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關國
際聯盟婦人兒童賣買調查委員ノ日本ニ
スル報告書ニ對スル帝國政府意見書

B-0922

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拜啓

一九三二年八月八日附貴翰拜受候處之に對する帝國政府の意見
書別紙を以て及送付候間御了承相成度此段得貴意候也 敬具

年月日

日本帝國政府
代表 栗本庸勝

國際聯盟

東洋に於ける婦人児童賣買實地調査委員長
バスコム、ジョンソン博士殿

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④
一、第一頁、一般報告(一)條約への加盟と中央官廳の欄に於て、但し一九二一年の條約は朝鮮、臺灣等の殖民地及關東州租借地には之が適用なき旨記載しあるも、帝國は一九二五年十月二十一日、一九一〇年蠲業を行はしむる為の婦女賣買禁止の國際條約に加入したる際其の第十一條第一項に謂ふ本條約を其の殖民地に實施するに付特別の意思を通告したることなし。即ち一九二一年の條約のみならず一九〇四年の國際協定並に一九一〇年の國際條約は内地にのみ之が適用ありて、朝鮮、樺太、臺灣等の殖民地並に南洋委任統治地域及關東州租借地には之が適用なきものとす。

2
一、第三頁II 婦人及兒童賣買に關する國內狀況

⑤
一、人口欄に男子の多きことは日本全國に通ずる現象なるも、殊に朝鮮、關東州に於て顯著なる旨の記載あるも、男子の多きは關東州、樺太、委任統治地域、臺灣、朝鮮、内地の順にして、朝鮮は特に顯著なることなし。

⑥
一、第五頁(三)賣淫及之に關聯する問題に關する法令欄中、他人の賣淫に因る取得に依つて生活する者(擴夫)を處罰すべき特別規定存在せざるも之等の者は刑法第百八十二條、同第二百二十六條以下の諸規定若は警察犯處罰令第一條に該當する場合多く

從て多数の横失は之等諸規定に依り制裁を受く、之等諸規定は既に國際聯盟への報告若は昨年貴委員に對する回答書中に於て報告せる所なるも尚参考の爲警察犯處罰令第一條を掲ぐれば左の如し、尚第十一頁横失に關する記載に付ては本令に基く處罰件数が年々相當數に上ることを注意せんと欲す。

内務省令警察犯處罰令第一條

左ノ各號ノ一ニ該當スル者ハ三十日未滿ノ拘留ニ處ス

ニ、密賣淫ヲ爲シ若ハ其ノ媒合容止ヲ爲シタル者

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4
一、第六頁(の)貸座敷管業、第十一頁(の)兒童の物々交換若は賣買欄には貸座敷管業者と娼妓の両親とが直接契約を結びて、金銭を借受くる趣旨の記載あるも事實に於ける債務契約は直接樓主と婦女との間に於て締結せらるゝものにして、娼妓の両親は右債務の保証を爲すことあるも、常に契約當事者に非らず、^{娼妓}業に於ても亦然り。

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一、第六頁より第七頁に亘る(の)貸座敷管業欄中、警察當局が自由廢業の申請者に對し不當の壓迫を加ふる旨の記載に對し帝國政府は其の事實に及せることを指摘せんと欲す。

明治三十三年の娼妓取締規則は單に表面上のみならず、實質上嚴に之を勵行せしめ居れる所にして、之が取締勵行に付ては政府は屢々訓示通牒を發すると共に、廳府縣當局をして地方警察署を嚴重監督せしめ、苟も不當壓迫を加ふるが如き非違を察し居る所なり、同規則制定の初に於ては稀に廢業希望者と其の父母親族とを協議せしめ、或は樓主を警察署に出頭せしむる等の不當行為なきに非らざりしも前記監督を勵行し居るが爲、爾來数十年間は娼妓の自由廢業に對し警察當局が不當壓迫を加ふるの事實無之、從て同欄に記載せる警察當局側に對する辯護並に「樓主側より見れば、若し娼妓が實際上無制限に許可されんか」なる文言は帝國政府の見解に依れば意義を有せざるものとす、只昨年六月貴調査委員に提出したる公娼に關する調査第二十一頁以下に記載せる如く、前借金未齊にして娼妓稼業を止

めんとするれば、債権者たる樓主は時として直接間接に之を妨げんとして陋劣なる手段を用ひんとする者なきにしもあらず。

右弊害に對しては地方官廳に對し屢々訓示通牒を發し樓主が娼妓稼業の廢止を妨ぐるが如き事なき様警察當局をして取締らしめ居れり、樓主に對し娼妓の自由廢業を妨害するが如き非違あるに於ては刑法及娼妓取締規則第大條違反として處罰し居り從て斯る弊害は近時著しく減少しつゝあり、尙第十二頁防止並保護手段欄第十一行以下の記載は貸座敷業者側に於けるものは別として警察當局方面に關する限り同意するを得ず、最後に娼妓と樓主との合意廢業若し稼業制限期間満了に依る廢業が年々多數に上れるは勿論娼妓の所謂自由廢業が公娼に關する調査に於て報告せる如く年々相當數に上れる事を指摘せんと欲す。

一、第七頁(6)の公娼欄中、娼妓の稼業期間として概略最短四年最長六年、平均五年なる旨の記載あれど、稼業期間の制限に關しては帝國政府の貴調査委員に提出せる「公娼制度に關する調査」

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第九頁に於て報告したる處なるも、本文記載の如き實際の稼業
期間に付ては未だ報告したる事なし。稼業期間の制限とは、警
察が娼妓に對し其の稼業を為し得る期間を制限する意味にして
稼業期間を経過する時は娼妓は當然稼業を禁止せらるゝものと
す、即ち稼業期間制限の最長は六年、最短は四年、概略五年に
して娼妓の實際上の稼業従事期間は常に之より短期なるを例と
す。

7 (七)
第七頁第二十四行以下の婦女の立場に関する記載並に、第十
三頁五各種職業の賣淫及婦女賣買に對する關係欄中の記載に付

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ては帝國政府も娼妓は別とし、貧困が娼妓となる主要なる理由
たり、又一般の賣淫の根本原因たることを認め、貧困の除去を
第一急務となし、一面に於ては救護法の徹底を期すること共に同
法を中心として各種社會事業の振興を圖る等救貧事業に努むる
と共に職業紹介法の活用並に各種社會事業團體を督勵して問題
となり易き婦女に對し適正なる職業を興ふる等防貧事業に努力
しつゝあり、尚其の理由の如何を問はず醜業婦たることは勿論
道徳上の恥辱にして婦女の家郷に於ける地位に悪影響を來さず
と去ふは誤れり。

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道	職別		計
	無就学ニシテ就業者	就学ニシテ就業者	
北海道	一〇八	一〇八	二一六
青森縣	二二	一九	四一
岩手縣	二八	二一	四九
宮城縣	二二	一八	四〇
秋田縣	二五	一八	四三
山形縣	一四	一八	三二
福島縣	一一	一〇	二一
茨城縣	一〇	九	一九
栃木縣	一〇	九	一九
群馬縣	一〇	九	一九
埼玉縣	一〇	九	一九
千葉縣	一〇	九	一九
東京府	一〇	九	一九
神奈川縣	一〇	九	一九
新潟縣	一〇	九	一九
富山縣	一〇	九	一九
石川縣	一〇	九	一九
福井縣	一〇	九	一九
山梨縣	一〇	九	一九
長野縣	一〇	九	一九
岐阜縣	一〇	九	一九
静岡縣	一〇	九	一九
愛知縣	一〇	九	一九
三重縣	一〇	九	一九
滋賀縣	一〇	九	一九
計	一〇八	一〇八	二一六

娼妓の教育程度調 (昭和七年十月一日現在)

第八頁には公娼の教育状態に關する統計記載もあるも、當局の最近行いたる調査に依れば^{左記}第一表の如くにして我國は初等教育普及し居りて無學文盲なる者極めて少し、尚第九頁第八行には之等公娼の行末に關しては殆ど不明なりとの記載あれども、警視廳の調査に依れば^{左記}第二表の如くにして、家郷に歸り若は結婚する者等相當數に上ることを指摘せんとす。

(第一表)

道	職別	無就学ニシテ就業者	就学ニシテ就業者	計
北海道	一〇八	一〇八	二一六	二一六
青森縣	二二	一九	四一	四一
岩手縣	二八	二一	四九	四九
宮城縣	二二	一八	四〇	四〇
秋田縣	二五	一八	四三	四三
山形縣	一四	一八	三二	三二
福島縣	一一	一〇	二一	二一
茨城縣	一〇	九	一九	一九
栃木縣	一〇	九	一九	一九
群馬縣	一〇	九	一九	一九
埼玉縣	一〇	九	一九	一九
千葉縣	一〇	九	一九	一九
東京府	一〇	九	一九	一九
神奈川縣	一〇	九	一九	一九
新潟縣	一〇	九	一九	一九
富山縣	一〇	九	一九	一九
石川縣	一〇	九	一九	一九
福井縣	一〇	九	一九	一九
山梨縣	一〇	九	一九	一九
長野縣	一〇	九	一九	一九
岐阜縣	一〇	九	一九	一九
静岡縣	一〇	九	一九	一九
愛知縣	一〇	九	一九	一九
三重縣	一〇	九	一九	一九
滋賀縣	一〇	九	一九	一九
計	一〇八	一〇八	二一六	二一六

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(第二表)

警視廳に於ける娼業娼妓の行末調

種別	昭和六年中棄業者		昭和七年自一月迄棄業者		備考
	計	調査中	計	調査中	
結婚	一六二		一		
親許家事手傳	三八四		三一		
女中	八二		五八		
酌婦	二〇		一		
女給	五八		五八		
藝妓	二		一		
貸座敷雇人	九六		四六		
娼妓(再度)	八六		五五		
天理教宣教師	一		一		
ちんどんや	一		一		
死	一		一		
調査中	三六四		三一〇		
計	一、二五九		九七八		

千分比	合計	沖繩縣	鹿児島縣	宮崎縣	大分縣	熊本縣	長崎縣	佐賀縣	福岡縣	高知縣	愛媛縣	香川縣	徳島縣	山口縣	廣島縣	岡山縣	備前縣	備後縣	和歌山縣	奈良縣	兵庫縣	大阪府	京都府	
三、四、八	一、八、五、四	二、八、〇	二、三、〇	九	一、七、〇	三、〇	五、七、〇	一一、一	四、一、一	五	二、五	二、一、一	六、六	六、八	四、三	一、〇	三、三	三、七	一、三	六、三	一、一、六	一、三、八	一、三、八	
五、六、五	三、八、五、六	三、三	二、三	一	二、九	一一、一	六、三	二、二	四、四	四	二、四	一、〇	二、〇	二、六	一、四、五	八、八	一、〇	一、三	二、五	一、五、九	六、一	一、八、八	一、八、八	
三、九、〇	一、八、五、〇	一一、五	一、〇、三	一、三、三	一、七、七	二、六、七	一一、七	一、七、二	五、〇	二、六	二、四	一、九	二、八	一、八、一	二、八、八	一、六	二、九	三、九	一一、一	六、四、六	三、三、六	一、六、一	一、六、一	
四、一、二	二、〇、六、七	二、三	一、三、一	一、三、三	一、〇、一	四、〇	四、五	一、八、二	八、〇	四、四	二、六	一、四	二、八	一、四、〇	二、八、八	一、七	六、四	二、九	一一、一	一、〇、〇	三、八、三	一、六、八	一、六、八	
五、五、五	三、六、八、五	一、〇	一、六	一、一	五、六	四、四	四、六	三、三	四、四	二	二、〇	二、五	二、四	二、四	二、一	二、六	一、〇	一、〇	一、六	一、八、八	五、八、八	四、八、三	四、八、三	
五、五、六	二、七、七、一	三	一、八	一、七	四、六	三、三	四、六	一、四、九	四、一	二	二、六	二、〇	二、八	一、五、五	二、三	二、九	一、四	一、五	三、三	一、〇、〇	四、八、四	二、五、八	二、五、八	
八、〇、七	四、三、九	一	一、七	三	七	六	六	一、七	一、七	一	一、五	一	一、六	一、〇	一、九	一	一	一	一、五	三、九	三、九	八、〇	八、〇	
三、〇、一	一、五、一													六	六					一、四	三、八	三、八	三	
五、〇、二	二、〇、二																							

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一、第九頁(C)私娼欄中、東京附近にはニヶ所の私娼窟ありて市内貸座敷管業指定地に於ける公娼と殆ど同様に自由且公然管業に従事せる旨記載あるも、之等ニヶ所には比較的多数の私娼が居住し居れることは事實なるも、之等は自由、且公然に賣淫を管み居れるものに非らず、警察當局は之等の削減を期しつゝ、あることは警視廳に於ける調査會議の際近藤保安部長の答辯の如くにして之等密賣淫の處罰件数は相當多数に上れり、尚之等二地域に於ける私娼の推定概数は一九八五名に非ずして約一七〇〇名なり。

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第九頁(c)私娼欄中には、最近五ヶ年間に密賣淫の犯行ありたる外國婦人六人を神戸及樺太にて檢擧したる旨並に尙現在他にホテル女中、バー女給等に従事する外國婦人中にも風俗上疑はしき者数人あり旨記載しあるも、右記載の如く密賣淫の床に因り檢擧せられたる外國婦人なし。當時警察當局の明言せるは、現在神戸及横濱に於てホテル女中、バー女給等に従事する外國婦人六人(ロシア人五人、^三横濱^二、^一独逸人一人)として、内ロシア人は横濱(他は神戸に居住す)は密賣淫の嫌疑濃厚なるも其の行動慎重にして密賣淫の舉証困難なる為、未だ檢擧するに至らざれども、之等にして風俗上好ましかりざる人物なること判明するときは之を檢擧し追放処分を附すべしとの趣旨なり、フランス婦人一人追放の事例は事實なり。

一、(c)私娼欄其の他一般に藝妓を私娼として觀察し且取扱居るが如くなるも、抑、藝妓なる日本語を英語に直譯する時は、^(Artist)藝者として藝妓とは藝を以て客を接遇する業態に従事する婦女を謂ひ歌舞音曲等の藝に習熟せる者のみ藝妓職業に従事することを許可せられるものにして、決して一般に之を私娼若は密娼と云ふを得ず、時としては彼のダンサー、女優等が然るが如く所謂パトロン又は情夫を有することあり、又其の一部の者にして密賣

淫を行ふもの無きにも非ず、従てダンサー或は女優と同しく
藝者が不道徳的行為に陥る虞ある業態たることは之を認むるも、
之を以て藝妓の大多數が賣淫を営む傾向ある如く判断するは事
實に對する甚しき認識不足と謂ふべし。
右述べたるが如く藝妓を一般に私娼として私娼欄に於て之を取
扱ふことは穩當ならず。

12
一、第十一頁(2)周旋入欄中には、藝娼妓酌婦紹介業者は婦人を其
の意に反して之を勧誘し貸座敷に入らしめたるに非ざる限り其
の行為は合法的なりとせらるゝ旨記載あるも、紹介業者は單に

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就職口の存在を求人者若は求職者に告知することを許さるゝの
みとして、娼妓稼業に就かんことを勧誘するが如き行為あるに
於ては婦女の意に反する場合は勿論、反せざる場合と雖齊しく
其の行為は非合法として處罰せらるゝ。

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一、第十一頁(4)兒童の物々交換若は賣買欄中には、以前は貸座敷
業者が他人の女子に其の營業を見習はしむる目的にて之を養子
とせる慣習存在せし旨記載しあるも、以前と雖貸座敷業者が養
子制度を濫用せしが如き慣習存在したることなし。又警察當局
は貸座敷業者の養女に娼妓たる事を許可したること全然なし。

如斯貸座敷業者若は娼妓正之と全然性質を異とする藝妓置屋業
者若は藝妓と同様に取扱ふ事は妥當を缺く。従て(c)私娼欄中
於て救世軍司令官の陳述として「養母は其の養女に娼妓若は藝
妓たる可きことを強制する権利を有せざるも云々」なる記載あ
るも、娼妓に關する範圍に於ては、(陳述の誤りたるべき事と指摘せしめ)救世軍司令

官も此の点に付き娼妓に關し言及したる事なき旨當局に頃日
書翰を寄せられたり(別紙参照)
同しく(c)私娼欄中とは藝妓が全く年少の頃より——殆
ど幼年と並み頃——容をとる事を強要せられ居る旨の陳述記載
しあるに、婦女は府縣によりては技藝習熟の關係上満十二歳と違
すれば藝妓見習として就業を許さる事あるは事實なるも、か

かる幼年者を姦淫することとは刑法の准強姦罪として嚴罰する所
にして當局はかゝる不法行為の存在するものと認むるを得ず。

一、第十二頁(九)防止並に保護手段欄の記載に對しては既に防食並
に救済的活動と就き述ぶる所ありたるが、更に全國各府縣には
多数の社會教化團體ありて此の種婦女の教化に努むると共に、
保護を要する婦人に對しては全國各町村に溢く存在する公談方
面委員並に各種婦人児童保護團體に於て其の職業への轉落を防
止しつゝありて、此の種婦女として保護せらるる者一年約二千
五百五十人を算するの事實を附記す。

15. 一、第十六頁(二)輸入取引に關する法規(公)輸入取引に關する其の他

の法規欄の参考として左記事項並に通牒を報告す。

帝國政府に於ては夙に外國人醜業婦の輸入取引を防遏する目的

を以て外國婦人の娼妓たることを禁止

を以て外國婦人の娼妓たることを禁止

○外國人ヲ誘致シ娼妓タラシメントスル者ノ取締方ノ件通牒

(明治三十四年(一九〇一年)四月二十七日私印第
八一號内務總務長官ヨリ釧路府縣長官宛)

貸座敷業者ニシテ清國人韓國人等ヲ誘致シ娼妓タラシメント
計畫スル者有之哉ノ聞有之候處外國人ノ娼妓タルヲ認ムルニ
於テハ將來醜業婦ノ渡來ヲ馴致シ風俗取締上不埒ル弊風ヲ生

スハキニ付若シ外國人ニシテ娼妓名簿登録ヲ申請スル者アル
モノヲ登録セサルノ方針ヲ以テ御取扱可相成ハ勿論平素石等
ノ弊風ヲ馴致セサル様御注意相成度此段及通牒候也

16. 一、第十六頁(三)入移民及其の取締状況欄中、日本内地に就ては昨
年貴委員に提出せる報告中に於て單に内地に入り居住せる者ト
關する統計のみを擧げ、一時の旅行者を擧げざりしに依り外國
人の日本内地渡來一時旅行者を含めたる統計御参考の爲左表を
以て報告す。

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巴 羅 歐																
波蘭	葡萄牙	希臘	西班牙	羅馬尼亞	ネーデルラント	智恵古	ルタセツル少	洪牙利	埃地利	瑞西	白耳義	希臘	丁林	瑞東	德西	伊太利
七七	五八	二五	四七	二五	一	六八	三	一九	二八	一六三	四五	二〇三	一四七	五六	八〇	一六〇
七九	一〇七	二五	五〇	三三	三	五四	一	一三	四四	二六一	五一	二二三	一七三	一一三	一一〇	一七六
六一	七七	一九	七三	一一	六	三七	五	二六	四六	二〇一	四九	一八七	一四三	一一三	一六七	一〇二
一〇八	一四四	三三	一三九	一一	五	九〇	七	二八	七九	三一一	一一五	三三四	二七四	一九四	二九六	四四三
一〇五	八四	二〇	五三	九	六	三八	三	一八	八	二五六	四四	二八一	一四〇	一一五	一四五	九八五
四一〇	四七〇	一一一	三六一	一一一	二〇	二八七	一九	一〇四	二七八	一一一九	三一四	一一三	八八七	七三三	九、〇六一	一、一〇四

亞 細 亞														洲 國 別	年 度 別	
佛蘭西	英吉利	シ×バ	領印度支那	トルマ	パレスティン	シリヤ	安南	高雷汗	英領アビシ	土耳其	比律賓	暹羅	印度	暹羅	夫那	計
四七七	四〇一五	一	一	一	二	一	二	二	一	一一	八三	二五	二五	一六	一三	一九二六年
四七一	六、一九一	一	二	一	一	二	一	二	一	一五	九五	八	一四一	一七	一三、五〇四	一九二七年
五四三	七、三〇六	一	一	三	一	一	一	一	一	四	一四二	二	一八六	九	一五、一三三	一九二八年
八五一	七、五八八	一	一	一	一	一	一	一	一	一七	三七五	一	三七一	一四	一六、九五八	一九二九年
四六七	五、三四九	二	七	一	一	一	一	二	一	六	二九三	二	二六六	三	一四、五八五	一九三〇年
二、八〇九	三〇、二四九	二	一〇	四	三	五	一	八	一	五四	九八八	一五	一、二一八	五七	七二、五一四	計

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合計	無 國 籍	洲洋太			加 利											
		ニ コ ン ト ラ ド	サ モ ア	布 哇	凍 洲	ニ カ ラ グ ワ	ウ エ ネ ズ エ ラ	ハ イ チ	ガ ン ド ミ ン ゴ	グ ア テ マ ラ	ホ リ ビ マ	ウ ル グ ワ イ	珠 璣	コ ロ ン ビ マ	サ ン ガ ル バ ト ル	秘 躰
二八、九一三																一七
三四、一三七																
三七、六九五																五
四四、八四〇																九
三三、六四六																六
一七、九、二三一																四六

智 米	亞 細 亞	南 洲	北 米 亞 細 亞	加 利 亞	南 洲 群 島	埃 及	ア ル バ ニ ヤ	セ ル ヴ イ ア	ア ル メ ニ ヤ	リ ト ワ ニ ヤ	茶 葉	エ ス ト ニ ア	ラ ト ビ ア	加利時旺		
														南 洲 群 島	埃 及	
一六	一三	二五	二四	二二	二二	二二	二二	二二	二二	二二	二二	二二	二二	二二	二二	二二
一七	一七	二四	一五	一三	一三	一三	一三	一三	一三	一三	一三	一三	一三	一三	一三	一三
一〇	一五	一三	一五	一〇	一〇	一〇	一〇	一〇	一〇	一〇	一〇	一〇	一〇	一〇	一〇	一〇
三九	二六	一八	一四	一〇	一〇	一〇	一〇	一〇	一〇	一〇	一〇	一〇	一〇	一〇	一〇	一〇
三	三一	一	一〇	一	一	一	一	一	一	一	一	一	一	一	一	一
八〇	一〇	九	七	六	六	六	六	六	六	六	六	六	六	六	六	六

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⑤

第十七頁(五)入國禁止者の統計欄中、前前述の如く日本内地に於ける入國禁止者は極めて少く、一九二六年より一九三〇年に至る最近五年間に僅に五人云々との記載あるも、右は單に風俗上の關係に由るもの、カを擧げたものにして、尚他に公安上若は公衆衛生上の理由に基きて入國を禁ぜられたる者相當數に上れり。

一八

第十八頁(七)婦女賣買業者檢擧件数欄中、内地に關する記載事項並に附録十五は全部婦女兒童の輸取出引犯人に關する事項にして輸入取引に關するものト非ず、輸取出引犯人九名中一名は

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產婆たる女子なり。ニ輸入取引は殆ど存在せず、從輸入取引に關する婦人兒童賣買業者も存在せず。カ尚第二十一頁(六)婦人兒童賣買取締法令違反者檢擧件数欄中、第一行乃至第三行の記載は内地に關する範圍に於ては誤なり。第十八頁(七)婦女賣買業者檢擧件数欄中、朝鮮に於ては一九一〇年の條約第一條及第二條に基く事件二十八件あり、内十二件は國內的賣買にして十六件は朝鮮と滿州、特に奉天、哈爾濱との間の國際的賣買なる旨記載しあるも、右十六件は輸入取引とありずして輸取出引なり。

