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RG 331, National Archives and Records Service

Allied Operational and Occupation
Headquarters, World War II

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

Civil Affairs Section
Shikoku Civil Affairs Region
Misc Subject File
1946-51

CPH General to File Index & SCAPIN

Box No. 3073

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GHQ/SCAP Records (RG 331, National Archives and Records Service)

Description of contents

(1) Box no. 3073

(2) Folder title/number: (1)
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(3) Date: Feb. 1950 - Jan. 1951

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(Compiled by *National Diet Library*)

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F
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Shikoku District CPH Officials' Training Course

January 23, 1951
M. Wada

Plan of Shikoku District CPH Officials' Training Course was as follows:

Date: January 17, 18, 19, 1951

Place: Kochi City Central CPH, Marunouchi, Kochi City

Sponsorship: The Ministry of Education, Kochi Prefectural Board of Education and Kochi City

Purpose: The training course was held in order to evaluate and develop the techniques of CPH administration and at the same time to discuss the main problems and activities by the officials concerned on the basis of their experiences.

Participants: Managers and officials (shuji) of CPH of the four prefectures (10 or 20 from each prefecture), Board of Education officials concerned and one or two officials of the Ministry of Education

* * * * * * *

Up to now, each prefecture has held such a training course irregularly throughout Japan. From this year on, it is decided to hold such a meeting in each region in eight places in Japan once a year. This is the first training course.

R. Morioka, Y. Imai, the officials of the Ministry of Education came to the meeting and took the leadership.

Agenda:

Actual number of attendants - 122 including 7 women

	Ehime	Kagawa	Tokushima	Kochi	Total
CPH officials	19	18	14	54	105
BE officials	2	5	2	8	17
Total	21	23	16	62	122

The First Day

1. Opening ceremony: 1000 - 1035

Opening addresses were made by Mr. Sugimura, Superintendent of Kochi Board of Education, Dr. Toda, president of Japan Social Education Federation who happened to be in Kochi, because he attended the opening

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ceremony of Kochi Central CPH and Mr. Kunizawa, official of the Ministry of Education.

2. Lecture: 1035 - 1212

Subject: "Various problems of CPH"
by Mr. Morioka, official of the Ministry of Education

He explained the organization, administration and activities of CPH.

3. Discussion: 1300 - 1337

Subject: "Various problems of CPH"

Chairman - Mr. Nakajima, official of Kochi Board of Education

Discussion was made regarding Mr. Morioka's lecture.

Two members questioned the security of full-time CPH officials' positions. One member questioned as to subsidies from the Ministry of Education for regular courses, and youth education at CPH's. Mr. Morioka answered each question.

4. Symposium discussion: 1340 - 1520

Subject: "How CPH's should be"

Chairman - Mr. Omoto, Manager of Gunchu CPH, Ehime-ken

Lecturers: 4 representative of CPH from each prefecture

a. They talked about CPH's without buildings and with buildings.
b. Importance of youth education and women's education
c. Importance of activities which have direct concern with daily living.
d. Importance of preinvestigation of the desires of the community.

Thus, audience exchanged questions and answers on youth education, recreation, and physical education. They questioned very actively on main points. The chairman conducted the meeting very well. It was a successful program.

5. Study meeting: 1530 - 1700

Subject: "How to make CPH programs"

All the members were divided into five groups, that is: a) City CPH group; b) Town CPH group; c) Farming village CPH group; d) Mountainous village CPH group and e) Fishing village CPH group.

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They discussed about how to make CPH programs according to the needs of each community.

The results were announced to the meeting on the second day.

6. Social party: 1800 - 1900

All the members enjoyed a simple social gathering at their hotels.

The Second Day

1. Lecture: 0917 - 1000

Subject: "Administrative policy of CPH"
by Mr. Imai, official of the Ministry of Education

He explained three main essentials of CPH:

a. To have cultural facilities
b. To be a center of all the organizations of the community
c. To be a meeting place for the community

Also discussed were the most important points in administrating CPH's and the fact that the true meaning of Article 20 of the Social Education Law should be well understood and considered by the officials concerned. He especially pointed out that CPH's should not become a theatres nor support any specific political or religious party, and that CPH activities should be impartial and fair for any circles.

2. Discussion: 1000 - 1020

Subject: "Administrative policy of CPH"

Chairman - Mr. Okuma, manager of Marugame City CPH

Discussion was carried out regarding Mr. Imai's lecture.

They discussed: a) Limitation of minimum charge for loaning books and for movies; b) Negotiating with the Ministry of Finance. The Minister of Education should make it clear whether performance at CPH are to be taxed on or not. The officials of the Ministry of Education answered these questions.

3. Study meeting: 1030 - 1200

Subject: "Techniques of CPH administration"

All of them were divided into five groups to study:

A. How to hold regular course - 28 members

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B. How to get exhibition materials - 11 members
C. How to investigate the real circumstances - 35 members
D. How to make CPH Bulletin - 16 members
E. How to get money to cover expenses - 20 members

The results were announced in the afternoon.

4. Panel discussion: 1315 - 1410

Subject: "Administration of the Advisory Committee and CPH"

Chairman: Mr. Honda, manager of Komatsujima Town CPH, Tokushima-ken

Panel member: Four CPH representatives of four prefectures

According to the law, the position of the Advisory Committee is very weak, since it is only consultative for the manager of CPH. Why should the Advisory Committee consist of the representatives of various kinds of organizations?

There were two opinions: one was that the Advisory Committee should consist of men of practical mind for the purpose of organizing a powerful committee; another opinion was that the advisory committee should be chosen according to the law. After all, most of them agreed that men of wide views, intelligence, fair judgment and diplomacy so as to be able to get the budget are preferable to men who have powers of execution.

