jigoro is called the father of Japan's physical education, he, while retaining judo as his basis, also greatly contributed to the development of modern sports in Japan. As stated above, the introduction of judo to Europe and America by Lafcadio Hearn paved the way for Jigoro's debut on the global stage. Afterward, judo became widely recognized in Europe and America as well, and the name of its founder, Kano Jigoro also became universally known. In such an environment, in 1909, through French ambassador Auguste Gérard, Baron de Coubertin, the founder of the modern Olympic Games, asked Jigoro to serve as the first member of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in the East. By that time, the baron had already heard the reputation of Kodokan judo and was very interested in Jigoro. In his letter

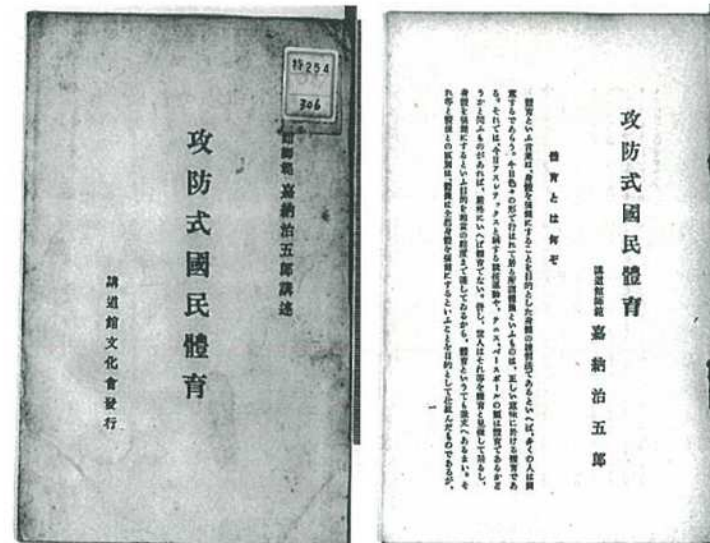


Japanese team at the opening ceremony of the Stockholm Olympic Games (far left: Jigoro) (Courtesy of the Kodokan Judo Institute)

to Jigoro, the baron wrote that if the East and the West combined efforts to organize the Olympic Games, this could realize the world peace. Reading the letter, Jigoro, who was himself a pacifist, was deeply impressed and decided to accept his offer.

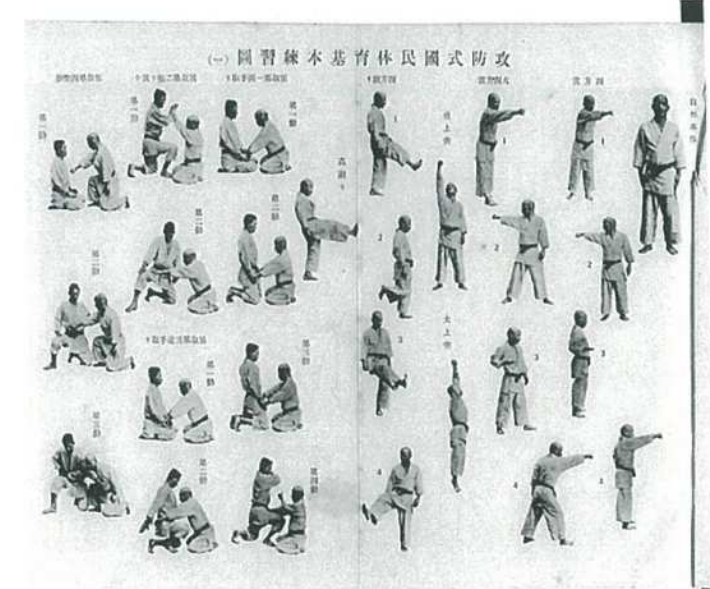
With this momentum, one year after Jigoro's assumption as an IOC member, he received a request from the baron that Japan should participate in the Stockholm Games to be held in 1912. Baron de Coubertin advised Jigoro that because the IOC's member states had a nationwide organization which supervised sports, which served as National Olympic Committee (NOC) of each country, Japan should also make such an organization immediately. In response, Jigoro began working to form an organization equivalent to an NOC. In 1911, he established the Japan Sport Association and became its first chairman. When the fifth Olympic Games were held in Stockholm in 1912, Japan participated in the games for the first time. Jigoro became the leader of the Japanese team, comprising four athletes. One of the athletes participating in the game was Kanakuri Shiso, a marathon runner, a Jigoro's student at Tokyo Higher Normal School. Subsequently, during Jigoro's lifetime, the Berlin Games (1916), Antwerp Games (1920), Amsterdam Games (1928), the Paris Games (1924), Los Angeles Games (1932), and the Berlin Games (1936), were held and he attended all the games except for the Paris Games, which he was unable to attend due to illness.

While Jigoro, as a member of the IOC, acted with the world in his perspective, as domestic concerns, he constantly considered how to promote physical education among Japanese people. Based on judo's kata (forms), he devised "Koboshiki Kokumin Taiiku" (offensive/defensive-type physical education for the public) (or Seiryoku Zenyo Taiiku) and himself began working to diffuse it throughout the country around 1925 when it entered Showa era. It was comprised of



the exercises of throwing techniques, incorporating punching and kicking, which were to be practiced by a single person and of the exercises of grappling techniques to be practiced by two people. In 1928, the Kodokan Cultural Association published a booklet "Koboshiki Kokumin Taiiku" on the basis of the lectures by Jigoro. Using the publication, Jigoro visited a place or another across the nation and promoted the exercises. The purpose of the Koboshiki Kokumin Taiiku was to promote physical education, moral education, and martial arts.

Jigoro stood on the world stage through the Olympics and what he put his energies into as a member of the IOC was to host the Olympic Games in Tokyo. He put his energies into inviting the Olympic Games to Tokyo, because he believed that the diffusion of the principles which he had devised, i.e. "Seiryoku Zenyo and Jita Kyoiei" would lead to the world peace, and that Tokyo's hosting would provide an opportunity to realize it. When he attended the Los Angeles Games held in July 1932, Jigoro had a talk with the IOC's President Henri de Baillet-Latour on July 27 and submitted that he wanted to host the 12th Games in Tokyo in 1940. At the IOC's meetings held on the following day, Jigoro made a speech to win a bid for the 12th Games in Tokyo. After that, at the IOC's general meetings held in Vienna in 1933 and Athens in 1934, he advocated hosting the Games in Tokyo, stressing the significance of it. At that time, however, Rome in Italy was also eager to host the games, heavily blocking Tokyo's attempt. Jigoro ordered the Japanese ambas-



Koboshiki Kokumin Taiiku by Kano Jigoro, published by the Kodokan Cultural Association

sadors in Italy to negotiate with the Prime Minister Mussolini for the withdrawal of Rome. This worked and at the IOC's general meeting held in Berlin in July 1936, Rome announced its dropping out. Some IOC members, however, objected that Japan was too far from Europe, entailing significant travel expenses. In response, Jigoro made a speech for persuasion, based on his belief that the necessity of holding of games in Tokyo lay in the true internationalization of the Olympics. In the end, a final ballot was held between Tokyo and another candidate, Helsinki, Finland, and Tokyo won by 36 to 27.

Although it was decided that the Olympic Games would be held in Tokyo, the international situation involving Japan was changing radically. When European countries were informed of the details of the deteriorating relations between Japan and China, some countries (the United Kingdom, and so on) began opposing the Tokyo Games on the ground that the Olympics should not be held in a warring nation. In response to such opposition, Jigoro strived to persuade, insisting that sports should be independent from politics and that the issues of the Olympic Games should be handled separately from war affairs. The representatives of the United States constantly showed understanding of his stance. In this environment, it was decided that whether to hold the games in Tokyo would be finally confirmed at the IOC's general meeting to be held in Cairo on March 10, 1938. At that meeting, Jigoro once again made an enthusiastic speech on the significance of holding the games in Tokyo in his speech. With the help of Jigoro's successful speech, after the heated discussions, the IOC finalized its decision to hold the games in Tokyo. On March 20, Jigoro informed the Japanese people of the fruit of the final decision to hold the games in Tokyo via radio from a broadcasting station in Cairo.

Subsequently, Jigoro went to Greece to attend the memorial ceremony of Baron de Coubertin, who had passed away a year before. He then went to the United States. It was to express his gratitude to the American members of the IOC for supporting Tokyo at the general meeting in Cairo. Thus, Jigoro actively had made efforts as "Father of judo" and "Father of Japan's physical education." From the United States, he went to Vancouver in Canada, where he boarded the Hikawamaru of Nippon Yusen (a Japanese shipping company also known as NYK Line) on April 23 to return to Japan. After a while, he caught a slight cold in the ship, which developed into pneumonia, and became deceased on May 4, 1938, on board Hikawamaru sailing on the Pacific Ocean (at the age of 79). After his corpse arrived in Japan, a Shintoist-style funeral ceremony was held at the Kodokan Judo Institute on May 9, and his body was buried in Yahashira Cemetery in Matsudo City, Chiba Prefecture. As to the Olympic Games which Jigoro had succeeded in inviting to Tokyo, on July 15, two months after his death, the Japanese government by the cabinet meeting officially determined to return the right of hosting. As a result, the Tokyo Games 1940 turned out to be a miracle.



