
Entering a New Era for the Advancement of Chiropractic in Japan.

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Professor Wardwell, a noted sociologist who is well known in chiropractic circles, writes in his recent book "We cannot escape history. We are creatures of it. We cannot understand where we are or where we are likely to go in the future unless we know where we have been."

I must agree with him. We tend to forget so many things, while we can learn so much from the past and put it into effect for our future.

Our chiropractic leaders have done well despite innumerable obstacles and, thanks to them, we are able to celebrate our centennial. This is truly a special occasion to think about our history and past achievements.

As we were looking through the records, we found a very precious photo in which the first Japanese chiropractor, Shigetaro Morikubo, was being adjusted by D.D. Palmer, the Founder. Morikubo graduated from Palmer School in 1906, just ten years after the birth of chiropractic. This should remind us that our people have had a close tie with chiropractic since its very inception. Furthermore, chiropractic was not just another imported therapy. With other determined chiropractic pioneers, our people had to fight against prejudice to obtain recognition.

The man who introduced chiropractic to Japan was Saburo Kawaguchi, who returned from America in 1916. Like Saburo there were more than a dozen who returned with D.C.'s in the 1920's. Unfortunately, later political turmoil and the war prevented others from studying overseas.

We had to wait almost a half century, until the 1970's and 80's, to receive a new influx of post-war graduates with D.C. degrees.

However, it is important to recognize the brilliant non-D.C.'s who carried the torch for chiropractic during this interval. Due to uncertainty and dissension in the profession, many did change to other Japanese forms of therapy. But a few could see that chiropractic's day was coming.

During the post-war period, training was by apprenticeship. There was very little academic study and skills were taught by observation and hands-on

practice. Nonetheless, these chiropractors understood the uniqueness of chiropractic and could see its future.

If we are realistic, we will realize that a thing will not flourish simply because it is good. Indeed, the political reality is that a thing may perish because it is too good for its adversaries. Hence, the need to establish a professional organization to protect and promote what we believe in. In 1961, the Japanese Chiropractic Association (JCA) was born as a coalition of many associations. In 1970, it was reorganized on the basis of individual memberships. Against many obstacles, the JCA worked towards three major goals. These were to promote public awareness of chiropractic, to promote chiropractic research and to become involved in the international chiropractic community. With a membership of only three to four hundred, any one of these goals would have been a great challenge. However, we chose to address all three, for they were all interrelated. We have certainly paid the price for our efforts, but are proud of the outcome as you will see in this journal.

There are a number of major issues still facing our Japanese profession, with education by far the greatest. Until now chiropractic education has been virtually nonexistent in Japan, except for those proprietary schools teaching technique courses.

It was obvious that Japan could not be an exception in the trend of international standards of chiropractic education. However, it was by no means easy to start a legitimate school without legal protection. On the other hand, proprietary schools have mushroomed in the past ten years and the image of chiropractic was in jeopardy. The JCA was therefore determined to establish a chiropractic college. Fund raising started and a search was carried out for a suitable location.

After examining many possibilities, we have finally established a relationship with the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, and will collaboratively open the Chiropractic Unit-Japan in 1995. Like many of our overseas colleagues, we have come a long way, but are pleased to say that the effort was worthwhile. Chiropractic is in Japan to stay and will flourish.

History of Japanese Chiropractic Struggle for Survival and Social Acceptance

The first person known to have introduced chiropractic to Japan was Saburo Kawaguchi D.C., in 1916. Prior to the war, there were more than a dozen Japanese who received formal chiropractic education in America and returned to Japan to practise. They all seem to have had successful practices, but only a few showed an interest in teaching in their homeland. Some of their students later became important professional leaders in the postwar period.

In those days no one knew about chiropractic, and those Japanese who had gone to America probably went there originally in pursuit of something else. What they had in common, however, was that they had all suffered some ailment and they were so dramatically helped by this new healing art called chiropractic that they decided to make it their career.

In those days, the returning Japanese D.C.'s had observed the legal battles going on for chiropractic in various parts of the United States, and it was only natural that they were very conscious of their legal status in their homeland.

Unlike today, the prewar Japanese health care system was under regional (prefectural) authority. Kawaguchi and many other D.C.'s worked to obtain their right to practise from Kanagawa prefecture, which granted the first approval in 1918. After the war and the occupation, the Japanese political system, including the health care system, changed completely. Under the occupation, only western medicine was allowed. Through political struggles, traditional healing arts such as massage therapists, acupuncturists and bone setters won their legal status. Later they went on to become the strongest opponents of chiropractic legislation.

