

外務省
記録
自昭和六年七月一日
至今年七月九日

國際聯盟婦人兒童問題
件
東洋ニ於テ
買賣地調査ノ件

第四卷

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自昭和六年七月一日
至今年五月九日

國際聯盟婦人兒童問題
件
東洋ニ於テ
買賣地調査ノ件

第四卷

B-0918

0005

條約第七

六特秘不二三三〇號

昭和六年七月六日

京都府知事 佐上 信一

昭和六年七月廿日 接受

内務大臣 安達 洋藏 取

外務大臣 幣原 喜重郎 取

指定 廳 府 長 官 取

口陳聯盟婦人児童賣買調査委員打來往ノ件

口陳聯盟婦人児童賣買調査委員会

委員長 半口人 *Bacon Johnson* 大專

委員 波蘭人 *Karel Pencik*

瑞費人 *Alma Sundqvist*

隨員 瑞費人 *W. von Kohnstein*

秘書 英口人 *C. C. Wankel*

右ノ件、來行ノ間ニ於テ内務省屬次、而通達ニ待
 中々ルカ一ノハ、栗府政府代表並内務省草同防 疫
 官常内、下、六月二十九日午後九時三十分、方部
 着列車ヲ東京入、諸直ニ方部亦ナル。校舎ニ
 (波蘭人ビントル等) 本月三日述四日間滞在ニ於テ、同
 別添日程ニ依リ、六月三十日午前、本官ヲ訪馬ニ模
 ヲ為シタル、外ハ金、觀光、娯樂等ニ費シ、金然調査
 場ハ又ヒントル一ノ、除ク外ハ本月三日午後九時六分、京
 都駅着列車ヲ東京ニ向テ出發シ、ビントルハ引 統
 キ、都亦之ニ帯在ニテ、毎日大政ニ逢フコトアリ
 一ノ、封シテハ内務省者、而通達ニ基キ、六月三十日
 夜、晚餐會ヲ催シタル、外ハ、勸車ニ台 (各廳、府、台)
 可提供ニ高特高俾外事係員三名ハ、引ニ諸般、

便宜ヲ供与ニナル。凡先、美ト相俟ツテ相与満足セ
模稜多謝意ヲ表セリ。尚一カニ村ニル者種園
貸地敷但合等ノ態度ニ村ニ相与注意ニナル。何
等異状ナカリキ。右及申(通)報矣也。

記

一、六月二十九日午後九時三十分特急列車富士ニテ一
以八名入宿者廳ヲ衛生保身 特高各課長出迎
直ニ方御ホリニ一投居就寝

一、三日午前十時ホリニ其為廳ニ本官ヲ訪召ニナル
ヲ以テ本官ヲ歓迎、緯ヲ述ベる地ニ古蹟凡先
寺ニ勝レル地ナルヲ以テ其分揮勝セリ。同日ヲ述
ヘタルニ、ゴッソニ村ヲ代表ニ答緯ヲ述ヘタルノニ、
何寺標記調査ニ関スル偵問ヲ為サズ、早ニ東訪
ノ様様ニ此ノ儀ヲ知分テ一同退出セリ。夫レヲゴッソ

アン天喜スントキスルニ、ゴッソノ地ヲ、ニ至、高宮拜觀 平
安神島清水寺見物、後ニ午退ホリニ、度リ、其西一
食後一時ヲ休憩(午睡ヲ執ル習慣アリ)ヲ為シ、午後二時
三十分ホリ表西有教寺川島織物工場金岡寺見物
ピントール及ゴッソニ、有知ニ退廳後一行ヲ分レ、波蘭知
監官領事タル箱畑勝太郎ニ挨拶、為テ左京区南
禪寺福地所箱畑卯ヲ訪問、同代不在、為名刺
ヲ置キ、辭去。其後ピントールニ都ホリニ、転、宿休養
ゴッソニ、ハ書類整理、為テ、館
午後六時ヲ都ホリニ、於ル本官主催、晚餐會
ニ全部出席者、應側ヲ、本官、外泊内務部長、戸
塚学務部長、加藤衛生課長、坂井保安課長、佐伯
特高課長、若田衛生課嘱託(医博)並後記班、
觀出席列席者、計十六名

右晚餐會ニ際シ畫伯海邊光親ヲ招キ晚餐、
茶後控室ニ於テ色紙ニ各人、希望、画題ニテ
席画ヲ画ルニ之ヲ贈与ニ相当恩興ヲ惹起シ
テん元ノ如ク午後十時閉館

一七月一日

午前中自由行動

(1) 三ツ目川ニ夫妻「石ノ下」ニ名ハ蹴水ニ乗西打珠
器店應天門ニ乗上ル錦光山陶器店新門前通
車山西入熊谷銷織物店等巡覽買物ヲ為ス

(2) 三ツ目川ハ坂井保安理長ノ案内ニテ車山區今熊野
南口古所銀鞍會馬場ニ乗馬

(3) 三ツ目川「三ツ目川」ノ各書類整理ノ為外出セズ
テ午後

午後五時五分「三ツ目川」禪寺畔箱物畑勝太郎

招待、俤心雅迎茶話會ニ全員出席、本官及
和內務部長等陪賓トシテ出席、午後五時閉館
今夜降雨、為外出セズ

一七月二日

午前九時十分本官、桂園宮拜觀、後嵐山(大堰
川ニ舟遊)大堰口下柳影ヲ見物(合新三ツ目川、外儀
和合利親等ノ項ヲ)

午後一時の還書會

午後三時本官、修學院商會拜觀

午後五時、本官、方工會洗所會頭下吹徳右郎方ニ
於テ足跡照監、婦人部、支部、歡迎晚餐會
ニ全員出席、午後九時閉館

邦人來會者

京大首席末次博士、慶大首席大井博士夫人

滋大首席末次夫人、京大首席清野博士夫人

京大教授土井博士夫人 京大教授 駒井博士夫人
吉岡夫人 大塚お工 倉澤お金 頭夫人

外三名

米口婦人

同志社女学校教師

エス プレント
エス ハスビセル

(早稲田迎暖餐会 ミナ調査領内等ニ言及ス)

一、七月三日

コンソシニ夫妻及マリーヤルノ三名ハ坂井保安隊長ノ案内
ニ依リ午前十時五分ニ早稲田駅發列車ニ乗リ大塚府
下ニ出立ナルリリニクニ赴キエルクヲヨメシ陽途管下ニ訓
郡山崎村加賀白土郎 別荘ニ於ケル 迎暖餐会
ニ出席

スズキ博士ハ午前中駒井博士夫人ト共ニ 疎水ニ乗
而テ珠島寺ニ至リ山ヲ登リ 極楽寺遊覧
後ニ竹白駒車ヲ加賀白土郎 別荘ニ於ケル 飯
迎暖餐会ニ出席等ト共ニ出席シ早稲田
妻及マリーヤルト共ニ午後六時御宿
コンソシニハ坂井保安隊長及加賀白土郎、迎暖餐会
ニ赴キ午後七時頃ヨリ白川ニ乗下リ伊藤陶山(陶
工及五条大橋車ニ乗リ同万七番番主ニ至リ買物ヲ為ス
コンソシニハ 妻ノ親重理ノ御宿ニ在リ外出セズ
コンソシニ等ハ御宿後高一夜御宿ニ在リトテ 種々 振
舞セラルル同夜在良ニ赴ク事是ナリト物之ヲ斷念
ニ次記ビントール一名ヲ除ク外ハ今夜午後九時
ニ十分早稲田駅發列車ニ乗リ早稲田ニ向テ出發セリ

(早稲田増田車庫官ハ早稲田駅ヲ可ニ参見ス)

コンソシニハ 御宿ニ在リカモニテ 駒井博士夫人ト共ニ 御宿ニ在リ
大塚お金 神田ハ毎日 往復スルコトナリ

League of Nations Commission of Enquiry
into Traffic in Women and Children in the East.

