

"What Constitutes an Adequate Physical Education Program  
for the public Schools."

A

Address for Teachers Convention -- Omaha, Nebraska

Last year I rode to New York on the observation car with

a speaker who was to address the National Casket Manufacturers Association of America upon the subject "You Can't Bury Your Mistakes."

Certainly our mistakes do stalk us like the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse. In the field of education our mistakes are still multiplying and instead of the Four Horsemen they have become as the thundering herd. We have too many instructors in our educational systems who are properly prepared academically but who have embalming fluid in their blood vascular systems. Our boys need contact through their growing period with virile men. Play and games form a medium of contact between instructors and pupils.

Over twenty five years ago while coaching the Haskell Indians I endeavored to impress upon the Indian boys that the ball that they were playing with was theirs and for them to get it, even though the other team possessed it. I did agree with them that although the white man had stolen their land, the white man official would not steal the ball game.

In the early part of the season I explained to them that



they should not make mistakes by getting hold of an arm instead of the ball. I did not say that it was an error of coordination. Certainly, it should not be one of intention. Rather I said, "Now fellows when you drive in after that ball, get it, and remember if you should happen to get hold of one of the opponents' arms, that is merely a mistake." "Now, do you understand that?" "The white man official when he calls a foul penalizes you because you did something against the rules and it is not because his skin is white and yours is red, but rather he is the judge and he calls them as he sees them." The Indians looked on in silence and did not by their customary Humph! inform me that the remark had registered in their cortex.

Some three months later we were touring the east on a 5,000 mile trip, playing 24 games in 25 playing nights and playing such teams as the Kansas City Athletic Club, the Missouri Athletic Club at St. Louis, the Detroit Athletic Club and a great number of outstanding college and university teams.

The Detroit Athletic Club had beaten Yale the week previous to our game and there were 5,000 people assembled in the Light Guard Armory at Detroit when this great battle between Jake Mazer's Detroit



Athletic Club team and our Indians took place.

Canadian Indians by the hundreds had come across the border to cheer for their Redskin brothers. The game was full of thrills and spills and high excitement. Throughout the whole game hardly three points separated the two contestants.

With the score tied and but a minute left to play the referee called a foul on our Captain, Frank Means, a big, handsome, bronze Sioux Indian from the Dakotas. After the momentary lull of the referee's shrill whistle, followed by the referee shouting - "On you, holding" - Means, the big Sioux, looked up with rather a startled expression and said, "Humph!" I made a mistake." The great audience roared its approval of the Indians' splendid sportsmanship and by an unusual stroke of good fortune we were lucky to win by one point in the last few seconds of play.

That Indian was a sportsman. Frank Means had played the game according to the rules. He had made a mistake and although neither he nor his team mates had previously acknowledged the potent point I endeavored to put across, yet in that moment of fierce rivalry he plainly showed that he was trying to play the game squarely. A



good reward for a good deed and a bad reward for a bad deed is common justice. This principle is demonstrated from youth to old age.

When Froebel gave us the kindergarten theory of education through play we were able to detect two types of play, - one, serious, and the other, fooling. Over in the sandpile we see one of our little youngsters with a bucket of water and a spoon. As the youngster pours the water into the sand he stirs aimlessly for long periods at a time, digging, shoveling and scooping sand to no great purpose, only whiling his time away in aimless activity.

In another sandpile adjacent to this one we find another one of our youngsters. He has a bucket of water and a spoon which he uses as a trowel or a spade. He pours water into the sand and this sandpile takes on the form of a great city. He builds a tunnel. He constructs a bridge. He builds a great city in his imagination. This is serious play. This youngster is a potential engineer and city planner and a city builder. He is always building bridges.

So through life, we have two great groups - those who fool their time away in aimless activity, getting nowhere, going nowhere, just fooling. The other group has imagination plus energy and a will to carry through to a high purpose. This serious activity motivated



by the higher and better impulses pays great dividends and we are the benefactors.

