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CPH

REPORT ON CITIZENS PUBLIC HALLS

Month of \_\_\_\_\_ 1950

TO: Civil Education Section, Kinki Civil Affairs Region

A. Number of Citizens Public Halls in operation during the month \_\_\_\_\_

B. Financial:

1. Total amount of public funds appropriated for CPH functions:

- a. National \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Prefectural \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Local City, Town, Village \_\_\_\_\_

Total Public Funds \_\_\_\_\_

2. Funds received from non-public sources:

- a. Admissions \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Tuition \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Membership Fees \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Donations \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Other \_\_\_\_\_

Total non-public funds received during the month: \_\_\_\_\_

C. Services Rendered by CPH's:

1. Number of Public Meetings or Forums held in CPH's during the month \_\_\_\_\_

Total number of people in attendance \_\_\_\_\_

2. Number of Adult Education Classes held during the month \_\_\_\_\_

Total number of people in attendance \_\_\_\_\_

3. Other services rendered by CPH's:

Describe: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Added 15 May '50  
to reports required by CE*



昭和二十四年六月十日 法律第 号

# 社会教育法

## 第一章 総則

### (立法の目的)

第一條 この法律は、教育基本法(昭和二十二年法律第二十五号)の精神に  
基き、社会教育に関する国及び地方公共団体の任務を明らかにすることを目的  
とする。

### (社会教育の定義)

第二條 この法律で「社会教育」とは、学校教育法(昭和二十二年法律第二十  
九号)に基き、学校の教育課程として行われる教育活動を除き、主として青  
少年及び成人に対して行われる組織的な教育活動(体育及びレクリエーシ  
ョンの活動をいふ)をいふ。

### (国及び地方公共団体の任務)

第三條 国及び地方公共団体は、この法律及び他の法令の定めるところによ  
り、社会教育の奨励に必要な施設の設置及び購買、集金の開催、資料の作  
製、頒布その他の方法により、すべての国民があらゆる機会、あらゆる場所  
で活動し、自ら実生活に即する文化的教養を得るような環境を造成  
するよう努めなければならない。

### (国の地方公共団体に対する奨励)

第四條 助金の任務を課するに当たって、国は、この法律及び他の法令の定め  
るところにより、地方公共団体に対し、その助金の額を、財政的補助及び  
奨励の提供及びその他の施策を行う。

### (市区町村の教育委員会(設置))

第五條 E(市区町村をいふ)市区町村の教育委員会は、社会教育に関  
し、当該地方の必由に應じ、その助金の額を、左の事項を以て、  
一 社会教育に関する奨励を行うこと。  
二 社会教育委員会の設置及びその任務を定めること。

三 公民館の設置及び管理に関すること。  
四 所管に属する図書館、博物館その他の社会教育に関する施設の設置及び管  
理に関すること。  
五 所管に属する学校の行つた社会教育のための講座の開催及びその奨励に  
関すること。  
六 講座の開催及び討論会、講習会、講演会、懇話会その他の集会の開催に  
関すること。  
七 職業教育及び職業に関する科学技術指導のための集会の開催及びその奨  
励に関すること。  
八 生活の科学化の指導のための集会の開催及びその奨励に関すること。  
九 集會会、懇話会その他の体育指導のための集会の開催及びその奨励に  
関すること。  
十 音楽、演劇、美術その他の藝術の発表会等の開催及びその奨励に関する  
こと。

十一 一般公民に対する社会教育資料の刊行配布に関すること。  
十二 職業教育、体育及びレクリエーションに必要な設備、器材及び資  
料の提供に関すること。  
十三 職業の交換及び職業指導に関すること。  
十四 その他第三條の任務を達成するために必要な事項

### (都道府県の教育委員会(設置))

第六條 都道府県の教育委員会は、社会教育に関し、当該地方の必由に應じ、  
その助金の額を、左の事項を以て、  
一 法人の設置する公民館の設置及び廃止の届出に関すること。  
二 社会教育委員会の設置に必要とする施設の設置及び運営、講習会の開催、  
資料の配布に関すること。

三 社会教育に関する施設の設置及び維持に必要な物資の提供及びその管理  
に関すること。  
四 市区町村の教育委員会との連絡に関すること。  
五 その他法令によりその職務範囲に属する事項

### (教育委員会と地方公共団体の長との関係)

第七條 地方公共団体の長は、その所管事項に関する必要ならしむる設備で、  
電報教育の手段を利用しその他の教育の施設及び手段によることを適当と  
認めらるる限り、教育委員会に対し、その実施を依頼し、又は実施の努力を  
求めることができる。

第八條 教育委員会は、社会教育に関する事務を行うために必要があるとき  
は、当該地方公共団体の長及び関係行政機関に対し、必要な資料の提供その他  
の協力を求めることができる。

### (図書館及び博物館)

第九條 図書館及び博物館は、社会教育のための機関となる。  
第十條 図書館及び博物館は、別に法律を以てし、その任務を定めること。

## 第二章 社会教育関係団体

### (社会教育関係団体の定義)

第十一條 この法律で「社会教育関係団体」とは、法人である者とを問わず、  
公益の实现に主たる目的として、社会教育に関する事務を行うことを主たる目的  
とするものをいふ。

### (文部大臣及び教育委員会(設置))

第十二條 文部大臣及び教育委員会は、社会教育関係団体の求めに應じ、  
左の事項を以て、  
一 文部大臣及び教育委員会、社会教育関係団体の求めに應じ、  
二 社会教育に関する事務に必要な物資の提供につき奨励を行うこと。  
(国及び地方公共団体との関係)

第十三條 国及び地方公共団体は、社会教育関係団体に対し、いかなる方法に



よつて、不当に納付の支配を及ぼし、又はその事業に干渉を加えてはならぬ。

第十三條 国及び地方公共団体は、社会教育関係団体に對し、補助金を與へてはならない。

### 第三章 社会教育委員

#### (社会教育委員の構成)

第十五條 都道府縣及び市町村は、社会教育委員を置くこととする。

第十六條 社会教育委員は、左の各号に掲げる者のうちから、教育委員会が委員を充てる。

- 一 当該都道府縣又は当該市町村の区域内に設置された各学校の長
- 二 当該都道府縣又は当該市町村の区域内に事務所を有する各社会教育関係団体において、選挙その他の方法により推薦された当該団体の代表者
- 三 推薦者

第十七條 都道府縣又は市町村は、同項各号に掲げる者につき教育委員が作成した推薦書の提出を促すものとする。

第十八條 教育委員会は、即項の規定により提出された推薦書が不適当であると認めるときは、教育委員對し、その再提出を命ずることが出来る。

#### (社会教育委員の公選選管選挙権者の選出)

第十九條 公民館を設ける市町村においては、社会教育委員は、第二十九條に規定する公民館選挙権者の委員を充てるものとする。

#### (社会教育委員の職務)

第二十條 社会教育委員は、社会教育に關し、教育長を通じて教育委員会に助言し、左の職務を行う。

- 一 社会教育に關する企画を立案すること。
- 二 市町又は臨時の会館を設ける、教育委員会の設置に關し、しるしを提出し、意見を述べること。
- 三 第二十九條の職務を行うたため、選挙権者を選挙すること。

第二十一條 社会教育委員は、教育委員会の会議に出席して社会教育に關し意見を述べることが出来る。

#### (社会教育委員の定数等)

第二十二條 社会教育委員の定数、任期その他の必要な事項は、條例で定める。

第二十三條 都道府縣又は市町村が即項の條例を制定するときは、教育委員会法(昭和三十三年法律第七十号)第六十一條から第六十三條までの例による。

#### (社会教育委員の職務等)

第二十四條 地方公共団体は、社会教育委員に對し、報酬及び給料を支給しない。

第二十五條 地方公共団体は、社会教育委員がその職務を行うたためとする費用を弁償しなければならない。

第二十六條 即項の費用については、教育委員会法第三十二條第三項の規定を準用する。

### 第四章 公民館

#### (目的)

第二十七條 公民館は、市町村その他一定区域内の住民のために、豊饒生活に關する教育、学術及び文化に關する各種の事業を行い、もつて住民の教育の向上、健康の増進、情操の純化を図り、生活文化の振興、社会福祉の増進に寄與することを旨とする。

#### (公民館の設置)

第二十八條 公民館は、市町村が設置する。

第二十九條 即項の場合を除く外、公民館は、公民館設置の目的をもつて民法第三十四條の規定により設立する法人(この章以下「法人」という。)でなければ設置することが出来ない。

#### (公民館の事業)

第三十條 公民館は、第二十七條の目的達成のため、左の事業を行うものとする。

- 一 市民館を設けること。
- 二 市民館、市民館、市民館、市民館を設けること。

- 三 図書、図録、模型、資料等を備へ、その利用を図ること。
- 四 体育、レクリエーション等に關する集會を開催すること。
- 五 各種の団体、機關等の連絡を図ること。
- 六 その施設を住民の集會その他の公共利用に供すること。

#### (公民館の運営方針)

第三十一條 公民館は、次の行爲を行つてはならない。

- 一 ちりばり増利を目的として事業を行い、特定の營利事業に公民館の名称を利用させその他營利事業を援助すること。
- 二 特定の政黨の利益に關する事業を行い、又は公私の機關に關し、特定の候補者を支持すること。

第三十二條 市町村の設置する公民館は、特定の宗教を支持し、又は特定の政黨、派閥若しくは政黨を支持してはならない。

#### (公民館の設置)

第三十三條 市町村が公民館を設置しようとするときは、條例で、公民館の設置及び管理に關する事項を定めなければならない。

第三十四條 即項の條例については、第十八條第二項の規定を準用する。

第三十五條 市町村が公民館を設け又は廃止したときは、その旨を都道府縣の教育委員会に報告しなければならない。

第三十六條 即項の報告に必要事項は、都道府縣の教育委員会規則で定める。

第三十七條 法人の設置する公民館の設置及び廃止並びに設置者の変更は、あらかじめ、都道府縣の教育委員会に届け出なければならない。

第三十八條 即項の届出に必要事項は、都道府縣の教育委員会規則で定める。

#### (公民館の職務)

第三十九條 公民館は、館長を置き、その他必要な職員を置くことができる。

第四十條 館長は、公民館の行つ各種の事業の企画実施その他必要な事務を行い、所屬職員を統轄する。

第四十一條 市町村の設置する公民館の館長その他必要な職員は、教育長の推薦による。当該市町村の教育委員会が任命する。

第四十二條 即項の規定による館長の任命に關しては、市町村の教育委員会は、あらかじめ、第二十九條に規定する公民館選挙権者の意見を問ふなければならない。

5。



(公民館運営委員会)