Programme for Kyoto

June 29, Mon. 9.24 p.m. Arrive Kyoto.

June 30, Tue. 10.0 a.m. Leave Kyoto Hotel to visit

Governor of Kyoto Prefecture.

visit: Nijo Palace,

Heian-jingu in Ora-

Saki Park.

Kiyomizu Temple.

2.30 p.m. visit: Nishi Hongan-ji Temple,

Kawashima Spinning

factory, Tenkokuji Temple.

6.0 p.m.

Dinner and reception by
Governor at Nigata Hotel.

July 2, Thu. 9.30 a.m. visit: Katura Palace.

Arashiyama.

Ngumasa Cinema
Studio.

3.0 p.m. visit: Shugakoin Palace.

5.0 p.m. Reception by Kyoto branch

of the women's section of the

League of Nations Association.

July 3, Fri. 9.0 a.m. Osaka Gyoji Links

afternoon Reception and tea by Mr.

Kaga Marutani.

or visit: Mt. Higasi (and Biwa Lake)

or ^{free} evening Leave by train for Nara.

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7. That he shall not give or lend to his client money or articles or take charge of or pawn her money or articles at her request.

Furthermore, for the purpose of preventing evils arising from the practice, various strict restrictions are provided against persons engaged in the business of employment agency in question and if such a person infringes any of the provisions he is liable to punishment or is dealt with by administrative measures such as suspension or prohibition of his business. In short, every precaution is being taken with a view to ensuring the prevention of all possible evils.

A person carrying on the business of employment agency is required to keep books prescribed by the rules and to enter there in all facts whenever he completes a deal. Police officers frequently pay visits to his office for inspection of his business books and supervision of his business.



IX Licensed Prostitutes and Employment Agents

It is not at all advisable that there exist employment agents for women desiring to become licensed prostitutes. Could the parties concerned settle the matter between themselves without the aid of a third party, it would be very much better. But so long as the system of licensed prostitution is officially recognized, it is unavoidable as a matter of fact that persons should appear, as they do, who stand between women desiring to become licensed prostitutes and persons doing the business of a licensed house and take the trouble of arranging the employment of the former by the latter. In fact it is impossible to drive such persons out of existence.

To meet the situation, the Government promulgated in 1925 the Rules for the Control of the Business of Employment Agencies for money-making Purposes by Ministry of Home Affairs Ordinance No.13. In Article VIII of the Regulations, ordinary employment agents are prohibited from finding employment for persons desiring to become licensed prostitutes, geisha or shakufu (waitresses). This provision is for the purpose of preventing evils that are likely to arise from ordinary employment agents dealing with such women in addition to persons seeking decent employment. As for agents who make it their business to deal with such women, they are placed under rules for their control enacted by Prefectural Ordinances. By virtue of these rules persons proposing to engage

Kumamoto	66,586	37	651	219	-
Oita	19,945	44	283	165	43
Miyazaki	15,544	8	58	89	10
Kagoshima	26,760	67	240	9	160
Okinawa	31,426	17	346	39	
Total	2,843,587	3,740	30,063	17,269	4,474

	94	1.10
	442	1.32
	1,705	3.70
	877	3.29
	1,973	1.20
	777	1.27
	320	1.87
	3,368	1.50
	12,765	2.70
	2,444	1.53
	993	1.66
	129	0.98
	369	2.96
	127	1.27
	609	0.82
	2,591	2.23
	927	1.92
	296	1.24
	746	1.51
	160	1.62
	473	1.72
	1,497	1.31
	395	1.51
	1,535	1.19



Yamanashi	8,521	5	71	18	
Nagano	33,456	73	203	110	56
Gifu	46,110	24	680	189	852
Shizuoka	38,322	46	516	299	39
Aichi	161,156	113	1,431	596	31
Mie	61,381	64	555	111	51
Shiga	17,092	26	113	148	62
Kyoto	224,117	604	1,847	2,023	603
Osaka	473,259	300	8,055	4,723	329
Hyogo	159,665	145	992	1,321	24
Nara	59,797	55	380	522	36
Wakayama	13,174	9	72	48	4
Tottori	12,466	5	265	64	35
Shimane	10,021	6	105	9	22
Okayama	74,229	29	384	219	5
Hiroshima	116,181	331	1,665	690	2
Yamaguchi	48,156	56	561	290	68
Tokushima	23,818	142	73	80	3
Kagawa	49,818	24	341	220	161
Ehime	9,866	11	145	10	-
Kochi	27,479	18	370	52	33
Fukuoka	114,684	132	811	554	99
Saga	26,120	41	253	37	69
Nagasaki	129,197	110	1,149	185	91

Table 1. Summary of the examination results

No.	Sex	Age	Height	Weight	Remarks
1	M	20	165	55	
2	F	18	155	45	
3	M	22	170	60	
4	F	19	160	50	
5	M	21	168	58	
6	F	17	150	42	
7	M	23	175	65	
8	F	20	162	52	
9	M	24	180	70	
10	F	16	145	38	
11	M	25	185	75	
12	F	15	140	35	
13	M	26	190	80	
14	F	14	135	32	
15	M	27	195	85	
16	F	13	130	28	
17	M	28	200	90	
18	F	12	125	25	
19	M	29	205	95	
20	F	11	120	22	
21	M	30	210	100	
22	F	10	115	20	
23	M	31	215	105	
24	F	9	110	18	
25	M	32	220	110	
26	F	8	105	16	
27	M	33	225	115	
28	F	7	100	14	
29	M	34	230	120	
30	F	6	95	12	
31	M	35	235	125	
32	F	5	90	10	
33	M	36	240	130	
34	F	4	85	8	
35	M	37	245	135	
36	F	3	80	6	
37	M	38	250	140	
38	F	2	75	4	
39	M	39	255	145	
40	F	1	70	2	

Total No. of patients

Percentage of patients against the total no. of examination

2,116	2.62
452	2.23
380	1.48
288	0.99
181	1.34
207	0.71
323	1.76
86	1.33
211	1.03
15	0.42
499	3.61
7,295	2.57
691	1.00
707	0.96
52	0.27
30	0.93
236	0.69

Number of Licensed Prostitutes Suffering from Diseases.

Prefecture	No. of prostitutes counted by no. of times of examination	No. of patients suffering from syphilis	No. of patients suffering from gonorrhoea	No. of patients suffering from soft chancre	No. of patients suffering from denudation
Hokkaido	80,797	264	1,364	290	275
Aomori	20,314	33	196	58	165
Iwate	25,749	53	252	52	23
Miyagi	23,992	53	157	78	
Akita	13,504	15	89	25	52
Yamagata	29,297	37	132	35	11
Fukushima	18,344	106	171	39	7
Ibaragi	6,446	7	39	29	11
Tochigi	20,546	47	108	62	
Gumma					
Saitama	3,572	1	10	4	
Chiba	13,820	39	164	241	62
Tokyo	284,100	433	3,826	2,625	952
Kanagawa	69,388	66	304	305	24
Niigata	73,981	26	419	262	
Toyama	19,389	7	27	18	
Ishikawa	3,223	2	22	4	2
Fukui	34,231	9	168	53	6

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with 2.96, Osaka with 2.7, Oita with 2.68, Hokkaido with 2.62, Tokyo with 2.57, Shizuoka with 2.29, Aomori and Hiroshima with 2.23 in the order of rates, while those where it is low are Toyama with 0.27%, Saitama with 0.69, Yamagata with 0.71 and Miyazaki with 0.74, the average for all the prefectures being 1.82%.

