

兵庫縣下朝鮮人學校一覽

昭和 年 月 日現在

番号	校名	所在地	設置者	校長		認可 月日	備考
				氏名	畧歴		
1	朝鮮尼崎 初等學校	尼崎市西字中 急新田二九五の 三	禹水九 禹水九	大政 桃山中卒	三九一	分校六	
2	阪神	西宮市 宮前町五〇	李小童 康甲性	因大專同部 二年	三九一		
3	伊丹 <i>Kamita</i>	伊丹市東桑津 池田川筋二六八一三	李載奎 金永燾	私立中卒	三九一		
4	川辺	川辺郡川西町 小花字猿田八	金再守 李白水	東京鍼灸 医学院卒	三九一		
5	入木	明石郡大久保町 入木四六〇	夫貴由 高泰銀	大政府立啓 星中卒	三九一	35-1 31-2 38-3 40-4 26-5 20-6 194	
6	多可	多可郡西脇町 西脇下戸四〇一	趙鳳玉 趙鳳玉	私立漢文 學塾卒	三九一		
7	紀上	多紀郡篠山町 上支所一三五	金復甲 金復甲	實業學校 四年卒	三三〇 三三〇	49 1-7 2-10 3-17 4-5 5-6 6-4 89	
8	東神戸	神戸市苜蓿台區 権塚通三丁目三	朴在旋 姜 薰	奉天工科大 中退	三一〇 三一〇		
9	相生	相生市那波古 浜町八六〇	趙元基 崔藝煥	晋州中卒	三一〇 三一〇	分校一	
10	飾磨	姫路市飾磨區 英賀甲	朱正九 尹孝璠	高等農林 卒	三二五 三二五		
11	有馬	有馬郡三輪町 高須	金基錫 李聖熙	京城普成 中卒	三三九 三三九		
12	西神戸	神戸市長田區 淡路通二丁目七	朴成大 梁子均	朝鮮洛州 農立卒	三三六 三三六		
13	加古郡高砂町	加古郡高砂町	大興中三		三三三		



19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7
西播朝鮮 中学校	宝塚	美濃	姫路	高砂	西神戸	有馬	飾磨	相生	東神戸	紀上		
明子市船上大所 金致良 万栄銀	幸一四一	川辺郡小浜村 川面字大川原五〇一	美濃郡別所村 小林字釜ヶ口	姫路市本町六八	姫路市細干区 新在家一三八	加古郡高砂町 大曾町	神戸市長田区 沢添通二丁目七	有馬郡三輪町 高須	姫路市飾磨区 英賀甲	相生市那波古 浜町八六〇	神戸市苜合区 権塚通三丁目三	多紀郡篠山町 上立町一三五
	朱正九 尹孝瑄 高等農林 卒	金米壽 朱東栄 全州農卒	劉在龍 鄭周鎔 夜回工業卒	鄭熙根 安相烈 普成專向 中退	全相学 李国柱 大田師卒	白南均 尹東求 大興中三 年卒	朴成大 梁子均 朝鮮清州 農立十	金基錫 李聖熙 京城普成 中卒	朱正九 尹孝瑄 高等農林 卒	趙元基 崔藝煥 晋州中卒	朴在旋 姜薰 奉天工科大 中退	金復甲 金復甲 實業學校 四年卒
高三七	三二二五	60 58 3-62 4-38 210			三三三二〇	三三一三〇	三三三三六	三三三一九	三二二二五	三三〇三〇	三三〇三〇	三三〇三〇
	8 97-1 35-2 20-3 152									今校一		3 3 49 1-7 2-17 3-56 4-6 49

20. 明子市船上大所  
相向成人学校

高三七

215



朝鮮人学校に關する調査

一、現在(昭三四、四、二〇)朝鮮学校数

兵庫縣知事の認可校

他に認可申請校

一校 (別紙参照)

三校 ( )

二、朝鮮人子弟中の未就学児童

不明

三、日本公立学校に在籍児童数(朝鮮人子弟中) (二三、一三、三一現在)

小学校 (男一、三五三人)

(女九、三三人)

計二、三三人

中学校 (男一、一九三人)

(女一、二三人)

計四、一人

合計二、七四人

兵庫縣

四、朝鮮学校は私立学校につき「教育委員会法」

(第一章総則、第四章第二項)により教育委員会

の所管に属しない(縣知事の管下)

18 K. sch. accepted  
by Kencho - private  
March 29, 1949  
1 Chui -



application for approval submitted

Gov. has right to establish schools  
K. pchs.