Kano Jigoro in formal attire (Courtesy of the Kodokan Judo Institute)



Kano Jigoro's tomb (in Yahashira Cemetery in Matsudo City, Chiba Prefecture)



Chapter 3. Kano Jigoro's Relationship with Mikage, Higashinada, and Kobe

I. Jigoro's Contribution to Education in Mikage and Nearby Areas

While Jigoro is known as "Father of judo" and "Father Japan's physical education," he is also the founder of modern educational systems in the Higashinada area, with Mikage in its center. This chapter reviews Jigoro's relationship with Mikage and Higashinada in terms of his contribution to the education in these regions.

(1) Mikage Educational Association

Whereas Jigoro maintained his residence in Tokyo, he often visited his hometown Mikage, Higashinada and other places extending the whole area of Kobe City, purportedly on a trip or business. In particular, he frequently visited the residence of Kano Jiroemon (1853-1935) in Mikage. Jiroemon was the eighth-generation head of the Hon-Kano family of Kiku-Masamune, the main family connected to Jigoro's family. Jigoro enjoyed an especially close relationship with him because they were of the same generation. Jiroemon's residence was located in Mikage Aza Tajimaguchi, Mikage-cho, (now Mikage-Nakamachi 4-chome, where the Kobe Municipal Mikage Childcare Center stands), and he had lived there since 1911. In addition to being the eighth-generation head of the Hon-Kano family (Kiku-Masamune), Jiroemon worked for his town administration as the second mayor of Mikage (1889-90). Today, the Mikage Childcare Center stands on the site of his residence. In a corner of the garden of the Center, the stone lanterns and garden stones of the residence have been preserved, and a stone monument "Shuko Osho Toku-hi" ("Shuko" is his pen name) erected in 1952 still stays.

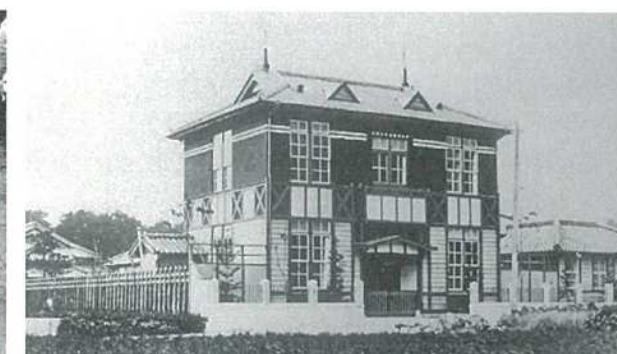
In fact, these Jigoro's visits to Jiroemon's residence (in these days it was located, not in Tajimaguchi, but close to the present head office of Kiku-Masamune Sake Brewing Company in Mikage-Honmachi 1-chome) led to the idea of an organization which would form the basis to develop Mikage to the place of education. The organization was named Mikage Educational Association (Mikage Kyoiku Gikai), which was formed on March 27, 1892, with Jiroemon and others as proposers. Jiroemon and other local volunteer figures had been cogitating a way to promote education in Mikage since some time ago. When Jigoro, who was then a Counsellor of the Ministry of Education, visited Jiroemon's house on February 26, 1892, they had an informal gathering with Jigoro, discussing what they should do to promote education. At the gathering, Jigoro expressed his idea of education and suggested that they should form an organization to promote education. Based on the idea of education that Jigoro expressed at that time, Jiroemon and others prepared a prospectus, and thereby the Mikage Educational Association was established. Put in another way, the association was the fruit of Jigoro's initial proposal. The successive chairs of the association mainly comprised either mayors or former mayors of Mikage. To promote education of Mikage town, the association aided local elementary schools and the children going there. To the townspeople, the association held lectures to advocate the importance of



The site of Kano Jiroemon's house (within the grounds of the Mikage Childcare Center)



A stone monument to honor Jiroemon (His pen name, Shuko, is inscribed) (within the grounds of the Mikage Childcare Center)



Mikage Kindergarten (built in 1918)

education. Among the achievements of the association, particularly noteworthy is that, based on Jigoro's advice, it founded a kindergarten in consideration of the importance of pre-school education. This is the Mikage Kindergarten, which opened in 1892. When opened, it started as a private facility operated by the association, and five years later (in 1897), it was transferred to the town. Today, in the Mikage area, this Mikage Kindergarten, Mikage Elementary School, Mikage Junior High School, and Mikage Senior High School, are standing within a 300-meter radius, forming the "Educational District." We can say that the headwater lies in the formation of the Mikage Educational Association.

(2) Mikage Chapter of the Kodokan Cultural Association

On December 25, 1925, the Mikage Chapter was set up of the Kodokan Cultural Association, which was established on January 1, 1922. As stated above, the Kodokan Cultural Association was a body which published journals and held lectures to promote "judo" and its principles of "Seiryoku Zenyo and Jita Kyoie," and it was the association which Jigoro organized. In the following year of the establishment of the chapter, Jigoro attended its inauguration ceremony, held on February 7, 1926.

The Mikage Chapter of the Kodokan Cultural Association, according to its articles, was to be organized by the residents of Mikage and nearby communities. As its activities, in addition to holding lectures and distributing journals of the association to its members, the articles stipulated that the members were expected to lead a frugal life by cutting living expenses and the cost of social activities.

Because the chapter was formed in Jigoro's hometown, he possessed a special eagerness to support its activities. He attended the general meetings held annually at Mikage Municipal Second Elementary School, and delivered lectures. Notably, at the meeting held on April 13, 1926, that is, one year after the inauguration of the chapter, Jigoro demonstrate the Koboshiki Kokumin Taiiku (offensive/defensive-type physical education for the public), which he had invented, and gave a lecture. Mikage Municipal Second Elementary School was established on December 21, 1919, in Ishiya Aza Hazama, Mikage-cho (now Mikage-Ishimachi 4-chome, where Hyogo Prefectural Mikage Senior High School stands) and was merged with Mikage First Elementary School on November 1, 1945. At present, there is a monument of the Second Elementary School in the grounds of Mikage Senior High School.



Mikage Second Elementary School, where Jigoro offered lectures



Monument of Mikage Second Elementary School (in the grounds of Mikage Senior High School)

(3) Nada Middle School

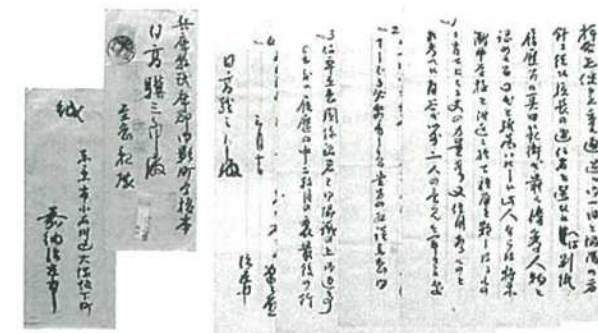
Jigoro participated in planning to establish a school which would realize his educational vision. It is "Nada Middle School," i.e., present "Nada Junior High School, and Nada Senior High School," which now enjoys a high reputation across the nation. Nada Middle School was founded with donations from the following sake brewing families in Nada Gogo (five major brewing districts in Nada): the HonKano family of Kiku-Masamune; the Haku-Kanos family of Hakutsuru; and the Yamamuras family of Sakura-Masamune. The beginning was the concurrence of the desire which Jiroemon possessed to educate the employees of his family business, and the ideal which Jigoro had told Jiroemon to establish a school which would produce talents for the future of Japan. Moreover, Yamamura Tasaburo, then the representative of the brewery of Sakura-Masamune and former mayor of Uozaki, was aspiring to set up a private school that would cover shortcomings of public schools. Yamamura asked the town mayor of Uozaki to provide the town's land free of charge for the land site of the school. The school project took off when such aspi-



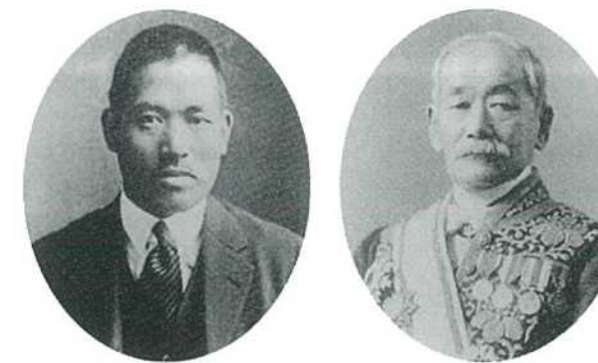
The front gate and the main wing (housing an auditorium) of Nada Junior and Senior High School

ration of the brewers and Jigoro's ideal for education were in bloom. The two Kano families and Yamamura family each donated 100,000 yen to the school project.