一九

第二十一頁(七)婦女輸取出引防止の爲の公私の對策欄中、カ婦

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女賣買業者又は其の被害者たるの疑ある者を訊問する以外の方
法なかりきと記載しあるも、現に當局は婦女賣買業者又は其
の被害者たるの疑ある者其の他保護を要すべき婦女の発見に努
め、之等を発見せる場合に於ては單に之が訊問を為すに止らず
各関係者の本籍又は居住地所轄警察官署、近親者等に就き汎く
嚴重なる調査を爲し、婦女輸出取引たるの確証を得たる場合に
於て之を檢擧懲罰するは勿論、苟も婦女輸出取引の嫌疑あり、
若は將來に於て婦女が外國に於て醜業を營むに至る虞あり、若
は逆境に陥るの危険ありと認めらる、場合に於ては當該婦女に
保護を加へ其の父母若は保護者其の他適當の機関に引渡す等の
方法に依り嚴密なる意味に於ける婦女の輸出取引に當りたる場
合と雖婦女の保護に努め居れり。

20 30
二 附録第二は朝鮮總人口及女子に対する男子の比率とあるも右は関東州
の誤記なり

21 一 貴報告書に對する帝國政府の意見には非ざるも、茲に附録第
十九帝國政府の提出せる報告に付ニテ所を訂正せんと欲す。
其の一は第五十一頁上海に關する記載中、一八九七年十一月在
上海領事よりの送還費用に關する請訓に對する回訓にして、右
記載は其の當時に於ては事實なるも、其の翌々一八九九年左の
如き船員法を制定し更は其の翌年たる一九〇〇年同法第二十三
條に基き勅令を發布し、在外帝國臣民にして出先官憲より送還

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せらるゝ者若は其の扶養者にして送還費用を償還し得ざる時は
移送還者の住所地府縣、其の住所地なき時又は住所地分明なら
ざるときは其の到着地府縣の負担とすることと規定せられたり、
移送還者若は其の扶養義務者として送還費の償還能力なく其の
住所地府縣若は到着地府縣に於て之が負担を為す場合年々相當
数に上り居れたる旨を指摘せんと欲す。

其の二は第五十四頁、濠洲に關する記載にして其の末尾に唯同
國^北地方の海岸に於ては警察の監視充分ならざるに乘じて帆船或
は漁船にて秘密入國を為す醜業婦あり、其の侵入を防止するに
は多大の困難を感す、ある旨記載したるも、右文章中

31

(1) 醜業婦とあるは原文に「日本文」は單に日本人とありたりと
過ぎざるを英文とすの際誤譯したるものなること、

32

(2) 又帆船漁船等の利用は附近島嶼又は海上の大汽船よりするも
のにして、遠き陸地より為すの意と非ざることを勿論なること、

(3) 並に本情報は二十数年前の出先領事の報告を基礎とせるもの
にして、右事實は今日見らるゝ現象と非ずして遠き過去に属
するものなることを指摘し右範圍に於て本報告を訂正せられ
んことを欲す。

船員法

(明治三十三年三月八日法律第四十七號)

第二十三條 外國ニ駐在スル日本ノ公使、領事又ハ貿易事務官
カ法令ノ定ムル所ニ依リ日本臣民ヲ日本ニ送還スヘキコトヲ
命シタルトモハ船長ハ正當ノ理由アルニ非サレハ之ヲ拒ムコ
トヲ得ス

送還費用ノ償還ニ關スル規程ハ命令ヲ以テ之ヲ定ム

船員法第二十三條ノ規程ニ依ル送還費用ノ

償還ニ關スル件

(明治三十三年十二月二十八日勅令第四百十五號)

第一條 船員法第二十三條第一項ノ規定ニ依リ日本臣民ヲ日本

ニ送還シタル船長ハ本令ノ定ムル所ニ從ヒ送還費用ヲ負担ス

ル者ニ對シ其ノ償還ヲ請求スルコトヲ得

第二條 送還費用ハ被送還者ノ負担トシ被送還者ヨリ償還ヲ得

ザルトモハ其ノ扶養義務者ノ負担トス

扶養義務者ニ對スル送還費用償還ノ請求ハ扶養義務者中ノ何

人ニ對シテモ之ヲ為スコトヲ得此ノ場合ニ於テ費用ノ償還ヲ

為シタル者ハ民法第九百五十五條及第九百五十六條ノ規定ニ

依リ扶養ノ義務ヲ履行スハキ者ニ對シ求償ヲ爲スコトヲ妨ケ
ス

第三條 被送還者ノ扶養義務者ヨリ送還費用ノ償還ヲ得サルト

キハ該費用ハ被送還者ノ住所地府縣、其ノ住所地ナキトキハ
ハ住所地分明ナラサルトキハ其ノ到着地府縣ノ負担トス

第四條 前條ノ場合ニ於テ被送還者ノ住所地又ハ到着地臺灣、

〔北海道又ハ沖繩縣〕ニ屬スルトキハ當分ノ内國庫ニ於テ送還
費用ヲ負担ス

前項ノ規定ニ依リ國庫ニ於テ送還費用ヲ負担スル場合ニ於テ
モ船長ハ送還費用ノ請求書ヲ臺灣總督府〔北海道廳又ハ沖繩

縣〕ニ提出スヘシ

第五條 本令ニ於テ送還費用ト稱スルハ公使、領事又ハ貿易事

務官ニ於テ送還者ヲ送還スルニ適當ナリト認メタル客室ノ等

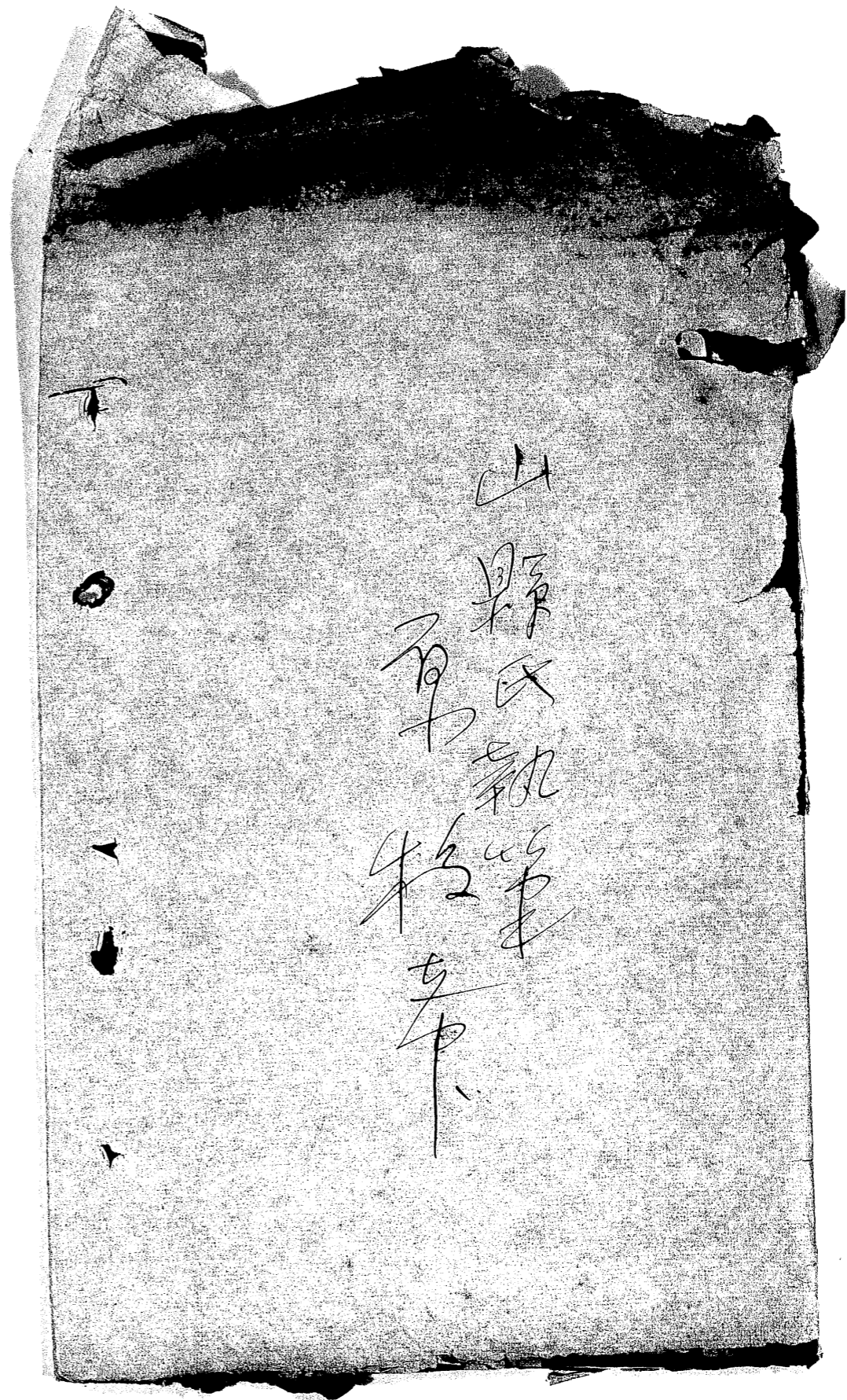
級ニ相當スル運送賃ヲ謂フ

附 則

本令ハ明治三十四年一月一日ヨリ之ヲ施行ス

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山
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In case in accordance with the provisions of the preceding clause, the State Treasury pays the passage ^{the person repatriated} home of ~~a~~ ^{captain} ~~deportee~~, the commander of the vessel which has carried ~~home~~ him or her home shall present a written application for the payment of ~~the~~ his ~~pass~~ or her passage home to the Government-General of Formosa (the Prefectural office of ~~the~~ Hokkaido or Okinawa)

Article 5.

By the term "passage home" mentioned in ~~the~~ ^{this} present Ordinance is meant the ^{due} ~~expense~~ ^{for} ~~accommodation~~ ^{class of} of a berth considered suitable by the Minister, the Consul or the Trade Commissioner for the person ^{to be} ~~deported~~ ^{repatriated} home.

Supplementary Rules

This ~~the present~~ Ordinance shall be put in effect from January 1st, 1901.

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The passage home shall be paid by the person ~~deported~~ ^{repatriated} home. In case the payment can not be obtained from the person ~~deported~~ ^{repatriated} home, the persons responsible for his or her support shall pay it.

The demand for payment of the passage home of ~~a deportee~~ ^{the person repatriated} may be made of any of the persons responsible for his or her support. In this case the person who has paid ~~the~~ his or her passage home is free to demand to refund it of the person, who, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 955 and 956 of the Civil Code, ^{is} ~~is~~ ^{is} required to carry out the obligation of his or her support.

~~pay of the passage home of a deportee~~
Article 3.

~~when the persons responsible for the support of a deportee~~

Article 3
When ^{the} payment of the passage home of ~~a deportee~~ ^{the person repatriated} can not be obtained from any of the persons responsible for his or her support, the prefecture wherein he or she has his residence, ^(or her)

~~shall be~~
and in case the place of his or her residence is unknown the prefecture where he or she arrives, shall be responsible for its payment.

Article 4

In a case such as is mentioned in the preceding article, in case the place of the residence or arrival of the ~~deportee~~ ^{person repatriated} belongs to Formosa (Hokkaido or Okinawa Prefecture) the State Treasury pays his or her passage home for the time being.

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(42)

Extract from Law for
Crews.

(Law No. 47 promulgated on March
8th, 1899)

Article 23.

When a Minister, a Consul
or a Trade Commissioner in service
of the Government of Japan stationed
abroad orders a Japanese subject
to be repatriated home in accordance
with law, ^{and regulations} ~~the commander~~ ^{captain} of a
vessel can not refuse ~~taking~~
such Japanese on board his vessel
unless he has just reason for
refusing.

Provisions concerning the payment
of ^{the} passage home of such Japanese
shall be determined by ordinance

(43)

Concerning the Payment of ^{the} Passage
Home of a Japanese Subject in
accordance with Article 23 of
the Law for Crews.

(Imperial ordinance No. 415
promulgated on December 28th, 1900)

Article I

The ^{captain} ~~commander~~ of a vessel, who
has carried home a Japanese
subject in accordance with the
provisions of Clause 1. of Article
23 of the Law for Crews may
~~ask the party responsible for the~~
^{demand} payment of his or her passage
home ~~to the party~~

(in accordance with the provisions
of ^{this} ~~the present~~ ^{ordinance of} ~~order~~ the party
responsible therefor.

Article 2.

secret entry into the country by ⁽⁴⁰⁾
means of sailing ~~boats~~ vessels or
fishing boats, making it extremely
difficult to check their inroad." ~~the~~
~~term "women of ill fame" in the~~
~~passage just quoted~~

1. ~~In the Japanese original~~
~~the~~ ~~term~~ ~~"women of ill fame"~~ ~~in the passage~~
~~just quoted has been found to be~~
~~an erroneous piece of translation,~~
~~the Japanese original simply~~
~~speaking of Japanese.~~

of the term "Japanese" in the Japanese
original.

2. It goes without saying that
~~those~~ ~~making~~ ~~use of~~ ~~sailing~~
~~vessels or fishing boats make~~
~~use of them from~~ ~~neighbouring islands or from~~
~~the steamer,~~
~~(occasionally)~~
and not from any distant place.

(3) The information in question was ⁽⁴¹⁾
one supplied by the ^{Japanese} consular
officials in ~~that~~ that country
~~more than~~ ~~twenty~~ ^{many} years ago. The
fact given in it ~~is~~ was of distant
past and is ~~not~~ ^{the}
by no means one to be
seen to-day. It is desired that ~~is~~
by the Government of Japan ~~the~~
that the Report be duly corrected.
in regard to this matter

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appearing
concerning Shanghai in page 51, which (38)
was asked for by the Consul at
Shanghai in November, 1897, in regard
to funds sending home persons engaged
in prostitution ^{or those who arrived there for the}
purpose of engaging in it. The ^{statement} referred to is true as far as
the situation at that time is
concerned, but two years later, namely
in 1899 the Law for Crews was

following
enacted and in the following year,
namely in 1900, an Imperial ordinance
was promulgated on the authority
of Article 23 of the same Law, pro-
viding that in case a Japanese
subject, ^{living} abroad, ^{who has been} repatriated ^{by}
the Japanese government authorities
there or a person supporting such
person is unable to pay for passage
his or her

home the prefecture where the ⁽³⁹⁾ person
has his or her residence, and in
case he or she has no such residence
or his or her place of residence is
unknown, the prefecture at which
he or she arrives, shall pay for
it. The Government of Japan desires
to point out ^{the fact} that the number
of ^{those who were} repatriated or their supporters who
are unable to pay for passage home
and on whose behalf the prefecture
of their residence or arrival pays
it is fairly large year after year.

Another is the statement in page
54 concerning Australia. In
the concluding part of the paragraph
~~giving it~~, it is stated "only
along the northern coast of the
country, availing themselves of
inadequate vigilance by the
police, women of ill fame make

persons suspected of being victims of traffickers and women who otherwise need protection. When such persons are discovered, not only are they questioned but investigation is made concerning ^{close} them by referring to the police offices governing the places of their ~~residence~~ permanent registration, domicile ~~and~~ ^{as well as} present residence, and also by referring to parents or relatives, ^{to} persons with whom they are closely ~~related~~ their related. In case, suspected persons are reliable evidence of ^{really} ~~being~~ ~~of their~~ being traffickers is obtained they are at once arrested and punished. Even in case such persons evidence is obtained, but there is reason for suspicion that such persons are ^{victims of} ~~engaged~~ in traffickers ~~women~~, or in case there is danger of

women ~~in the hands of such persons~~ engaging in prostitution abroad in ~~the future~~ or are considered to be in danger of being led astray, ^{in future} protection is given to such women and are handed over to their parents, guardians or suitable ~~organ~~ ^{institutions}. In such ways the authorities concerned are ~~sided~~ endeavouring to give protection even ~~in case~~ in cases which strictly speaking do not come within the

purview of traffic in women. In Annex II it is referred "showing the Total Population of" (20) → (21) → ^{of males to females} ~~is the reference to~~ ^{population of} ~~Chosen and Ratio~~ ^{instead of Chosen,} ~~but if~~ ⁹⁵ → ~~Through this is not observation~~ of the Government of Japan on the Report of the Commission of Enquiry, there are two ~~items~~ ^{points} in ~~Annex XIX~~ (submitted by it con- the information) stituting Annex XIX which it desires to correct. The first of these is the instruction mentioned in the information con-

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(34)
in women and children ~~and~~ and
are not related to incoming traffic
in them. Of the ~~nine persons~~ 9
offenders found ~~to~~ to be engaged in
outgoing traffic in women and child-
ren, one was a woman, a midwife
by profession. Practically no in-
coming traffic in women and
children exists, so that no traffickers
in them exist. Further, the state-
ment ~~is~~ made in lines 1 to 3 in the
paragraph headed "(6) Number of
prosecutions for violation of traffic
laws" is erroneous as far as Japan
Proper is concerned. Finally in
the paragraph headed "(7) Number
of prosecutions of traffickers and
procureurs" in page 18, it is ~~mentioned~~
stated. "In Korea there were 28 cases
under Articles I and II of the Con-
vention of 1910. Twelve were cases

(35)
of internal traffic and 16. of inter-
national traffic from Korea to
Manchuria, particularly to Mukden
and Harbin." The 16 cases referred
to were all cases of outgoing ~~traffic~~
and not of incoming traffic.

(19)
In the paragraph headed "(7) ad-
ministrative and unofficial measures
to prevent traffic" in page 21, it is
stated to the effect that there was no
such measures..... except that the police
and emigration authorities were required to
~~that~~ watch the boats and railway station and
to question closely any persons suspected of being
traffickers or victims of traffickers. But ~~the~~ as a matter of
fact the authorities concerned ^{not only} have
been and are endeavouring to prevent
traffic in women ^{but also exerting themselves} and to give protection
to women in danger of being made
victims by traffickers. Among the
measures taken by them for this
purpose it may be mentioned that
they endeavour to discover traffickers,

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(32)
number of foreign travellers who ~~was~~
came to Japan Proper for brief
visits, is herewith given:

(17) In page 17, under the heading "(5) Statis-⁽³³⁾
tics of persons excluded", it is stated:
"In Japan Proper, as has already been
stated, very few persons have been
excluded — 5 altogether between
the years 1926 and 1930...." The
number of persons excluded represents
that of persons who were excluded
for moral reason. Beside them, ~~then~~
there were a fairly large number of
foreigners who were excluded for
the reason of public peace or public
health.

(18) In ^{the} paragraphs headed "(7) Number
of prosecutions of traffickers and
procurers" in page 18, the ~~same~~ ^{matters}
concerning Japan and in Annex
mentioned ^(those mentioned)

XV are all matters concerning
offenders who were found to be
engaged in ~~the~~ outgoing traffic

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(30)

circular
(~~Notification~~ No. 81 issued by the Director
General of the Home Office to Prefect-
ural Governors under date April 27th,
1901)

to the effect

Word has lately been received that
certain keepers of brothels have
a plan on foot to invite Chinese,
Korean and other foreign women with
a view to making them licensed
prostitutes. If once ~~a~~ permission
is given to foreign women to become
licensed prostitutes, it is considered
that it will engender the practice
of foreign women of ill fame
coming to this country ~~in ever~~
~~increasing number~~ much to the
injury to the upkeeping of good
(public) morals. Accordingly if any foreign
woman applies for registration in
the list of licensed prostitutes,

(31)

you are asked not only to ~~deal~~
~~with such woman application~~ ^{refuse}
such application but to be ~~also~~
always attentive to the prevention
of ^{coming foreign women of ill fame to this country.}
~~any such practice gaining~~
~~ground.~~

(16) " In page 16, under the heading
(3) situation with regard to ~~the~~
immigration and application
of laws", with regard to Japan
Proper, statistical figures showing
the number of foreigners of ~~foreigners~~
who entered and settled in the
country only were given in the
Report submitted last year to
the Commission of Enquiry, but
~~the~~ ^{no} number of travellers who visited
the country was ^(foreign) ~~not~~ mentioned. Ac-
cordingly for reference the following
statistical table including the

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are many social welfare organizations and associations for the ~~moral~~ ^{culture} uplifting of the masses throughout the country, which are engaged ~~among~~ ⁱⁿ the moral education of women as are exposed to the danger such of degradation. For women needing protection, the local ^{social welfare} committees who are publicly appointed and exist in all the towns and villages ^{(cities,} throughout the country, and the organizations for the protection of ~~the~~ women and children also existing in various parts of the country, are ~~endeavouring~~ taking measures for preventing them from taking up the ~~the~~ disgraceful trade. In this connection, it is worth while mentioning that the number of such women receiving protection exceeds 2,550 a year.

(15) With regard to the paragraphs in page 16 under the heading "(2) Laws bearing on incoming traffic" and "(b) other laws in relation to incoming traffic", for reference the following ~~and~~ circular ~~in~~ are herewith reported.

~~a long time ago~~
~~Since early the Government of~~
~~Japan~~

with a view to preventing incoming traffic in foreign women, since a long time ago the Government of Japan has made it a rule to prohibit foreign women from ~~to~~ becoming licensed prostitutes.

~~of following is the regulation issued about the question~~

~~Branch~~
~~concerning the control~~
~~of persons proposing to ^{invite} ~~invite~~~~
~~foreign women for the purpose~~
~~of making them licensed pro-~~
~~stitutes.~~

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(27)
~~in certain prefectures girls in view~~
~~of training in arts of entertainment~~
~~girls are permitted to become~~
~~apprentice geisha when they attain~~
~~the full 12 years of age. A person~~
who is found to have committed
an immoral act against a girl of
such tender age is severely punished
as one who has committed ~~an act~~
the crime of ~~sexual~~ rape. The authori-
ties concerned are unable to recognize
that such criminal acts are, com-
mitted anywhere in Japan. (really

(14)

with regard to the statement
given in the paragraphs headed "(b)
Preventive and protective measures",
mention was already made concern-
ing the activities for the prevention
of poverty and the relief of persons
in needy circumstances. But it
may further be stated that there

Tokyo, October 20th, 1932.

Mr. Masuda,
Secretary, Police Affairs Bureau,
Department for Home Affairs.

Dear Sir,

With regard to the statement
I made to the League of Nations
Commission of Enquiry into the Traffic
in Women and Children, of which you
made inquiries by telephone, I beg to
inform you that (the other day,

I do not remember
having ever used the words "prostitute" on
the occasion when I made that
statement. I am quoted to have said: "they have no
right to compel her to become a geisha or a
prostitute but there is a moral influence,"
the moral influence is ^{but} I never
used the words "~~and~~ prostitute".
I am afraid there occurred a mistake
in note-taking.

Praying for your good health
and happiness, I remain,
yours faithfully,
Gumpei Yamamura.

