

◎オリンピック初期の野球 No. 02

— 1936(昭和11)年 ベルリンで見た東京の夢 —



今回は、1936(昭和11)年に開催されたオリンピック ベルリン大会にさかのぼります。

この大会には、のちに野球殿堂入りした松本^{まつもと}瀧藏(1901～1958)が、日本選手団の役員となり参加しています。

松本 瀧藏 (2016 年 野球殿堂入り)

スポーツによる国際交流に貢献した松本は、広陵中学が夏の甲子園大会に初出場したときのマネージャーでした。

その後、明治大学へ進み、生涯にわたってスポーツ界の発展に力を尽くしました。

このベルリン大会での野球には、日本も招待されていましたが、アメリカ以外の国はチームを派遣していません。

そのため、実際のゲームは、アメリカ代表が2チームにわかれて行われました。松本は、塁審をつとめています。

I O C (国際オリンピック委員会)は、この試合の成功を評価し、4年後の東京大会では、野球を「公式競技」として行うことにしたようです。

アメリカオリンピック委員会の『報告書』(1936)によると、**次回の東京大会では「世界野球トーナメント」が中国・フィリピン・ハワイ・イギリス・ドイツ・メキシコ・キューバ・日本・アメリカの9チームで行われることになっていました。**

松本は、**東京オリンピックで、多くの国が参加して野球大会を開催する**という、この「画期的な計画」を誰よりも喜んでいたことでしょう。

『報告書』には、松本とレスリー・マン(アメリカ)のふたりは、1940(昭和15)年の東京大会での計画を準備する予定とも書かれています。

しかし、スポーツでの国際交流に尽力した松本が、ベルリンで見た東京オリンピックの夢は、戦争のため中止となり、実現することなく消えました。

DEMONSTRATION EVENTS

REPORT of MANAGER of BASEBALL TEAM

LESLIE MANN



JUDGE
FREDERICK L. HOFFMAN
Chairman



LESLIE MANN
Secretary and Manager



DINTY D. DENNIS
Assistant Manager



HARRY WOLTER
Coach

The U. S. A. Baseball Congress hereby submits the report of the Olympic Baseball Demonstration Game.

Interest and enthusiasm ran high among the Baseball commissioners all over the country when it became officially known that Baseball was upon the Olympic program. Players, teams, and leagues never having had such a goal to play for, were preparing for the biggest baseball year ever to be experienced. State elimination tournaments, regional tournaments, and Finals were all being organized. Then a condition arose, never before experienced in the history of Olympic Games. All the set-ups and tournaments had to be abandoned. However, the Olympic Baseball Committee was not to be stopped. Baseball must appear on the program, fearing if it did not accept the invitation from Germany, that it never would receive the invitation again.

A special notice was sent out to all the colleges and commissioners who are members of the U. S. A. Baseball Congress, to run an elimination contest either by popular vote or play; then they were to supply the Committee with the outstanding player in their territory. This was done and it made it easier for the Committee to raise the finances for these players. Training for the selected players was held at Baltimore, Md.

A few games were played while in training from which no profit was collected, partly due to the bitter antagonism towards the United States participation in the Olympic Games in Berlin.

However, the players were safely conducted through the training period and taken to New York City where they joined the other Olympic Teams at the Lincoln Hotel.

Judge Frederick L. Hoffman, our Chairman, rendered great assistance in our arriving at satisfactory conclusions and making decisions under which we

were governed. I wish to take this occasion to thank him for his leadership.

Mr. Dinty Dennis, a sports editor of Miami, was appointed assistant manager at my request. He gave invaluable aid and support during the entire trip. It was through his efforts that the press was kept in touch with our activities. Coach Harry Wolter and Assistant Coach Judson Hyames gave their best to get the players in perfect condition and did a most remarkable job. Every player was ready when he was called to demonstrate this game. For all their efforts, time, and conscientious labor I wish to express my sincere thanks.

Special comment is here given to the excellent manner and conduct of the umpires during the trials, training, and game.

The most remarkable feature of the Baseball troupe was the perfect harmony and gentlemanly conduct of the players on the boat, in the Village, and during the game. They made history for our American Game of Baseball by their excellent character and ability, that will long be remembered. They were a credit to our Country and Baseball.