Sub. Bd. Law

Under Governor's Control

其他

四、朝鮮学校は私立学校につき「教育委員会法」  
(第一章総則、第四条第二項)により教育委員会  
の所管に属しない(縣知事の管下)

兵 庫 縣

小学校	(男)	一、三五三人	計	二、三三三人	
	(女)	九八三人			
中学校	(男)	一九三人	計	四〇八人	
	(女)	一一九三人			
				合計	二、七四四人



PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Name of School 學 校 名		Principal 校 長	School Staff Including Principal 教師の數 (校長を含む)	生 Regis		
Main 本 校	Branch 分 校			1st yr 一年	2nd yr 二年	3rd yr 三年
寶塚朝聯小學校		朱東深	5名	35名	38名	31名
伊丹朝聯小學校		金永泰	7名	50名	66名	82名
川辺朝聯小學校		李白永	6名	28名	27名	22名
紀上朝聯小學校		金復甲	6名	8名	7名	10名
明石朝聯小學校		高養銀	6名	42	47	17
網干朝聯小學校		李國桂	6名	32	33	30
有馬朝聯小學校		李聖熙	6	14	25	9
尾崎朝聯小學校		金永	10	53	59	109
：	武庫分校	金永	4	42	27	49
：	園田分校	金永	4	17	19	22
：	大島分校	金永	2	32	24	/
：	立花分校	金永	4	12	15	26
：	岸松分校	金永	4	7	4	11
西神戸朝聯小學校		梁子均	11	73	78	123
：	垂水分校	梁子均	2	13	18	7
：	長田分校	梁子均	2	24	18	/
姫路朝聯小學校			16	58	77	74
東神戸朝聯小學校		姜蕙	6	74	67	62
高砂朝聯小學校			5	36	35	38
飾廣朝聯小學校			12	62	108	106
美川朝聯小學校		劉在堯	5	30	19	20



00LS 小 學 校 (兵庫縣)

School		Registration 生徒数						Total	No. of Classrooms	Building Used
1st yr	2nd yr	3rd yr	4th yr	5th yr	6th yr	合計	教室数	使用中の建物の名		
一年	二年	三年	四年	五年	六年					
35名	38名	31名	30名	11名		145名	6室	宝塚朝野小学校舎		
50名	66名	82名	54名	41名	29名	220名	7	伊丹朝野小学校舎		
28名	27名	22名	33名	23名	18名	151名	6	川辺朝野小学校舎		
8名	7	10	17	5	*	53名	6	紀上朝野小学校舎		
42	47	17	25	23	16	170名	6	明石朝野小学校舎		
32	33	30	32	29	24	180名	6	網干朝野小学校舎		
14	25	9	10	3	14	75	6	有馬朝野小学校舎		
53	59	109	101	135	59	513	10	尾崎朝野小学校舎		
42	27	49	29	/	/	147	4	尾崎朝野小学校武庫分枝舎		
17	19	22	21	/	/	79	4	尾崎朝野小学校園田分枝舎		
32	24	/	/	/	/	56	2	尾崎朝野小学校大島分枝舎		
12	15	26	1	/	/	48	4	尾崎朝野小学校立花分枝舎		
7	4	11	8	/	/	30	4	尾崎朝野小学校常松分枝舎		
73	78	103	106	87	68	554	11	西神朝野小学校舎		
13	18	7	17	/	/	55	2	西神朝野小学校重水分枝舎		
24	18	/	/	/	/	42	2	西神朝野小学校長畷分枝舎		
58	77	74	81	52	18	362	16	姫路朝野小学校舎		
74	67	62	35	47	40	345	6	東神戸朝野小学校舎		
36	35	38	45	26	/	179	5	高砂朝野小学校舎		
62	108	106	129	72	/	477	12	飾る朝野小学校舎		
30	19	20	23	15	12	119	6	美朝野小学校舎		



(兵庫縣)

Used	Address
物の名	所在地
校舎	兵庫縣川辺郡小浜村川面字大川原五番地
校舎	兵庫縣伊丹市東桑津町
校舎	兵庫縣川辺郡川西町小花字塚田八番地
校舎	兵庫縣多紀郡篠山町上立町153番地
校舎	兵庫縣明石市船上町大坪一〇七番地
校舎	兵庫縣姫路市網干区新在家一三八番地
校舎	兵庫縣有馬郡三輪町島西五八
小學校舎	兵庫縣尼崎市西字中島新田二五二番地
校武庫分枝舎	兵庫縣尼崎市宗部小松通一三番地
校園田分枝舎	兵庫縣尼崎市園田小中島
校大島分枝舎	兵庫縣尼崎市今北字三十六、11613番地
校立花分枝舎	兵庫縣尼崎市三反田三五一番地
校常松分枝舎	兵庫縣尼崎市常松字山中
校舎	兵庫縣神戸市長田区浜瀬通一丁目七番地
校垂水分枝舎	兵庫縣神戸市垂水区東垂水川原通四丁目
小學校長崎分枝舎	兵庫縣長尾区六番町六丁目六番地
校舎	兵庫縣姫路市本町文八番地
小學校舎	兵庫縣神戸市葺合区旗塚通三丁目三番地
校舎	兵庫縣加古郡高砂町木曾町五七〇
校舎	兵庫縣姫路市飾河区英賀甲
校力舎	兵庫縣美乃郡別所村小林字巻、巻



PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Name of School 学校名		Principal 校長	School staff guiding principal 教師人數 (校長包含在內)	1st yr 一年	2nd yr 二年
Main 本枝	Branch 分枝				
坂神朝联小学校		張道元	9名	58	82
多可朝联小学校		趙鳳玉	4	<del>52</del>	15
相生朝联小学校		崔藝燮	11	55	59
<del>八本朝联小学校</del>	八本朝联小学校八本分校	高養銀	5	<del>28</del> 31	12



小 學 校 (兵 庫 縣)

1st yr 一 年	2nd yr 二 年	3rd yr 三 年	4th yr 四 年	5th yr 五 年	6th yr 六 年	合計	Number of classrooms	Building Used
							教室数	使用中, 建物, 名
58	82	70	95	62	38	405	1室	坂神朝联小学校舎
<del>58</del>	15	16	12	23	17	75	6室	多可朝联小学校舎
55	59	59	41	27	18	250	11室	相生朝联小学校舎
<del>28</del> 31	12	2	1	/	/	43名	3室	八木朝联小学校舎



系)

<p>Used</p> <p>井, 建物, 名</p>	<p>Address</p> <p>所 在 地</p>
<p>小学校会</p>	<p>兵庫縣西宮市宮前町五〇番地</p>
<p>小学校会</p>	<p>兵庫縣河郡西脇町下戸一番地</p>
<p>小学校会</p>	<p>兵庫縣<del>群</del>相生市邦波大井町(亦檢郡船坂町)</p>
<p>小学校会</p>	<p>兵庫縣明石郡久保町八木城ヶ谷460</p>







SCHOOLS

中 學 校 (兵 庫 縣)

Staff Principal Teacher (Total)	Registered Students						Total	No. of Classrooms	Buildings Used
	1st yr 一年	2nd yr 二年	3rd yr 三年	4th yr 四年	5th yr 五年	6th yr 六年			
5 名	106	59	298	36	/	/	230 名	5	西播朝联中学校
6 名	137	/	/	/	/	/	137 名	2	西神朝联中学校



Building Used

Address

甲中, 建物, 名

所在地

朝联中学校会

兵庫縣姫路市飾磨区栄町一四一番地

朝联小学校会

兵庫縣神戸市長田区湊三丁目十番地



775013

UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOLS

高



高等學校 (兵庫縣)



Order to Koreans from Mayor  
to vacate schools

OK

現在日本に在留する朝鮮人は日本の法令に従わな

肺癆蔓延防止青年同盟共済会理事小寺貞次

ければならないから、朝鮮人学校が日本の公立学校の

新大市尋小寺貞次

建物を利用することは違法となるので来る四月十日まで

昭和二十三年四月八日

に必ず現在の学校建物から立退かれない。

オハニキトトス。

なお朝鮮人の学令児童は日本の法令に従い監督廳

の認可する私立学校に入学する以外は日本の公立

学校の認可する私立学校に入学する以外は日本の公立



の際に入籍する。併せて御通  
 学校の正規の学級に学籍を  
 入れよう。併せて御通  
 のは、韓籍入の学令が、  
 告いたします。

昭和二十三年四月八日

神戸市長 小寺謙吉



朝鮮建国促進青年同盟兵庫縣本部委員長殿  
 既日本に在籍する韓籍入の日本に在籍する



Kobe Shinbun,  
Sunday, 11th,  
April 1948.

Copy

Korean Children to Japanese Schools

- Urged by Hyogo Mil Govt Team-

With reference to the schooling of Korean children Hyogo Military Government authorities made public the following statement 10 April 1948:

"This statement is intended to remove some misapprehension entertained by parties concerned regarding the problem of Korean schools.

Just as any Japanese private groups can establish private schools for the education of children, Koreans can also establish private schools for their children.

However, it is not allowed to use public schools for that purpose.

It is also warned that any such schools must determine text books, recitation schedules, etc., and screen teachers in conformity with Japanese regulations, let alone the establishment of schools in accordance with the Educational Law. Moreover, these must be properly authorized by Japanese government authorities concerned.

Inasmuch as all Korean children reaching the school age must receive an 8-year compulsory education, it is urged to let them be admitted to Japanese public schools as regular students. Japanese schools will not discriminate them against other students. Hyogo Military Govt Team desires that all Koreans residing in Hyogo-ken will send their children of school age to local Japanese schools to let them receive fair and even education."