Remarks: The chairman of this panel discussion did not know any knowhow of panel discussion. He conducted the meeting wrongly and was taught by the audience. They discussed one subject only.

5. Symposium discussion: 1415 - 1550

Subject: "Evaluation of Techniques of CPH Administration"

Chairman: Mr. Otani, Social Education Section official, Ehime-ken BE

Lecturers: Mr. Kakemizu (Chairman of A group)
Official of Besshi CPH, Kochi
Mr. Yagimoto, (Chairman of B group)
Official of Meiji CPH, Kochi
Mr. Fukuoka, (Chairman of C group)
Official of Sakaide City CPH, Kagawa
Mr. Omoto, (Chairman of D group)
Manager of Gunchu CPH, Ehime
Mr. Oka (Chairman of E group)
Manager of Kawase CPH, Ehime

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A group - Subject "How to hold regular courses"

They discussed and concluded that 1: it is of no use to hold regular courses in day-time due to small number of attendants. 2: Lecturers should make detailed programs beforehand. 3: Leaders should be earnest and enthusiastic. 4: Recreation should be put in the program.

B group - Subject "How to prepare exhibition materials"

They discussed and concluded as follows:

1. Exhibition should meet the needs of the community.
2. It is necessary to have exhibition materials of the neighboring community.
3. The exhibitions should be fresh ones.
4. Color and arrangement should be considered.
5. Exhibitions should be those in which all people in the community are concerned.

C group - Subject "Investigation of the real situation"

Conclusion:
1. To get cooperation with PTA's, youth and women as research functions.
2. To start to investigate what is most necessary.

D group - Subject "How to make CPH bulletins"

Conclusion:
1. To issue the bulletin once a month.
2. The expenses of bulletin should be covered with town and village expenditure, but not with the charges of advertising. It should be distributed to every citizen free.
3. Problem of the Editing Committee and its policy.

D group - Subject "How to get money"

Of course, CPH expenses should be covered by the city, town or village. They were interested in the following facts, that is: inasmuch as social education budget is very small, some CPH's collect money such as ¥ 10 a month from each household, organizing a supporting association. They reached the following conclusions:

1. To petition the government for an increase in the national subsidies towards the CPH Advisory Committees.
2. To petition the national and prefectural governments for the securing of CPH staff officials' position so they will be treated the same as the other public servants, but not as if they are temporary employees.
3. To ask the national and prefectural governments for an increase of CPH construction subsidy and issuing bonds.
4. To ask for the abolition of taxes for entertainment meetings at CPH's.
5. To ask for the abolition of taxes for purchasing materials for the CPH.

Important!

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The above mentioned conclusion of each group was announced. Audience questioned the conclusions. As a result, the decision was made to send five petitions to the Ministry of Education as the petitions from the four prefectures in Shikoku. Mr. Imai, official of the Ministry of Education explained that the Ministry of Education is negotiating with the Ministry of Finance on the entrance tax and commodity tax of CPH. Mr. Morioka, an official of the Ministry of Education, evaluated the whole meeting.

6. Lecture: 1605 - 1630

Subject: "How to develop the utilization of CPH and its facilities"
by Mr. Morioka, official of the Ministry of Education

The CPH is used almost every day by 60% people in some communities and 25% people in some communities. CPH's seem to be used by people of one group only (Note: farmers, business people, etc.). They should be used more widely by all circles. (He explained 12 measures for that purpose).

After dinner, the participants gathered again in the meeting place to attend the evening meeting. Half of the participants attended. The evening meetings were as follows:

7. Recreation: 1800 - 1835

Movie, "CPH's in Japan", a CIE film.

8. Panel discussion: 1843 - 1945

Evaluation of "Making a program"

Chairman: Mr. Fukuoka, official of Sakaide City CPH

Panel members: Mr. Tomizen, Manager of Takamatsu CPH
(chairman of A group)

Mr. Hayashi, Manager of Ishii-cho CPH, Tokushima
(chairman of B group)

Mr. Hondo, official of Mishima CPH, Ehime
(chairman of C group)

Mr. Yano, Manager of Kawachi CPH, Tokushima
(chairman of D group)

Mr. Chitani, official of Okata town CPH, Kochi
(chairman E group)

Prints of each group conclusion were distributed to all present and the chairman of each group explained. Their summary opinion was as follows:

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The town CPH group explained their difficulties in making programs because a large town is apt to be a city and a small town is apt to be a village. Anyway, it is a place of half-way in making a good program. The city CPH group explained their difficulties, because the Ministry of Education has no definite ideas about city CPH's. They desired to have some adequate leading theory from the Ministry of Education. After the announcement from each chairman, they had a discussion. There was an opinion from the audience that inasmuch as these sample programs are only ordinary ones they wanted to have some other fresh ones, and some specific programs which have a close connections with the benefits of the community.

The Third Day

1. Lecture: 0900 - 0940

Subject: "Administration of libraries at CPH's"
by Mr. Imai, official of the Ministry of Education

He explained about the kinds of books necessary for CPH's, methods of classifications and card system. (All he spoke about were common sense problems)

2. Extra program: 0940 - 1005

A poster, titled "School libraries are alive" which was made by the official of the Kochi Prefectural Board of Education, was shown and well explained by an official in charge of school libraries.

