DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3.402/NNDS NO. [illegible]

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KINKI LIAISON & COORDINATION OFFICE

Prefectural Building
OSAKA

Memo (for Mr. Langley and Mr. Thoresen) 25 January 1950

SUBJECT: Statistical Data for Closed Korean Schools in Kyoto City

Following is the information received from Kyoto Liaison & Coordination Office pertaining to the subject as stated above;

1. No. of Korean Students to be transferred to Japanese Public Schools (As of Oct. 1949) 866

2. No. of Korean Students Received by the Ise Public Schools (As of 10 Jan. 1950) 188

3. Korean Students Attending Special Schools (Lessons given after Regular Public School Hours) 306 at 3 schools (1 administered by the South Korea Clique and 2 by the North Korea Clique)

4. No. of Korean Students Attending Japanese Public and Private Schools (As of Mar. 1949)

Gr. S	- 2,066
LSS	- 736
USS	- 189

RECEIVED JAN 1950 KCAR

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNBS NO. [illegible]

Mr Langley

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KCAR RECEIVED JAN 1950

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNBS NO:

16 Sept. 49

PROBLEMS ON EDUCATION

AFTER DISSOLUTION OF LEAGUES OF KOREANS

Mr. Kim Genshu, president of the Korean Residents' Union in Kyoto, stated as follows in regard to the problems on education after the dissolution of the Leagues of Koreans:

1. Problems of Students' League

Membership of the Students' League now in Kyoto is about 300, who are the students of the schools higher than senior high school level. Originally they were balanced on both sides right and left, but the League has come to be taken its leadership by the leftist students and, now, its major role is the executive and agitatibe organ of the movement of communism.

After the Dissolution of the Leagues of Koreans the Students' League has become a chief executive organ; there have many small groups set up in each ward in the City; one group in one ward, such as Kami Kyo Ku, Naka Kyo Ku, Shimo Kyo Ku, etc.; the members of each group, from four to eight students. Such groups reorganized visit Japanese school, Jr. and Sr. H. S. level, in which some Korean pupils have been enrolled. The group members call those Korean pupils out of their classrooms and teach them their communism ideas. A great deal of attention should be invited to this situation.

2. Problems of Women's League

The Women's League was under the same umbrella with the League of Koreans and its major activities were to enlighten women with communism, to expand communism and to bring people into closer connection with communism. After the dissolution of the League of Koreans, those former officers of the League have started their direct leadership over the members of the Women's League for the propaganda of communism, and they are going ahead on the same line of the old League of Koreans.

The Leagues of Koreans and the Democratic Youth Federation are still continuing their activities of conducting meetings and propaganda nd of maintaining interrelations after they have been directed to be dissolved. The problems which are being raised by the similar organizations of the old Leagues of Koreans, will be serious problems in the future.

3. Suggestions on Problems for Reconstruction of Education for Koreans

/ a. For screening

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a. For screening the qualifications of the teachers of Korean schools the background of the aspects of their thoughts would be particularly strict.

b. Textbooks prepared by the headquarters, the Central League of Koreans, will be all eliminated and the books prepared by the Korean Residents' Union will be used.
The Korean schools will be private as well as before.

c. For the purpose of complete elimination of any political color from the education circle, education will be under the surveillances neither of the old Leagues of Koreans nor of the Residents' Union, and the Korean Boards of Education (so to speak) will be responsible for education.

d. All schools which had belonged to the old Leagues of Koreans will be delivered to the Boards of Education.

16 September 1949

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SECTION 3 (E)(1)(2) NLJ 96-

16 September 1949

P.T.A. MEETINGS AFTER DISSOLUTION OF LEAGUES OF KOREANS

The Leagues of Koreans have been prohibited their public activities by the Directive. In Tokyo, however, being supported by the JCP and other democratic societies (communists), they are still attempting to continue their activities. Having found it gradually impossible now they are trying to get connected with the lowest tissues of many other organizations of students, women, and so forth.

Covering their actual phases under the name of P. T. A. meetings those leaders of the old Leagues of Koreans are conducting conferences in the primary school buildings of the old Leagues. The P. T. A. Conference held on 14 September 1949 at Higashikami Primary School, Kobe City, is one of the examples. The details of the P. T. A. Conference are still under investigation.

* * * * * *

The leaders of the Central League of Koreans, Tokyo, are now discussing regarding the future programs, which seem to be the following three phases:

1. To reorganize the Emancipation Assistance Association.
2. To continue the definite movements as members of the Japanese Communists Party.
3. To enter into the Residents' Union and to turn the Union to leftists step by step.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SECTION 3 (E)(2) MAR 6 1978

C-1 C-2 C-3

Daily Operation 12 Oct., 1949 (Miura)

Subject: Korean School Problem

The principal of Toka Primary School was contacted by telephone 12 Oct. and the following information obtained:

1. It was peaceful for some time at first, but yesterday morning, two groups of Korean children (first group being composed of about thirty children, second one of about sixty) came at around 10 a.m. and tried to go into the school ground in defiance of the police guard specially posted at the school.

Some of the children did go over the fence and cried at the pupils of the school to give back the desks and window-panes which had belonged to the Koreans.

2. None of the Korean children taken out of the Toka Korean School have shown up at the the Japanese school so far. Indications are, according to the principal of Toka, they would never attend the Japanese School.

3. It is said that education of those Korean children is carried on by the Koreans at three different places (private residences). They are trying to purchase an appartment house to make of it their own private school.

4. The evaccuated rooms are being used by Toka school.

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C-13

Daily Operation 11 Oct 1949

Mimura

1. Mr. Nohara, and two other students of Private Ritsumeikan University visited this office to see Mr. Marks for advice on student's political activities 11 Oct. 1949.
2. They are the officers of the Students Council and going to present to the Council meeting to be held this afternoon at their school a resolution to rule out any organization to affiliate itself with or to advocate for a specific political party.
3. These students claimed that many of their professors as well as President Suekawa are Communists and too generous with communist elements in the school.
4. Prof. Muto, Student's Guidance Officer and Communist, discouraged these students when he was consulted with for the reason that there is no legal basis for eliminating from school any student's organizations connected with political party.
5. They were directed to Mr. Macneely, I Corps.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SECTION 3 (E)(2) NND 947

E-13 CO

Daily Operation 1 Oct. 1940 (Miura)

Mr. Fuwa, City Supt., gave the following report on Korean school problem by telephone:

1. Final negotiation was held from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. 30 Sept. The Koreans repeated what the former representatives had claimed.

Mr. Fuwa gave them the final answer to carry out the Board's resolution with the only modification of permitting the Koreans to hold special classes for two hours afterschool every day until next March.

2. At 24:00 hours of 30 Sept., City sent officials concerned to the school and closed and sealed the rooms which were used by the Koreans.

3. At 5 a.m. 1 Oct., Mr. Hamano visited the school and confirmed the seal.

4. This morning (1 Oct.) Mr. Fuwa sent his people to the school to take care of and guide them to the new schools they belong to.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNBS NO.

Report by Mr. Fujiyama 26 Sept. 1949

Subject: Evacuation of Cho-Ren 1st Primary School (follow up)

The negotiation on 21 Sept, 1500 hours between five parents representatives of Cho-Ren 1st Primary School and Kyoto City Board of Education came to a dissatisfactory conclusion. At this negociation Kyoto City Board of Education told the parents: "We are not responsible in giving the order of evacuation, for the order came from the Occupation authorities." To this, the parents said: "Then we will visit the Occupation authorities and find out whether you are telling the truth or not."