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(26)
the girl to become a licensed prostitute
or a geisha girl, but still the moral
influence is ~~bad~~ is obviously an
~~error in taking down stenography.~~

~~perverted~~ ~~conclusion~~ (the)
product of a slip in shorthand
note-taking of his statement. In
fact the Chief of the Salvation Army
himself ^{written} declared to the authorities

during (has lately) in his
concerned that ~~he made no such state-~~
ment ^{he made no reference to} ~~as with regard to the subject~~
of licensed prostitutes. (see appended letter)

the same paragraph ^{in page 11} dealing with
the question of clandestine prostitutes,

there is another statement attributed to the
Chief of the Salvation Army that
"I think they start when they are twelve.
When of age they are expected to become fallen
girls. When they are quite young - little children,
almost - they are compelled to
take men." Though it is true that

26 頁 / 中 入 入 入

As a result of a strict supervision of
the authority there has been little or no
case in which of a bad use of the
system of adopting children ^{by recently}
of which the government stated ^{to the Commission} on the
occasion of the conference held at the
Home Affairs Minister's Official Residence
* Again in 23 new line 1214 31

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(25)
"formerly a practice existed in ^{which} ^{or of geisha houses} keepers of houses of prostitution adopted young girls for the purpose of training them in the business." ^{But} ^{Even in former} times there was no such custom that the ^{keepers of the} ^{houses of prostitution} made ^a use of the system of adopting children. ^{Now} ^{have} the police ^{an adopted daughter of the} ^{keeper of the} ~~house~~ ^{house} ever permitted a ^{keeper of the} ~~house~~ a house of prostitution to become a licensed prostitute. It is not quite right to deal with keepers of geisha houses or geisha similarly with ^{proprietors of licensed houses} ~~keepers of brothels~~ or licensed prostitutes, ~~who~~ both of whom are entirely different in character from the former. Accordingly ^(both of) the government desires to point out that the ^{remark} ~~statement~~ made by the Chief of the Salvation Army in paragraph (C) ^{Clandestine Prostitute, in page 10} that "they have no right to compel her to become a Geisha or a prostitute but there is a moral influence,"

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0216

24

~~General as unlicensed prostitutes. Like dancers and actresses, some of them may have so-called patrons or lovers and it is likely that some others may practise prostitution. Accordingly, though it cannot be denied that like dancers or actresses some of geisha are in a position exposed to the danger of conducting themselves immorally, it is a mistake born out of lack of appreciation of realities to conclude that they are ~~not~~ to prostitution.~~

~~It is thus not quite proper to deal with geisha in general as clandestine prostitutes and discuss them in paragraph devoted to the subject of "Clandestine Prostitutes."~~

~~(12) In page 11, under the heading "(2) Procurers", it is stated "as the procuring of new recruits for the brothels appears to be largely in the hands of the employment agents and go between who are of Japanese nationality, their activities are legalised except that they may not deceive or persuade a girl against her will to enter or leave a house of prostitution."~~

"of prostitution"
of prostitution"

receive a girl's words of girl against
agency or procurer But an
agency or procurer is permitted
only

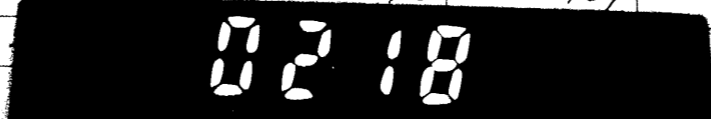
to refer to a procurer of licensed houses
or a person wishing to become licensed prostitute
know girl seeking employment or
state to obtain employment,
assisting a procurer

so that if she is found to have
permitted) he is found to have
permitted) a girl to become a licensed
prostitute, in case this was done
against her will as a matter of course,
even in case it was done not
against her will, she is punished

as having committed an illegal
act as abetted matters at the last line in page 36
of the "Licensing Concerning Licensed Prostitution"
It is not proper to deal with the employment agent
in paragraph devoted to the subject "Procurers"
headed "(1) Barters and sale of
children", it is stated that

Country	year	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	Total
Asia	China	1,2334	13,504	15,133	16,958	14,585	72,514
	Siam	12	4	19	51	20	106
	Persia	16	15	9	14	3	57
	India	254	141	186	371	266	1,218
	Strait Settlements	2	8	2	1	2	15
	The Philip-pines	83	95	142	375	293	988
	Turkey	12	15	4	17	6	54
	British Arabia	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Afghanistan	2	2	2	-	2	8
	Annam	2	-	-	-	-	2
	Syria	1	2	-	1	1	5
	Palestine	2	1	-	-	-	3
	Burma	-	-	3	1	-	4
	French Indo-China	-	2	1	-	7	10
	Java	-	-	-	-	2	2
Europe	England	4,015	6,191	7,206	7,588	5,249	30,249
	France	477	471	543	851	467	2,809
	Italy	160	196	102	443	223	1,104
	Germany	742	898	840	1,465	985	4,930
	Russia	1,876	2,100	1,672	1,962	1,452	9,062
	Sweden	80	191	123	223	115	732
	Norway	56	113	87	194	82	532
	Denmark	147	173	143	274	150	887
	Holland	203	223	187	344	281	1,238
	Belgium	45	51	49	125	44	314
	Switzerland	163	261	201	312	256	1,193
	Austria	28	44	46	99	81	278
	Hungary	13	13	26	28	18	104
	Luxemburg	3	1	5	7	3	19
	Czechoslovakia	68	54	37	90	38	287
	Jugo-Slav	-	3	6	5	6	20
	Roumania	25	35	21	21	9	111
	Spain	47	50	73	139	53	362
Greece	-	-	-	-	20	112	
Portugal	-	-	-	-	84	470	

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Europe

Germany	742	898	840	1465	985	4,930
Russia	1,876	2,100	1,672	1,962	1,452	9,062
Sweden	80	191	123	223	115	732
Norway	56	113	87	194	82	532
Denmark	147	173	143	274	150	887
Holland	203	223	187	344	281	1,238
Belgium	45	51	49	125	44	314
Switzerland	163	261	201	312	256	1,193
Austria	28	44	46	79	81	278
Hungary	19	13	26	28	18	104
Luxembourg	3	1	5	7	3	19
Czechoslovakia	68	54	37	90	38	287
Jugo-Slav	-	3	6	5	6	20
Roumania	25	35	21	21	9	111
Spain	47	50	73	139	53	362
Greece	25	25	19	23	20	112
Portugal	58	107	77	144	84	470
Poland	77	59	61	108	105	410
Latvia	34	31	47	73	23	208
Estonia	15	5	10	27	6	63
Finland	7	19	12	10	22	70
Lithuania	6	3	2	22	28	61
Armenia	4	4	4	5	-	17
Serbia	2	-	19	10	-	31
Danzig	1	-	-	-	-	1
Bulgaria	-	4	1	1	4	10

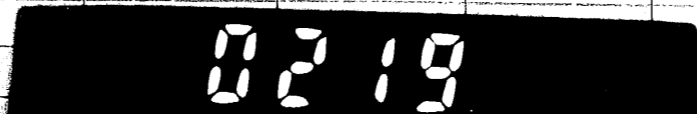
Africa

Egypt	1	4	1	5	5	16
Congo	1	-	-	-	-	1
South African Confederation	-	2	-	1	-	3

America

United States	7,696	8,943	10,466	12,335	8,536	47,976
Canada	3	1	10	20	27	61
Costa Rica	2	-	1	-	-	3
Mexico	24	13	15	14	10	76
Panama	-	5	-	2	-	7
Brazil	25	24	13	26	31	102
Argentina	13	17	15	26	31	102
Chile	16	12	10	39	3	80
Peru	17	5	9	9	6	46
San Salvador	2	1	-	-	-	3
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	3
Cuba	-	-	-	-	2	12

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	Serbia	2	-	19	10	-	31
	Danzig	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Bulgaria	-	4	1	1	4	10
Africa	Egypt	1	4	1	5	5	16
	Congo	1	-	-	-	-	1
	South African Confederation	-	2	-	1	-	3
	United States	7,696	8,943	10,466	12,335	8,536	47,976
	Canada	3	1	10	20	27	61
	Costa Rica	2	-	1	-	-	3
	Mexico	24	13	15	14	10	76
	Panama	-	5	-	2	-	7
	Brazil	25	24	13	26	31	102
America	Argentina	13	17	15	26	31	102
	Chile	16	12	10	39	3	80
	Peru	17	5	9	9	6	46
	San Salvador	2	1	-	-	-	3
	Colombia	1	2	-	-	-	3
	Cuba	1	6	3	-	2	12
	Uruguay	-	3	1	2	1	7
	Bolivia	-	1	-	4	1	6
	Guatemala	-	-	4	-	2	6
	San Domingo	-	-	5	-	-	5
	Haiti	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	2	2
	Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Oceania	Australia	7	2	-	1	3
Hawaii		-	-	22	5	-	27
Samoa		-	-	-	5	-	5
New Zealand		-	-	-	-	1	1
	No nationality	-	2	-	2	2	6
	Total	28,913	34,137	37,695	44,840	33,646	179,231

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(10) In the paragraph headed "(C) Clandestine prostitutes" and the last line under the heading "(a) Brothels" ^{generally} geisha ^{seem} to be ~~paid~~ ^{and other parts of the report} regarded and dealt with as ~~some~~ ^{clandestine prostitutes} ~~licensed prostitutes~~ ^{the Japanese word} ~~and~~ ^{gei} ~~and~~ ^{literally translated} the Japanese word geisha is "artiste", and a geisha is a woman who entertains ~~some~~ ^{some} guests by giving performance ~~other~~, so that only a woman who is more or less well versed in music, dancing or similar other arts of ~~entertainment~~ ^{entertainment} is permitted to ~~go~~ engage in the trade of a geisha. It is not therefore ~~the~~ right to regard geisha in general as ~~unlicensed or secret~~ ^{clandestine} prostitutes.

Like dancers and actresses, ~~some~~ ^{some} of them may have so-called patrons

or lovers and it is very likely that some others may practise prostitution. Accordingly, though it cannot be denied that like dancers or actresses ^{some of} geisha are in a position ~~who~~ exposed to the danger of conducting themselves immorally ~~in a~~ ^{questionable} way, it is a mistake born out of lack of appreciation of realities to conclude that ~~many~~ ^{many} of ~~they~~ are prone to prostitution.

It is thus not ~~quite~~ proper to deal with geisha in general as ~~some~~ ^{clandestine} prostitutes and discuss them in paragraphs devoted to the subject of "Clandestine Prostitutes."

(12)

In page 11, under the heading "(e) Procurement", it is stated "as the procuring of new recruits for the brothels appears to be largely in the hands of the employment agents and go-between who are of Japanese nationality, their activities are legalized except that they may not deceive or persuade a girl against her will to enter or leave a house"

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0221

unlicensed prostitutes ^{who have been} duly ⁽²⁰⁾
punished is fairly large in
number. The estimated number
of unlicensed prostitutes living
in these two quarters is about
1,700, not 1,985 as stated in the
Report.

(9)
(10)

In page 9, under the heading "(C)
Clandestine Prostitutes" it is also
stated "During the last five years there had
been arrested also 6 foreign women for
practising clandestine prostitution, 5 Russians and
1 German. Three of the Russians and ^{one} the
German were arrested in Kobe and the
remaining 2 Russians in Sagahien. The
police testified that such arrests are made
when ^{come out} very openly? At present
^(women) some are engaged as chamber-maids in
hotels and some as attendants in bars - they
have ~~not~~ not yet been found guilty of
prostitution, they are only suspected - if we found
them objectionable we would deport them."
But, there is no foreign
the fact is that
woman who has been arrested for
practising ~~unli~~ clandestine prosti-
tution. The statement made by the

there was much reason to suspect that
police was to the effect that 6 foreign ⁽²⁾
women, who were engaged as chamber-
maids in hotels or attendants in
bars in Kobe and Yokohama were
(5 Russians and 1 German, of whom 2
Russians living in Yokohama and
the ^{remainder} ~~German~~ in Kobe), ~~had~~ ^{much} reason
~~for causing the police to suspect that~~
~~they~~ practised clandestine prosti-
tution, but as they conducted them-
selves very discreetly and it was
difficult to seize indisputable
for the police
evidence they do not arrest them yet
arresting them, but ~~then~~ should it
become plain that they were persons
who are morally objectionable, they
would arrest and deport them. It
~~is~~ ^{so} for the statement a French woman
that
was deported, it is quite true.
an existed fact.

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Report and those obtained by the authorities concerned, the following Table No. 1 ^{above mentioned} is inserted. Further, though it is ~~not~~ stated in ~~the Report~~ ^{line 8 of page} 9 ~~that~~ "little is known of the subsequent career of these women" (~~licensed prostitutes~~), the Government desires ^{fact that a} to point out the fairly large number of ~~them~~ ^{them} who returned home or married as shown in the following Table No. 2, which was prepared by the Metropolitan Police Board (~~Tokyo~~) after due investigation.

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(9) In page 9, under the heading "(C) clandestine prostitutes" it is stated that "in ^{the environs of} Tokyo, ^{however,} there are two quarters in which unlicensed prostitutes operate with very nearly the same freedom and publicity as do women in the licensed quarters inside the city." It is true that in these two quarters there live comparatively large numbers of unlicensed prostitutes, but they are by no means engaged in their trade with ^{any} freedom or publicity. ~~The~~ police authorities (It is the intention of the ^{all of} to do ^{them} away in due time, as was declared by Mr. Kondo, Chief of the ^{Department for Peace and Order of} the Metropolitan Police Board, on the occasion of the conference of the Commission of Enquiry held at the offices of the Metropolitan Police Board. In fact

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16

~~and promoting~~
~~enacted for the purpose of helping~~
~~social welfare enterprises, thoroughly~~
and effectively put in operation ~~and~~
and ~~also~~ by making full use of
on the other hand the Law for assisting the unemployed
in obtaining employment and also

giving suitable jobs to such women
as are likely to be led astray by

by spurring various social welfare
organizations ~~bodies~~ on to greater activities.

It is needless to say that the fact that
engaging in the trade of ill fame is morally
disgraceful, no matter whatever the reason to
fall into the shameful life and has had
influence to the standing of her
communities. The Remark "they do not
always lose standing in their home communities
by working in brothels to pay off these debts,"
therefore, is contrary to the fact.
~~have become inmates of the houses~~
of ill fame.

書
目
録

disgraceful

(8) In page 8 statistical figures are (17)

given concerning the education of
licensed prostitutes. These figures,
(are not quite correct. ~~According to~~
The following
however, Table No. 1 prepared on the basis of
the latest investigation made by
the authorities concerned, ~~the following~~

Table No. 1 shows the correct figures.
As a matter of fact, ^{compulsory} primary edu-
cation is ^{well established and} universal in Japan with
the result that those ^{who are} ~~unable to read~~
^{illiterate} ~~and write~~ are extremely few in
number. It is true that women of
little education are more likely to

take up the trade of prostitutes
than those of better education and
that the educational standard of
licensed prostitutes is lower than
that of people in general. Never-
theless, the figures given in the
~~Report~~ ~~Report~~ are

(there being ^{some} marked difference between

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(14)
"Investigation concerning Licensed Prostitutes" ~~the~~ ^{the} policy of limiting the term of the trade ~~the~~ ^{would like to repeat} ~~the~~ ^{the} government

of a licensed prostitute is adopted for the purpose of preventing her from ~~continuing~~ ^{pursuing} her ~~trade~~ ^{degenerated life} of ~~ill fame~~ ^{thus to protect her}. ~~By the~~

"limit of the period of service" is term) ^{during which} meant the period the Police permit a licensed prostitute to pursue ~~the~~ her calling, so that when the period matures the prostitute is ^{absolutely} prohibited from continuing ^{permitted} her calling. The maximum ^{period} of ~~service~~ ^{trade} is 6 years and the minimum 4, ~~the~~ ^{and the average} ~~it being generally~~ 5, but the actual period during which licensed prostitutes ~~are~~ engaged in their trade is usually shorter than this length of time.

(15)
(7) With regard to the standing of girls, who ~~were~~ ^{are} inmates of brothels, which is referred to in line 24 and the following few lines in page 7 and the statement made under the heading "(5) Possible relation of labour condition to prostitution and traffic," the Government of Japan considers that setting aside the case of geisha, poverty is the chief cause of many girls entering the life of shame and ~~that~~ ^{is} ~~all~~ also the fundamental cause of prostitution in general. The Government therefore considers the removal of poverty ^{is} the shortest cut to the eradication of the ~~vice~~ ^{vice} ~~parasitic~~ in question. With this idea in view the Government is putting forth great efforts ~~to~~ for the prevention of people ^{to become destitute} ~~in general~~ ~~from falling~~ ~~into needy circumstances~~ by endeavouring on the one hand to have the ^{poor} ~~Relief~~ Law ~~which was recently~~

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prostitutes. Thanks to this measure as well as to the punishment meted out to brothel-keepers found to have obstructed the retirement of licensed prostitutes, the evils ~~refer~~ in question

in accordance with the Penal Code and Article 6 of the Regulations for the Control of Licensed Prostitutes

have been markedly ^{disappearing} decreasing in recent years. Again with regard

to the ~~remarks~~ ^{statement} made in page 12 ^{under} the heading "(b)

~~necessity~~ Preventive and protective measures ^{to the effect that later the practise of consultation and pressure above described in cases where prostitutes the law of 1900 begun} attempt to withdraw from brothels in conformity with

the ~~brothel-keepers~~ the Government is unable to agree with it as far as

~~the police authorities are concerned.~~

Finally the Government desires to point out the fact ^{that} not only the

number of licensed prostitutes who withdraw by agreement with brothel-keepers ^{or} ~~or~~ ^{were prohibited to engage in the trade because of the expiration of the permitted term of trade} ~~but~~ that of those who ~~leave~~ ^{abandon} ~~retire~~

has been ^{over the period} very large year after year, their calling on their ^{own} free will, is also ~~for~~ ^{their}

as already reported in the "Investigation concerning Licensed Prostitutes" submitted to the Commission, ^{which was}

fairly large ~~o~~ year after year.

(6)

In page 7 ^{and 8} under the heading "(b) Prostitutes (licensed)" it is ^{only} stated that "the period of service in the licensed brothel was generally fixed at a minimum of 4 years and a maximum of 6, with an average of 5."

^{the Government} ~~is~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{extent} of the period of service ~~has~~ reported in page ~~8~~ ^{8 and 9} of the

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whose houses such women pursued ⁽¹⁰⁾
their calling, occurred on a few oc-
casions. But as the result of the
above-mentioned measures ~~taken by the~~
~~central government~~ ~~to~~ for the ~~sub~~ strict
enforcement of the Regulations, there
~~has~~ have occurred ~~no cases in~~
which during the past quarter of a
century ~~or so~~ no cases in which
the police brought any undue pres-
sure to bear on licensed prostitutes
desiring to retire ^{on their own free will.} ~~Our government~~
~~appreciates the motive of~~
"Our government cannot consent to
the plea made, on behalf of the police
(in the Report)
in this connection but must say that
it is not needed. It also considers
and the statement that ~~from~~ ^{to} ~~the~~ ^{stating}
remark ~~in the same page~~ ^{if} ~~if~~
prostitutes were, in fact, granted unrestricted retirement
tutes were, in fact, granted ~~unrestricted~~

⁽¹¹⁾
~~retirement, the whole system~~
It must, however, be admitted that
as stated in page 21 and the following
page of the ^{information} ~~investigation~~ ^{concerning} ~~licensed~~
Prostitution" which was submitted (to
the Commission of Enquiry in June of
last year, ~~cases of brothel-keepers~~
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.
In order ~~to~~ to prevent such
evil from occurring, the Central
Government has frequently issued
instructions to the local ^(government) authorities
enjoining them to see that the police
may allow brothel-keepers to ~~prevent~~
obstruct the ^{free} retirement of licensed

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surety for the ^{debt} ~~contract~~, they are ⁽⁸⁾ not the parties ~~to the contract~~. The same is the case with ~~the police~~ ^{geisha}.

(5) In pages 6 and 7 under the heading "(a) Brothels", a statement is made ~~to~~ to the effect that the police often bring pressure to bear on ~~girls~~ ^(prostitutes) desiring to give up their calling ^{on their own free will.} ~~The Imperial Government~~

~~Government~~ With reference to this statement ~~the~~ it is the desire of the Government of Japan to ~~point out~~ ~~may~~ assert that it is contrary to ^{the} facts.

~~The Regulations for the Control of Licensed Prostitutes of 1900 have~~ Not only in form but in spirit, ^{appearance and is} the Government has been strictly enforcing the Regulations for the Control of Licensed Prostitutes ever since they were promulgated in 1900.

⁽⁹⁾ ~~The Central Government has~~ In order that they be strictly enforced the Central Government has frequently issued instructions and ~~notified~~ ^{prefectural} ~~and~~ ^{circulars} ~~notifications~~ to the ~~local govern-~~ ^{ment} authorities enjoining them to ~~super~~ supervise the local police ~~so~~ that the latter might not ~~at in~~ ^{bring} great vigour, so

any way ~~savering~~ undue ~~press~~ pressure on those unfortunate women who ~~have been driven to~~ ~~take up their shameful calling~~ ^{desire to abandon their shameful calling.} ~~desire to abandon it.~~ for some

time soon after ^{(It is true that} the promulgation of ^{referred to,} the regulations ~~in question,~~ ~~the police~~ cases of the police having caused such women and their parents or relatives to consult among themselves ^{of having} ^{to the offices} or summoned, brothel-keepers, ~~in~~

(6)
these provisions. In regard to these provisions ^{mention} ~~reference~~ was ~~already~~ made in the reports ^{already sent} to the League of Nations or in the answers ^{given last year} to ~~the~~ questions put by the Commission of Enquiry, but for reference Article 1 of the Regulations for Punishment of Police Offences may ^{again} be ^{quoted} here. ~~Attention may also be called to the fact that~~ ^{Further with} regard to the remark made in page 11 concerning souteneurs, attention may also be called to the fact that ^a ~~fairly~~ ^{large number of} ~~souteneurs~~ ^{are} ~~cases~~ ^{who are} ~~year after year~~ punished in accordance with the Regulations are fairly numerous. ~~Yes~~ Article 1 of the Regulations for Punishment of Police Offences. A person to whom any of the

(7)
following items applies shall be liable to detention for a term not exceeding thirty days:

2. A person who has engaged in clandestine prostitution or pandered and let his or her house for immoral purposes.

(4)
In page 6 under the heading "(a) Brothels" and again in page 11 under the heading "(f) Barter and sale of children", statements are made to the effect that the parents of ~~a~~ a ~~girl~~ prospective prostitute ~~is~~ ~~advanced~~ and ^a brothel-keeper enter into ~~agreement~~ ^{contract} by themselves, the former being advanced money by the latter. In practice, however, ~~agreement~~ ^{contract} for debt ^{is directly} ~~entered into~~ ^{contract} by the ~~woman~~ girl and brothel-keeper and though the parents of the girl often stand

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(4)
the International Arrangement of 1904
and the Convention of 1910 ~~are~~
applied ^{apply} to Japan Proper only, but
^{these do not} not apply ~~to any of them~~ to
Korea, her Overseas Dependencies
of Korea, Sakhalin and Formosa
as well as ^{to} the Mandated Territory of the
South Sea Islands
~~under Japanese mandatory rule of~~
Japan and the Leased Territory
of Kwantung.

(2) In page 3 ^{under the heading} "Internal Conditions Relating
to Traffic."
^{in the paragraph} (1) ~~Under the heading~~ "Population"
it is stated that ~~there was~~ ^{predo-}
"predominance of males over females
existed throughout the Empire
but it was especially noticeable
^{this} in Korea and Kwantung. This
phenomenon, however, is not parti-
cularly noticeable in Korea, the

in respect to predominance of males over ⁽⁵⁾ females
fact being that ~~it is~~ Kwantung that
stands at the head of the list, follow-
ed by Sakhalin, the mandated ter-
ritory of the South Sea Islands,
Formosa, Korea and Japan Proper.