Number



contagious nature, or a person, who is aware or ought to be aware of it, has pandered and let his house for immoral purposes, shall be liable to punishment. It is also provided in the same law that the Minister for Home Affairs may order municipalities and other public bodies, which he deems owe it to the public, to establish medical institutes for the examination and treatment of persons who, due to their trades, are likely to spread venereal diseases, or to use in substitution existing public or private medical institutes, which he deems suitable for the purpose, for the above-mentioned medical institutes after obtaining the consent of their proprietors or managers. All these provisions are for the purpose of preventing the spread of virus of the objectionable diseases.

The number of times of the periodical health examination of licensed prostitutes varies according to different prefectures. It is either twice in a week, once every five days, once every six days or once in a week. In most cases it is either twice or once in a week. The examination is generally made by a police doctor and when a licensed prostitute is found to be suffering from a venereal disease she is as a rule sent to the prefectural hospital for medical treatment.

Investigation into the rate of licensed prostitutes contracting venereal diseases has revealed that prefectures where it is high are Gifu with 3.7%, Chiba with 3.61, Tottori with

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VIII Licensed Prostitutes and Venereal Diseases.

The system of licensed prostitution has been adopted as a means for the prevention of venereal diseases. As for the prevention of the diseases for licensed prostitutes themselves, special attention has always been paid to the matter by the Government authorities, various ordinances having been promulgated and various measures being taken by them therefor. It is provided in Article III of the Regulations for the Control of Licensed Prostitutes that an applicant for inscription in the licensed prostitutes' list should, before inscription, be examined for health according to the provisions of Prefectural Ordinances. Again it is provided in Article IX of the same Regulations that licensed prostitutes shall undergo health examination according to the provisions of Prefectural Ordinances. Finally by Imperial Ordinance No.310, 1901 the Prefectural Governor was ordered to establish and supervise a hospital for the medical treatment of diseases among those whose trades require to be controlled on the ground of public morals. The main object of all these provisions is the prevention of the spread of venereal diseases.

Further, in 1927, the Government enacted the Law for the Prevention of Venereal Diseases. In this Law it is provided that a person, who has prostituted herself while being aware of being a victim of a venereal disease of infectious or contagious

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In many localities there are in existence not only branches of the Kwakusei Kwai and the Fujin Kyofukai but organizations and private individuals interested in the question. All these may be said to be under the direct or indirect leadership of the headquarters of the Union against Licensed Prostitution.

An organization, which appeared to take up a counter-movement against the movement of abolitionists, is one that goes by the name of Zenkoku Kashizashiki Rengo Kai (Union of Licensed Houses of the Whole Country). It has its headquarters at Yoshiwara, Tokyo, and a branch in each of the prefectures throughout the country. Proprietors of licensed houses have had guilds organized by themselves, one each for one designated place for their business. Roused by the growing movement for the abolition of licensed prostitution, those engaged in the business in each prefecture combined themselves into one body and have made it a branch of the above-mentioned Union of Licensed Houses of the whole country. By means of petitions and presentation of views to the Imperial Diet, members of both Houses, Government officials concerned, Prefectural Assemblies, members of Prefectural Assemblies and prefectural officials concerned, the Union has been and is advocating the retention of licensed prostitution.

VIII.



...the House of Representatives, causing abolitionists to expect little result from their central movement. Accordingly they began to turn their eyes upon the so-called local movement, which is aimed at accomplishing their object by winning to their cause one Prefecture after another. In this they have been more successful. Thus representations introduced to Prefectural Assemblies for the abolition of licensed prostitution were approved in 1927 by the prefectural assembly of Fukushima, Ishikawa and Akita, in 1929 by that of Saitama, and in 1930 by those of Nagano, Toyama and Kanagawa. In bringing about all these results, those taking part in the movement of the Union against Licensed Prostitution were largely responsible either directly or indirectly. Their object is to win to their cause the support of a majority of the Prefectural Assemblies throughout the country and in that way make it evident that the consensus of public opinion is in favour of the abolition of licensed system and then oblige the Imperial Diet to pass the anti-licensed prostitution bill at once. As for the educational movement, it is a movement aimed at rousing public opinion and is carried on by means of popular lectures and publication and distributions of pamphlet, handbills, etc. dealing with the question.

was either rejected or shelved every time it was introduced to the House of Representatives, causing abolitionists to expect little result from their central movement. Accordingly they began to turn their eyes upon the so-called local movement, which is aimed at accomplishing their object by winning to their cause one Prefecture after another. In this they have been more successful. Thus representations introduced to Prefectural Assemblies for the abolition of licensed prostitution were approved in 1927 by the prefectural assembly of Fukushima, Ishikawa and Akita, in 1929 by that of Saitama, and in 1930 by those of Nagano, Toyama and Kanagawa. In bringing about all these results, those taking part in the movement of the Union against Licensed Prostitution were largely responsible either directly or indirectly. Their object is to win to their cause the support of a majority of the Prefectural Assemblies throughout the country and in that way make it evident that the consensus of public opinion is in favour of the abolition of licensed system and then oblige the Imperial Diet to pass the anti-licensed prostitution bill at once. As for the educational movement, it is a movement aimed at rousing public opinion and is carried on by means of popular lectures and publication and distributions of pamphlet, handbills, etc. dealing with the question.



VII. Situation of the Movement for Abolition of Licensed Prostitution and its Counter-Movement.

There are two organized bodies, which have been and are continually carrying on the movement for the abolition of licensed prostitution, the one being Kwakusei Kai (The Purity Society) and the other Fujin Kyofukai (Women's Association for Good Morals). The former, making the elevation of sexual morality its object, has made the abolition of licensed prostitution one of its chief tasks, while the latter, making purity, peace and abstention from drink its three planks, has been demanding the abolition of the system in question.

When the question of licensed prostitution became a subject of public discussion in 1926, the above-mentioned two organizations joined their forces and formed the Union against Licensed Prostitution.

The Union divides its work into three departments of (1) central, (2) local and (3) educational movements. The central movement is a movement aimed at the central Government authorities including the Prime Minister, the Minister for Home Affairs and the Director of the Police Bureau as well as the Imperial Diet and members of both Houses. This movement was pursued with much vigour in the past.

