外務省記錄

自昭和六年七月一日
至仝年七月九日

國際聯盟婦人兒童問題ニ關シ東洋ニ於ケル婦女賣買實地調査ノ件

第四卷

自昭和六年七月一日
至仝年七月九日

國際聯盟婦人兒童問題ニ關シ東洋ニ於ケル婦女賣買實地調査ノ件

第四卷

懸案

公信案

文書課長

文書課發送

昭和六年七月拾日 発送済

主管 條約局長

主任 條約局第一課長

（起草 昭和六年七月九日）

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校正（原稿）

（浄書）

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支那人娼妓調査英譯文

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（別紙英文添付）

9 83

公信案

外務省

機密第七

六特秘第三三〇號

昭和六年七月六日

京都府知事 佐上信一

内務大臣 安達謙蔵殿

外務大臣 幣原喜重郎殿

指定廳府県長官殿

昭和六年七月廿日 接受

口陳所監婦人児童売買調査委員打来往ノ件

口陳所監婦人児童売買調査委員会

委員長 米国人 Bascom Johnson 夫妻

委員 波蘭人 Karl Reindorf

瑞典人 Alma Lundquist

独逸人 Dr von Schneider

顧問 C. C. Marshall

英国人 [illegible]

右ノ件ニ関シ内務(貴)省ノ依頼ニ基キ六月三十日ヨリ七月一日ニ亘リ京都ホテルニ於テ同委員ニ対シ別紙ノ通リ説明ヲ為シタルモノ

(波蘭人ピンドルハ七月二日ニ特別ニ説明ヲ為シタリ)

別紙ノ説明ニ依リ来月三十日午後六時京都ホテル出発ノ列車ニテ横浜ヲ経テ米国ニ向フ予定ナリ

外ハ金ノ観光旅行等ニ費ヒ全部調査ヲ終ヘタルモノ

ピンドルハ昨夕外ハ本月三日午後九時三十六分京都駅発列車ニテ横浜ヲ経テ米国ニ向フ予定ナリ

右ノ外ハ内務(貴)省ノ出張ニ基キ六月三十日ヨリ七月一日ニ亘リ京都ホテルニ於テ説明ヲ為シタルモノ

ピンドルハ引続キ京都ホテルニ於テ毎日大阪ニ通勤シ来リ

一方ニ於テハ内務(貴)省ノ命令ニ基キ六月三十日午後九時三十分京都駅発列車ニテ横浜ヲ経テ米国ニ向フ予定ナリ外国新聞記者一名(京都ヨリ二名)

晩餐会ヲ催シタル外自動車三台(当廳ヨリ二台)ヲ提供シ尚特高課外事係員二名ヲ孤ニ諸服ノ

便宜ヲ供与シタルニ風光ノ美ニ相俟ツテ相当満足セル模様ニテ謝意ヲ表セリ 尚一行ニ対スル各種国体賃金敷但合等ノ態度ニ対シ充分相当注意シタルモ何等異状ナカリキ

右及申(通)報致也

記

一、六月二十九日午後九時三十分特急列車富士ニテ一行八名ノ格方庁ノ御生、保安 特高係課長出迎直ニ当都ホテルニ投宿就寝

一、三日午前十時ホテル発当庁ニテ訪問シ一行ヲ出ヲ本宮ヲ歓迎、鈴木ヲ述ベ当地ハ古蹟風光等ニ勝レタル地ナルヲ以テ充分堪能セラレタル旨ヲ述ベタルニ引ツ代表ニ答鈴ヲ述ベタルノミニテ何等懇親懇談ニ関スル質問ヲ為サズ単ニ来訪接拶ニ過ギタル為分ニテ一同退出セリ 夫レヨリ

リン夫妻スコットホテルニテ一行八名ヲ至高宮殿拝観 午後安神宮清水寺見物、後ニ午過ホテルニ戻リ晝食後一時ヨリ休憩(午睡ヲ為シタル者多シ)ヲ為シタル午後二時三十分ホテル発西本願寺ヨリ島織物工場金閣寺見物「ピンドール」及「マーモット」、有名ハ退庁後一行ヲ分ケ祇園名物料亭「稲畑」ニ於テ懇談会ヲ開キ午後十時ホテルニ帰着休養

翌言領事タル稲畑勝太郎氏ヲ訪問同氏不在ナリシ為名刺ヲ置キ辞去其後ピンドールハ都ホテルニ於テ休養

午後六時ヨリ都ホテルニ於テ本宮主催ノ晩餐会ニ全部出席当庁側ヨリ本宮外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菊田衛生課長(医博)並後藤通訳出席