第二十九條 公民館は公民館運営委員会を置く。

2 公民館運営委員会は、市長の諮問に應じ、公民館における各種の事業の企画実施に関する事項を審議するものとする。

第三十條 市町村の設置する公民館においては、公民館運営委員会の委員は、左の各号に掲げる者のうちから、市町村の教育委員会が推薦する。

1 当該市町村の区域内に設置された各学校の長

2 当該市町村の区域内に事務所を有する教育、学術、文化、産業、労働、社会事業に関する団体又は機関で、第二十條の目的達成に協力するものを選定する者

3 学識経験者

2 即項第三号に掲げる委員の任期は、それぞれ任期又は任期において満了その他の方法により推薦された者として行われるものとする。

3 第二項第三号に掲げる委員は、市町村の長若しくはその補助機関たる職員又は市町村議会の議員を推薦するものとする。

4 第二項の公民館運営委員会の定数、任期その他必要な事項は、市町村の条例で定める。

5 四項の條例によつては、第十八條第二項の規定を準用する。

第三十一條 法人の設置する公民館若しくは、公民館運営委員会の委員は、その役員を充てしめらるものとする。

第三十二條 第十九條の規定は、市町村の設置する公民館の公民館運営委員会に準じて適用する。

(特別基本財産)

第三十三條 公民館を設置する市町村若しくは、公民館の維持運営のために特別の基本財産又は積立金を設けるものとする。

(特別会計)

第三十四條 公民館を設置する市町村若しくは、公民館の維持運営のために特別会計を設けるものとする。

2 即項の規定による特別会計の設置に関する事項については、第十八條第二項の規定を準用する。

(公民館の補助金の他の補助)

第三十五條 国庫は、公民館を設置する市町村に対し、予算の定めるところに従い、その運営に要する経費の補助その他必要の援助を行う。

第三十六條 即項の規定により国庫が補助する割合の補助金の交付は、公民館を設置する市町村の左の各号の経費の前年度における補助額を基準として行われるものとする。

1 公民館の職員に要する経費

2 公民館における基本的事業に要する経費

3 公民館に備え付ける図書その他の教育設備に要する経費

2 即項各号の経費の補助その他補助金の交付に關し必要な事項は、政令で定める。

第三十七條 都道府県が地方自治法(昭和二十二年法律第六十七号)第三十三條の規定により、公民館の運営に要する経費を補助する割合は、補助文部大臣は政令の定めるところにより、その補助金の額、補助の比率、補助の方法その他必要な事項のすべてを定めるものとする。

第三十八條 国庫の補助金を受けた市町村は、左に掲げる場合においては、その受けた補助金を國庫に返還しなければならない。

1 公民館がこの法律若しくはこの法律に準ずる命令又はこれらに基いて設けられたに違反したとき

2 公民館がその事業の全部若しくは一部を廃止し、又は第三十二條に掲げる目的以外の用途に利用されるようになったとき

3 補助金の交付の條件に違反したとき

4 第四項の方法で補助金の交付を受けたとき

(公民館の運営)

第三十九條 文部大臣及び都道府県の教育委員会は、公民館の運営その他に關し、その求めに應じて、必要な指導及び助成を施すものとする。

(公民館の事業又は行為の停止)

第四十條 公民館が第二十三條の規定に違反する行為を行ったときは、都道府県の教育委員会は、その事業又は行為の停止を命ずるものとする。

(罰則)

第四十一條 即項の規定による公民館の事業又は行為の停止命令に違反した者は、一年以下の懲役若しくは禁錮、又は三万円以下の罰金を科する。

(公民館の施設)

第四十二條 公民館に類似する施設は、何人もこれを設置することができる。

2 即項の施設の設置その他に關しては、第二十九條の規定を準用する。

第五章 学校施設の利用

(適用範囲)

第四十三條 社会教育のために国又は公立の学校(この章中以下「学校」という。)の施設の利用に關しては、この章の定めるところによる。

(学校施設の利用)

第四十四條 学校の管理機關は、学校教育上支障がない限り、その管理する学校の施設を社会教育のために利用し得るものとする。

2 即項において「学校の管理機關」とは、国立学校においては文部大臣、公立の大学においては設置者である地方公共団体の長、大学以外の公立学校については設置者である地方公共団体に設置されている教育委員会をいう。

(学校施設利用の許可)

第四十五條 社会教育のために学校の施設を利用しようとする者は、当該学校の管理機關の許可を受けなければならない。

2 即項の規定により、学校の管理機關が学校施設の利用を許可しようとするときは、あらかじめ、学校の長の意見を問うなければならない。

第四十六條 国又は地方公共団体が社会教育のために、学校の施設を利用しようとするときは、即項の規定にかかわらず、当該学校の管理機關と協議するものとする。

(公民館の施設)

第四十七條 第四十五條の規定による学校施設の利用が一時的である場合には、学校の管理機關は、同條第一項の許可に關する制限を学校の長に委任し得るものとする。

(社会教育の施設)

第四十八條 学校の管理機關は、それぞれの管理する学校に対し、その教育課程及び学校の施設の状態に關し、文化講座、専門講座、夏期講座、社会教育講座等学校施設の利用による社会教育のための講座の開設を求め得るものとする。







## THE CITIZENS' PUBLIC HALL An Outline of Its Creation and Management

### I. Aims of Instituting the Citizens' Public Hall

What Japan of tomorrow needs most, is that all her people, becoming highly cultured, form a habit of independent thinking and peaceful cooperation, thereby paving the way for peace-time industries and a new democratic Japan. To accomplish these objectives, further popularization of education is of vital importance. In Japan, education has spread to every walk of life, thanks to the functioning of the elementary or youth schools. Our future school education, however, should not be restricted to youth people alone, but a helping hand should be extended to all people, regardless of age, sex or occupation, to let them get acquainted and help each other towards the elevation of their own culture.

It stands to reason, therefore, that a C.P.H. should be opened in all cities, towns, and villages throughout the country where people may assemble to talk, discuss, and read books in order to obtain information for their work and life in general and cultivate friendship.

The C.P.H. is a cultural organization, as well, combining in one the functions of an adult school, a library, a museum, a public hall, an assembly hall of inhabitants and a technical and industrial advice bureau. It is really the center of cultural bodies to which will belong, as members, young men and women of the place. This is also a fountain-head of local progress and development by way of being a link between various associations and organizations.

The initiative should not be taken by official hands, but left to the civilians, who will be take themselves to cooperate with each other with all their combined device and originality and contribute from their own purse to the support of the institution.

### II. Policies

1. The C.P.H. is really a democratic organization for social education where people assemble for instruction, and mutual help and guide in the elevation of their culture.

The C.P.H. is not to be formed at the official order, but born of the people's wishes and co-operation and supported ideally, by their own purse and brain.



2. The C.P.H. is also an organization for social purposes where people may cultivate their friendship, get trained in harmonious co-operation so as to lead them to attempts on self-government and improvement of their own towns and villages; so the institution should be the place pleasant to frequent, but not too tight and square.

3. The C.P.H. is a motor to drive forward the local industrial activities, fuelled with popular culture; so various local organs of politics, education, and industry, must join in its management, thereby making cultural and industrial activities go hand in hand.

4. The C.P.H. is a place to train the people in the democratic ways. So it should be managed in such a way as to give every man regardless of sex, age, or wealth equal treatment and train him in the habit of expressing his frank opinions and of listening to others in an open-minded fashion, though free to discuss and debate afterwards, paying, however, due respect to each other's natural feelings as a man.

5. The C.P.H. is also a meeting place of urban and local cultures. Recognized authorities in various cultural fields should be invited from urban centers so that people in the country can have opportunities to listen to their talks, while men should be sent up to town to let them know the conditions in the country. Thus by facilitating mutual understanding among the Japanese, the institution should be made a powerful aid to the reconstruction of Japan. The C.P.H. is an institution of the people, and for the people. Naturally, all kinds of organizations of the place should cooperate with it. As a matter of fact, younger generations, who should play the leading part in the building of a new Japan, must be especially encouraged to participate in its creation and management for the benefit of their own community.

6. The C.P.H. is an organization on which depends local development, and must be managed in such an elastic way as to adapt itself to the local situations and living conditions of the people. Care should be taken not to cast it into rigid type, a formal and undemocratic undertaking.

### III. On Instituting and Management of the C.P.H.

1. The C.P.H. must be shaped and moulded according to peculiar local community needs.

2. Under the existing conditions, it is extremely difficult to construct a new building, so choose the most suitable building located in the central part of the place, such as a youth school building or an elementary school house, a gymnasium, the town-hall, a factory dormitory, or some such available, existing buildings. If besides them, there should be library a museum, or a local people's house, attach any of them to this institution or make use of it as its branch.



Utilize all the available privately-owned facilities, if any, for the same purpose, with the owner's approval.

3. One C.P.H. for each town or village will be the rule, but, if possible, get some suitable buildings available as its branch.

4. Place the institution under town or village administration as one of the local establishments.

#### IV. Its Management.

1. The C.P.H. is to be started with the people's voluntary wishes and run by their cooperation. Naturally, the funds for its support should come, as a general principle, from treasury and individual donations. If, however, a farmers' union, a farmers' administrative union, or any other labor unions can defray some of its expenses from their funds, the community should accept the offer of its aid and make the most of it. But it should be clearly understood from the first that no single organization is to monopolize its management simply because of its great financial aid.

2. If the treasury alone cannot support the institution, establish some organization for the smooth management and support of the C.P.H. with aids offered by individuals enthusiastic for the maintenance of it.

3. All affairs relevant to the C.P.H. will be executed by the C.P.H. committee whose members will be elected by all the people of the town or village in the same manner as in the case of the town council. But if the local situations demand it, the committee may be elected, on consultation of the C.P.H. Preparatory Committee mentioned below in Paragraph (2) of Article VIII, from among representatives of various fields most competent and enthusiastic for the undertaking; from such for example as the town or village Council, the school board, school teachers, leaders of various industrial or cultural organizations and any other influential men of the place.

It will be proper to have 3 to 8 members and it is preferable to include some educators and women among them.

4. The Committee has to discharge the following duties

(a) to form and decide on various projects and plans, definite measures for the management of the institution, raise the funds required for its maintenance with the assistance of the local authorities and the C.P.H. patrons body, and

(b) act as a go-between with the industrial and cultural organizations of the place.



5. The director of the institution will be elected from its committee members or appointed thereto by the Mayor on his nomination by the committee; his term will be one year or thereabouts; and care should be taken to elect a person most fit for the post with very good understanding of educational work and enjoying public confidence. He may be re-elected.