Another great educator who gave to youth a great game is Dr. James Naismith, an orphan boy raised by an old uncle in Altamont, Canada. He roamed the Canadian woods and waded streams during his boyhood days. It was not until after he had received the degree of Doctor of Divinity at Queens College in Ontario that he entered Springfield College, at Springfield, Mass. He was a minister seeking the larger life for young men. With Alonzo Stagg, who was also a Doctor of Divinity, these two men along with Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, the great sculptor, also a Canadian, contributed most wonderfully to Springfield's renown. Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick commanded Naismith to originate a game that would take care of eighteen obstreperous and devilish football players during the winter season. This man Naismith originated a game that is now played by eighteen million people in fifty-two different countries.

From the platform at the National Health and Physical Education meeting I heard nine educators, ranging from college professors and research men in universities to superintendents of schools say that this game of basketball that Naismith invented was all that was necessary for the educable child so far as coordination, rhythm and poetry in action, and building a fine physique was concerned. I am speaking of basketball as a game, not as a sport.



Today we are tremendously interested in the athletic life of our young people. Today athletics is an integral part of school and college life. Athletic administrations are much criticized for over emphasis, commercialism and deception in some high places. On the other hand athletics is the halter that enables you to capture and lead this young American mustang of athletic endeavor to a greater usefulness during plastic years of growing and going places.

Thirty years and more ago athletics were not an integral part of school and college life. They were not even a step-child. School administrators would not recognize athletics as a part of school life. The pool hall proprietor and the sporting gentry of the town were the sponsors of the high school and college athletic teams. Well do I remember our high school athletic endeavors. The saloon keeper of the town was the manager and the bartender in this same saloon was our coach. The so-called respectable merchants and professional men of the town had no time to spend upon such aimless activity.



Our parents were children of pioneers. They had been taught that any sort of recreation in the form of play was wrong. They were so busy hewing homes out of the wilderness of the frontier that there was no time for play. And any boy who did play was not to be considered as an energetic and purposeful young man.

But today "The stone that the builders rejected, the same has become the head of the corner." We find splendid competitive teams among our boys of high school and college rank. Today the heart of America is clean athletically speaking because that clean heart resides in the breast of the 12 year old American boy. He is a fighter

and a hero worshiper. His great heroes may be "Jumping" Jo Williams and Capt. Homer Jones, of Ohio State or Mike Layden and Andy Pilney of Notre Dame. Or, it may be George Mueser of Minnesota, Oss Simmons of Iowa U. or Kenneth Barnes of Mitchell, Earl Bendusich of Sioux Falls or James MacKenzie of DeSoto.

and a hero worshiper. His heroes are legion. They reside on the college campuses, the football and baseball fields, the track and the basketball courts.

Every great high school and college athletic star has hundreds of worshipers in the forms of little 6 year old American boys. If these athletic heroes train, they set a splendid example to this oncoming generation.

This young athlete is a selfish creature. The boy is naturally selfish. He always wants the biggest piece of pie. Through



his athletic contests and conquests he has found by competition that he must possess not only a splendid body but a strong heart. His body is a machine and by contests with other boys he has learned that if his physical machine does not function far beyond the power of his opponent, he is defeated. It gives him great pain to lose and joy to win.

And because he is such a selfish creature he will develop a habit of saying no a thousand times to temptation before he can say yes once to victory, because to him victory is sweet indeed. So, today our great young American athletes conform to training rules, such as cutting out cigarettes, liquor, late dates and what have you and tradition is abroad in our land that the really great athlete trains and takes his training seriously.

Time was when the eligibility rules of a high school or a college were not as strict as they are today and boys were permitted to play on teams while failing in their subjects. The academicians and administrators have taken care of this situation in such splendid style that no boy now is permitted to play unless he is carrying a sizable academic load toward graduation.



True some boys on the team do not train and some boys in school will try to get by. But athletics should not be blamed for these indiscretions, for without a doubt that erring boy has been carried along by his love of play a great deal farther than he would have gone had he no play life. However there are some phases of athletic administrative shortcomings that should be corrected.

The game of football today is killing too many of our high school football players. To say that the boys killed are not in the proper physical condition is not enough. Our boys of today are not of the tough fiber as were the sons of real pioneer parents two generations ago. The game should be modified not abolished. I am strong for football and the lessons that it teaches but we must seriously consider its revision and modification. When Theodore Roosevelt fought for the game's retention he did a great service. Tougher fibered men played the game then than ~~do~~ now.