The two teams practiced every day at a special athletic field and were visited daily by hundreds of Germans and people from other countries interested in the game of Baseball.

A school was conducted by Leslie Mann for the teachers and coaches of athletics for Germany and other countries—200 attended a series of 5 lectures on

1. Science of Baseball
2. Organization and Contribution the game offers to the player
3. Educational values
4. Individual and group benefits
5. International adaptation

Results of the school were shown by the following:

1. *World's largest attendance at any Baseball game—125,000 capacity crowd.*

The two Baseball teams dramatized their entrance to the vast crowd that had come to witness America's National Game. The field was laid out on a green blanket field of grass with two inch white tape. A large cage invented by Leslie Mann was placed over and around the home plate to catch all foul balls and angle drives that might go into the stands. It proved successful and will protect and revive sand-lot baseball in limited playground areas.

The game was played at night. The lights were not as bright as they should have been but were good enough to permit playing. Before the two teams ever put in an appearance before this great throng of over 100,000, the stadium was darkened and two huge search lights spotted one team at one end of the stadium entering the field in a military single file column and at the same time the other team entering from the other end of the stadium under another huge searchlight. The white uniforms loomed up like diamonds—and as both teams proceeded to the center of the field where two American flags had been erected on poles, the officials came up from the rear and as each team stopped at their respective flag, the officials stood between the two flags—all players and officials gave the official Olympic salute. This salute was executed with military precision. It was truly a picture. The lights of the entire stadium were then turned on and the players divided and went to their respective sides and the warming up and infield practice was gone through. All the time a German announcer was giving a detailed description of what was going on, over a loud speaking system reaching every one in the stadium.

The game was well played, considering the poor lighting. There was good pitching, good fielding, base-running and excellent batting on the part of both sides. The winning pitcher was William Sayles of Portland, Oregon, and the feature batting was Leslie McNeece who hit the home run that won the game for the "Weltmeisters" or World's Champions vs. U. S. Olympics.

The scientific elements of the game naturally were not understood but when a smart play was executed, the players received a hand, and when McNeece hit his home run before he had scored while rounding third base, the great crowd gave him a most remarkable applause, showing us that they had caught the idea of the game.

Before the game was completed, Dr. Carl Diem, the Secretary of the German Organizing Committee, came down from his box seat where all the International Delegates were sitting. He was greatly pleased with everything about the demonstration and stated he desired to speak to our two teams at the close of the game.

At the end of the game, the World's Champions went to third base and gave a cheer for their opponents, the U. S. Olympics, and at the same time the U. S. Olympics team gave a cheer at first base for the World's Champions—then both teams went to the center of the field and gave a cheer ending their nine Raahs with "Germany, Germany, Germany."

Dr. Carl Diem spoke to us and said, "I have come officially to advise you that this has been the finest demonstration of any sport that any nation has ever put on at any Olympic Games. We congratulate you—and speaking for my people, you have made over 100,000 friends here tonight and as they go home America's baseball players' praises will be sung by all."

2. *Indorsement of the game by the Olympic Games Authorities of Japan for Baseball on the 1940 Olympic Program in Tokyo.* Every nation in the world that was present at the Olympic Games attended our game and Japan's full representatives with their press were on hand to view the demonstration. Immediately after the game, Japan voted Baseball on their program for the Olympic Games of 1940 and instructed Mr. Frank Matsumoto to officially notify U. S. A.

Work on plans for a World's Baseball Tournament for 1940 was immediately started and Japan and U. S. A. are proceeding on a series between the two nations beginning in Tokyo in 1937, U. S. A. and Panama in 1938, third series between U. S. A. and Japan, meeting in Honolulu, then in 1940 in Tokyo for the World's Tournament.

3. *Indorsement and acceptance of Leslie Mann's Baseball text to teach Baseball in the schools and clubs throughout Germany.*

A series of lectures and talks were given by Leslie Mann to German teachers and directors and those interested in Physical Education. As a result, the lecture sheets were printed over night by the German Games Committee so some information would be left behind for the country to go forward with the game. Leslie Mann has now been delegated to supply the text book not only to Germany, but each nation member of the International Baseball Congress.