The parents have not visited the Occupation authorities since then. Prior to this event, a protest was submitted to the City Government by the names of former Cho-Ren officers, Parents Association, Kyoto Branch of the Korean Education League in Japan. They are of either one of the following attitudes. The second is more or less predominant.

a. They would ignore the orders of Japanese Government and would stand up against them up to the moment when their children was actually picked out of the school by the police.

b. They would not tolerate to have the Choren 1st Primary School children enroll in Japanese public schools, but would have them absorbed in the existing Choren schools, and are willing to assume peaceful, but only superficial, submission to orders.

In regard to this problem, not unlike in the Kobe Accident of last year, the Parents' Association, former Choren officials, the Teachers' League have used the policy of appealing to the racial conscience of Koreans at large. However, after Choren was disbanded, the Korean Residents Union, and intermediate group have been more or less cool toward this case. Therefore the policy did not work effectively.

Comments:

1. The primary schools in Kyoto Prefecture whose buildings are being used by Choren schools are:
   a. Kyoto City Shimogamo Primary School
   b. Kyoto Prefectural Katsura Primary School

2. On the League of Korean Educators in Japan: this league is composed of teachers serving in schools run by Choren. They advocate communism, support the North Korean Republic and are on the front line of organizations favoring Choren. All problems relating to Korean primary school education have originated from these teachers. It is of major importance that they teach through lectures no matter how they are using the textbooks censored by GHQ. Many of the League members are JCP members. The education for Koreans will not be successful unless the Korean School Managing Associations and communist teachers will be eliminated from Korean schools.

Incl. 1: Statememt of the League of Korean Educators

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNBS No:

STATEMENT

Standing Committee
Kyoto Branch, Korean Educators' League in Japan

11 September 1949

The Yoshida's rectionary Diet has illicitly issued a directive to dissolve the League of Koreans in Japan and the Democratic Youth Group, applying the Regulating Law for Communities and Others to these Korean organizations. It is nothing but the violation not only of the Potsdam Declaration but also of the Japanese Constitution to take such an action without any previous notification. This is ignoring the basic human rights of the 600,000 Koreans living in Japan and attempting to put Koreans again under the colonial policy of the Japanese imperialism. There is obviously an ugly desire in it. It is needless to say that this Regulating Law for Communities and Others will also be applied to various Japanese democratic organizations. When we look at the reasons pointed out by the Japanese government to dissolve the League and the Youth Group, we can not help feeling the staff of the Japanese government to be fools. They drew out some cases in the distant past and orientated the League and the Youth Group as violent terrorists' organizations, and stated that the various incidents taken place in the past had been based indeed on the directions of the League and the Youth Group. Whatever foolish words they may be, they are a climax of absurdity.

It has been well known to all that the varous past cases were aroused by the Japanese government in order to invent several pretexts for the oppression upon Koreans. The League and the Youth Group have been working together for the democratization of Japan from all angles, and their achievements must be highly estimated that the League and the Youth Group have much contributed to the education and the protection of livings of all Koreans residing in Japan.

It is most dangerous to recognize that, having ignored all of these facts, the Japanese government has orientated the League and the Youth Group as organizations of violent terrorists by the arbitrary decision of Governor Ueta, Legal and Government Office, based on the informations assemled by Japanese officials like the Higher Special Police Department (Tokko).

The Japanese government ought to apply the Regulating Law for Communities and Others naturally to the Korean Residents' Union supporting Rhee Sungman, but it has been applied only to the League and the Youth Group. This is nothing but the cooperation of reactionary Rhee Sungman and Yoshida and their satellites.

We, members of Kyoto Branch of the league of the Korean Educators' in Japan, will be all heavily opposing against the directive, and will fight definitely and straightforwardly hand in hand with the general people and all other Japanese democratic organizations against any intrigue that will attempt to separate Korean and Japanese peoples under the reactionary Yoshida's Diet!

Incl. 1

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (b)(1) NND 963226 By [illegible] NARS, Date 12-18-96

APM C-130

Daily Operation 24 Sept 1949 (Miura)

1. On the afternoon of Saturday 24 Sept., Mr. Fuwa, City Supt., requested me to come to his office accompanying Mr. Marks and help him with dealing with the Korean school problem.

2. Mr. Fuwa, and I tried to contact Mr. Marks in everyway possibbe, but in vain. Finally, Mr. Fuwa solicited me to attend their meeting and convince the Koreans to accept the instruction of City Board.

3. I refused his request at first, because I did not think I was in a positionnto do such unauthorized deed. But, not only Mr. Fuwa and all the members of the Board but even Koran representatives requested me so earnestly to attende the meeting and state my opinion that I accepted their request at last.

4. I expreseed my opinion to the following effect:

a. I am not in a position to express an opinion pertaining to this case on behalf of CE, because I was not at all authorized to dosso, therefore what I am going to say shall be stated in my personal capacity.

b. I don't think CE will change the Board's resolution on this case because the Board is a lawfull agant which has been legally established and which has the authority to make a decision on such educational matters as come under their jurisdiction.

c. I think CE might help them (both Bd. and Koreans) observe and carry out the law.

d. I think CE might give assistance and guidance to the Koreans as well as the Board in solving the problems accruing from the enforcement of the resolution.

e. I sincerely hope they will be successful in solving the problem amicably with cooperation. I personally will be quite willing to be of any possible help to them if requested to.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SECTION 3 (E)(2) NND 947

23 September 1949

DELIVERY OF SHOOL-HOUSE

By
Korean League First Primary School, Kyoto

Korean League First Primary School, Kyoto City, has been occupying four classrooms and one teacher's room of Toka Primary School, Kyoto. The number of Korean children enrolled in this school is 170, and Korean education is being conducted by Korean national teachers.

After the end of the war the League of Koreans borrowed the facilities from Mr. Ogata, Chief official, Education Department, Kyoto Prefecture, up to the date of 31 March 1949 and started the operation of the school since. This school, however, has not been approved by the government. Last year, after the Kobe education incident, the League of Koreans, submitted a petition for the extension of the contract to Mr. Amano, Chief official, Education Department, Kyoto Prefecture, but no agreement was made. On 15 May 1948 "Memorundum regarding Education for Koreans" was exchanged each other by the League and Mr. Amano, but the Article 6 of the Memorundum (Incl. 1) was ordered then by Mr. Gregory, C E Officer, Kyoto Military Government Team, to be eliminated. The League, however, did not obey the instruction, and the classrooms have still been occupied by the Koreans.

Before the dissolution of the League of Koreans, the Board of Education determined "Draft of Direction of Education for Koreans" and at the same time requested the League to deliver the classrooms now being used by the League's primary school by 24 September 1949. For this request Mr. Cho Byun Wun, Principal of the Primary Schoo, Mr. Song, President of the School Managing Association, and three other representatives (including two women) interviewed the City Superintendent of Schools on 19 September and stated the whole circumstances, so that the entire delivery of the classrooms will be made at the end of March 1950 which is the end of the school year. On the same day, 19th, four groups of the Guardians Association representatives, two for each group, and two representatives of the Students' League interviewed with the Superintendent and asked the postponement of the date of the delivery of the classrooms. Furthermore, twenty pupil representatives of the Nishijin Korean Boys Group submitted their decision to the Mayor on the same day. (Incl. 2)

On theother hand, on 18 September an Emergency Meeting was held at the First Primary School under the name of the Guardians Association of the First Primary School (about 70 members met including many staff of the former League of Koreans), and on 19 September a statement was published in the newspaper, that was, "We will determinedly fight against the oppression on our culture and agaist the colonial and slavery education!" (Incl. 4) They are going to set up a cooperative fighting line with the former League of Koreans, the Students' League and the JCP, and trying to fight until the last line.

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The final interview between the City Board of Education and the Five Representatives of Koreans is scheduled to be made at three o'clock, p.m., on 21 September 1949. The result is being waited with much attention by the people concerned.