If Mussolini had the power to call all of the Italian boys in America to Italy's colors, it would practically wreck a lot of tough American college football teams of today. Why then are so many boys of foreign born parents playing football in American colleges today?

Because they are the so-called poor boys - without the



automobile, the predigested foods - without the cocktail parties - without the late hours and without the hours of idleness, the very things that are "softening up" our enlightened civilization. The foreign born parent is a strict disciplinarian. The boy must work and contribute to the family income.

When college days come up the so-called poor boy who has been fed on coarse but wholesome foods and has been forced to labor throughout the day and into the night sometimes for a bare existence is the fit subject for the so-called illegal athletic scholarship, because he is tough enough to stand the football racket and our average American born cannot take it. We have softened up.

When two boys of the so-called upper crust meet the salutation is generally, "let's have a party." But, when two husky boys from the farm or the mine meet generally the first words are, "let's wrestle." The struggle appeals to the rugged.

I repeat, "We cannot bury our mistakes." The so-called illegal athletic scholarship carries many scars far beyond the academic hall. This pseudo-giant, this boy with a bulging chest and sometimes a flat forehead, (figuratively speaking) receives financial rewards far beyond his earning power during the days of his under-



graduate career. He dresses immaculately- he generally has money - yet he obviously does little work to earn it. "Say it with touchdowns."

After the years of competitive eligibility are over he must crash the line of human endeavor out in the cold business and professional world. He must of necessity start at a low salary as an apprentice. Too much attention and newspaper publicity have made him feel that he is a "big shot". The world owes him a living because heretofore friends and alumni have been generous in providing him with credit, cash and tutors along the social and academic pathway.

This pseudo-athletic marvel obtained his prominence and earning power through that driving piston like pair of legs that stretched across the gridiron to the goal line. The brain now will not earn as much as brawn - so at the end of his college career he turns to the most lucrative activity that is left to him, professional football.

It is a sad commentary on education and athletics, that a boy would go to college four years to learn to be a professional football player. A college man's curve of earning power should not show a downward decent until long past sixty - yet statistics show that the average professional football player's durability does not last ten years.



By a glance over the roster of the professional football players' Alma Maters it is an easy matter to see where the most proselyting is done. Certain colleges and universities dominate that field with their athletes. The professional promoter offers \$150.00 to \$300.00 per game for a very short, hazardous season. "Better to take a chance of serious injury", says the athletic nomad and collect so called easy money than to work as an apprentice where there are no cheer leaders and no wild eyed gallery of hero worshippers to cheer one on to glory.

But professional football is here to stay. However, the professional personnel should not be recruited from the college ranks of necessity.

The civil war formed the foundation for professional baseball. The world war formed the foundation for professional football and revived professional baseball. The millions of men returning from war taught their youngsters to play the game that they themselves played in recreation camps. Much money and leisure time were spent providing an opportunity for the play life of young men.

More time and money have been spent on the boys' problem than have been spent upon the girls' program. Someone has said that there are more girls smoking cigarettes in American today than boys.

If this

(see page 12)



is true, it is not primarily the fault of the girls. Rather it is perhaps the failure of the educators and parents to find something that will grip and hold the girls' interest the same as athletics have for the boys.

The boy generally speaking has some great athletic star as his hero. A girl generally has some movie star. Does the average young American girl look upon Helen Wills Moody, artist, poet, sculptor, athlete, as her ideal, - Miss Moody a product of the new generation of women, - or does the young American girl think of the suggestive American cinema dame in paraphrase who says, "Mmm - why don't you come up and throw up sometime." The boy likes the athletic star. The girl is strong for the movie star. Each sex enamored of its own apparent leanings.

It is at least thinkable, that in the future, the educator will discover, by accident or design, a habit of behavior and activity for the girl which will absorb her selfish interests during the plastic stage and lead her out of a wilderness of sophistication into a new world of worth while romance which she has not experienced today. Perhaps a woman educator will find the answer for her sex.