In the postwar period, chiropractic had to start all over again. Yet, everything seemed to be against it. There were no new D.C.'s coming into the country and the prewar D.C.'s were becoming old and disappearing. Many practitioners adopted Japanese manipulative arts rather than be known publicly as chiropractors. Worst of all, in 1947 chiropractic was legally banned.

To fight for a legal niche, those who practised manipulation and used associated modalities, including light, heat and electricity, got together and formed an organization, the Zenkoku Ryoujutsushi Kyokai (ZRK). The name literally means all Japan natural healing association.

Chiropractic was classified as one of the many Japanese forms of manipulation. In those days there were actually very few people who claimed to be

chiropractors and their activities were rather sporadic in the 1950's. The ZRK had determined leaders and several thousand members from the liberal prewar period. They conducted a vigorous political campaign for almost half a century and succeeded in making several legal advances to the effect that their right to practise was established. However, they never realized their goal of chiropractic legislation.

In 1960, the Japanese Supreme Court handed down a historic ruling in the case of an electrotherapist who had been accused of practising a therapy which had been banned under the 1947 legislation. The court accepted his argument that Japanese citizens had a constitutional right to pursue their profession provided that it did not threaten the welfare of the public. This meant that no one could arrest non-legislated practitioners unless they infringed on the scope of existing health care practitioners, or unless their therapy had been proven harmful.

In 1970, the Ministry of Health and Welfare officially stated that massage and pressure therapies did not include chiropractic. The organization of massage and acupuncture therapists had been pressuring the Ministry to stop chiropractic by maintaining that spinal manipulation was one form of their arts. It was obvious that their arguments were based on professional self-interest and perceived economic threats.

Medicine has a monopoly on health care in Japan, so that only medical doctors are allowed to diagnose or to use X-rays. Nonetheless, that the profession is very active and continues to grow is enough to make anyone jealous. In spite of the odds, chiropractic has gained popularity over the years. But this did not just happen. It was the result of well planned promotion of the profession.

In 1961, leaders of half a dozen chiropractic organizations got together to seek some way towards unity. A coalition of organizations was unanimously approved and the new body was called the Japanese Chiropractic Association (JCA). Since legislative efforts had been placed in the hands of the ZRK, the JCA served as a regular gathering of group leaders and later became a forum for monthly study seminars in the 1960's and 70's. In those days, information was rather limited and the activities served mainly to maintain the status quo.

It was in 1965, when Dr. Joseph Janse was invited for a seminar, that people began to feel the importance both of working together and of taking a modern approach to chiropractic. This was an epoch

making event, for even Japanese who claimed to have been practising chiropractic all of their lives saw for the first time what it could really be like. From that time, inviting overseas guest lecturers and having regular congresses became a JCA tradition. However, there could never be anyone like Dr. Janse. Not only was he the most frequent visitor, coming to Japan 5 times, but he made the greatest impact, instilling in people a sense of enthusiasm and direction for chiropractic.

In the 1970's, a number of D.C.'s, including Drs. Mitsu Shiokawa and Kiyoji Sudo returned from America wishing to promote chiropractic. From 1975 into the 80's a number of chiropractic associations sprung up and started to hold seminars with many overseas guests. Japan was almost a virgin territory with tremendous potential and, quite rightly, in those days all of the seminars attracted huge crowds. Those who attended had various backgrounds including bonesetting, massage, shiatsu and acupuncture. There were even a few M.D.'s. Because of the weekend seminar format, inevitably the emphasis was placed on technique systems, and people were quite impressed with the new approaches which they saw.

Dr. Janse was quite concerned about the outcome of these developments. At the time of his third visit, in 1977, he presented to a group of leaders a set of proposals for establishing a sound chiropractic profession in Japan. He emphasized the importance of professional unity, good planning, having a clear objective and avoiding disagreements based on technique systems. It fell upon the JCA to carry the burden of fulfilling Dr. Janse's vision.