The local movement is one aimed at Prefectural Assemblies and

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12	2	3	4	11	3	明治
13	3	4	5	12	4	大正
14	4	5	6	13	5	昭和
15	5	6	7	14	6	昭和
16	6	7	8	15	7	昭和
17	7	8	9	16	8	昭和
18	8	9	10	17	9	昭和
19	9	10	11	18	10	昭和
20	10	11	12	19	11	昭和
21	11	12	13	20	12	昭和
22	12	13	14	21	13	昭和
23	13	14	15	22	14	昭和
24	14	15	16	23	15	昭和
25	15	16	17	24	16	昭和
26	16	17	18	25	17	昭和
27	17	18	19	26	18	昭和
28	18	19	20	27	19	昭和
29	19	20	21	28	20	昭和
30	20	21	22	29	21	昭和
31	21	22	23	30	22	昭和
32	22	23	24	31	23	昭和
33	23	24	25	32	24	昭和
34	24	25	26	33	25	昭和
35	25	26	27	34	26	昭和
36	26	27	28	35	27	昭和
37	27	28	29	36	28	昭和
38	28	29	30	37	29	昭和
39	29	30	31	38	30	昭和
40	30	31	32	39	31	昭和
41	31	32	33	40	32	昭和
42	32	33	34	41	33	昭和
43	33	34	35	42	34	昭和
44	34	35	36	43	35	昭和
45	35	36	37	44	36	昭和
46	36	37	38	45	37	昭和
47	37	38	39	46	38	昭和
48	38	39	40	47	39	昭和
49	39	40	41	48	40	昭和
50	40	41	42	49	41	昭和

such women against the total number of jiyu haigyo for the five years was 28 per cent for 1926, 21 for 1927, 18 for 1928 and 1929, and 15 for 1925.

Number of Licensed Prostitutes who Abandoned Their Trade of Their Free will in Last Five Years

such women against the total number of jiyu haigyo for the five years was 28 per cent for 1926, 21 for 1927, 18 for 1928 and 1929, and 15 for 1925.

Number of Licensed Prostitutes who Abandoned Their Trade of Their Free will in Last Five Years

Prefecture	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	tal
Hokkaido	10	6	13	7	6	42
Aomori		3	1	1		5
Iwate	4	10	13	9	6	42
Miyagi		7	5	2	1	15
Akita	3	4	1	1	4	13
Yamagata		4	3	3	1	13
Fukushima				3	1	4
Ibaragi		5	1	1	2	9
Tochigi			4	4	2	10
Gumma						
Saitama		1				1
Chiba		7	2			9
Tokyo	12	7	9	14	20	62
Kanagawa	12	32	21	9	5	79
Niigata	5	9	4	2	12	32
Toyama	14	18	14	9	11	66
Ishikawa	2	5	1	3	3	14
Fukui	2	3	11	11	4	31
Yamanashi		2	1			3
Nagano		1	1	3		5
Gifu					1	1
Shizuoka		1	2	4	5	12
Aichi						
Mie	2	9	2	7	4	24
Shiga	2	6	2	7	4	21
Kyoto						
Osaka	9	32	15	10	19	85
Hyogo	1	2	4	5	5	17
Nara				1		1
Wakayama		4	3	2	2	11
Tottori						
Shimane						
Okayama	17	14	5	9	10	55

Home Affairs issued an instruction to the Prefectural Governors, saying, among other things, "As every licensed prostitute is at liberty to abandon her trade, every application for erasure from the list should be taken up so long as it is not made contrary to the procedure prescribed in Article V of the Regulations for the Control of Licensed Prostitutes, and as once the application is taken up, the police office is, according to the last clause of the same article, to strike the name immediately off the list." Subsequently the Central Government has frequently issued instructions or notices of similar character to the local authorities in an endeavour to prevent proprietors of licensed houses from obstructing the licensed prostitutes in **carrying** out their desire to abandon their trade on the ground of non-payment of the debts they owe them. Consequently such evil has been greatly alleviated in recent years.

When a licensed prostitute, who has not completed the payment of her debt to the proprietor of the licensed house abandons her trade regardless of the latter's opposition, her act is called jiyu haigyo (literally, free abandonment of trade).

The number of licensed prostitutes who resorted to jiyu haigyo or abandoned their trade of their free will regardless of their employers' opposition in the last years was 128 in 1925, 249 in 1926, 186 in 1927, 158 in 1928 and 156 in 1929, making a total of 877 for the five years. The percentage of such

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318	I	31	301	304	311	318
302,2	I	36	308	312,1	305,1	311A
378,1	V	71	300	303	310	312
301		7	30	308	311	313
134,2	I	11	305	311,5	302,1	313A
303,3		21	304	310,1	301,1	314
132,2	I	2	301	304,1	300	315
301	I	31	30	300	305	316
301		1	31	30	30	317
311		3	31	30	30	318
312		4	31	30	30	319
300		5	30	30	30	320
302,2		10	302	301,1	300	321
302		11	30	30	30	322
301		12	30	30	30	323
301		13	30	30	30	324
301		14	30	30	30	325
301		15	30	30	30	326
301		16	30	30	30	327
301		17	30	30	30	328
301		18	30	30	30	329
301		19	30	30	30	330
301		20	30	30	30	331
301		21	30	30	30	332
301		22	30	30	30	333
301		23	30	30	30	334
301		24	30	30	30	335
301		25	30	30	30	336
301		26	30	30	30	337
301		27	30	30	30	338
301		28	30	30	30	339
301		29	30	30	30	340
301		30	30	30	30	341
301		31	30	30	30	342
301		32	30	30	30	343
301		33	30	30	30	344
301		34	30	30	30	345
301		35	30	30	30	346
301		36	30	30	30	347
301		37	30	30	30	348
301		38	30	30	30	349
301		39	30	30	30	350
301		40	30	30	30	351
301		41	30	30	30	352
301		42	30	30	30	353
301		43	30	30	30	354
301		44	30	30	30	355
301		45	30	30	30	356
301		46	30	30	30	357
301		47	30	30	30	358
301		48	30	30	30	359
301		49	30	30	30	360
301		50	30	30	30	361
301		51	30	30	30	362
301		52	30	30	30	363
301		53	30	30	30	364
301		54	30	30	30	365
301		55	30	30	30	366
301		56	30	30	30	367
301		57	30	30	30	368
301		58	30	30	30	369
301		59	30	30	30	370
301		60	30	30	30	371
301		61	30	30	30	372
301		62	30	30	30	373
301		63	30	30	30	374
301		64	30	30	30	375
301		65	30	30	30	376
301		66	30	30	30	377
301		67	30	30	30	378
301		68	30	30	30	379
301		69	30	30	30	380
301		70	30	30	30	381
301		71	30	30	30	382
301		72	30	30	30	383
301		73	30	30	30	384
301		74	30	30	30	385
301		75	30	30	30	386
301		76	30	30	30	387
301		77	30	30	30	388
301		78	30	30	30	389
301		79	30	30	30	390
301		80	30	30	30	391
301		81	30	30	30	392
301		82	30	30	30	393
301		83	30	30	30	394
301		84	30	30	30	395
301		85	30	30	30	396
301		86	30	30	30	397
301		87	30	30	30	398
301		88	30	30	30	399
301		89	30	30	30	400
301		90	30	30	30	401
301		91	30	30	30	402
301		92	30	30	30	403
301		93	30	30	30	404
301		94	30	30	30	405
301		95	30	30	30	406
301		96	30	30	30	407
301		97	30	30	30	408
301		98	30	30	30	409
301		99	30	30	30	410
301		100	30	30	30	411

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VI. Abandonment of Trade by Licensed Prostitutes
of their Free Will.

Usually a woman on becoming a licensed prostitute has money advanced to her by the person in whose house she proposes to reside and engage in her trade. Such borrowing in advance and the trade of a licensed prostitute, however, are two different questions, having theoretically nothing whatever to do with one another. An agreement concluded between two parties restricting the freedom of one party for security of obligatory right possessed by the other party is, according to Article XC of the Civil Code, is invalid on the ground of contravention to public order and good morals. In the Regulations for the Control of Licensed Prostitutes too, it is provided in Article VI that with respect to the application for erasure from the licensed prostitutes' list, no person whatever shall be permitted to make any obstruction. Nevertheless, as a matter of fact, when a licensed prostitute desires to abandon her trade before she has completed payment of the debt she owes to the proprietor of the licensed house some of the proprietors at times try to prevent her from doing so either directly or indirectly and resorts to unscrupulous means.