3. Discussion: 1005 - 1025

Subject: "Administration of School Libraries at CPH's"

Chairman: Mr. Nabae, official of Sumino town CPH, Ehime

They discussed:

1. If there are many children's books in the CPH, the children will like to come to the CPH.

2. How about managing the school library and the CPH library together?

4. Panel discussion: 1030 - 1125

Subject: "How to improve the administration of the CPH"

Chairman: Mr. Morioka, an official of the Ministry of Education

Panel members: Mr. Maejima, Kochi BE
Mr. Amano, Tokushima BE
Mr. Shioiri, official of Takamatsu City Soc Edu Sec
Mr. Otani, Ehime BE

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These officials concerned discussed the subject matter from the professional points of view.

They pointed out the obstacles of social education:

1. Lack of understanding by the city, town, and village authorities.
2. Low culture of local people.
3. No full-time officials.

They concluded that they should have a building of CPH as a center of social education. Each prefecture explained the schedule of social education in 1951. Then they discussed their schedules and the need of increasing social education full-time officials.

5. Lecture: 1125 - 1157

Subject: "Evaluation of the CPH"
by Mr. Morioka, an official of the Ministry of Education

He explained the concrete method of evaluation CPH's in detail. Then the members discussed the organizing the CPH Evaluation Committee.

6. Closing meeting: 1158 - 1205

Mr. Morioka, an official of the Ministry of Education, Mr. Iwakawa vice mayor of Kochi City, Mr. Nishimura, Chief of Social Education Section, Kochi Prefectural Board of Education made addresses.

Comment:

The following problems were very often taken up for discussion:

1. To carry out youth education by law.
2. To increase the national and prefectural subsidies.
3. Security of CPH officials' positions.

The defects of the meeting were as follows:

1. The place was not completed yet. It was poorly furnished.

2. They scheduled too much program with little recreation. As the result, the attendants were tired out.

3. At symposium discussion and panel discussion, the chairman and the lecturers had no preparation beforehand. Therefore, the meeting were not carried out smoothly.

4. There was one chairman who did not know the method of panel discussion at all.

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5. The periods for questions were too short.

6. It was scheduled that after dinner the participants were to go from their hotels to attend the evening meeting. In consequence, it was an unsuccessful meeting with half of the number in attendance.

7. There were too many ordinary speeches for professional officials of CPH's. As a result, the audience was tired. In the meantime, the audience wanted to hear some useful lecturers from the officials of the Ministry of Education. As a matter of fact, the meeting was a low and dull meeting.

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F 685

Excerpt from the Mainichi Primary School Pupils

Dated 30 October 1950

Following are the CPH's which are going to be commended officially by the Mombusho on the third of November.

Excellent CPH: Central CPH, Toyonaka City, Osaka-fu

Nishiyama-mura CPH, Okayama Prefecture

Sanagōchi-mura CPH, Tokushima Prefecture

Semi Excellent CPH:

Jū-mura CPH, Fukui Prefecture

Sayama CPH, Shiga Prefecture

Fukuyama City CPH, Hiroshima Prefecture

Higashiueda-mura CPH, Kagawa Prefecture

R.S.

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Duties of Manager of CPH

1. Responsibility for planning and executing objectives of CPH's as set forth in Art. 20 of the Social Education Law. Cabinet Order 280 provides for the use of national subsidies. These subsidies cannot be used for individual organizations, such as women's organizations. (See Art. 3)

2. Encouragement of athletic meetings, amateur dramatics and musical shows.

3. Encouragement of cooperation among agencies concerned. CPH Advisory Committee may help with this, but should not be considered an executive committee.

4. Providing place for meetings as long as Social Education Law is not violated.

5. Responsibility for submitting budget proposals.

6. Preparing financial statement in accordance with Cabinet Order 280.

7. Preparing reports of CPH.

8. Supervising staff of CPH.

9. Asking advice of CPH Advisory Committee.

10. Being responsible for the upkeep and facilities of the CPH.

Material received at AE Conference, Tokyo, 8 - 10 May 1950.

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Read from CI 685
May 1950

CPH's

During Februrary this section visited several Citizens Public Halls and attended district conferences in all prefectures. At all meetings the same problems arose. Meetings revealed that prefectural and national subsidies are desired, CPH's cannot function properly without full-time managers and secretaries, the average citizen is not familiar with the general purpose of such an organization and are of the opinion that it is a Civil Affairs project. As a result, the question "How do CPH's operate in America?" is always asked. The answer given is that the Social Education Law explains the purpose ofx and organization of CPH's in Japan . Operation of American community halls is not explained in great detail except regarding volunteer effort and programs carried on regardless of age and sex. Towns and village mayors, and deputy mayors, form a large part of these district conferences. Youth Associations show considerable interest in the movement and are encouraged. All prefectures recently began campaigning for an increased number of CPH's and development of kamichibai and opaque cards on the subject of CPH's is suggested.

At the present time there areonly about eight or 10 full-time CPH managers in the Region. A few public halls, however, are aware of the contribution they can make to community development. Several CPH's have rice and barley harvesting machinery as well as sewing machines for women's groups. In Ehime Ken there are 124 independent CPH's 16% of which have new buildings. About 30% have monthly publications.

Tentative budget (1950) for CPH work in Kagawa Ken is set at 500,000 yen.

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Community Class in C.P.H.

22 April 1950

Number of C.P.H. (55)

No. of C.P.H. established after the former report	None
No. of ones being prepared to open	2

Main subjects of C.P.H. activities and number of those carrying out the subjects:

Education in regard to health	5
Education in regard to politics and law	7
Education in regard to economic and labor	13
Education in regard to new education	18
Education in regard to welfare	10
Education in regard to current topics	2

An example of excellent programs being done in the C.P.H.