In the deep currents and tides of human emotions woman is always the first to detect the true meaning of the finer existence of



living. The girl, who possesses more delicate fibers of physical and moral makeup than the boy, will be a ready subject for this new discovery. This panacea will embody the principles of courage, self sacrifice and rugged endeavor plus action combined with sportsmanship qualities which we are happy to believe obtain in boys competitive interscholastic athletics.

While educators and parents are constantly striving for the betterment of youth, certain commercial concerns are endeavoring to sell their products at the expense of the health of our youngsters.

The highest crime against our plastic American youth today is the nefarious practice of such advertising lines as these - (it's toasted" -- "doesn't cut my wind" -- "not a cough in a carload", etc. These rank misrepresentations and exaggerations are accompanied by a picture of some of our national professional or amateur athletic stars. No coach or athlete who has the interest of the American boy at heart will ever sell out to the American Tobacco Trust for "thirty pieces of silver." It is the acme of all arch betrayals.

There will never be a General Grant cigar. The tobacco interests know full well the toll of life that has been taken and they much prefer to have a picture of a young American school girl or the



splendid bronze form of a sturdy athlete on their billboard than a picture of the product of their system after the individual has used the weed for a number of years. The really great athletes never use tobacco. No athlete was ever as great an athlete as he would have been had he not used the weed.

The last year I noticed the great athletic physique of Jim Bausch, the world's all around Olympic Decathlon champion, placarded among the tobacco interests group of celebrities shouting to the wide world the pseudo-tonic effect of nicotine.

It's a known fact that Jim Bausch built up his marvelous body while a total abstainer from tobacco, yet the crafty advertisers who use questionable ethical procedure would convey the impression that Bausch did his championship turn using nicotine as an aid rather than a deterrent.

Our young athletic Sir Galahad of whom I previously spoke, this youth with the strong body, the fearless soul and a clean mind, enjoys the romance and drama of the game. He wants to fight against opposition. He wants to overcome. He desires to conquer. But, to do so he must play according to the rules of the game.



Our progressive educators are stressing the platform of the National Health and Physical Education Association in linking up certain requirements destined to promote the physical, mental and emotional health of our youth. Thirty-seven states in the United States have adopted a state curriculum, which declares that we shall have -

A medical examination for every school child.

A class period in physical education each day.

A gymnasium and playground for every school.

Education for leisure.

A graded and scientific curriculum.

Standardized physical achievement tests.

A teacher fully trained and accredited.

The coach a member of the faculty.

Positive credit for physical education work.

Health habits that endure.

An intramural program for after-school hours.

A varsity program that stresses sportsmanship and ethical conduct.

Equipped and supervised summer playgrounds.

Provisions for wholesome adult recreation.



By converting these ideals or principles into workable projects

we are rendering great service to the youth of America.

##



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Bee Supplies  
Dog Furnishings  
Stock Tanks  
Belting  
Rope  
Paint and Oils  
Glass  
Garden and Field Seeds  
Insecticides  
Chemicals  
Wall Paper  
Window Shades  
Curtain Fixtures  
Kitchen Utencils  
Stoves and Ranges  
Oil Stoves and Heaters  
Refrigerators—Electric  
Washers—Electric & Gas  
Ironers—Electric  
Electric Appliances  
Electrical Supplies  
Radios  
Radio Supplies  
Mazda Lamps  
Table Cutlery  
Pocket Cutlery  
China and Glassware  
Earthenware  
Guns and Rifles  
Ammunition  
Blasting Supplies  
Fishing Tackle  
Athletic Goods  
Bicycles  
Toy Wheel Goods  
Horse Furnishings  
Harness Hardware  
Fireworks

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

September 29, 1938

University of Kansas,  
Lawrence, Kansas.

Att: Mr. Forrest C. Allen

Gentlemen-

We have for acknowledgement your letter of the 28th. with reference to your order for 24 Each 42 foot tennis nets. We find upon investigation that this order was placed with the factory on September 19th. and if shipment has not already been <sup>made</sup> will be glad to change the size to 38 foot. We are today writing the factory AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY in an effort to make this change for you. As soon as we receive advice as to the status of this order we will be glad to advise you. We assure you we have made every effort to comply with your wishes in this matter.