On the occasion of the enactment of the Regulations for the Control of Licensed Prostitutes in 1900, the Minister for

Home

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昭和二十一年三月三十一日現在
支那方面に在る我が国の在外邦人の数

支那方面に在る我が国の在外邦人の数

支那方面に在る我が国の在外邦人の数	支那方面に在る我が国の在外邦人の数	支那方面に在る我が国の在外邦人の数	支那方面に在る我が国の在外邦人の数	支那方面に在る我が国の在外邦人の数	支那方面に在る我が国の在外邦人の数	支那方面に在る我が国の在外邦人の数
123	45	67	89	101	113	125
134	56	78	90	102	114	126
145	67	89	101	113	125	137
156	78	100	112	124	136	148
167	89	111	123	135	147	159
178	100	122	134	146	158	170
189	111	133	145	157	169	181
200	122	144	156	168	180	192
211	133	155	167	179	191	203
222	144	166	178	190	202	214
233	155	177	189	201	213	225
244	166	188	200	212	224	236
255	177	199	211	223	235	247
266	188	210	222	234	246	258
277	199	221	233	245	257	269
288	210	232	244	256	268	280
299	221	243	255	267	279	291
310	232	254	266	278	290	302
321	243	265	277	289	301	313
332	254	276	288	300	312	324
343	265	287	299	311	323	335
354	276	298	310	322	334	346
365	287	309	321	333	345	357
376	298	320	332	344	356	368
387	309	331	343	355	367	379
398	320	342	354	366	378	390
409	331	353	365	377	389	401
420	342	364	376	388	390	412
431	353	375	387	399	401	423
442	364	386	398	410	412	434
453	375	397	409	421	423	445
464	386	408	420	432	434	456
475	397	419	431	443	445	467
486	408	430	442	454	456	478
497	419	441	453	465	467	489
508	430	452	464	476	478	500
519	441	463	475	487	489	511
530	452	474	486	498	500	522
541	463	485	497	509	511	533
552	474	496	508	520	522	544
563	485	507	519	531	533	555
574	496	518	530	542	544	566
585	507	529	541	553	555	577
596	518	540	552	564	566	588
607	529	551	563	575	577	599
618	540	562	574	586	588	610
629	551	573	585	597	599	621
640	562	584	596	608	610	632
651	573	595	607	619	621	643
662	584	606	618	630	632	654
673	595	617	629	641	643	665
684	606	628	640	652	654	676
695	617	639	651	663	665	687
706	628	650	662	674	676	698
717	639	661	673	685	687	709
728	650	672	684	696	698	720
739	661	683	695	707	709	731
750	672	694	706	718	720	742
761	683	705	717	729	731	753
772	694	716	728	740	742	764
783	705	727	739	751	753	775
794	716	738	750	762	764	786
805	727	749	761	773	775	797
816	738	760	772	784	786	808
827	749	771	783	795	797	819
838	760	782	794	806	808	830
849	771	793	805	817	819	841
860	782	804	816	828	830	852
871	793	815	827	839	841	863
882	804	826	838	850	852	874
893	815	837	849	861	863	885
904	826	848	860	872	874	896
915	837	859	871	883	885	907
926	848	870	882	894	896	918
937	859	881	893	905	907	929
948	870	892	904	916	918	940
959	881	903	915	927	929	951
970	892	914	926	938	940	962
981	903	925	937	949	951	973
992	914	936	948	960	962	984
1003	925	947	959	971	973	995

Shizuoka	417	408	38	12	1	876
Aichi	1,225	1,281	261	34	1	2,802
Mie	612	537	100	17	9	1,275
Shiga	161	201	24	2		388
Kyoto	1,966	2,151	286	17	1	4,421
Osaka	2,864	5,240	486	12		8,602
Hyogo	864	1,465	125	6	1	2,461
Nara	225	387	75	12	1	700
Wakayama	51	64	11	1		127
Tottori	57	75	16	2		150
Shimane	70	38	7	1		116
Okayama	395	452	70	6		923
Hiroshima	921	1,110	230	31	1	2,293
Yamaguchi	322	462	143	18		945
Tokushima	62	217	38	3		320
Kagawa	226	387	41	5		659
Ehime	73	52	2	5		132
Kochi	205	125	14	1		345
Fukuoka	860	799	182	19	3	1,863
Saga	191	207	37	7		442
Nagasaki	549	659	175	19	3	1,405
Kumamoto	347	432	52	4		835
Oita	147	318	81	7		553
Miyazaki	87	101	36	2	3	231
Kagoshima	134	230	29	6		399
Okinawa	203	310	69	29	16	627
Total	20,965	24,920	3,929	477	64	50,355