It was fortunate for the JCA to have Dr. Kazuyoshi Takeyachi as its president for the 20 years since 1970. He had been one of Dr. Janse's students and, as a young doctor, he had ample years ahead of him for the job at hand. In 1979, the JCA ratified a master plan for the future direction of the association. The essential goals were:

i) establishment of standards for chiropractic education which were to include definitions of chiropractic and the chiropractor.

ii) all JCA members were to become certified chiropractors by way of new educational standards.

iii) the chiropractic profession was to be established by chiropractors themselves.

iv) both basic scientific and clinical research were to be promoted.

v) the profession was to produce original publications and to promote a sound image of chiropractic through the media.

Unlike most chiropractic associations, which were essentially privately owned, the JCA had a democratic structure, which probably accounts for its stable leadership over so many years despite the change of



governing bodies. Thus the JCA was able to expand its professional activities into such areas as education, research, legislation, publications, communications and public relations. Although the JCA has vigorously pursued diverse objectives, it has always been with a solid goal in mind: the establishment of a sound chiropractic profession in Japan.

The efforts of the JCA have produced a tremendous outcome as seen in this booklet. At the same time, the laissez faire situation has made Japan a paradise for chiropractic entrepreneurs and proprietary schools. Many sales people, including publishers and table manufacturers, have not let the chance slip by. Chiropractic has become too big a market to ignore. By this time, many young returning D.C.'s showed a greater interest in teaching at seminars, which was more profitable, than in working together to establish a sound chiropractic profession as proposed by Dr. Janse. Many went on to create their own chiropractic associations and proprietary schools. There were many non-chiropractors who did the same and the size of the memberships of their organizations became a mark of their prestige.

Without legislation, a laissez faire attitude can lead to chaos. Initially there was a boom because people saw something new to attract their interest. However, eventually people learned that chiropractic could not be mastered in short weekend courses, and that mishaps could even occur from adjustments. In 1989, a patient was paralyzed after a "chiropractic" treatment. The practitioner was found responsible and ordered by the court to pay compensation of about \$360,000. This was widely reported in the media, despite the fact that the practitioner had learned his technique in a weekend seminar. This certainly dampened the boom, but the proprietary schools, with their low standards, continue to attract many students.

The years have passed and we have entered what has been called the global age. The founding of the World Federation of Chiropractic has made everyone aware of the new horizons that lay ahead for chiropractic, and also of our new responsibilities particularly in the area of chiropractic standards. Around the world, society is becoming more conscious and more demanding of the quality of professional people. Simply put, unless we produce quality students, society will not tolerate us. The next challenge then, for chiropractic in Japan, is to demonstrate a quality of education which is acceptable to society.

歴史

Early Pioneers

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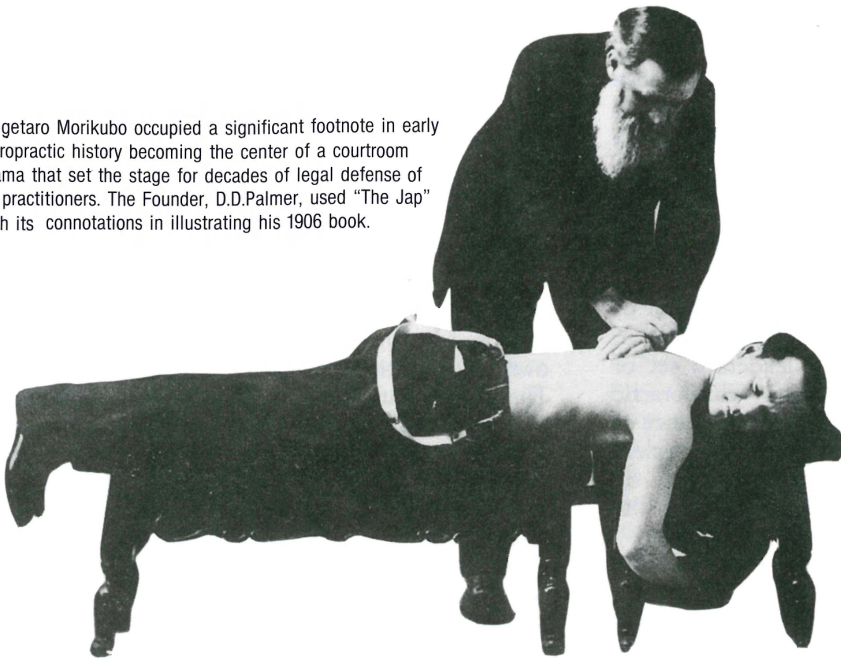
日本人のパイオニア・カイロプラクターたち

The Roots of Chiropractic in Japan

最初の日本人カイロプラクター森久保繁太郎

Shigetaro Morikubo : The First Japanese Chiropractor

Shigetaro Morikubo occupied a significant footnote in early chiropractic history becoming the center of a courtroom drama that set the stage for decades of legal defense of its practitioners. The Founder, D.D.Palmer, used "The Jap" with its connotations in illustrating his 1906 book.