Program of this month in Ōshino C.P.H.
(Please refer to annexed paper, monthly "Ōshino"

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Contents of Paper "Oshino"

1. Editorial - Interest in the study of biology

2. Regarding to the amendment of the local tax regulation of Shoup Mission Recommendation

3. New established kindergarten is anticipated
   ¥600,000 subsidy from nation and prefecture

4. From farm land - In regard to government purchase of farmland exchequer-bill

5. Rice delivery is acomplished

6. Report of the committee meeting in February at CPH

7. Literary column

8. Some problems about new education No. 4

9. Concerning welcome of Emperor

10. Research of equiping equipments for instruction of sewing and homemaking is progressing

11. Regular general meeting of Sinsei (new life) Women's Organization on 28 February

12. A suggestion - Letter to Miss Minako Ikemoto

13. Designated PTA's meeting for announcement of the result of study
    Having attended P.T.A. members from distant places

14. Welcome every body! Kyorei-kai (mutual encouragement meeting)

15. Adult education

16. Myogetsu-kai on 11th

17. Yoka-kai at Takenaka C.P.H. Branch

18. Yagi P.T.A. meeting in friendly atmosphere

19. Branch C.P.H. of Nishinono started on 4th February

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月刊弘報
大篠
大篠弘報委員會
生長の村社會
所行發
人行發輯編
所刷印
大篠工業株式會社
北紙川

三月訓育目標
大篠小學校
一、學年度の最後を飾るようにうんと頑張りましょう
（今までの目標を思ひ出して）
二、服裝をきちんと整えましょう
1.清潔なもの
2.ちぎれたボタン
3.やぶれたところのつくろい
4.ハンカチマスクも忘れずに

時事目標
一、國旗を必ずたてましょう
二、毎日必ず貯金をしましょう
三、時間を守りましょう
四、會議に出席しましょう
五、惡見はよく愼べよく聞きましょう

シヤウプ使節團勸告の②
地方稅制度の改正について

昨年シヤウプ使節團が來朝し我が國の稅制について研究された結果數々の欠点が指摘されたことは新聞ラジオ等にて既に御承知の事と思はれる。そのシヤウプ使節團の勸告に從ひ政府に於ては稅制の改正について鋭意研究中であつてその改正地方稅法も近く最後的な決定を見るものと思はれるが今度の地方稅法の改正は如何になされてゐるかを述べてみたい。

勿論今度の改正はシヤウプ勸告を基礎とするものであることは言を俟たない。根本的に地方稅法の全文に亘つて改正されるその目標は何處にあるかと云ふと

一、地方稅收入を擴充し地方稅制の自主性を强化して地方自治の根基を培うこと

二、地方稅制を根本的に改革して國民の地方稅負擔の合理化及び均衡化を確保すること等であつてその實施要領については次の通りである

一、道府縣及市町村間の稅目を配分すること

そのシヤウプ使節團の勸告に從ひ政府に於ては稅制の改正について鋭意研究中であつてその改正地方稅法も近く最後的な決定を見るものと思はれるが今度の地方稅法の改正は如何になされてゐるかを述べてみたい。

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一、道府縣及市町村間の稅目を配分すること

右に述べた如く地方稅は根本的に改正されるがそれでは我々に直接關係のある地方稅はどんなに變るかと云ふと縣稅となる主なる稅目は

一、附加價値稅（今までの事業稅の內農業及林業を除いたもの及特別所得稅）、入場稅、自動車稅、狩獵者稅等九稅目となり、市町村稅となる主なるものは市町村民稅、自轉車稅、荷車稅、廣告稅、固定資產稅（土地家屋の外に減價償却可能の有形固定資產を加へる）、電氣ガス稅等十稅目となり、可成り負擔の大きかつた不動產取得稅は廢止された。

今度改正される地方稅制の概略について述べたが、その詳細については未決定であるので時期を見て述べたいと思ふ

（村役場）

新設保育園見通しつ
國縣補助六十

昨年九月一日公民館に運動を起あつてその實施要領についてはる

保育園設立の意向あり二四〇萬のある地方稅はどんなに千五年度國縣補助金の申若干の變るかと云ふと縣稅となる請手續きをしてあつた所にて進めて認可の見通しつきその準つてゐる備を行いつゝある同保育すでにその合理化すること

園は縣下各郡に一ケ所宛二十名收方法及その手續滯納處新設する計畫が縣兒童課の赤瓦書分犯則取締に關する規に於て進められ村當局と保育園が定等を詳細に設けて稅につては直ちにその該當のについて納稅者の理解ある。

農地より ④
農地證券の買上
償還に付て

今般政府は地主より買收の農地代金として交付してある農地證券を左記要領に依り現金買上する事となりましたので御知らせ致します

記

一、買上請求者は農地買十五年二回限り額の買上

二、買上收令書農地買收証明書を年間その買上

三、買上金額は一世帶一印鑑持參ない者は一括持參

四、買上收令書砂

五、買上の元金殘は附けを

六、買上

七、元利

ものは買

來の利

ばならない。

ホ、國稅と地方稅の先取得權は原則として同順位とする。

右に述べた如く地方稅は根本的に改正されるがそれでは我々に直接關係のある地方稅はどんなに變るかと云ふと縣稅となる主なる稅目は

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今度改正される地方稅制の概略について述べたが、その詳細については未決定であるので時期を見て述べたいと思ふ

（村役場）

論說
生物研究への關心

土佐からは世界的分類學の大家牧野富太郎理博吉永虎馬氏や動物學特に魚類の權威者田中茂穗及び浦原稔治兩理博やその他雲の如き生物學者が出てゐるのもやはり南國土佐が種々の生物に惠まれ亞熱帶生物が豐富な事も一原因であらう。