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Age	Sex	Year	Month	Day	Place
207.5		1928	10	15	Shizuoka
208.1		1928	11	10	Shizuoka
209.0		1929	1	10	Shizuoka
209.8		1929	2	10	Shizuoka
210.1		1929	3	10	Shizuoka
210.5		1929	4	10	Shizuoka
211.0		1929	5	10	Shizuoka
211.5		1929	6	10	Shizuoka
212.0		1929	7	10	Shizuoka
212.5		1929	8	10	Shizuoka
213.0		1929	9	10	Shizuoka
213.5		1929	10	10	Shizuoka
214.0		1929	11	10	Shizuoka
214.5		1929	12	10	Shizuoka
215.0		1930	1	10	Shizuoka
215.5		1930	2	10	Shizuoka
216.0		1930	3	10	Shizuoka
216.5		1930	4	10	Shizuoka
217.0		1930	5	10	Shizuoka
217.5		1930	6	10	Shizuoka
218.0		1930	7	10	Shizuoka
218.5		1930	8	10	Shizuoka
219.0		1930	9	10	Shizuoka
219.5		1930	10	10	Shizuoka
220.0		1930	11	10	Shizuoka
220.5		1930	12	10	Shizuoka
221.0		1931	1	10	Shizuoka
221.5		1931	2	10	Shizuoka
222.0		1931	3	10	Shizuoka
222.5		1931	4	10	Shizuoka
223.0		1931	5	10	Shizuoka
223.5		1931	6	10	Shizuoka
224.0		1931	7	10	Shizuoka
224.5		1931	8	10	Shizuoka
225.0		1931	9	10	Shizuoka
225.5		1931	10	10	Shizuoka
226.0		1931	11	10	Shizuoka
226.5		1931	12	10	Shizuoka
227.0		1932	1	10	Shizuoka
227.5		1932	2	10	Shizuoka
228.0		1932	3	10	Shizuoka
228.5		1932	4	10	Shizuoka
229.0		1932	5	10	Shizuoka
229.5		1932	6	10	Shizuoka
230.0		1932	7	10	Shizuoka
230.5		1932	8	10	Shizuoka
231.0		1932	9	10	Shizuoka
231.5		1932	10	10	Shizuoka
232.0		1932	11	10	Shizuoka
232.5		1932	12	10	Shizuoka
233.0		1933	1	10	Shizuoka
233.5		1933	2	10	Shizuoka
234.0		1933	3	10	Shizuoka
234.5		1933	4	10	Shizuoka
235.0		1933	5	10	Shizuoka
235.5		1933	6	10	Shizuoka
236.0		1933	7	10	Shizuoka
236.5		1933	8	10	Shizuoka
237.0		1933	9	10	Shizuoka
237.5		1933	10	10	Shizuoka
238.0		1933	11	10	Shizuoka
238.5		1933	12	10	Shizuoka
239.0		1934	1	10	Shizuoka
239.5		1934	2	10	Shizuoka
240.0		1934	3	10	Shizuoka
240.5		1934	4	10	Shizuoka
241.0		1934	5	10	Shizuoka
241.5		1934	6	10	Shizuoka
242.0		1934	7	10	Shizuoka
242.5		1934	8	10	Shizuoka
243.0		1934	9	10	Shizuoka
243.5		1934	10	10	Shizuoka
244.0		1934	11	10	Shizuoka
244.5		1934	12	10	Shizuoka
245.0		1935	1	10	Shizuoka
245.5		1935	2	10	Shizuoka
246.0		1935	3	10	Shizuoka
246.5		1935	4	10	Shizuoka
247.0		1935	5	10	Shizuoka
247.5		1935	6	10	Shizuoka
248.0		1935	7	10	Shizuoka
248.5		1935	8	10	Shizuoka
249.0		1935	9	10	Shizuoka
249.5		1935	10	10	Shizuoka
250.0		1935	11	10	Shizuoka
250.5		1935	12	10	Shizuoka
251.0		1936	1	10	Shizuoka
251.5		1936	2	10	Shizuoka
252.0		1936	3	10	Shizuoka
252.5		1936	4	10	Shizuoka
253.0		1936	5	10	Shizuoka
253.5		1936	6	10	Shizuoka
254.0		1936	7	10	Shizuoka
254.5		1936	8	10	Shizuoka
255.0		1936	9	10	Shizuoka
255.5		1936	10	10	Shizuoka
256.0		1936	11	10	Shizuoka
256.5		1936	12	10	Shizuoka
257.0		1937	1	10	Shizuoka
257.5		1937	2	10	Shizuoka
258.0		1937	3	10	Shizuoka
258.5		1937	4	10	Shizuoka
259.0		1937	5	10	Shizuoka
259.5		1937	6	10	Shizuoka
260.0		1937	7	10	Shizuoka
260.5		1937	8	10	Shizuoka
261.0		1937	9	10	Shizuoka
261.5		1937	10	10	Shizuoka
262.0		1937	11	10	Shizuoka
262.5		1937	12	10	Shizuoka
263.0		1938	1	10	Shizuoka
263.5		1938	2	10	Shizuoka
264.0		1938	3	10	Shizuoka
264.5		1938	4	10	Shizuoka
265.0		1938	5	10	Shizuoka
265.5		1938	6	10	Shizuoka
266.0		1938	7	10	Shizuoka
266.5		1938	8	10	Shizuoka
267.0		1938	9	10	Shizuoka
267.5		1938	10	10	Shizuoka
268.0		1938	11	10	Shizuoka
268.5		1938	12	10	Shizuoka
269.0		1939	1	10	Shizuoka
269.5		1939	2	10	Shizuoka
270.0		1939	3	10	Shizuoka
270.5		1939	4	10	Shizuoka
271.0		1939	5	10	Shizuoka
271.5		1939	6	10	Shizuoka
272.0		1939	7	10	Shizuoka
272.5		1939	8	10	Shizuoka
273.0		1939	9	10	Shizuoka
273.5		1939	10	10	Shizuoka
274.0		1939	11	10	Shizuoka
274.5		1939	12	10	Shizuoka
275.0		1940	1	10	Shizuoka
275.5		1940	2	10	Shizuoka
276.0		1940	3	10	Shizuoka
276.5		1940	4	10	Shizuoka
277.0		1940	5	10	Shizuoka
277.5		1940	6	10	Shizuoka
278.0		1940	7	10	Shizuoka
278.5		1940	8	10	Shizuoka
279.0		1940	9	10	Shizuoka
279.5		1940	10	10	Shizuoka
280.0		1940	11	10	Shizuoka
280.5		1940	12	10	Shizuoka
281.0		1941	1	10	Shizuoka
281.5		1941	2	10	Shizuoka
282.0		1941	3	10	Shizuoka
282.5		1941	4	10	Shizuoka
283.0		1941	5	10	Shizuoka
283.5		1941	6	10	Shizuoka
284.0		1941	7	10	Shizuoka
284.5		1941	8	10	Shizuoka
285.0		1941	9	10	Shizuoka
285.5		1941	10	10	Shizuoka
286.0		1941	11	10	Shizuoka
286.5		1941	12	10	Shizuoka
287.0		1942	1	10	Shizuoka
287.5		1942	2	10	Shizuoka
288.0		1942	3	10	Shizuoka
288.5		1942	4	10	Shizuoka
289.0		1942	5	10	Shizuoka
289.5		1942	6	10	Shizuoka
290.0		1942	7	10	Shizuoka
290.5		1942	8	10	Shizuoka
291.0		1942	9	10	Shizuoka
291.5		1942	10	10	Shizuoka
292.0		1942	11	10	Shizuoka
292.5		1942	12	10	Shizuoka
293.0		1943	1	10	Shizuoka
293.5		1943	2	10	Shizuoka
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294.5		1943	4	10	Shizuoka
295.0		1943	5	10	Shizuoka
295.5		1943	6	10	Shizuoka
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296.5		1943	8	10	Shizuoka
297.0		1943	9	10	Shizuoka
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300.5		1944	4	10	Shizuoka
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311.0		1946	1	10	Shizuoka
311.5		1946	2	10	Shizuoka
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315.5		1946	10	10	Shizuoka
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317.0		1947	1	10	Shizuoka
317.5		1947	2	10	Shizuoka
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318.5		1947	4	10	Shizuoka
319.0		1947	5	10	Shizuoka
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Region	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Shizuoka	148	481	209	27	11	876
Aichi	875	1,345	497	84	1	2,802
Mie	106	698	334	115	22	1,275
Shiga	24	257	95	12		388
Kyoto	455	2,763	1,077	114	12	4,421
Osaka	1,004	5,858	1,648	88	4	8,602
Hyogo	378	1,778	288	15	2	2,461
Nara	80	409	187	23	1	700
Wakayama	20	78	27	2		127
Tottori	19	96	26	9		150
Shimane	6	77	29	4		116
Okayama	91	549	259	24		923
Hiroshima	525	1,339	358	68	3	2,293
Yamaguchi	90	479	313	59	4	945
Tokushima	40	221	54	5		320
Kagawa	92	442	114	11		659
Ehime	14	96	17	5		132
Kochi	71	200	62	11	1	345
Fukuoka	345	1,021	415	73	9	1,863
Saga	61	217	117	42	5	442
Nagasaki	183	682	374	134	32	1,405
Kumamoto	126	464	218	27		835
Oita	68	323	147	15		553
Miyazaki	20	151	54	3	3	231
Kagoshima	67	222	100	8	2	399
Okinawa	1	147	235	154	90	627
Total	7,300	30,012	10,921	1,821	304	50,355

- 18 -

Shizuoka	148	481	209	27	11	876
Aichi	875	1,345	497	84	1	2,802
Mie	106	698	334	115	22	1,275
Shiga	24	257	95	12		388
Kyoto	455	2,763	1,077	114	12	4,421
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Total	7,300	30,012	10,921	1,821	304	50,355

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Number of Licensed Prostitutes Classified According to Ages