Let us see Jigoro's involvement in the establishment of Nada Middle School in chronological order. The threshold was that on November 21, 1926, Yamamura Tasaburo went to Tokyo to meet Jigoro at Kodokan, where he expressed his aspiration to make a school and consulted Jigoro. In the next year, 1927, March 6, Jigoro held a conference at Jiroemon's house of Hon-Kano family concerning a new school to be founded in Uozaki. Both dwelled upon their views and visions about the planned school. Based on the discussion, Jigoro right away considered who should be the first principal and sent a letter to Hidaka Kisaburo (the first director of Nada School), in which he recommended Sanada Norie, his beloved disciple, as the first principal of the planned school. On October 8, Jigoro held a conference in Mikage toward the establishment of Nada Middle School with related parties, including the heads of the two Kano families and the Yamamura family. On the following day (October 9), Jigoro met Sanada, prospective first principal and others at Hidaka's house and held a conference about Nada Middle School. In these movements, on October 24, the authorities approved the establishment of the mother body, "Educational Foundation Nada Ikueikai," which in turn accelerated the establishment of "Nada Middle School" (in older educational system), and it was decided that the school would open in April 1928. Sanada Norie assumed the post of the first principal, as planned. Sanada stipulated the school's "educational policy" and even wrote the school song and students' song by himself. Jigoro became an adviser to the school and adopted, "Seiryoku Zenyo and Jita Kyoie," which he had advocated as his principles of judo, in the school policies. While the preparation for the opening of the school was in progress, on January 30, 1928, Jigoro went to inspect the construction site with Sanada. On the following day (January 31), he held a conference with related parties about



Jigoro's letter to Hidaka, in which Jigoro recommends Sanada as a principal (Courtesy of Nada Senior High School)



Principal Sanada Norie (left) and Adviser Kano Jigoro (Courtesy of Nada Senior High School)



Calligraphic work by Kano Jigoro presented to Sanada Norie, displayed in the drawing room of Nada Senior High School (Courtesy of Nada Senior High School)

the opening of the school.

On March 2, Jigoro wrote in a calligraphic style "Incorporated Foundation of Nada Ikueikai: Nada Middle School" on the frame to be fixed on the school's front gate.

All through these preparations, Nada Middle School opened on April 1, 1928. Jigoro attended the ceremony of the opening and the first entrance held on April 9 and provided a lecture. On a couple of days before the entrance ceremony (April 7 and 8), he delivered lectures to the teachers at the school, in which he talked about his hopes for education. He also taught the teachers of physical education the Koboshiki Kokumin Taiiku, which he had invented. On May 15, he produced two pairs of calligraphic works, "Seiryoku Zenyo" and "Jita Kyoei," to set on the front in the auditorium and the judo hall.

In July 1928, Jigoro attended the ninth Olympic Games held in Amsterdam, and after that toured European countries. He returned to Japan on September 25, and on that day, he visited Nada Middle School and delivered a lecture to its teachers and students, reporting about the participation of the Japanese team and the impression of his tour in Europe. Because the Kodokan Cultural Association formed a chapter at Nada Middle School in 1930, he attended the ceremony of its establishment held on April 18 and gave a lecture. On March 1, 1933, he attended the first graduation ceremony of Nada Middle School and delivered a moralistic lecture to 145 students about to graduate.

In this way, Jigoro possessed a strong aspiration to the school that he had helped to establish to realize his ideal of education. When he visited Mikage and nearby areas, he frequently went to the school and delivered lectures.

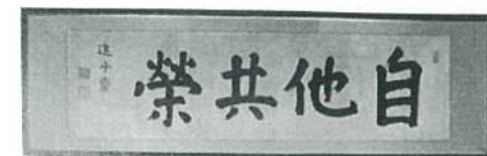
At present, a bronze statue of Kano Jigoro, wearing Japanese formal attire, and a monument, "Place Associated with Prof. Kano Jigoro's Birth, the Founder of Judo" are standing on the schoolyard of Nada Junior and Senior High School.



A pair of calligraphic works by Kano Jigoro at the judo hall of Nada High School (*Seiryoku Zenyo Jita Kyoei*)



Horizontal calligraphic work by Kano Jigoro at the auditorium (*Seiryoku Zenyo*) (Courtesy of Nada Senior High School)



Horizontal calligraphic work by Kano Jigoro at the auditorium (*Jita Kyoei*) (Courtesy of Nada Senior High School)



Statue of Kano Jigoro and a monument with the inscription "Hometown of Prof. Kano Jigoro, the Founder of Judo" at Nada Senior High School



A lecture by Jigoro at Nada Middle School (Courtesy of Nada Senior High School)



The auditorium where Jigoro delivered a lecture

The school's main building (designated as a registered tangible cultural property by the national government) has been existing since the opening of the school, and on its second floor, the auditorium, where Jigoro offered lectures, has been maintained as it used to be. The pair of the frames of his calligraphic works "Seiryoku Zenyo" and "Jita Kyoei" are still up there as they were in his days.

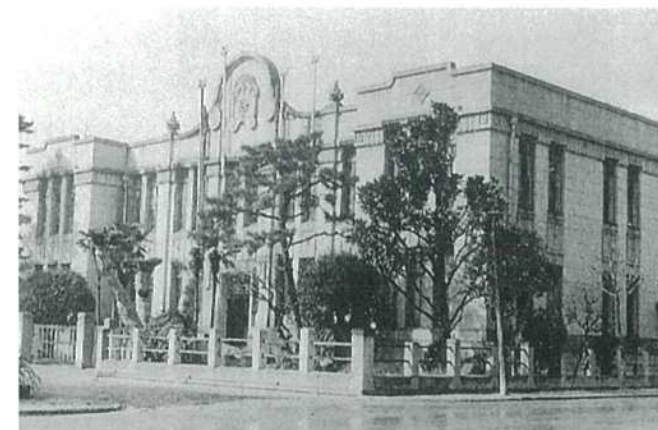
II. Jigoro's Activities in Mikage, Higashinada, and Kobe

Jigoro seems to have possessed a considerable attachment to his hometown, Mikage, and while traveling throughout the nation to promote Kodokan judo, he very frequently visited Mikage, Higashinada, and Kobe, as we can see from the materials preserved in Kodokan, such as the chronological table of Kano Jigoro Taikei (Life of Kano Jigoro) Vol. 13 (published in 1988, supervised by Kodokan Judo Institute) and the chronological table contained in the CD attached to Kodokan 130-nen Enkakushi (The 130-Year History of Kodokan) (published in 2012 by Kodokan Judo Institute). In particular, we can see this tendency became more salient since 1923, when he was 64 years old.

Based on such materials, this section systematically traces Jigoro's footprint, focusing on the remarkable events of his activities mainly in Mikage, and more widely in Higashinada, and Kobe. At the end of this section, his local activities in timeline are listed in a chronological table.

As stated above, Jigoro frequently visited Mikage and its vicinity in 1923 onwards. Among these, particularly notable are the visits for the purpose of promoting the Kodokan Cultural Association, which he founded in 1922, in his hometown and the nearby areas. At the beginning, he held conferences to promote the association in Hyogo, Kobe, and Mikage at the end of October 1923. On July 25, 1924, he held a meeting at the prefectural office and talked about the association with executives of Hyogo Prefecture and Kobe City, along with principals of public junior high schools and girls' high schools. Moreover, on June 15, 1926, he visited the prefectural office to have a talk with Governor Yamagata Jiro. As a result of this sort of visits of his home area to promote the association, chapters of the association were established in and around Kobe. Above all, in his birthplace Mikage, the Mikage Chapter of the Kodokan Cultural Association was founded on December 25, 1925. Jigoro attended its inauguration ceremony, held on February 7 of the following year, 1926. Thereafter, Jigoro was invited to the annual general meetings of the chapter held at Mikage Second Elementary School and made lectures, and so on. Notably, in the lecture meeting sponsored by the chapter held at Mikage Second Elementary School on November 25 of the same year, more than 400 audience members, mainly comprising residents of Mikage, listened to his speech. Such gatherings as executive meetings of the Mikage chapter of the association were held at the town office of Mikage, and Jigoro attended them as well. In addition, on June 19, 1927, to set up a chapter in Minato Ward, he had a conference there. Thereafter, concerning the Minato Chapter, Jigoro and the chairman of the chapter held a discussion on September 22, 1929. On November 14, Jigoro offered a lecture at a PTA meeting of Minatoyama Elementary School and on the same day delivered a lecture at a joint meeting of the chapter's Arata branch and Sosetsu branch, held at Arata Elementary School. Through these and others, Jigoro maintained a close relationship with the Minato Chapter.

Next, this section explains his visits concerning Nada Middle School. At the start, Yamamura Tasaburo went to Tokyo and had a meeting with Jigoro on November 21, 1926, and Jigoro held a conference at Jiroemon's house of the Hon-Kano family concerning the establishment of a new school on March 6, 1927. Since then, Jigoro frequently made visits for the purpose of establishing Nada Middle School. The process has already been described above and is not reiterated here. Besides Nada Middle School, Jigoro offered lectures at various junior high schools. He provided a lecture at Kwansei Gakuin, which was then located at Oji Park, on September 23, 1929, and he attended as a guest speaker the graduation ceremony of Takigawa Junior High School in Itayado, held on March 3, 1933, and delivered a lecture to the graduating students.



Mikage Town Office, where Jigoro offered a lecture



A monument of the site of the Mikage Town Office (on the grounds of the Hama-Mikage Childcare Center)



Nishidai Campus of Kobe Higher Technical School, where Jigoro offered a lecture



Mikage Normal School, where Jigoro delivered lectures



Mikage First Elementary School, where Jigoro offered lectures

Jigoro enjoyed a close friendship with Hirota Seiichi, principal of Kobe Higher Technical School. Hirota visited the Kodokan to discuss with Jigoro the establishment of a cultural association. On June 12, 1926, by Hirota's request, Jigoro gave a lecture on Kodokan judo at Hirota's school in Nishidai. Since then, Jigoro time after time visited the school either to offer lectures or to observe classes. Moreover, at Mikage Normal School located in his birthplace Mikage, he delivered a commemorative lecture celebrating the 50th anniversary of its founding, held on May 19, 1928. In the following year, he delivered a lecture at the reunion of the school on the theme "physical education in general education."