6. The personnel of the C.P.H. work either full time or part time, secretaries being made responsible for its management. They are called "Shuji", and nominated by the committee, and appointed by the Mayor of the town or village. To appoint youth school or elementary school teachers as part-timers is of course, not objectionable, but if financially possible it is preferable to get as many qualified and competent men as possible, work full-time.

7. For the management of the C.P.H. the support of the whole town or village is of course, necessary, and besides its regular personnel, influential men and intellectuals of the place should be asked as lecturers or advisers, and especially undergraduates come down for the holiday or cultured men on their way from Tokyo could be asked to render assistance so as to avail every possible opportunity for mutual enlightenment by co-operation.

#### VI. The C.P.H. Organization and its Facilities.

The C.P.H. Organization and its facilities should be determined by peculiar local conditions and demands of the people as well as the funds and materials at its disposal. Therefore, they need not be standardized. A maximum elasticity should be given to it. The following is given as an ideal form, which may be useful in shaping each individual institution.

1. The C.P.H. will have the following departments, to each of which will be attached one secretary who will be made responsible for the activities of his department.

- a. General Culture Department
- b. Library Department
- c. Industry Department
- d. Social Gathering Department

2. Besides these four, the following may be added, if need be:

- a. Physical Training Department
- b. Social Work Department
- c. Health and Welfare Department

3. The C.P.H. will have the following facilities proportionate to its scale:

- a. Classrooms



- b. Drawing Room
- c. Auditorium
- d. Reading Room
- e. Specimens Exhibition Room
- f. Workshops
- g. Recreation Room
- h. Lecturers' Room
- i. Playground

The above shall be shared by the institutions (e. g. schools and town-or village hall) in which the C.P.H. is housed.

4. The C.P.H. will have the following equipped, funds permitting:

- a. A projecting machine
- b. A Magic lantern
- c. Wireless sets
- d. Corn-powdering machines, threshing machines, electric repair implements, and other needed for technical guidance in trades (which will naturally vary in kind according to the living conditions of the people, such as farming districts, villages nestled in hills, fishing villages, or industrial districts).
- e. Books for general culture and information
- f. Papers and magazines.
- g. Phonographs, musical instruments, and other means of recreation and amusement.
- h. Various aids to physical training

## VII. The C.P.H. Activities

### 1. General Culture Department

a. The general culture department will have the following two classes open all the time for attendants of both sexes who want more opportunities for education than they have had, giving them instruction in subjects of general culture, aiming thereby to train them in good citizenship harmonious to the practical needs of society they belong to.

(1) Men's Class

(2) Women's Class (Or Mothers' Class)

(a) The Men's Class will have as its pupils the graduates of youth schools and other men; and give instruction on the following subjects;

1' Current problems, common sense in civics, and social morality

2' Basic scientific training necessary for technical guidance in various trades.



- (b) The Women's Class will have as its pupils the graduates of Young Women's Schools and other women, and give instruction on the following subjects;
  - 1' Current problems, whose information is necessary for women, common sense in civics, and social morality.
  - 2' Domestic economy, nursing, domestic sanitation and sewing.
- (c) The Men's Class and the Women's Class need not necessarily be conducted separately, but be combined, or at least, in some subjects common to both.

b. The General Culture Department will, in its instruction aim at the mutual enlightenment of its pupils as to good citizenship, holding frequently seminar debate meetings, social gatherings and also giving, them healthy recreations such as talkies, theatrical performances and music, thereby achieving the motto of "Learn and Enjoy".

c. As regards the courses of instruction the secretary of the department will plan the order of the day and program on approval by the committee, and they will be conducted regularly all the time, for which the said secretary will be responsible, assisted by leaders of the place in various fields, leading members of various organizations and lecturers invited from urban centers.

d. A monthly meeting will be held once a month by the General Culture Department which all the C.P.H. members will attend.

## 2. The Library Department

a. The Library Department will purchase books for general culture and scientific magazines, to which people of the place will have free access in the reading-room.

b. The books owned by the department will be freely loaned out. The department will also hold reader's meetings, both in and out of the building, guiding people in what to read and how. Elementary schools should make their library facilities available to Citizens' Public Halls.

c. The department will also exhibit for visitors the general data of the locality, the administration of the place, various diagrams on technical education, new books and old, and material expository of current topics. These articles on exhibition will be replaced from time to time with up-to-date materials, appealing to the eye and thereby giving the visitors



complete bird's-eye view of the actual condition of the place they live as well as those of the trade and commerce they follow.

d. The secretary of the department will be responsible for the purchase, keeping in good condition, and loaning out of books, as well as guiding people in the art of reading.

### 3. The Industry Department

a. The department will be responsible for scientific technical guidance to the people in various trades, providing means of "object lessons" i.e. various kinds of tools and instruments to which the general public will have free access.

b. The department will have, if judged necessary for technical education, various facilities and equipment, such, for example, as workshops for flour-making, food-stuff, preparation home-spun cloths, tanning leather, articles made of straw, manure making, little works of art produced by people of the place, repairing bicycles, to which various organizations will have free access, and on application, will undertake the repairing of agricultural implements and tools, etc.

c. The department will go out among the people to guide them in the art of conducting more scientific and rational made of life.

d. As regards technical instruction in trades, diagrams, tables, and other material appealing to the eye, will be exhibited.

e. A technician with long scientific training and experience will be appointed secretary of the department and made responsible for the above duties.

f. Regarding debates, the participants must always be trained, first of all, in the proper way of conducting debates so that they will not become hostile to each other as a result of badly conducted debates.

### 4. The Social Gathering Department

The department will plan and hold for the benefit of the people such meetings, for the sponsorship and management of which the department will be responsible.

- a. Lecture-meetings
- b. Training courses in various subjects
- c. Debates
- d. Free-for-all-talks
- e. Courses in cultural subjects
- f. Talkies
- g. Theatrical performances
- h. Concerts
- i. Listening-in to radio



- j. Athletic meets
- k. Meetings for exchanging opinions on the administration of the town or village.
- l. Various exhibitions

The secretary of the department will be responsible as promoter of the above as well as inviting suitable lecturers

5. Other Activities Suggested

a. Besides the foregoing, the C.P.H. will conduct the following activities.

- (1) Helping students and other young men in their studies and character-building
- (2) Conducting investigations and researches in the living conditions of the villagers
- (3) Editing and publishing enlightening papers and pamphlets.
- (4) Running a public nursery, a public kitchen, a village or town workshop.
- (5) Simple doctoring and sanitary guidance

b. The C.P.H. will house the headquarters of the Young Men's Association, Young Women's Association, Women's Party, Boys' Association, and other cultural bodies, and will guide them in making plans of activities, and co-ordinating them.

c. The C.P.H. may on application from the town, village, or other bodies carrying on social or charitable work, conduct activities in close co-operation with them.

d. The C.P.H. will have excellent facilities for the performance of such rites as marriages and funerals, of which the people should be encouraged to take full advantage.

6. Hints on Management

In running the C.P.H., cooperation not only of various cultural and industrial organizations of the locality, but in Tokyo, must be obtained and close communication be maintained.

- a. The Social Education Association
- b. All Japan Agricultural Association
- c. Cultural Association for Villages, Hilly Districts, and Fishing Villages.
- d. Imperial Nursery Society
- e. Japan Movie Education Society
- f. Social Education Association



- g. Japan Itinerant Movie-show League
- h. Japan Movement Control Institution
- i. Japan Women's Social Education Society
- j. Village Youth Association
- k. Moral Culture Society
- l. Japan Library Association
- m. Japan Museum Society
- n. Japan "Hotoku Sha"
- o. Japan Phonograph Music League
- p. Japan Paper Theatre Society
- q. Japan Musicians League
- r. Music Teachers' Society
- s. Social Works Association
- t. Chuo (urban) Prefectural Social Education
- u. Other similar organization

VIII. Regarding the instituting of the C.P.H. there are no legal procedures to be taken, but the following suggestions are made for the smooth management of it.

1. First of all, introduce topics regarding the institution of the C.P.H. to the meetings of villagers, or townmen, to the meetings of town or village administration, thereby exciting popular interest in the project.

2. With the rising of the popular interest, form a preparatory committee on the institution of the C.P.H. whose membership will include leading personnel, in political, industrial, educational and cultural circles of the locality, and debates and consultations will be carried on among the members, while the Mayor of the place, the principals of the Youth School, elementary schools and the director of the Young Men's Association will play the leading part in preparation for the formation of the institute.

3. The said committee will consult about the following and, on approval by the town or village council, take steps to carry them out.

a. The scale of the prospective C.P.H. and other general schemes.

b. Estimates of cost and ways of raising them for instituting the C.P.H.

c. Rules to elect members of the C.P.H. committee (ways of electing and appointing them, etc.)

d. Other necessary item

4. When the said committee has finished the assigned duties, it will then proceed to carry out the procedure outlined in the foregoing paragraph 3.



5. As regards the instituting and managing of the C.P.H., new town or village regulations will be made, according to Article X of the Town or Village Regulations.

6. When the C.P.H. is instituted, reports on the outlines of items set forth above in the foregoing (3), as well as the institution and management of the C.P.H., should be submitted to the competent prefectural government, and steps may be taken to hold the opening ceremony.

7. When the C.P.H. is an institution, all the people of the place should be well informed of its purport and encouraged to frequent the place and take full advantage of its facilities.

#### IX . Technical Guidance and Assistance to the C.P.H.

1. In conformity of the practical management of the C.P.H. instructors and lecturers' organizations shall be forced in Tokyo and each prefectural government seat, and on request from the director of a C.P.H., some instructors and lecturers suiting the occasion shall be dispatched.

2. As for books, tools and implements, the Tokyo municipality and each prefectural government will endeavor to procure for the C.P.H.'s.

3. Lecture meetings and instruction courses shall be held as often as possible for the C.P.H. personnel, to raise their cultural and moral levels as much as possible.

4. For technical guidance and assistance, the C.P.H. may ask the universities and colleges in and about the place.

5. Regarding the C.P.H. Management, the prefectural authorities shall not order the town or village organs, but will only give a proper assistance upon request.

#### R E M A R K S

1. The above is only a suggestion as to the shaping of the C.P.H. so in the process of its institution the peculiar local needs, the general tendencies of the people, their financial capacity, and the town or village treasury must be consulted so as to have the fittest C.P.H. to the place.

2. It is supposedly no easy task to have an ideal institution at present, due to the scarcity of both funds and materials, but efforts should be made to improve it step by step with the cooperation of the town or village authorities and through the office of the governments, both central and local, It is the intention of the latter to give as much



subsidy as their budgets permit, but at the present date much can't be expected in this way, and so they must make up their minds to supporting the prospective institution on their own financial resources, and only ask for aids, when and if the margin of costs could not otherwise be covered, from the governments, either central or local.