(3) In page 5 under the heading "(3)
Laws relating to prostitution and
allied questions," it is stated ~~that that~~
"no laws were furnished which penalize
the offence of living on the earnings
of a prostitute (souteneurs)." But in
many cases persons making their
living in the way referred to come
under the purview of Article 182,

and ^{§ 224}
~~Article 226~~ and the following
five articles of the Penal Code or
~~under that~~ of Article 1 of the
Regulations for Police offences and
(Punishment of)
are punished in accordance with

?

Dr. Bascom Johnson,
Chairman of the League of Nations
Commission of Enquiry into the
Traffic in Women and Children
in the East.

Dear Sir, -

I have the honour to
acknowledge receipt of ^{Mr. Schmiedel's} ~~your~~ ^{addressed to}
letter dated August 8th ~~1922~~
^{Mr. Kusunaka together with the report concerning Japan.}

In reply, I beg to submit herewith
the observation of my Govern-
ment on your report concerning
Japan.

Faithfully yours,
Tsunekatsu Kurimoto,

Representative of the Imperial
Government of Japan.

?

Tokyo, 日附

(2)

(1)

(3)

In page 1,
Under the heading "Accession or
adherence to treaties and Central
Authority" it is stated ~~that~~ "the
ratification by Japan of the
Convention of 1921 does not apply
to the Overseas Dependencies of
Korea, Formosa and the Leased
Territory of Kwantung." Japan,
October 21st, 1925, ~~she adhered to the~~
~~however, never announced, when on~~
Convention of 1910, ~~prohibiting the~~
~~sale of women and children for~~
~~the purposes, ~~any~~ special~~
~~immoral~~ in her overseas dependencies,
~~her~~ intention of enforcing the ~~Convention~~
Convention ~~in question~~ mentioned
in Clause 1 of Article XI of the
Convention of 1910. In other words,
~~Japan applies~~
~~not only~~ the Convention of 1921, ~~but~~

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Imperial
Observation of the Government
concerning Japan
League of Nations on the Report of
the Commission of Enquiry
into the Traffic in Women
and Children in the East

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(Table No. 2)
 made by the Metropolitan Police Board
 Investigation into the Subsequent Career
 of Licensed Prostitutes who Abandoned
 their Trade

Classification	No. of those who began their trade during 1931	No. of those who abandoned their trade between January and September, 1932	Remark
Married	162	125	
Went home to engage in home- based work	384	311	
Became wait servants	82	58	
Became waitresses	20	12	
Became attendants at bars	58	58	
Became guides	2	1	
Became employees at hotels	99	46	
Became licensed prostitutes again	86	55	
Became missionary of Buddhisto branch of Christianity	1	-	
Became street advertisers	-	1	
Dead	1	1	
Under investigation	364	310	
Total	1,259	978	

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4/1
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(Table No. 1)

Investigation into the Degree of Education
of Licensed Prostitutes

(made on October 1, 1932)

Prefecture	Classification		Primary School		Higher Primary School		Higher Girls' School		Total
	Those who attended no school and are illiterate	Those who attended no school but are able to read and write	Those who left school without completing course	Those who completed course	Those who left school without completing course	Those who completed course	Those who left school without completing course	Those who completed course	
Hokkaido	108	108	630	347	145	152	13	3	1506
Aomori	22	19	153	153	18	13	1	1	380
Iwate	28	21	123	115	23	12	1	-	323
Miyagi	2	18	127	132	14	32	-	4	329
Akita	5	15	47	37	7	4	2	-	117
Yamagata	14	33	218	243	18	13	2	-	541
Fukushima	11	20	169	129	13	15	1	2	360
Ibaraki	10	9	33	23	1	1	-	1	78
Tochigi	38	49	198	97	9	17	2	1	411
Summa	No licensed prostitute								
Saitama	ditto								
Chiba	23	26	160	164	10	15	2	-	400
Tokyo	58	320	2,325	3,272	330	436	44	7	6,797
Kanagawa	73	81	641	467	24	50	8	1	1,345
Niigata	59	59	444	589	28	18	5	3	1,205
Toysama	12	26	141	141	10	3	1	-	334
Ishikawa	1	1	6	7	1	-	-	-	16
Fukui	14	20	170	214	13	15	3	1	450
Yamanashi	11	7	113	37	5	6	2	-	181
Nagano	20	38	210	233	10	11	4	1	527
Gifu	26	16	276	284	17	20	4	3	646
Shizuoka	21	44	321	372	37	43	5	6	849
Aichi	64	176	1,397	947	151	137	46	11	2,930
Miye	40	85	479	426	37	46	6	2	1,141
Shiga	16	2	100	100	10	10	1	-	361
Kyoto	138	1	100	100	10	10	1	-	453
Osaka	116	1	100	100	10	10	1	-	453

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Sumida	22	17	100	100	18	13	1	1	-	380
Iwate	28	21	123	115	23	12	1	-	-	323
Miyagi	2	18	127	132	14	32	-	4	-	329
Akita	5	15	47	37	7	4	2	-	-	117
Yamagata	14	33	218	243	18	13	2	-	-	541
Fukushima	11	20	169	129	13	15	1	2	-	360
Ibaraki	10	9	33	23	1	1	-	1	-	78
Tochigi	38	49	198	97	9	17	2	1	-	411
Summa	No licensed prostitute									
Saitama	Ditto									
Chiba	23	26	160	164	10	15	2	-	-	400
Tokyo	58	320	2,325	3,272	330	436	44	9	-	6,797
Kanagawa	73	81	641	467	24	50	8	1	-	1,345
Niigata	59	59	444	589	28	18	5	3	-	1,205
Tochigi	12	26	141	141	10	3	1	-	-	334
Ishikawa	1	1	6	7	1	-	-	-	-	16
Fukui	14	20	170	214	13	15	3	1	-	450
Yamanashi	11	7	113	37	5	6	2	-	-	181
Nagano	20	38	210	233	10	11	4	1	-	527
Gunma	26	16	276	284	17	20	4	3	-	646
Shizuoka	21	44	321	372	37	43	5	6	-	849
Aichi	64	176	1,377	947	151	137	46	11	1	2,930
Miye	40	85	479	426	37	46	6	2	-	1,141
Shiga	16	26	156	132	12	16	3	-	-	361
Kyoto	138	178	1,621	1,778	482	257	80	3	-	4,539
Osaka	116	621	3,326	3,862	588	484	39	28	-	9,064
Hyogo	63	159	949	1,004	86	120	35	14	-	2,430
Nara	13	25	311	331	17	32	5	-	-	934
Wakayama	7	13	39	29	10	5	-	-	-	103
Tottori	3	10	31	65	2	5	4	-	-	120
Shimane	10	1	16	87	6	1	-	-	-	121
Okayama	43	89	387	338	31	53	9	6	-	956
Hiroshima	78	145	814	1,048	72	135	30	17	-	2,357
Yamaguchi	66	77	348	387	47	68	7	6	-	1,006
Tokushima	12	10	119	143	52	30	-	-	-	366
Kagawa	25	33	274	318	20	26	5	1	-	702
Ehime	7	4	37	76	2	1	1	-	-	128
Kochi	5	-	39	224	49	24	3	-	-	344
Fukuoka	41	34	505	820	74	123	15	10	-	1,622
Saga	11	22	172	182	32	49	6	2	-	476
Nagasaki	57	93	317	775	46	155	6	2	-	1,451
Kumamoto	30	21	267	420	42	32	7	3	-	822
Oita	17	29	117	201	56	46	7	5	-	478
Miyazaki	9	12	53	133	12	17	3	3	-	242
Kagoshima	27	37	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	361
Okinawa	280	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	508
Total	1,754	2,856	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Tokyo	58	320	2,325	3,272	330	436	44	9	-	6,794
Kanagawa	73	81	641	467	24	50	8	1	-	1,346
Niigata	59	59	444	589	28	18	5	3	-	1,205
Tochigi	12	26	141	141	10	3	1	-	-	334
Ishikawa	1	1	6	7	1	-	-	-	-	16
Fukui	14	20	170	214	13	15	3	1	-	450
Yamanashi	11	7	113	37	5	6	2	-	-	181
Nagano	20	38	210	233	10	11	4	1	-	527
Gifu	26	16	276	284	17	20	4	3	-	646
Shizuoka	21	44	321	372	37	43	5	6	-	849
Aichi	64	176	1,397	947	151	137	46	11	1	2,930
Mie	40	85	479	426	37	46	6	2	-	1,141
Shiga	16	26	156	132	12	16	3	-	-	361
Kyoto	138	178	1,621	1,778	482	257	80	3	-	4,539
Osaka	116	621	3,326	3,862	588	484	39	28	-	10,644
Hyogo	63	159	949	1,004	86	120	35	14	-	2,430
Nara	13	25	311	331	17	32	5	-	-	934
Wakayama	7	13	39	29	10	5	-	-	-	103
Tottori	3	10	31	65	2	5	4	-	-	120
Shimane	10	1	16	87	6	1	-	-	-	121
Okayama	43	89	387	338	31	53	9	6	-	956
Hiroshima	98	145	814	1,048	72	135	30	17	-	2,357
Yamaguchi	66	77	348	387	47	68	7	6	-	1,006
Tokushima	12	10	119	143	52	30	-	-	-	366
Kagawa	25	33	274	318	20	26	5	1	-	702
Ehime	7	4	37	76	2	1	1	-	-	128
Kochi	5	-	39	224	49	24	3	-	-	344
Fukuoka	41	34	505	820	74	123	15	10	-	1,622
Saga	11	22	172	182	32	49	6	2	-	476
Nagasaki	57	93	317	775	46	155	6	2	-	1,451
Kumamoto	30	21	267	420	42	32	7	3	-	822
Oita	17	29	117	201	56	46	7	5	-	478
Miyazaki	9	12	53	133	12	17	3	3	-	242
Kagoshima	27	37	103	131	16	28	17	2	-	361
Okinawa	280	26	115	73	10	3	1	-	-	508
Total	1,754	2,856	18,520	20,976	2,685	2,771	435	151	1	50,143
Per mille	34.78	56.95	369.30	418.27	53.54	55.26	8.67	3.01	.02	

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文書課長

文書課發送 昭和七年拾月廿七日發送済

淨書

正校(原稿)

淨書

昭和七年

十月廿七日

日起

27

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主 任 主 任

條 三 普通 第 一 七 六 號

昭和七年拾月廿七日 日附 附屬

在巴厘

東洋婦人兒童委員會報告ニ付スル
帝國政府意見書ニ送付スル件

名

名件録記

名人信發

内田外務大臣

廿八日出発先田
大使ニ携行ヲ
願フコト

B9.1001-X-4

公 信 案	外 務 省
東洋婦人兒童委員會報告ニ付スル 帝國政府意見書ニ送付スル件	東洋婦人兒童委員會報告ニ付スル 帝國政府意見書ニ送付スル件

通り送付スルニ付 聯盟事務局ニ提出方可能 締取訂
相成 在

追テ本件意見書ハ十一月十五日迄ニ聯盟事務局ニ提出
方委員側ヨリ希切至ニ来レル次第アルニ付 提出方委員
御取訂相成 在 為念申 添

(別紙意見書ニ部添付)

公 信 案

外 務 省

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電 信 案

外 務 省

一、第十三頁一行目 adopting children 一、次 = by Geisha
 house keeper 一、挿入ス
 二、同頁十二行目 the crime on quasi-rape 一、挿入
 of quasi-rape 一、修正ス

(原議用紙乙)

電 信 案

外 務 省

電 信 課 長 32

主 任 齋 藤 三 郎

昭 和 七 年 十 月 十 日 起 草

電 送 第 20695 號

昭和七年十月十日午後六時二分發
 宛 澤田 局長
 在 巴里
 件 長 洋 婦 人 兇 童 賣 買 案 地 區 調 查 委 員 會 報 告 二 件 スル 帝 國 政 府 意 見 書 二 冊 スル 件
 第一八八號
 名 件 錄 記
 發 內 田 大 臣

貴電第九七号ニ関シ
 本件意見書ハ吉田大快ニ此送ニ置キタル如左記
 訂正ヲ加ヘ聯並例ニ提出アリ度シ

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秘

電信寫

9.10.01-14

昭和7

暗 巴黎
本省

十月廿三日 後發
前着

條

内田外務大臣

第九七號

婦人兒童賣買實地調査委員報告ハ去ル八月初聯照側ヨリ直接貴方ニ
送附濟ノ由ナルカ今般事務局ヨリ伊藤宛書翰ヲ以テ來ル十二月五日
ヨリ専門委員會開催ノ上本件報告ヲ審査シタキ趣ヲ以テ其出席ヲ希
望シ來レリ就テハ本件報告ニ對スル本邦側意見右委員會ニ問ニ合フ
様成ルヘク早日ニ御回示相成度尙伊藤ハ理事會總會ノ成行如何ニ依
リ或ハ本委員會ニ出席不可能トナルヤモ計ラレス斯ル場合ニハ他ニ
代理人ヲ出席セシムルノ外無カルヘント存セラルル處其際ハ更ニ具
申スヘキモ右豫メ御了承置相成候

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home. In case the payment can not be obtained from the person repatriated home, the persons responsible for his or her support shall pay it.

The demand for payment of the passage home of the person repatriated may be made of any of the persons responsible for his or her support. In this case the person who has paid his or her passage home is free to demand ^{to refund it} of the person, who, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 955 and 956 of the Civil Code, is required to carry out the obligation of his or her support. ~~to refund it.~~

Article 3.

When the payment of the passage home of the person repatriated can not be obtained from any of the persons responsible for his or her support, the prefecture wherein he or she has his or her residence, and in case the place of his or her residence is unknown the prefecture where the or she arrives, shall be responsible for its payment.

Article 4.

In a case such as is mentioned in the preceding article, in case the place of the residence or arrival of the person repatriated belongs to Formosa (Hokkaido or Okinawa Prefecture) the State Treasury pays his or her passage home for the time being.

In case in accordance with the provisions of the preceding clause, the State Treasury pays the passage home of the

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the person repatriated, the captain of the vessel which carried him or her home shall present a written application for the payment of his or her passage home to the Government-General of Formosa (the Prefectural Office of Hokkaido or Okinawa)

Article 5.

By the term "passage home" mentioned in this Ordinance is meant the due expense for a class of berth considered suitable by the Minister, the Consul or the Trade Commissioner for the person to be repatriated home.

Supplementary Rules

This Ordinance shall be put in effect from January 1st, 1901.

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by means of sailing vessels or fishing boats made use of them from neighbouring islands or from the steamers, and not from any distant places.

3. The information in question was quoted from a report supplied by the Japanese Consular officials in that country many years ago. The fact given in it was of the distant past and is by no means one to be seen to-day.

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Extract from Law for Crews.

(Law No. 47 promulgated on March 8th, 1899)

Article 23.

When a Minister, a Consul or a Trade Commissioner in service of the Government of Japan and stationed abroad orders a Japanese subject to be repatriated home in accordance with law and regulations, the captain of a vessel can not refuse taking such Japanese on board his vessel unless he has just reason for refusing.

Provisions concerning the payment of the passage home of such Japanese shall be determined by Ordinance.

Concerning the payment of the passage home of a Japanese subject in accordance with Article 23 of the Law for Crews.

(Imperial Ordinance No. 415 promulgated on December 28th, 1900)

Article 1

The captain of a vessel, who has carried home a Japanese subject in accordance with the provisions of Clause 1 of Article 23 of the Law for Crews may demand the payment of his or her passage home in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance of the party responsible therefor.

Article 2.

The passage home shall be paid by the person repatriated home.

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such persons are victims of traffickers or ~~in case~~ there is danger of women engaging in prostitution abroad or are considered to be in danger of being led astray, in future, protection is given to such women and are handed over to their parents, guardians or suitable institutions. In such ways the authorities concerned are endeavouring to give protection even in cases which strictly speaking do not come within the purview of traffic in women.

(21) In Annex II it is referred "Showing the Total Population of Chosen and Ratio of Males to Females," but it is the reference to Kwantung instead of Chosen.

(22) Though not observation of the Government of Japan on the Report of the Commission of Enquiry, there are two points in the information submitted by it constituting Annex XIX which it desires to correct.

The first of these is the instruction mentioned in the information concerning Shanghai appearing in page 51, which was asked for by the Consul at Shanghai in November, 1897, in regard to funds sending home persons engaged in prostitution or those who arrived there for the purpose of engaging in it. The statement in the instruction referred to is true as far as the situation at that time is concerned, but two years later, namely in 1899 the Law for Crews under-mentioned was enacted and in the following year, namely in 1900, an Imperial Ordinance was promulgated on the authority of Article 23 of the same Law, providing that in case a

Japanese

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Japanese subject living abroad who has been repatriated by the Japanese government authorities there or a person supporting such person is unable to pay for his or her passage home the prefecture where the person has his or her residence, and in case he or she has no such residence or his or her place of residence is unknown, the prefecture at which he or she arrives, shall pay for it. The Government of Japan desires to point out here the fact that the number of those who were repatriated or their supporters who are unable to pay for passage home and on whose behalf the prefecture of their residence or arrival pays it is fairly large year after year.

Another is the statement in page 54 concerning Australia. In the concluding part of the paragraph, it is stated "only along the northern coast of the country, availing themselves of inadequate vigilance by the police, women of ill fame make secret entry into the country by means of sailing vessels or fishing boats, making it extremely difficult to check their inroad." It is desired by the Government of Japan that in regard to these matters the information be duly corrected as far as the following three points are concerned.

1. The term "women of ill fame" in the passage just quoted has been found to be erroneous translation of the term "Japanese" in the Japanese original.

2. It goes without saying that those who made landing

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(17) In page 17, under the heading "(5) Statistics of persons excluded", it is stated; "In Japan Proper, as has already been stated, very few persons have been excluded - 5 altogether between the years 1926 and 1930...." The number of persons excluded represents that of persons who were excluded for moral reason. Besides them, there were a fairly large number of foreigners who were excluded for the reason of public peace or public health.

(18) In the paragraph headed "(7) Number of prosecutions of traffickers and procurers" in page 18, the matters mentioned concerning Japan and those mentioned in Annex XV are all matters concerning offenders who were found to be engaged in outgoing traffic in women and children and are not related to incoming traffic in them. Of the 9 offenders found to be engaged in outgoing traffic in women and children, one was a woman, a midwife by profession. Practically no incoming traffic in women and children exists in Japan, so that no traffickers in them exists. Consequently, the statement made in lines 1 to 3 in the paragraph headed "(6) Number of prosecutions for violation of traffic laws" is erroneous as far as Japan Proper is concerned. Finally in the paragraph headed "(7) Number of prosecutions of traffickers and procurers" in page 18, it is stated "In Korea there were 28 cases under Articles I and II of the Convention of 1910. Twelve were cases of internal traffic

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and 16 of international traffic from Korea to Manchuria, particularly to Mukden and Harbin." The 16 cases referred to were all cases of outgoing and not of incoming traffic.

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(19) In the paragraph headed "(7) administrative and unofficial measures to prevent traffic" in page 21, it is stated to the effect that there was no such measures except that the police and emigration authorities were required to watch the boats and railway station and to question closely any persons suspected of being traffickers or victims of traffickers. But as a matter of fact the authorities concerned not only have been and are endeavouring to prevent traffic in women but also exerting themselves to protect women in danger of being made victims by traffickers. Among the measures taken by them for this purpose it may be mentioned that they endeavour to discover traffickers, persons suspected of being victims of traffickers and women who need protection. When such persons are discovered, not only are they questioned, but close investigation is made by referring to the police offices governing the places of their permanent domicile as well as of their present residence, and also by referring to their parents or relatives. In case reliable evidence of suspected persons being really traffickers is obtained it goes without saying that they are at once arrested, and punished. Even in case no such evidence is obtained, but ^{in case} there is reason for suspicion that

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Country	Year					Total
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	
China	12,334	13,504	15,133	16,958	14,585	72,514
Siam	12	4	19	51	20	106
Persia	16	15	9	14	3	57
India	254	141	186	371	266	1,218
Strait Settlements	2	8	2	1	2	15
The Philippines	83	95	142	375	293	988
Turkey	12	15	4	17	6	54
British Arabia	1	-	-	-	-	1
Afghanistan	2	2	2	-	2	8
Annam	2	-	-	-	-	2
Syria	1	2	-	1	1	5
Palestine	2	1	-	-	-	3
Burma	-	-	3	1	-	4
French Indo-China	-	2	1	-	7	10
Java	-	-	-	-	2	2
England	4,015	6,191	7,206	7,588	5,249	30,249
France	477	471	543	851	467	2,809
Italy	160	176	102	443	223	1,104
Germany	742	898	840	1,465	985	4,930
Russia	1,876	2,100	1,672	1,962	1,452	9,062
Sweden	80	191	123	223	115	732
Norway	56	113	87	194	82	532
Denmark	147	173	143	274	150	887
Holland	203	223	187	344	281	1,238
Belgium	45	51	49	125	44	314
Switzerland	163	261	201	312	256	1,193
Austria	28	44	46	79	81	278
Hungary	19	13	26	28	18	104
Luxemburg	3	1	5	7	3	19
Czecho	68	54	37	90	38	287
Jugo-Slav	-	3	6	5	6	20
Roumania	25	35	21	21	9	111
Spain	47	50	73	139	53	362
Greece	25	25	19	23	20	112
Portugal	58	107	77	144	84	470
Poland	77	59	61	108	105	410
Latvia	-	-	47	73	23	208
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	63
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	70

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	Switzerland	165	261	201	312	256	1,195
	Austria	28	44	46	79	61	258
	Hungary	19	15	26	28	18	104
	Luxemburg	3	1	3	7	3	19
E u r o p e	Czechoslovakia	68	84	58	90	38	287
	Jugo-Slav	-	3	6	5	6	20
	Roumania	25	35	21	21	9	111
	Spain	47	50	73	159	55	368
	Greece	25	25	19	23	20	112
	Portugal	58	107	77	144	84	470
	Poland	77	59	61	108	105	410
	Latvia	34	31	47	73	25	208
	Estonia	15	5	10	27	6	63
	Finland	7	19	12	10	22	70
	Litovania	6	3	2	22	28	61
	Armenia	4	4	4	5	-	17
	Serbia	2	-	19	10	-	31
	Danzig	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Bulgaria	-	4	1	1	4	10
Africa	Egypt	1	4	1	5	5	16
	Congo	1	-	-	-	-	1
	South African Confederation	-	2	-	1	-	3
	United States	7,696	8,943	10,466	12,335	8,536	47,976
	Canada	3	1	10	20	27	61
	Costa Rica	2	-	1	-	-	3
	Mexico	24	13	15	14	10	76
	Panama	-	5	-	2	-	7
	Brazil	25	24	13	8	24	91
	Argentina	13	17	15	26	31	102
A m e r i c a	Chile	16	12	10	29	3	80
	Peru	17	5	9	9	6	46
	San Salvador	2	1	-	-	-	3
	Colombia	1	2	-	-	-	3
	Cuba	1	6	3	-	2	12
	Uruguay	-	3	1	2	1	7
	Bolivia	-	1	-	4	1	6
	Guatemala	-	-	4	-	2	6
	San Domingo	-	-	5	-	-	5
	Hayti	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	2	2
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Oceania	Australia	7	2	-	1	3	13
	Hawaii	-	-	22	5	-	27
	Samoa	-	-	-	5	-	5
	New Zealand	-	-	-	-	1	1
	No nationality	-	2	-	2	2	6
	Total	28,913	34,137	37,695	44,840	33,646	179,231

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E u r o p e	Czechoslovakia	28	34	27	22	28	287
	Yugo-Slav	-	5	6	5	6	20
	Roumania	25	35	21	21	9	111
	Spain	47	50	73	139	55	368
	Greece	25	25	19	23	20	112
	Portugal	56	107	77	144	84	470
	Poland	77	59	61	108	105	410
	Latvia	34	31	47	73	23	208
	Esthonia	15	5	10	27	6	65
	Finland	7	19	12	10	22	70
A s i a	Litovania	6	3	2	22	28	61
	Armenia	4	4	4	5	-	17
	Serbia	2	-	19	10	-	31
	Danzig	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Bulgaria	-	4	1	1	4	10
	Egypt	1	4	1	5	5	16
	Gongo	1	-	-	-	-	1
	South African Confederation	-	2	-	1	-	3
	United States	7,696	8,943	10,466	12,335	8,536	47,976
	A m e r i c a	Canada	3	1	10	20	27
Costa Rica		2	-	1	-	-	3
Mexico		24	13	15	14	10	76
Panama		-	5	-	2	-	7
Brazil		25	24	13	8	27	91
Argentina		13	17	15	26	31	102
Chile		16	12	10	39	3	80
Peru		17	5	9	9	6	46
San Salvador		2	1	-	-	-	3
Colombia		1	2	-	-	-	3
Cuba		1	6	3	-	2	12
Urguay		-	3	1	2	1	7
Bolivia		-	1	-	4	1	6
Guatemala		-	-	4	-	2	6
San Domingo		-	-	5	-	-	5
Hayti	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	2	2	
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	1	1	
O c e a n i a	Australja	7	2	-	1	3	13
	Hawaii	-	-	22	5	-	27
	Samoa	-	-	-	5	-	5
	New Zealand	-	-	-	-	1	1
No nationality	-	2	-	2	2	6	
Total	28,913	34,137	37,695	44,840	33,646	179,231	

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(14) With regard to the paragraphs in page 16 under the heading "(2) Laws bearing on incoming traffic" and "(b) other laws in relation to incoming traffic", for reference the following Circular are herewith reported.