-----  
CIVIL EDUCATION  
SECTION

14 APR 48

RECEIVED



File

Translation

NABESHIMA/ee

Extra edition of Kaiho Shimbun, 20 April 48.  
(The Press Emancipation)

DETENTION ENFORCED, BUT THEY ARE TRYING  
TO SHIFT THEIR RESPONSIBILITY. THE CHIEF  
OF THE IKUTA POLICE STATION IS MAD AT HIS  
BOSS.

\*\*\*\*\*

An illegal suppress upon the Korean Education went into such an extent that the police took the 73 negotiating-committees into custody on 15-th, but those who were taken into custody at Ikuta and Hyogo Police Stations are refusing to be examined by police and making a strong protest against the unreasonable detention.

And the "Counter-Plot Committee against the Illegal Suppress upon Korean Education" is requesting the immediate release of the detented, supported by Japanese also, and indication shows that the public is also of opinion that the measure take by police is extremely against democracy, meanwhile the police itself shows its disunion of opinion and seems to try to shift its responsibility to others. The Chief of the Ikuta Police Station, being self-conscious of the illegality of his own, told as follows: "this case was initiated by Mr. Koyama, Chief of the Public Safety Dept., who, however, shifted his job to me on the occasion of the chiefs-conference today. It's quite awfull. You know I am very sympathetic with Korean, and yet I have had to do things in such a way. Yesterday, I was bullied by your representatives, (he cries). I had a quarrel with Mr. Furuyama, the Chief of the N. R. P." The request of release of arrested, he said, should be offered to Mr. Koyama, but the case would be sent to Prosecutors' Office today, and so hereafter the Chief-Prosecutor would handle the case. As for the Chairman of the Public Safety Committee, he intended to talk with him, but he was out to Akashi or Kakogawa at that moment, and he had to send someone for him by a car, ----- nothing but an absurdity for him, he confessed.

CIVIL EDUCATION  
SECTION

APR. 21 1948

RECEIVED

HYOGO POLICE STATION SHUT OFF THE REPORTERS.  
ANTIPATHY BETWEEN KOREAN AND JAPANESE PLOTTED.

\*\*\*\*\*

On 17th, the Hyogo Police Station was guarded by many policemen, ----- quite a sensational scene. The reporters who wanted to see the Chief were shut off, and all the newspapers were being kept in silence, which was causing an un-



Translation, Extra Edition of Kaiho Shimbun, 20 April 48, cont'd.

easiness of public who were un-informed of the matter of fact and were wondering why a lot of people were bustling around. This is truly a plot of agitating an antipathy between Korean and Japanese, for which some gangsters are gathering at the Police Station.

Our fellow-Koreans in Kobe are now striving hard for the immediate release of the arrested, but the Police Station not only refuses our intention of negotiation, but also refuses to relay their lunch gifted by us.

-----abbreviated.-----

GOVERNOR REFUSES TO SEE OUR REPRESENTATIVES.

\*\*\*\*\*

We are striving hard to negotiate with Governor Kishida on the problem of the suppression of Korean Education, but Governor has kept on his refusal of interview, and arrested the 73 representatives, as reported. Our committee say: the Governor and the Deputy-governor are refusing the interview with us, but it is their duty to hear our opinion, even if they would not approve it. It is quite an injustice that they not only fulfill their duty but be so violent as to arrest our representatives.

TO BLAME JAPANESE GOV. PUBLIC OPINION  
ARISING THROUGHOUT KOREA.

\*\*\*\*\*

(Seoul) ----- radio broadcast on 18th)

With regard to the illegal suppress upon the Korean Education in Japan, it is being taken as a serious problem in Korea, and every organization is unanimously blaming the injustice of the interference in Korean Education, and the same intention of Japanese Gov. of robbing Korean of Korean language as in the old days, which has resulted in the formation of a "Friendly Support Committee toward the Korean Education Campaign in Japan". On 18th, a radio-broadcast reported the illegal arrest of 73 Korean representatives and the latest arrest of the Chairman of Korean Association in Okayama Pref.



Translation, Extra Edition of Kaiho Shimbun, 20 April 48, cont'd.

VICTORY OF THE KOREAN EDUCATION CAMPAIGN.  
THE GOVERNOR OF YAMAGUCHI PREF. APPROVES  
OUR PROTEST.

\*\*\*\*\*

In Yamaguchi Pref., on March 31st, some 20,000 Koreans met for the Korean education problem and surrounding the prefectural Gov. building, they sat up for 24 hours through the chillness of the night, at which the Gov. authorities finally approved the justice of our protest and took back their order of closing Korean schools, admitting the equipment and system of schools as reasonable. From April 20th onward, the Korean autonomous education will be operation.