Precaution is needed, for the second Kobe case may take place if the final negotiation will not be successful and those leftists will make use of the case as their good opportunity for their movement.

The League of Koreans cannot assist them formally, and are attempting to fight agaist their enemies by the assistance of the JCP from the underground. (Further investigation is being conducted.)

Incl. 1. Memorundum
Incl. 2. Decision
Incl. 3. Korean Education
Incl. 4. Statement

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNSS NO. [illegible]

15 May 1948

MEMORANDUM

Exchanged By
Toshitake Amano, Chief Official
Education Dept., Kyoto Prefectural Government
and
Be Sungson, Chief
Culture & Education Section, League of Koreans, Kyoto

15 May 1948

1. The education for Korean nationals will be exercised under the Basic Law of Education and the Law of School Education.

2. The private Korean primary schools and junior high schools will be able to offer those subjects proper to Korean nationals, such as, Korean language, history, literature and culture, etc. by the elective subjects, free studies and extra-curricular activities, if the minimum requirements for the compulsory education will be filled up in those schools.

3. Textbooks used will be those which have been censored by CI&E, SCAP, and the Korean language may be used for teaching.

4. The teachers of private Korean primary schools and junior high schools will be freely examined for choice by the Korean Education Committee and those who have been approved by the Teachers' Qualifications Screening Committee will be employed.

5. Private Korean primary schools and high schools will be established only by foundational juridical persons. Under the condition that the applications for the establishment of juridical persons will be submitted within one month (two months, if impossible for a particular reason), the establishment of private Korean schools will be approved.

6. Those Korean pupils who have been enrolled in Japanese schools will be reorganized, if necessary, into classes of Korean Children only for the education proper to Korean nationals as indicated in 2.

7. Those Korean children who have been enrolled in Japanese schools can attend various Korean schools which will be established for the education proper to Korean children in the evenings and holidays.

8. All Korean children will be treated in the same ways as Japanese children regardless whether they are attending Japanese schools or private Korean schools.

9. Particular attention will be exercised for changing schools of Korean children.

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10. Appropriate actions be taken in favor of Korean children as much as possible for school facilities.

11. Any problems relating education will be solved by the close conference between the Kyoto headoffice of the League of Koreans and the Japanese government.

Toshitake Amano
Chief Official
Education Dept.
Kyoto Prefecture

Be Sungson
Chief
Culture & Education Sect.
League of Koreans, Kyoto

Incl. 1

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NND NO. [illegible]

DECISION

Nishijin Korean Primary School
Kyoto City

How much delighted we Korean children were at the moment of the emancipation of our Fatherland to find that that we would be at liberty to learn the culture of our own country!

But, now, the Japanese government is attempting again to force a colonial education upon us Koreans! What is wrong with us to read Korean language, to learn Korean history and to study the culture of our race? We believe that we have to establish urgently the Korean People's State through the study of the Korean culture.

The Japanese government, however, gave rise to the Kobe Education Incident on 24 April last year, because we raised our Flag, and, now again, ordered the League of Koreans and the Democratic Youth Group to dissolve the organizations on 8 September. Withal, they requested us to close the First Primary School and to deliver our classrooms by 24 September. Must we Koreans meet with so harsh usages? But, whatever may come upon us, we will safeguard our culture, our schools, and the League and the Democratic Youth Group, which are all our lives of Koreans.

We reached the following decision today in the 2nd General Meeting of Nishijin Korean Boys' Organization, Kyoto:

1. The Directive to dissolve the League of Koreans and the Democratic Youth Group be taken back.

2. The order of deportation of various Korean primary schools be cancelled.

3. Please construct our own schools.

4. Please get ready athletic equipment and experiment apparatuses.

Nishijin Korean Primary School
Kyoto, Kyoto Prefecture

Incl. 2

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SECTION 3 (E), NARS DATE

DRAFT OF POLICIES FOR EDUCATION OF KOREANS

1. All matters will naturally be disposed of within the range of the various laws of Japan and the policies of the Japanese government both by the local autonomy and by the Board of Education.

2. The right to determine the conveyance of subsidy and the imposition of the expenditures for Korean private schools, belongs to the Governor, not to the City Board of Education. It is also clarified as the formal vision of the government that conveyance of subsidy and any other assistance to a private school is agaist the Consitution and the Local Autonomy Law. The City Board of Education will never be able to take any action for conveying subsidies to private schools.

References

The Law of the Board of Education, Par4, Art. 2
Ministry of Education, Hatsugaku No. 568, 29 Dec 48
The Local Autonomy Law, Par. 212, Par. 230
Ministry of Education, School Administration Bureau, Message, 29 June 49

3. It cannot be approved to operate a private Korean primary or secondary school in a public school building as being against the government ordinance regarding Security of School Facilities and the Local Autonomy Law.

References

Local Autonomy Law, Par. 212
Government Ordinance, 1 Feb 49, No. 34, Art. 1, 2 & 3

4. The Korean children residing in Japan have to attend during their compulsory attendance ages those primary and lower secondary schools which have been established under the Japanese laws concerned with education. It will not, therefore, be approved that those schools and insitutions not based on the Japanese laws of education will exercise the compulsory education for the Korean children of compulsory attendance ages.

It will not also approved, as violations of the Local Autonomy Law and the Government Ordinance regarding Security of School Facilities, to build up schools or educational institutions not based on the Law of School Education using part of public schools.

References

Publication, GHQ, 20 November 1946
Fundamental Law of Education, Art. 6
Law of School Education, Art. 22 & 39
Ministry of Education, Kangaku No. 5, 24 Jan 48

Incl. 3

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SECTION 3 (E), NARS

5. The compulsory education for Korean children residing in Japan will be exercised under the Japanese laws as described in the previous paragraphs. No consideration has been and will be taken for particularly different treatment or organization of special classes for Korean children. The same and equal education will be served both to Japanese boys and girls and to Korean pupils.

References

Publication, GHQ, 20 Nov 46
Fundamental Law of Education, Art. 3
Ministry of Education, Kangaku No. 5, 12 April 47
" " " " 24 January 48

6. The Korean pupils who have been enrolled in a public school will not be organized for the specific education for Korean pupils only, such as, teaching Korean language and other activities, for it means that an educational institution is built up not being based on the Japanese laws in a public school, which will violate the Local Autonomy Law, Par. 212 and the Law regarding Security of School Facilities.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SECTION 3 (E)(2) NLS NW

STATEMENT

19 September 1949

Opposition against the Colonial and Slavery Education!
We will Fight Determinedly against the Oppresion upon the Korean People's Culture!

The Yoshida's re-actionary Diet dared to take illicit and violent measures of the dissolution of the League of Koreans and the Democratic Youth Group with its evidently political objectives in order to make Koreans those past slavery Koreans. As having been well known the steps taken have been the laughing-stock of the whole world.

Now, the Board of Education, Kyoto City, has suddenly required the Korean 1st Primary School to vacuate the classrooms following the steps taken by the Yoshida's re-actionary Diet for the requirement of the Board of Education are:

1. No special class will be approved, for Koreans and Japanese pupils are treated on the same bases of Japanese education.

2. Since Korean pupils must attend Japanese primary and secondary schools for compulsory education, they shall attend Japanese schools after the close of Korean schools.

One of the reasons has come from the application of the Local Autonomy Law, the Law of Education, and other government ordinances. These regulations have been put into effect for the past two years. They are not put into force yesterday. Why were they applied? That Korean children shall be offered the same education with Japanese boys and girls, means evidently that Koreans shall be Japanese and that the Korean people's culture shall be abolished. This is nothing but the insult upon us Koreans, and the intention of the Japanese fascists to make Koreans the slaves of the Japanese.