With a view to preventing incoming traffic in foreign women, since a long time ago the Government of Japan has made it a rule to prohibit foreign women from becoming licensed prostitutes.

"(Circular No. 81 issued by the Director General of the Home Office to Prefectural Governors under date April 27th, 1901)

Word has lately been received to the effect that certain proprietors of licensed houses have a plan on foot to invite Chinese, Korean and other foreign women with a view to making them licensed prostitutes. If once permission is given to foreign women to become licensed prostitutes, it is considered that it will engender the practice of foreign women of ill fame coming to this country much to the injury to the upkeeping of good public morals. Accordingly if any foreign woman applies for registration in the list of licensed prostitutes, you are asked not only to refuse such application but to be always attentive to the prevention of coming of foreign woman of ill fame to this country.

(15) In page 16, under the heading "(3) situation with regard to immigration and application of laws", with regard to Japan Proper, statistical figures showing the number of foreigners

who

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who entered and settled in the country only were given in the Report submitted last year to the Commission of Enquiry, but no number of foreign travellers who visited the country was mentioned. Accordingly for reference the following statistical table including the number of foreign travellers who came to Japan Proper for brief visits is herewith given.

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by Geisha house keeper

or no case of a bad use of the system of adopting children recently, of which the government stated to the commission on the occasion of the conference held at the Home Minister's Official Residence. Again in the same paragraph in page 11 dealing with the question of clandestine prostitutes, there is another statement attributed to the Chief of the Salvation Army "I think they start when they are twelve. When of age they are expected to become fallen girls. When they are quite young - little children, almost - they are compelled to take men." A person who is found to have committed an immoral act against a girl of such tender age is severely punished as one who has committed the crime of quasi-rape. The authorities concerned are unable to recognize that such criminal acts are really committed anywhere in Japan.

Mr. Yamamuro's letter.

Tokyo, October 26th, 1932.

Mr. Masuda,
Secretary, Police Affairs Bureau,
Department for Home Affairs.

Dear Sir,

With regard to the statement I made to the League of Nations Commission of Enquiry into the Traffic in Women and Children, of which you made inquiries by telephone the other day, I beg to inform you that I do not remember

having

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having ever used the words "prostitute" on the occasion when I made that statement. I am quoted to have said: "they have no right to compel her to become a geisha or a prostitute but there is a moral influence", but I never used the words "prostitute". I am afraid there occurred a mistake in note-taking.

Praying for your good health and happiness,
I remain, yours faithfully,

Gumpel Yamamuro.

(14)

With regard to the statement given in the paragraphs headed "(h) Preventive and protective measures", mention was already made concerning the activities for the prevention of poverty and the relief of persons in needy circumstances. But it may further be stated that there are many organizations for social welfare and associations for culture of the masses throughout the country, which are engaged in the moral education of such women as are exposed to the danger of degradation. For women needing protection, the local social welfare committees who are publicly appointed under the Poor Law and exist in all the cities, towns and villages throughout the country, and the organizations for the protection of women and children also existing in various parts of the country, are taking measures for preventing them from taking up the disgraceful trade. In this connection, it is worth while mentioning that the number of such women receiving protection exceeds 2,550 a year.

(15)

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the employment agent in paragraph devoted to the subject "Procurer".

(13) In Page 11, in the paragraph headed "(f) Barter and sale of children," it is stated "In addition to the practice of advance money given to the parents of girls or to the girls themselves to be worked out by services in the brothel, there are similar arrangements by geisha house keepers to secure at an early age girls who can be trained as geishas and subsequently inducted to geisha houses under contract to work off debts resulting from advances to parents for the services of these girls."

The contract of advance money to be worked out by these services is of course null and void because it is against public order and good morals. As a matter of fact there has been no such custom as to enter into this kind of illegal contract since the judicial decision declaring that this kind of contract is null and void was given. Such advance money nothing but a simple debt, that is to say, corresponding to the debt we borrow when we are in need of money. The fact is that the girl only enters into contract with the proprietor of a licensed house to borrow advance money but she does not make any contract to borrow advance money to be worked out by the service, that is, she does not make any contract with the proprietor to engage in the trade of ill fame and she is not in any case liable to engage in it.

She pays back her debt from the money she earned through her trade but the trade itself is not the method of payment of debt. Thus the girl is an independent business woman and is not the employee of the proprietor of a licensed house, notwithstanding she rents a room in a licensed house and living in it — a licensed house or Kashigashiki the meaning of which is a room to let for a

licensed

licensed prostitute in Japanese original. So strictly speaking the term "employer" or "service" used in the Report is mistake. Under no circumstances, therefore, advance money can be regarded as money obtained from the sale. So, it is not right to deal with advance money in the paragraph under the heading "Barter and sale of children."

(14) In the same paragraph, it is stated "formerly a practice existed in which keepers of houses of prostitution or of geisha houses adopted young girls for the purpose of training them in the business." But even in former times there was no such custom that the proprietor of a licensed house made a bad use of the system of adopting children. Nor have the police ever permitted an adopted daughter of the proprietor of a licensed house to become a licensed prostitute. It is not right to deal with keepers of geisha houses or geisha similarly with proprietors of licensed houses or licensed prostitutes, both of whom are entirely different in character from both of the former. Accordingly the Government desires to point out that the remark made by the Chief of the Salvation Army in paragraph "(C) Glandestine Prostitute" in page 10 that they have no right to compel her to become a Geisha or a prostitute but there is a moral influence," is obviously the product of a slip in shorthand note-taking of his statement as far as "a prostitute" is concerned. In fact the Chief of the Salvation Army himself has lately written to the authorities concerned declaring that in his statement he made no reference to prostitutes. (see appended letter.) As a result of a strict supervision of the authority there has been little

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in bars - they have not yet been found guilty of prostitution, they are only suspected - if we found them objectionable we would deport them'. But the fact is that there is no foreign woman who has been arrested for practising clandestine prostitution. The statement made by the police was to the effect that there was much reason to suspect that 6 foreign women, who were engaged as chamber-maids in hotels or attendants in bars in Kobe and Yokohama (5 Russians and 1 German, of whom 2 Russians living in Yokohama and the remainder in Kobe) practised clandestine prostitution, but as they conducted themselves very discreetly and it was difficult for the police to seize indisputable evidence they do not arrest them yet, but should it become plain that they were persons who are morally objectionable, they would arrest and deport them. As for the statement that a French woman was deported, it is an existed fact.

(11) In the paragraph headed "(C) clandestine prostitutes" and the last line under the heading "(A) Brothels" and ⁱⁿ other parts of the Report geisha generally seem to be regarded and dealt with as clandestine prostitutes. Literally translated the Japanese word geisha is "Artiste", and a geisha is a woman who entertains guests by giving performance, so that only a woman who is more or less well versed in music, dancing or similar other arts is permitted to engage in the trade of a geisha. It is not therefore right to regard geisha in general

as

as clandestine prostitutes. Like dancers and actresses, some of them may have so-called patrons or lovers and it is likely that some others may practise prostitution. Accordingly, though it cannot be denied that like dancers or actresses some of geisha are in a position exposed to the danger of conducting themselves immorally, it is a mistake born out of lack of appreciation of realities to conclude that they are prone to prostitution.

It is thus not proper to deal with geisha in general as clandestine prostitutes and discuss them in paragraph devoted to the subject of "Clandestine Prostitutes".

(12) In page 11, under the heading "(E) Procurers", it is stated "as the procuring of new recruits for the brothels appears to be largely in the hands of the employment agents and go between who are of Japanese nationality, their activities are legalised except that they may not deceive or persuade a girl against her will to enter or leave a house of prostitution". But the employment agent is only permitted to let a proprietor of a licensed house or a person wishing to become licensed prostitute know of a girl seeking employment or a job open so that if he is found to have persuaded or canvassed a girl to become a licensed prostitute, in case this was done against her will as a matter of course, even in case it was done not against her will, he is punished as having committed an illegal act as already mentioned at the last line in page 36 of the "Investigation Concerning Licensed Prostitution". It is not proper to deal with

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(Table No. 2)

Investigation made by the Metropolitan Police Board
into the Subsequent Career of Licensed Prostitutes
who Abandoned their Trade

Classification	No. of those who abandoned their trade during 1931	No. of those who abandoned their trade between January and September, 1932	Remark
Married	162	125	
Went home to engage in household work	384	311	
Became maid servants	82	58	
Became waitresses	20	12	
Became attendants at bars	58	58	
Became geisha	2	1	
Became employees at brothels	99	46	
Became licensed prostitutes again	86	55	
Became missionary of Tenrikyo branch of Shintoism	1	-	
Became street advertiser	-	1	
Died	1	1	
Under investigation	364	310	
Total	1,259	978	

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(9) In page 9, under the heading "(C) Clandestine prostitutes" it is stated "in the environs of Tokyo, however, there are two quarters in which unlicensed prostitutes operate with very nearly the same freedom and publicity as do women in the licensed quarters inside the city." It is true that in these two quarters there live comparatively large numbers of unlicensed prostitutes, but they are by no means engaged in their trade with any freedom or publicity. It is the intention of the police authorities to do all of them away in due time, as was declared by Mr. Kondo, Chief of the Department for Peace and Orders of the Metropolitan Police Board, on the occasion of the conference of the Commission of Enquiry held at the offices of the Metropolitan Police Board. In fact unlicensed prostitutes who have been duly punished is fairly large in number. The estimated number of unlicensed prostitutes living in these two quarters is about 1,400, and is not 1,985 as stated in the Report.

(10) In page 9, under the heading "(C) clandestine prostitutes" it is also stated "During the last five years there had been arrested also 6 foreign women for practising clandestine prostitution, 5 Russians and 1 German. Three of the Russians and one German were arrested in Kobe and the remaining 2 Russians in Saghalien. The police testified that such arrests are made when women 'come out very openly.' At present 'some are engaged as chamber-maids in hotels and some as attendants

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Wakayama	7	13	39	29	10	5	-	-	103
Tottori	3	10	31	65	2	5	4	-	120
Shimane	10	1	16	87	6	1	-	-	121
Okayama	43	89	287	238	21	52	9	6	956
Hiroshima	98	145	814	1,048	72	125	20	17	2,539
Yamaguchi	66	77	348	287	47	68	7	6	1,006
Tokushima	12	10	119	143	52	30	-	-	266
Kagawa	25	23	274	218	89	26	5	1	702
Ehime	7	4	37	76	2	1	1	-	123
Kochi	5	-	29	224	49	24	2	-	344
Fukuoka	41	24	505	820	74	123	15	10	1,622
Saga	11	22	172	182	22	49	6	2	476
Nagasaki	57	92	317	775	46	155	6	2	1,451
Kumamoto	20	21	267	420	42	32	7	3	822
Oita	17	29	117	201	56	46	7	5	478
Miyazaki	9	12	52	123	12	17	3	3	242
Kagoshima	27	37	102	131	16	28	17	2	261
Okinawa	180	76	165	73	10	3	1	-	508
Total	1,654	2,906	18,570	20,976	2,685	2,771	435	151	1,50,149
Per mille	32.98	57.95	270.50	418.27	53.54	55.26	8.67	3.01	0.02

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(Table No. 1)
Investigation into the Degree of Education of Licensed Prostitutes
(Made on October 1, 1932)

Prefecture	Classification	Primary School			Higher Primary School		Higher Girls' School		Those who left college without completing course or completed course	Total
		Those who attended no school and are illiterate	Those who attended no school but are able to read and write	Those who left school without completing course	Those who completed course	Those who left school without completing course	Those who completed course			
Hokkaido		108	108	630	347	145	152	13	3	1508
Aomori		22	19	155	155	18	15	1	1	380
Iwate		28	21	125	115	23	12	1	-	323
Miyagi		2	18	127	132	14	32	-	4	329
Akita		5	15	47	37	7	4	2	-	117
Yamagata		14	33	218	243	18	13	2	-	541
Fukushima		11	20	169	129	13	15	1	2	360
Ibaraki		10	9	33	23	1	1	1	1	78
Tochigi		38	49	198	297	39	17	2	1	411
Gunma	No. licensed prostitute									
Saitama	Ditto									
Chiba		23	26	160	164	10	15	2	-	400
Tokyo		58	320	2,325	3,272	330	486	44	9	6,794
Kanagawa		75	81	641	467	24	50	8	1	1,345
Niigata		59	59	444	589	28	18	5	3	1,205
Toyama		12	26	141	141	10	3	1	-	334
Ishikawa		1	1	6	7	1	-	-	-	16
Fukui		14	20	170	214	13	15	3	1	450
Yamanashi		11	7	113	37	5	6	2	-	181
Nagano		20	38	210	233	10	11	4	1	527
Gifu		26	16	276	284	17	20	4	3	646
Shizuoka		21	44	321	372	37	43	5	6	849
Aichi		64	176	1,397	947	151	137	46	11	2,930
Miye		40	85	499	426	37	46	6	2	1,241
Shiga		16	26	156	132	12	16	3	-	361
Kyoto		138	178	1,621	1,768	482	259	80	3	4,529
Osaka		116	621	3,329	3,862	588	484	39	28	9,087
Hyogo		63	139	949	1,004	86	120	35	14	2,430
Kara		13	25	311	331	17	32	5	-	734
Nagayama										

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a licensed prostitute is adopted for the purpose of preventing her from pursuing degenerated life. By the term "limit of the period of service" is meant the period during which the Police permit a licensed prostitute to pursue her calling, so that when the period matures the prostitute is absolutely prohibited from continuing her calling. The maximum permitted period of trade is 6 years and the minimum 4, average being 5, but the actual period during which licensed prostitutes are engaged in their trade is usually shorter than this length of time.

- (7) With regard to the standing of girls, who are inmates of brothels, which is referred to in line 24 and the following few lines in page 7 and the statement made under the heading "(5) Possible relation of labour condition to prostitution and traffic," the Government of Japan considers that setting aside the case of geisha, poverty is the chief cause of many girls entering the life of shame. The Government therefore considers the removal of poverty is the shortest cut to the eradication of the vice in question. With this idea in view the Government is putting forth great efforts for the prevention of people to become destitute by endeavouring on the one hand to have the Poor Law thoroughly and effectively put in operation and on the other hand by giving suitable jobs to such women as are likely to be led astray by making full use of the Law for Assisting the Unemployed in obtaining Employment and also by

by spurring various social welfare organizations on to greater activities. It is needless to say that the fact that engaging in the trade of ill fame is morally disgraceful, no matter whatever the reason to fall into the shameful life and has bad influence to the standing of her communities. The Remark "they do not always lose standing in their home communities by working in brothels to pay off these debts," therefore, is contrary to the fact.

- (8) In page 8 statistical figures are given concerning the education of licensed prostitutes. These figures, however, are not correct. The following Table No. 1 prepared on the basis of the latest investigation made by the authorities concerned shows the correct figures. As a matter of fact compulsory primary education is well established and universal in Japan with the result that those who are illiterate are extremely few in number. It is true that women of little education are more likely to take up the trade of prostitutes than those of better education and that the educational standard of licensed prostitutes is lower than that of people in general. Nevertheless there being some marked difference between the figures given in the Report and those obtained by the authorities concerned, the Table No. 1 above mentioned is inserted. Further, though it is stated in line 8 of page 9 "little is known of the subsequent career of these women" the Government desires to point out the fact that a fairly large number of them returned home or married as shown in the following Table No. 2, which was prepared by the Metropolitan Police Board after due investigation.

(9)

regulations referred to, cases of the police having caused such women and their parents or relatives to consult among themselves or of having summoned to the offices brothel-keepers, occurred on a few occasions. But as the result of the above mentioned measures for the strict enforcement of the Regulations, there have occurred during the past quarter of a century or so no cases in which the police brought any undue pressure to bear on licensed prostitutes desiring to retire on their own free will. Our government cannot consent to the plea made in the Report on behalf of the police in this connection and to the remark in the same page stating "if prostitutes were, in fact, granted unrestricted retirement" It must, however, be admitted that as stated in page 21 and the following page of the "Investigation concerning Licensed Prostitution" which was submitted to the Commission of Enquiry in June of last year, 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.

In order to prevent such evil from occurring, the Central Government has frequently issued instructions to the local government authorities enjoining them to see that in no case the police may allow brothel-keepers to obstruct the free retirement of licensed prostitutes. Thanks to this measure as well as to the punishment meted out in accordance with the

Penal

Penal Code and Article 6 of the Regulations for the Control of Licensed Prostitutes to brothel-keepers found to have obstructed the retirement of licensed prostitutes, the evils in question have been markedly disappearing in recent years. Again with regard to the statement made in page 12 under the heading "(h) Preventive and protective measures" to the effect that later the practice of consultation and pressure above described in cases where prostitutes attempt to withdraw from brothels in conformity with the law of 1900 begun, the Government is unable to agree. Finally the Government desires to point out the fact that not only the number of licensed prostitutes who withdraw by agreement with brothel-keepers or were prohibited to engage in the trade because of the expiration of the permitted term of trade has been very large year after year, but, as already reported in the "Investigation concerning Licensed Prostitutes" which was submitted to the Commission, that the number of those who retire on their own free will is fairly large year after year.

- (6) In pages 7 and 8 under the heading "(b) Prostitutes (licensed)" it is only stated "the period of service in the licensed brothel was generally fixed at a minimum of 4 years and a maximum of 6, with an average of 5."

As reported in pages 8 and 9 of the "Investigation concerning Licensed Prostitutes", the Government would like to repeat that the policy of limiting the term of the trade of

a licensed

persons making their living in the way referred to come under the purview of Article 182, and Article 224 and the following five articles of the Penal Code or of Article 1 of the Regulations for Punishment of Police Offences and are punished in accordance with these provisions. In regard to these provisions mention was made in the reports already sent to the League of Nations or in the answers given last year to the questionnaire put by the Commission of Enquiry, but for reference Article 1 of the Regulations for Punishment of Police Offences may be again quoted here. Further, with regard to the remark made in page 11 concerning souteneurs, attention may also be called to the fact that cases of souteneurs who are punished year after year in accordance with the Regulations are fairly numerous.

Article 1

Regulations for Punishment of Police Offences.

A person to whom any of the following items applies shall be liable to detention for a term not exceeding thirty days:

2. A person who has engaged in clandestine prostitution or pandered and let his or her house for immoral purposes.

(4) In page 6 under the heading "(a) Brothels" and again in page 11 under the heading "(f) Barter and sale of children", statements are made to the effect that the parents of a prospective prostitute and a brothel-keeper enter into contract by themselves

themselves, the former being advanced money by the latter. In practice, however, contract for debt is directly entered into by the girl and brothel-keeper and though the parents of the girl often stand surety for the debt, they are not the parties to the contract. The same is the case with geisha.

Further, in ~~the same~~ page ⁶ it is stated "sometimes at high rates of interest," but as the result of strict supervision of authority, there is no such case in which the proprietor takes high interest.

(5) In page 6 and 7 under the heading "(a) Brothels", a statement is made to the effect that the police often bring pressure to bear on prostitutes desiring to give up their calling on their own free will. With reference to this statement it is the desire of the Government of Japan to assert that it is contrary to the facts. Not only in form but in spirit, the Government has been and is strictly enforcing the Regulations for the Control of Licensed Prostitutes ever since they were promulgated in 1900.

In order that they be strictly enforced the Central Government has frequently issued instructions and circulars to the prefectural authorities enjoining them to supervise the local police with great vigour, so that the latter might not bring in any way undue pressure on those unfortunate women who desire to abandon their shameful calling. It is true that for some time soon after the promulgation of the regulations

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Dr. Bascom Johnson,
Chairman of the League of Nations Commission of
Enquiry into the Traffic in Women and Children
in the East.

Dear Sir,-

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of Mr. Schmieden's
letter dated August 8th addressed to Dr. Kusama together with
the Report concerning Japan. In reply, I beg to submit herewith
the observation of our Government on your Report concerning
Japan.

Faithfully yours,

Tsunekatsu Kurimoto,
Representative of the Imperial
Government of Japan.

Tokyo,

4

(1) In page 1 under the heading "Accession or adherence to
treaties and Central Authority" it is stated "the ratification
by Japan of the Convention of 1921 does not apply to the
Overseas Dependencies of Korea, Formosa and the Leased Territory
of Kwantung". Japan, however, never announced, when on October
21st, 1925, she adhered to the Convention of 1910, her
intention of enforcing in her Overseas Dependencies the
Convention mentioned in Clause 1 of Article XI of the Con-
vention of 1910. In other words, the Convention of 1921,
the International Arrangement of 1904 and the Convention of
1910 apply to Japan Proper only, but these do not apply to
her Overseas Dependencies of Korea, Saghalien and Formosa
as well as to the mandated territory of the South Sea Islands
and the Leased Territory of Kwantung.

(2) In page 3 under the heading "Population" it is stated
that predominance of males over females existed throughout
the Empire but this was especially noticeable in Korea and
Kwantung. This phenomenon, however, is not particularly
noticeable in Korea, the fact being that in respect to predo-
minance of males over females it is Kwantung that stands at the
head of the list, followed by Saghalien, the mandated territory
of the South Sea Islands, Formosa, Korea and Japan Proper.

(3) In page 5 under the heading "(3) Laws relating to
prostitution and allied questions", it is stated "no laws
were furnished which penalise the offence of living on the
earnings of a prostitute (souteneurs)". But in many cases

persons

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Chairman of the League of Nations Commission of
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Tsunekatsu Kurimoto,
Representative of the Imperial
Government of Japan.

Tokyo,

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Observation of the Imperial Government of Japan
on the Report concerning Japan of the League
of Nations Commission of Enquiry into the
Traffic in Women and Children in the East.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

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EXTRACT FROM LAW FOR CREWS.

(Law No. 47 promulgated on March 8th, 1899).

Article 23.