MORIKUBO Shigetaro
(1888?-1933)

D.D.Palmer adjusting Shigetaro Morikubo 1906. Courtesy of Palmer Health Science Library

創始者D.D.パーマーから治療を受ける最初の日本人(日系人)、森久保繁太郎(1906年撮影)

日本人で初のカイロプラクター森久保繁太郎氏は1888年頃東京で生れた。青年時代の教育を日本で受け、その後アメリカに移住し西海岸で大学教育を続け、病理学で身を立てようとした時、運命のカイロプラクティック療法と出会う。カイロに興味をもった彼は1906年3月ダベンポートのパーマースクールに入学。翌年卒業した彼はウイコンシン州のラグロッソで開業する。当時カイロプラクターは全米で5百人程度で、法制化された州はまだなかった。(最初の法制化は1913年カンザス州)

森久保氏は当時高まりつつあった東洋人排斥運動と、新しいカイロ療法への偏見に合い1907年7月22日、無免許医療行

為で告訴される。二代目B.J.パーマーとパーマースクールは1903年頃よりカイロプラクティックの法的な問題をかかえていた。創始者D.D.パーマーが1903年に学校を息子に譲ったのも学校の財産を守るためだったと言われている。B.J.は森久保氏逮捕を聞いてすぐ救援にかけつけ、弁護士にトム・モリスを依頼する。モリスは創始期にあったカイロに関するあらゆる知恵を動員し、カイロプラクティックがオステオパシーとも医学とも異なることを主張、その結果無罪を勝ち取る。

モリス弁護士はその後ウイコンシン州副知事まで栄達する。知事選挙で敗北した彼はB.J.が1906年に創設したユニバーサル・カイロプラクティック協会の法律

顧問を長く勤めた。モリス弁護士の勝訴はカイロプラクティックの職業的生命を救う事件であった。

勝訴したものの、森久保氏は安住の地を求めミネソタ州ミネアポリスに移転する。彼は豊かな生活と平和な環境に満足していた。カイロプラクターとしての彼の日課は治療の他に、時間を指定して患者さんを集め、1グループごとにカイロと健康について講話するのが日課だった。彼の説得力と真面目な態度は聞き手を引き付けて、著名なドクターとして知れ渡ることになる。彼が没したのは1933年、50代半ばであった。初の日本人カイロプラクター、森久保氏はアメリカのカイロ史に残る人生を送ったことになる。

日本への紹介者 **川口三郎 Saburo Kawaguchi** :
The First man to introduce Chiropractic to Japan