At the end of June, 1929

Prefecture	Under 20 years	Above 20 and under 25 years	Above 25 and under 30 years	Above 30 and under 35 years	Above 35 years	Total
Hokkaido	166	939	499	111	20	1,735
Aomori	43	243	107	24	4	421
Iwate	37	180	129	43	5	394
Miyagi	49	256	60	4		369
Akita	13	96	43	10	1	163
Yamagata	47	378	140	9		574
Fukushima	60	263	98	5		426
Ibaragi	16	60	13	8	3	100
Tochigi	37	229	124	36	7	433
Gumma						
Saitama		24	9	3	6	42
Chiba	37	220	80	17	3	357
Tokyo	1,307	3,861	1,103	180	12	6,463
Kanagawa	163	781	342	62	15	1,363
Niigata	126	674	384	72	10	1,266
Toyama	45	194	86	21	4	350
Ishikawa	7	19	6		1	33
Fukui	70	287	62	11	1	431
Yamanashi	23	87	67	7	2	186
Nagano	60	399	136	21	1	617
Gifu	85	429	179	42	7	742

up their calling between the age of twenty-five and that of thirty, their total number being only 2,929 or 7.8 per cent of the total. It will be seen that the difference in number between those occupying the second position in the list and those in the third is very great, but those in the fourth, namely, those who became licensed prostitutes between the age of thirty and that of thirty-five, is still fewer, numbering in all only 64 or 0.2 per cent of the total.

As for the ages of 50,355 licensed prostitutes throughout Japan, who were carrying on their trade at the end of June, 1930, a great majority of them were those above the age of twenty years and under that of twenty-five, their total number being 30,012 and constituting 59.6 per cent of the aggregate total. Next to them come those aged above twenty-five years and under thirty years, numbering in all 10,921 or 21.7 per cent of the total. Those under twenty years of age totalled 7,300 or 14.5 per cent, above thirty years and under thirty-five 1,821 or 3.6 per cent and those above thirty-five years 304 or 0.6 per cent.

V. Ages at which Licensed Prostitutes Commenced Their Trade and Their Present Ages.

The lowest age at which a woman may become a licensed prostitute is prescribed to be eighteen. As to the question whether it should be raised, there has been much discussion, but the present system of making it "full eighteen years" is being kept on in consideration of the fear that if it is raised, girls of poor families may be driven to join groups of clandestine prostitutes, as well as of the idea that if women become licensed prostitutes at a higher age the time when they can abandon their trade may correspondingly be delayed.

The Government authorities have carried out an investigation of ages at which 50,355 licensed prostitutes throughout Japan, who were engaged in their trade at the end of June, 1930, commenced their trade. As the result of the investigation, it has been found that a majority of them did so between the age of twenty years and that of twenty-five, the total number such women being 24,920 constituting 49.5 per cent of the total number of prostitutes throughout Japan. Next to them come those who became licensed prostitutes under twenty years of age, numbering in all 20,965 and making 41.6 per cent of the total. The third place in the list is occupied by those who took

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several times in a month or in a year for their benefit and seem to be highly appreciated by them. Flower-viewing parties in spring, excursions for mushroom-gathering or viewing crimson maple-leaves in autumn, short trips in parties and similar other recreation parties are also held for them from time to time.

Thirdly, with regard to other benefit for licensed prostitutes, such arrangements as laying by reserve funds, giving bonuses, allowing pocket money, paying expenses connected with *accouchement* and infant-rearing, extending consolation or relief on the occasion of death or other misfortune, etc. are the more important of the measures which are taken.

V.



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being invited each time. Among the institutions carrying on such work, those in the licensed quarters of Toyama Prefecture, one called Utagawa Gakusha in the licensed quarters of the town of Mikuni in Fukui Prefecture, those in the licensed quarters of Tokushima Prefecture and one called Suishi Jo-Gakko in the licensed quarters of the city of Fukuoka, are specially noteworthy, all these being schools for licensed prostitutes to all purpose and intent. Especially the institutions in the licensed quarters of Kochi Prefecture and the Suishi Jo-Gakko of the city of Fukuoka a fairly long time is used for the education of those attending them, the teaching hours in the former being from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and in the latter from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. daily. Besides the above mentioned arrangements, in Aichi, Yamagata, and Niigata Prefectures, the guilds of the persons engaged in the business of licensed houses have teachers regularly and exclusively engaged in the education of women carrying on their trade in their houses.

Secondly, with regard to entertainment and consolation of licensed prostitutes, moving picture shows, dramatic performances and similar other entertainments are given several



IV. Arrangements Made by Proprietors of Licensed Houses for Education, Entertainment, Consolation, and other Benefit of Licensed Prostitutes.

In recent times persons engaged in the business of licensed houses have begun to make arrangements for the education, entertainment, consolation and other benefit of licensed prostitutes in their houses. Though this is of course mainly due to efforts put forth, either directly or indirectly, by the police authorities on behalf of those unfortunate women, it is an undeniable fact that the rise of the movement for abolition of licensed prostitution and the concern shown by society at large over the treatment given to licensed prostitutes have had much to do with obliging the proprietors of licensed houses to take the steps referred to.

Firstly, with regard to education, lectures on spiritual and moral subjects and hygiene, and lessons in reading, calligraphy, arithmetic, etiquette, sewing, by means of the sewing machine, knitting, other household matters, tea ceremony, the act of floral arrangement and music are given. This is practised in most of the licensed quarters, classes being held several times a month or several times a week and lecturers and teachers being

The first part of the document discusses the general conditions of licensed houses and the responsibilities of proprietors. It mentions that proprietors are required to provide medical treatment for their employees, particularly in the case of venereal diseases. The text also touches upon the social and economic aspects of these establishments, including the role of the government in regulating them.

The second part of the document provides a more detailed account of the medical practices and the specific measures taken to manage venereal diseases. It describes the existence of specialized hospitals for licensed prostitutes and the financial arrangements for their medical care. The text highlights the importance of public health and the impact of these diseases on the community.

The final part of the document concludes with a summary of the findings and a reference to the specific regulations governing these establishments. It emphasizes the need for continued oversight and the role of the medical profession in addressing these public health concerns.

venereal disease, her medical expenses are generally paid by the proprietor of the licensed house. For giving medical treatment to prostitutes suffering from venereal diseases, there exist the so-called hospitals for licensed prostitutes established and maintained at the expense of prefectures.

Diseases other than venereal diseases contracted by licensed prostitutes have no direct relation with their trade. For this reason, it can not be said off-hand that medical expenses needed for treatment of such diseases should be borne by the proprietors of licensed houses. Nevertheless, in some licensed quarters a physician is in regular employ to give free service to such patients. In some other places a system is in operation, making it obligatory for proprietors of licensed houses to pay medical expenses for the prostitutes.

IV.

III. Day of Rest for Licensed Prostitutes and Their Medical Expenses in case They are Taken Ill.

National holidays and other holidays are naturally very busy days for licensed prostitutes and money-making days for proprietors of licensed houses. This fact does not permit prostitutes to have rest on such days. In the circumstance, unless a special day of rest is provided for them, they must continually engage in their trade all the year round, which, it goes without saying, is pretty hard for them.

Consequently a day of rest is, as a rule, given them every month. On the day referred to, in some licensed quarters, they are taught during certain hours in sewing, tea ceremony, the art of floral arrangement, etiquette, reading, arithmetic and other subjects at the office of the guild of their employers or similar other places and in some others entertainments in the form of moving picture shows, story-telling by professional story-tellers, etc. are given for their enjoyment. In other places, where their employers do not provide them with such arrangements, they usually visit moving picture theatres or other places of amusement and spend the day in the enjoyment of cheap pleasure.