We will fight determinedly for our lives against the colonial education policy of the Japanese government to enslave Koreans. Appealing to all our brothers living in Japan we will fight until the last line.

Guardians Association
Kyoto 1st Korean Primary School

Incl. 4

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SECTION 3 (E), NARS NO.

C-83

Daily Operation 22 Sept. 1949 (Miura)

Mr. Fuwa, City Supt., stated on the afternoon of 21 September 1949 just after the meeting with Korean representatives was over:

1. Representatives were:
   (1). So Gentaku
   (2). Sha Shuryo
   (3). Ro Shinki
   (4). Ko Shozen
   (5). Ri Endai
   (6). Cho Fukuljin
   (7). Ri Koji
   (8). Ri Jinei
   (9). Kyo Seishi
   (10). Bun Ninjun
2. Koreans claims:
   Delay of evacuation of the building until next March because:
   (1) the notice was too sudden to prepare for the move
   (2) they intend to go back to Korea ultimately, therefore it is necessary for them to study Korean culture
   (3) since they pay tax, they bave a right to use the building
   (4) Korean parents desire to have their children learn their own language
   (5) City has an obligation to furnish school for Koreans, since City levies taxes on Koreans.
   (6) Korean children don't like to attend Japanese school.
3. City Board gave the following answer:
   (1) The notice might have been abrupt to parents, but their representatives had often been notified before
   (2) Board resolution could not be changed after all, since Civil Affairs Team was also in the similar opinion, but if CAT should change its opinion and make a different suggestion, the original resolution would be reconsidered

According to Mr. Fuwa, Korean representatives intend to visit this office next Thursday.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NND/NNS NJ

3 September 1949

USE OF THE TOKA PRIMARY SCHOOL BUILDING (JAPANESE)
BY THE KOREAN LEAGUE FIRST PRIMARY SCHOOL

1. Four classrooms and one teachers' room of the Toka Primary School, situated at Higashi-Kujo, Shimo-Kyo Ku, Kyoto, are being used by the Korean League First Primary School, which has not been approved by the Japanese government. In the Toka Primary School there are 150 Korean children enrolled and studying with Japanese children. However, the Korean League First Primary School is entirely apart from them. 170 Korean kids are learning in the four classrooms in the daytime, and adult Koreans are using them in the evenings.

2. Another classroom is occupied by four teachers and by the School Managing Association of Korean League Primary Schools. They are not paying anything for the rent, light or water they are using. In regard to this matter the following explanations were revealed by Kim Chong, Chief of Education Section and Yun Byun In, Chief of Public Relation Section of Kyoto League:

"After Emancipation we have fought for four years to obtain the funds for education of Koreans. Those 600,000 Koreans living in Japan are paying all kinds of taxes to the Japanese government. The Japanese government is responsible to pay the expenses for the education of those Koreans. The Central Headquarters of the Korean Leagues in Tokyo has been making the requests to the Japanese government, the National Assembly, and the GHQ. As a local office we are ready to fight until we succeed. We are to solve this fundamental problem first, and the other trivial clerical matters will be solved without difficulty.

3. It is to be justified that the Japanese government should offer us Korean League Primary Schools the expenses for education of Koreans to become Koreans. It is not right to try to enroll our children in Japanese schools and educate them as Japanese.

As regard to the administration of the Toka Primary School they should absorb the Korean League First Primary School as one department of the school and pay the wages of the teachers and educational expenses for the Koreans. The use of the school building has been acknowledged by the Kyoto Pref. and City Boards of Education. Even without the authorization of the government the education of 170 children is duly financed by the City government. And the use of thesschool building is a matter of course. The government says that according to Article 89 of the new Constitution private schools are not to be supported by the government, but the government if responsible for establishing public schools for the Koreans. We are ready to resort to any means in order to combat the idea of expelling or closing the Korean League First Primary School."

4. This shows the problem of the Toka Primary School has political background and is unique one in nature. The solution of this problem involves the Kyoto Pref. and City Boards of Education and their agreement with the Korean League. It is next to the biggest problem compared with the one in Kobe in the past. We can not leave this matter alone lest other locality may develop along similar lines.

3 Sept 1949

KOREAN LOWER AND UPPER SECONDARY HIGH SCHOOLS IN OSAKA AND KYOTO PREFECTURES

NAME OF SCHOOL	LOCATION	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF PUPILS	NUMBER OF GRADES	NAME OF PRINCIPAL	APPROVED BY JAPANESE GOV'T OR NOT
Korean League Private L S H S	Yao City	28	911	All Grades	Song Mun Ki	Yes
Korean League Private Higashinari L S H S	#412, Nishi-Imasato, Higashinari Ku	7	138	All Grades	Song Mun Ok	Yes
National L S H S	Sumiyoshi Ku	32	780	All Grades	Lee Kyung Te	Yes
Kyoto Korean J H S	Kitashirakawa	14	203	All Grades	U Suk Chung	Yes (K.R.U) (Korean Resident Union)
Kyoto Korean League J H S	Maruta Machi, Onmae Dori	4	70	1st & 2 nd Grades	Hun Yun Kil (JCP member)	No
* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * *	* * * *	* * * *	* * * * * *	* * * * * * * * *
Korean League Private Senior H S	Yao City	19	40	1st Grade only	Song Mun Ki	No
1st Senior H S	Sumiyoshi Ku	15	80	All Grades	Kin Chong Mung	No
National Senior H S	Sumiyoshi Ku	11	90	All Grades	Lee Kyung Te	Yes (N.Y) (National youth)
* * * * *	* * * *	* * *	* * *	* * * *	* * * * *	* * * * * * * *
8-15 Political Academy (Communistic)	65, Choeiji, Fuse City	9	400 (JHS graduates)	1 yr Course	Kim Duk Sun	No
People's Leaders Academy	Korean L, HQ.	5	150	2-3 mons	Kim Duk Sun	No
Youth Academy (Democratic Youth & Women's Association)	Imasato, Kita, Higashi-nari Ku Osaka	1	30	1-3 mons	O Kyun Hun	No

Note: Education for teachers' training of the Korean League is a short period political education, much colored with Communism. The decision of qualification is made by the League, and certificates are issued by the League.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402, NWD NO.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNBS NO: [illegible]

3 Sept 1974

PRESENT STATUS OF EDUCATION OF THE KOREAN LEAGUE

1. Communistic education supporting the North Korean Government. (JCP is utilizing as their means of political strifes.)

2. Official report and inspection of schools are rejected both to the Japanese government agencies and to the Occupational authorities.

3. Principals are officers of the League as before.

4. Poor facilities and deficiency of qualifications of teachers. Teachers have not been screened by the Japanese law. Most of teachers are those who were trained in the Teachers' Training Center of the League and are tinctured heavily with political consciousness.

5. Textbooks are to some degree according to the Japanese law, but most of them used have been prepared by the Central Headquarters of the Leagues.

6. Their urgent requirement is that the whole expenditures for education of Korean children be paid by the Japanese government, and that special classes be organized for Korean children only.

7. Lack of understanding of the democratic pattern.

8. Pupils will be utilized as means of political movements in the future.

9. Schools are operated by School Managing Associations and financially supported by donations. Members of PTA are members of Korean leagues.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNBS NO.

TEXTBOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE CENTRAL HQ, TOKYO, OF KOREAN LEAGUES AND RELEASED BY CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS, MAGAZINE & BROADCASTING SECTION, CI&E, GHQ

NAME OF BOOK	CENSORSHIP NO	DATE RELEASED
Mathematics (1)	4723	13 June 1946
Mathematics (2)	4724	13 June 1946
Science (1)	4725	13 June 1946
Korean Reader (1)	4726	13 June 1946
Korean Reader (2)	4727	13 June 1946
Korean History for Children(1)	4728	13 June 1946
Democratic Revolution and its Theory	6754	24 August 1946
Korean Language Dictionary	7915	19 September 1946
Pigeon	8565	26 September 1946
Geography	9354	28 September 1946
Primary Steps of Science (2)	A-263	8 January 1947
Selected Poetry of Emancipation	A-663	8 January 1947
Korean Civilization (2)		13 November 1946
Children's News		2 December 1946
Children's Korean Hisotry (2)	A-2324	8 January 1947
Primary Korean Reader (2)	A-2976	27 January 1947
Collection of Children's Compositions	A-4248	11 March 1947
Primary Korean Reader (1)	A-5391	14 April 1947
General Science	A-7066	June 1946
Primary Mathematics (1)	A-8516	2 July 1947
Primary Music	A-8966	9 July 1947
Aesop Fables	A-8317	30 June 1947
Primary Korean Reader (2)	A-9218	16 July 1947
Primary Korean Readers (3)	A-9310	16 July 1947
Unification Draft of Loan Words	A-9684	6 August 1947
Primary Korean Readers (4)	B-2259	25 September 1947
Primary Music (2)	B-2536	3 October 1947
Children's Science	B-4092	10 November 1947
Primary Korean Readers (1)	2nd Edition	3 September 1947
Classroom for Life	B-5857	19 November 1947
Primary Korean Readers (5)	B-5227	7 January 1948

Note: Textbooks now used in Korean schools have been prepared by the Central Headquarters of the Korean Leagues in Tokyo and have been released by the censorship of GHQ, but there are some books now used that have not been screened. It should not be underestimated that teachers are leading their pupils towards their political goals through their continuous instructions by their lectures in the classroom.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDS No.

Apm C-13

The List of Korean SCHOOLS in Kyoto prefect

Private Korean Schools using own buildings

	Name	Location	facility situation		No. of Teachers	No. pu
Korean League	Nishijin Primary School	No.13,Ryo-machi, Nishinokyo Nakagyo-ku:	Class-room-- 6. Special room -- 2. Others- 1.	ground-313 Tsubo floor space 145 Tsubo	10	3
"	Kujo	No.30,Hie-iki-cho, Nishikujo. Shimokyoku:	Class-room-- 1. Others- 3.	ground-26 Tsubo floor space 21 Tsubo	3	
"	Toji "	No.45,Minato-cho Shimokyo-ku	Class-room-- 1. Others-2.	ground-17 tsubo	1	
"	Yamanouchi "	No.56,Na-kahata-cho Yamanouchi Ukyo-ku	Class-room-- 1. Others- 1.	ground-31 tsubo floor space 23 tsubo	1	
"	Umezu "	Dan-cho, umezu, Ukyo-ku	Class-room-- 2. Others- 1.	ground-18 tsubo floor space 15 tsubo	2	
"	Tochu "	Katsura, Nakamaizu-ru, Maizu-ru-shi	Class-room-- 3. Others- 1.	ground-219 tsubo floor space 63 tsubo	5	5
"	Yamashina "	No.25. Nakauchi-cho,Goryo, Higashiya-ma-ku	Class-room-- 2. Others- 2.	ground-23 tsubo floor space 26 tsubo		
Korean resident	Korean Middle school	No.8,Higa-shi-hirai-cho,Kita-shirakawa, Sakyo-ku	Classroom Auditorium as others		6	20
"	Night school attached to Kyoto Korean Christian Church	No.20. Ya-gake-cho Seiin, Ukyo-ku	Classroom 5		4	10
Korean League	Kuje P. S.	Iseda, Ogura-mura, Kuje-gun	Classroom 3		6	5

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNBS No.

Sept 49

The List of Korean SCHOOLS in Kyoto prefecture

Private Korean Schools using own buildings

	Location	facility situation	No. of Teachers	No. of pupils	Principle	Remark
School	No.13.Ryo-machi, Nishinokyo: Nakagyo-ku:	Class-room-- 6. Special room -- 2. Others- 1. ground-313 Tsubo floor space 145 Tsubo	10	300	Yei-Ken-kitsu	perfectly equipped. School is in session from the morning
	No.30.Hie-iki-cho, Nishikujo. Shimokyoku:	Class-room-- 1. Others- 3. ground-26 Tsubo floor space 21 Tsubo	3	60	Ri-Ju-Sei	Seminar type school. School is in session after Japanese schools are over
	No.45.Minato-cho Shimokyo-ku	Class-room-- 1. Others-2. ground-17 tsubo	1	55	Ri-Zai-Gyoku	〃
	No.56.Na-Kahata-cho Yamanouchi Ukyo-ku	Class-room-- 1. Others- 1. ground-31 tsubo floor space 23 tsubo	1	44	Ri-Kei-Sai	〃 〃
	Dan-cho, umezu, Ukyo-ku	Class-room-- 2. Others- 1. ground-18 tsubo floor space 15 tsubo	2	50	Boku-Sen-Koku	〃 〃
	Katsura, Nakamaizu-ru, Maizu-ru-shi	Class-room-- 3. Others- 1. ground-219 tsubo floor space 63 tsubo	5	55	Chin-Ki- Taku	School is in session from the morning
	No.25. Nakauchi-cho,Goryo, Higashiya-ma-ku	Class-room-- 2. Others- 2. ground-23 tsubo floor space 26 tsubo				Closed temporarily
School	No.8.Higa-shi-hirai-cho,Kita-shirakawa, Sakyo-ku	Classroom Auditorium as others	6	200	Yu-Shoku-Jyun	perfectly equpped. School is in session from the morning
	No.20. Ya-gake-cho Saiin, Ukyo-ku	Classroom 5	4	106		
	Ikeda, Ogura-mura, Kuje-gun	Classroom 3	6	50	Kan-Yei-Kitan	School is in session from the morning

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNBS No:

Information obtained 1 Sept 49 by T. Fujiyama while in Kyoto

RADIO BROADCASTING FOR ADULT EDUCATION ON KOREAN PEOPLE

Kyoto Headquarters of the Korean Residents Union has been scheduled to start radio broadcasting by Korean language for adult education on Korean people residing in Japan. An application for permission of the program was forwarded to the Commanding Officer of the I Corps on the date of 2 September.

The social education on the Korean adults living in Japan is one of the major objects to be achieved by the program. There is another more important factor in it, however; the expansion of communism in the Far East, the invasion of the troops of the North Korean Republic upon the borderline of the Southern government, hostilities between the Korean Leagues and the Korean Residents Union in Japan (for instance, 20 August case in Yamaguchi), etc. were the main motives of this program. In other words they are going to start their own movements against the communists (Communists Korean Leagues). It is feared in the meantime that education might be utilized for a political strife.

The broadcasting of this program will cover the whole area of the western Japan around the center of Kinki Region.

The program has been also notified to Dr. Chung, the Korean Diplomatic Mission in Tokyo.

REMARKS:

(1) There is a Korean, Hu Do Wha, who has been taking initiatives for anti-communism movements in Kyoto. His personal history has been unknown. In Osaka has there been organized a group with 5,000 members. According to his talk in Kyoto his movement has been supported by GHQ, and he said that a large anti-communism meeting would be held from two o'clock, p. m., on 3 September.

(2) The Education Section of the Korean League has recently borrowed classrooms from the Japanese primary schools for the education of Korean children, Koreanspecial classes and teaching of Korean language and history. There are one or two places now in Kyoto, one of which is Higashibana Primary School. They are sending teachers to those places for special class. It is certain that teaching of communism is the major program of the class. The League may extend the same type of system to many other places. (Under investigation)

(3) The Referendum will be carried out on 15 September, in which all Korean nationals, in the Northern Republic area, Southern Government Administration area, and those living in Japan, can have the right for balloting. The radio broadcasting program is considered at the same time as one of the means for extending the influential powers over the voters towards the side of the anti-communists.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNDS NO. [illegible]

C-0.3

16 July 1949
Mr. Miura

Daily Operation

Subject: Korean education

The following information was obtained from Mr. Chisaka, Pref. Secretariat, about the subsidy to Koreans' education.