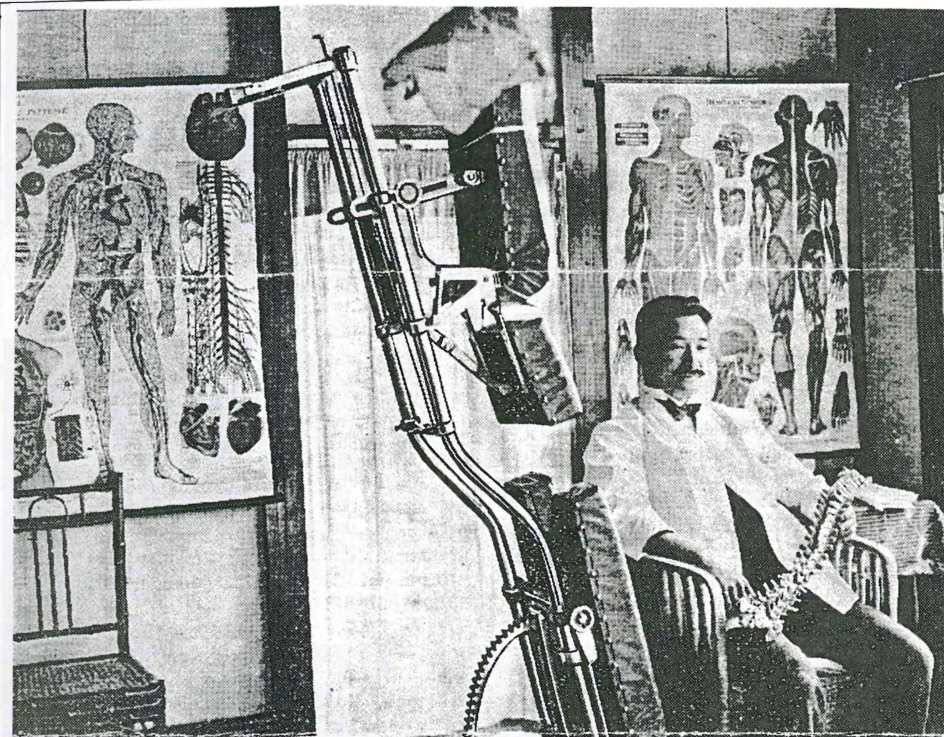


KAWAGUCHI Saburo
1916年パーマー卒

帰国第1号の川口三郎氏を始め、戦前アメリカでカイロを勉強した人は、さまざまな目的で渡米した後、カイロと出会い転身した人たちであった。

First Row From Left : Tadashi Kanazawa, ▶
Marbel Palmer. Isekichi Serino (Circa 1914)
Second Row From Left : Saburo Kawaguchi,
B.J.Palmer

B. J. パーマーと日本人留学生たち
前列左から、金沢督、マーベル(BJ
の妻)、芹野伊勢吉
後列左から、川口三郎、BJパーマー



IN THE LAND OF NIPPON.

The backbone is the same the world over. This is the reason why Chiropractic belongs to the world. The cut illustrates Dr. Paul Saburo Kawguchi, D. C., and a part of his office equipment at Yokohoma. There are several Japanese Chiropractors in this country, as well as in their own country. The land of the Mikado soon will see the wonderful health science practiced in many parts of the flowery domain. The adjusting table shown is an early pattern of the Stiles angle vertical lift hylo.



川口三郎氏は1885年(明治18年)東京に生れた。1905年日露戦争直後、米国ルーズベルト大統領の招きで柔道の教師として山下七段一行の一員として渡米。アメリカで初めてカイロプラクティックに接した彼は、その効果にすっかり魅了され、時をおかずパーマースクールに入学。1916年に卒業して帰国。横浜で開業したものの官憲は薬もメスも使わず治療するというのがよく分からない。川口氏は神奈川県知事に直接談判し、それ以来同県では届け出ですればカイロが営業出来るようになった。左の写真はBJパーマーが出版した「ザ・カイロプラクター」に掲載されたもの。横浜で開業後、川口氏は上海に渡って治療を続け、世界各地を旅行するようになった。しかし上海事変の勃発で帰国。今度はホノルルへと旅立ち、その後の消息は途絶えている。

BJパーマー発行の「ザ・カイロプラクター」に掲載
1916年10月号

The Chiropractor
October 1916
(Courtesy of Palmer Health
Science Library)

戦前、アメリカ帰りのカイロプラクターたち

Chiropractic Pioneers : Pre-World War II in Japan

戦前、アメリカで教育を受け日本に帰国したD.C. (Doctor of Chiropractic) は14名程いた。帰国第1号の川口三郎氏を初め、田中西造、芹野伊勢吉、金沢督、大澤昌彦、小平榮重、千葉忠八、嶋谷山崎、橋本重孝、鈴木泰三、櫻庭豊、嶋居伊直、桜井真一、静子夫妻らであった。彼らのほとんどは治療に専念し、カイロプラクティックを日本人に教えることに情熱的であった。

ただ大澤昌彦、小平榮重の2氏だけはカイロの治癒技術者の

大志を抱いた若きパイオニア

日本のカイロプラクティックに関する戦前の資料は極めて少ない。著述された記録がほとんどないので、本人の没後貴重な足跡は永久に消えてしまった。幸い、竹倉元米雄氏が1967年(昭和42年)、自ら発行する新聞記事取材のため、当時存命していた晩年の芹野伊勢吉、金沢督氏らと会い、数少ない貴重な戦前の歴史の一端を記録に残すことが出来た。本稿はその要約である。