近々「陛下をお迎へする鄉土の獻立」と題して新聞紙上に詳しく書かれてゐる中に、土佐の生物に關するものが多いのも誰が深いのである。

陛下が一流の生物學者であられる爲に特に一日を御休養日とせられ、宇佐か室戸で御研究して戴くからである。

陛下は御多端の內にも絕えず生物を御研究なされてゐる由で、種々の著書例へば「相模灣產後鰓類圖譜」を出されて居り特に粘菌類については學界の權威者であられる。後鰓類（あめふらしや海うなぎくじと云つた仲間で海底にゐるなめくじ樣の動物）とか粘菌類（落葉や朽木の上を匐つてゐるのり狀の植物）とかお解りではない。種々澤山の生物の共存体であるが、既知の生物の種類は何百万種に及んでゐるが、その間に絕えまなく生存競爭が行はれ、人間と多かれ少なかれ關連性をもつ世界最大の動物「しろ鯨」が食ふべく集果が立派な法則の發見と結びつく。吾人の生活と直接關係のない生物の研究からである。これが何になり、これが引いて今日人類の農作物の品種が改良さ一般に知られる根元ともなつてゐる又一般人にも冷淡である。研究自体は決して生物學研究者がそれ波三里のプランクトンを豫定とお見せする豫定とこの方面の研究は魚獲と密接な關係を持つてゐる。前述の南極の氷解はプランクトンの發生→鯨の群→捕鯨船の增加→鯨肉→鯨油といふ風に人生にその因果は深く遠いのである。

グーウインやメンデルの如く生物研究の頭初ばならない。

今まで平行線上

775013

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

新設保育園見通しつく (3)

國縣補助六十萬圓

昨年九月一日公民館に運動を起し地方事務所縣當局に假開設した大篠保育兒童課の協力の下に遂に必要につきさきに各農地新築理想的なモデル指定を受けたもので國費寳渡し人に交付して有る保育園設立の意向あり二四〇萬圓縣費二〇萬圓他農地宅地等の寳渡し通知五年度國縣補助金の申若干の村費を以ての計畫書を一應回收する事となり請をしてあつた所にて進められることとなりましたので大篠村記號の見通しつきその準つてゐる。

行いつゝある同保育すでにその假設計成り百渡しを受けた分）の寳渡縣下各郡に一ケ所宛二十名收容法規通りにて通知書を至急本村農地する計畫が縣兒童課の赤瓦葺きの近代的理想委員會に提出され度い尙て進められ村當局と保育園が出來上るわけで萬一紛失等の向は再發行には直ちにその該當のある。の要が有りますので必ず其の旨申出下さい

（農地委員會）

農地より (4)

農地證券の買上

償還に付て

政府は地主より買收農地代金として交付してある農地證券を左記要に依り現金買上する事になりましたので御知らせします

記

一、買上請求者は農地買十五年三月一日より一ケ令書農地買收証明書を年間むの所有者に限る。

一、買上機關は日本勸業銀行本支店及出張所

一、買上金額は一世帶一回限り額面五千圓迄としその買上は無條件に行ふ

四、買上を行ふ場合は買收令書砂糖の購入通帳及印鑑持參のこと世帶主でない者は世帶主のものも一括持參のこと

五、買上價格は農地証券の元金殘高とし經過利子は附けない

六、買上實施日は昭和二

農地寳渡し通知書の回收に付て

農地の寳渡し登記事務に追加更正する牧入の部に於ては縣費補助の增加（約五萬圓）と見込み總豫算三八七〇〇〇圓とする

四、分館助成金の認定について

助成金不要六部落を除き大体均等に助成する

五、二五年度豫算編成方針について

1、分館活動助成2、經濟恐慌打破についての啓蒙を意味する部面への豫算

3、青少年敎育の豫算等を重点とする

六、縣外先進地視察について

視察地小豆島、安田村苗羽村、愛媛縣余土村淺海村

視察員六名

七、女子青年敎育について女子青年の裁縫家事のみの敎育施設を作るやう研究する

追記

一、買上請求者は農地買十五年三月一日より一ケ令書農地買收証明書を年間むの所有者に限る。

一、買上機關は日本勸業銀行本支店及出張所

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五、買上價格は農地証券の元金殘高とし經過利子は附けない

六、買上實施日は昭和二十五年三月一日より一ケ

螢光燈

農民が團結し組織化することの必要なことは言ふまでもない實際にはこれがなかなか困難なことの出荷に例をとつてみよう▲出荷については立派な出荷組合が作られ商人による中間利潤の搾取を排除しようといふ企圖が立派なされてゐたのであるけれど、組合の出荷は商人の買ひしめに先をこされ窩に油あげをさらわれやうが結局は人間福祉に役立つ事が解ると思ふ。

今まで學問と生活とが平行線上を走つて決して結びつかなかつたのは學者が自己の研究事項を一般に知らせやうと努力しなかつた結果でもあろうが又一般人がそれらに余りにも冷淡であつたからでもあると思ふ。

生物學者である陛下をお迎へするを好機として生物研究に一段の關心を抱かれ度いと念願するものである。（三月七日記）

田中一郎

文藝欄 (7)

