

P1. 在日韓人 北韓送還及び韓・日  
両国 抑留者 相互釈放 関係綴り、1955—60  
(V.1 大村収容所に収容中の北送希望者の釈放問題、1958)

分類番号 723. 1 JA  
登録番号 765

P2. 索引目録

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723. 1 JA	765	ア州課	1960	主題 番号		始まり 終り
北 1955—60 V.1				C1— 0010	01	0001～ 0169

機能名称： 在日韓人北韓送還及び両国抑留者相互釈放関係綴り、1955—60  
全 10 巻 大村収容所に収容中の北送希望者の釈放問題、1958

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P3. 分類番号 723. 1 JA 登録番号 765 保存期間 永久  
北 1955—60 V.1

機能名称 在日韓人北韓送還及び韓日両国抑留者相互  
釈放関係綴り、1955—60 全 9 巻 ( 大村  
収容所に収容中の北送希望者の釈放問題、1958 )

生産課 ア州課 生産年度 1960  
V.1 大村収容所に収容中の北送希望者の  
釈放問題、1958

C O P Y

TO: KYUNG MU DAI, FOREIGN MINISTER.

REGARDING THE DETAINEE ISSUE THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HAS  
DECIDED TO TACKLE THE ISSUE BY A QUOTE NEW IDEA UNQUOTE. FORMIN  
KISHI REPORTED TO THE CABINET MEETING TUESDAY ON THE DETAINEE  
ISSUE IN DETAIL. HE MADE FEW SUGGESTIONS TO THE CABINET MEETING  
ON NEW JAPANESE POLICY TOWARD KOREA WHICH WAS APPROVED BY THE  
MEETING. THE SOCALLED NEW IDEA OF FOREIGN MINISTER KISHI HAS  
NOT BEEN MADE PUBLIC YET HOWEVER IT IS TRUE THAT JAPANESE FOREIGN  
OFFICE OFFICIALS CONCERNED ARE NOW CAREFULLY MAPPING OUT THEIR  
NEW STRATEGY ON THE DETAINEE ISSUE ON THE BASIS OF THIS NEW IDEA.  
ACCORDING TO INFORMATION THE SOCALLED NEW IDEA IS CENTERED ON  
THE MEASURES FOR QUOTE APPEALING TO THE WORLD OPINION UNQUOTE.  
THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT MAY POSSIBLY TAKE THE FOLLOWING MEASURES  
FOR THIS PURPOSE COLON  
FIRST THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WILL MAKE PROPOSITION ON THE DETAINEE  
ISSUE IN AN OFFICIAL FORM REQUESTING OUR SIDE TO MAKE OFFICIAL  
REPLY. THEN THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WILL MAKE PUBLIC THESE CON-  
TENTS OF OFFICIALS VIEWS EXCHANGED BETWEEN THE TWO SIDES.  
SECOND THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WILL MAKE USE OF THE UN AND ITS  
OWN NETWORK OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICES THROUGHOUT THE  
WORLD AS PUBLICITY MEDIA FOR THIS PURPOSE.  
THIRD FORMIN KISHI WANTS TO SEE ME ON TENTH MORNING. THIS IS  
ROUTINE MEETING OF THE NEWLY APPOINTED FOREIGN MINISTER WITH

- 2 -

MEMBERS OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS HOWEVER KISHI MIGHT TOUCH UPON  
SOME PHASE OF THE PENDING PROBLEMS AS SOME LOCAL PRESS POINTED  
OUT. I AM CAREFULLY WATCHING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ISSUE AND  
WILL REPORT TO THE GOVERNMENT PROMPTLY. ONE

MINISTER KIM.

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PKM-3

NOTE VERBALE

The Korean Mission in Japan presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and, with reference to press reports of February 4, 1958 concerning those Koreans now under detention who reportedly desire to go to the northern part of Korea, has the honor to make the following representations;

According to the said reports, the Minister for Justice of Japan testified before a meeting of the Judicial Affairs Committee of the House of Councillors held on February 3, 1958, that, in the implementation of the mutual release and repatriation of the detainees, the Japanese Government was not considering the deportation of those Koreans desiring to go to "north Korea", to the Republic of Korea "where persecution is awaiting them if they are deported thereto".

The mission wishes to be informed of the authenticity of the press reports in this regard, and if the story is true, the Mission is obliged to lodge a strong protest with the Government of Japan for the following reasons;

It is pointed out that the above statement by the Minister for Justice not only disregards the agreement between the Republic of Korea and Japan concerning the mutual release of detainees, but is also at variance with the position taken

/by the

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by the Japanese delegation at meetings of the Republic of Korea-Japan Working Committee for the implementation of the terms agreed upon at the conclusion of the preliminary talks.

The Mission can hardly understand how the Minister for Justice arrived at such a conclusion as in his statement regarding a possible treatment in the Republic of Korea of the Koreans under reference upon their return to the Republic of Korea. The Mission is obliged to state that the Minister's remarks not only are unduly prejudiced against the Republic of Korea, but are also construed as purporting to create most adverse effect on the smooth implementation of the terms agreed upon in connection with the mutual release of detainees.

Reiterating that the Koreans under reference should be sent to the Republic of Korea without fail in accordance with the terms agreed upon between the two Governments, the Mission requests that the Ministry immediately take appropriate measures to rectify the situation thrown into confusion by the Minister's statement in question so that a speedy implementation of the terms agreed upon may be made.

Tokyo, February 4, 1958

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AGREED MINUTES

Deputy Chief of the Korean Mission in Japan:

With regard to the "Name List of Illegal Entrants" under detention in Japan as of December 31, 1957, handed over to the Korean side by the Japanese side on January 27, 1958, at the meeting of the Korea-Japan Working Committee established for implementation of the terms agreed upon at the conclusion of the Korea-Japan Preliminary Talks on December 31, 1957, I understand that all the Koreans listed therein, excepting those who may not be confirmed by the Korean side as Korean illegal entrants after the end of World War II, will be sent, without fail, to such Korean ports as to be designated by the Government of the Republic of Korea and that any of them will not be allowed to go to any other places than the ones cited above.

Director of the Asian Affairs Bureau of the  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

It is also my understanding.

(To be signed)

(To be signed)

February , 1958

0244

**P9.**

**極秘**

韓日代第351号

檀紀 4291 年(1958 年)2 月 25 日

駐日大使 ㊟

外務部長官 貴下

いわゆる北韓送還を希望するという者の名簿  
報告の件

首題の件、大村収容所に収容されているいわゆる「不法入国者名簿」に記載されている者の内、  
いわゆる北韓送還を希望するという者で本国派遣された職

**P10.**員により調査確認された別添名簿を  
ここに添付報告するものである。

別添 いわゆる北韓送還を希望するという者の名簿 写本一部

**P11-19.** 名簿のコピー

癸巳四九〇年十二月三十日現在

所謂北籍送還者希望北籍者外名單

(所謂北籍中不送還國者名單) (記載北籍中不送還者中)

連	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
氏	金	文	金	朴	李	金	丁	丁
名	光植	鄭淑	必仙	敬德	永鍊	三丁	昌博	偉新
別	男	女	男	男	男	男	男	男
生年	大正6.1	大正14.5.11	大正14.12.15	大正3.7.2	大正5.1.28	大正4.5.25	大正12.10.10	大正12.10.15
本籍	忠南大安郡	濟州南郡大靜邑下泰里	慶南馬山市	大邱市鳳山洞三〇	慶南咸安郡縣南面西里	大邱市鳳山洞三〇	慶北奉川郡古峴里二八	金南順天郡道沙面等里
入國年月日	大正29.2	大正32.1.24	大正29.7.15	大正32.7.15	大正20.7.1	大正28.12.1	大正29.8.7	大正24.12.1
收容所	285	509	586	789	1167	1168	1169	1170
備考	密航	密航	密航	密航	密航	密航	密航	密航