Yours Very Truly,

Olive Hardware Company.

Sec'y-Treas.

JTO/EG



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LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

October 1, 1938

Builders' Hardware  
Nails and Wire  
Field Fencing  
Lawn Fencing  
Poultry Netting  
Mechanics' Tools  
Haying Tools  
Garden Tools  
Tool Handles  
Home Workshop Tools  
Screen Wire  
Screen Doors  
Poultry Supplies  
Bee Supplies  
Dog Furnishings  
Stock Tanks  
Belting  
Rope  
Paint and Oils  
Glass  
Garden and Field Seeds  
Insecticides  
Chemicals  
Wall Paper  
Window Shades  
Curtain Fixtures  
Kitchen Utencils  
Stoves and Ranges  
Oil Stoves and Heaters  
Refrigerators—Electric  
Washers—Electric & Gas  
Ironers—Electric  
Electric Appliances  
Electrical Supplies  
Radios  
Radio Supplies  
Mazda Lamps  
Table Cutlery  
Pocket Cutlery  
China and Glassware  
Earthenware  
Guns and Rifles  
Ammunition  
Blasting Supplies  
Fishing Tackle  
Athletic Goods  
Bicycles  
Toy Wheel Goods  
Horse Furnishings  
Harness Hardware  
Fireworks

University of Kansas,  
Lawrence, Kansas

ATTENTION-FORREST C. ALLEN

Dear Sir:-

Supplementing our letter of September 29th relative to your order for Tennis Nets, wish to advise that we are today in receipt of a letter from the factory advising that your order for 40 Ft. Nets was shipped on September 29th.

We deeply regret, under the circumstances, we will unable to make any changes in the specifications for you.

Regretting our inability to serve you in this instance, we are

JTO:EG

Yours very truly,  
Olive Hardware Co.,  
Sec'y-Treas.



# Olympic News



## XIIth Olympiad, Tokyo, 1940

Issued monthly by the Organizing Committee of the XIIth Olympiad, Tokyo, 1940

Mantetsu Building, Tokyo

Cable address: "SOSIKI TOKYO"