During the month of June 1949, representatives of the Korean League came to Pref. Bd. several times and demanded Prefecture of appropriation of about ¥ 10,000,000 for the Korean Children's education of Korean culture by the Korean teacher.

Pref. Bd. rejected the demand, but they are still insistent on the demand on the ground that the Diet has accepted their petition that Japanese Government should consider the education of Korean in Japan.

They misunderstand the meaning of the "acceptance of petition" and think that the Diet has "approved" the legality of subsidizing the Korean education with public money.

They are to come again on 19 July to claim their demand directly before the Bd..

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNBS No. [illegible]

2.4.7

28th May, 1949
Translated by M. Handa

Kyoto Pref. Directive 3
Gaku No. 751

September 14, 1948

To: Mr. Hai Jenko, 8 Shimamachi, Nishi-kujo, Shimo-kyo-ku, Kyoto

From: Mr. Kimura Atsushi, Governor of Kyoto

I herewith have permitted the establishment of the Juridical Person, Kyoto Korean School Management Cooperative Association, the application for which was submitted to me on the 18th of August in the year 1948.

Atsushi Kimura
Governor of Kyoto Pref.

. . . . . .

19 August, 1948

To: Mr. Kimura, Governor of Kyoto Prefecture

From: Mr. Hai Jenko, Juridical Person, Kyoto Korean School Management Cooperative Association, 8 Shimamachi, Nishi-kujo, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto-city

I am desirous of establishing Juridical person, Kyoto Korean School Management Cooperative Association. Therefore I herewith am submitting an application together with nesessary documents in separate sheets.

List of documents annexed:

1. Prospectus.
2. Endowment.
3. Acceptance of positions.
4. Personal history, legal record, identification.
5. Proposal of donation.
6. List of property.
7. List of deposite of money.
8. List of equipments.
9. Essential points of establishment.
10. About the present equipments.
11. Constitution of the school.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNBS NO.

12. Past account of receipts and disbursals.
13. Past enterprises.
14. Plan for future enterprises.
15. Estimated receipts and disbursals.
16. A copy of contract paper for borrowing school buildings.
17. Agreement paper to loan.
18. Map of the school.
19. Map showing the site of the school.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12033 SECTION 3 402/NNSC NO. [illegible]

C-13

May 26, '49
Handa Masao

RE: KOREAN SCHOOL JURIDICAL PERSON

On September 15, 1948 recognized Kyoto School Management Cooperation of Korean League (Kyoto Chosen Renmei Gakko Kanri Renmei) as a juridical person.

The prefectural authorities understood that a power was delegated to the prefecture to approve a juridical person, although it is not within their power to approve a school as a juridical person.

However after a close study of Ministry of Education Ordinance 34, issued on May 29, 1924, they have found out that they were wrong in their interpretation of the ordinance, as the content of the enterprises of Kyoto School Management Cooperation of Korean League is exclusively concerned with school education.

Measures to be taken by the prefecture

1. Notify immediately the Korean Cooperation of their mistaken procedure.
2. Let the cooperation send another application to Monbusho as soon as possible.
3. As soon as the cooperation is approved as a juridical person, the juridical person which was approved by the prefecture will be cancelled.

Remarks:

The above is the information based upon the conversation with Mr. Eda of "School Affair Room" of the prefecture.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNDS NO. [illegible]

12

File

RE: Private Schools

May 23, '49
Handa

1. Mr. Ogiyama, chief od education section of the prefecture. This section has been in operation a little over 2 months.

2. Mr. Nakanishi, sub-chief. He is in full charge.

3. Mr. Eda takes care of secondary schools and primary schools and kindergartens.
4. Mr. Tajima- various schools

5. Number of private schools in Kyoto prefecture

a - U. S. S. --34
b - L. S. S. --30
c - P. S. --4
d - Kindergartens --44
e - Variousschools -154

6. In accordance with the Monbusho standards, this section is checking each school and in case they find any school which does not meet the regulations and requirements, they make recommendations to the principals and give guidance to them.

a— For instance Momoyama Agricultural School was in such a poor condition that it was abolished upon recommendations.

b— Ryoyo U.S.S. In this school there are almost no equipments and no library. Besides that, they have no good faculty, so they made a recommendation to make it a various school in stead of a high school.

c— Seihc U.S.S. and L.S.S. This school has only 142 students and it is in financial difficulties. So this section is making a close investigation.

Remarks:

1. At present they are making investigations on all private schools from various angles such as tuition, budget, donation and admirations and etc.

2. In the first year they want to devote their time in finding facts about private schools.

3. Various schools

Some schools have no authorization from the prefecture.

4. As soon as they have got the full informations, they want to publish them in newspapers.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12033 SECTION 3 402/NNBS NO. [illegible]

13

Korean Educ.

File

10 May, 1949
Fumiko Kurosawa

Report on Conference of Prefectural Board of Education,
CE Officer and Korean League

Subject: Not making special classes for Korean pupils.

Attendants: Mr. Gregory, CE Officer, KMGT, Mr. Handa, CE Section, Dr. Amano, superintendent, and all Prefectural School Board members, Mr. Teramoto and Mr. Chisaka, Secretary Room of the Board, Mr. Nishide, Liaison Office, and two deputies from Korean League.

Date: 7 May, 1949

Place: Council-room of Prefectural School Board.

In response to Dr. Amano's introductive speech on the conference, saying:

Korean Education Committee, Korean League, has long approached Dr. Amano and some other persons on making special classes for Korean pupils to educate them properly as Koreans;

And that to get good understanding of MG and of every member of School Board on this matter, Dr. Amano planned this meeting.

Mr. Gregory gave his and MG's opinion as follows:

Mr. Gregory made a draft on this problem, considering all phases of the question, from an impartial standpoint to all peoples.

In enforcement of 9 point economic stabilization program all school building problems were curtailed from the national budget except absolutely necessary ones. So the favoritism to foreign nationals on the matter should not be permissible.

No special privilege should be given to either Koreans or other peoples. In education all peoples must obey Japanese educational laws.

To make special classes for Korean pupils in public schools would be found to violate the Japanese Constitution, special directives, laws and regulations on education set up by SCAP or Mombusho. For instance,

1. SCAPIN 1944 dated 29 Nov., 1948 on "Misuse of Public Educational Facilities."
2. Japanese Constitution, Art. 14 saying, " All of the people are equal under the law and there shall be no discrimination in political, economic, or social relations because of race, creed, sex, social status or family origin."

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 102/NNSC NO.

In addition to these, 2 days before the conference (5 May, 1949) SCAP phoned to Kinki Region and I Corps on this matter saying that Korean or other people should not have special classes in public schools.

Military Government authorities have concurred with the Japanese school authorities in carring out the policy.

To Mr. Gregory's knowlege, in US A special privilege is given to no people by race, creed, color or sex in public schools.

Mr. Gregory believes that if the education in Japan is good enough for Japanese childten it is certainly good enough for foreign children.

In case that the foreign nationals do want to teach their children their own histories or languages they can do it by other adequate ways, in their own authorized and approved private schools.

After Mr. Gregory's speech, one of the deputies of Korean League said that they did not expect such a decisive conference but only a discussion meeting previous to a decisive one as Dr. Amano promised them.