20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9
林喜俊	林昌民	林昌大	鄭泰運	梁在沃	梁一	朴在成	許在成	高宗煥	林斗星	鄭英子	全義鐸
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	男	女	〃
11.1.29	7.3.11	4.11.24	9.3.24	8.5.13	11.12.6	18.10.1	10.2.17	8.7.1	18.9.18	5.10.22	5.10.18
南海郡三葉面金林	統善郡統善邑期井	慶南嘉陽郡嘉陽邑三門洞	咸南北青郡北青邑仲津	全南麗州郡麗州邑石岬	全南麗州郡	全南光州郡介林洞	慶南固城郡下一面沫陽	濟州北郊日左面下道里	慶南馬山郡東湖洞	咸南咸陽郡新三日三	釜山府中洞二
30.5.22	26.8.1	30.6.8	25.3.2	3.9	〃	30.5.22	29.8.26	24.8.13	24.8.13	24.8.13	24.8.13
1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171
嘉熙	嘉熙	嘉熙	嘉熙	嘉熙	嘉熙	嘉熙	嘉熙	嘉熙	嘉熙	嘉熙	嘉熙

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32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21
柳在聖	朴恩南	李仁雨	金春一	鄭浩出	趙相善	金正鎰	全大仁	左連石	裴斗壽	南幸一	徐水道
男	女	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
胎 18. 12. 29	胎 18. 12. 21	胎 2. 7. 5	胎 2. 7. 5	胎 15. 12. 20	胎 11. 12. 26	胎 5. 8. 25	胎 12. 11. 9	胎 8. 11. 28	胎 8. 10. 30	胎 2. 12. 1	胎 10. 8. 22
〃	金南順天市金谷洞一四三	慶北義州郡鳳陽面惠康洞	忠南光州郡公甘邑常樂所	慶南昌寧郡鎮海邑隱洞	〃	〃	金南莞島郡莞島邑	〃	慶南梁山郡院洞面黃芝	京城市南倉介二三六	慶北清道郡南面野臺洞
〃	30. 9. 25	24. 12. 21	22	29. 12. 23	25. 6. 11	25. 11. 5	29. 8. 26	26. 9. 21	28. 4. 1	23. 9.	28. 10.
1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1185	1184	1183
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃

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44	43	42	41	40	39	38	37	36	35	34	33
金相殿	金文錫	鄭賜秀	郭正云	趙錦基	尹元永	金相友	金斗生	黃鍾健	金正秀	金日錫	柳在鳳
男	男	男	男	男	男	男	男	男	男	男	男
9. 3. 15	12. 4. 9	7. 12. 2	6. 3. 9	11. 2. 2	12. 1. 2	2. 2. 10	4. 7. 1	10. 9. 11	8. 9. 12	9. 2. 10	23. 1. 9
慶北慶州即慶州邑沙山邑	昌寧郡鎮海邑慶和洞	仁壽郡龍仁面海坪邑	馬山市城洞洞五	慶南慶州市上坪里西洞	東海市瑞興邑野寺洞	全南海南郡海南面	東海市鎮興邑一百三二	慶南金海郡大浦面大良里	東海仁川市龜岬洞三七七	慶南密陽郡金海面內洞	
50. 2. 18	28. 3. 10	24. 12	26. 6	30. 5. 10	30. 10. 29	29. 5. 7	30. 4. 5	29. 4. 10	30. 9. 12	24. 10	
1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1196
		龍善院				龍善院					龍善院

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56	55	54	53	52	51	50	49	48	47	46	45
金元國	金允乙	鄭憲成	金河銖	金泰泰	梁祐燦	鄭三甲	朴相道	鄭鳳慶	金亨才	朴景寅	申俊植
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
12. 5. 10	11. 4. 20	照 7. 5. 21	大 15. 12. 1	10. 3. 17	30. 12. 6	照 14. 12. 24	明 38. 5. 13	6. 5. 11	大 15. 7. 25	8. 3. 31	照 3. 7. 6
濟州南郡安德面德修里	慶南南海郡三東面金松里	全南光州府光州洞三八	慶北醴泉郡甘泉面西洞	慶南金海郡進水邑進水里	全南慶水郡鳳凰洞三里	慶南咸陽郡咸陽面上洞里	黃海安岳郡陽文面	平南黃岡郡萬河里	京畿仁川府黃水洞	濟州南郡大靜面加波里	京畿市鍾路乙通義洞一九
31. 2. 19	31. 1. 21	26. 12. 29	25. 8. 25	28. 11. 11	30. 12. 6	31. 1. 18	〃	〃	30. 7. 7	27. 6. 20	24. 7. 7
1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209
4	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃

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68	67	66	65	64	63	62	61	60	59	58	57
金元測	金榮子	趙春清	李公先	洪萬得	金昌一	金麗興	李慶晚	姜昌秀	南大浩	李成寅	金鍾植
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
勝 7 10 15	大 10 1 24	〃 3 4 28	敗 2 11 25	〃 11 7 3	大 8 12 2	開 40 7 25	〃 5 8 10	〃 6 7 10	敗 13 11 2	大 11 1 13	敗 9 3 17
〃 昇丹郡毫岩面中巨洞	慶北連城郡王浦面千五洞	慶南咸安郡北面島村里	濟州南郡大韓面華瑟浦	慶南仁恩郡仁恩邑下洞	〃 龍天面龍天里	濟州北郡翰林面上明里一五	〃 金山市金山德三六	慶南南海郡東南谷千五	慶北英陽郡英陽面縣洞四元	慶南四川郡三浦邑金芳里	金南順天郡長東里
30 8 8	27 5 23	27 10	30 7 20	25 25 間	30 7 18	25 5 24	31 4 4	30 8	31 3 11	28 4	25 11 18
1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃 曉雲 記	〃 曉雲 記	〃 曉雲 記	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃 曉雲 記

80	79	78	77	76	75	74	73	72	71	70	69
金用嫖	明華植	金泰治	金玩愛	金愛昌	金鍾愛	金在蘭	金昌律	金允沃	方春蘭	吳福男	金賢澤
女	〃	男	女	男	〃	女	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
臘 9.12.6	大 5.9.1	15.11.19	臘 12.8.16	臘 29.1.16	不詳 8.3	12.8.14	臘 11.11.12	不詳	8.9.5	大 4.5.10	臘 7.1.18
濟北即莊大面莊天南洞	平北寧川即五川邑東里	〃 南郡西陽面西陽里	濟北即莊天南山洞五	東嶽園碑市清月洞二〇	濟北即莊天南野臺里	慶北延口即大板面松洞一已	濟州市三陽里中洞一	濟州南郡大靜面加波里	京城市城東邑野臺所九	金南順天市東所一三二	金山市東走洞
31 12.6	28. 9.	31 4.16	31 12.16	31. 11.2	31. 12.16	31. 11.4	30. 3.20	25. 8.	26. 9.22	〃	25. 1
1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233
稷 嘉 統			〃	〃	〃	〃	稷 嘉 統				