To promote the Koboshiki Kokumin Taiiku, the exercise he had invented, he gave instructions at Kobe Higher Technical School above mentioned and other institutions in and around Mikage in 1926 and onwards. In Mikage area, he explained the exercise and gave instructions at Mikage Second Elementary School on April 13 and 14, 1927. Moreover, he attended the opening ceremony of a seminar on the exercise, held at Mikage First Elementary School on September 18, 1929, and gave lectures and instructions at the school for three consecutive days from September 18 to 20. He also gave lectures and instructions on the exercise at Nada Middle School.

In addition, being an international person fluent in English, on December 1, 1924, Jigoro discussed a way of teaching judo to non-Japanese people living in Kobe, with Isaac, the manager of the Kobe Branch of Samuel & Co., a British firm whose office was located at No. 54 in the Kobe Foreign Settlement (incidentally, Isaac was a shodan (first rank) holder of Kodokan judo). Furthermore, after Jigoro had attended a meeting of the Shinko Club in Hanakuma on November 5, 1924, he made lectures and so on at the club. As his lectures whose titles are known today, one titled "Kodokan judo and the progress and development of Japanese people" was delivered on November 21, 1927, at Kobe Mitsubishi Shipyard, and another titled "Principles of daily life," was given at Uozaki Elementary School on January 17, 1934. As his meetings with leading figures, he met and talked with Koda Hyoemon in Hyogonotsu, Kuhara Fusanosuke, the head of the Hitachi zaibatsu conglomerate, who lived in a huge mansion to the north of Sumiyoshigawa on National Route 2, and Katsuta Ginjiro, the mayor of Kobe.

Lastly to mention his relatives, Jigoro attended a meeting of the board of trustees of the Tani family held in its residence in Kobe on November 26, 1925, and afterward he often attended the meetings and sometimes stayed at Tani's residence. Almost all the times of his visits to Mikage, he went to the residence of Kano Jiroemon, the eighth-generation head of the Hon-Kano family, in Tajimaguchi. Especially, he visited the residence frequently in 1934 and '35 to see Jiroemon on such occasions as when he was ill, until he died on March 19, 1935.

Above were explained his activities in Mikage and nearby areas, but according to an official record, his last visit to this region was the one to Kobe on May 1, 1936. Even though there were railways and ocean lines available, unlike our time, it took substantially more pains and hours to reach Kobe and Mikage from Tokyo at that time. His frequent visits to this region therefore attest to his exceptionally deep attachment to his hometown, Mikage.

Jigoro's Footprints in Mikage, Higashinada, and Kobe

1860 (1 year old)	• Born on October 28 in Hamahigashi, Mikage Village, Uhara County, Settsu Province.
1863 (4 years old)	• Meets Katsu Kaishu, the <i>gunkanbugyo</i> (naval commissioner of the shogunate government), at Kano's house.
1865 (6 years old)	• Jigoro is granted an audience with Ogasawara Nagamichi, a minister of the shogunate government, at Kano's house.
1892 (33 years old)	• Feb. 26 : Holds a talk at Jiroemon's residence and suggests that an organization (Mikage Educational Association) should be formed to promote education in Mikage.
1902 (43 years old)	• July 23 : Departs from Kobe Port to visit China (the Qing dynasty).
1922 (63 years old)	• Nov. 11 : Departs from Kobe Port to visit Taiwan.
1923 (64 years old)	• April 8 : Holds a talk at the house of Yasukuni Kozaemon, a member of the association of rank holders in Kobe, about the association. • April 27 : Visits Kobe. • End of Oct. : Accomplishes various tasks related to rank holders' associations and cultural associations in Kobe, Hyogo, Mikage, etc. • Nov. 25 : Arrives in Kobe. Attends matches of rank holders in Hyogo, held at Budoden Hall.
1924 (65 years old)	• Jan. 1–12 : Visits Kobe and holds discussions with related parties about issues of the cultural association. • July 20 : Arrives in Kobe. Requested by the governor of Hyogo Prefecture, delivers lectures on judo on July 20, 21, and 22, together with Murakami Kunio, an assistant. • July 23 : Meets Yasukuni Kozaemon (director of the association of rank holders in Hyogo Prefecture), lawyer Nakasato, and others, and accomplishes tasks related to Kodokan judo and its cultural association. • July 25 : Attends a meeting at the Hyogo Prefectural Office to discuss issues related to the cultural association with Industrial Manager Hirata, Deputy Mayor of Kobe, educational managers of the prefecture and the city, the manager of the city's social affairs, and Oda (temporary staff member of social affairs in the prefecture). Also has friendly talks with principals of public middle schools and girls' high schools about the cultural association. • Sept. 6 : Attends a meeting held in Kobe. • Sept. 6 onwards : Tours Kobe to deliver lectures. • Nov. 5 : Arrives at Sannomiya after visiting Osaka. Attends a meeting at the Shinko Club before leaving Kobe in the evening. • Dec. 1 : Holds a talk with Isaac (a first-rank holder of Kodokan judo), the manager of the Kobe Branch of Samuel & Co., about a way of teaching judo to non-Japanese people living in Kobe. • Dec. 9 : Leaves Kobe to visit Kochi.
1925 (66 years old)	• Jan. 6 : Leaves Kada, Wakayama Prefecture, to visit Kobe, Mikage, and nearby cities. • May 12–14 : Attends meetings held in Kobe and Osaka. • June 21 : Engages in various tasks in Kobe. • Nov. 20–21 : Stays in Kobe. • Nov. 29 : Arrives in Kobe to visit Osaka.
1926 (67 years old)	• Feb. 7 : Attends the inauguration ceremony of the Mikage Chapter of the Kodokan Cultural Association, held in Mikage. • June 12 : Offers a lecture on Kodokan judo at Kobe Higher Technical School by the request of its principal.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 15 : Visits the Hyogo Prefectural Office to have a talk with Governor Yamagata Jiro about the Kodokan Cultural Association. • June 16 : After visiting the Kobe City Office, attends a meeting over lunch with Nagata Nisuke at a bankers' association and then visits the Hyogo Prefectural Office to have a talk with managers of the departments of police and education. • Sept. 24 : Boards the Horaimaru at Kobe Port to visit Taiwan. • Oct. 22 : Has a talk with Hirota Seiichi, the principal of Kobe Higher Technical School, on his visit to Kodokan concerning a plan to establish a cultural association at the school. • Nov. 21 : Has a talk with Yamamura Tasaburo from Uozaki-cho upon his visit to Kodokan. • Nov. 25 : Holds a lecture for members of the Mikage Chapter at Mikage Second Elementary School (attended by more than 400 members). Stays in Kobe. • Nov. 26 : Has a talk with Hirota Seiichi, the principal of Kobe Higher Technical School, about a planned seminar on gymnastic exercises developed based on judo. Attends a meeting of the board of trustees of the Tani family's business before leaving Kobe. • Dec. 19 : Leaves for Kobe. • Dec. 20 : Observes a moral education class at Kobe Higher Technical School. In the afternoon, holds a seminar on the <i>Koboshiki Kokumin Taiiku</i> with assistants Shibata and Tanabe. • Dec. 21 : Holds a second seminar at Kobe Higher Technical School. • Dec. 22 : Visits Mikage. Holds a third seminar at Kobe Higher Technical School in the afternoon. Has a talk with main instructors of the school after the seminar. • Dec. 31 : Leaves Kobe for Okinawa, boarding the Amakusamaru.
1927 (68 years old)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jan. 15-16 : Stays in Kobe. • March 5 : Leaves Tokyo to visit Mikage. • March 6 : Joins a discussion at Jiroemon's house in Mikage concerning a new school to be founded in Uozaki. • April 6 : Has a talk with Sanada, who will be the principal of Nada Middle School, about its educational policies on his visit to Kodokan. • April 12 : Arrives in Sumiyoshi and goes to the house of Kano Jiroemon with Sanada to attend a meeting of the Councils of Nada Middle School. • April 13 : Delivers a lecture at Mikage Second Elementary School, explaining the <i>Koboshiki Kokumin Taiiku</i>. • April 14 : Gives instructions about the <i>Koboshiki Kokumin Taiiku</i> to a few volunteers at Mikage Second Elementary School. Delivers a lecture at the Kobe Rotary Club upon the request of Nango Saburo. Visits the house of Koda Hyoemon to attend a <i>koto</i> (Japanese zither) concert. • May 28 : Has a talk in Mikage with Kano Jiroemon and Arai Kaemon. • June 9 : Stays in Mikage until the 19th. • June 17 : After arriving in Kobe, attends a meeting of the board of trustees of the Tani family's business. • June 18 : Delivers a lecture at the general meeting of the Minato Ward Board of Education. Has a talk at the house of Kano Jiroemon and stays there overnight. • June 19 : Holds a discussion about the establishment of the Minato Chapter of the Kodokan Cultural Association. Attends judo matches held at Butokuden Hall. Leaves Kobe after joining a party of rank holders. • Oct. 8 : Holds a discussion in Mikage with related parties about Nada Middle School, scheduled to open in April 1928. • Oct. 9 : Holds a discussion about the project of Nada Middle School with Sanada, Soga Toyokichi (one of the promoters of the school project) and other related parties at the house of Hidaka Kisaburo (the first director of the school). • Oct. 24 : Given the approval of the establishment of the Nada Ikueikai and Nada Middle School, assumes the post of an adviser to the school. • Nov. 20 : Arrives in Kobe and attends Kodokan judo matches held at Butokuden Hall. • Nov. 21 : Delivers a lecture titled "Kodokan judo and the development of Japanese people" at the Kobe Mitsubishi Shipyard.
1928 (69 years old)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jan. 29 : Attends the executive members' meeting of the Mikage Chapter of the Kodokan Cultural Association, held at Mikage Town Office. Has a talk about the principles and policies of the association at Mikage Second Elementary School. • Jan. 30 : Holds a talk with Arai Torataro, an executive member of the Mikage Chapter. Visits the construction site of the school with Sanada, who is to be the first principal, before delivering a lecture. • Jan. 31 : Holds a discussion about the project of Nada Middle School. • March 2 : Writes the school's name on the frame to be fixed on the school's front gate. • March 30 : Has a talk at the Kobe Shinko Club with executive members of the Kodokan Cultural Association. • April 7 : Describes his expectations of education at Nada Middle School and provides teachers of physical education with instructions about the <i>Koboshiki Kokumin Taiiku</i>.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 8 : Gives instructions to teachers of physical education about the <i>Koboshiki Kokumin Taiiku</i> at Nada Middle School. • April 9 : Attends the first entrance ceremony and delivers a lecture upon the opening of Nada Middle School. • May 15 : Produces a pair of calligraphic works, "<i>Seiryoku Zenyo</i>" and "<i>Jita Kyoei</i>," to set in the judo hall of Nada Middle School. • May 16 : Produces a calligraphic work to hang in the judo hall of Nada Middle School. • May 19 : Delivers a lecture at Mikage Normal School on the 50th anniversary of its founding. Attends a meeting of the supporters' club of Shinko Commercial School, held by Kobe City. • May 25 : Departs from Kobe Port for Europe via Asian countries. • July 28 : Attends the opening ceremony of the ninth Olympic Games held in Amsterdam. • Sept. 25 : Immediately after his return to Japan, visits Mikage and Nada Middle School, where he observes classes of the <i>Koboshiki Kokumin Taiiku</i>, which was introduced in the beginning of the school year. Delivers a lecture to students and teachers, describing his impressions of his trip to Europe. • Dec. 15 : Attends a meeting of the board of trustees of the Tani's family business in Kobe.
1929 (70 years old)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feb. 23 : Delivers a lecture at a school reunion of Mikage Normal School on the theme of principles of physical and moral education. • Feb. 24 : Delivers a lecture at the general meeting of the Mikage Chapter of the Kodokan Cultural Association. • April 24 : Visits Mikage and gives a lecture to students of Nada Middle School. • May 21 : Visits Mikage. • May 22 : Gives a lecture and instructions on judo and the <i>Koboshiki Kokumin Taiiku</i> at Nada Middle School. Expresses his hope to teachers of the school. • June 25 : Attends a meeting of the board of trustees of the Tani family's business and delivers a lecture for members of the Minato Chapter of the cultural association. • June 26 : Has a talk at Nada Middle School. • Sept. 18 : Stays in Mikage until Sept. 24. Attends the reunion of the Kano family, held at the house of Nango Saburo. After attending the opening ceremony of a seminar on the <i>Koboshiki Kokumin Taiiku</i>, held at Mikage First Elementary School, gives a lecture and instructions at the school. • Sept. 19 : Delivers a lecture at the seminar on the <i>Koboshiki Kokumin Taiiku</i>, held at Mikage First Elementary School. • Sept. 20 : Gives instructions to teachers at Mikage First Elementary School. • Sept. 22 : Meets Chairman Kadotani of the Minato Chapter of the cultural association and Tani Tetsuji to discuss issues related to the cultural association. After a talk with Principal Sanada of Nada Middle School, delivers a lecture at the school. • Sept. 23 : Offers a brief lecture after observing judo matches of middle schools, held at Kwansei Gakuin School. • Nov. 14 : Arrives in Kobe. Offers a series of lectures at a PTA meeting of Minatoyama Elementary School and at a joint meeting of the Arata branch and Sosetsu branch of the Minato Chapter of the cultural association, held at Arata Elementary School.
1930 (71 years old)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feb. 15 : Delivers a lecture after observing a class of the <i>Koboshiki Kokumin Taiiku</i> at Nada Middle School. • April 18 : Attends the inauguration ceremony of the Nada Middle School Chapter of the Kodokan Cultural Association and gives a presentation. • May 30 : Visits Mikage and meets Principal Sanada at Nada Middle School to discuss issues related to the cultural association. • June 23 : Visits Kobe and gives a lecture at the general meeting of the Kobe City Board of Education, held at Futaba Elementary School. • June 24 : Visits Nada Middle School. • June 25 : Arrives in Kobe. • Aug. 19 : Visits Kobe and has a talk with Kuhara Fusanosuke. • Dec. 30 : Arrives in Kobe.
1931 (72 years old)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 15 : Visits Kobe. Attends a seminar on the <i>Koboshiki Kokumin Taiiku</i> and judo matches of Butokukai. • June 17 : Visits Mikage and attends a meeting of the board of trustees of the Tani family's business. • June 30 : Arrives in Kobe. • July 28 : Visits Nada. • Aug. 27 : Attends a dinner of the Mikage Chapter of the Kodokan Cultural Association, held at the Mikage Town Office. Delivers a lecture on the principles and policies of the cultural association at Mikage Second Elementary School. • Oct. 31 : Visits Kobe.