日本にカイロプラクティックを紹介したのは卒業後すぐに帰国した川口三郎氏(1910年、バーナー卒)だが、川口氏より2年前(1914年)にバーナーを卒業した人に田中西造氏がいた。田中D.C.は卒業後、オハイオ州クリーランドで開業。1919年にバーナーを卒業した芹野伊勢吉青年と友情を育み、共にアメリカでのカイロ法制化運動と市民の健康に貢献する。その後、帰国した田中西造氏は、村長として在郷の顔面を見て1960年頃没した。田中氏と芹野氏との友情は帰国後45年間続く。一方、芹野伊勢吉氏は卒業後インディアナ州エバンズビルに移る。そして1925年にカリフォルニアでカイロの法案が通った際、初の日本人合格者となった。1930年(昭和5年)に芹野氏は帰国、福岡市で開業する。多くの国民同様、1945年の戦禍で全てを失いながら随と信用で再起、1968年まで82歳の長寿を全うする。

金沢督氏は佐渡に生れ、1906年、17歳の時大志を抱いてワシントン州シアトルに渡る。たまたま出会ったカイロプラクティックの素晴らしき人に魅了され、ダベンポートに向かう。バーナーでは1年上級に芹野伊勢吉氏がおり、2人の長い親交が始まった。1921年(大正10年)、31歳の時帰国、帰国したその年に、B.J.バーナー夫妻と息子のデビッドが世界旅行の途次日本に立ち寄り、案内役を務める。1939年(昭和14年)老翁の父の顔面を見るため、生れ故郷の佐渡に戻り晩年を過ごした。

当時カイロプラクティックのメッカ、アリオ州のバーナースクールは1906年、創始者の父D.D.から経営権を譲り受けたB.J.バーナーの全盛期であった。1910年頃、バーナーの学生数は250名、教育年限は1年であった。1920年頃の教育年限は年6ヶ月授業で3年コース。スチューデントで授業を受ければ8ヶ月で卒業できる時代であった。同州にカイロの法制化ができたのは1921年であった。



田中西造 1914年/バーナー卒
Torizo Tanaka, Graduate of Palmer School 1914
circa 1926



芹野伊勢吉 1919年/バーナー卒
Issei Inone, Graduate of Palmer School 1919
circa 1926



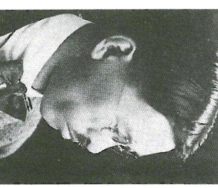
金沢 督 1920年/バーナー卒
Takashi Kanazawa, Graduate of Palmer School 1920 circa 1926

養成に意欲的だった。大澤昌彦氏は1923年(大正12年)頃日本初のカイロ団体、日本カイロプラクティック協会を設立、自ら初代会長に就任。小平榮重氏が副会長に就任した。大澤、小平D.C.は1924年、東京有楽町の美業の日本社ビルで開業、同年3月の雑誌「婦人世界」誌上で初めてカイロプラクティックを紹介し注目を浴びたが、情報も講習も少ない昭和初期の時代のこと、「手技」関係の主流は整体と指圧が9割で、カイロプラクティックを行なう人はまだわずかだった。

大澤昌彦



大澤昌彦 1921年ナショナルカレッジ
Shoji Osawa, Graduate of National College 1921



小平榮重 1921年ラトレッジカレッジ
Kuneshige Kodaira, Graduate of Rallege College 1921



波瀾万丈の桜井夫妻

桜井真直氏は1905年(明治38年)、大志を抱いて可能性秘めた新興国アメリカに渡る。当時の多くの青年の例にもれずペンシユクの渡航であった。最初サンフランシスコに到着、あらゆるアルバイトで生活を立て、語学にも慣れ、信用も得て、春財も出来た頃、1922年空気がよくなった。肥田なストラットン郊外の農場で耕作に励むことになった。ゆとりが出来た頃日本人の静子さんと出会い結ばれる。平和な家庭の2年が過ぎた1922年の夏、過労に過ぎた桜井氏の体に病が襲う。腰から足にかけての激痛であった。医療に効果なく悩んでいたとき勧められて受けたのがカイロプラクティックであった。わずか10回の治療で回復し、その旨じられない偉例に感激した彼は、10年間育てた農場を整理、一念発起でカイロプラクティック勉強のため家族5人とバーナースクールへ移った。静子夫人は彼の良き理解者で心強い協力者であった。1924年3月夫妻はバーナースクールに入学し、2人は25年10月にそろって卒業。在米20年の思い出を胸に、帰国したのであった。