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92	91	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	81
金	丁	申	車	崔	金	趙	趙	金	龐	崔	任
光	鍾	春	光	正	銀	重	海	尚	桂	芳	海
順	玉	春	子	永	夏	清	清	秀	淑	博	植
，	，	男	女	，	，	，	，	男	女	，	男
7.11.7	28.1.12	42.12.26	5.1.2	7.12.30	15.3.10	15.4.10	14.2.5	10.10.20	7.5.19	7.10.7	10.12.21
系徽江華郡華道面上	金南順天市安里	慶北金泉郡甘川面陽川洞	，馬山市樓東里	慶南金海郡白永邑	咸南元山市南一孝通	，，東林里	，咸安郡北面中岩里	慶南昌東郡梅東面社洞	釜山市大新洞	慶南泗川郡湖南面林川里	慶北義城郡鳳陽面三山洞
30.2.23	28.1.12	32.4.23	22.12.5	27.5.23	29.5.5	31.8.27	27.8.23	31.9.24	31.7.28	25.9.3	31.6.15
1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245
，	，	，	，	，	，	，	，	，	，	，	，



95	94	93
文	李	崔
去	陽	永
洪	雅	權
♂	♂	男
13.7.8	9.1.5	7.8.25
滑州北郊渡月面上貴里	慶北郊日即清河面西井里	金北金理郡月村面月園里
25.7.	30.12.15	30.2.23
1259	1258	1257
4	4	表 確 認
合計九五名		
(密 確 認 五 六 名)		

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20. 極秘

外政第 8 6 7 号

檀紀 4291 年(1958 年)3 月 5 日

外務部長官

内務部長官 貴下

抑留されている在日韓人の内、北韓送還希望者名簿送付の件

首題の件、抑留されている在日韓人の内、北韓に  
送還されることを希望するという者で駐日大使  
により密航渡日事実が確認された者の名簿を  
別添のように送付するものである。

推移本件別添物は 3 月 5 日貴部治安局外事係  
李ゴンソン警査便で送付した。

以上

정무대관신중

JUN 10 1958

DISPATCHED COPY

June 10, 1958

0252

TO : His Excellency the President  
FROM : Vice-Foreign Minister  
SUBJECT: The Fourth Korea-Japan talks:  
Delegation's report No. 10 on legal status  
of Korean residents in Japan and the Ministry's  
views thereupon

1. Our chief delegate requested government instructions regarding a concrete proposal for the arrangements for the acceptance of deportees. With regard to the problem of 'deportation', the joint draft of 1952 is not satisfactory to us because it stipulated a time limit during which the Japanese Government is restrained from taking arbitrary measures (Please refer to Guiding Principles - Committee on Legal Status of Korean Residents in Japan - 1). Therefore, our proposal is to delete the above-mentioned time limit. Then, the main part of the proposed joint draft may read:

The authorities concerned of the Republic of Korea and Japan will consult with each other on the compulsory deportation of a Korean resident in Japan who may have been granted permission for permanent residence ...

2. The Ministry is withholding issuance of the above instructions because we are still to sound out real intentions of the Japanese Government on this issue. By his cable FT-66 dated May 30, 1958, the Foreign Minister instructed:

You reported that judging from the Japanese remarks, the joint draft of 1952 is not in its favor. Government wishes to know in the first place which part of the joint draft of 1952 is not in Japan's favor. Immediately sound out Japanese intentions in this regard and report without delay for government consideration.

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Up to this time, the Delegation failed to report on how and whether it sounded out the Japanese intentions in accordance with the said government instructions.

3. According to the Delegation's report, the Japanese side presented three so-called basic principles, which are:

- i. Korean residents in this case means those who have been resident in Japan since prior to the end of World War II.
- ii. The Japanese side is ready to take into consideration special background and circumstances in which the Korean residents are placed.
- iii. The Japanese side will consider some long-range measures for stabilized life of the Korean residents, with the hope that the problem on deportation would be settled smoothly.

With regard to item i and ii, we find nothing new, Item iii is noteworthy. It is assumed that the Japanese side will accord permanent residence to Korean residents in Japan on condition that they are subject to Japan's unilateral right of deportation, at least a few years after the coming into force of the Agreement. Item iii may mean that Japan still wishes to retain her assertion on Article III of the 1952 joint draft (three years time limit). The so-called 'stabilized' life

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cannot be assured unless the problem of deportation is settled in our favor. That is why we consider that Item iii provides nothing significant. Delegation's reports and records of the meetings submitted thereby give impression that our Delegation did not yet comprehend satisfactorily this point.

Enclosure:

Joint Draft Agreement between the Republic of  
Korea and Japan Concerning Nationality and  
Treatment of Korean Residents in Japan

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P24.

4291(1958).6.11.

大統領閣下の諭旨

4291 年(1958 年)6 月 10 日次官が大統領閣下に  
韓日会談に関して報告を上げる席上、閣下から  
次のように諭旨があった。

記

在日韓人の追放問題に関連して、万一日本政府が正当な範囲内で彼らに補償を支払う用意さえあるならば、韓人全部を本国で受け入れることもできるだろう。この場合にそのような補償をわが政府が一旦受け取った後にこれを渡すのではなく、直接彼らに渡されることを願う。この問題はよく研究してみなさい。そして在日僑胞問題に関連して 1923 年東京大震災当時、日本人に虐殺された韓人に対する補償問題をどうするのか研究してみなさい。

・ ・ ・ ・ ・

( 説明 ) 1923 年日本震災当時、虐殺された韓人に対する補償問題を問題にする場合、在日韓人の法的地位問題委員会よりは韓国請求権委員会が正当なものと考えられる。(政務局 見解)

OUTGOING  
TELEGRAM

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

R. O. K.  
O R D

ST-9.124

DATE 12/1/58

June 12, 1958

CLASSIFICATION

SENT TO COUNSELLOR KYU HAH CHOI KORDIPSION

REPORT

ACCORDING TO PRESS THE JAPAN TIMES DATED JUNE ELEVENTH  
EDITORIALLY REPORTED ON SOME QUESTIONS CONCERNING LEGAL  
STATUS OF KOREAN RESIDENTS IN JAPAN PD WOULD YOU PLEASE  
CABLE-DISPATCH FULL TEXT OF THE ABOVE EDITORIAL BY CABLE  
IN ADVANCE  
THIS AFTERNOON PD EYE WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR COOPERATION PD  
POLITICAL DIRECTOR KIM

Origin:

Info:

List  
Desired  
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0256

TS-910627

MEMORIAL  
JAPAN TIMES, JUNE 11, 1958

Koreans in Japan.

The status of Koreans in Japan which is now under discussion by the Legal Status Committee of the Japan-Republic of Korea Conference on the normalization of relations, has long been a vexed question.

Reports indicate that there are about 600,000 Koreans in Japan, but the figure may be higher as it is believed that a number of Koreans have taken on Japanese names and become more or less assimilated.

The Committee which is discussing the status of Koreans here is one of four committees set up on May 6, subsequent to the opening of the normalization talks between the two countries on April 15. It has a task quite as important as the other committees which are confronted with such problems as the Nhee Line.

The Release of Detainees and Diplomatic Issues.

Little progress on the question of Koreans here was hitherto been possible owing to the unfriendly relations existing between Japan and the Republic of Korea, but lately there has been considerable change in the atmosphere. The visit to Korea last month of Prime Minister Kishi's personal envoy, Mr. Kazuo Yatugi, is believed to have helped

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0257

to bring this about. His reception by ROK President Syngman Rhee is not to be regarded so much as a change in Korean Government policy but rather as indicating a change of spirit and an expression of willingness to try to come to friendly terms with Japan despite the recollections of the past still harbored in top Korean official circles.