# 解放新聞

1948年4月20日  
(火曜日)  
発行所  
解放新聞社兵庫支局  
神戸市長田区濱添通1ノ7  
編輯兼發行人 成炳 巖

兵庫 支局  
特報

## 檢束して責任のなすり合い

### 生田警察署長大いにむくれる

朝鮮人教育に對する不法極まる彈壓は四月十五日交渉委員七十三名を檢束した、生田、兵庫署に分れて入つてゐる交渉委員達は檢束の不當を主張し全員一さいの取調べを拒絶してゐる

これに對し朝鮮人教育不法彈壓反對闘争對策委員會は即時釋放を要求し、日本人民もこれに協力し、輿論は縣廳、警察の非人道的非民主的を攻撃してゐるが、窮地に陥つた當局は見にくい内部分裂を來たし、責任のなすり合をしてゐる即ち生田署長は不當性を自認しながら次のように心狀を語つた

今度の事件の張本人は小山保安部長の奴だ、今日縣廳で各部長會議があつたが、この事件の責任を自分に持つてきた、こんなバカな話があるか、私は權さんも知つてゐるよ、朝鮮人の立場をよく知つてゐる、それなのに昨日もアナタ達の代表にいちめられました(泣く)私はいま古山警察局長とケンカをしてきました

釋放要求はこれから小山と話して下さい、しかし今日限り凡てのことを檢察廳に渡します、これに對してはこれから檢事正に相談して下さい、實際バカを見せしめた、上の方から命令して最後には責任を僕に持つてきた、公安委員長は今から談判しようと思つたが、加古川か明石方面に行つたと云うので部下に自動車でさがさせています、實際バカを見ました

### 兵庫署新聞記者を門前拂い

#### 朝・日人民の離間を策す

十七日兵庫警察署は非常動員で物々しい警戒ぶりであるが、署長に會ひにいつた新聞記者まで門前拂する有様で、當局の意圖が、この抗争の真相を一切市民に知らせまいとして、各新聞は沈黙を餘儀なくされてゐる、これがために一般市民は、なんの爲めに澤山の人が騒いでゐるかも知らず不安がつてゐる、これは明らかに朝鮮人と日本人との離間策であり、すでに警察署には不良團が多數張込んで挑發してゐる

**差入れ** 檢束された七十三名の交渉委員即時釋放を要求し、在神同胞はいま決死の闘争を邪魔す 繼續してゐるが、警察は交渉委員との面會を一切拒絶するのみか、差入れさえも邪魔してゐる

## 教育彈壓反對に勝利

### 山口縣知事正當性を認む

山口縣でも同じく教育彈壓問題で、三月三十一日山口で二萬の朝鮮人教育反對人民大會を開き、縣廳を取巻いて座り込み、寒夜を徹しての二十四時間闘争で、遂

に縣廳側は朝鮮人の要求の正當性を認め、學校閉鎖命令を撤回し、朝鮮教育の施設、教材の優秀なることを認め二十日から自主的教育を承認することになつた

非人道ぶりを發揮してゐる、即ち、檢束中のものが不當檢束に對して反對し、住所氏名一切の取調べに應ずる必要を認めずこれを拒否してゐるが差入れを持つていつたものに對し、警察では住所氏名を教えないうり差入れを受けないうりと押問答をしてゐる有様である

問 なぜ差入れを拒絶するか  
答 住所氏名を知らないものに差入れは出來ない  
問 差入れられるものと差入れを受けるものが判つきりしてゐるのにどうして渡せないか  
答 檢束者に對する生命は署の責任であるから、どこ誰れか知らないものは受けられない  
問 これは教育對策委員會が不法檢束された教育彈壓反對闘争交渉委員に渡すものだ、こんな珍問答の末、二時間もすつたもんだしてやつと差入れられている状態である

### 知事代表の面談を拒否

朝鮮人教育彈壓に反對し、數句に渡り交渉を繼續してゐるが縣知事は面會を拒否し、すを避けてゐる、これに對し對策委員會ではフンガイして次のように語つてゐる

知事も副知事もあくまで交渉委員との會見をさせてゐる、朝鮮人教育に對する不當彈壓に反對するわれわれの要求を入れないにしても、彼は直接會つて意見を聞く義務がある筈だ  
知事はその職務を遂行しないのみか交渉委員を檢束するの不法に對しては言語道斷である

## 日本政府を攻撃

### 全朝鮮の輿論喚起す

(京城十八日放送) 在日朝鮮人教育に對する不當彈壓についてはすでに朝鮮でもこれを重大視し、各團體は一せいに教育に對する干渉の不當性を攻撃し、朝鮮人から再び朝鮮語を奪わんとする日本政府の昔と變らぬ彈壓をキユダシ、在日教育反對闘争救援會を組織して政治的に動いてゐるが、十八日の放送に依れば、兵庫に於ける七十三名の不法檢束、岡山縣朝連委員長檢束の事實を報道し、輿論を喚起してゐる



File

PETITION.