帰国に当たり、在日外国人の多く住む神戸を開業の地に選んだ。治療の評判も知れ渡った頃、1941年に太平洋戦争が始まり、外国人は去り、15年かけ消えたいた治療所も戦災で一夜にして消失。しかし、桜井先生ご夫妻は、カイロのアジヤストの素晴らしさを自信に、戦後見事に復活された。



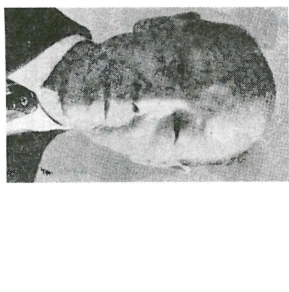
桜井真直、静子夫妻
Shinichi and Shizuko Sakurai D.C.
Both graduated from Palmer School
in 1925(circa 1968)

北海道でカイロを普及

櫻庭豊氏は北海道室蘭市に1891年(明治24年)生れる。1913年(大正3年)に至るや青年の大志を抱いて渡米。サンフランシスコで語学を学んだ後、サンヨナル・カイロプラクティック・カレッジに入学。難關辛苦を経て1919年に卒業。25年にはオレゴン州ポートランドに移って盛業を極める。その後翌年の念絶なく、故郷に歸を飾るため1927年(昭和2年)帰国。しばらくは東京で開業、日本でのカイロ・カレッジ設立に夢をかける。晩年は在米の室蘭にもどって開業し、1971年(昭和46年)2月、80歳で死去。

101歳の天寿を全う

横矢重孝氏は1876年(明治9年)高知県香美郡に生れた。1914年(大正3年)、読経新聞の記者として渡米。その時に患った神経痛をカイロプラクティックで治してもらったのがきっかけで、ニューヨーク・ヌーラル・オプ・カイロプラクティックに学ぶ。40歳を迎えての転身であった。1926年(大正15年)に帰国、東京の区内で開業し、多くの名士を治療し評判を得る。子弟がなかつたため、晩年は青山山崎町で夫人と静かに暮らしていた。1976年(昭和51年)9月に101歳の天寿を全うし永眠。



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日本の礎石を作る

大澤昌彦氏と小平榮重氏が、カイロプラクティックの世界に入るきっかけとなった動機は不明である。分かっているのは共に1921年、サンヨナルスクール(現在のサンヨナルカレッジ)とラトルズ・カイロプラクティックカレッジを卒業した点だ。バーナースクールの教員でB.J.バーナーもどいてはジョン・ハワードはB.J.と教育方針で対立し1906年にサンヨナルスクールを創立。1908年にシカゴへ移転。1914年に同校教員の一人、ウイリアム・シュルツ(医師)に経営権を譲る。大澤氏が学んだのはシュルツ学長のものであった。小平氏がロサンゼルスで学んだラトルズカレッジは、Dr.Tullius F.Randetteにより1908年開設され、1955年にクリーランド・カイロカレッジに併合されるまで続いた。

大澤、小平両氏の出会いは不明だが、卒業後すぐに帰国した両氏は東京有楽町のビルでバーナーを組んで開業。患者の治療だけでなく、共に後進の指導にも熱心で50~60人の弟子がいた。なかでも松本英氏は大澤、小平両氏の直弟子として1928年(昭和3年)から3年、2つの異なる技法を学び、1929年以来開業のかわらわ半世紀以上全国のカイロプラクティック技術普及の先頭に立った。

1918年(大正7年)、川口D.C.の努力で神奈川県で全国初の「カイロプラクティック取り締まり規則」が制定され、試験免許による開業が行われた。アメリカでの厳格な法制化をめぐる弾圧闘争を経験していた当時のD.C.たちは、身の安全確保のため全員この神奈川県発行の免許資格を取得していた。

1930年(昭和5年)から終戦までの間、カイロプラクティックは警視庁令や地方県令による届出制が続く。興味深いことに、戦前の方針は地方分権で自由度が高く、戦後は中央集権で規制が強い。戦前、戦後は中央集権で規制が強い。協会という留学帰業者の懇話会があったが、D.C.の高齢化と減少で自然消滅してしまつた。なぜ戦前のD.C.が一部例外を除いては後継者に不熱心だったのか、いまでは未還のナゾである。