It is understood that negotiations, so far as these affect the legal status of Koreans living in Japan, will deal mostly with the position of Korean nationals who came to Japan before the end of World War II and are still residing here and the problems that have arisen in connection with them since they became aliens following the effectuation of the San Francisco Peace Treaty in April 1952.

South Korea is desirous of getting Japan to grant them special status because of the peculiar circumstances under which they came to live in this country. Japan is willing to differentiate these Koreans from aliens in general but would like to limit the scope of special exceptions to a minimum.

It would seem likely that there are a large number of Koreans here who would do better to return to their own country, but, as they have been living in Japan a long time and have local ties there, it is difficult to devise a plan that would be fair to all. There is also the question of their children born in Japan.

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0258



The Existence in Japan of a Large Bloc of People who  
Must be Regarded as Ipso Facto Undesirable.

The existence in Japan of a large bloc of people  
who must be regarded as aliens, and having alien connections,  
must be regarded as ipso facto undesirable, but the problem  
is to reach an arrangement which would not inflict injustice  
on anyone.

Perhaps, the best solution would be an agreed plan  
by which the Koreans could be divided into three categories --  
those who might be permitted to stay under some "special  
status," perhaps of a temporary nature, and those who  
should be encouraged to return to Korea which should be  
asked to make adequate arrangements to receive them.

INCOMING  
TELEGRAM

TOKYO

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

R. O. K.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CLASSIFICATION~~

FOREIGN MINISTER

TO. \_\_\_\_\_

NO. MT-075

DATE. 06111830

WITH REGARD TO CABLE NUMBER FT-072 OF JUNE 11, 1958,  
PLEASE REFER TO MY LETTER REPORT TO BE SENT VIA POUCH  
TOGETHER WITH THE GIST OF TALKS COVERING THE FOURTH  
MEETING OF LEGAL STATUS COMMITTEE HELD ON JUNE 9, 1958.

AMBASSADOR LIMB

당	답	장	과	장	국	관	처	장	6	공	정
									월	2	일
									리	김	국

JUN 12 1958

1958 JUN 12 AM 9 10

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# MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

INCOMING  
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R. O. K.

NO. MT-086

DATE. 07051500

CLASSIFICATION

TOKYO

TO. KORPITAL & FOREIGN MINISTER

WITH REFERENCE TO HUNGER STRIKE AT THE OMURA DETENTION CAMP  
BY THOSE KOREANS WHO ARE ALLEGEDLY DESIROUS OF GOING TO NORTH  
KOREA CMA THE DIRECTOR OF THE IMMIGRATION BUREAU OF JAPANESE  
GOVERNMENT TOLD AS THAT SOME OF THOSE KOREANS ARE UNDER SERIOUS  
CONDITIONS PD IN THIS CONNECTION CMA HE REQUESTED US TO GIVE  
HIM OUR CONSENT TO HIS PLAN OF RELEASING SOME OF THOSE KOREANS  
FROM STRICTLY HUMANITARIAN VIEWPOINT ON A TEMPORARY BASIS PD  
IN REPLY CMA WE POINTED OUT THE FOLLOWING COL ONE BRACKET PD  
THAT WE HAVE CONSISTENTLY REQUESTED THE JAPANESE SIDE TO  
EXPEDITE THE DEPORTATION OF THOSE KOREANS TO THE REPUBLIC OF  
KOREA IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AGREEMENT MADE ON DECEMBER  
THIRTY FIRST CMA ONE NINE FIVE SEVEN CMA AND THAT CMA THEREFORE  
CMA THE JAPANESE SIDE SHOULD HAVE SENT THEM TO THE REPUBLIC  
OF KOREA LONG BEFORE PD TWO BRACKET PD THAT PROPER MEDICAL CARE  
SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THOSE KOREANS WHO WOULD BE UNDER SERIOUS  
CONDITIONS PD THREE BRACKET PD AND THAT WE TRUST THAT THE

TIME RECEIVED

2/ ..... 担 據 長 課 長 局 官 次 官 長 7 供 亞

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0261

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

INCOMING  
TELEGRAM

R. O. K.

NO. \_\_\_\_\_

DATE. \_\_\_\_\_

CLASSIFICATION

TO. \_\_\_\_\_

2 .....

JAPANESE SIDE WOULD KEEP ITS PROMISE PREVIOUSLY MADE  
NEITHER TO SEND THEM TO NORTH KOREA NOR TO RELEASE THEM  
IN JAPAN PD UNQUOTE

AMBASSADOR LIMB

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# MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

INCOMING  
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R. O. K.

NO. MT-088

DATE. 07061600

TOKYO

CLASSIFICATION

TO. KORPITAL FORMIN

IN CONNECTION WITH THE REPORTED HUNGER STRIKE FOR THEIR  
RELEASE IN JAPAN BY THOSE KOREAN DETAINEES OF POST WAR  
CATEGORY AT OMURA WHO ARE ALLEGEDLY DESIROUS OF GOING TO  
NORTH KOREA CMA JAPANESE NEWS PAPERS REPORTED THIS MORNING  
PARENTHESIS JULY SIX THAT THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT DECIDED  
TO RELEASE IN JAPAN SOME OF THOSE KOREAN DETAINEES IN QUESTION  
CMA NAMELY THOSE WHO ARE REPORTEDLY NOW UNDER CRITICAL  
CONDITION CMA SOME AGED DETAINEES AND WOMEN CMA ETC PERIOD  
IN THIS CONNECTION CMA THE MISSION IS GOING TO PRESENT A NOTE  
OF PROTEST TO THE JAPANESE FOREIGN OFFICE MONDAY MORNING  
JULY SEVEN CMA SIMULTANEOUSLY INQUIRING ABOUT THE AUTHENTICITY  
OF THE SAID PRESS REPORT PD

KORDIPSION

担	擔	長	課	長	局	官	次	官	長	7	供	亞
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0263

P33. 大韓民国 駐日代表部  
韓日代第 1192 号  
檀紀 4291 年(1958 年)7 月 7 日

外務部長官 閣下

駐日大使 ㊟

件名・・・・北韓行きを希望する韓人、日本国内釈放報道に  
対して日本政府外務省に発送した抗議文に関する件

頭の件、去る 7 月 6 日当地日本の新聞報道によると大村収容所に収容中のいわゆる北韓行きを希望する韓人抑留者のハンガーストライキに関連して、その中で危篤の状態にある韓人若干名を臨時に、日本国内で釈放することに日本政府が決定したという報道に対しては、既に電文 MT-088 号で報告したが、別添写本のように同新聞報道の真否如何と、万一同報道が事実としたら、第一に日本政府は昨年 12 月 31 日に締結した諸協定と韓日連絡会議で行った約束違反であり、第二にこのような継続的な日本側の約定違反が、現在進行中の韓日会談の円満な進行に悪影響を及ぼすことになるという点を指摘して、嚴重に抗議したのでこれを報告するものである。

推移 7 月 8 日午後 3 時に連絡会議( Working Committee )を開催して、この真相をもっと追究し、抗議することにしたのでお伝えするものである。

別添 当代表部 抗議覚書 写本一通

以上

copy

PM-20

NOTE VERBALE

5930

The Korean Mission presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and, with reference to press report regarding the contemplated release in Japan of some of those Koreans under detention at the Omura Detention Camp whom the Government of Japan is yet to send to the Republic of Korea, has the honour to make the following representations:

According to local press report of July 6, 1958, the Government of Japan has decided to release in Japan some of those detainees in the very near future.