When a Minister, a Consul or a Trade Commissioner in service of the Government of Japan and stationed abroad orders a Japanese subject to be repatriated home in accordance with law and regulations, the captain of a vessel can not refuse taking such Japanese on board his vessel unless he has just reason for refusing.

Provisions concerning the payment of the passage home of such Japanese shall be determined by Ordinance.

Concerning the payment of the passage home of a Japanese Subject in accordance with Article 23 of the Law for Crews.

(Imperial Ordinance No. 415 promulgated on December 28th, 1900).

Article 1.

The captain of a vessel, who has carried home a Japanese subject in accordance with the provisions of Clause 1 of Article 23 of the Law for Crews may demand the payment of his or her passage home in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance of the party responsible therefor.

Article 2.

The passage home shall be paid by the person repatriated home. In case the payment can not be obtained from the person repatriated home, the persons responsible for his or her support shall pay it.

The demand for payment of the passage home of the person repatriated may be made of any of the persons responsible for his or her support. In this case the person who has paid his or her passage home is free to demand to refund it of the person, who, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 955 and 956 of the Civil Code, is required to carry out the obligation of his or her support.

Article 3.

When the payment of the passage home of the person repatriated can not be obtained from any of the persons responsible for his or her support, the prefecture wherein he or she has his or her residence, and in case the place of his or her residence is unknown the prefecture where he or she arrives, shall be responsible for its payment.

Article 4.

In a case such as is mentioned in the preceding article, in case the place of the residence or arrival of the person repatriated belongs to Formosa (Hokkaido or Okinawa Prefecture) the State Treasury pays his or her passage home for the time being.

In case in accordance with the provisions of the preceding clause, the State Treasury pays the passage home of the person repatriated, the captain of the vessel which has carried him or her home shall present a written application for the payment of his or her passage home to the Government-General of Formosa (the Prefectural Office of Hokkaido or Okinawa).

Article 5.

By the term "passage home" mentioned in this Ordinance is meant the due expense for a class of berth considered suitable by the Minister, the Consul or the Trade Commissioner for the person to be repatriated home.

Supplementary Rules

This Ordinance shall be put in effect from January 1st, 1901.

at once arrested, and punished. Even in case no such evidence is obtained, but in case there is reason for suspicion that such persons are victims of traffickers or there is danger of women engaging in prostitution abroad or are considered to be in danger of being led astray in future, protection is given to such women and are handed over to their parents, guardians or suitable institutions. In such ways the authorities concerned are endeavouring to give protection even in cases which strictly speaking do not come within the purview of traffic in women.

(21) In Annex II it is referred "Showing the Total Population of Chosen and Ratio of Males to Females", but it is the reference to Kwantung instead of Chosen.

(22) Though not observation of the Government of Japan on the Report of the Commission of Enquiry, there are two points in the information submitted by it constituting Annex XIX which it desires to correct.

The first of these is the instruction mentioned in the information concerning Shanghai appearing in page 51, which was asked for by the Consul at Shanghai in November, 1897, in regard to funds sending home persons engaged in prostitution or those who arrived there for the purpose of engaging in it. The statement in the instruction referred to is true as far as the situation at that time is concerned, but two years later, namely in 1899 the Law for Crews undermentioned was enacted and in the following year, namely in 1900, an Imperial Ordinance was promulgated on the authority of Article 23 of the same Law, providing that in case a Japanese subject living abroad who has been repatriated by the Japanese government authorities there or a person supporting such person is unable to pay for his or her passage home the prefecture where the person has his or her residence, and in case he or she has no such residence or his or her place of residence is unknown, the prefecture at which he or she arrives, shall pay for it. The Government of Japan desires to point out here the fact that the number of those who were repatriated or their supporters who are unable to pay for passage home and on whose behalf the prefecture of their residence or arrival pays it is fairly large year after year.

Another is the statement in page 54 concerning Australia. In the concluding part of the paragraph, it is stated "only along the northern coast of the country, availing themselves of inadequate vigilance by the police, women of ill fame make secret entry into the country by means of sailing vessels or fishing boats, making it extremely difficult to check their inroad". It is desired

by the Government of Japan that in regard to these matters the Information be duly corrected as far as the following three points are concerned.

1. The term "women of ill fame" in the passage just quoted has been found to be erroneous translation of the term "Japanese" in the Japanese original.

2. It goes without saying that those who made landing by means of sailing vessels or fishing boats made use of them from neighbouring islands or from the steamers; and not from any distant places.

3. The Information in question was quoted from a report supplied by the Japanese Consular officials in that country many years ago. The fact given in it was of the distant past and is by no means one to be seen to-day.

Oceania	Australia	7	2	—	1	8	13
	Hawaii	—	—	22	5	—	27
	Samoa	—	—	—	5	—	5
	New Zealand	—	—	—	—	1	1
No nationality		—	2	—	2	2	6
Total		28,913	34,137	37,695	44,840	33,646	179,231

(18) In page 17, under the heading "(5) Statistics of persons excluded", it is stated, "In Japan Proper, as has already been stated, very few persons have been excluded—5 altogether between the years 1926 and 1930...." The number of persons excluded represents that of persons who were excluded for moral reason. Besides them, there were a fairly large number of foreigners who were excluded for the reason of public peace or public health.

(19) In the paragraph headed "(7) Number of prosecutions of traffickers and procurers" in page 18, the matters mentioned concerning Japan and those mentioned in Annex XV are all matters concerning offenders who were found to be engaged in outgoing traffic in women and children and are not related to incoming traffic in them. Of the 9 offenders found to be engaged in outgoing traffic in women and children, one was a woman, a midwife by profession. Practically no incoming traffic in women and children exists in Japan, so that no traffickers in them exists. Consequently, the statement made in lines 1 to 3 in the paragraph headed "(6) Number of prosecutions for violation of traffic laws" is erroneous as far as Japan Proper is concerned. Finally in the paragraph headed "(7) Number of prosecutions of traffickers and procurers" in page 18, it is stated "In Korea there were 28 cases under Articles I and II of the Convention of 1910. Twelve were cases of internal traffic and 16 of international traffic from Korea to Manchuria, particularly to Mukden and Harbin". The 16 cases referred to were all cases of outgoing and not of incoming traffic.

(20) In the paragraph headed "(7) administrative and unofficial measures to prevent traffic" in page 21, it is stated to the effect that there was no such measures.....except that the police and emigration authorities were required to watch the boats and railway station and to question closely any persons suspected of being traffickers or victims of traffickers. But as a matter of fact the authorities concerned not only have been and are endeavouring to prevent traffic in women but also exerting themselves to protect women in danger of being made victims by traffickers. Among the measures taken by them for this purpose it may be mentioned that they endeavour to discover traffickers, persons suspected of being victims of traffickers and women who need protection. When such persons are discovered, not only are they questioned, but close investigation is made by referring to the police offices governing the places of their permanent domicile as well as of their present residence, and also by referring to their parents or relatives. In case reliable evidence of suspected persons being really traffickers is obtained it goes without saying that they are

Country	Year					Total
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	
China	12,334	13,504	15,133	16,958	14,585	72,514
Siam	12	4	19	51	20	106
Persia	16	15	9	14	3	57
India	254	141	186	371	266	1,218
Strait Settlements	2	8	2	1	2	15
The Philippines	83	95	142	375	293	988
Turkey	12	15	4	17	6	54
British Arabia	1	—	—	—	—	1
Afghanistan	2	2	2	—	2	8
Annam	2	—	—	—	—	2
Syria	1	2	—	1	1	5
Palestine	2	1	—	—	—	3
Burma	—	—	3	1	—	4
French Indo-China	—	2	1	—	7	10
Java	—	—	—	—	2	2
England	4,015	6,191	7,206	7,588	5,249	30,249
France	477	471	543	851	467	2,809
Italy	160	176	102	443	223	1,104
Germany	742	898	840	1,465	985	4,930
Russia	1,876	2,100	1,672	1,962	1,452	9,062
Sweden	80	191	123	223	115	732
Norway	56	113	87	194	82	532
Denmark	147	173	143	274	150	887
Holland	203	223	187	344	281	1,238
Belgium	45	51	49	125	44	314
Switzerland	163	261	201	312	256	1,193
Austria	28	44	46	79	81	278
Hungary	19	13	26	28	18	104
Luxemburg	3	1	5	7	3	19
Czecho	68	54	37	90	38	287
Jngo-Slav	—	3	6	5	6	20

Roumania	25	35	21	21	9	111
Spain	47	50	73	139	53	362
Greece	25	25	19	23	20	112
Portugal	58	107	77	144	84	470
Poland	77	59	61	108	105	410
Latvia	34	31	47	73	25	208
Estonia	15	5	10	27	6	63
Finland	7	19	12	10	22	70
Litovania	6	3	2	22	28	61
Armenia	4	4	4	5	—	17
Serbia	2	—	19	10	—	31
Danzig	1	—	—	—	—	1
Bulgaria	—	4	1	1	4	10
Egypt	1	4	1	5	5	16
Congo	1	—	—	—	—	1
South African Confederation	—	2	—	1	—	3
United States	7,696	8,943	10,466	12,335	8,536	47,976
Canada	3	1	10	20	27	61
Costa Rica	2	—	1	—	—	3
Mexico	24	13	15	14	10	76
Panama	—	5	—	2	—	7
Brazil	25	24	13	8	21	91
Argentine	13	17	15	26	31	102
Chile	16	12	10	39	3	80
Peru	17	5	9	9	6	46
San Salvador	2	1	—	—	—	3
Colombia	1	2	—	—	—	3
Cuba	1	6	3	—	2	12
Urguay	—	3	1	2	1	7
Bolivia	—	1	—	4	1	6
Guatemala	—	—	4	—	2	6
San Domingo	—	—	5	—	—	5
Hayti	—	—	—	—	1	1
Venezuela	—	—	—	—	2	2
Nicaragua	—	—	—	—	1	1

prostitutes, there is another statement attributed to the Chief of the Salvation Army "I think they start when they are twelve. When of age they are expected to become fallen girls. When they are quite young—little children, almost—they are compelled to take men". A person who is found to have committed an immoral act against a girl of such tender age is severely punished as one who has committed the crime of quasi-rape. The authorities concerned are unable to recognize that such criminal acts are really committed anywhere in Japan.

Mr. Yamamuro's letter.

Tokyo, October 20th, 1932.

Mr. Masuda,
Secretary, Police Affairs Bureau,
Department for Home Affairs.

Dear Sir,

With regard to the statement I made to the League of Nations Commission of Enquiry into the Traffic in Women and Children, of which you made inquiries by telephone the other day, I beg to inform you that I do not remember having ever used the words "prostitute" on the occasion when I made that statement. I am quoted to have said: "they have no right to compel her to become a geisha or a prostitute but there is a moral influence", but I never used the words "prostitute". I am afraid there occurred a mistake in note-taking.

Praying for your good health and happiness,

I remain, yours faithfully,
Gumpei Yamamuro.

(15) With regard to the statement given in the paragraph headed "(h) Preventive and protective measures", mention was already made concerning the activities for the prevention of poverty and the relief of persons in needy circumstances. But it may further be stated that there are many organizations for social welfare and associations for culture of the masses throughout the country, which are engaged in the moral education of such women as are ex-

posed to the danger of degradation. For women needing protection, the local social welfare committees who are publicly appointed under the Poor Law and exist in all the cities, towns and villages throughout the country, and the organizations for the protection of women and children also existing in various parts of the country, are taking measures for preventing them from taking up the disgraceful trade. In this connection, it is worth while mentioning that the number of such women receiving protection exceeds 2,550 a year.

(16) With regard to the paragraphs in page 16 under the heading "(2) Laws bearing on incoming traffic" and "(b) other laws in relation to incoming traffic", for reference the following Circular are herewith reported.

With a view to preventing incoming traffic in foreign women, since a long time ago the Government of Japan has made it a rule to prohibit foreign women from becoming licensed prostitutes.

"(Circular No. 81 issued by the Director General of the Home Office to Prefectural Governors under date April 27th, 1901)

Word has lately been received to the effect that certain proprietors of licensed houses have a plan on foot to invite Chinese, Korean and other foreign women with a view to making them licensed prostitutes. If once permission is given to foreign women to become licensed prostitutes, it is considered that it will engender the practice of foreign women of ill fame coming to this country much to the injury to the upkeeping of good public morals. Accordingly if any foreign woman applies for registration in the list of licensed prostitutes, you are asked not only to refuse such application but to be always attentive to the prevention of coming of foreign woman of ill fame to this country.

(17) In page 16, under the heading "(3) situation with regard to immigration and application of laws", with regard to Japan Proper, statistical figures showing the number of foreigners who entered and settled in the country only were given in the Report submitted last year to the Commission of Enquiry, but no number of foreign travellers who visited the country was mentioned. Accordingly for reference the following statistical table including the number of foreign travellers who came to Japan Proper for brief visits is herewith given.

more or less well versed in music, dancing or similar other arts is permitted to engage in the trade of a geisha. It is not therefore right to regard geisha in general as clandestine prostitutes. Like dancers and actresses, some of them may have so-called patrons or lovers and it is likely that some others may practise prostitution. Accordingly, though it cannot be denied that like dancers or actresses some of geisha are in a position exposed to the danger of conducting themselves immorally, it is a mistake born out of lack of appreciation of realities to conclude that they are prone to prostitution.

It is thus not proper to deal with geisha in general as clandestine prostitutes and discuss them in paragraph devoted to the subject of "Clandestine Prostitutes".

(12) In page 11, under the heading "(E) Procurers", it is stated "as the procuring of new recruits for the brothels appears to be largely in the hands of the employment agents and go between who are of Japanese nationality, their activities are legalised except that they may not deceive or persuade a girl against her will to enter or leave a house of prostitution". But the employment agent is only permitted to let a proprietor of a licensed house or a person wishing to become licensed prostitute know of a girl seeking employment or a job open so that if he is found to have persuaded or canvassed a girl to become a licensed prostitute, in case this was done against her will as a matter of course, even in case it was done not against her will, he is punished as having committed an illegal act as already mentioned at the last line in page 36 of the "Investigation concerning Licensed Prostitution". It is not proper to deal with the employment agent in paragraph devoted to the subject "Procurer".

(13) In Page 11, in the paragraph headed "(f) Barter and sale of children", it is stated "In addition to the practice of advance money given to the parents of girls or to the girls themselves to be worked out by services in the brothel, there are similar arrangements by geisha house keepers to secure at an early age girls who can be trained as geisha and subsequently inducted to geisha houses under contract to work off debts resulting from advances to parents for the services of these girls".

The contract of advance money to be worked out by these services is of course null and void because it is against public order and good morals. As a matter of fact there has been no such custom as to enter into this kind of illegal contract since the judicial decision declaring that this kind of contract is null and void was given. Such advance money is nothing but a simple debt,

that is to say, corresponding to the debt we borrow when we are in need of money. The fact is that the girl only enters into contract with the proprietor of a licensed house to borrow advance money but she does not make any contract to borrow advance money to be worked out by the service, that is, she does not make any contract with the proprietor to engage in the trade of ill fame and she is not in any case liable to engage in it.

She pays back her debt from the money she earned through her trade but the trade itself is not the method of payment of debt. Thus the girl is an independent business woman and is not the employee of the proprietor of a licensed house, notwithstanding she rents a room in a licensed house and living in it—a licensed house or Kashizashiki the meaning of which is a room to let for a licensed prostitute in Japanese. So strictly speaking the term "employer" or "service" used in the Report is mistake. Under no circumstances, therefore, advance money can be regarded as money obtained from the sale. So, it is not right to deal with advance money in the paragraph under the heading "Barter and sale of children".

(14) In the same paragraph, it is stated "formerly a practice existed in which keepers of houses of prostitution or of geisha houses adopted young girls for the purpose of training them in the business". But even in former times there was no such custom that the proprietor of a licensed house made a bad use of the system of adopting children. Nor have the police ever permitted an adopted daughter of the proprietor of a licensed house to become a licensed prostitute. It is not right to deal with keepers of geisha houses or geisha similarly with proprietors of licensed houses or licensed prostitutes, both of whom are entirely different in character from both of the former. Accordingly the Government desires to point out that the remark made by the Chief of the Salvation Army in paragraph "(C) Clandestine Prostitute" in page 10 that they have no right to compel her to become a Geisha or a prostitute but there is a moral influence" is obviously the product of a slip in shorthand note-taking of his statement as far as "a prostitute" is concerned. In fact the Chief of the Salvation Army himself has lately written to the authorities concerned declaring that in his statement he made no reference to prostitutes. (see appended letter.) As a result of a strict supervision of the authority there has been little or no case of a bad use of the system of adopting children by Geisha house keeper recently, of which the government stated to the commission on the occasion of the conference held at the Home Minister's Official Residence. Again in the same paragraph in page 11 dealing with the question of clandestine

(TABLE NO. 2)

INVESTIGATION MADE BY THE METROPOLITAN POLICE BOARD INTO THE SUBSEQUENT CAREER OF LICENSED PROSTITUTES WHO ABANDONED THEIR TRADE.

Classification	No. of those who abandoned their trade during 1931	No. of those who abandoned their trade between January and September, 1932	Remark
Married	162	125	
Went home to engage in household work	384	311	
Became maid servants	82	58	
Became waitresses	20	12	
Became attendants at bars	58	58	
Became geisha	2	1	
Became employees at brothels	99	46	
Became licensed prostitutes again	86	55	
Became missionary of Tenrikyo branch of Shintoism	1	—	
Became street advertiser	—	1	
Died	1	1	
Under investigation	364	310	
Total	1,259	978	

(9) In page 9, under the heading "(C) Clandestine prostitutes" it is stated "in the environs of Tokyo, however, there are two quarters in which unlicensed prostitutes operate with very nearly the same freedom and publicity as do women in the licensed quarters inside the city". It is true that in these two quarters there live comparatively large number of unlicensed prostitutes, but they are by no means engaged in their trade with any freedom or publicity. It is the intention of the police authorities to do all of them away in due time, as was declared by Mr. Kondo, Chief of the Department for Peace and Orders of the Metropolitan Police Board, on the occasion of the conference of the Commission of Enquiry held at the office of the Metropolitan Police Board. In fact unlicensed prostitutes who have been duly punished is fairly large in number. The estimated number of unlicensed prostitutes living in these two quarters is about 1,700, and is not 1,985 as stated in the Report.

(10) In page 9, under the heading "(C) Clandestine prostitutes" it is also stated "During the last five years there had been arrested also 6 foreign women for practising clandestine prostitution, 5 Russians and 1 German. Three of the Russians and one German were arrested in Kobe and the remaining 2 Russians in Saghalien. The police testified that such arrests are made when women 'come out very openly'. At present 'some are engaged as chamber-maids in hotels and some as attendants in bars—they have not yet been found guilty of prostitution, they are only suspected—if we found them objectionable we would deport them'." But the fact is that there is no foreign woman who has been arrested for practising clandestine prostitution. The statement made by the police was to the effect that there was much reason to suspect that 6 foreign women, who were engaged as chamber-maids in hotels or attendants in bars in Kobe and Yokohama (5 Russians and 1 German, of whom 2 Russians living in Yokohama and the remainder in Kobe) practised clandestine prostitution, but as they conducted themselves very discreetly and it was difficult for the police to seize indisputable evidence they do not arrest them yet, but should it become plain that they were persons who are morally objectionable, they would arrest and deport them. As for the statement that a French woman was deported, it is an existed fact.

(11) In the paragraph headed "(C) Clandestine prostitutes" and the last line under the heading "(A) Brothels" and in other parts of the Report geisha generally seem to be regarded and dealt with as clandestine prostitutes. Literally translated the Japanese word geisha is "Artiste", and a geisha is a woman who entertains guests by giving performance, so that only a woman who is



(TABLE NO. 1)

INVESTIGATION INTO THE DEGREE OF EDUCATION OF
LICENSED PROSTITUTES.

(Made on October 1st, 1932)

Prefecture	Classification									Total
	Those who attended no school and are illiterate	Those who attended no school but are able to read and write	Primary School		Higher Primary School		Higher Girls' School		Those who left college without completing course or completed course	
			Those who left school without completing course	Those who completed course	Those who left school without completing course	Those who completed course	Those who completed course	Those who completed course		
Hokkaido	108	108	630	347	145	152	13	3	—	1,506
Aomori	22	19	153	153	18	13	1	1	—	380
Iwate	28	21	123	115	23	12	1	—	—	323
Miyagi	2	18	127	132	14	32	—	4	—	320
Akita	5	15	47	37	7	4	2	—	—	117
Yamagata	14	33	218	243	18	13	2	—	—	541
Fukushima	11	20	109	129	13	15	1	2	—	360
Ibaraki	10	9	33	23	1	1	—	1	—	78
Tochigi	33	49	193	97	9	17	2	1	—	411
Gumma	No licensed prostitute									
Saitama	Ditto									
Chiba	23	26	160	164	10	15	2	—	—	400
Tokyo	58	320	2,325	3,272	330	436	44	9	—	6,794
Kanagawa	73	81	641	467	24	50	3	1	—	1,345
Niigata	59	59	444	589	23	18	5	3	—	1,205
Toyama	12	26	141	141	10	3	1	—	—	334
Ishikawa	1	1	6	7	1	—	—	—	—	16
Fukui	14	20	170	214	13	15	3	1	—	450
Yamanashi	11	7	113	37	5	6	2	—	—	181
Nagano	20	38	210	233	10	11	4	1	—	527
Gifu	26	16	276	284	17	20	4	3	—	646

Shizuoka	21	44	321	372	37	43	5	6	—	849
Aichi	64	176	1,397	947	151	137	46	11	1	2,930
Miye	40	85	499	426	37	46	6	2	—	1,141
Shiga	16	26	156	132	12	16	3	—	—	361
Kyoto	138	178	1,621	1,768	482	259	80	3	—	4,529
Osaka	116	621	3,329	3,862	588	484	39	28	—	9,067
Hyogo	63	159	949	1,004	86	120	35	14	—	2,430
Nara	13	25	311	331	17	32	5	—	—	734
Wakayama	7	13	39	29	10	5	—	—	—	103
Tottori	3	10	31	65	2	5	4	—	—	120
Shimane	10	1	16	37	6	1	—	—	—	121
Okayama	43	89	387	333	31	53	9	6	—	956
Hiroshima	98	145	814	1,048	72	135	30	17	—	2,359
Yamaguchi	66	77	348	337	47	63	7	6	—	1,006
Tokushima	12	10	119	143	52	30	—	—	—	366
Kagawa	25	33	274	318	20	26	5	1	—	702
Ehime	7	4	37	76	2	1	1	—	—	128
Kochi	5	—	39	224	49	24	3	—	—	344
Fukuoka	41	34	505	820	74	123	15	10	—	1,622
Saga	11	22	172	182	32	49	6	2	—	476
Nagasaki	57	93	317	775	46	155	6	2	—	1,451
Kumamoto	30	21	267	420	42	32	7	3	—	822
Oita	17	29	117	201	56	46	7	5	—	478
Miyazaki	9	12	53	133	12	17	3	3	—	242
Kagoshima	27	37	103	131	16	28	17	2	—	361
Okinawa	180	76	165	73	10	3	1	—	—	508
Total	1,654	2,906	18,570	20,976	2,685	2,771	435	151	1	50,149
Per mille	32.98	57.95	370.30	418.27	53.54	55.26	8.67	3.01	0.02	

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 resort to unscrupulous means.