計十六名

右晩餐後ニ陸氏画伯後辺光親ノ招キ晩餐ノ
茶後控室ニ於テ色紙ニ各人希望ノ画題ニテ
序画ヲ画ク之ヲ贈与ス相当感興ヲ惹起シ
チルモノ如シ午后十時頃帰館

一、七月一日
午前中自由行動
(イ)「ビコンリン」夫妻「スンドキチ」ノ三名ハ蹴氷ニ乗西村孫
器店庶天門ニ至ル上ル銀光山陶器店ヲ門前通
車山西入絹谷絹織物店等巡覧買物ヲ為ス
(ロ)「ビコンリン」ハ坂井保安課長ノ案内ニテ東山区今熊野
南口ニ於テ銀鞍舎雪塔ニテ乗馬
(ハ)「ビントルン」「マーセルハ」各書類書現ノ為外出セズホテル
ニテ午餐
午後二時五十分ノ南禅寺蹴鞠稲畑勝太郎
氏ノ案内ニテ出発ス
(相伴)金貴出席戸宮及
御内務部長等陪賓トシテ出席午後五時頃帰
館
全夜降雨ノ為外出セズ

一、七月二日
午前九時三十分ホテル表桂離宮拝観後嵐山(大堰
川三井邸)ヘ着ロ原撮影ヲ見物(会計ニテ五日分ノ仏伊後
取除料額半ヲ負担ス)
午後一時頃還書食
午後三時ホテル表修学院離宮拝観
午後五時ノ京都ホテル表工会議所ニテ会頭天沢徳太郎氏
於テ記者団懇談婦人部市ノ
三金貴出席午后九時頃帰館
那人来舎有
京大吉岡教授来友博士夫人
泊辺京大吉岡教授夫人京大吉岡教授清野博士夫人

京大高橋出井博士夫人　京大高橋　駒井博士夫人
武内夫人　　大阪女子会議外会員夫人
　　外二名

米国婦人　　ミス　ヂレトン
同志社女学校教師　　ミス　バスビセル
　　合

（昨九歓迎晩餐会ニテ懇談御等ニ言及セス）

一、七月三日
ビロンソン夫妻及マーシャルノ三名ハ坂井保安課長ノ案内ニ依リ午前八時五十三分京都駅列車ニテ大阪府下茨木ゴルフリンクニ赴キゴルフリンクニ於テ歓迎茶話会
郡山崎村加賀屋氏邸別荘ニ於ケル歓迎茶話会ニ出席
「スコットホテル」ニテ午後中駒井博士夫人ト共ニ嵯峨ニ案内
西村珠晶店寺院三条上ル山本類様店巡覧ノ後ニ自動車ニテ石加賀屋氏邸別荘ニ於ケル歓迎茶話会ニ本官等ト共ニ出席シ第一地ビロンソン夫妻及マーシャルト共ニ午後六時帰宅
「ビロンソン」ハ茨木ゴルフリンク及加賀屋氏邸ノ歓迎会ニ赴カス午後続帯ニテ白川三条下ル伊藤陶山（陶工）及五条大橋東一帯ノ陶器店ニ至リ買物ヲ為ス
「ビンドール」ハ書類整理ノ為都ホテルニ在リ外出セス
「ビロンソン」等ハ白鶴後尚一夜滞在ニテ帰京セルモ同夜奈良ニ赴クヲ定メリシ為立ヲ断リ念ニ次記「ビンドール」一名ヲ除ク外一行ハ今夜午後九時三十六分京都駅発列車ニテ奈良ニ向ケ出発セリ
（当夜尚増田事務官ハ京都駅ヲ午前ニ参加ス）
「ビンドール」ハ都ホテルカ気ニ入リ引続キ同ホテルニ滞在シ大阪及神戸ハ毎日往復スルコトトセリ

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 Okazaki park.
Kiyomidzu temple.
2.30 p.m. visit: Nishi Hongan-ji temple.
Kawashima Spinning factory. Kinkakuji temple.

6.0 p.m. Dinner and reception by Governor at Miyako Hotel.

July 2. Thu. 9.30 a.m. visit: Katsura palace.
Arashiyama.
Uzumasa Cinema Studio.

3.0 p.m. visit: Shugakuin palace.
5.0 p.m. Reception by Kyoto branch of the womens section of the League of Nations Association.