In this connection, the Mission wishes to be informed of the authenticity of the said press report, and if it is true, the Mission is obliged to express its deep concern over the report, pointing out that such a decision on the part of the Government of Japan would be clearly at variance with the agreement reached at the conclusion of the Korea-Japan Preliminary Talks on December 31, 1957, and the commitments repeatedly made thereafter by Japanese members of the Korea-Japan Working Committee that the Korean detainees under reference would neither be allowed to go to 'north Korea', nor be released in Japan.

As has repeatedly been made clear to the Ministry in the past, the northern part of Korea, which is an

/integral part

integral part of the territory of the Republic of Korea, is now under unlawful occupation by Communist aggressors. Therefore, the Government of the Republic of Korea is most energetically opposed to allowing any of Koreans now in Japan to go to the northern part of Korea. Furthermore, in accordance with the agreement reached between the Republic of Korea and Japan on December 31, 1957, the Government of Japan should have expedited the deportation of the Koreans under reference to the port of Pusan as was designated by the Government of the Republic of Korea.

0266

In view of the above, the Mission lodges a strong protest with the Ministry against its repeated failure to abide by terms of the agreement reached at the conclusion of the Preliminary Talks on December 31, 1957, and its commitments made thereafter, and at the same time, the Mission wishes to repeat its request that the Government of Japan should take immediate measures to fulfil terms of the agreement and its commitments by completing the sending to the port of Pusan of all the remaining 256 Koreans of the 1259 Koreans whose list was officially handed over by the Japanese side to the Korean side at the Korea-Japan Working Committee.

It is added that the Government of the Republic of Korea expresses its keen regret over the reported decision by the Government of Japan on the release in Japan of the Koreans under reference at this very juncture when the Korea-Japan Overall Talks is now under way, and wishes to call the most serious attention of the Government of Japan in this regard.

Toky., July 7, 1958



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Tokyo, July 7, 1958

No. 81

Excellency:

I beg to acknowledge with appreciation the receipt of Your Excellency's letter No. 39 of July 4.

1. Some of Korean detainees at the Omura camp who allegedly desire to go to north Korea, went on a hunger strike since about ten days ago, demanding that they be released in Japan as soon as possible.

In this connection, Director Katsumo of the Japanese Justice Ministry's Immigration Bureau on June 5 telephoned this office, requesting our consent to a contemplated Japanese plan to release in Japan temporarily, from humanitarian standpoint, Korean detainees who are on a critical list among those who are on strike. Our side immediately rejected, saying that it was against the agreement concluded at the end of last year and repeated commitments of the Japanese side not to send them to the north nor to release them in Japan. Cable No. MT-086 was sent on July 5 in this regard.

Following above, the Japanese dailies here started reporting, mainly on Sunday, July 6, that as a result of consultation between Foreign Minister Fujiyama and Justice Minister Aichi decision has been reached to release the aged, women and those on a critical list among the Korean detainees who went on strike and that the Japanese Government was going to notify our side on this matter. This has already been reported by cable No. MT-088 of July 6.

/2. At

His Excellency  
President Syngman Rhee

0267

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2.

2. At 10:30 a.m. today Minister Liu visited Asian Bureau Director Itagaki at the Foreign Office at the latter's request. Mr. Itagaki said that the Japanese Government has reached a conclusion to release in Japan temporarily some Korean detainees, as reported in the newspapers, and requested our side to give consent, because it was decided from humanitarian standpoint.

Our side immediately retorted his statement, saying that the Japanese side had previously committed itself at the Working Committee, established on the basis of the decision upon the conclusion of the preliminary talks on Dec. 31, 1957, and at other opportunities that those Koreans who allegedly desire to go to the north would neither be sent to the north, nor released in Japan but that they would be persuaded gradually to return to our side. This office then handed over a written protest to the Japanese side, a copy of which is enclosed herewith for Your Excellency's reference.

Furthermore, in order to sound out the real Japanese intention in this regard, a meeting of the Working Committee will be called at 3:00 p.m. tomorrow, the result of which will be reported to the Government without delay.

3. As the Government is fully aware, the Japanese side in the past repeatedly promised not to send those Koreans in question to north Korea nor turn them loose in Japan but persuade them gradually to go to the Republic of Korea. Such a decision on the part of the Japanese Government, even if temporarily and under strict surveillance, as claimed by them, is undoubtedly a breach of the existing agreement between the two countries. Since left-wing Socialists and Communists here have actively been engaged in an attempt to wreck the current overall talks at any cost, should such an action be actually carried out, the Japanese side, consciously and unconsciously, is playing into the hands of the Communist propaganda and instigation which will only have adverse effect on the current talks. I will continue to watch the Japanese action in this regard and report any further development promptly. Meanwhile, I would greatly appreciate any Government instructions on this matter.

4. Separately, this office cabled a report concerning the Asahi editorial appearing in its Sunday (July 6) issue which dealt with our seizure of the Japanese fishing boat

/Hoshi Maru

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0268

3.

Hoshi Maru No. 2. The editorial, as reported in the cable, charged our side with the Hoshi Maru No. 2 case and at the same time accused us of maltreatment of recently-repatriated Japanese fishermen while they were under our detention.

As in the cable, this office feels that it would be to our advantage to reply, as soon as possible, to the Japanese note, with our facts about the so-called Hoshi Maru No. 2 case. I would, therefore, appreciate the Government instructions including necessary data, so that this office may be able to lodge a counter-protest to the Japanese side.

5. The seventh session of the Subcommittee on Vessels was held as scheduled at 3:30 p.m. today. The meeting centered on both sides repeating each other's insistence concerning the adoption of the agenda, without reaching any conclusion. The next meeting was agreed to be convened on Friday, July 11.

With sentiments of loyalty and esteem, I remain,

Most respectfully,

*L. T. K.*

Enclosure:

copy of note

38

37

0269

# MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

INCOMING  
TELEGRAM

NO. MT-089

DATE. 07071430

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TOKYO TO. KYUNG MU DAI & FOREIGN MINISTER

MINISTER YIU MET MR ITAGAKI CMA ASIAN AFFAIRS DIRECTOR OF JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTRY AT TEN THIRTY AM ON JULY SEVEN CMA NINETEEN FIFTYEIGHT CMA AT THE LATTER'S REQUEST PD AT THIS MEETING CMA MR ITAGAKI INFORMED MINISTER YIU THAT DUE TO SERIOUSNESS OF A HUNGER STRIKE AT OMURA CAMP CMA THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT DECIDED TO RELEASE SOME OF THOSE KOREAN DETAINEES OF POST WAR CATEGORY AT OMURA WHO ARE DESIROUS OF GOING TO NORTH KOREA ON A TEMPORARY BASIS FROM STRICTLY HUMANITARIAN STAND POINT PD IN THIS CONNECTION CMA MINISTER YIU STRONGLY PROTESTED AGAINST JAPAN'S BREACH OF THE AGREEMENT REACHED ON DECEMBER THIRTYFIRST CMA NINETEEN FIFTYSEVEN AND ITS OWN COMMITMENTS MADE THEREAFTER PD MINISTER YIU CALLED UPON THE JAPANESE SIDE TO HOLD WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING IN ORDER TO TAKE UP THE MATTER PD JAPANESE SIDE AGREED TO HOLD A MEETING OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE AT THREE PM ON JULY

2/ . . . . .

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MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

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R. O. K.

NO. \_\_\_\_\_

DATE. \_\_\_\_\_

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TO. \_\_\_\_\_ (CONT'D)

- 2 -

EIGHT PD A COPY OF THE TEXT OF THE NOTE OF PROTEST OF THIS  
MISSION TO THE JAPANESE FOREIGN OFFICE WHICH WAS HANDED BY  
MINISTER YIU TO MR ITAGAKI AT THE ABOVE MEETING WILL BE SENT  
TO THE GOVERNMENT VIA TUESDAY POUCH PD

AMBASSADOR KIM

1978 JUL 8 AM 9 45

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MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS											
R. O. K.											