In order to prevent such evil from occurring, the Central Government has frequently issued instructions to the local government authorities enjoining them to see that in no case the police may allow brothel-keepers to obstruct the free retirement of licensed prostitutes. Thanks to this measure as well as to the punishment meted out in accordance with the Penal Code and Article 6 of the Regulations for the Control of Licensed Prostitutes to brothel-keepers found to have obstructed the retirement of licensed prostitutes, the evils in question have been markedly disappearing in recent years. Again with regard to the statement made in page 12 under the heading "(h) Preventive and protective measures" to the effect that later the practice of consultation and pressure above described in cases where prostitutes attempt to withdraw from brothels in conformity with the law of 1900 begun, the Government is unable to agree. Finally the Government desires to point out the fact that not only the number of licensed prostitutes who withdraw by agreement with brothel-keepers or were prohibited to engage in the trade because of the expiration of the permitted term of trade has been very large year after year, but, as already reported in the "Investigation concerning Licensed Prostitutes" which was submitted to the Commission, that the number of those who retire on their own free will is fairly large year after year.

(6) In pages 7 and 8 under the heading "(b) Prostitutes (licensed)" it is only stated "the period of service in the licensed brothel was generally fixed at a minimum of 4 years and a maximum of 6, with an average of 5".

As reported in pages 8 and 9 of the "Investigation concerning Licensed Prostitutes", the Government would like to repeat that the policy of limiting the term of the trade of a licensed prostitute is adopted for the purpose of preventing her from pursuing degenerated life. By the term "limit of the period of service" is meant the period during which the Police permit a licensed prostitute to pursue her calling, so that when the period matures the prostitute is absolutely prohibited from continuing her calling. The maximum permitted period of trade is 6 years and the minimum 4, average being 5, but the actual period during which licensed prostitutes are engaged in their trade is usually shorter than this length of time.

(7) With regard to the standing of girls, who are inmates of brothels, which is referred to in line 24 and the following few lines in page 7 and the

statement made under the heading "(5) Possible relation of labour condition to prostitution and traffic", the Government of Japan considers that setting aside the case of geisha, poverty is the chief cause of many girls entering the life of shame. The Government therefore considers the removal of poverty is the shortest cut to the eradication of the vice in question. With this idea in view the Government is putting forth great efforts for the prevention of people to become destitute by endeavouring on the one hand to have the Poor Law thoroughly and effectively put in operation and on the other hand by giving suitable jobs to such women as are likely to be led astray by making full use of the Law for Assisting the Unemployed in obtaining Employment and also by spurring various social welfare organizations on to greater activities. It is needless to say that the fact that engaging in the trade of ill fame is morally disgraceful, no matter whatever the reason to fall into the shameful life and has bad influence to the standing of her communities. The Remark "they do not always lose standing in their home communities by working in brothels to pay off these debts", therefore, is contrary to the fact.

(8) In page 8 statistical figures are given concerning the education of licensed prostitutes. These figures, however, are not correct. The following Table No. 1 prepared on the basis of the latest investigation made by the authorities concerned shows the correct figures. As a matter of fact compulsory primary education is well established and universal in Japan with the result that those who are illiterate are extremely few in number. It is true that women of little education are more likely to take up the trade of prostitutes than those of better education and that the educational standard of licensed prostitutes is lower than that of people in general. Nevertheless there being some marked difference between the figures given in the Report and those obtained by the authorities concerned, the Table No. 1 above mentioned is inserted. Further, though it is stated in line 8 of page 9 "little is known of the subsequent career of these women" the Government desires to point out the fact that a fairly large number of them returned home or married as shown in the following Table No. 2, which was prepared by the Metropolitan Police Board after due investigation.

(1) In page 1 under the heading "Accession or adherence to treaties and Central Authority" it is stated "the ratification by Japan of the Convention of 1921 does not apply to the Overseas Dependencies of Korea, Formosa and the Leased Territory of Kwantung". Japan, however, never announced, when on October 21st, 1925, she adhered to the Convention of 1910, her intention of enforcing in her Overseas Dependencies the Convention mentioned in Clause 1 of Article XI of the Convention of 1910. In other words, the Convention of 1921, the International Arrangement of 1904 and the Convention of 1910 apply to Japan Proper only, but these do not apply to her Overseas Dependencies of Korea, Saghalien and Formosa as well as to the mandated territory of the South Sea Islands and the Leased Territory of Kwantung.

(2) In page 3 under the heading "Population" it is stated that predominance of males over females existed throughout the Empire but this was especially noticeable in Korea and Kwantung. This phenomenon, however, is not particularly noticeable in Korea, the fact being that in respect to predominance of males over females it is Kwantung that stands at the head of the list, followed by Saghalien, the mandated territory of the South Sea Islands, Formosa, Korea and Japan Proper.

(3) In page 5 under the heading "(3) Laws relating to prostitution and allied questions", it is stated "no laws were furnished which penalise the offence of living on the earnings of a prostitute (souteneurs)". But in many cases persons making their living in the way referred to come under the purview of Article 182, and Article 224 and the following five articles of the Penal Code or of Article 1 of the Regulations for Punishment of Police Offences and are punished in accordance with these provisions. In regard to these provisions mention was made in the reports already sent to the League of Nations or in the answers given last year to the questionnaire put by the Commission of Enquiry, but for reference Article 1 of the Regulations for Punishment of Police Offences may be again quoted here. Further, with regard to the remark made in page 11 concerning souteneurs, attention may also be called to the fact that cases of souteneurs who are punished year after year in accordance with the Regulations are fairly numerous.

Article 1.

Regulations for Punishment of Police Offences.

A person to whom any of the following items applies shall be liable to detention for a term not exceeding thirty days:

2. A person who has engaged in clandestine prostitution or pandered and let his or her house for immoral purposes.

(4) In page 6 under the heading "(a) Brothels" and again in page 11 under the heading "(f) Barter and sale of children", statements are made to the effect that the parents of a prospective prostitute and a brothel-keeper enter into contract by themselves, the former being advanced money by the latter. In practice, however, contract for debt is directly entered into by the girl and brothel-keeper and though the parents of the girl often stand surety for the debt, they are not the parties to the contract. The same is the case with geisha.

Further, in page 6 it is stated "sometimes at high rates of interest", but as the result of strict supervision of authority, there is no such case in which the proprietor takes high interest.

(5) In pages 6 and 7 under the heading "(a) Brothels", a statement is made to the effect that the police often bring pressure to bear on prostitutes desiring to give up their calling on their own free will. With reference to this statement it is the desire of the Government of Japan to assert that it is contrary to the facts. Not only in form but in spirit, the Government has been and is strictly enforcing the Regulations for the Control of Licensed Prostitutes ever since they were promulgated in 1900.

In order that they be strictly enforced the Central Government has frequently issued instructions and circulars to the prefectural authorities enjoining them to supervise the local police with great vigour, so that the latter might not bring in any way undue pressure on those unfortunate women who desire to abandon their shameful calling. It is true that for some time soon after the promulgation of the regulations referred to, cases of the police having caused such women and their parents or relatives to consult among themselves or of having summoned to the offices brothel-keepers, occurred on a few occasions. But as the result of the above mentioned measures for the strict enforcement of the Regulations, there have occurred during the past quarter of a century or so no cases in which the police brought any undue pressure to bear on licensed prostitutes desiring to retire on their own free will. Our government cannot consent to the plea made in the Report on behalf of the police in this connection and to the remark in the same page stating "if prostitutes were, in fact, granted unrestricted retirement....." It must, however, be admitted that as stated in page 21 and the following page of the "Investigation concerning Licensed Prostitution" which was submitted to the Commission of Enquiry in June of last year, when a licensed prostitute desires to abandon her trade before she

Dr. Bascom Johnson,

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

Dear Sir,—

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of Mr. Schmieden's letter dated
August 8th addressed to Dr. Kusama together with the Report concerning Japan.
In reply, I beg to submit herewith the observation of our Government on your
Report concerning Japan.

Faithfully yours,

Signed

Tsunekatsu Kurimoto,

Representative of the Imperial
Government of Japan.

Tokyo,

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0270

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OBSERVATION
OF
THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF
JAPAN ON THE REPORT
CONCERNING
JAPAN OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMMISSION
OF ENQUIRY INTO THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN
AND CHILDREN IN THE EAST.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

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小類 B 910.0.1-1/54

- 一 追放セラレタル外國人醜業婦ノ送還
- a. 成年者
- b. 未成年者
- 質問書

本年一四月婦人思ふ事多き事
 今之移子母少ノ送還問題
 内レ湖重 勸子カヲ母カセシム
 ウルカイ代 在ハウルル、ルイジ博士ノ
 中ノ中央者局(内務省)ニ野々
 数如何 送還ニ関スル質問書

- 二 右追放ノ理由如何
- 三 自發的ニ歸國シタル外國人醜業婦ノ数如何
- 四 貴國ハ一九二三ニ採擇セラレタル提議(公娼家屋ニ於ケル外國人醜業婦ノ追放)ヲ受諾シ且之ヲ實行シタリヤ(註一)
- 五 貴國ノ法令ニ本問題ニ關スル何等カノ條項アリヤ

- 六 若シ公娼家屋ニシテ廢止セラレ而モ取締法規ニシテ尚存在ス
 トヒハ外國醜業婦ニ關スル現在法規如何
- 七 貴國ハ他國ト追放若ハ送還ニ關シ條約若ハ協定ヲ締結セルコ
 トアリヤ

- 八 追放若ハ送還手續如何
- 九 追放セラレタル醜業婦ハ如何ナル地點迄連行セラル、ヤ
- 一〇 費用ハ何人ヨリ、又如何ナル方法ニ依リ支出セラル、ヤ
- 一一 旅行中、若ハ目的地、若ハ到着後ニ於テ追放セラレタル醜業婦ハ如何ナル物質的並ニ道徳的援助ヲ受タルヤ
- 一二 自國ニ送還セラレタル醜業婦ニ關シ何等カノ法規アリヤ(自

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國ニ歸來セル者)

一三 醜業婦ガ自國ニ歸來セル後正業ニ就クヲ得ベク救護ホーム、
労働ホーム、授産施設等アリキ

一四 慈善協會ヨリノ救助ヲ期待シ得ル程度如何

一五 公救助ヲ期待シ得ル程度如何

註、諮問委員會ハ第三回國際聯盟總會ノ要求ニ基キ公娼家

屋ニ於ケル外國人醜業婦雇傭ノ問題ヲ考究シ茲ニ、國

内公娼^{制度}ノ廢止セラル、迄、公娼家屋ニ於テ外國婦人ガ

醜業婦トシテ雇傭セラレザルベクコト若ハ醜業婦トシ

テ管業ヲ管マザルベクコトヲ勸告ス

一六 貴廳ノ知得ヒラレタル醜業婦並ニ賣買事件ノ減サナル觀點ヨ
リ觀察シテ一九三三年ノ決議ノ適用ニ依リ如何ナル利益ガ齎ラ
サレタルカヲ伺ヒ度シ

一七 右決議適用ニ際シ如何ナル困難ニ逢著セルマヲ伺ヒ度シ

一八 右決議ヲ實效アラシムルコトハ可能ナリト思惟セラル、キ

一九 婦人兒童賣買國際事務局ノ婦人兒童賣買委員會ニ提出セル提

案(註一)ニ對スル貴廳ノ意見如何

二〇 一般的立場ヨリ觀テ

キ實際に於ける適用の觀點ヨリ觀テ

二一 醜業(特ニ外國人醜業婦ニ關シ)ノ増加が如何ナル程度迄現

在ノ經濟的危機ニ基因スルト思惟セラル、×

註一 第一段トシテ事務局ハ左記提案ヲ為ス

一、外國ニ於テ醜業ヲ管ム總テノ未成年醜業婦ハ強制的ニ

送還セラルベキモノトス

二、醜業ニ關スル法規、市規則ニ違反シタル總テノ外國人

醜業婦ハ送還セラルベキモノトス

三、提示セラレタル條約ノ條項ニ基キテ強制的ニ追放セラ

ル、婦女ハ關係國政府間ノ協定ニ依リ婦女ノ母國ニ送

還セラルベク尙關係國政府ハ之ガ為

ニ、斯ル婦女ヲ國境ニ追放セザルコト

ト、婦女自ラ移轉スベキ旨通告スルコトニ依リ厄介掛

ヲ為サザルコト

ニ關シ協定スベキモノナリトノ意見ヲ事務局ハ有ス

四、送還セラレタル醜業婦ガ再ビ醜業ヲ營ム為ニ外國ニ赴

シト云フ問題ノ存在スル事實ヲ思ヒ且此ノ問題ハ必要

ナル場合ニ於ケル刑罰ヲ包含スル具體的行動ニ依リ取

扱フヲ要スルコトヲ思ヒ、事務局ハ、提示セラレタル

條約ハ、條約ノ條項ニ依リ送還セラレタル者ニシテ再

ビ外國ニ赴キ條約ノ條項ニ基キテ再ビ送還セラレタル

ハ處罰スル條項ヲ挿入スル協定ヲ包含スルノ要アリト

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恩料ス

兵各國政府ハ送還ヲ有效ナラシムル手段トシテ、提示セ
ラレタル條約ノ條項ニ基キ送還セラレタル婦女ニ送還
命令ヲ脱レンガ爲途中ニ於テ旅行ヲ中止スルコトヲ許
可セザルベキ協定ヲ爲スヲ要ス、病氣其ノ他運輸上ノ
困難ニ基ク一時的中止ヲ除キ旅行ハ目的國迄繼續セラ
ル、ヲ要ス

B-0922

0275

拜啓

御照會ニ係ル外國人醜業婦ノ送還ニ關スル帝國中央當局ノ回
答別紙ヲ以テ及送付候也 敬具

年月日

中央當局

内務省

國際聯盟

パウル・ルイジ博士殿

B-0922

0276

一、最近五ヶ年ニ於テ追放セラレタル外國人醜業婦ノ数左ノ如シ

二、歐 年 者 併 國 婦 人 一 人

三、未 成 年 者 ナシ

四、右ハ一九二六年五月迄米シ、東京市ニ於テ英、併諸ノ個人教授ヲ為シ居リタルモ生活ニ困難シ、米費並ヲ為シ、風俗ヲ紊亂シタルニ依ル

三、該 当 事 項 ナシ

四、一九二三年採擇セラレタル提議ニ付テハ帝國政府ハ夙ニ實行シ居ル處ニシテ

外國婦人ハ公娼家屋ニ於ケル營業ヲ禁止セラレ居ルノミナラズ、實際ニ於テ

モ外國婦人ニシテ公娼家屋ニ於テ營業ヲ營ムモノナシ

五、帝國政府ニ於テハ夙ニ外國人醜業婦ノ輸入取列ヲ防遏スル目的ヲ以テ外國婦

人ノ公娼家屋ニ於テ醜業婦トシテ營業ニ従事スルコトヲ禁止シ居リ米ダ嘗テ

他國婦人ニシテ我國公娼家屋ニ於テ醜業婦營業ニ従事シタルコトナシ

之ニ關スル通牒左ノ如シ

外國人ヲ誘致シ娼妓タラシメントスル者ノ取締方ノ件通牒

(明治三十四年四月二十七日 秘甲第八一號 内務總務長官ヨリ 鎌倉縣長官宛)

貸座敷業者ニシテ清國ハ韓國人等ヲ誘致シ娼妓タラシメント計畫スル者有之
故ノ間有之候處外國人ノ娼妓タルヲ認ムルニ於テハ將來醜業婦ノ滋養ヲ馴致
シ風俗取締上不都合弊風ヲ生スヘキニ付若シ外國人ニシテ娼妓名簿登録ヲ申
請スル者アルモ之ヲ登録セザルノ方針ヲ以テ御取扱可相成ハ勿論平素石等ノ
弊風ヲ馴致セザル様御注意相成候此段及通牒候也

六、該 当 事 項 ナシ (賃 向 四 及 五 ニ 對 ス ル 回 答 參 照)

七、該 當 ナシ

婦人児童賣買禁止ニ關スル國際協定又ハ條約以外ニ本件ニ關シ協定若ハ條約

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ヲ締結セルコトナシ

八、職業婦タルト一級公安ヲ害スルモノトシテ問ハスニ於テ外國人ヲ追放若ハ送還ス
ベキカ否カハ地方警察官憲ノ報告ニ基キ内務大臣之ヲ決定シ其ノ追放若ハ送
還スヘキモノト決定シタル者ニ對シテハ同大臣ニ於テ直接本人ニ追放若ハ送
還ノ命令ヲ為スト共ニ地方警察官憲ニ命ジテ右命令ノ執行ニ當ラシム
九、追放メハ送還ノ命令ヲ受ケテ帝國ヲ退去スルヲ通過スル帝國領域内ノ最終ノ
地点ニ在警察官憲ニ於テ之ヲ運行ス

一〇、本人ニ於テ費用夫余能力有ストモハ夫余セシム、但シ追放ノ場合ニ於テ本
人ニ費用夫余能力ナキトモハ國庫之ヲ負担ス

帝國臣民ニシテ出先大使公使領事等ヨリ送還ヲ命ゼラレタル者ニシテ送還費
用ヲ償還シ得ハルトモハ被送還者ノ住所地府縣、其ノ住所地ナキトモハ住
所地分明ナラハルトモハ其ノ到着地府縣ノ負担トスルコトニ規定セラレ居リ

被送還者若ハ其ノ扶養義務者ニシテ送還費ノ償還能力ナキ場合ハ其ノ住所地
府縣若ハ到着地府縣ニ於テ之ヲ負担ヲ為シ居トリ

送還費用ノ支出ニ對スル關係法規船員法第二十三條ヲ參考トシテ左ニ掲記ス

船員法 抜萃

(明治三十三年三月八日法律第四十七號)

第二十三條 外國ニ駐在スル日本ノ公使、領事スハ貿易事務官カ法令ノ定ム
ル所ニ依リ日本臣民ヲ日本ニ送還スヘキコトヲ命シタルトモハ船長ハ正当
ノ理由アルニ非カレハ之ヲ拒ムコトヲ得ス

送還費用ノ償還ニ關スル規程ハ命令ヲ以テ之ヲ定ム

船員法第二十三條ノ規定ニ依ル送還費用ノ償還ニ關スル件

(明治三十三年十一月二十八日勅令第四百十五號)

第一條 船員法第二十三條第一項ノ規定ニ依リ日本臣民ヲ日本ニ送還シタル
船長ハ本令ノ定ムル所ニ從ヒ送還費用ヲ負担スル者ニ對シ其ノ償還ヲ請求

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0278

スルコトヲ得

第三條 送還費用ハ被送還者ノ負担トシ被送還者ヨリ償還ヲ得サルトモ其ノ扶養義務者ノ負担トス

扶養義務者ニ対スル送還費用償還ノ請求ハ扶養義務者中ノ何人ニ対シテモ之ヲ為スコトヲ得此ノ場合ニ於テ費用ノ償還ヲ為シタル者ハ民法第九百五十五條及第九百五十六條ノ規定ニ依リ扶養ノ義務ヲ履行スル者ニ対シテ請求ヲ為スコトヲ妨ケス

第三條 被送還者ノ扶養義務者ヨリ送還費用ノ償還ヲ得サルトモ該費用ハ被送還者ノ住所地府縣其ノ住所地ナキトモ又ハ住所地分明ナラザルトモ又ハ其ノ到着地府縣ノ負担トス

第四條 前條ノ場合ニ於テ被送還者ノ住所地又ハ到着地台湾（北海道又ハ沖繩縣）ニ屬スルトモハ當分ノ内國庫ニ於テ送還費用ヲ負担ス

前項ノ規定ニ依リ國庫ニ於テ送還費用ヲ負担スル場合ニ於テモ船長ハ送還費用ノ請求書ヲ台湾總督府（北海道廳又ハ沖繩縣廳）ニ提出スベシ

第五條 本令ニ於テ送還費用ト稱スルハ公使、領事又ハ貿易事務官ニ於テ被送還者ヲ送還スルニ適當ナリト認メタル客室ノ等級ニ相當スル運送賃ヲ謂フ

附則

本令ハ明治三十四年一月一日ヨリ之ヲ施行ス

二 追放又ハ送還セラレタル職業婦ニ對シテハ帝國ニ於ケル出發港ニ至ル間國若ハ地方公共團體又ハ社會事業團體ニ於テ食料、小使等ノ物價的配屬ヲ與ヘ乘船ニ際シテハ船長ニ囑シテ保護方ヲ依頼ス

追放若ハ送還セラレテ外國ヨリ歸來スル邦人ニ對シテハ船長ニ於テ相當ノ船室並ニ食料ヲ給與シ、到着後ニ於テハ地方長官若ハ社會事業團體等ニ於テ正

業ニ就カシムル為ノ斡旋ヲ為ス、然レトモ近來我國出先官憲ニヨル東洋各地ニ於ケル醜業婦清掃以テ醜業婦ニシテ送還セララルモノ極メテ少シ
一、各種ノ社會的立法存在シ我國ニ送還セラレタル醜業婦ニ適當ノ保護ヲ加ハツ
ツアルモ右ニ關スル特別ノ法規ナシ
一、存在ス

一、日本人ノ困窮ノ程度ニヨリ相違アルモ窮迫甚シキモノハ收容セラレ換産、職業紹介等正業ニ就キ得ル程度ノ保護ヲ受ク

一、五、各府縣ニ於ケル地方長官ハ窮民救護費ヲ豫算ニ計ヒシ故ハ自己ノ主宰セル半公半私ノ社會事業團体ヲ活動センメテ之等婦女ノ救済乃至正業ニ就カシムル為ノ保護ヲ與ヘ居レリ

一、六、我國ハ素ヨリ他國婦人ノ醜業婦タルコトヲ禁シ居ル、^{ハルヲ以テ}實際ニ於テモ外國人賣買率極メテ少キヲ以テ本件ニ關シ別段ノ觀察無シ

一、七、四及五ニ對スル回答ニテ了兼セラレタシ

一、八、前同前

一、九、a、日本人ニ對スル保護ニシテ徹底スルヲ得バ原則トシテ別段意見ヲ有セズ

一、〇、帝國政府ニ於テハ前述ノ如ク外國人醜業婦存在セズ後テ帝國政府ニ關スル限リ外國醜業婦ノ増加ト經濟的危機ニ關シ何等ノ因果關係ナシ

B-0922

0280

拜啓

御照會ニ係ル外國人醜業婦ノ送還ニ關スル帝國中央當局ノ回答別紙ヲ以テ及送付候也 敬具

年月日

中央當局

内務省

國際聯盟

ハッセル、ルイジ博士殿

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一、最近五ヶ年ニ於テ追放セラレタル外國人醜業婦ノ数左ノ如シ

二、歐 年 者 併國婦人一八

三、未成年者 ナシ

四、右ハ一九二六年五月渡米シ、東京市ニ於テ英、佛諸ノ個人教授ヲ為シ居リタルモ生活ニ困難シ、探賈遊ヲ為シ、風俗ヲ紊亂シタルニ依ル

三、該當事項ナシ

四、一九二三年採擇セラレタル提議ニ付テハ帝國政府ハ夙ニ實行シ居ル處ニシテ

外國婦人ハ公娼家屋ニ於ケル營業ヲ禁止セラレ居ルノミナラズ、實際ニ於テ

モ外國婦人ニシテ公娼家屋ニ於テ營業ヲ營ムモノナシ

五、帝國政府ニ於テハ夙ニ外國人醜業婦ノ輸入取引ヲ防遏スル目的ヲ以テ外國婦

人ノ公娼家屋ニ於テ醜業婦トシテ營業ニ従事スルコトヲ禁止シ居リ未ダ嘗テ

他國婦人ニシテ我國公娼家屋ニ於テ醜業婦營業ニ従事シタルコトナシ

之ニ關スル通牒左ノ如シ

外國人ヲ誘致シ娼妓タラシメントスル者ノ取締方ノ件通牒

(明治三十四年四月二十七日 陸軍省第一號 内務省事務官官ヨリ 薩摩縣長官宛)