And he rebuked Dr. Amano on this saying that if they only knew that the decision was to be given so early by MG, they would have gone and asked MG's good understanding on their situation in which they could not find no other way than to ask special classes for their children.

And that trusting Dr. Amano and the memorandum bptween him and Education Committee, Korean League, they did not petition directly to MG.

To this Dr. Amano answered that since the military policies and directives were made known, even though he did not expect it so early, no discussion would be nedessary on making special classes for Korean children.

But he and all School Board members would be glad to hear the situation in which Korean people asked to have their own classes for their children, to consider if there were some way to solve it or not.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NND/MMS 80-

Korea school
13

File SAVE

RE: KOREAN AND OTHER NATIONALS (School Problems)

26 April 1949.

Conference of City and Pref. Supt. of Schools and CE Officer.

All School building program have been curtailed. In view of the 9 pt. Economic Program, and the Austerity program and to balance the budget, to prevent any expenditure of income beyond the taxes, ~~no schools are to be~~ constructed or additions built,-this prevents the building of any new building unless it is absolutely necessary.

1. There shall be no partiality shown to foreign nationals or of foreign national extraction.

2. All individuals should be educated according to the laws and regulation established by Mombusho and Scap.

3. Therefore no special privileges should be given to Koreans or other Nationals.

4. In these cases it is very unwise and contrary to the policy established by the Austerity program to permit Korean children to use exclusively classrooms which are needed by all the pupils in the school district.

5. If Koreans want special classes they should have them in their own authorized and approved private schools.

6. Military Government authorities have concurred with the Japanese School authorities in carrying out the policy stated in the five above mentioned statements.

7. All directives in regard to education must be complied with for all groups. Otherwise this would involve class segregation and also which show discriminatory procedures in regard to public school education which would be indirect violation to the National Constitution recently established directives, laws, and regulations set out by Mombusho and Scap. This would involve the misuse and appropriation of school buildings and facilities as set.forth Scapin 1944, Dated 29 Nov.1948, in addition to the direct violation of the new (Japanese Constitution) that prohibits the segregation of races, creed, religion, sex, and color.

(~~Adult Edu. 3 Schs.~~) (over)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NND/NNS NS

1. SCAP (KOREANS + other nat'nal.) Tel. call 7 May 0830 To Kinkaid
— Will not be allowed separate classrooms in public sch. Bldgs.) — (2 days ago)

2. At 09.30 Meeting at Fucho with Bd. of Educ. & KOREAN LEAGUE.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNSS NO. [illegible]

10 May, 1949
Fumiko Kurosawa

Report on Conference of Prefectural Board of Education,
CE Officer and Korean League

Subject: Not making special classes for Korean pupils.

Attendants: Mr. Gregory, CE Officer, KMGT, Mr. Handa, CE Section, Dr. Amano, superintendent, and all Prefectural School Board members, Mr. Teramoto and Mr. Chisaka, Secretary Room of the Board, Mr. Nishide, Liaison Office, and two deputies from Korean League.

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Mr. Gregory made a draft on this problem, considering all phases of the question, from an impartial standpoint to all peoples.

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No special privilege should be given to either Koreans or other peoples. In education all peoples must obey Japanese educational laws.

To make special classes for Korean pupils in public schools would be found to violate the Japanese Constitution, special directives, laws and regulations on education set up by SCAP or Mombusho. For instance,

1. SCAPIN 1944 dated 29 Nov., 1948 on "Misuse of Public Educational Facilities."
2. Japanese Constitution, Art. 14 saying, " All of the people are equal under the law and there shall be no discrimination in political, economic, or social relations because of race, creed, sex, social status or family origin."

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNSS NO.

In addition to these, 2 days before the conference (5 May, 1949) SCAP phoned to Kinki Region and I Corps on this matter saying that Korean or other people should not have special classes in public schools.

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But he and all School Board members would be glad to hear the situation in which Korean people asked to have their own classes for their children, to consider if there were some way to solve it or not.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNDS NO. [illegible]

13 Korean

28 February 1949.

Monthly activity rpt.

Daily Operation

The School Affairs Section of the Prefectural Office is making a survey of the schools run by Korean residents in Kyoto Prefecture. The following is the interim report.

1. Korean educational organizations in Kyoto Prefecture may be divided into two categories. One is Korean Education Association belonging to Korean Residents Asso. (residents from South Korea), and the other is Kyoto Korean Schools Supervising Association belonging to the Korean League (Residents from North Korea).

2. Korean Education Association(South Koreans) runs the following schools:

a. Korean Middle School (Approved as "Miscellaneous"--lower secondary level.)

Teachers		Date qualified by Screening Comm.
Yu Shakuro		None of the teachers have been qualified by the Screening Comm.
Rin Heishin		
Sai Gyokukan		
Ro Meikei		
Hen Rakuka		
Kin Kanei	Part-time	
Ri Kenko	"	
Ri Ryukin	"	
Kin Sekii	"	
Mi Zaiseki	"	
Shin Soyu	"	
Aikawa T.	"	
Funakoshi M.	"	
Kato N.	"	
Yamashita S.	"	
Yoshida S.	Scribe.	
Yukonbai	Ass't Scribe.	

The principal says that he failed to submit the questionaires as he thought the school would receive an instruction from the Korean Government since the Korean State was founded last year. He said to Mr. Eda that he would submit the questionaires to the Screening Committee immediately

b. Kyoto Korean Primary School (Not yet approved by the Pref.)

Kin Yogen	Not yet screened.
Kin Juko	ditto.
I Shinkan	ditto.
Kan Fukudo	ditto.
Ri Yuretsu	ditto.
Gosoho	ditto.

c. Kyoto Korean Central Primary School (Not yet approved by the Pref.)

Kan Kiei	Not yet screened.
Kan Ishi	ditto.
Kin Shoshu	ditto.
Den Yoshu	ditto

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With regard to the schools listed in Paragraph b and c above, steps are being taken for registration. Although they have now a trouble in connection with the use of the buildings which are owned by private organizations, they are expected to reach an agreement in the near future. These schools have been keeping close contact with the education authorities. The teachers have often conducted in-service training under the guidance of teachers consultants.

d. Kyoto Christian Church Night School. (Not approved)

No. of pupils: 107.

	Date qualified by Screening Comm.
Boku Tosei(Missionary)	Not screened.
Yu Shakusai	"
Mi Zaiseki	"
Tei Ito	"
Ri Taikei	"
Kin Kansan	"

This is an extention of a sunday school. Korean language, history, civics, music and Bible are taught to adult Koreans.

3. Schools under the supervision and control of Kyoto Korean Schools Supervising Association (North Koreans)

a. Nishijin Korean Primary School. (Approved as "Private Pri. Sch.")

	Date qualified by SCreening Comm.
Kan Eikitsu	30 June 1948.
Shu Zairyo	"
Hi Kanshoku	"
Sai Kokugen	"
Kin Chiryo	"
Tei Kankai	"
Ri Yoko	"
Boku Kitsunan	"
Boku Nanseki	Not yet screened (Newly appointed)
Kin Risho	" (Newly appointed)

b. Tochu Primary School,Maizuru (Approved as "Private Pri. Sch.")

Chin Kitaku	Not yet screened.
Kanemitsu A.	" (Newly appointed)
Kuragaki T.	" (Newly appointed)

This school has not enough facilities and equipment to give education as a primary school.

c. Kujo Institute. (Approved as "Miscellaneous")

Ri Koseki	30 June 1948.
Hi Bunkan	"
Ri Jusei	"

d. Toji Institute (Approved as "Miscellaneous")

Ri Kokudo	30 June 1948;

e. Yamanouchi Institute (Approved as "Miscellaneous")

Ri Keisai	25 August 1948.