NO. ....

DATE

JULY 11, 1958  
(Friday)

NOT ADOPTED JUL 29 1958

정무대공신중

K/PO-34

SENT TO AMBASSADOR YU TAIK KIM KORDIPSON

COPY TO AMBASSADOR LIM PD

MINISTRY PERUSED CABLES MT ZERO EIGHT SIX CMA MT ZERO EIGHT  
NINE AND AMBASSADOR KIMS REPORT NUMBER EIGHT ONE REGARDING THE  
CONTEMPLATED RELEASE IN JAPAN CP SOME KOREAN DETAINEES OF POSTWAR  
CATEGORY PD ON THIS ISSUE CMA YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO NEGOTIATE WITHOUT  
DELAY WITH THE JAPANESE SIDE ON THE BASIS OF THE FOLLOWING GOVERNMENT  
POSITIONS COLON

ITEM ONE GOVERNMENT POSITION CONCERNING THOSE KOREANS DESIROUS  
OF GOING TO NORTH KOREA REMAINS ESSENTIALLY UNCHANGED PD WE MUST CONTINUE  
TO PRESS THE JAPANESE SIDE FOR THEIR EARLIEST REPATRIATION TO THE REPUBLIC  
OF KOREA SEMICOLON

ITEM TWO FROM STRICTLY HUMANITARIAN VIEWPOINT AND NOT FROM POINT OF  
VIEW OF POLITICAL CONSIDERATION CMA HOWEVER CMA OUR GOVERNMENT WILL HAVE  
NO OBJECTION TO RELEASE IN JAPAN OF THE SICK DETAINEES IN QUESTION CMA  
ON CONDITIONS COLON A THAT THEIR HEALTH IS RECOGNIZED AS CRITICAL BY U.S  
DOCTORS AS WE DESIGNATE CMA B THAT THEY ARE RELEASED IN ~~SECRET~~ <sup>QUICK</sup> WAY AND  
~~EACH ONE IN ONE HOSPITAL~~  
~~HOSPITALIZED IN SEVERAL GROUPS~~ CMA C THAT THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TAKES  
~~IN SEVERAL GROUPS~~

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0274

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MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
R. O. K.

NO.  
DATE

PAGE TWO

CLASSIFICATION

SENT TO

RESPONSIBILITY FOR GIVING CONSTANT VIGILANCE TO THEIR WHEREABOUTS WHILE  
THEY ARE OUT OF THE DETENTION CAMP CMA AND D THAT WHEN RECOVERED THEY  
SHOULD BE <sup>IMMEDIATELY</sup> INTERNED AGAIN IN THE CAMP SEMICOLON

ITEM THREE AS TO WOMEN ~~AND CHILDREN~~ <sup>AND</sup> OUT OF THOSE DETAINEES IN  
QUESTION CMA OUR GOVERNMENT WILL HAVE NO OBJECTION TO THE RELEASE OF  
THEM SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH RELEASE OF THOSE REFERRED TO IN ITEM TWO AS  
FAR AS THOSE WOMEN ~~AND CHILDREN~~ BELONG TO THE FAMILIES OF THE RELEASED  
PATIENTS SOLELY FOR THE PURPOSE OF TAKING CARE OF THEIR SICK FAMILY MEMBERS  
SEMICOLON

ITEM FOUR THE JAPANESE SIDE SHOULD ASSURE US THAT THE REMAINING  
DETAINEES WILL BE REPATRIATED TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA AS SOON AS POSSIBLE  
PUTTING ASIDE ~~FROM~~ THE QUESTION OF TIME OF THEIR ACTUAL REPATRIATION PD

YOU ARE ADVISED THAT THIS IS OUR <sup>position</sup> SUGGESTION FOR ~~PROVISIONAL~~ <sup>removing</sup>  
~~THE PRESENT DIFFICULTY ON THE MATTER~~ SETTLEMENT OF THE QUESTION FROM HUMANITARIAN VIEWPOINT CMA AND THAT  
SUCH SETTLEMENT SHOULD BE MADE IF ALL THE ABOVE FOUR CONDITIONS ARE  
MET PD PLEASE <sup>STRESS</sup> ~~DEMONSTRATE~~ THAT WE ARE DOING BEST FOR REASONABLE SETTLEMENT  
SO THAT THIS QUESTION MAY NOT AFFECT VITALLY THE PROCEEDING OF THE OVERALL  
TALKS PD FOREIGN MINISTER

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OUTGOING  
TELEGRAM

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

R. O. K.

NO. ....

DATE .....

C O D E

JULY 11, 1958  
(Friday)

CLASSIFICATION

SENT TO AMBASSADOR YU TAIK KIM KORDITION

COPY TO AMBASSADOR LIM PD

YOU ARE ~~INSTRUCTED~~ ADVISED THAT THE MISSION AND THE DELEGATION  
DO NOT MOVE FURTHER AND ~~XXXX~~ ISSUE NO STATEMENT REGARDING THOSE  
KOREANS DESIROUS OF GOING TO NORTH KOREA UNTIL YOU ARE INSTRUCTED  
~~XXXXXX~~ OTHERWISE PD GOVERNMENT IS ~~XXXXXXXX~~ CAREFULLY STUDYING THE  
MATTER FOR INSTRUCTING THE MISSION AND DELEGATION IN A FEW DAYS PD

FOREIGN MINISTER

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JUL 11 1958

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0276



**P44.** 東京から入った電報

外務部長官 貴下

7月14日福岡事務所長からの報告によると、日本政府当局は大村収容所内にいる、いわゆる北韓に帰ることを希望する者の内、**26**名を日本国内で釈放するために、これに対する手続きを取っているとし、このような情報を収容所当局者たちから入手したというので、ここに報告するものである。

駐日大使

(47)

COPY

Tokyo, July 16, 1958

No. 84

Excellency:

1. Despite this office's continued protests to the Japanese Government and strong objections from local Mindan leaders in the Kyushu area and also the hunger strike staged by the detainees loyal to the Republic, there seems to be little improvement in the situation surrounding the Japanese decision to release some detainees on parole.

As I reported previously, hunger strikers consisting of the detainees loyal to our side discontinued the strike due to various difficulties, and there are now only some 130 women still on strike. President indications are that it is a matter of time for the Japanese Government to carry out the decision by releasing about 26 persons who had been held more than "three years".

This office is still awaiting instructions from the Government as to future course of action in connection with the Japanese release decision, especially if and when the scheduled release was carried out.

2. Meanwhile, the eighth session of the Vessels Subcommittee was held last Friday (July 11), likewise without reaching any conclusion on the matter concerning the addition of the words: "as of Nov. 6, 1951," to agenda item (d). It appears to me that the Japanese side would withhold its decision in this regard until the arrival of Mr. Kyung Keun Chang.

With sentiments of loyalty and esteem, I remain,

Most respectfully,

U. K.

45

His Excellency  
President Syngman Rhee

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0278

Translation

Asahi News, July 27, 1958

KOREA TO APPLY PRESSURE ON FISHERY NEGOTIATIONS?  
RELEASE DECISION MAKES HER RELUCTANT TO SEND HER FISHERY DELEGATE

On the basis of the decision to parole some Korean illegal entrants among those who desire to go to north Korea, the Japanese Government appears prepared to carry out the parole, if possible, even this week. The Korean side still remains strongly opposed to such a decision and it is feared that the Korean side might withhold the dispatch of its representative to the Fishery Committee (for discussion of the "Rhee Line"), unless there is some compromise solution worked out between the two countries. Under such circumstances the release issue, inter-related with the Korea-Japan overall talks, is likely to develop in a delicate direction.