July 3. Fri. 9.0 a.m. Ibaraki golf links
afternoon Reception and tea by mr. Kaga Masataro.
or visit: Mt. Hiyei (and Biwa lake).
or Free evening leave by train for Nara.

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

907	1.36
535	2.68
115	0.74
476	1.78
402	1.28
51,816	1.82

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	-
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

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 gonorrhoer	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	28,992	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

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 venreal 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 prefecutres where it is high are Gifu with 3.7%, Chiba with 3.61, Tottori

with

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 Prefectual 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

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.

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, in 1928 by that of Fukui, 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.

In

and their members as well as at the prefectural Government officials concerned.

The Union at first concentrated its strength on the central movement, its deputations calling on prominent Government officials or men of influence and laying its views before them or presenting petititons to the Government, but without much effect. Mr. Tsunejiro Matsuyama, a member of the Imperial Diet, introduced to the House of Representatives at its 50th session a bill for the abolition of licensed prostitution, but it was rejected by the House. Subsequently the same gentleman and his friends again filed the same bill with the House of Representatives at its 52nd session, but deliberation on it was not completed before the session came to an end. A similar bill was introduced to the 56th session of the House of representatives by Mr. Isoo Abe and some other Members of the Imperial Diet, but was not passed. The 58th session of the House of representatives again saw the bill introduced to it by Mr. Iwao Miyake and some other abolitionist members, but the session was closed before it was submitted to the discussion of the House. Finally at the 59th session of the House of representatives the same bill again introduced by Mr. Iwao Miyake and his associates was defeated. In this way, the bill for the abolition of licensed prostitution

was

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 it 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

Hiroshima	3	11	1	3	3	21
Yamaguchi	1	1		1	3	6
Tokushima	1		2	1	1	5
Kagawa	16	27	21	10	18	92
Ehime						
Kochi	1	6		1	1	9
Fukuoka	1		11	14		26
Saga		1				1
Nagasaki	1	5	2	1	2	11
Kumamoto						
Oita		1	2			3
Miyazaki	7		4			11
Kagoshima						
Okinawa		5	5			10
Total	128	249	186	158	156	877

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	2	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

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

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

Number of Licensed Prostitutes Classified According to Ages at which They Commenced Trade

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	696	877	145	14	3	1,735
Aomori	151	211	50	7	2	421
Iwate	110	180	81	22	1	394
Miyagi	233	129	5	2		369
Akita	60	81	20	2		163
Yamagata	276	265	32	1		574
Fukushima	187	224	14	1		426
Ibaragi	50	37	5	6	2	100
Tochigi	161	220	42	9	1	433
Gumma						
Saitama	6	31	5			42
Chiba	110	181	56	7	3	357
Tokyo	3,411	2,524	457	67	4	6,463
Kanagawa	561	639	134	24	5	1,363
Niigata	732	474	53	7		1,266
Toyama	160	159	28	2	1	350
Ishikawa	18	12	2	1		33
Fukui	197	203	25	6		431
Yamanashi	64	91	27	4		186
Nagano	304	292	19	2		617
Gifu	242	382	101	15	2	742

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

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

up

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.

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

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.

circumstances and has no other way left for her than becoming a licensed prostitute that they grant her application.

No foreign woman is permitted to become licensed prostitute in Japan. Similarly native women of Korea, Formosa, Saghalien and the South Sea Islands as well as Ainu women are not permitted to become licensed prostitutes in Japan Proper. This policy of excluding foreign prostitutes has been adhered to since 1901, no exception having ever been recognized, because should any be permitted to take up the questionable calling in this country, it would most likely open a way to the arrival of women of ill fame from abroad and adversely affect good morals of society at large.

A common evil is that once a woman becomes a licensed prostitute she cannot easily extricate herself out of her unenviable position. It was for the purpose of preventing this evil that the policy of limiting the term of the trade of a licensed prostitute was adopted. Thus, when the police authorities receive an application for inscription in the licensed prostitutes' list, they take steps to investigate the length of time during which the applicant proposes to engage in her trade and if they find it to be in excess of a certain fixed length, they reject the application.

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

own

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
Total	541	11,154	50,056

II.

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
			Kochi

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
			Niigata

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

in

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 outsides 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

Contents

Investigation concerning

Licensed Prostitution.

Prepared by the Police Bureau of the

Ministry of Home Affairs.

INVESTIGATION CONCERNING LICENSED PROSTITUTION.

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