1932 (73 years old)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jan. 20 : Attends a meeting of the Mikage Chapter of the Kodokan Cultural Association, held at the Mikage Town Office. • Feb. 29 : Visits Kobe. • March 20 : Goes on a trip to Kobe and Mikage towards the end of the month. • April 30 : Attends a seminar of the Kodokan Cultural Association, held at the Mikage Town Office. • Oct. 30 : Visits Kobe and Mikage. • Nov. 27 : Visits Kobe and Mikage.
1933 (74 years old)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jan. 26 : Attends the first meeting of the Nada Middle School Chapter of the Kodokan Cultural Association. • March 1 : Attends the first graduation ceremony of Nada Middle School and delivers a lecture. • March 2 : Attends a meeting of the Nada Middle School Chapter of the Kodokan Cultural Association. • March 3 : Delivers a lecture at the graduation ceremony of Takigawa Middle School. • Dec. 11 : Visits Kobe. • Dec. 22 : Arrives in Kobe. • Dec. 23 : Has a talk with Principal Tani. • Dec. 24 : Has a talk with Hirose Suketaro in Mikage.
1934 (75 years old)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jan. 16 : Has dinner with Principal Sanada of Nada Middle School. • Jan. 17 : Delivers a lecture, titled "Principles of daily life," at Uozaki Elementary School. Discusses his trip to Europe at the Nada Middle School Chapter of the Kodokan Cultural Association in the afternoon. • Feb. 6 : Holds a talk with Director Hidaka and Principal Sanada at Nada Middle School. • March 1 : Attends the graduation ceremony of Nada Middle School. • March 7 : Visits Kano Jiroemon's house in Mikage. • April 1 : Arrives in Kobe and visits the Tani's house to have a talk with the principal of Minatoyama Elementary School. • April 2 : Visits Kano Jiroemon's house. Visits the Kobe City Office with Koda Hyoemon to have a talk with Katsuta Ginjiro, the mayor of Kobe. • April 4 : Has dinner with members of the Kodokan Cultural Association at the Kobe Shinko Club. • Sept. 3 : Arrives in Kobe at dawn on his return voyage from Shanghai. After having lunch at Nada Middle School, delivers a lecture.
1935 (76 years old)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jan. 18 : Leaves for Mikage at night. • Jan. 19 : Visits Kano Jiroemon, who is ill. Has a talk with Sanada, the principal of Nada Middle School. • Feb. 5 : Visits Nada Middle School to see judo classes. • Feb. 6 : Visits Kano Jiroemon, who is ill. • March 19 : Visits the house of Kano Jiroemon, who has passed away. • June 9 : Arrives in Kobe in the morning and attends a memorial ceremony of his relative. Attends a judo match of rank holders in Hyogo Prefecture in the afternoon. • July 20 : Visits Kano Jiroemon's house in Mikage. Visits the Tani's house in Kobe in the afternoon and stays there overnight. • Nov. 5 : Has talks with relatives and friends in Kobe and Mikage. • Dec. 16 : Arrives in Kobe and visits the Tani's house to attend a meeting of the board of trustees of the family business in the afternoon. • Dec. 17 : Visits Kano Jiroemon's house.
1936 (77 years old)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 30 : Leaves for Kobe. • May 1 : Arrives in Kobe. (His last visit to his hometown in official records)

CONCLUSION

This booklet has described the life of Kano Jigoro, born in Mikage, and his relationship with his local areas with Mikage in the center. It seems that residents of Mikage have paid little attention to the fact that he was a native of Mikage. While there are many prominent figures in Japanese history, among them there are not many Japanese whose names are known in any country in the world. Kano Jigoro is one of the few Japanese recognizable worldwide. In fact, anyone in any part of the world who aspires to master judo will know him. In short, Kano Jigoro is a truly great international figure that Mikage ever produced.