貸産取業者ニシテ清國人、韓國人等ヲ誘致シ娼妓タラシメント計畫スル者有之

或ノ間有之候處外國人ノ娼妓タルヲ認ムルニ於テハ將來醜業婦ノ渡米ヲ取締

シ風俗取締上不斷ル弊風ヲ生スヘキニ付若シ外國人ニシテ娼妓名簿登録ヲ申

請スル者アルモ之ヲ登録セザルノ方針ヲ以テ御取扱可相成ハ勿論平素右等ノ

弊風ヲ馴致セザル様御注意相成候此致及通牒候也

六、該當事項ナシ(質問四及五ニ對スル回答参照)

七、該當事項ナシ

婦人児童賣買禁遏ニ關スル國際協定又ハ條約以外ニ本件ニ關シ協定若ハ條約

ヲ締結セルコトナシ

八、職業婦タルト一般公安ヲ害スルモノトテ問ハス終テ外國人ヲ追放若ハ送還ス
ベキカ否カハ地方警察官憲ノ報告ニ基キ内務大臣之ヲ決定シ其ノ追放若ハ送
還スヘキモノト決定シタル者ニ對シテハ同大臣ニ於テ直接本人ニ追放若ハ送
還ノ命令ヲ為スト共ニ地方警察官憲ニ命ジテ右命令ノ執行ニ當ラシム
九、追放スハ送還ノ命令ヲ受ケテ帝國ヲ退去スルヲ通過スル帝國領域内ノ最終ノ
地点迄警察官憲ニ於テ之ヲ連行ス

一〇、本人ニ於テ費用夫余能力有ストモハ夫余セシム、但シ追放ノ場合ニ於テ本
人ニ費用夫余能力ナキトモハ國庫之ヲ負擔ス

帝國臣民ニシテ出先大使公使領事等ヨリ送還ヲ命ゼラレタル者ニシテ送還費
用ヲ償還シ得ハルトモハ被送還者ノ住所地方縣、其ノ住所地方ナキトモハ住
所地方附アラホルトモハ其ノ到着地府縣ノ負擔トスルコトニ規定セラレ居リ

被送還者若ハ其ノ扶養義務者ニシテ送還費ノ償還能力ナキ場合ハ其ノ住所地方
府縣若ハ到着地府縣ニ於テ之ヲ負擔ヲ為シ居レリ

送還費用ノ支出ニ對スル關係法規船員法第二十三條ヲ参考トシテ左ニ掲記ス

船員法 抜萃

(明治三十三年三月八日法律第四十五號)

第二十三條 外國ニ駐在スル日本ノ公使、領事スハ貿易事務官カ法令ノ定ム
ル所ニ依リ日本臣民ヲ日本ニ送還スヘキコトヲ命シタルトモハ船長ハ正当
ノ理由アルニ非カレハ之ヲ拒ムコトヲ得ス

送還費用ノ償還ニ関スル規程ハ命令ヲ以テ之ヲ定ム

船員法第二十三條ノ規定ニ依ル送還費用ノ償還ニ関スル件

(明治三十三年十一月二十八日勅令第四百十五號)

第一條 船員法第二十三條第一項ノ規定ニ依リ日本臣民ヲ日本ニ送還シタル
船長ハ本令ノ定ムル所ニ依リ送還費用ヲ負擔スル者ニ對シ其ノ償還ヲ請求

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0283

スルコトヲ得

第二條 送還費用ハ被送還者ノ負担トシ被送還者ヨリ償還ヲ得サルトモ其ノ扶養義務者ノ負担トス

扶養義務者ニ対スル送還費用償還ノ請求ハ扶養義務者中ノ何人ニ対シテモ之ヲ為スコトヲ得此ノ場合ニ於テ費用ノ償還ヲ為シタル者ハ民法第九百五十五條及第九百五十六條ノ規定ニ依リ扶養ノ義務ヲ履行スル者ニ対シテ償還ヲ為スコトヲ妨ケス

第三條 被送還者ノ扶養義務者ヨリ送還費用ノ償還ヲ得サルトモ該費用ハ被送還者ノ住所地府縣其ノ住所地ナキトモ又ハ住所地分明ナラサルトモ其ノ到着地府縣ノ負担トス

第四條 前條ノ場合ニ於テ被送還者ノ住所地又ハ到着地台湾（北海道又ハ沖繩縣）ニ屬スルトモハ當分ノ内國庫ニ於テ送還費用ヲ負担ス

前項ノ規定ニ依リ國庫ニ於テ送還費用ヲ負担スル場合ニ於テモ船長ハ送還費用ノ請求書ヲ台湾總督府（北海道廳又ハ沖繩縣廳）ニ提出スベシ
第五條 本令ニ於テ送還費用ト稱スルハ公使、領事又ハ貿易事務官ニ於テ被送還者ヲ送還スルニ適當ナリト認メタル客室ノ等級ニ相當スル運送賃ヲ謂フ

附則

本令ハ明治三十四年一月一日ヨリ之ヲ施行ス

二 追放又ハ送還セラレタル職業婦ニ對シテハ帝國ニ於ケル出發港ニ至ル間國若ハ地方公共團體又ハ社會事業團體ニ於テ食料、小使等ノ物價的配屬ヲ共ニ乘船ニ際シテハ船長ニ囑シテ保護方ヲ依頼ス
追放若ハ送還セラレテ外國ヨリ歸來スル邦人ニ對シテハ船長ニ於テ相當ノ船室並ニ食料ヲ給與シ、到着後ニ於テハ地方長官若ハ社會事業團體等ニ於テ正

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業ニ就カシムル為ノ斡旋ヲ為ス、然レトモ近來我國出先官憲ニヨル東洋各地ニ於ケル醜業婦清掃以テ醜業婦ニシテ送還セララルモノ極メテ少シ
二、各種ノ社會的立法存在シ我國ニ送還セラレタル醜業婦ニ適當ノ保護ヲ加ハツツアルモ右ニ関スル特別ノ法規ナシ
三、存在ス

一四、本人ノ困窮ノ程度ニヨリ相違アルモ窮迫甚シキモノハ收容セラレ撥産、職業紹介等正業ニ就キ得ル程度ノ保護ヲ受ク

一五、各府縣ニ於ケル地方長官ハ窮民救護實ヲ豫算ニ計ヒシ或ハ自己ノ主宰セル半公半私ノ社會事業團体ヲ活動セシメテ之等婦女ノ救済乃至正業ニ就カシムル為ノ保護ヲ興ヘ居レリ

一六、我國ハ素ヨリ他國婦人ノ醜業婦タルコトヲ禁シ居ル法律ヲ於テモ外國人娯賣淫婦トテ少キヲ以テ本件ニ関シ別段ノ觀察無之

一七、四及五ニ對スル回答ニテ了業セラレタシ

一八、前同前

一九、ハ本人ニ好メル保護ニシテ徹底スルヲ得バ原則トシテ別段意見ヲ有セズ

二〇、帝國政府ニ於テハ前述ノ如ク外國人醜業婦存在セズ後テ帝國政府ニ関スル限リ外國醜業婦ノ増加ト經濟的危機ニ関シ何等ノ因果關係ナシ

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外國人醜業婦ノ送還

質問書

- 一 追放セラレタル外國人醜業婦ノ数如何
- a. 成年者
- b. 未成年者

ニ 右追放ノ理由如何

三 自發的ニ歸國シタル外國人醜業婦ノ数如何

四 貴國ハ一九二三年ニ採擇セラレタル提議（公娼家屋ニ於ケル外國人醜業婦ノ追放）ヲ受諾シ且之ヲ實行シタリヤ（註一）

五 貴國ノ法令ニ本問題ニ關スル何等カノ條項アリヤ

六 若シ公娼家屋ニシテ廢止セラレ而モ取締法規ニシテ尚存在ス

トヒハ外國醜業婦ニ關スル現在法規如何

✓ × 貴國ハ他國ト追放若ハ送還ニ關シ條約若ハ協定ヲ締結セルコ

トアリヤ

ハ 追放若ハ送還手續如何

九 追放セラレタル醜業婦ハ如何ナル地點迄連行セラル、マ

一。費用ハ何人ヨリ、又如何ナル方法ニ依リ支出セラル、マ

二 旅行中、若ハ目的地、若ハ到着後ニ於テ追放セラレタル醜業婦ハ如何ナル物質的並ニ道德的援助ヲ受クルマ

三 自國ニ送還セラレタル醜業婦ニ關シ何等カノ法規アリヤ（自

國ニ歸來セル者)

- 一三 醜業婦が自國ニ歸來セル後正業ニ就クヲ得ベク救護ホーム、
労働ホーム、授産施設等アリマ
- 一四 慈善協會ヨリノ救助ヲ期待シ得ル程度如何
- 一五 公救助ヲ期待シ得ル程度如何

註、諮問委員會ハ第三回國際聯盟總會ノ要求ニ基キ公婚家
屋ニ於ケル外國人醜業婦雇傭ノ問題ヲ考究シ茲ニ、國
内公婚^{制度}ノ廢止セラル、迄、公婚家屋ニ於テ外國婦人が
醜業婦トシテ雇傭セラレザルベクコト若ハ醜業婦トシ
テ管業ヲ管マザルベクコトヲ勸告ス

一六 貴廳ノ知得ヒタレタル醜業婦並ニ賣買事件ノ減少ナル觀點ヨ
リ觀察シテ一九三三年ノ決議ノ適用ニ依リ如何ナル利益ガ齎ラ
サレタルカヲ伺ヒ度シ

一七 右決議適用ニ際シ如何ナル困難ニ逢著セルマヲ伺ヒ度シ

一八 右決議ヲ實效アラシムルコトハ可能ナリト思惟セラル、マ

一九 婦人兒童賣買國際事務局ノ婦人兒童賣買委員會ニ提出セル提

案(註一)ニ對スル貴廳ノ意見如何

α 一般的立場より觀テ

β 實際に於ける適用の觀點より觀テ

二〇 醜業(特ニ外國人醜業婦ニ關シ)ノ増加が如何ナル程度迄現

在ノ經濟的危機ニ基因スルト思惟セラル、×

註、一 第一段トシテ事務局ハ左記提案ヲ爲ス

一、外國ニ於テ醜業ヲ管ム總テノ未成年醜業婦ハ強制的ニ送還セラルベキモノトス

二、醜業ニ關スル法規、市規則ニ違反シタル總テノ外國人醜業婦ハ送還セラルベキモノトス

三、提示セラレタル條約ノ條項ニ基キテ強制的ニ追放セラ
ル、婦女ハ關係國政府間ノ協定ニ依リ婦女ノ母國ニ送
還セラルベク尙關係國政府ハ之ガ爲

ニ、斯ル婦女ヲ國境ニ追放セザルコト

三、婦女自ラ移轉スベキ旨通告スルコトニ依リ厄介掛
ヲ爲サザルコト

ニ關シ協定スベキモノナリトノ意見ヲ事務局ハ有ス

四、送還セラレタル醜業婦ガ再ビ醜業ヲ營ム為ニ外國ニ赴
クト云フ問題ノ存在スル事實ヲ思ヒ且此ノ問題ハ必要
ナル場合ニ於ケル刑罰ヲ包含スル具體的行動ニ依リ取
扱フヲ要スルコトヲ思ヒ、事務局ハ、提示セラレタル
條約ハ、條約ノ條項ニ依リ送還セラレタル者ニシテ再
ビ外國ニ赴キ條約ノ條項ニ基キテ再ビ送還セラレタル
ハ處罰スル條項ヲ挿入スル協定ヲ包含スルノ要アリト

思料ス

五、各國政府ハ送還ヲ有效ナラシムル手段トシテ、提示セ
ラレタル條約ノ條項ニ基キ送還セラレタル婦女ニ送還
命令ヲ脱レンガ爲途中ニ於テ旅行ヲ中止スルコトヲ許
可セザルベキ協定ヲ爲スヲ要ス、病氣具ノ他運輸上ノ
困難ニ基ク一時的中止ヲ除キ旅行ハ目的國迄繼續セラ
ル、ヲ要ス

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拜啓

御照會ニ係ル外國人醜業婦ノ送還ニ關スル帝國中央當局ノ回
答別紙ヲ以テ及送付候也 敬具

年月日

中央當局

内務省

國際聯盟

ハツル、ルイジ博士殿

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一、最近五ヶ年ニ於テ追放セラレタル外國人醜業婦ノ数左ノ如シ

二、以年者 併國婦人一人

三、未成年者 ナシ

四、右ハ一九二六年五月渡米シ、東京市ニ於テ英、佛諸ノ個人教授ヲ為シ居リタルモ生活ニ困窮シ、容賈差ヲ為シ、風俗ヲ紊乱シタルニ依ル

三、該當事項ナシ

四、一九二三年採擇セラレタル提議ニ付テハ帝國政府ハ夙ニ實行シ居ル處ニシテ

外國婦人ハ公娼寮屋ニ於ケル營業ヲ禁止セラレ居ルノミナラズ、實際ニ於テ

モ外國婦人ニシテ公娼寮屋ニ於テ營業ヲ営ムモノナシ

五、帝國政府ニ於テハ夙ニ外國人醜業婦ノ輸入取引ヲ防遏スル目的ヲ以テ外國婦

人ノ公娼寮屋ニ於テ醜業婦トシテ營業ニ従事スルコトヲ禁止シ居リ未ダ嘗テ

他國婦人ニシテ我國公娼寮屋ニ於テ醜業婦營業ニ従事シタルコトナシ

之ニ關スル通牒左ノ如シ

外國人ヲ誘致シ娼妓タラシメントスル者ノ取締方ノ件通牒

(明治三十四年四月二十七日 海軍第八一號 内務總務長官ヨリ 薩摩縣長官宛)

貸産業者者ニシテ清國人、韓國人等ヲ誘致シ娼妓タラシメント計畫スル者有之
或ノ所有之候處外國人ノ娼妓タルヲ認ムルニ於テハ將來醜業婦ノ渡米ヲ馴致
シ風俗取締上不勤ル弊風ヲ生スヘキニ付若シ外國人ニシテ娼妓名簿登録ヲ申
請スル者アルモ之ヲ登録セサルノ方針ヲ以テ御取扱可相成ハ勿論平素石等ノ
弊風ヲ馴致セサル様御注意相成度此様及通牒候也

六、該當事項ナシ (質問四及五ニ對スル回答参照)

七、該當事項ナシ

婦人児童賣買禁遏ニ關スル國際協定又ハ條約以外ニ本件ニ關シ協定若ハ條約

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ヲ締結セルコトナシ

ハ、職業婦タルト一級公安ヲ害スルモノト判断ハス終テ外國人ヲ追放若ハ送還ス
ベキカ否カハ地方警察官憲ノ報告ニ基キ内務大臣之ヲ決定シ其ノ追放若ハ送
還スヘキモノト決定シタル者ニ對シテハ同大臣ニ於テ直接本人ニ追放若ハ送
還ノ命令ヲ為スト共ニ地方警察官憲ニ命ビテ石命令ノ執行ニ當ラシム
九、追放スハ送還ノ命令ヲ受ケテ帝國ヲ退去スルヲ通過スル帝國領域内ノ最終ノ
地点迄警察官憲ニ於テ之ヲ運行ス

一〇、本人ニ於テ費用夫余能力有ストマハ夫余セシム、但シ追放ノ場合ニ於テ本
人ニ費用夫余能力ナキトマハ國庫之ヲ負担ス

帝國臣民ニシテ出先大使公使領事等ヨリ送還ヲ命ゼラレタル者ニシテ送還費
用ヲ償還シ得ハルトマハ被送還者ノ住所地府縣、其ノ住所地ナキトマハ住
所地分明ナラハルトマハ其ノ到着地府縣ノ負担トスルコトニ規定セラレ居リ

被送還者若ハ其ノ扶養義務者ニシテ送還費ノ償還能力ナキ場合ハ其ノ住所地
府縣若ハ到着地府縣ニ於テ之ノ負担ヲ為シ居レリ

送還費用ノ支出ニ對スル關係法規船員法第二十三條ヲ参考トシテ左ニ掲記ス

船員法 抜萃 (明治二十二年三月八日法律第四十七號)

第二十三條 外國ニ駐在スル日本ノ公使、領事又ハ貿易事務官カ法令ノ定ム
ル所ニ依リ日本臣民ヲ日本ニ送還スヘキコトヲ命シタルトマハ船長ハ正当
ノ理由アルニ非サレハ之ヲ拒ムコトヲ得ス

送還費用ノ償還ニ關スル規程ハ命令ヲ以テ之ヲ定ム

船員法第二十三條ノ規定ニ依ル送還費用ノ償還ニ關スル件

(明治二十二年七月二十八日勅令第四百十五號)

第一條 船員法第二十三條第一項ノ規定ニ依リ日本臣民ヲ日本ニ送還シタル
船長ハ本令ノ定ムル所ニ依リ送還費用ヲ負担スル者ニ對シ其ノ償還ヲ請求

スルコトヲ得

第二條 送還費用ハ被送還者ノ負担トシ被送還者ヨリ償還ヲ得サルトモ其ノ扶養義務者ノ負担トス

扶養義務者ニ対スル送還費用償還ノ請求ハ扶養義務者中ノ何人ニ対シテモ之ヲ為スコトヲ得此ノ場合ニ於テ費用ノ償還ヲ為シタル者ハ民法第九百五十五條及第九百五十六條ノ規定ニ依リ扶養ノ義務ヲ履行スル者ニ対シテ償還ヲ為スコトヲ妨ケス

第三條 被送還者ノ扶養義務者ヨリ送還費用ノ償還ヲ得サルトモ該費用ハ被送還者ノ住所地府縣其ノ住所地ナキトモ又ハ住所地分明ナラサルトモ又ハ其ノ到着地府縣ノ負担トス

第四條 前條ノ場合ニ於テ被送還者ノ住所地又ハ到着地台湾（北海道又ハ沖繩縣）ニ屬スルトモハ當分ノ内國庫ニ於テ送還費用ヲ負担ス

前項ノ規定ニ依リ國庫ニ於テ送還費用ヲ負担スル場合ニ於テモ船長ハ送還費用ノ請求書ヲ台湾總督府（北海道廳又ハ沖繩縣廳）ニ提出スベシ

第五條 本令ニ於テ送還費用ト稱スルハ公使、領事又ハ貿易事務官ニ於テ被送還者ヲ送還スルニ適當ナリト認メタル各室ノ等級ニ相當スル運送價ヲ謂フ

附則

本令ハ明治三十四年一月一日ヨリ之ヲ施行ス

二、追放又ハ送還セラレタル醜業婦ニ對シテハ帝國ニ於ケル出發港ニ至ル間國若ハ地方公共團體又ハ社會事業團體ニ於テ食料、小使等ノ物價的配慮ヲ共ニ乗船ニ際シテハ船長ニ囑シテ保護方ヲ依頼ス

追放若ハ送還セラレテ外國ヨリ歸來スル邦人ニ對シテハ船長ニ於テ相當ノ船室並ニ食料ヲ給與シ、到着後ニ於テハ地方長官若ハ社會事業團體等ニ於テ正

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業ニ就カシムル為ノ斡旋ヲ為ス、然レトモ近來我國出先官憲ニヨル東洋各地ニ於ケル醜業婦清掃以未醜業婦ニシテ送還セララルモノ極メテ少シ
二、各種ノ社會的立法存在シ我國ニ送還セラレタル醜業婦ニ適當ノ保護ヲ加ヘツ
ツアルモ右ニ關スル特別ノ法規ナシ
三、存在ス

一四、本人ノ困窮ノ程度ニヨリ相違アルモ窮迫甚シキモノハ收容セラレ機産、職業
紹介等正業ニ就キ得ル程度ノ保護ヲ受ク

一五、各府縣ニ於ケル地方長官ハ窮民救護費ヲ豫算ニ計上シ或ハ自己ノ主宰セル半
公平私ノ社會事業團休ヲ活動センメテ之等婦女ノ救済乃至正業ニ就カシムル
為ノ保護ヲ興ヘ居レリ

一六、我國ハ素ヨリ他國婦人ノ醜業婦タルコトヲ禁シ居リ實際ニ於テモ外國人密買
淫極メテ少キヲ以テ本件ニ關シ別段ノ觀察無シ

一七、四及五ニ對スル回答ニテア兼セラレタシ

一八、前同前

一九、a、日本人ニ對スル保護ニシテ徹底スルヲ得バ原則トシテ別段意見ヲ有セズ
一〇、帝國政府ニ於テハ前述ノ如ク外國人醜業婦存在セズ後テ帝國政府ニ關スル限
リ外國醜業婦ノ増加ト經濟的危機ニ關シ何等ノ因果關係ナシ

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公文案	<p>別紙簿一通リ電報アリケルニ付右如シ送付ス</p> <p>(別紙長電官信成ニ送付ス)</p> <p>外務省</p>	<p>本件ニ関シ任事座澤田邦彦帝國海軍部局長ヨリ</p>	<p>件名 澤田邦彦公澤田邦彦ノ兄澤田邦彦實地調査報告書</p> <p>名簿出ノ報告ニ付スル件</p>	<p>受信人名</p> <p>潮田邦彦官 皆川守法中官 河田拓務中官</p> <p>右通</p>	<p>發信人名</p> <p>有田中官</p>	<p>記録件名</p>	<p>主 管 機密 普通 第一 三〇〇〇 昭七 三月拾五日 日附 附屬</p>	<p>主 任 事務局長</p>	<p>文書課發送 昭和七年三月拾五日發送済</p> <p>淨書</p> <p>正校 昭七 年七月十三日 起草</p>
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別紙

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秘

電信寫

昭和7

4 晴

本府

十二月十二日 前着

條三

内田外務大臣

澤田局長

第本六〇號

十二月二十七日附條三貴信第一七六號ニ關シ

五日ヨリ十日迄東洋婦人兒童賣買實地調査委員報告審査委員會開催
各國修正意見ト共ニ報告ヲ審査シタルカ本邦關係ノ部分ハ我方提出
ノ意見書ニ基キ全部原報告ヲ修正シタリ尙事務局側ニテハ右報告ヲ
來ル一月ノ理事會ニ提出シ而シテ三月末開催ノ婦人兒童委員會ニ回
付スル見込

委細公信

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文書課長

別紙

文書課發送 昭和七年三月拾六日發送

淨書

正校(原稿)

(淨書)

主管 文書課長

主任 森島三郎

昭和七年三月拾五日起草

普通 第一

孔五號

昭和七年三月拾五日附附屬

附屬

15 20

受 信 人 名

花 出 星
澤 田 局 長

受 信 人 名

内 田 大 臣

件 名

婦科送還問題ニ関スルハソリタル博士送還件
件 件 婦科送還問題ニ関スルハソリタル博士送還件

記 録 件 名

懸案

公 信 案

外 務 省

昭和七年三月拾六日

送還問題ニ関スルハソリタル博士送還件

本年四月一婦人急量買本員会ニ於テ婦科

セラレテソリタル代表「ソリタル」博士 (Dr. Paulina Luiss) ヲリハ務有 (本邦中央館) ニ送付

越セル本件質問書ニ付テ回答別紙甲号一通

送付スルニ付テ同博士ニ轉交方然ル可ク取計

擬成候シ

尚テ質問書申付テ別紙乙号一通一添付ス

公 信 案

外 務 省

(甲号ニ部ニ付テ一印其子) 参考ニ付

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