明星會詠草二月

課題　梅花

【短　歌】松村義正

いそがしき身にもゆとりをおぼえけり梅のつぼみのふくらみをみる

【俳　句】同人

せせらぎの橋さへぎつて梅の花

【漢詩】（二首）同人

傍山沿水幾家門
探遍江南河北村
歸路香風初得意
有梅花處月黃昏

同（田家之梅）

低橋淺水路橫斜
閑步黃昏野外家
脈々香風吹月白
不知斯雪是梅花

明軒曰、世間紅紫多卑俗
堪稱甘予者、獨梅花乎

三月課題は「春分」であります、會員相互の作品は追つて發表いたしたく存じます。

視察旅行中（蕃弘）

大空に雲いつぱいの春の旅
野良に出て鍬打つ人や麥青し
島々の霞に浮て瀨戸の海
旅宿にて（川柳）
女臭い宿のふとんの鼻につき
襖ごし哲學でくどく客の髭

懷武市安哉先生

（七絕三首）松村明軒

一鄕聲望姓名崇
達識通才辯亦雄
後輩誰無追慕感
百年膽仰偉人風」

「風神颯爽好豐鬚
似聽議壇雄辯馳
德化千秋長不滅
能敎鄕黨仰英姿」

「超凡才識譽城東
貫徹終生學德中
北海灣頭龍化恨
鄕民誰不仰高風

寄稿についてお願い

左記の各項を御承知の上御投稿をお願いします。

一、字數は四百字以内以上に亙るときは四百字位で以下次号へまわせるよう段落をつけて下さい。

二、投稿には必ず住所氏名職業年令を明記のこと、紙上トク名可、

三、取捨は編集委員にお委せ下さい。

四、原稿はお返ししないことゝなつて居ます。

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⑨ 陛下奉迎について

日本國家の象徴となら者（七〇才以上高令者傷れて廣く民情視察さるる爲四國巡幸本村をも御通過せられるのでありますから奉迎要領は當局より指示される筈であるが大要次の通りである

二十四日（第四日）

二、四五　高知農校御着

二、五五　同御發

三、〇五　協和農機御着

巡幸道路明見―篠原―西町―驛前―農校―中町―朝日町―竹中―協和―日可

作業中はそのまゝでも可

長岡村奉迎場＝特別奉迎

新制中學卒業者又は同等以上の學力を有する者

研究科（一年豫定）

新制高校普通科卒業者又は同等以上の學力を有する者

教授科目豫定

和裁　洋裁　家事行儀作法

開設　四月の見込

尙教育内容及教授方法等については研究中であり教授として和裁に中山ツル先生を交渉中である。

⑩ 裁縫家事教育施設 設置研究進む

部落巡回懇談會や其の他についての會合に於て一般の輿論ととなり大体關係官廳の調査を終りその見通しを教育機關の設立は過日公民館運營委員會に於て正式議題として取り上げらる筈である。

れ當局としてもその設立

教場としては現在保育園使用中の公民館（保育園は新設）使用が考へられて居るが四月より開設とすると保育園竣工迄は何處か適當な場所を借用使用することゝならう

一般町村民

沿道の奉迎＝後免西町前記學校の入校豫備調査を行ひます該當家庭の方は研究して置いて下さい

入校輿論調査について

資格

普通科（一年豫定）

⑪ 新生婦人會定期總會

二十八日一時半

發足一周年を迎へた本村新生婦人會は去る二十八日小學校講堂に於て定期總會を開催經過報告役員選出會費の件協議等決定し篠原保育園兒舞踊能間婦人會の假裝スクエアーダンスに樂しく終了した

副會長　中村壽美子

同　中田幸

同　武市澄江

相談役　川本婉

大和田艶子

近森靜子

鈴江增江

池本靜惠

合計　中澤千鶴

⑫ 一つの提案

―池本みなこ氏へ―

あなたの「アホダラ經的會」（文中の「村會がカッ時間チリ定刻に開會されている」という個所は私も「それ内心驚きと共に安心し、とつ眞實、本當の意味にそうましてあつてくれればなおよう。と思つたことです。即ち開會時間嚴守というさえことが問題なのではなく出來議事そのものが果して眞もつ劍に審議されているか、返されどうか。という實情の解ぬこと明の方にこそより重要性お解があると考えられるのでです。すから。もしかりに村議會の實質があなたの「煙ホダラ草でものんで出揃うのをであり待つて始めるもの」に形重要容された。いわゆる茶濁會の

⑬ 指定PTA 研究發表會

縣教育委員會と大篠校はPTA共同主催を以て去る二月廿三日開催された指定PTA研究發表會は遠く宿毛、香北岡の内等より參加ありの盛會であつた。

還來の客を迎へて

參集

一般

研究も

⑭ みんな來なさい 共勵會

公民館婦人團体の三月十六日午前十時より大篠校講堂で縣教育委員會主催で嶺南地區の婦人團体及び公民館運動共勵會が開催されます當日は各町村の各種團体及び一般有識者も多數集られます。

當日は社會教育課係官公民館及婦人團体及び片地村婦人運動にて村議村田明月會つる子女史も來られ直接指導され又公民館關係と婦人團体と別個に討論研

奏等樂

⑮ ねずみ をとりましょう

訓育その他

新教育の諸問題 （四）

池本喜代美

規律の嚴正を以て世界一だと云はれた曾ての日本軍隊が戰時中大陸や南方で行つたあの慘忍な殺戮行爲や同胞相喰み會うた筆にするだにも嫌な事實、特に私達としては信ずる事の出來ないいや飽くまでも信じたくない事實を聞いて之でも曾て世界一道義の高いと云はれた日本人かと慄然たらざるを得なかつたのであります。之は只表面的に見て立派であつた軍隊教育にどこかこうならざるをいるのであります。

（四）

⑧

得なかつた缺陷が在りはしなかつたかと考えさせ?と思はれる方があるかも知れません。即ち一番大切な人間性を沒却したいやましてその缺も飽くまで教育目的を以て學校の事情により、學年や年齢により或は個性によつてその方法も異ならなければならないと考えます。