Recently in the local community, to honor Kano Jigoro, the "Kano Jigoro Memorial Room" has been set up on the basement floor of Mikage Public Hall on the occasion of its renewal (April 2017). The memorial room exhibits materials related to him, and in the center of the room stands a full-size bronze statue of Kano Jigoro in a judo uniform (See the photo on the cover). (There are five bronze statues of Jigoro in Japan <two in Mikage Public Hall and in Nada Senior High

School in Higashinada Ward, Kobe, and remaining three in Senshun'en Gardens of the Elementary School Attached to the University of Tsukuba, in the Kodokan Judo Institute in Bunkyo City, Tokyo, and in the University of Tsukuba in Tsukuba City, Ibaraki Prefecture.> Of these five, the one in Mikage Public Hall is the only image that is in a judo uniform, while the other four statues portray Jigoro in Japanese formal attire.)

In this way, in the local community, the understanding of Kano Jigoro is being deepened. Moreover, Kano Jigoro, played by Yakusho Koji, will be introduced in the first half of the serial historical drama of NHK TV for the next year (2019), "Idaten: Tokyo Olympics Story." Thereby, his name will be more widely known. Unfortunately, however, there is no monument that indicates Kano Jigoro's birthplace now, and we still do not know the exact place. There is, however, a plan to erect a monument at a site close to his birthplace. It is my sincere hope that this plan will be carried out shortly. I also hope that through this, the local people will be more interested than now in what Kano Jigoro was like.

(On December 20, 2018, a monument was erected close to his birthplace.) (See the back cover.)



Mikage Public Hall



Kano Jigoro Memorial Room in Mikage Public Hall



Statue of Kano Jigoro at the University of Tsukuba (Tsukuba City, Ibaraki Prefecture) (Photo taken by Higashinada Ward Office)

Tour of Related Sites

Visiting Sites Related to Kano Jigoro in and around Mikage

*Described below is a model course of a tour to visit sites related to Kano Jigoro in and around Mikage. If you are interested, you can trace his footprints by referring to the attached map of the sites related to Kano Jigoro.

[1] Mikage Public Hall (Kano Jigoro Memorial Room) ⇒ [2] Monument of the site of Mikage Second Elementary School (Jigoro often delivered lectures there; the monument stands in the grounds of Mikage Senior High School.) ⇒ [3] Mikage Kindergarten (founded by the Mikage Kyoiku Gikai [Mikage Educational Association]), which was established based on Jigoro's suggestion) ⇒ [4] Mikage Elementary School (Jigoro often delivered lectures there.) ⇒ [5] The site of Mikage Normal School (a prefectural normal school, where Jigoro delivered lectures) (The school used to have a spacious campus stretching from the present campus of Mikage Junior High School to Mikage Classe Shopping Center.) ⇒ [6] The site of the residence of the Kanos' main family (It was the residence of Kano Jiroemon, the eighth-generation head of the main family, with whom Jigoro maintained a particularly close relationship and whom he visited frequently. On the site now stands the Mikage Childcare Center.) ⇒ [7] Sawanoi Spring (According to a legend, using the water of the spring, the Kano's ancestors brewed sake and offered it to Emperor Godaigo in the 14th century.) ⇒ [8] The site of the Mikage Town Office (Jigoro often delivered lectures there.) ⇒ ★Head Office of Kiku-Masamune Sake Brewing Co., Ltd. ⇒ [9] Kano Jigoro's birthplace ⇒ Kiku-Masamune Sake Brewery Museum ⇒ [10] Nada Junior and Senior High School (bronze statue of Kano Jigoro and a monument indicating his hometown)

Description

[1] Mikage Public Hall (See P. 19.)

Mikage Public Hall, built in 1933 by the Town of Mikage, was designed by Shimizu Eiji, an architect representing Kobe. The building is highlighted by curved windows on the corner and a round penthouse, both featuring an international architectural trend. Kano Jihei, the seventh-generation head of the Haku-Kanos, producer of the "Hakutsuru" sake brand, donated 200,000 yen to the construction of the hall, the total cost of which amounted to 240,414 yen.

During World War II, the building's interior was destroyed almost completely by the air raid that took place in June 1945, while its external walls and part of the basement floor remained. This event is described in *Grave of the Fireflies*, a short story by Nosaka Akiyuki. The author describes the aftermath of the firebombing of Kobe as follows: "The buildings of Mikage First and Mikage Second elementary schools and Mikage Public Hall looked very close to us, as if they had approached here on foot." After the war (in 1950), the Town of Mikage was merged with Kobe City, and after the renovation of the hall by the city, it was reopened in April 1953.

In April 2017, when the renewal project of the hall was carried out to enhance the building's seismic resistance, the Kano Jigoro Memorial Room was created on the basement floor of the hall. The memorial room exhibits materials related to him, along with a full-size statue of Kano Jigoro in a judo uniform standing in the center of the room.

[2] Monument of the Site of Mikage Second Elementary School (See P. 10.) (In the grounds of Hyogo Prefectural Mikage Senior High School)

Mikage Second Elementary School opened on December 21, 1919, in Ishiya Aza Hazama, Mikage-cho (now Mikage-Ishimachi 4-chome, where Hyogo Prefectural Mikage High School now stands). On November 1, 1945, the school was merged with Mikage First Elementary School. At present, there is a monument of the Second Elementary School in the grounds of Mikage Senior High School.

After the establishment of the Mikage Chapter of the Kodokan Cultural Association on December 25, 1925, the general meetings of the chapter were annually held at Mikage Second Elementary School. At these meetings, Jigoro delivered lectures as a guest speaker. At the meeting held on April 13, 1926, in addition to offering a lecture, Jigoro performed the *Koboshiki Kokumin Taiiku*, a gymnastic exercise that he had invented. Moreover, at his lecture held by the Mikage Chapter at the school on November 25, 1926, Jigoro had more than 400 audience members, mainly comprising residents of Mikage.

[3] Mikage Kindergarten (See P. 9.)

Mikage Kindergarten, founded in October 1892 as a private institute, is the oldest kindergarten in Higashinada Ward, Kobe. Five years later (in April 1897), however, its management was transferred to Mikage Town.

The kindergarten was initially founded by the Mikage Kyoiku Gikai (Mikage Educational Association), which was formed by local people based on Jigoro's suggestion. Establishing a pre-school institute was included in the list of projects that the association pursued to carry out.

[4] Mikage Elementary School (See P. 14.)

Mikage Elementary School opened on April 1, 1908, as an institute founded by the Town of Mikage. The establishment of elementary schools in this region began in 1873, when Mikage Elementary School and Tomyo Elementary School were founded pursuant to the Educational System Order, which was proclaimed by the national government. In the following year, Ishitani Elementary School was also founded in line with the order. After a few transitions, these three elementary schools were merged and transformed into the attached school to the Hyogo Prefectural Normal School (which was subsequently renamed as Mikage Normal School) in 1899, when the normal school was relocated to Mikage. As a result of this change, the Town of Mikage was released from the duty of operating an elementary school for a short period. After a while, however, it became necessary to establish a new elementary school because of an increase in the number of children. Accordingly, the town founded Mikage Elementary School in 1908, exactly 110 years ago.

Jigoro delivered lectures at Mikage Elementary School, when it was called Mikage First Elementary School.

[5] The Site of Mikage Normal School (See P. 14.)

Mikage Normal School once had a spacious campus stretching from the present location of Mikage Classe Shopping Center to Mikage Junior High School.

In 1899, the Hyogo Prefectural Normal School relocated its campus to Mikage by building new school buildings. In 1901, the school was renamed as the Hyogo Prefectural Mikage Normal School. As stated above, instead of the Town of Mikage, the normal school once operated the elementary school in Mikage in the form of its attached school. The presence of the normal school contributes to Mikage's reputation as a town particularly ardent to support education.

Jigoro also delivered lectures at the normal school.

[6] The Site of the Residence of the Kanos' Main Family (See P. 9.) (Present site of the Kobe Municipal Mikage Childcare Center)

In the spacious area covering the premises of the Mikage Childcare Center (Mikage Aza Tajimaguchi, Mikage-cho; now around Mikage-Nakamachi 4-chome) once stood the residence of the Kanos' main family, which managed the brewery of the "Kiku-Masamune" sake brand. In 1911, the eighth-generation head of the family, Kano Jiroemon (1853-1935), began to live there. Jigoro, who was about the same age as Jiroemon, often visited him at this residence. Today, the Mikage Childcare Center stands on the site of his residence with part of its garden still remaining, where the stone lanterns and garden stones have been maintained. In 1952, a stone monument was erected there to honor Jiroemon (His pen name, Shuko, is inscribed on the monument.)

[7] Sawanoi Spring

There is a gushing spring below the railway viaduct close to Hanshin Mikage Station. According to a legend, Empress Jingu, a legendary empress in the 3rd century, looked at her image (*mikage* in Japanese) reflected in the spring water. There is another legend related to ancestors of the Kano family. When Emperor Godaigo in the 14th century had a rest around the spring on his return trip to the capital city (after being exiled to Oki Island by the Kamakura shogunate because of his failed attempt to overturn the government), ancestors of the Kano family offered sake that they had brewed using the spring water. Since the emperor was "delighted with the offering" (*kano* in Japanese), it is believed that the family later named itself as Kano.