No. 16

Aug. 25, 1938

XIIth OLYMPIC GAMES, TOKYO, SEPT. 21st—OCT. 6th 1940

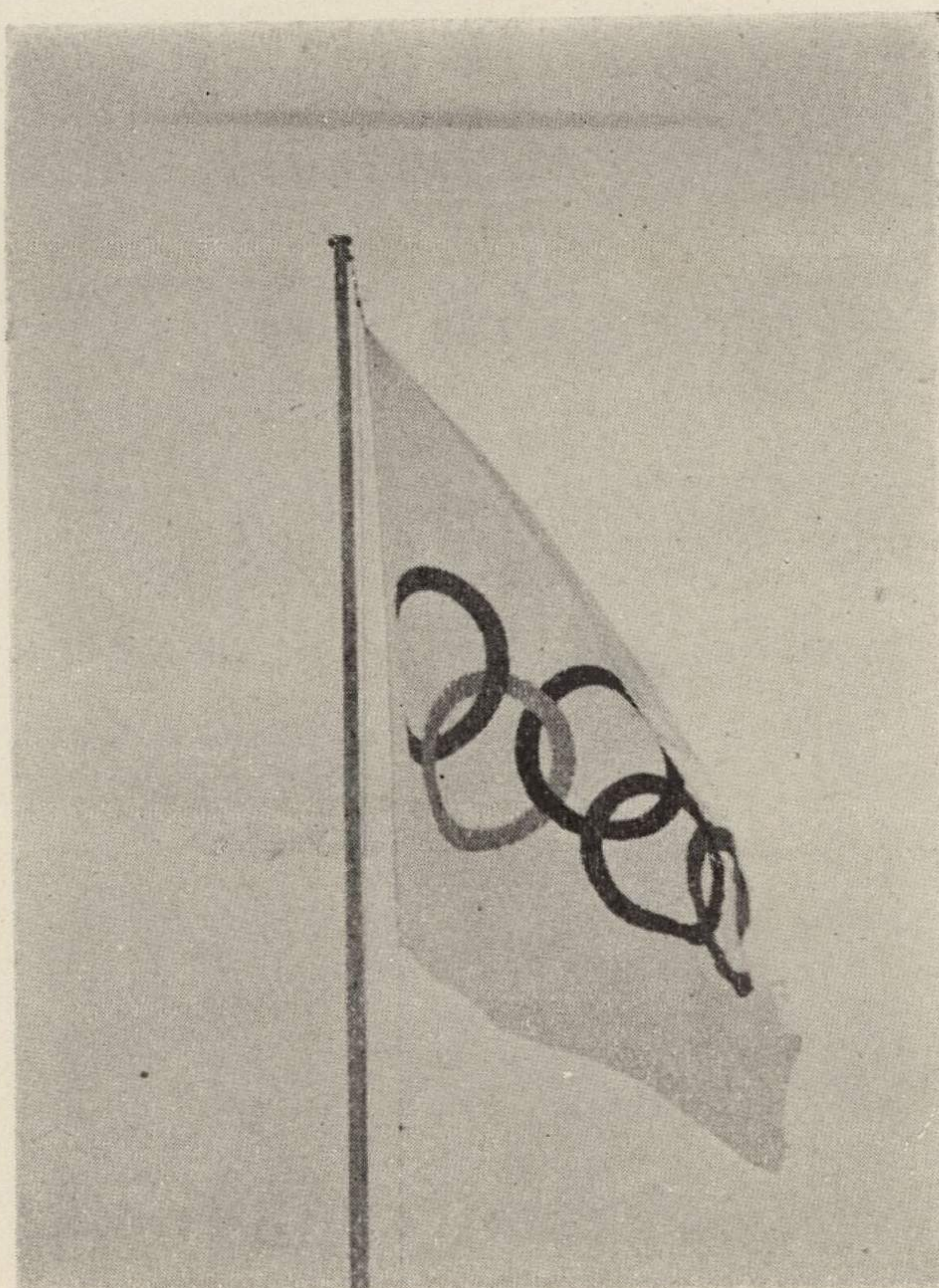
### THE XIIth OLYMPIAD TOKYO 1940 RENOUNCED

Japan's participation in the Olympic Games dates back to the time of the Vth Olympiad held in Stockholm in 1912. It was a humble beginning, but since then, she has put forth her best efforts to realize the Olympic Spirit, keeping in stride with other countries. Her representations and competitors have increased with each successive Olympic meet since the Vth Olympiad. Her sports world at home in the meantime had become so highly developed and organized as to make Japan one of the most important supporters of the Olympic Games.

The Olympic spirit is world-wide in scope. But the Games has never been held outside of Europe and America, and Japan earnestly desired them to be brought to Asia. The City of Tokyo, with the heartiest support of the whole of Japan, duly presented itself as a candidate for the site of the Olympiad. When the International Olympic Committee finally decided to award the Games to the City of Tokyo, not only the sportsmen but the whole of Japan felt greatly honored, keenly conscious of the sacred trust imposed on her.

The Imperial Government, the City of Tokyo, and the National Olympic Committee of Japan came together and formed the Olympic Organizing Committee to prepare for the Games. The whole nation was behind the committee, advising it or co-operating with it so as not to disappoint those who had sufficient confidence in Japan to entrust her with this gigantic undertaking.

The Olympic Organizing Committee entered its third year of activity in 1938, and preparations for the Games were progressing most smoothly. But the trouble with China which started in July 1937, had come to take on larger proportions and it was gradually realized that all of Japan's resources must be mobilized to enable the nation to make a speedy end of the trouble. The question received careful consideration in all quarters, and finally, the Imperial Government decided to ad-



vised the Olympic Organizing Committee to give up the privilege in time for some other country to step in to prepare for the Twelfth Olympiad. The Organizing Committee and the people of Japan were deeply disappointed in having to give up the Games, but under the circumstances no other course was open.