March 26, 1948.

Chief of Education Division,  
the Military Government Team,  
Hyogo Prefecture.

Sir,

We have the great honour to submit this petition to you on the occasion when the 3rd extraordinary grand meeting of the East Eastern Kobe branch of Korean Democratic Women's Association has been held to-day after the lapse of three years of our emancipation.

Immediately after Korea is set free with the great victory on the part of Allied forces, we, Korean women, have completely been relieved from the pressure of the Japanese Empire in the past. We feel a good deal of responsibility in considering that in order to establish our complete democratic country there exist no better way than our complete democratization by crying for perfect emancipation of us and also improving our character. We are also doing our utmost efforts to attain our duties as a good mother or wife at home.

However, Japanese government has recently notified us that our children must be educated at the Japanese schools in accordance with the instructions of the General Headquarters. This is a great problem to us, because we clearly know from our experience and history in the past that deprivation of the democratic and cultural rights of a nation is liable to put them under political slavery and economical aggression.

We, under the reign of the Japanese Empire, lost our mother country, culture, our own language. Having deprived our culture of us, Japanese Government authorities introduced us to the world as barbarous people who do not understand culture.

Now, at the time when our mother country has been set free, and culture and language are recovered with the fair judgment of history, it is our proper duty and responsibility to erect a school by ourselves and educate democratically our children who do not know such miserable history.

At first, if our children are sent to Japanese schools for their education where even at present they are regarded as inferior people and treated as such, the following defects are noted.

- (1) History and tradition of our nation will be eliminated.
- (2) They are unable to learn their own language.
- (3) They will be a second generation who do not endeavour toward complete independence of our nation.

On the basis of the above mentioned reasons we raise our objection to our children being sent to Japanese schools for their education.



Second, in case we apply for permission to erect our school, the following difficulties are expected.

- (1) Japanese authorized text books must be used in school.
- (2) Permission is hard to be obtained in case school is erected as we have to comply with the supervision of the Japanese Governor in every matter.
- (3) It is impossible for us to establish a school suitable for our life environment and give a convenient education.
- (4) We have to comply with the supervision of Japanese school-inspector.
- (5) We have to adopt teachers approved by the Japanese Teachers Qualification Inquiry Commission.

As seen from the above we are under intervention of Japanese government authorities in everything and we do not agree to this matter as our independence is lost.

Third, through your kind offices we have so far been able to use Japanese schools for our purpose instead of erecting a school by ourselves. However we are instructed that we have to return the Japanese schools to the authorities concerned before the end of this month, so we are now doing our best to erect a school for us as soon as possible. But the matter is not going on smoothly, in consequence of which our children will have no school to attend to from next month. It is a great concern to us, their parents. Under the circumstances we would like to have your kind arrangement so that we may be able to use the present school buildings until our school is established in the near future.

In conclusion, we solicit for your kind approval and arrangements in connection with the following matters.

- (1) Japanese Government authorities shall admit the rights of Korean independent education and not interfere with them.
- (2) With regard to the administrative power of education in connection with Korean education, it shall entirely be entrusted to the Korean independent organization.
- (3) As to the qualification inquiry of the teachers who are to be engaged in the education of the Koreans, it shall be treated by the Qualification Inquiry Commission composed of Koreans.
- (4) Necessary materials for the construction of school building and dormitories and other facilities shall be supplied with.
- (5) School paraphernalia shall be supplied with abundantly and in cheap prices.
- (6) Paper for text-book shall be supplied with abundantly.
- (7) Japanese school facilities which are now being occupied by us shall be allowed for our use for the time being until our school is erected.



We shall be very much obliged if you kindly look into the above-mentioned matters and favour us with your special kindness and esteemed guidance and assistance.

Your Cordially,  
President,  
at 3rd Ex traordinary Grand Meeting  
of the Eastern Kobe Branch of Korean  
Democratic Women's Association in  
Japan.

柳 静子  
金 寶倍



Major Louis C. Hutton,  
H. M. G., Kebe.

*File*  
Kobe, April 1, 1948.

A Written Petition On Education  
Problems

Dear Sir: -

We have the honour of presenting you our written petition on our education problem wishing your good health, who fought good fight in order to bestow upon our Koreans release and freedom.

Japanese Government Authority is now about oppressing Koreans in Japan as hereunder mentioned, may we ask you to give us your explicit decision on this matter?