[8] The Site of the Town Office of Mikage (See P. 13.)

The building of the town office, completed in 1924, was designed by Shimizu Eiji, an architect representing Kobe. Jigoro delivered lectures at this two-storied ferrous concrete building of modern German style. In 1950, when the Town of Mikage was merged with Kobe City, the building was converted into the first office of Higashinada Ward. In 1978, however, it was demolished, and the Hama-Mikage Childcare Center was built on the site. At present, there is a stone monument of the site of the Town Office of Mikage in the garden of the childcare center. The monument was produced by using the stone that once comprised the counter installed in the town office. By the monument stands another monument of the site of the first Higashinada Ward Office. This second monument was erected on the 50th anniversary of Higashinada Ward, which was established by the merger of the Town of Mikage and the following towns and villages: Uozaki, Sumiyoshi, Motoyama, and Honjo.

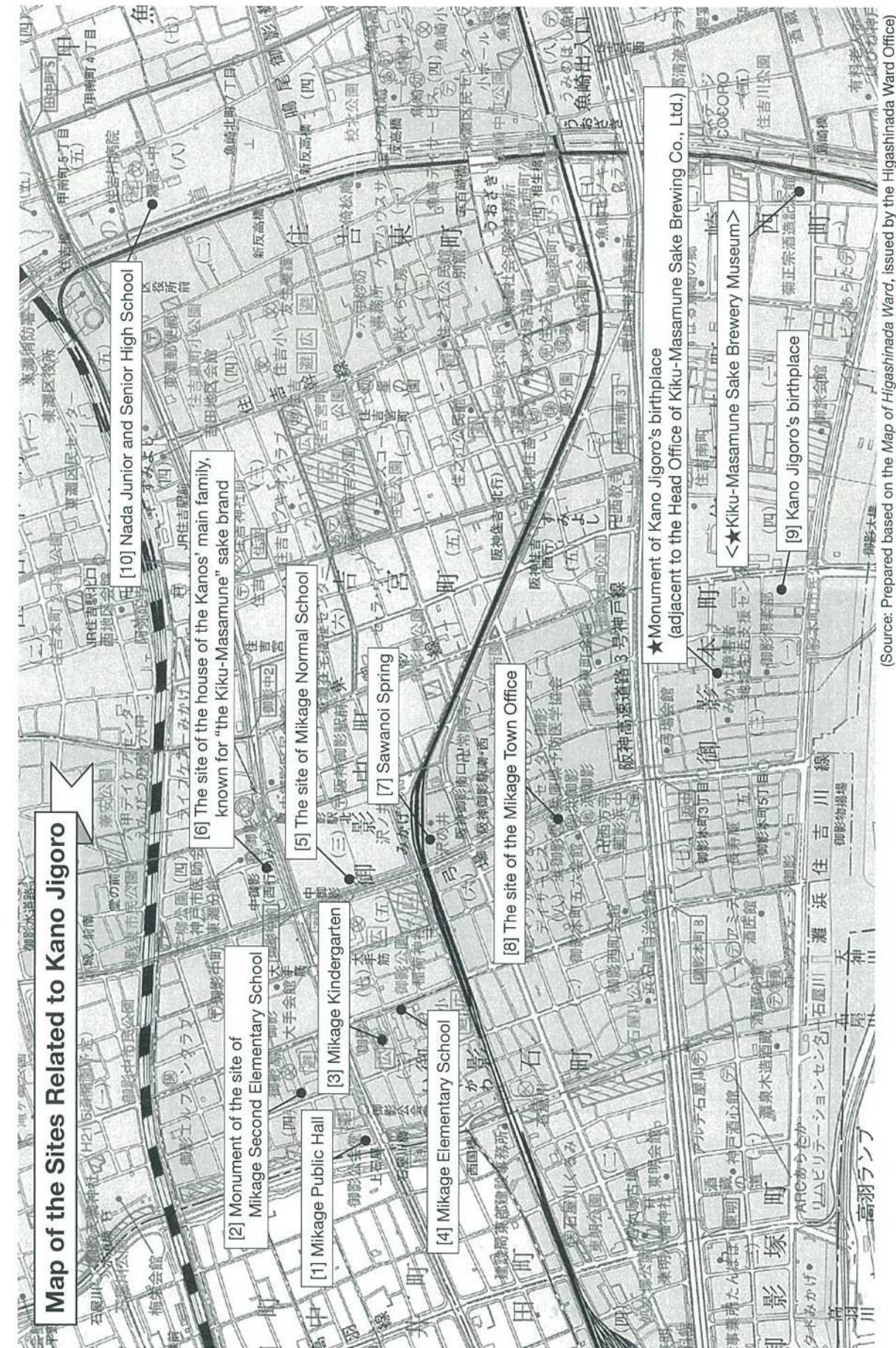
[9] Kano Jigoro's Birthplace (See P. 2.)

Kano Jigoro was born on October 28, 1860, in Hamahigashi, Mikage Village, Uhara County, Settsu Province (which subsequently became Mikage Aza Hamahigashi, Mikage Town, Muko County, Hyogo Prefecture, and now Mikage-Honmachi 1-chome, Higashinada Ward, Kobe City) as the third son (fifth child) of Jirosaku and Sadako Kano. The house where he was born was called *Senhankaku* and stood close to the present northwest corner of the intersection of Daini Koku Iriguchi (Mikage-Honmachi 1-chome, Higashinada Ward). Unfortunately, no structures related to him remain there today, including the house where he spent his early years.

On December 20, 2018, a monument of his birthplace was erected on the premises of Kiku-Masamune Sake Brewing Co., Ltd., about 200 meters from his actual birthplace. (See back cover.)

[10] Nada Junior and Senior High School (See P. 10.) (Bronze statue of Kano Jigoro and a monument indicating his hometown)

Nada Middle School opened on April 1, 1928. Jigoro, who was the advisor to the school, attended its entrance and graduation ceremonies and often delivered lectures to its students. On the school campus are his bronze statue and a stone monument that indicates his hometown.



(Source: Prepared based on the Map of Higashinada Ward, issued by the Higashinada Ward Office)

◎ Brief Personal History of Kano Jigoro

1860 (1 year old)	• Born on October 28 in Hamahigashi, Mikage Village, Uhara County, Settsu Province.
1870 (11 years old)	• Relocated to Tokyo with his father.
1873 (14 years old)	• Enters Ikuei Gijuku and begins to study English and other subjects.
1875 (16 years old)	• Enters Kaisei School.
1877 (18 years old)	• Enrolls at the Faculty of Literature of Tokyo Imperial University upon the renaming of Kaisei School as the university. Begins to learn <i>jujutsu</i> in the style of the Tenshin Shinyo-ryu school around this time
1881 (22 years old)	• Graduates from the Faculty of Literature and enrolls at the Graduate School of Literature of Tokyo Imperial University. • Begins to learn <i>jujutsu</i> in the style of the Kito-ryu school.
1882 (23 years old)	• Begins to serve as a lecturer of political science at Gakushuin. • Opens Kodokan at Eishoji Temple.
1886 (27 years old)	• Promoted to vice principal of Gakushuin.
1889 (30 years old)	• Joins an inspection tour of European countries for a year and four months.
1891 (32 years old)	• Marries Takezoe Sumako. • Assumes the post of principal of the Fifth Higher School (in Kumamoto) and moves there by himself, leaving his wife in Tokyo.
1893 (34 years old)	• Assumes the post of the principal of Tokyo Higher Normal School.
1902 (43 years old)	• Finds Kobun Gakuin, an educational facility for students from the Chinese Qing dynasty.
1909 (50 years old)	• Becomes the first member of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in the East. Begins to engage in a bidding campaign for the Olympic Games in Tokyo.
1911 (52 years old)	• Establishes the Japan Amateur Athletic Association and becomes its first chairman.
1912 (53 years old)	• Participates in the fifth Olympic Games held in Stockholm, the first games for Japan to join, as the leader of the Japanese team.
1922 (63 years old)	• Finds the Kodokan Cultural Association. • Selected as a member of the House of Peers.
1927 (68 years old)	• Becomes the adviser to Nada Middle School when approval is given to establishing the Nada Ikueikai (an educational foundation) and Nada Middle School.
1936 (77 years old)	• Tokyo is selected as the host city of the 12th Olympic Games (1940) at the IOC's general meeting held in Berlin.
1938 (79 years old)	• Tokyo's hosting the 12th Games is confirmed at the IOC's general meeting held in Cairo. • From Cairo, Jigoro visits the United States and boards the Hikawamaru from Vancouver, Canada, to return to Japan. During this voyage, he passes away from pneumonia at the age of 79.

(This table omits his activities in Mikage, Higashinada, and Kobe.)

Reference

*This booklet was written by adding significantly more information to the following article by the same author: "Kano Jigoro to Higashinada" (Kano Jigoro and Higashinada), which appeared in History of Life and Culture: *Folklore Museum Newsletter* No. 46 (P. 4 and onwards), issued in March 2018 by the Kobe Fukae Folklore Museum.