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f. Umezu Institute (Approved as "Miscellaneous")

Kin Doka	25 August 1948.
Boku Sengoku	"

g. Yamashina Institute (Approved as "Miscellaneous")

Kin Seitaku	Not yet screened.
Boku Oki	Not yet screened.

The association has decided to discontinue this institute, and the steps will be taken within a few days.

The pupils of the institutes listed in Paragraphs c-g above are learning in public primary schools and come to these institutes after school to learn Korean language and history, etc.

h. Choren Daiichi Primary School. (Unapproved)

Kin Dappo	Not yet screened.	Kin Ginko	Qualified 30 June 48.
Sha Shuryo	"		
Kin Seikei	"		
Kin Sho	"		
Cho Zaikyu	"		
Tei Ryuko	"		

This school occupies 4 classrooms of Toka Primary School (public school). The use of the building space and the way they are giving instruction to the 197 children are apparently a violation of the education laws. The Prefecture asked Kyoto City to take proper action. (According to Mr. Miura this case was brought to the attention of Mr. Fuwa by Mr. Cades last Summer.) The city has been recently working very actively on this case. So, the Prefectural School Affairs Section desires to give a little more time for the city to settle it. As a compromise toward the solution of the case, the Koreans proposed recently with a plan to discontinue the school and form for the children special classes within Toka Primary School. But the education authorities is insisting on the benefits for the children to learn in the ordinary class, and if they so desire, learn Korean things after school as extra-curricular activities.

i. Korean school in Keirinji Temple in Maizuru. (Unapproved)

The Korean association intends to discontinue this school after negotiation with Maizuru City. The same policy as stated in Paragrah h will be held by Maizuru City in conducting negotiation with the Koreans.

4. The School Affairs Section is planning to call a conference of Korean education people to explain them that:

a. Private schools must meet the requirements set up by the education laws.

b. Children would be happier to learn in a Japanese public school than to learn in a school which is not qualified to obtain the permit for operation.

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c. Even the schools which have already been approved will be placed under the supervision of the education authorities so that proper facilities and equipment be maintained.

Fuji.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SECTION 3 (E)(1), NARS Date 7-10-78

12

Private Schools

17 March 1949.

File

Daily Operation.

Mr. Eda, official of the Prefectural Office in charge of private schools, reported as follows:

1. Momoyama Agriculture School has decided to discontinue operation as of 31 March 1949. The Prefectural Welfare Department is considering the possibility of purchasing the school and making it a reformatory for delinquents. The school has been renting 2,000 tsubo of farm land with two cottages about 600 meters away from the school. The Board of Directors of the school desires, after the school has been sold, to establish an agricultural institute (miscellaneous school to house about 20 to 30 students) by using this land and the cottages. They will try to renew the contract with the Osaka Finance Bureau. Mr. Eda thinks it is absolutely undesirable, since the school has not been able to give a satisfactory education with better facilities than the cottages. The School Affairs Section of the Prefecture is considering measures to prevent it.

2. The Korean Middle School sent in questionaires of all the teachers in conformity with the warning given by the School Affairs Section. As the result, all the teachers passed the screening.

3. Choren Daiichi Primary School (Korean school using 4 classrooms of Toka Primary School) has decided to close it. The problem to remain is whether or not the City School Board may admit the Koreans' demand for forming special classrooms for the Korean children in Toka Primary School. The number of Korean children is not sufficient to form a special classroom for each grade, if they are restricted within the Toka Primary School district. But it will become possible, if the children of the three neighboring school districts are allowed to come to the school; and of course this is against the principle and policy of districting system.

4. Ryoyo Middle School (private middle school under old system) applied the Prefectural Office for the raising of the status to upper secondary level, but the Prefecture has taken down the application on the ground that the school has no facilities and equipment to satisfy the Mombusho requirements. The school will be permitted to survive as a miscellaneous school.

5. Otani Girls Upper Secondary School was admitted to become "upper secondary school" by the Prefecture on a temporary basis last year, but since then little improvement has been made and the school itself finds it very difficult to meet the standard requirements under the present circumstances. The school will become a "miscellaneious school" from April 1949.

Fuji.

daily operation

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDS No. [illegible]

12

5 March 1949

Re : Subsidies for private schools

TO : Major H. C. Sheffield

THE CONSTITUTION OF JAPAN (Chapter VII) 3 Nov. '46

Article 89. " No public money or other property shall be expended or appropriated for the use, benefit or maintenance of any religious institution or association, or for any charitable, educational or benevolent enterprises not under the control of public authority."

" The school board may make a contract on a per captia basis with private schools for education of public school students only when the public schools are inadequate or insufficient in number to provide for the need of students in compulsory years."

- Interpreted in Tokyo -
&
- Approved by SCAP -

C.E. Section
KMGT, Kyoto

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NARS NO.

C&S-A-11

File

March 7, 1949

Re: Subsidies for private schools

new Jap. Const. 1946

Article 89. "No public money or other property shall be expended or appropriated for the use, benefit or maintenance of any religious institution or association, or for any charitable, educational or benevolent enterprises not under the control of public authority."

The news-paper article, the Miyako, Feb. 20, '49.

Private schools cry for help; they appeal to prefectual and municipal authorities for subsidies

"Please give us a financial aid for our school management", so are crying the private schools in Kyoto which are suffering from the high price of commodities and the increase of personnel expenditure. To report the financial emarrassment of 55 private upper and lower secondary schools, President Mizuno of the Private Upper Secondary Schools' Association and President Kondo of the Federation of Parents Association and others called on the prefectural and municipal authorities on the morning of the 17th. There are at present a total of 24,234 students and pupils in these private schools. The schools are collecting a monthly tuition of about 300 yen from each student, which is the main income of school management. Though the salaries of 10,000 (Ex: Probably a mistake of 1,000) teadhers are about 20 per cent cheaper than those of public school teachers, there has appeared a monthly red ink of about 100 yen a student this year. They said, under these conditions they cannot afford to manage schools and asked the prefectural and municipal offices each to pay a half of 29 million yen a year as subsidy.

The private school side takes it for granted that the authorities will comply with its request. Since in other prefectures a considerable amount of subsidies is paid. Apart from the prefectural government which has the right to supervise private schools, the city office says it cannot afford the money for private schools, as it has no right to supervise them and besides, it is barely meeting the need of public schools."

Concerning the financial assistance to private schools, the prefectural office submitted a written paper requesting Monbusho's answer on the financial assistance to private schools twice in November and once orally in December, but without giving any definite answer, they showed an official from the prefectural office an example of Tokyo private schools where they are given financial assistance by Monbusho.

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After the the Kyoto School Board of Education was established, they submitted another request on this matter and obtained a written answer as follows:

To : Kyoto School Board of Education
From : Mr. Naito - the Chief of the General Affairs Section, Monbusho.

I hereby answer to your letter as follow:
We have received the letter from Kyoto School Board dated November 2, 1948 concerning the financial assistance, but as there are dubious points in the inerpretation of article 89 of the Constitution, we are promoting the private school education in Tokyo Prefecture loaning money as a temporary measure with a contract paper written out.

Form of the contract

Article I The governor of Tokyo (called A hereafter) and private school foundational juridical person (called B hereafter) have made contract in order to correct the unequality of school education caused by sudden changes in the economic world.

Article II The term of the contract is from Nov.1, 1947 to March 31, 1948.

Article III A will pay monthly for students a part of the money necessary in order to accomplish the objectives in the article 1. However the amount will be settled between the two.

Article IV A can give recommendations to B concerning the improvement of the education carried on by B.

Reference:

The article 62 of the proposed private school law says, " According to a cabinet order, the country and local public corporations can either give subsidies or loan money to private school juridical persons for establishing and rehabilitating their schools destroyed by disasters, and for assisting the promotion of their education."