We wish to take this opportunity to express our profound appreciation and gratitude to each and every member of the International Olympic Committee as well as to all the friends of Japan for the unfailing support

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rendered by them to Japan from the time the City of Tokyo first made known its candidacy to the present. We have given up the Tokyo Olympics, but as is expressed in the statement issued by the Minister of Welfare, we still cherish hopes of being able to act as host to the Olympiad in the not too distant future. On that occasion, we beseech our friends to forgive us for disappointing them once, and to give us their same support again.

The XIIth Olympiad will be held in Helsingfors, Finland. We shall send more and better competitors to it than we did to any previous meet. And we sincerely hope that the time between now and 1940 will be ample to make due preparations for the XIIth Olympiad, and that the Games will be a huge success.

Our belief in the spirit of the Olympics remains unchanged, and we shall always deem it an honour and a privilege to be able to cooperate to the utmost with the other nations participating in the Olympic Games.

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## 200,000 "OLYMPIC NEWS" PUBLISHED

Upon the establishment of the office for the Olympic Organizing Committee in April, 1937, the first thing which we decided concerning propaganda was to publish the "Olympic News". Accordingly, the first copy was issued on May 10th, 1937.

In the beginning, we left the editing and the distribution to the International Tourist Industry Bureau, but later transferred them to this office. "Olympic News" was published in English, French, German and Spanish.

The May number of 1937 was the first edition, and the August number of 1938 will be the 16th, and the last issue. The total number printed will be 197,500.

Classification of the numbers, at each issue, according to the languages is

English	7,000
French	2,000
German	2,500
Spanish	1,500

Countries where the above news were distributed:—

French:	France, Belgium, Monaco, Switzerland, French Indo-china, French North Africa.
German;	Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Hungary, Luxemburg, Lichtenstein.
Spanish:	Spain, Portugal, Central and South America, West India.
English:	Rest of the countries.

Classification of groups among which they were distributed:

Sports federations and parties concerned,	2,411
Press, Magazine, Broadcasting Co.,	1,950
Japanese Government offices abroad,	106
Tourist Industry Bureau and connections,	463
Miscellaneous,	1,041
Domestic consumption,	287

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## SAYONARA OLYMPIA TOKYO 1940

Werner Klingeberg

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At the Cairo meeting in March, 1938, the I.O.C. finally decided to celebrate the XIIth Olympic Games in Tokyo. The responsibility, however, for successfully carrying through these Games was given to the Japanese Organizing Committee. And the Committee was able to keep faith concerning the future, since the host-city of Tokyo, as well as the Government, had placed all necessary achievements at its disposal.

Construction plans considering the experience of former Olympiads advanced steadily. The rowing-course was under construction and the work for the Cycling-Stadium had begun already. Students rendered help by a voluntary labor service, since in Japan—more than in any other country perhaps—the entire youth was hopefully longing for these first Olympic Games in Asia.

But fate was against us.

At the 15th of July the cabinet decided to advise the Organizing Committee to cancel all preparation work.

At the present time in Japan it is the Government which has to decide upon the necessities of the nation. And the Japanese work together like one man fighting for the one aim, whether often pointed out by the Government, viz., Restoration of peace in the Far East.

The withdrawal of the Government's help decided the fate of the XIIth Olympic Games in Tokyo 1940.

The Organizing Committee had only to fulfil the sad duty of officially returning the Games to the International Olympic Committee.

All hope for 1940 is lost, but not the desire and the right of the Japanese sport, once to celebrate the Olympic Games in Tokyo and, following the late Baron Coubertin's wish, to lighten the Olympic torch in the Far East.

One decision put an end to the work of two years. Out of the downheartedness, however, new plans were born, proofs of the true and genuine and sport minded spirit of the Japanese youth and their leaders.

The organizing material was immediately placed at disposal of and sent to Helsinki. The Japanese Organizing Committee is offering its hearty co-operation for carrying through of the Games in Finland, so that the Committee in Helsinki can start its difficult task where the Japanese Committee had to leave it.

The material will be taken to Helsinki by the Technical Adviser of the International Olympic Committee.

Japan's National Olympic Committee, proving its fair and sportmanlike spirit, decided all events to take part with a strong team in the XIIth Olympic Games. And the host-city—having striven since 1932 to be granted the Games for Tokyo, and after actively supporting all the preparations, immediately decided to renew the invitation for a later date.