Reference materials for this booklet include the following:

- *Mukogun-shi* (Journal of Muko County) (1921, compiled by Muko County Board of Education)
- *Mikage-cho-shi* (Journal of the Town of Mikage) (1936, Tamaki Keitaro, Town of Mikage)
- *Uozaki-cho-shi* (Journal of the Town of Uozaki) (1957, Uozaki-cho Journal Compiling Committee)
- *Kano Jigoro Taikai* (The Life of Kano Jigoro) Vol. 11 *Kano Jigoro Den* (Biography of Kano Jigoro) (1988, supervised by Kodokan)
- *Kano Jigoro Taikai* (The Life of Kano Jigoro) Vol. 13 Chronological Table (1988, supervised by Kodokan)
- *Kano Jigoro no Shogai: Judo no Rekishi* (The Life of Kano Jigoro: The History of Judo) Vol. 1-6 (1988, Hashimoto Ichiro, Hon-no-Tomoshia)
- *Kano Jigoro: Watashi no Shogai to Judo* (Kano Jigoro: My Life and Judo) (1997, Kano Jigoro, Nihon Tosho Center)
- *Kano Jigoro Shihan ni Manabu* (Learning from Grand Master Kano Jigoro) (2001, Murata Naoki, Nippon Budokan)
- *Kigai to Kodo no Kyoikusha: Kano Jigoro* (Kano Jigoro: Educator of Spirit and Action) (2011, The Committee for the Commemoration of the 150th Anniversary of the Birth of Jigoro Kano, University of Tsukuba Press)
- *Kodokan 130-nen Enkakushi* (The 130-Year History of Kodokan) (2012, Kodokan) and attached CD: Chronological Table
- *Shogakukan-ban Gakushu Manga Jinbutsu-kan: Kano Jigoro* (Shogakukan' Educational Manga Stories of Important Figures: Kano Jigoro) (2018, supervised by Sanada Hisashi, Shogakukan)
- *Nadako no Ayumi* (History of Nada School) (2018, Nada Junior and Senior High School)

AFTERWORD

I became conscious of the name of Kano Jigoro by a TV game show. This happened more than 40 years ago, when I was a junior high school student. While I was watching a TV program titled "Panel Quiz Attack 25" (Asahi Television Broadcasting Corporation), at the very beginning of a quiz challenged for overseas travels, I saw a scene of the platform of Mikage Station of the Hanshin Railway, which was introduced as a place related to a well-known figure to be guessed. It took me no time to recognize that it was Mikage Station. However, I wondered whether there was such a famous person in Mikage. I then watched the answer and learned that it was Kano Jigoro. Even though I knew he was the founder of Kodokan judo, I did not have his relationship with Mikage in my mind. After I began to study the local history and assumed the position to make researches and promotions, I have tried to talk about Kano Jigoro's relationship with Mikage on every possible occasion.

Four years ago, I was given an opportunity to deliver a lecture on the publication ceremony for a book titled *Zoku Mikage-cho-shi* (Journal of the Town of Mikage Part II), which I had supervised by the request of the local community. At that lecture, I picked up Kano Jigoro as a topic and raised the issue that despite his great achievements, the local community has not yet honored him publicly. I then suggested that a bronze statue of him should be erected at his birthplace in Mikage. Some community members who listened to the lecture began working on it. As a result, it was determined to set up the Kano Jigoro Memorial Room on the basement floor of Mikage Public Hall concurrently with its renewal project to enhance the building's seismic resistance. The memorial room, opened in 2017, exhibits materials related to him, along with a full-size bronze statue of Kano Jigoro in a judo uniform standing in the center of the room. The idea I expressed in the lecture has been realized.

This year marks the 110th anniversary of the establishment of Mikage Elementary School, my alma mater. As one of the commemorative events, it was decided to issue a booklet to introduce Kano Jigoro, spotlighting him as the builder of the base of "Educational District of Mikage," in this very year which also marks the 80th anniversary of his death, and I was given the privilege to write it. On the 100th anniversary of the school, that is 10 years ago, I took care of the preparation of commemorative events as the chair of the PTA. Through all nine years after that, I supported the school subsidiarily as the chair of the PTA. I am glad that this time on the 110th anniversary, I can be involved in the commemorative events as a former chair of the PTA, mainly by writing this booklet.

In preparing this booklet, the public interest incorporated foundation Kodokan gave me the full support, providing me with photographs and other materials related to Kano Jigoro. I am particularly grateful to Ms. Motohashi Hanako, a curator of the Kodokan Judo Museum & Library, for her kind cooperation. In addition, various materials were offered by Nada Junior and Senior High School, my first son's alma mater. Principal Wada Magohiro complied with my requests very kindly. (Incidentally, Prof. Wada and I happened to visit the tomb of Kano Jigoro in a cemetery in Matsudo, Chiba Prefecture, on the very same day, August 4, 2018, albeit at different times. Afterward we both acknowledged that it was not a mere coincidence.) I would like to express my special thanks to these two persons. I also wish to share the fact that the publication cost of this booklet was funded in part by the PTA's reserve fund for anniversary events as well as by the Higashinada Ward Office.

It is my sincere hope that a monument will be erected at the site of his birthplace, now vacant, at the earliest possible occasion. I also hope that this booklet will help to promote interest and understanding of Kano Jigoro, a world-famous historical figure that Mikage ever produced, among residents in this region, especially children in Mikage.

September 1, 2018
Michitani Takashi

(Vice President of Himeji Dokkyo University and Deputy Director of Kobe Fukae Folklore Museum)

About the Expanded Edition

This booklet was originally issued as one of the projects to commemorate the 110th anniversary of Mikage Elementary School. Since support was given by the Higashinada Ward Office, we decided to distribute the booklets to community members who desired one, irrespective of their relationship to the school. Shortly after the issuance of the first edition, however, the booklets went out of stock thanks to frequent media coverage. Yet, we continued to receive inquiries about the booklet from many people hoping to obtain one. Since a monument indicating the birthplace of Kano Jigoro has been erected after the issuance of the first edition, we decided to issue this augmented edition, which can inform the establishment of the monument. I am grateful to the Higashinada Ward Office for supporting the issuance of this augmented edition.

February 1, 2019 Michitani Takashi

Michitani Takashi

Michitani Takashi was born in 1964 in Mikage, Higashinada Ward, Kobe City.

He attended Mikage Kindergarten, Mikage Elementary School, Mikage Junior High School, and Hyogo Prefectural Mikage Senior High School before entering Kansai University. After graduating from the Faculty of Law, he enrolled at the Graduate School of Law of the same university and completed the doctoral course.

At present, he serves as vice president of Himeji Dokkyo University and a professor at the School of Law, the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, of the university. As a specialist in criminal procedure laws, he engages in studies of prescription of the right to prosecute an accused. When the statute of limitations on murder was abolished as a result of the revision of Japan's Code of Criminal Procedure in 2010, his view was introduced by various media, including TV (particularly the news program "Hodo Station"), radio, and newspapers. He is also engaged in correctional education and rehabilitation of delinquent youth, serving as a probation officer of the Ministry of Justice and volunteer interviewer of Kakogawa Gakuen School (a reformatory for minors) of the ministry.

At the same time, he is involved in studies of the history of Kobe and the promotion of regional history as deputy director of the Kobe Fukae Folklore Museum. He is the author of many books on related subjects, including *Nihonshi no Naka no Higashinada* (Higashinada in Japanese History) issued in 1989 by the Kobe Cultural Foundation, *Za Higashinada—Higashinada no Rekishi no Sokuseki wo Tadoru* (The Higashinada—Tracing the Historical Footprints of Higashinada) issued in 1990 by the *Tomono-kai* Circle of the Kobe Fukae Folklore Museum, *Chuo-ku Rekishi Monogatari* (Historical Stories of Chuo Ward) issued in 1990 by Chuo Ward, Kobe City, *Shin Chuo-ku Rekishi Monogatari* (New Historical Stories of Chuo Ward) issued in 1996 by Chuo Ward, Kobe City, *Uhara no Reshishi Saihakken—Chotto Mukashi no Higashinada* (Rediscovery of the History of Uhara County—Higashinada in the Near Past) issued in 2000 by the Memorial Event Committee to Celebrate the Restoration of Higashinada, *Kobe Rekishi Torippu* (Historical Trip in Kobe) issued in 2005 by Chuo Ward, Kobe City, and *Zoku Mikage-cho-shi* (Journal of the Town of Mikage, Part II) issued in 2014 by the Mikage District Community Development Committee.

Historical Figure Born in Mikage—KANO JIGORO [Expanded Edition]

First edition published on October 24, 2018

Expanded edition published on March 1, 2019

Author: Michitani Takashi

Translation under the supervision of Yasutoshi Ishida, Professor of Law,
Himeji Dokkyo University

Publishers: Organizing Committee for Commemorative Events on the 110th Anniversary
of Kobe Municipal Mikage Elementary School

3-1-1, Mikage-Ishimachi, Higashinada-ku, Kobe 658-0045

(at Kobe Municipal Mikage Elementary School)

Higashinada Ward Office

5-2-1, Sumiyoshi-Higashimachi, Higashinada-ku, Kobe 658-8570

Tel: (078) 841-4131

Photos and other materials: courtesy of Kodokan Judo Institute,
Nada Junior and Senior High School

©Takashi Michitani 2018