要するに私達は人間性を無視しない個性を殺さないで子供に反省と道徳的成長の機會を與える所にはリンゴを持て」と申「子曰く」もその弟子々々の人間性を見その個性を見ての教であります。

（續く）

訓育の他

然しこう申しますと叱つ愛ばかりでは放縱に流れ母がある様に又丁度大陽の愛と風や雨の艱があつてこそ草木が生長する様に一恩威並び行ふと云ふ事は必要であります。然しその缺も飽くまで教育目的を以て學校の事情により、學年や年齢により或は個性によつてその方法も異ならなければならないと考えます。

昔孔子は「人を見て法を說け」と申しています。

ても力は弱いものだなぜもつと強く叱らないだら

う。自分達の時には何時もたゝかれてやられたがてこそ草木が生長する様

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一つの提案

（みわ・きみお）

―池本みなこ氏への手紙―

あなたの「アホダラ經的會議であつたとしたら」文中の「村會がカッ時間嚴守の美德も當然解定刻に開會されてい消して終うでしようし、という個所は私も『それはまた私たち村民に心驚きと共に安心し、とつて大きな問題であり、本當の意味にそうましよう。これに似たよもつてくれればなおような隔きわまる文章は と思つたことです。他にも弘新を少し入念に開會時間嚴守というさえ讀めばいくつか散見が問題なのではなく出來ることと思います。そのものが果して眞もつとも、これが單に裏面審議されているか、返されたロジックに過ぎか。という實情の解ぬことは既にあなたにもと方にこそより重要性お解りのことであるようると考えられるのです。そして、それが皮ら。もしかりに村議肉にも自らの文章を『アの實質があなたの『煙ホダラ經』と稱した所以ものんで出揃うのをてありましようか。さてぬ時はないと思いますが て始めるもの』に形重要問題をとらえた村議された。いわゆる茶濁會の客觀的な模様を―つ

（一九五〇、一、一六）

來の客を迎へて 指定PTA 研究發表會

去月二十三日修養團本部講師竹内浦次先生の來村員講演曲練習に和やな氣分にひたり終了した。

西野々分館活動發足

四日

かねてより分館活動の發足を計畫中であつた西野々分館では二八日運營委員會を開き種々具体策を研究四日發會式を行ひ諸役員を決定賴母子貯金一口三十圓全戸加入等決議し小中學保育園等のレクリエーションを行つた。

長陵地區農事研究會

大德校で二十五日

春期長陵地區綜合農事研究會を大德中學校裁縫室に於て地區研究會員他一般農民約百名參集の下に開催十名の休驗研究發表に引きつゞき綜合質問討九日能間分館に於ては青年を中心に藝能の研究發表を行ひ超滿員の盛況裡に終了した。

當日青年達による父歸るの熱演は觀衆を泣かし又常設委員中田廣美氏他有志のかくし藝婦人會のスクエアーダンス又八十余歳の橋田翁の落語等部落和合の一夜を過した。

尚當夜村菅樂部の贊助出演があつた。

老も若きも 藝能發表（能間）

やくさ芝居より健全娛樂がおれましよが何分よろしく賴みます

娛樂より藝術へと次第にこんとは指導部の窪田さん上しつゝある本村藝能今年の指導もしつかりとかんらん畑の泣かぬようほんとによろしく賴みます購買係の大和田さん品物下るいまときは買入れよりも賣る方をとうぞよろしく賴みます

田中農業經營の方向

中田保氏

又本研究會の狀況は三日金曜アルバムにてRKより紹熱病と戰ふ農村としり放送された。

てこぼこ

素人生

イモチのさん害は非農家の筆者も、再び繰り返えさぬよう祈る者であるもろ！＼の豫防對策がたてられては居るが、病キシ付着わらが、あの田この田にバラまかれたことよりでは、果して學說通りであれば今年の被害も豫想されぬわけではない多くの敵は草に伏して待機して居る。神風のアテにならぬ當節でわ豫防戰も容易でなく、陣頭指揮小中合せて八百燭の指導員さんたちの勞苦が察せられる△指導員と學校あかるく賴みます

◇よい役場

出るわ／＼家内感激して料金はいくらですかいりません、よくすれたら嬉しいです。

(4) 離婚の原因

裁判官「世の中で一番いう事をきかんのは誰か」夫「妻です」裁判官世の中で一番橫暴なのは誰か妻一夫です」

裁判官「よろしい完全に離婚を認めます。」

組合長の松木さん多くの部下を引つれて大變お骨

しばでん經

竹中しばてん

◇よい學校

德弘電燈五百燭

池本電燈三百燭

校内くまなく照し合い

◇よい組合

(1) 亞流日本語

某「本日のホームルームのタイムに於てガイダンスを學びカリキユラムのよさを知りました。PTAにも話しましよう、ワークブックを學んだらギフトボックスをあけましよう」。

(2) 權利と義務

娘「母さん錦紗のお召一反買つてよ」

母「ぢや今日から台所を手傳いなさい。」

娘「あら足袋が汚れるわよ。

インテリ娘の一生態

(3) 脫穀機

今日はみのり子の籾すり日うまくすれないで弱つている時某農機のK氏一うちの會社のTを呼んで直してあげよう」

八日會

竹中分館

一般特に婦人會員は全員參集されたい。婦人教育は二十五年度縣社會教育部面A共同主催を以て去月廿三日開催された人の地位は社會教育に對して大きな比重を示PTA研究發表會は宿毛、香北岡の內等してTAよりも參加あり盛會であつた。