3. The C.P.H. is an institution of the people, for the people, and by the people, and its personnel and others closely connected with it ought to offer their services gratis in carrying on the work.

4. Big cities, other than towns and villages, which have municipal libraries, museums, and public halls, need not create any C.P.H.'s, for they have only to exert the proper functions of these institutions to the fullest possible extent, although the latter are to be encouraged to loan out books, materials and other data, hold meetings of various kinds, and run along the same lines as the prospective C.P.H.'s.

5. In the semi-villages surrounding big urban centers, something like the C.P.H. outlined here ought to be instituted and even in cities, though they have libraries, if people wish for it and can defray the expenses, they ought to be encouraged to create C.P.H. for each separate ward.



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THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF THE KOMIN-KAN (CITIZEN'S HALL)

The New Constitution has been born. The people are now the ruling power, and the deficiencies of centralism have been pointed out and movements for decentralization are arising. Our ideal is the construction of a democratic country, a cultural country, in which education is closely related with society, politics with the people; in which industry is firmly implanted in the land. Such a beautiful and energetic country is our aim. To achieve this end, it is absolutely necessary to establish a cultural institute that will be the center of local culture, will promote social education, self-government and industry and will elevate the culture of youths. A citizen's hall, which is at the same time a civic school, a library, a museum and a meeting place for industrial, cultural, educational and self-governing associations, is such a cultural institute.

This movement should originally be initiated by the people, but the best way to realize it immediately would be to use the existing meeting places.

Although it is recognized that the establishment of a citizen's hall is essential for the cultural progress of the people, limited materials and financial difficulties are the foremost obstacles in its realization. By using the existing assembly places such as club-houses, public halls etc., these obstacles will be overcome. According to recent investigation, there are 2,175 BURAKU (or block) associations in this prefecture (excluding Kyoto city), and 52% of them, namely 1,115 associations have their own meeting places. The other associations are using a room temporarily for meetings in of the people of the BURAKU (or block), these places can be used as citizen's halls.

The equipment of a citizen's hall cannot be uniformly decided, for it should be in accordance with the needs and desires of the town people, and also, it cannot be expected that every citizen's hall are suggested.

1. Grade C. Hall.

a. Equipment:

- (1) Cleaning and arrangement of building.
- (2) To make and to post signs.
- (3) Chess board, flutes, playing cards.
- (4) Bulletin board.
- (5) Various newspapers, magazines, books of fiction and culture.  
(Books are to be contributed by the citizens.)
- (6) Soft balls, wrestling ring.
- (7) Simple cooking equipment.

b. Activities:

- (1) Sponsorship of various meetings:  
Regular meetings of youth groups, women groups, villagers' meetings, meetings of agricultural unions, lectures meetings, discussion meetings, round table meetings.



## b. Activities:

- (2) Sponsorship of Entertainment:  
Amateur theatricals, record concerts, childrens' plays.
- (3) Meetings to show respect to the old.
- (4) Exhibition of agricultural products.
- (5) Exchange of farming knowledge, method and technique.
- (6) Hobby-clubs. (short poems, poems, flower arrangement, flute, etc.)
- (7) Youths reading clubs.
- (8) Free classes for cooking and massaging.
- (9) Exhibition and posting of charts, materials, statistics etc. concerning the administration, policies, and industry of the BURAKU or village.

## 2. Grade B Hall.

The following equipment will be added to that of the C. Grade Hall.

- (1) Pingpon tables and balls, gramophone, records.
- (2) Radio set. (3.) Magic lantern.
- (4) Paper theatrical set.
- (5) Circulating library.
- (6) Various news pictures.
- (7) Various athletic and sports facilities.

## Activities:

- (1) Lending out of books.
- (2) Sponsorship of concerts, shows.
- (3) Speeches, lectures, studies.
- (4) Exhibition and posting of various charts, explanations, and materials on local industry, education, etc.
- (5) Various exhibitions and investigations, concerning agriculture.

## 3. Grade A Hall.

In addition to equipment of Grade B Hall:

- (1) Equipment for various vocational training.  
(flour-mill, threshing-machine, weaving machine, and other machines for hand industry,)
- (2) Repair of farming implements.
- (3) Exhibition of charts, explanation maps and photos.
- (4) Collection, arrangement and exhibition of various statistics and other materials.

## Activities:

- (1) To conduct adult and mother education and to sponsor classes of current topics, civics, social morals, housekeeping, child up-bringing, home hygiene and sewing.
- (2) Object-lessons with various machines and materials.
- (3) Exhibition of various industrial materials.
- (4) Team-work and joint housekeeping in busy farming season.



### 3. Grade A Hall.

#### Activities:

- (5) Classes on the rudiments of medical care; protective measures on health (Study on doctoring, midwifery, social assistance and other social work.)

#### Management:

The management of the citizen's hall should be based on the requests and demands of the general public of the BURAKU or village, so it is desirable that local characteristics be emphasized. Therefore, an executive committee should be elected by the villagers from among representatives of various fields, for instance, BURAKU or vlock association heads, leading people of youth, women and agriculture associations, and other appropriate people. Also, it is suggested that the head of the BURAKU be the president, and the head of the branch youth association be the director. It is desired that these people discuss and decide the affairs of the citizens' hall from the people's standpoint, plan activities, manage financial affairs and keep in touch with other BURAKUS or villages.

This citizens' hall is an institute established by the villagers' wish and for their benefit, therefore, it is only proper that they be responsible for the financial support of it. Therefore, as a rule, the funds for the hall will come from block association fees and contributions, but if possible, other sources of funds should be found. In case public funds are not sufficient for the maintenance of the hall, a citizen's hall maintenance committee can be set up to collect funds from enthusiastic supporters.

For the establishment and management of a citizen's hall, the co-operation of various institutes is necessary, but especially, the cultural organizations and youth organizations should take an active and progressive part in its realization and improvement.

With the promulgation of the New Constitution, our country is about to start as a peaceful and cultural country. There are many movements to commemorate this occasion, but this plan of establishing citizen's halls for villagers, which in other words means the elevation and progress of the culture of rural Japan is, we believe, the most suitable movement of all.

The citizen's hall, as an important cultural unit, and also as a guiding institute for the improvement of industrial techniques, should be equipped with sufficient books, cultural materials and facilities for industrial training.

In case a citizen's hall has been established, the address and the name of the responsible person, and the general plan of the management should be submitted to the district or city office concerned.

February, 1947, Kyoto Prefectural Government.



Mrs. MacFarland

6 June 1949

Chapter IV: Citizens Public Halls

**(Object)**

**Article 20:** The object of the citizens Public Halls is to give the people in the areas of the cities, towns and villages etc., education that bears connection with their actual life, together with the uplifting of the citizens culture and doing work in the fields of education and culture. They must also plan for better health, the purification of sentiments and the promotion of livelihood culture. They must also contribute to the betterment of welfare in society.

**(The Establisher of the CPH)**

**Article 21:** The CPH will be established by the cities, towns and villages. In cases not included in the above, only juridical persons can establish the CPH, according to the Civil Law, Article 34.

**(The Work of the CPH)**

**Article 22:** In order that the CPH may carry out the objects listed in Article 20, they will do the following work. Items prohibited in this law and other laws will not be included.

- (1) The opening of regular lectures.
- (2) Opening of debate meetings, lecture meetings, conferences, exhibits, etc.
- (3) Equipping these CPHs with books, records, models and material and see to it that they are used wisely.
- (4) Hold gatherings connected with physical education and recreation.
- (5) Keep close communication with the various organizations and government organs.
- (6) Open the facilities for the use of the gatherings for the people of that area.

**(The Administration plans for the CPH)**

**Article 23:** Item 1. The CPH must not do the following thing:

- (1) To let certain profit companies and firms use the name of CPH for profit or to assist them in any way. Also to do any type of work for profit.
- (2) To let a certain political party use it for their benefit or to support any special candidates in any public or private election.

Item 2. The CPH established by the cities, towns and villages must not support any special religion and must not support any special religion, religious denominations or groups.

**(The Establishment of the CPH)**

**Article 24:** Item 1. When the city, town or village wants to establish a CPH, they must decide their rules re the establishment and administration of the CPH.

Item 2. Re. the rules mentioned in the above article. Article 18, item 2 applies to them.

**Article 25:** Item 1. When any city, town or village establishes



or abolishes a GPH., this matter must be reported to the School Board in the prefecture.

Item 2. The items that are necessary in the above-mentioned will be decided in the rules of the Prefectural School Board.

Article 26: Item 1. The establishment, abolishment or the change of ownership of the GPH, controlled by the Juridical Parties must be reported to the Prefectural School Board.

Item 2. The items necessary in the above-mentioned will be decided by the Prefectural School Board rule.

(The Employees of the GPH)

Article 27: Item 1. It is permitted to have superintendent for the GPH and other employees that are necessary.

Item 2. The superintendent will plan and carry out the various enterprises of the GPH and supervise the other employees.

Article 28: Item 1. The Superintendent of the GPH and other necessary employees will be recommended by the Superintendent and appointed by the local school board.

Item 2. Regarding the appointment of the Superintendent the local school board must ask the opinion of the Citizens Public Hall Administrative Council, as designated in Article 29.

(The Citizens Public Hall Administrative Council)

Article 29: Item 1. The GPH must have a GPH Administrative Council.

Item 2. The GPH Administrative Council must answer the questions of the superintendent and discuss the various plans and activities to be carried on in the GPH.

Article 30: Item 1. The GPH Administrative Council will be commissioned from among the following by the local school board.

(1) The principal of a school that is within the boundaries of the city, town or village.

(2) Persons who would represent people who would cooperate with the attaining of the objectives mentioned in Article 20 and who are in the fields of education, learning, culture, industry, labor and social welfare in that community.

(3) Persons possessing a good educational background.

Item 2. In order to commission the persons listed in #2 of the previous item, there must be an election among that group to recommend the right person.

Item 3. For persons in #3 of the previous item, the mayors of the city, town or village or their staff or the assemblyman in the city, town or village assembly may be commissioned.

Item 4. The set number, the term and other necessary items of the GPH Administrative Council will be decided according to the rules of the city, town or village.



Item 5. Refer to Article 18, item 2 regarding the rules mentioned in the above item.

Article 31: In the GPHs run by a Juridical party, the committee officers of the GPH Administrative Committee can fill the capacity.

Article 32: The regulations of Article 19 apply to the committee members of the GPH Administrative Committee of the GPHs established by the cities, towns and villages.

(Special Basic Finances)

Article 33: In the cities, towns and villages where the GPHs are established, they may have a special basis fund or a special reserve fund for the supporting and administration of the GPH.