We were notified by the information issued by the superintendent of Prefectural Education Department dated Feb. 13th on the subject "The treatment of Korean School established by their", this notice was based on information by the director of School Education Bureau of Education Ministry; for which we have objection and intend to refuse it on account of the next reasons, as we believe it to be deprived us of our freedom of education, which guaranteed by International Charter, because of their conscious misunderstanding of the fact announced by SCAP on Nov. 20, 1946, and we found out their trick in which Koreans would gradually be assimilable who ought to be free and released nation.

- (1) The enforcement of compulsory education planned by Japanese Government concerned, which Korean pupils must be educated in Japanese language, is not different from cultural invasion committed by former leaders, now war criminal suspects, to make Japanese language a common one in the whole Orient.
- (2) We pointed out that Japanese Government don't give as citizenship and contrarily enforce Korean pupils to learn Japanese language which we are most reluctant; these facts, we think, are not allowed by international law, all the more instigate the feeling and finally result in great trouble.
- (3) Majority of Koreans in Japan are cherishing an ardent desire for going back home country as soon as all will be ready, in this case their bringing with children who cannot speak any Korean tongues may be compared with journey together with dumbs.
- (4) All Korean pupils are denying to accept Japanese compulsory education with clenched fists, now quite ready to struggle



language which we are most reluctant; these facts, we think, are not allowed by international law, all the more instigate the feeling and finally result in great trouble.

- (3) Majority of Koreans in Japan are cherishing an ardent desire for going back home country as soon as all will be ready, in this case their bringing with children who cannot speak any Korean tongues may be compared with journey together with dumbs.
- (4) All Korean pupils are denying to accept Japanese compulsory education with clenched fists, now quite ready to struggle against it with sacrifice of lives.
- (5) Judging from our past experience, Japanese Government authority often forced us to comply with unreasonable regulation which they called as stipulated by order of Allied Forces.

We think it natural that we conform to rules for maintainance of welfare of Japan, which necessitate to fulfil the Occupational object, but we intend to oppose against such a law as to eliminate Korean culture in appealing to the public believing justice will support us.

(6) We have paid various taxes in which education expenses are included, therefore not only permanent usage of Korean School establishment and equipment are to be allowed but also impartial allotment of fund and material for their maintainance are to be given.

(7) In the new History text-book we have found demands consisting of 21 articles toward China covered up, the rationalization of Manchuria Occupation by shuffling the explanation on Manchurian Incident, avoiding the true explanation of the cause of Russia-Japanese War and China Incident etc. Particularly, invasion by Jingu-Kogo and Toyotomi Hideyoshi into Korea are highly admired; by rationalizing invasion in Korea in 1910 there conceal the ambition of Japanese inperialism.

We eagerly hope that your honor would persuade the Japanese Government to withdraw the regulation which compel Korean pupil to be taught in japanese way.

Please lend your ears to our petition.

We remain, Dear Sir,

Yours Obediently,

金城培

(President)

Korean Mass Meeting Opposing Evacuation Of  
Their School.



Mr. Clifton J. Phillips,  
C. I. & E., H. M. G.,  
Kobe.

Kobe, March 25, 1948.

Dear Sir: -

A Written Petition on our Education.

We earnestly request your honor to kindly lend your ear to our above-mentioned entreaties which have been decided unanimously by our School Control Union organized by 1,500 parents and guardians for our primary school pupils together with 500 supporters who gathered in the Lecture Hall of the Kagura Primary School the other day.

First of all, we beg to avail ourselves of this opportunity to submit our esteem and courtesy to your honor and the Allied Force, the former have given us various convenience regarding the education of children and the latter released us from manacles of Japanese imperialism.

We are aiming at in exerting our utmost efforts to promulgate the democratic education at any cost and to enlighten our Korean people who were cursed by the feudalistic education of Japanese imperialism.

We have found no necessity to repeat the importance of establishment of educational organs for Korean children; we think it is not only our mission, to give them suitable Korean education to make them know history and culture, but also our responsible policy to expel all residues of imperialism for our State which were decided in Moskow Three Ministers Conference. We intend to educate our children in our own way teaching them language and history which were deprived of us by Japanese imperialism during 36 years of occupation.

Therefore, we have objection to make our children attend Japanese Schools, where erroneous history books such as "Footstep of the Country" is taught.

We also cannot apply for the permit of Japanese Government authorities concerned, because in this case we would have to use Japanese text books, and be under the supervision of Japanese school inspectors and also employ teachers who have passed the examination set by Committees of Japanese Teachers Qualification which would be a hindrance to the realization of our educational object.

We hope that you would kindly approve our autonomy on Korean



imperialism. ... by the feudalistic education of Japanese

We have found no necessity to repeat the importance of establishment of educational organs for Korean children; we think it is not only our mission, to give them suitable Korean education to make them know history and culture, but also our responsible policy to expel all residues of imperialism for our State which were decided in Moscow Three Ministers Conference. We intend to educate our children in our own way teaching them language and history which were deprived of us by Japanese imperialism during 36 years of occupation.