The Government set forth several conditions for the parole, such as the existence of reliable guarantors, restrictions in residence and deposit of bond, amounting <sup>to</sup> from ¥1,000 to 300,000, and is contemplating to parole them, as they meet these conditions.

The Korean side, on a number of occasions, conveyed its objection to such measures, through Minister Yiu, who asked that some solution which might be acceptable to his home Government, be worked out.

At present, among the workable solutions to the issue is an idea that Japan promise Korea never to repatriate the parolees to north Korea and persuade them to return to the Republic of Korea. It is doubtful if the Japanese Government would make such a commitment to the Korean Government. Further exchange of views is now underway between the Foreign and Justice Ministries.

On the other hand, the Fishery Committee of <sup>the</sup> the overall talks which is regarded as most crucial, has not met even once due to  
/the delay

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2.

the delay in arrival of the Korean delegate. As for the other Committees there has been no substantial discussion of respective matters, in proportion to the progress of the Fishery Committee. As a result of repeated requests by the Foreign Office, the Korean side has recently indicated its readiness to shortly send the fishery representative. Korean Chief Delegate Limb told Prime Minister Kishi at their meeting last Friday, July 25, that he would try to have him come over.

The Foreign Office, however, seems to predict that in view of the public opinion in Korea, the Korean fishery representative may not arrive here so easily, unless some sort of solution to the current parole issue was found. The Foreign Office, therefore, is very anxious to find some solution to the parole issue so as not to further delay the discussion at the Fishery Committee.

- end -

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법무	외무	국무	국무	국무	국무

NOT ADOPTED

JUL 29 1958

「美送保衛」

SENT TO: Ambassador Ben C. Limb  
Ambassador Yu Taik Kim

In connection with the problem of Koreans at Omura who allegedly desire to go to north Korea, you are jointly instructed to meet immediately Japanese Foreign Minister and make representation as follows:

1. Japanese attention is hereby invited to Article 2 of Agreed Minutes of December 31, 1957, according to which the problem of deportation of illegal entrants will be a subject of discussion at the Legal Status Committee. This problem has been also a subject for discussion at the Working Committee since January, this year, because it is related to the implementation of the terms agreed upon on December 31, 1957. But it is interpreted that both Government mutually understood at that time that the basic points of the issue would be dealt with better at the Legal S. Committee of the overall talks. ?

2. Now the Korean side considers the time has come for both Governments to deliberate on the problem from fundamental aspect of the issue in the light of present circumstances, believing firmly that the transfer of the issue from the Working Committee to the Legal Status Committee of the overall talks. JUL 1 1958

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talks would help both sides find a solution.

3. The Legal Status Committee is presently discussing the problem of Koreans of pre-war category. But if Japanese side is prepared to agree with Korean side to conduct the Legal Status Committee along the line of items 1 and 2 as above, the Korean side is ready to start discussion on deportation of Koreans of post-war category in accordance with Article 2 of the Agreed Minutes of 1957, in parallel with the discussion of the former issue at the same committee.

4. Under these circumstances, the Korean side requests that pending the settlement of the issue on deportation of Koreans of post-war category, the Japanese Government defer the execution of any unilateral decision on those Koreans, if there is any.

5. As it repeatedly told the Japanese side, the Korean side still has strong objection to the release in Japan of Koreans in question in any form. It will have no objection if the Japanese side intends to hospitalize some of those Koreans in question under its own responsibility for strictly humanitarian reasons if their health conditions are mutually recognized as critical, and if such hospitalization does not affect in any manner the ~~legal~~ <sup>detainee</sup> status of those Koreans. ~~as detainees at the Detention Camps.~~

6. It should be understood that the Korean side makes this in order to remove the present impasse, if there is any

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which might lie in the way of the successful proceeding of the overall talks in progress. But this representation contains nothing conclusive for the position of the Korean Government for final settlement of the issue.

7. To meet present circumstances of relations between the two sides, the Korean side has no alternative but the above-mentioned suggestion and awaits quick reaction thereto.

The above-mentioned points should be orally conveyed to the Japanese Foreign Minister without delay.

Foreign Minister



0283

OUTGOING  
TELEGRAM

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

NO. \_\_\_\_\_

~~R. O. K.~~  
CODE URGENT

DATE  
July 19, 1958

CLASSIFICATION  
AMBASSADOR YU TAIK KIM  
SENT TO \_\_\_\_\_

IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROBLEM OF KOREANS AT OMURA WHO  
ALLEGEDLY DESIRE TO GO TO NORTH KOREA CMA YOU ARE JOINTLY  
INSTRUCTED TO MEET IMMEDIATELY JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER  
AND MAKE REPRESENTATION AS FOLLOWS COLON

ITEM ONE JAPANESE ATTENTION IS HEREBY INVITED TO  
ARTICLE TWO OF AGREED MINUTES OF DECEMBER THIRTY FIRST CMA  
ONE NINE FIVE SEVEN CMA ACCORDING TO WHICH THE PROBLEM OF  
DEPORTATION OF ILLEGAL ENTRANTS WILL BE A SUBJECT OF  
DISCUSSION AT THE LEGAL STATUS COMMITTEE PD THIS PROBLEM  
HAS BEEN ALSO A SUBJECT FOR DISCUSSION AT THE WORKING  
COMMITTEE SINCE JANUARY CMA THIS YEAR CMA BECAUSE IT IS  
RELATED TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TERMS AGREED U. ON ON  
DECEMBER THIRTY FIRST CMA ONE NINE FIVE SEVEN PD BUT IT  
IS INTERPRETED THAT BOTH GOVERNMENT MUTUALLY UNDERSTOOD  
AT THAT TIME THAT THE BASIC POINTS OF THE ISSUE WOULD BE  
DEALT WITH BETTER AT THE LEGAL STATUS COMMITTEE OF THE  
OVERALL TALKS PD /ITEM TWO

DRAFTED BY

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COMMUNICATION SECTION

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OUTGOING  
TELEGRAM

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
R. O. K.

NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE \_\_\_\_\_

PAGE TWO

CLASSIFICATION

SENT TO \_\_\_\_\_

ITEM TWO NOW THE KOREAN SIDE CONSIDERS THE TIME  
HAS COME FOR BOTH GOVERNMENTS TO DELIBERATE ON THE PROBLEM  
FROM FUNDAMENTAL ASPECT OF THE ISSUE IN THE LIGHT OF  
PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES CMA BELIEVING FIRMLY THAT THE TRANSFER  
OF THE ISSUE FROM THE WORKING COMMITTEE TO THE LEGAL STATUS  
COMMITTEE OF THE OVERALL TALKS WOULD HELP BOTH SIDES FIND  
A SOLUTION PD

ITEM THREE THE LEGAL STATUS COMMITTEE IS PRESENTLY  
DISCUSSING THE PROBLEM OF KOREANS OF PREWAR CATEGORY PD  
BUT IF JAPANESE SIDE IS PREPARED TO AGREE WITH KOREAN SIDE  
TO CONDUCT THE LEGAL STATUS COMMITTEE ALONG THE LINE OF ITEM  
ONE AND TWO AS ABOVE CMA THE KOREAN SIDE IS READY TO START  
DISCUSSION ON DEPORTATION OF KOREANS OF POSTWAR CATEGORY  
IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE TWO OF THE AGREED MINUTES OF  
ONE NINE FIVE SEVEN CMA IN PARALLEL WITH THE DISCUSSION OF  
THE FORMER ISSUE AT THE SAME COMMITTEE PD