(Special Treasury)

Article 34: Item 1. The cities, towns and villages where the GPHs are established may have a special treasury for the supporting and administration of the GPHs.

Item 2. In making the plans for the establishment of a special treasury as mentioned in the above item, Article 18 Item 2 may be applied.

(The Supporting of the GPH)

Article 35: The National Treasury will give proper assistance, according to the budget for the GPHs of the cities, towns and villages, where they are established.

Article 36: Item 1. According to the above article, when the national government gives assistance to the GPHs, they will do so by using the following as a basis for which to give support to the cities, towns and villages.

- (1) Expenses for the payment of the employees of the GPH.
- (2) Expenses incurred in the fundamental work of the GPH.
- (3) Expenses for educational equipment and library books to be put in the GPH.

Item 2. The sphere of the expenses listed in the above item and other items necessary for the giving of subsidies will be decided by cabinet order.

Article 37: According to the decisions in the Local Autonomy Law (1948- #67) Article 231, the Education Minister has the right to ask the amount of subsidy, the ratio of the assistance, the method and other questions necessary for the assisting of finance necessary for the running of the GPH.

Article 38: The cities, towns and villages which received a national subsidy for their GPH must return the money for the following reasons.

- (1) When the GPH violates this law or any orders based on other laws.
- (2) When the GPH stops all or a part of its enterprises or if they use it for any purpose outside of those listed in Article Number 20.
- (3) When they violate the agreements which were made on receiving the subsidy.
- (4) When they received any subsidy on false pretenses.



**(The Guidance of the CPH)**

**Article 39:** The education minister and the prefectural school boards may give guidance and advice on its administration and functions to the CPHs according to the request and needs.

**(The Stopping of Activities and Enterprises of the CPH)**

**Article 40:** When the CPH violates rules set in article 23, the prefectural school board may order them to stop their activities and enterprises.

**(Penalties)**

**Article 41:** Those who violate the order to stop activities will be punished through a penal servitude of 1 year, be imprisoned or paying a fine of less than 30,000 yen.

**(Establishments Similar to the CPH)**

**Article 42:** Item 1. Establishments similar to the CPH may be established by anyone.

Item 2. The administration etc. of the above item, article 39 may be applied.



Chapter IV. Citizens' Public Halls

Extracted from CIE Bulletin Supplement I 25 May 1949

## Art. 20. (Object)

The object of Citizens' Public Halls is to perform various activities for the cause of education, science and culture by providing the people in a city, town, village or other specific area with certain types of education fitted for daily life to improve their attainments, improve their health, ennoble their sentiment, elevate their cultural life, and in general, increase the social welfare of the community.

## Art. 21. (Initiator of the Citizens' Public Halls)

A Citizens' Public Hall may be established by a city, town or village.

Besides the case mentioned above, it cannot be established unless it is done by a juridical person founded with the aim of establishing a Citizens' Public Hall under Art. 34 of the Civil Code (hereinafter called a juridical person in this chapter).

## Art. 22. (Activities)

In order to fulfill the object stated in Art. 20, a Citizen's Public Hall may develop the following activities except when prohibited by laws and regulations:

- I. Holding of regular courses of lectures.
- II. Holding of discussions, short courses, lectures, demonstrations, and exhibitions.
- III. Furnishing of books, records and models and making them available to the public.
- IV. Holding of athletic meetings and recreation programs.
- V. Encouraging cooperation among various bodies, organizations and agencies.
- VI. Providing the community with a place for their meetings and for other public use.

## Art. 23. (Principles of Activities)

Citizens' Public Halls are prohibited from:

- I. Undertaking enterprises primarily for profit-making, allowing its name to be used for specific profit-making enterprises or by other means aiding a profit-making enterprise.
- II. Engaging in an activity in connection with a specific political party, or supporting a specific candidate in connection with a public or private election.

A Citizens' Public Hall sponsored by a city, town or village is further prohibited from supporting a specific religion, denomination or sect.



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25 May 1949

## Art. 24. (Establishment of Citizens' Public Halls)

In case a city, town or village desires to establish a Citizen Public Hall matters concerning the establishment and administration of the Citizens' Public Hall shall be stipulated by local regulations.

As regards local regulations stated in the preceding paragraph the provisions of Art. 18, Para. 2 shall be applied mutatis mutandis.

## Art. 25.

Establishment or abolition of a Citizens' Public Hall sponsored by a city, town or village shall be reported to the prefectural Board of Education.

Necessary matters concerning the report provided for in the preceding paragraph shall be governed by the regulations of the prefectural Board of Education.

## Art. 26.

Establishment or abolition of a Citizens' Public Hall sponsored by a juridical person and change in the operator shall be reported to the prefectural Board of Education beforehand.

## Art. 27. (Staff of the Citizens' Public Hall)

A Citizens' Public Hall shall have a manager and may have necessary officers on its staff.

The Citizens' Public Hall Manager shall transact business necessary for planning and carrying out various Citizens' Public Hall activities and supervise officers on the staff.

## Art. 28.

The manager and officers of the Citizens' Public Hall sponsored by a city, town or village shall be appointed by the Board of Education of the city, town or village with the recommendation of the Superintendent of Education.

Appointment of a Citizens' Public Hall manager referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be made by the Board of Education of the city, town or village after discussion with the Citizens' Public Hall Advisory Committee as provided for by Art. 29.

## Art. 29. (Citizens' Public Hall Advisory Committee)

Each Citizens' Public Hall shall have a Citizens' Public Hall Advisory Committee.

The function of the Citizens' Public Hall Advisory Committee is to investigate necessary matters concerning the planning of the activities of the Citizens' Public Hall, to make response to the inquiries made by the Citizens' Public Hall manager.



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As regards the proposed bill concerning the establishment of a special account as described in the preceding paragraph, the provision of Art. 18, Para. 2 shall be applied mutatis mutandis.

Art. 35. (Subsidies or Other Financial Aid to Citizens' Public Halls)

The National Treasury shall, within the bounds of the budget, provide subsidies or other financial aids required for the maintenance of Citizens' Public Halls to cities, towns and villages sponsoring Citizens' Public Halls.

Art. 36.

In case subsidies are provided by the National Treasury in accordance with the preceding article, the apportionment of subsidies shall be made on the basis of the amount spent by the city, town or village concerned sponsoring Citizens' Public Halls in the previous fiscal year on the following items:

- I. Expenses required for employment of Citizens' Public Hall officers.
- II. Expenses required for Citizens' Public Hall fundamental activities.
- III. Expenses required for books and other educational aids to be supplied for a Citizens' Public Hall.

The scope of the expenses as stated in each item of the preceding paragraph and other necessary matters for the apportionment of subsidies shall be stipulated by Cabinet Order.

Art. 37.

In case prefectures provide subsidies required for the maintenance of Citizens' Public Halls in accordance with Art. 231 of the Local Autonomy Law (Law No. 67 of 1947), the Minister of Education may request prefectures to submit reports on the amount of the subsidies, the rate of the same, its method and other necessary matters, in accordance with the provisions of related Cabinet Order.

Art. 38.

A city, town or village which has been granted a state subsidy shall return it in the following cases:

- I. When a Citizens' Public Hall has violated this law or directives issued according to this law, or actions taken based on these.
- II. When a Citizens' Public Hall has abandoned all or part of its activities, or is to be used for the purpose other than the objects which Art. 20 proposed.
- III. When it has violated the conditions required for receipt of subsidies.
- IV. When it has received subsidies by false procedure.



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25 May 1949

Art. 30.

In the case of Citizens' Public Hall established by a city, town or village, members of the Citizens' Public Hall Advisory Committee shall be chosen by the Board of Education of the city, town or village from among:

- I. Principals of schools located in the city, town or village
- II. Representatives of appropriate community organizations and agencies relating to education, science, culture, industry labor, social welfare, etc., whose offices are located in the city, town, or village concerned and who are interested in achieving the objects given in Art. 20.
- III. Persons of learning and experience.

Choice of such committee members as stated in No.II of the preceding paragraph shall be made at the recommendation of respective organization or agency by election or through some other procedures.

The chief of the city, town or village, or their auxiliary personnel or members of the city, town or village assembly may be entrusted with the responsibility of the committee members as provided for in Para. 1, No.III.

Necessary matters concerning the Citizens' Public Hall Advisory Committee as stated in Para. 1 including the number of member of the city, town or village.

As regards above mentioned regulations, the provision of Para. 2, Art. 18 shall be applied mutatis mutandis.

Art. 31.

In the case of a Citizens' Public Hall established by a juridical person, officers thereof shall become members of the Citizens' Public Hall Advisory Committee.

Art. 32.

The provisions of Art. 19 shall be correspondingly applied to members of the Citizens' Public Hall Advisory Committee of a Citizens' Public Hall established by a city, town or village.

Art. 33. (Specific Foundation)

A city, town or village sponsoring a Citizens' Public Hall may set up a specific foundation or build a fund in order to maintain the activities of the Citizens' Public Hall.

Art. 34. (Special Account)

A city, town or village sponsoring a Citizens' Public Hall may set up a special account in order to maintain the activities of the Citizens' Public Hall.



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25 May 1949

Art. 39 (Guidance for Citizens' Public Halls)

The Minister of Education and the Prefectural Boards of Education may upon request offer Citizens' Public Halls adequate guidance and advice in their management, activities and other matters.

Art. 40. (Suspension of Citizens' Public Hall Activities or Operation)

When any Citizens' Public Hall is found violating the provisions of Art. 23, the prefectural Board of Education may issue an order to suspend their activities or operation.

Art. 41. (Punishment)

Those who have disobeyed the order for the suspension of Citizens' Public Hall activities or operation as provided for in the preceding article shall be punished with imprisonment with or without hard labor of one year or less or a fine of 30,000 yen or less.

Art. 42 (Facilities and Institutions Similar to Citizens' Public Halls)

Facilities and institutions similar to Citizens' Public Halls may be established by any person.

As regards the management of the facilities and institutions mentioned in the preceding paragraph and other matters, the provisions of Art. 39 shall be applied mutatis mutandis.