Therefore, we have objection to make our children attend Japanese Schools, where erroneous history books such as "Footstep of the Country" is taught.

We also cannot apply for the permit of Japanese Government authorities concerned, because in this case we would have to use Japanese text books, and be under the supervision of Japanese school inspectors and also employ teachers who have passed the examination set by Committees of Japanese Teachers Qualification which would be a hindrance to the realization of our educational object.

We hope that you would kindly approve our autonomy on Korean education. We are now preparing to complete school furniture and the equipment for the execution of democratic education.

Though we have no citizenship nor right of voting as we are Koreans, yet we have always paid various taxes same as Japanese subjects without exception, we find ourselves in a painful position as we are requested to evacuate our school-rooms.

It is to be desired that your honor would kindly give help to establish the real Korean democratic education which is especially needed for the completion united independence of our State.

We remain, Dear Sir,

Yours Obediently,

*Tesam Kim*

(Representative)

The Korean League West Kobe Primary School 1  
School Control Union.



*File*

The Headquarters of the  
Youth Organization for the Reconstruction  
of Korea.

1-1 Fukuhara Cho, Hyogo Ku, Kobe.  
Tel. (5) 2231 - 4

March 17, 1948.

Subj: KOREAN SCHOOL  
To: Mr. Philips, Education Sect. Hyogo MGT.

Concerning the note dated 5 March, 48 that "It is anticipated that all Korean schools will remove from Japanese public school buildings in Kobe City by the beginning of the new school term in April" we hereby humbly state the actual status of the Korean School under the supervision of our Organization.

We have approximately 400 Korean children at The Kagura Japanese public school. We have recently held PTA and on those occasion it is decided to continue the present private Korean School.

It is pity, however, that we have not fund to build our own school building. We have been talking about this problem in vain. If we are requested to remove our school from Japanese public school we have no suitable building to put those Korean children.

Therefore we solicit HYOGO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM to ask the Japanese Education Section in Kobe City to provide adequate building for those Korean children.

Considering the number of the Korean pupils, we need at least 8 class-rooms and one separate room for teachers.

Asking your special consideration about this matter, we anticipate your favourable ansee,

CIVIL EDUCATION  
SECTION

MAR. 17 1948

RECEIVED

*Hyan Hyosul*  
The President.



*File*  
*Korean Schools*

1507 3

KANGAKU #5

24 January 1948

TO : Prefectural Governors

FROM : Director of the School Education Bureau of the Ministry of Education.

SUBJECT: How to Handle the Schools Established by Koreans

Regarding the above subject (reference is made to Bun-dai-shutsu No. 152, dated 29 August 1947) we hereby give the following answer:

1. The Koreans now living in Japan are obligated to obey the Japanese laws as was announced by GHQ on 20 November 1946. Accordingly the Korean children of school age must attend either the public or private primary school or the public or private secondary school according to their age as in the case of the Japanese children. Again in case of establishing a private primary school or a private secondary school, they must obtain the approval of prefectural competent authorities, i.e. the prefectural governor concerned in accordance with the provisions of the School Education Law. The establishment of miscellaneous schools with a view to educate the children of school age is not to be approved. To the private primary schools or the private secondary schools (Article VIII of the Fundamental Law of Education (providing for political education) is to be applied, while to the establishment and abolishment, the textbooks, the contents of each course, etc., of the above schools, will be applied the general rules of the School Education Law as well as the regulations governing the primary schools and the secondary school. Such schools may, however, give instructions in the Korean Language, etc., outside the regular curriculum.

2. The establishment of the miscellaneous schools with a view to educate those other than the children of school age will be approved and the provisions of Articles LXXXIII and LXXXIV of the School Education Law will be applied to it.

3. Proper measures to enforce the above shall be taken.

Incl 1

CIVIL EDUCATION SECTION  
Feb 17 '48  
RECEIVED



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HATSU TEKI #9

26 January 1948

FROM: Chief, Acceptability Inquiry Board

TO : The Prefectural Governors

SUBJECT: Screening of Teachers in Schools Educating Koreans

Teachers of schools educating Koreans are subject to

screening under Government Ordinance No. 62, 1947. If there

are any teachers in such schools who have not been screened,

you are requested to collect their questionnaires and have them

screened. Persons refusing to submit their questionnaires upon

request are liable to punishment under Government Ordinance No.

62, Article 8, which please note.

THE ABOVE:

is referred to in the attached letter (reference is made to the attached letter of 25 January 1948) regarding the above subject.

SUBJECT: How to handle the schools established by Koreans

FROM : Director of Education

TO : Prefectural Governors

26 January 1948

Incl 2



775013

KOREAN SCHOOL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

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OFFICIAL BUSINESS

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