んな來なさい 共勵會

公民館婦人團体の月十六日午前十時より校講堂で縣教育委員催で嶺南地區の婦人及び公民館運動共勵開催されます當日は村の各種團体及び一般識者も多數集られま

は社會教育課係官及婦人團体及び片地人運動にて村議村田子女史も來られ直接され又公民館關係と作文發表、俳句、樂團演人團体と別個に討論研究もする筈であり村內の一般特に婦人會員は全員參集されたい。婦人教育は二十五年度縣社會教育部面A共同主催を以て去月廿三日開催された人の地位は社會教育に對して大きな比重を示PTA研究發表會は宿毛、香北岡の內等して來たものであり本村TAよりも參加あり盛會であつた。

成人講座

竹內浦次先生講話

去月二十三日修養團本部講師竹內浦次先生の來村員講演曲練習に和やな氣分にひたり終了した。

八木PTA

二月二十四日八木分館に於てはPTA開催お父さんお母さん兒童皆相集り兒童の紙芝居レクリエーションに大德寺佐竹弘光氏の家庭和合の祕訣についての講話先生と父母との懇談會を開催最後に全員參集されたい。婦人教育部面

なごやかなふん圍氣

明月會

十一日

明月會本月の開催は十一日懇談討論、掛繪芝居、

八木PTA

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なごやかなふん圍氣

明月會

十一日

明月會本月の開催は十一日懇談討論、掛繪芝居、

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

公民館における社会学級　3月18日

公民館数(55)　前回報告後開設された公民館数　なし
開設準備中のもの、数　(2)

公民館活動の主なるものと、その実施館数

保健に関する教育　(5)
政治、法律に関する教育　(7)
経済生活に関する教育　(13)
新教育に関する教育　(18)
婦人に関する教育　(10)
時事問題に関する教育　(2)

公民館にて行はれた優秀なプログラムの一例

大鰐公民館の月中プログラム
（別紙　月報パンフレットの如し）

大鰐町報

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

題名　3月のPTA活動報告　　3月20日

宛先　四国民事部教育課青年係 ダビス殿

1. 本月中のPTAの特筆すべき発展（動向）

なし

2. 重要な会議 会合報告

PTA研究発表会並懇親会（6箇場）

① 研究発表.

② 討議（パネル式）

③ 実行委員会 開会

④ 会上批評 懇談

3. 備考　文部事務官の主な問題点.

① 会費は各会員平等で低額なのがよい。

② 成人教育をより重んずべきである。

③ 児童青年の福祉を增進をより增大すべきだ。

不良化防止については一層の努力をすべきこと.

以上の問題について効果を得えた。

Rec'd Mar 30, 50

報告者　高知県教育委員会 社会教育課長
西村正男

係　PTA係　　前島光彰.

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Question and Answer Column

Question

"In case there are several CPH's established by city, town, or village in a community, should these CPH's have their own separate advisory committees?"

Following is an excerpt from the answer given Yoshio Morioka, probably official of the Ministry of Education.

There are two ways for a community to possess several CPH's at present. One way is to have one central CPH (main CPH) with several buraku, branch CPH's. Another way is to have several CPH's which are independent of one another.

So there will be two ways to have advisory committees due to the aforesaid situation. Concerning the first case, it should be noticed that the Social Education Law does not mention branch CPH's. So from a legal point of view, the branch CPH's are a king of setting-up for operation of the central CPH and are a link of the central CPH.

So the provision about the formation of advisory committees in Article 29 of the Law applies only to a central CPH and not to branch CPH's. As far as branch CPH's work on a subordinate position to the central one, there might be no trouble. However, it seems to me that most of the branch CPH's are actually in buraku taking the place of an independent CPH.

The basic function of a CPH is to give service and equal benefits to all of the inhabitants of a community. So sometimes it is impossible for one CPH in a community to attain this purpose mentioned above.

One of the important reasons for the establishment of buraku branch CPH's was that the people wanted to have a CPH in s smaller area so that they can use the CPH's better. Since this tendency was all right from the view point of intrinsic development of CPH's, the Ministry of Education also recommended this way.

In another word, buraku CPH's will follow the outline of the programs of the whole community by getting in touch with the central CPH. And buraku CPH's will carry out the programs based on the local situation.

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So branch CPH's might better have their own advisory committees as the central CPH has one, because branches will carry out their own characteristic programs. But branch CPH's cannot have advisory committees formed in compliance with the Social Education Law. In this case, two ways might be taken.

1. An Advisory Committee of a central CPH will take responsibilities for branches in working actually as the committees of the branches. In other words, central CPH's advisory committee members shall include representative people from the areas of the branches. These representative people shall actually take the places of members of committees of branches.

2. Due to some reasons, such as the fixed number of committee members of a central CPH, it might be impossible for some communities to take this method mentioned above. In that case, it can be thought for such communities to have some organization similar to CPH Advisory Committee which is not based on the law.

However, the main reason in taking these methods is to have branch CPH's independent as much as possible. So if possible, it might be better to abolish the name of branch CPH. This means the buraku will have a CPH independent of other CPH's. And all of these CPH's will be established by a city, town or village.

In case there are several CPH's established by a city, town or village in a community, each of the CPH's must have its own CPH Advisory Committee, as stated in the law. If there were five CPH's which had twenty committee members each, a hundred people would be needed on committees. In such a case, a community might not be able to afford actual expenses for committees. Then only one committee, having representatives from the entire area of the community, might be formed and be used by all of CPH's established by the community. If only one committee is not sufficient for several CPH's in getting public opinion, each of these CPH's might be all right to have some organization for getting public opinion.

But every CPH in a community, even though it is independent of one another, should not forget programs for a whole community because such programs are important for CPH's established by a community. In this sense, each of the CPH's should try to have good coordination.