HEADQUARTERS I CORPS  
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

RBT/mmm

S - 28 February 1947

11 January 1947

AG 014 - Ba

IN - #5

SUBJECT: Citizens' Public Halls

TO : See Distribution

It is desired that your headquarters survey the status of citizens' public halls in your zone of responsibility, and report to this headquarters not later than 28 February 1947, the following:

- 1. a. Number of new halls built as citizens' public halls.
- 2. b. Number of new halls under construction or for which construction plans have been made.
- 3. c. Number of buildings which have been remodeled, are being remodeled or are to be remodeled as citizens' halls.
- d. Program of activities of various new halls, which appear to the CI&E officer to be representative programs.
- e. Any other information helpful in understanding the status of subject halls in the prefecture.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MOODRUFF:

*Lawrence E. Nobles*  
 LAWRENCE E. NOBLES  
 Colonel, AGD  
 Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:  
 2 ea MG Region & Team,  
 I Corps 2/R  
 3 AG Rec, I Corps

23



HEADQUARTERS I CORPS  
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

*File*  
RSA/ts

21 August 1946

AG 014 - BA

SUBJECT: Citizens' Public Halls

TO : See Distribution

1. Inclosed is copy of Ministry of Education, Hatsusha No. 122, subject: "Citizens' Public Halls, An Outline of Creation and Management", dated 1 July 1946.

2. SCAP CI & E Section is cooperating with the Imperial Japanese Government in constructing more detailed plans of operation for the halls. Information will be forwarded by this headquarters as received.

3. It is tentatively the policy of this headquarters not to initiate any action concerning the establishment of the halls. This policy is subject to immediate change.

4. If individual Japanese persons request advice from Military Government regarding the halls, policy of this headquarters is:

- a. To insist upon responsible leadership.
- b. To encourage new, liberal groups such as youth groups, farmers' unions, etc., to assume leadership.
- c. To discourage the traditional method of policy control of local agencies by central authorities, officially and unofficially.
- d. To emphasize provision for the use of the democratic method in making collective policy decisions for the halls.
- e. To emphasize the opportunity afforded by this type of community center for having democratic town meetings which will:
  - (1) Discuss and try to solve community problems, and
  - (2) debate national policy.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL WOODRUFF:

*Lawrence E. Nobles*  
LAWRENCE E. NOBLES  
Colonel, AGD  
Adjutant General

1 incl,  
As indicated.

DISTRIBUTION:

2 ea MG Team  
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I Corps.

*Logged*

13



C O P Y

THE CITIZENS' PUBLIC HALL  
An Outline of Its Creation and Management

1 July 1946

I. Aims of Instituting the Citizens' Public Hall

What Japan of tomorrow needs most, is that all her people, becoming highly cultured, form a habit of independent thinking and peaceful cooperation, thereby paving the way for peace-time industries and a new democratic Japan. To accomplish these objectives, further popularization of education is of vital importance. In Japan, education has spread to every walk of life, thanks to the functioning of the elementary or youth schools. Our future school education, however, should not be restricted to young people alone, but a helping hand should be extended to all people, regardless of age, sex or occupation, to let them get acquainted and help each other towards the elevation of their own culture.

It stands to reason, therefore, that a C.P.H. should be opened in all cities, towns, and villages throughout the country where people may assemble to talk, discuss, and read books in order to obtain information for their work and life in general and cultivate friendship.

The C.P.H. is a cultural organization, as well, combining in one the functions of an adult school, a library, a museum, a public hall, an assembly hall of inhabitants and a technical and industrial advice bureau. It is really the center of cultural bodies to which will belong, as members, young men and women of the place. This is also a fountain-head of local progress and development by way of being a link between various associations and organizations.

The initiative should not be taken by official hands, but left to the civilians, who will betake themselves to cooperate with each other with all their combined device and originality and contribute from their own purse to the support of the institution.

II. Policies

1. The C.P.H. is really a democratic organization for social education where people assemble for instruction, and mutual help and guide in the elevation of their culture.



The C.P.H. is not to be formed at the official order, but born of the people's wishes and co-operation and supported ideally, by their own purse and brain.

2. The C.P.H. is also an organization for social purposes where people may cultivate their friendship, get trained in harmonious co-operation, so as to lead them to attempts on self-government and improvement of their own towns and villages; so the institution should be the place pleasant to frequent, but not too tight and square.

3. The C.P.H. is a motor to drive forward the local industrial activities, fuelled with popular culture; so various local organs of politics, education, and industry, must join in its management, thereby making cultural and industrial activities go hand in hand.

4. The C.P.H. is a place to train the people in the democratic ways. So it should be managed in such a way as to give every man regardless of sex, age, or wealth equal treatment and train him in the habit of expressing his frank opinions and of listening to others in an open-minded fashion, though free to discuss and debate afterwards, paying, however, due respect to each other's natural feelings as a man.

5. The C.P.H. is also a meeting place of urban and local cultures. Recognized authorities in various cultural fields should be invited from urban centers so that people in the country can have opportunities to listen to their talks, while men should be sent up to town to let them know the conditions in the country. Thus by facilitating mutual understanding among the Japanese, the institution should be made a powerful aid to the reconstruction of Japan. The C.P.H. is an institution of the people, and for the people. Naturally, all kinds of organizations of the place should cooperate with it. As a matter of fact, younger generations, who should play the leading part in the building of a new Japan, must be especially encouraged to participate in its creation and management for the benefit of their own community.

6. The C.P.H. is an organization on which depends local development, and must be managed in such an elastic way as to adapt itself to the local situations and living conditions of the people. Care should be taken not to cast it into rigid type, a formal and undemocratic undertaking.

### III. On Instituting and Management of the C.P.H.

1. The C.P.H. must be shaped and moulded according to peculiar local community needs.



2. Under the existing conditions, it is extremely difficult to construct a new building, so choose the most suitable building located in the central part of the place, such as a youth school building or an elementary school house, a gymnasium, the town-hall a factory dormitory, or some such available, existing buildings. If besides them, there should be a library, a museum, or a local people's house, attach any of them to this institution or make use of it as its branch. Utilize all the available privately-owned facilities, if any, for the same purpose, with the owner's approval.

3. One C.P.H. for each town or village will be the rule, but, if possible, get some suitable buildings available as its branch.

4. Place the institution under town or village administration as one of the local establishments.

#### IV. Its Management.

1. The C.P.H. is to be started with the people's voluntary wishes and run by their cooperation. Naturally, the funds for its support should come, as a general principle, from the local treasury and individual donations. If, however, a farmers' union, a farmers' administrative union, or any other labor unions can defray some of its expenses from their funds, the community should accept the offer of its aid and make the most of it. But it should be clearly understood from the first that no single organization is to monopolize its management simply because of its great financial aid.

2. If the treasury alone cannot support the institution, establish some organization for the smooth management and support of the C.P.H. with aids offered by individuals enthusiastic for the maintenance of it.

3. All affairs relevant to the C.P.H. will be executed by the C.P.H. committee whose members will be elected by all the people of the town or village in the same manner as in the case of the town council. But if the local situations demand it, the committee may be elected, on consultation of the C.P.H. Preparatory Committee mentioned below in paragraph (2) of Article VIII, from among representatives of various fields most competent and enthusiastic for the undertaking; from such for example, as the town or village Council, the school board, school teachers, leaders of various industrial or cultural organizations and any other influential men of the place.

It will be proper to have 3 to 8 members, and it is preferable to include some educators and women among them.



4. The Committee has to discharge the following duties;

(a) to form and decide on various projects and plans, definite measures for the management of the institution, raise the funds required for its maintenance with the assistance of the local authorities and the C.P.H. patrons body, and

(b) act as a go-between with the industrial and cultural organizations of the place.

5. The director of the institution will be elected from its committee members or appointed thereto by the Mayor on his nomination by the committee; his term will be one year or thereabouts; and care should be taken to elect a person most fit for the post with very good understanding of educational work and enjoying public confidence. He may be re-elected.

6. The personnel of the C.P.H. work either full time or part time, secretaries being made responsible for its management. They are called "shuji", and nominated by the committee, and appointed by the Mayor of the town or village. To appoint youth school or elementary school teachers as part-timers is of course, not objectionable, but if financially possible it is preferable to get as many qualified and competent men as possible, work full-time.

7. For the management of the C.P.H. the support of the whole town or village is of course, necessary, and besides its regular personnel, influential men and intellectuals of the place should be asked as lecturers or advisers, and especially undergraduates come down for the holiday or cultured men on their way from Tokyo could be asked to render assistance so as to avail every possible opportunity for mutual enlightenment by co-operation.

VI. The C.P.H. Organization and its Facilities.

The C.P.H. Organization and its facilities should be determined by peculiar local conditions and demands of the people as well as the funds and materials at its disposal. Therefore, they need not be standardized. A maximum elasticity should be given to it. The following is given as an ideal form, which may be useful in shaping each individual institution.

1. The C.P.H. will have the following departments, to each of which will be attached one secretary who will be made responsible for the activities of his department.



- a. General Culture Department
- b. Library Department
- c. Industry Department
- d. Social Gathering Department

2. Besides these four, the following may be added, if need be:

- a. Physical Training Department
- b. Social Work Department
- c. Health and Welfare Department

3. The C.P.H. will have the following facilities proportionate to its scale:

- a. Classrooms
- b. Drawing Room
- c. Auditorium
- d. Reading Room
- e. Specimens Exhibition Room
- f. Workshops
- g. Recreation Room
- h. Lecturers' Room
- i. Playground

The above shall be shared by the institutions (e.g. schools and town or village hall) in which the C.P.H. is housed.)

4. The C.P.H. will have the following equipped, funds permitting:

- a. A projecting machine
- b. A Magic Lantern
- c. Wireless sets
- d. Corn-powdering machines, threshing machines, electric repair implements, and others needed for technical guidance in trades (which will naturally vary in kind according to the living conditions of the people, such as farming districts, villages nestled in hills, fishing villages, or industrial districts).
- e. Books for general culture and information
- f. Papers and magazines
- g. Phonographs, musical instruments, and other means of recreation and amusement.
- h. Various aids to physical training.

## VII. The C.P.H. Activities

- 1. General Culture Department



a. The general culture department will have the following two classes open all the time for attendants of both sexes who want more opportunities for education than they have had, giving them instruction in subjects of general culture, aiming thereby to train them in good citizenship harmonious to the practical needs of society they belong to.

- (1) Men's Class
- (2) Women's Class (or Mothers' Class)

(a) The Men's Class will have as its pupils the graduates of youth schools and other men; and give instruction on the following subjects:

1' Current problems, common sense in civics, and social morality.

2' Basic scientific training necessary for technical guidance in various trades.

(b) The Women's Class will have as its pupils the graduates of Young Women's Schools and other women, and give instruction on the following subjects:

1' Current problems, whose information is necessary for women, common sense in civics, and social morality.

2' Home life conducted on scientific lines.

3' Domestic economy, nursing, domestic sanitation, and sewing.

