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The Working-classes and Workers' Consciousness during the First World War (1)

by Kanae Iida

It has been presumed it was during the First World War that Japanese workers were conscious of themselves as a class. The ripening of working-class consciousness naturally necessitates the awakening of the intellectual people, petit bourgeois and the vast range of working-people. It is not to say that the labour movement is founded on the working masses and must be intimately connected with the mass movement.

From 1913 to 1918, Japanese democratic movement which attained to the highest peak was coincident with the period of 'the golden age' of the trade union movement, because the YUAIKAI (SODOMEI) transformed themselves into the Western type of trade union, going out from the mutual-beneficial association and friendly society.

The writer wants to try to follow the relationship between the mass-movement and trade unionism of Japan at the time, comparing with European movement. If we study Japanese social history from 1914 to 1920, we find the Russian Revolution gave a great impulse to the uprising of the democratic movement and the rice-riot of 1918 was often regarded as the influence of these events. The writer also pays attention to the conditions of working-class and tries to conclude some conclusion from the public research on the labouring poor at the time. The contents as follows.

- 1) Workers' Consciousness and the Mass-consciousness.
- 2) The Condition of Working Peoples' Lives.
- 3) The First World War and Change of Workers' Consciousness—the Mass-consciousness after the Rice-riot and Class-consciousness.

Children's Welfare of Japan under Industrial Revolution

by Ryuji Komatsu

This thesis is part of my study to clarify the history of children's welfare in Japan. The period of time covered in this particular thesis is Industrial Revolution from Shino-Japanese War to soon after Russo-Japanese War.

The two main columns of this period are represented by the activities of upbringing of the children and the correction of juvenile delinquency. Particularly, it is quite distinguishing how strongly it was influenced by industrialization and labor problems. It is at this time that Juvenile Correction Act (1900), our first systematic juvenile welfare act, was established. However, in general private activity showed more weight than that of the government. This private activity was not yet systematic and COS (charity organization society) movement will be discussed in the next period.