Let us hope that the I.O.C. will also accept the invitation to hold one of their next meetings in Tokyo.

Thus, new activity is born in times of Emergency. But neither personal disappointment nor blighted hope in Japan and all over the world, in fact nothing can stop Coubertin's work on its glorious way through the world. For the moment this work was only interrupted in Tokyo, when it was just rising high.

If somebody had worked in close co-operation with Japan's sportmen, as I did for more than a year he would loathe to leave the people and his task, interrupted by force majeure. But he will never give up the dream, once to see the Olympic Fire lighted in Tokyo.

For if there are participants in the Olympic Games who deserve once to receive the youth of the World as guests in their own country, than the Japanese sportsmen, whose victorious, sportminded and modest attitude have made nothing but sound friends since Stockholm 1912.

Sayonara Olympia 1940 in Tokyo!

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## CONSTRUCTION WORK IS GOING ON FOR ANOTHER OLYMPIAD

Unavoidably and with the deepest regrets, we decided to cancel the XIIth Olympiad. However, the City of Tokyo does not abandon the firm purpose to invite another Olympiad in a near future when present obstacles have been removed. Therefore, we intend to carry on the original plans with the least possible change.

The rowing course is now half done and the rest of the work will be carried out according to the original plan. When it is completed shortly it will be 2400 meters in length, 70 meters wide and 3 meters deep. Boat houses of the Japan Amateur Rowing Association and of more than thirty schools and colleges will be erected along the side of the course. It is anticipated to be the center of attraction for oarsmen and their activities.

A good start was made on the cycling course with the help of volunteer student labour, as was previously reported in the Olympic News. The course itself will be concrete as designed in the original plan, but, because of the great demand for steel in the present situation, the stadium itself will be of simpler construction, when completed will accommodate about ten thousand people.

Unfortunately it seems impossible at this time to construct the grand stand of the Komazawa Main Stadium as well as other accommodations. However, a permanent foundation will be laid so as to have what will ultimately be an ideal track and field and a swimming pool. The ground for the Olympic Gymnasium, with a central sportsman's building attached, is already in our hands, and it will, therefore, be easy to realize the original plan, once normal conditions are restored and invite the Games to Tokyo in the not distant future.

オリンピックニュース東京一九四〇

オリンピックニュース東京一九四〇

*We herewith close the preparation work for the  
XIIth Olympiad Tokyo 1940,  
with hearty wishes for a great success of the Games of the  
XIIIth Olympiad Helsinki 1940.*



October 11, 1938.

Mr. H. B. Ober,  
Lawrence, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Ober:

I enjoyed your letter of October 5th, but I am not purchasing any clothes this fall. When I do, however, I will be glad to stop in and look over your line.

You know, when you are raising a family of six children, the parents do not buy as many clothes as the children are required to have.

Cordially yours,

Director of Physical Education,  
Varsity Basketball Coach.

FCA:AH





LAWRENCE, KANSAS

October 5, 1938

Forrest C. Allen  
c/o Physical Education Dept.  
Kansas University  
Lawrence, Kansas

My dear Phog:

I want to thank you for your check taking care of your current account. It is a real pleasure to serve you in this fashion and we would certainly like the privilege of selling you your suits and topcoats. We have a service here in the store that absolutely can't be beat. We can give you a selection of 175 pieces of cloth that is different from what we carry on our shelves and we can have a suit made for you in our shop at a very reasonable price. Once we fit you, you can have anything you want duplicated at any time. It saves a lot of time, alterations, and try-ons and things of that kind. We fit some of the hardest men in Lawrence, Kansas

Very sincerely

OBER'S

BY:

HBO:MD



CUSTOMER'S RECEIPT

PHONES  
203



LAWRENCE  
KANSAS

1077

10/5

19

Received of

M

*Annabel C. Allen*

Address

BY CASH

*Twenty Five*

*55*

Dollars

100

Remarks

*(51)*



CASHIER'S FIGURES SHOWN ON THIS RECEIPT CORRESPOND WITH THOSE SHOWN ON ORIGINAL AND DUPLICATE.

Per

*[Signature]*