(c) The Men's Class and the Women's Class need not necessarily be conducted separately, but be combined, or, at least, in some subjects common to both.

b. The General Culture Department will, in its instruction aim at the mutual enlightenment of its pupils as to good citizenship, holding frequently seminar debate meetings, social gatherings and also giving them healthy recreations such as talkies, theatrical performances and music, thereby achieving the motto of "Learn and Enjoy".

c. As regards the courses of instruction, the secretary of the department will plan the order of the day and program on approval by the committee, and they will be conducted regularly all the time, for which the said secretary will be responsible, assisted by leaders of the place in various fields, leading members of various organizations and lecturers invited from urban centers.



d. A monthly meeting will be held once a month by the General Culture Department which all the C.P.H. members will attend.

## 2. The Library Department

a. The Library Department will purchase books for general culture and scientific magazines, to which people of the place will have free access in the reading-room.

b. The books owned by the department will be freely loaned out. The department will also hold readers' meetings, both in and out of the building, guiding people in what to read and how. Elementary schools should make their library facilities available to Citizens' Public Halls.

c. The department will also exhibit for visitors the general data of the locality, the administration of the place, various diagrams on technical education, new books and old, and material expository of current topics. These articles on exhibition will be replaced from time to time with up-to-date material, appealing to the eye and thereby giving the visitors complete bird's-eye view of the actual conditions of the place they live in as well as those of the trade and commerce they follow.

d. The secretary of the department will be responsible for the purchase, keeping in good condition, and loaning out of books, as well as guiding people in the art of reading.

## 3 The Industry Department

a. The department will be responsible for scientific technical guidance to the people in various trades, providing means of "object lessons" i.e. various kinds of tools and instruments to which the general public will have free access.

b. The department will have, if judged necessary for technical education, various facilities and equipment, such, for example, as workshops for flour-making, food-stuff, preparation home-spun cloths, tanning leather, articles made of straw, manure making, little works of art produced by people of the place, repairing bicycles, to which various organizations will have free access, and on application, will undertake the repairing of agricultural implements and tools, etc.

c. The department will go out among the people to guide them in the art of conducting more scientific and rational mode of life.



d. As regards technical instruction in trades, diagrams, tables, and other material appealing to the eye, will be exhibited.

e. A technician with long scientific training and experience will be appointed secretary of the department and made responsible for the above duties.

f. Regarding debates, the participants must always be trained, first of all, in the proper way of conducting debates so that they will not become hostile to each other as a result of badly conducted debates.

#### 4 The Social Gathering Department

The department will plan and hold for the benefit of the people, such meetings, for the sponsorship and management of which the department will be responsible.

- a. Lecture-meetings
- b. Training courses in various subjects
- c. Debates
- d. Free-for-all-talks
- e. Courses in cultural subjects
- f. Talkies
- g. Theatrical performances
- h. Concerts
- i. Listening-in to radios
- j. Athletic meets
- k. Meetings for exchanging opinions on the administration of the town or village.
- l. Various exhibitions

The secretary of the department will be responsible as prompter of the above as well as inviting suitable lecturers.

#### 5 Other Activities Suggested

a. Besides the foregoing, the C.P.H. will conduct the following activities.

- (1) Helping students and other young men in their studies and character-building.
- (2) Conducting investigations and researches in the living conditions of the villagers.
- (3) Editing and publishing enlightening papers and pamphlets.



d. A monthly meeting will be held once a month by the General Culture Department which all the C.P.H. members will attend.

## 2. The Library Department

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d. The secretary of the department will be responsible for the purchase, keeping in good condition, and loaning out of books, as well as guiding people in the art of reading.

## 3. The Industry Department

a. The department will be responsible for scientific technical guidance to the people in various trades, providing means of "object lessons" i.e. various kinds of tools and instruments to which the general public will have free access.

b. The department will have, if judged necessary for technical education, various facilities and equipment, such, for example, as workshops for flour-making; food-stuff; preparation home-spun cloths, tanning leather, articles made of straw, manure making, little works of art produced by people of the place, repairing bicycles, to which various organizations will have free access, and on application, will undertake the repairing of agricultural implements and tools, etc.

c. The department will go out among the people to guide them in the art of conducting more scientific and rational mode of life.



**CORRECTION**

**THIS DOCUMENT  
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED  
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**



d. A monthly meeting will be held once a month by the General Culture Department which all the C.P.H. members will attend.

## 2. The Library Department

a. The Library Department will purchase books for general culture and scientific magazines, to which people of the place will have free access in the reading-room.

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c. The department will go out among the people to guide them in the art of conducting more scientific and rational mode of life.



d. As regards technical instruction in trades, diagrams, tables, and other material appealing to the eye, will be exhibited.

e. A technician with long scientific training and experience will be appointed secretary of the department and made responsible for the above duties.

f. Regarding debates, the participants must always be trained, first of all, in the proper way of conducting debates so that they will not become hostile to each other as a result of badly conducted debates.

#### 4 The Social Gathering Department

The department will plan and hold for the benefit of the people, such meetings, for the sponsorship and management of which the department will be responsible.

- a. Lecture-meetings
- b. Training courses in various subjects
- c. Debates
- d. Free-for-all-talks
- e. Courses in cultural subjects
- f. Talkies
- g. Theatrical performances
- h. Concerts
- i. Listening-in to radios
- j. Athletic meets
- k. Meetings for exchanging opinions on the administration of the town or village.
- l. Various exhibitions

The secretary of the department will be responsible as prompter of the above as well as inviting suitable lecturers.

#### 5 Other Activities Suggested

a. Besides the foregoing, the C.P.H. will conduct the following activities.

(1) Helping students and other young men in their studies and character-building.

(2) Conducting investigations and researches in the living conditions of the villagers.

(3) Editing and publishing enlightening papers and pamphlets.



(4) Running a public nursery, a public kitchen, a village or town workshop.

(5) Simple doctoring and sanitary guidance.

b. The C.P.H. will house the headquarters of the Young Men's Association, Young Women's Association, Women's Party, Boys' Association, and other cultural bodies, and will guide them in making plans of activities, and co-ordinating them.

c. The C.P.H. may, on application from the town, village, or other bodies carrying on social or charitable work, conduct activities in close co-operation with them.

d. The C.P.H. will have excellent facilities for the performance of such rites as marriages and funerals, of which the people should be encouraged to take full advantage.

#### 6 Hints on Management

In running the C.P.H., cooperation not only of various cultural and industrial organizations of the locality, but in Tokyo, must be obtained and close communication be maintained.

- a. The Social Education Association
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- DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12055 SECTION 3-402/NRDS NO.
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VIII. Regarding the instituting of the C.P.H. there are no legal procedures to be taken, but the following suggestions are made for the smooth management of it.

1. First of all, introduce topics regarding the institution of the C.P.H. to the meetings of villagers or townsmen, to the meetings of town or village administration, thereby exciting popular interest in the project.

2. With the rising of the popular interest, form a preparatory committee on the institution of the C.P.H. whose membership will include leading personnel, in political, industrial, educational and cultural circles of the locality, and debates and consultations will be carried on among the members, while the Mayor of the place, the principals of the Youth School, elementary schools and the director of the Young Men's Association will play the leading part in preparation for the formation of the institute.

3 The said committee will consult about the following, and, on approval by the town or village council, take steps to carry them out.

a. The scale of the prospective C.P.H. and other general schemes.

b. Estimates of cost and ways of raising them, for instituting the C.P.H.

c. Rules to elect members of the C.P.H. committee (ways of electing and appointing them, etc.)

d. Other necessary items.



4 When the said committee has finished the assigned duties, it will then proceed to carry out the procedure outlined in the foregoing paragraph 3.

5 As regards the instituting and managing of the C.P.H., new town or village regulations will be made, according to Article X of the Town or Village Regulations.

6 When the C.P.H. is instituted, reports on the outlines of items set forth above in the foregoing (3), as well as the institution and management of the C.P.H., should be submitted to the competent prefectural government, and steps may be taken to hold the opening ceremony.

7 When the C.P.H. is an institution, all the people of the place should be well informed of its purport and encouraged to frequent the place and take full advantage of its facilities.

IX. Technical Guidance and Assistance to the C.P.H.

1 In conformity of the practical management of the C.P.H. instructors and lecturers' organizations shall be formed in Tokyo and each prefectural government seat, and on request from the director of a C.P.H., some instructors and lecturers suiting the occasion shall be dispatched.

2 As for books, tools and implements, the Tokyo municipality and each prefectural government will endeavor to procure for the C.P.H.'s.

3 Lecture meetings and instruction courses shall be held as often as possible for the C.P.H. personnel, to raise their cultural and moral levels as much as possible.

4 For technical guidance and assistance, the C.P.H. may ask the universities and colleges in and about the place.

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R E M A R K S

1. The above is only a suggestion as to the shaping of the C.P.H., so in the process of its institution the peculiar local needs, the general tendencies of the people, their financial capacity, and the town or village treasury must be consult



so as to have the fittest C.P.H. to the place.

2. It is supposedly no easy task to have an ideal institution at present, due to the scarcity of both funds and materials, but efforts should be made to improve it step by step with the cooperation of the town or village authorities and through the offices of the governments, both central and local. It is the intention of the latter to give as much subsidy as their budgets permit, but at the present date much can't be expected in this way, and so they must make up their minds to supporting the prospective institution on their own financial resources, and only ask for aids, when and if the margin of costs could not otherwise be covered, from the governments, either central or local.

3. The C.P.H. is an institution of the people, for the people, and by the people, and its personnel and others closely connected with it ought to offer their services gratis in carrying on the work.

4. Big cities, other than towns and villages, which have municipal libraries, museums, and public halls, need not create any C.P.H.'s, for they have only to exert the proper functions of these institutions to the fullest possible extent, although the latter are to be encouraged to loan out books, materials and other data, hold meetings of various kinds, and run along the same lines as the prospective C.P.H.'s.

5. In the semi-villages surrounding big urban centers, something like the C.P.H. outlined here ought to be instituted; and even in cities, though they have libraries, if people wish for it, and can defray the expenses, they ought to be encouraged to create C.P.H. for each separate ward.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Civil Information and Education Section

AG 350 (31 July 1946)CIE

AGO 500  
31 July 1946

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Copy of Document

TO: Commanding Officer  
I Corps,  
Kyoto, Kyoto-fu  
APO 301, INTER-ISLAND

1. Transmitted herewith is one copy of the Ministry of Education translation of the document listed as an inclosure.
2. It is requested that the inclosure be made available to every officer concerned with Japanese education.
3. The inclosed document is the outline of a plan for the establishment and operation of "Citizens Public Halls" and is forwarded to you for your information and guidance.
4. It is believed that this plan, properly carried out, will assist in the democratization of local communities, and form the basis for a continuing adult education program.