In case a licensed prostitute is attacked by a venereal

application. Neither do they recognize continuation of her trade by a licensed prostitute after she has worked for the duration of the fixed term. In Hiroshima and nine other prefectures this policy is being absolutely carried out. It is noteworthy that Hyogo Prefecture was the first to adopt it and has been carrying it out since 1906. In Tokyo and sixteen other prefectures no licensed prostitute is, in principle, permitted to continue her trade after the expiration of a certain fixed term, but only in some exceptional cases, such as a case in which a licensed prostitute was obliged to suspend her trade for a long time on account of illness or another in which some special circumstance exists, is a licensed prostitute permitted to continue her trade for a certain fixed length of time. As to the length of the term of trade, the longest is six years and the shortest four, while it is generally five.

III.

own free will, they refuse to inscribe her name in the licensed prostitutes' list. On receipt of an application at the police office, for inscription in the licensed prostitutes' list, a police officer in charge, while examining the papers, hears from the woman proposing to become a licensed prostitute herself of all the particulars of her circumstance and checks up the matters entered in the papers with her statements to see whether they tally with each other. He then entrusts the police offices having jurisdiction over the place of her permanent domicile and the place of her residence with investigation into her social status and antecedents. In case, as the result of the investigation referred to, it is found that the woman concerned is not desirous of becoming a licensed prostitute or is unfit for becoming one, he rejects her application or causes her to withdraw it by giving her advice, thus stopping her from becoming a licensed prostitute. In short, the attitude of the police authorities in regard to the matter of inscription in the licensed prostitutes' list is one of extreme negativity. In fact it is only when they are convinced that an applicant for inscription in the licensed prostitutes' list is really necessitated by an unavoidable circumstances



II. Inscription in the Licensed Prostitutes' List and Limit to the Term of Trade.

Traffic in persons is under ban by law since 1872, so that licensed prostitutes of the present time are persons engaged independently in their trade of their own choice. A woman who proposes to become a licensed prostitute must apply for her name being inscribed in the licensed prostitutes' list by presenting herself at the police office. To do so by another person is absolutely prohibited. (Vide Article III of the Regulations for the Control of Licensed Prostitutes) This rule has been established in order to protect a woman from becoming a licensed prostitute against her free will because of the pressure brought to bear on her by wicked employment agents or heartless parents desirous of living at ease at the expense of their unfortunate offsprings. In other words, the rule referred to is aimed at respecting the free will of the person concerned. Accordingly, after hearing in detail of the circumstances of the person concerned and the motive that has made her to resolve to become a licensed prostitute, if the police authorities consider that she is being obstructed in exercising her

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Kochi	5	43	339
Fukuoka	9	199	1,884
Saga	9	89	419
Nagasaki	23	214	1,436
Kumamoto	4	99	818
Oita	5	90	544
Miyazaki	5	27	210
Kagoshima	1	23	351
Okinawa	1	234	659
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Total	541	11,154	50,056

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Niigata	20	315	1,276
Toyama	13	243	363
Ishikawa	16	524	31
Fukui	9	210	427
Yamanashi	2	24	178
Nagano	11	133	606
Gifu	4	101	733
Shizuoka	20	98	851
Aichi	4	289	2,684
Mie	30	280	1,241
Shiga	11	309	381
Kyoto	17	2,305	4,495
Osaka	10	1,613	8,677
Hyogo	10	227	2,473
Nara	3	28	663
Wakayama	3	20	131
Tottori	2	80	163
Shimane	6	47	119
Okayama	9	219	875
Hiroshima	19	418	2,178
Yamaguchi	41	249	902
Tokushima	2	104	297
Kagawa	7	132	620
Ehime	3	42	144
			<u>Kochi</u>

in appearance. Very strict restrictions are also imposed on their business method. In short great efforts are being put forth for preventing any injury coming to good morals of society in general from the existence of licensed houses.

Table showing Number of Licensed Quarters, Persons Engaged in the Business and Licensed Prostitutes of the end of 1929. (Gumma Prefecture is excluded from the table)

Prefecture	No. of Licensed Quarters	No. of persons carrying on business	No. of licensed prostitutes
Hokkaido	45	354	1,823
Aomori	13	142	408
Iwate	17	105	384
Miyagi	12	48	380
Akita	10	55	176
Yamagata	26	139	584
Fukushima	25	98	424
Ibaragi	7	27	106
Tochigi	21	87	417
Saitama	2	10	48
Chiba	6	48	324
Tokyo	10	762	6,424
Kanagawa	13	187	1,390
			<u>Niigata</u>

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them a detailed statement of the reason therefor." At present it is the policy of the Ministry of Home Affairs neither to permit the establishment of any new licensed quarters nor to recognize expansion of existing ones. As a matter of fact, only in certain special cases, such as the execution of town planning or other public undertakings, or changes in the conditions of the places adjacent to designated quarters which are likely to be injurious to good morals to leave them as they are, is their removal permitted.

The control of the business of licensed houses is being effected through the medium of rules for the control of the business of licensed houses promulgated as Prefectural Ordinances, and a person who proposes to open the business referred to is required to obtain permission from the competent police office. No permission is granted to a person, who is considered likely to disturb the public peace or injure good morals, or one who is otherwise considered unfit for carrying on the business. With regard to the structure and equipment of licensed houses, not only are due restrictions provided for the purpose of preventing danger as well as of safeguarding public health, but stress is laid on their being generally inconspicuous

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71. 1912年 1月 1日 勅令第70号
72. 1912年 1月 1日 勅令第71号
73. 1912年 1月 1日 勅令第72号
74. 1912年 1月 1日 勅令第73号
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80. 1912年 1月 1日 勅令第79号
81. 1912年 1月 1日 勅令第80号
82. 1912年 1月 1日 勅令第81号
83. 1912年 1月 1日 勅令第82号
84. 1912年 1月 1日 勅令第83号
85. 1912年 1月 1日 勅令第84号
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97. 1912年 1月 1日 勅令第96号
98. 1912年 1月 1日 勅令第97号
99. 1912年 1月 1日 勅令第98号
100. 1912年 1月 1日 勅令第99号
101. 1912年 1月 1日 勅令第100号

I. Licensed quarters and Licensed Houses.

Licensed prostitutes in Japan are prohibited, by virtue of the Regulations for the Control of Licensed Prostitutes promulgated as an Ordinance of the Ministry of Home Affairs from residing outside of the quarters designated by Prefectural Ordinances. Furthermore, rules for the control of licensed houses promulgated as Prefectural Ordinances are in operation, by which or notices issued on the authority of which quarters are designated in which the business of licensed houses are permitted to be carried on. In this way quarters in which licensed prostitutes may dwell and licensed houses may engage in their business are made identical, the residence of licensed prostitutes and the existences of houses for them outside of the designated quarters being absolutely prohibited.

With regard to the establishment, removal and expansion of licensed quarters, these matters requiring circumspect consideration for the purpose of safeguarding good morals, the Minister for Home Affairs issued in 1899 an instruction to the Prefectural Governors saying: "Licensed quarters shall be left alone as formerly designated. In case necessity arises for the establishment of new quarters or removal or expansion of existing ones, opinion of the superior authorities shall be sought after by presenting

them

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Investigation concerning
Licensed Prostitution.

Prepared by the Police Bureau of the
Ministry of Home Affairs.

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INVESTIGATION CONCERNING LICENSED
PROSTITUTION.

PREPARED BY THE POLICE BUREAU OF THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.

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