4. *Organization of the "International Baseball Congress."*

Nations present at meeting:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Egypt | 12. Philippines |
| 2. France | 13. Holland |
| 3. Hawaii | 14. Sweden |
| 4. Cuba | 15. Germany |
| 5. China | 16. Costa Rica |
| 6. Peru | 17. India |
| 7. South Africa | 18. Spain |
| 8. North Africa | 19. Mexico |
| 9. Belgium | 20. Japan |
| 10. England | 21. U. S. A. |
| 11. Canada | |



WORLD AMATEURS

Standing—William N. Sayles, Ronald Hibbard, Curtis A. Myers, Norman Livermore, Carson J. Thompson, Thomas W. Downey. Kneeling—Earnest E. Eddowes, Herman R. Goldberg, Leslie A. McNeece, Dow Wilson, Paul J. Amen

Officers Elected:

*President—(Open for U. S. A.)
Vice-President—Frank Matsumato, Japan
Secretary-Treasurer—Leslie Mann, U. S. A.
Publicity—Dinty Dennis, U. S. A.*

Seeking a President for this International Baseball Congress, it was the will of all nations that U. S. A. should lead the way for Baseball to the World and for that reason they authorized Leslie Mann full authority to come home to U. S. A. as Secretary-Treasurer and find them a President.

Leslie Mann was elected the promoter and organizer for this International Congress with full authority to secure the president for the Congress; to frame the constitution with the aid and suggestions of each charter nation; to furnish each nation with a text on the scientific playing of the game; to furnish each nation with the rules and the up to date changes as established by U. S. A.

Frank Matsumato (Japan) and Leslie Mann (U. S. A.) are to prepare plans for the first World's Baseball Tournament to be played at Tokyo, Japan in 1940.

Baseball was given its chance on the Olympic program and came through successfully. It is the type of game that will be taken on internationally and by 1940 our national game will be on the active program of the World's Greatest Athletic Spectacle—the Olympic Games; the "Highest Goal" made possible for our American amateurs to gain; the goal to stimulate Americans to carry on and attain in the amateur fields.

Olympic Teams played a series of games against:

1. Baltimore—7; Olympic—9.
2. U. S. Marines—2; Olympic—15.
3. Baltimore Police—8; Olympic—5.
4. A series of games between the World's Amateurs vs. Olympics in Hakenfelde Stadium, Berlin—10 games for training, demonstrating and teaching the game to all nations.
5. Olympic Game: World's Amateurs—6; U. S. Olympics—5.

Headquarters for the International Baseball Congress was voted to the U. S. A. and home of the U. S. A. Baseball Congress at Miami, Florida.

Nations signed up for the World's Baseball Tournament during Olympic Games in Tokyo, Japan, in 1940 are:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. China | 6. Mexico |
| 2. Philippines | 7. Cuba |
| 3. Hawaii | 8. Japan |
| 4. England | 9. U. S. A. |
| 5. Germany | |

The United States Olympic Team journeyed to England to play two games in London against:

1. White City Club. 2. West Hams Baseball Club.

Winning from White City 18 to 2.

Losing to West Hams 5 to 3.

Because the leaders of so many nations were interested and joined the International Baseball Congress proves that Baseball is headed for world-wide play and competition ending on the Olympic Program.



U. S. A. OLYMPICS

*Standing—Gordon W. Mallairatt, Frederick Heringer, Henry S. Wagnon, Richard R. Hanna, Emmett W. Fore, Jr.
Kneeling—Clarence K. Keegan, Grover H. Galvin, Jr., Charles A. Simons, Jr., Rolf N. Carlsten, Hubert S. Shaw*



出典

『United States Olympic Committee Quadrennial Report 1936』

《 <https://digital.la84.org/digital/collection/p17103coll6/id/5807> 》

参考資料

まつもとたきぞう

松本瀧藏については

《 <https://ja.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E6%9D%BE%E6%9C%AC%E7%80%A7%E8%97%8F> 》

L e s l i e M a n n

レスリー・マンについては

《 <https://sabr.org/bioproj/person/9e10a544> 》

などを参照してください。

今回は、ベルリンオリンピックでの野球にまつわる話題について少し調べてみました。

みなさまのご意見・ご感想をお待ちしています。

2019(令和元)年06月28日

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