/s/ D. R. Nugent  
/t/ D. R. NUGENT  
Lt. Col., USMC  
Chief, C I & E Section

1 Inclosure

1 - Ministry of Education, Hatsusha No. 122, subject:  
Citizens' Public Halls: An Outline of Its Creation and  
Management, dated 1 July 1946.

Reproduced by Hq I Corps  
12 Aug 46.

Inclosure #1



1 July 1946

THE CITIZENS' PUBLIC HALL  
An Outline of Its Creation and Management

I. Aims of Instituting the Citizens' Public Hall.

What Japan of tomorrow needs most, is that all her people, becoming highly cultured, form a habit of independent thinking and peaceful cooperation, thereby paving the way for peace-time industries and a new democratic Japan. To accomplish these objectives, further popularization of education is of vital importance. In Japan, education has spread to every walk of life, thanks to the functioning of the elementary or youth schools. Our future school education, however, should not be restricted to young people alone, but a helping hand should be extended to all people, regardless of age, sex or occupation, to let them get acquainted and help each other towards the elevation of their own culture.

It stands to reason, therefore, that a C.P.H. should be opened in all cities, towns, and villages throughout the country where people may assemble to talk, discuss, and read books in order to obtain information for their work and life in general and cultivate friendship.

The C.P.H. is a cultural organization, as well, combining in one the functions of an adult school, a library, a museum, a public hall, an assembly hall of inhabitants and a technical and industrial advice bureau. It is really the center of cultural bodies to which will belong, as members, young men and women of the place. This is also a fountain-head of local progress and development by way of being a link between various associations and organizations.

The initiative should not be taken by official hands, but left to the civilians, who will betake themselves to cooperate with each other with all their combined device and originality and contribute from their own purse to the support of the institution.

II. Policies

1. The C.P.H. is really a democratic organization for social education where people assemble for instruction, and mutual help and guide in the elevation of their culture.

The C.P.H. is not to be formed at the official order, but born of the people's wishes and co-operation and supported ideally, by their own purse and brain.

2. The C.P.H. is also an organization for social purposes where people may cultivate their friendship, get trained in harmonious co-operation so as to lead them to attempts on self-government and improvement of their own towns and villages; so the institution should be the place pleasant to frequent, but not too tight and square.



3. The C.P.H. is a motor to drive forward the local industrial activities, fuelled with popular culture; so various local organs of politics, education, and industry, must join in its management, thereby making cultural and industrial activities go hand in hand.

4. The C.P.H. is a place to train the people in the democratic ways. So it should be managed in such a way as to give every man regardless of sex, age, or wealth equal treatment and train him in the habit of expressing his frank opinions and of listening to others in an open-minded fashion, though free to discuss and debate afterwards, paying, however, due respect to each other's natural feelings as a man.

5. The C.P.H. is also a meeting place of urban and local cultures. Recognized authorities in various cultural fields should be invited from urban centers so that people in the country can have opportunities to listen to their talks, while men should be sent up to town to let them know the conditions in the country. Thus by facilitating mutual understanding among the Japanese, the institution should be made a powerful aid to the reconstruction of Japan. The C.P.H. is an institution of the people, and for the people. Naturally, all kinds of organizations of the place should cooperate with it. As a matter of fact, younger generations, who should play the leading part in the building of a new Japan, must be especially encouraged to participate in its creation and management for the benefit of their own community.

6. The C.P.H. is an organization on which depends local development, and must be managed in such an elastic way as to adapt itself to the local situations and living conditions of the people. Care should be taken not to cast it into rigid type, a formal and undemocratic undertaking.

### III. On Instituting and Management of the C.P.H.

1. The C.P.H. must be shaped and moulded according to peculiar local community needs.

2. Under the existing conditions, it is extremely difficult to construct a new building, so choose the most suitable building located in the central part of the place, such as a youth school building or an elementary school house, a gymnasium, the town-hall, a factory dormitory, or some such available, existing buildings. If besides them, there should be a library a museum, or a local people's house, attach any of them to this institution or make use of it as its branch. Utilize all the available privately-owned facilities, if any, for the same purpose, with the owner's approval.

3. One C.P.H. for each town or village will be the rule, but, if possible, get some suitable buildings available as its branch.

4. Place the institution under town or village administration as one of the local establishments.

### IV. Its Management.

1. The C.P.H. is to be started with the people's voluntary wishes and run by their cooperation. Naturally, the funds for its support should come, as a general principle, from the local treasury and individual donations.



If, however, a farmers' union, a farmers' administrative union, or any other labor unions can defray some of its expenses from their funds, the community should accept the offer of its aid and make the most of it. But it should be clearly understood from the first that no single organization is to monopolize its management simply because of its great financial aid.

2. If the treasury alone cannot support the institution, establish some organization for the smooth management and support of the C.P.H. with aids offered by individuals enthusiastic for the maintenance of it.

3. All affairs relevant to the C.P.H. will be executed by the C.P.H. committee whose members will be elected by all the people of the town or village in the same manner as in the case of the town council. But if the local situations demand it, the committee may be elected, on consultation of the C.P.H. Preparatory Committee mentioned below in Paragraph (2) of Article VIII, from among representatives of various fields most competent and enthusiastic for the undertaking; from such for example, as the town or village Council, the school board, school teachers, leaders of various industrial or cultural organizations and any other influential men of the place.

It will be proper to have 3 to 8 members, and it is preferable to include some educators and women among them.

4. The Committee has to discharge the following duties:

(a) to form and decide on various projects and plans, definite measures for the management of the institution, raise the funds required for its maintenance with the assistance of the local authorities and the C.P.H. patrons body, and

(b) act as a go-between with the industrial and cultural organizations of the place.

5. The director of the institution will be elected from its committee members or appointed thereto by the Mayor on his nomination by the committee; his term will be one year or thereabouts; and care should be taken to elect a person most fit for the post with very good understanding of educational work and enjoying public confidence. He may be re-elected.

6. The personnel of the C.P.H. work either full time or part time, secretaries being made responsible for its management. They are called "Shuji", and nominated by the committee, and appointed by the Mayor of the town or village. To appoint youth school or elementary school teachers as part-timers is of course, not objectionable, but if financially possible it is preferable to get as many qualified and competent men as possible, work full-time.

7. For the management of the C.P.H. the support of the whole town or village is of course, necessary, and besides its regular personnel, influential men and intellectuals of the place should be asked as lecturers or advisers, and especially undergraduates come down for the holiday or cultured men on their way from Tokyo could be asked to render assistance so as to avail every possible opportunity for mutual enlightenment by co-operation.



## VI. The C.P.H. Organization and its Facilities.

The C.P.H. Organization and its facilities should be determined by peculiar local conditions and demands of the people as well as the funds and materials at its disposal. Therefore, they need not be standardized. A maximum elasticity should be given to it. The following is given as an ideal form, which may be useful in shaping each individual institution.

1. The C.P.H. will have the following departments, to each of which will be attached one secretary who will be made responsible for the activities of his department.

- a. General Culture Department
- b. Library Department
- c. Industry Department
- d. Social Gathering Department

2. Besides these four, the following may be added, if need be:

- a. Physical Training Department
- b. Social Work Department
- c. Health and Welfare Department

3. The C.P.H. will have the following facilities proportionate to its scale:

- a. Classrooms
- b. Drawing Room
- c. Auditorium
- d. Reading Room
- e. Specimens Exhibition Room
- f. Workshops
- g. Recreation Room
- h. Lecturers' Room
- i. Playground

The above shall be shared by the institutions (e.g. schools and town or village hall) in which the C.F.H. is housed.

4. The C.P.H. will have the following equipped, funds permitting:

- a. A projecting machine
- b. A Magic lantern.
- c. Wireless sets
- d. Corn-powdering machines, threshing machines, electric repair implements, and others needed for technical guidance in trades (which will naturally vary in kind according to the living conditions of the people, such as farming districts, villages nestled in hills, fishing villages, or industrial districts).
- e. Books for general culture and information.
- f. Papers and magazines.
- g. Phonographs, musical instruments, and other means of recreation and amusement.
- h. Various aids to physical training.



VII. The C.P.H. Activities

1. General Culture Department

a. The general culture department will have the following two classes open all the time for attendants of both sexes who want more opportunities for education than they have had, giving them instruction in subjects of general culture, aiming thereby to train them in good citizenship harmonious to the practical needs of society they belong to.

- (1) Men's Class
- (2) Women's Class (Or Mothers' Class)

(a) The Men's Class will have as its pupils the graduates of youth schools and other men; and give instruction on the following subjects;

- 1' Current problems, common sense in civics, and social morality.
- 2' Basic scientific training necessary for technical guidance in various trades.

(b) The Women's Class will have as its pupils the graduates of Young Women's Schools and other women, and give instruction on the following subjects:

- 1' Current problems, whose information is necessary for women, common sense in civics, and social morality.
- 2' Home life conducted on scientific lines.
- 3' Domestic economy, nursing, domestic sanitation and sewing.

(c) The Men's Class and the Women's Class need not necessarily be conducted separately, but be combined, or, at least, in some subjects common to both.

b. The General Culture Department will, in its instruction aim at the mutual enlightenment of its pupils as to good citizenship, holding frequently seminar debate meetings, social gatherings and also giving, them healthy recreations such as talkies, theatrical performances and music, thereby achieving the motto of "Learn and Enjoy".

c. As regards the courses of instruction, the secretary of the department will plan the order of the day and program on approval by the committee, and they will be conducted regularly all the time, for which the said secretary will be responsible, assisted by leaders of the place in various fields, leading members of various organizations and lecturers invited from urban centers.



d. A monthly meeting will be held once a month by the General Culture Department which all the C.P.H. members will attend.

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a. The Library Department will purchase books for general culture and scientific magazines, to which people of the place will have free access in the reading-room.

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as their budgets permit, but at the present date much can't be expected in this way, and so they must make up their minds to supporting the prospective institution on their own financial resources, and only ask for aids, when and if the margin of costs could not otherwise be covered, from the governments, either central or local.

3. The C.P.H. is an institution of the people, for the people, and by the people, and its personnel and others closely connected with it ought to offer their services gratis in carrying on the work.

4. Big cities, other than towns and villages, which have municipal libraries, museums, and public halls, need not create any C.P.H.'s, for they have only to exert the proper functions of these institutions to the fullest possible extent, although the latter are to be encouraged to loan out books, materials and other data, hold meetings of various kinds, and run along the same lines as the prospective C.P.H.'s.

5. In the semi-villages surrounding big urban centers, something like the C.P.H. outlined here ought to be instituted, and even in cities, though they have libraries, if people wish for it, and can defray the expenses, they ought to be encouraged to create C.P.H. for each separate ward.