ITEM FOUR UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES CMA THE KOREAN

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**P55.**      日本国内韓国人抑留者 早見表

檀紀 4291 年(1958 年)7 月 23 日現在

	送還、釈放及びその他の事項	数 (名)
相互 釈 放 協 定 該 当 者	昨年末現在 総数	1,259
	本国に送還された者	第一次 送還      249 第二次 送還      252 第三次 送還      251 第四次 送還      251 計 1,003
	日本国内で逃亡した者	13
	収容中に刑確定で刑務所に移管 服役中の者	11
	病気で仮釈放になった者	9
	北韓送還希望者	男 82 名、女 10 名      92
	現在収容されている者	222
その他	今年 1 月 1 日以後に収容された者 注    本数字は第 14 次実務者会議議事録に根拠をおいたものだが、 駐日大使からの韓日代第 1227 号報告によると、7 月 5 日現在 543 名になっている。	570
総計		792

備考    本表に表示された数字の内、北韓送還希望者の数は 93 名だったが、1 名が前回の韓国人第四次本国送還の時に帰国したので 92 名になった。一第 14 次実務者会議議事録による。

OUTGOING  
TELEGRAM

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

NO. \_\_\_\_\_

R. O. K.

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

PAGE THREE

CLASSIFICATION

SENT TO \_\_\_\_\_

SIDE REQUESTS THAT PENDING THE SETTLEMENT OF THE ISSUE  
ON DEPORTATION OF KOREANS OF POSTWAR CATEGORY C.A. THE  
JAPANESE GOVERNMENT DEFER THE EXECUTION OF ANY UNILATERAL  
DECISION ON THOSE KOREANS C.A. IF THERE IS ANY PD

ITEM FIVE AS IT REPORTABLY TOLD THE JAPANESE SIDE C.A.  
THE KOREAN SIDE STILL HAS STRONG OBJECTION TO THE RELEASE  
IN JAPAN OF KOREANS IN QUESTION IN ANY FORM PD IT WILL HAVE  
NO OBJECTION IF THE JAPANESE SIDE INTENDS TO HOSPITALIZE  
SOME OF THOSE KOREANS IN QUESTIONS UNDER ITS OWN RESPONSIBILITY  
FOR STRICTLY HUMANITARIAN REASONS IF THEIR HEALTH CONDITIONS  
ARE ACTUALLY RECOGNIZED AS CRITICAL C.A. AND IF SUCH  
HOSPITALIZATION DOES NOT AFFECT IN ANY MANNER THE DETAINEE  
STATUS OF THOSE KOREANS PD

ITEM SIX IT SHOULD BE UNDERSTOOD THAT THE KOREAN  
SIDE TAKES THIS IN ORDER TO REMOVE THE PRESENT IMPASSE C.A.  
IF THERE IS ANY WHICH MIGHT LIE IN THE WAY OF THE  
SUCCESSFUL PROCEEDING OF THE OVERALL TALKS IN PROGRESS PD

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MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
PAGE FOUR R. O. K.

NO. ....  
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SENT TO .....

BUT THIS REPRESENTATION CONTAINS NOTHING CONCLUSIVE FOR  
THE POSITION OF THE KOREAN GOVERNMENT FOR FINAL  
SETTLEMENT OF THE ISSUE PD

ITEM SEVEN TO MEET PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES OF  
RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO SIDES CNA THE KOREAN SIDE HAS  
NO ALTERNATIVE. BUT THE ABOVE MENTIONED SUGGESTION AND  
AWAITS QUICK REACTION THERETO PD

THE ABOVE MENTIONED POINTS SHOULD BE ORALLY CONVEYED  
TO THE JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER WITHOUT DELAY PD

FOREIGN MINISTER

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P55

## 日本国内韓国人抑留者条件表

檀紀 4291 年(1958 年)7 月 23 日現在

	送還、釈放及びその他事項	数 (名)
相互 釈放 協定 該 当 者	昨年末 現在 総数	1,259
	本国に送還された者	第 1 次送還 249
		第 2 次送還 252
		第 3 次送還 251
		第 4 次送還 251
		計 1,003
	日本国内に逃亡した者	13
	収容中に刑確定で刑務所に移管 服役中の者	11
そ の 他	病気で仮釈放された者	9
	収容中日本人と判明 釈放された者	1
	北韓送還希望者	男 82 名 女 10 名 92
	現在収容されている者	222
	今年 1 月 1 日以後に収容された者	570
注	本数字は第 14 次実務者会議議事録に根拠を置いたものだが、駐日大使からの韓日代第 1227 号報告によると 7 月 5 日現在 543 名になっている。	
総計		792

備考. — 本表に表示された者の内、北韓送還希望者の数は 93 名だったが、1 名が前回の韓国人第 4 次本国送還時で帰国したので 92 名になった。— 第 14 次実務者会議議事録に依る。

## P56. 韓日代第 1403 号

檀紀 4291 年(1958 年)7 月 23 日

駐日大使 ㊤

外務部長官 貴下

いわゆる北韓送還希望者の内、日本国内に仮放免予定者の名簿入手報告の件  
首題の件、いわゆる北韓送還希望者の内、今回日本政府当局により日本国内に釈放する  
ことに決定したという 25 名の姓名を秘密裏に入手したので別添のように報告するもので  
ある。

追記 本来三年以上の被収容者 26 名を決定したものが

P57. 金昌博当 22 歳は収容年限が三年未満になり除外されたという。

P58.59. 名簿

1172	1179	1180	1171	1173	1235	收春番第	
1168	1167	1233	1178	1175			
鄭英子	李三子	丁永錄	林昌大	金賢準	金義鐸	鄭泰運	林斗星
許在成	方容爽	姓名					
1215	1178	1183	1189	1234	收春番第		
1174	1177	1258	1188	1190	1181		
高泉煥	梁祐燦	梁一心	梁在澤	文吉浩	徐永道	金大仁	金乙鎭
趙相善	吳福男	具昌民	姓名				

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0290

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						計	丁林	林
						子名	鐘店	黃
						六和	取次	俊

1285

1182

1176

大興民國歷日什表發

62

1951

**P60.** 韓日代第 1409 号

檀紀 4291 年(1958 年)7 月 25 日

駐日大使 ㊟

外務部長官 閣下

北韓行きを希望するという「不法入国」韓人の日本国内釈放決定に  
関する日本政府外務省口上書送致の件

首題の件、北韓行きを希望するという問題の抑留中の「不法入国」韓人に関して、彼らの  
内若干名を日本国内で仮釈放することに決定したという報道により、7 月 7 日付けで日本  
政府外務省に対して質疑的な抗議口上書を発したことがあり、これに関しては 7 月 7 日付  
け韓日

**P61.** 代第 1192 号の公式文書として既に報告したことがあるが、この 7 月 25 日午後日本外務  
省の 7 月 21 日付け回答口上書に接したのでここに同封送致します。

この日本外務省の回答口上書を検討された後、代表部が取るべき措置に関して指示してい  
ただけるように願います。

別添 日本外務省 口上書 写本一通



Translation

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NOTE VERBALE

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs presents its compliments to the Korean Mission and, referring to the latter's Note Verbale PKM-20 dated July 7, 1958, has the honour to state as follows:

1. It is true that on the 6th inst. the Japanese Government decided to parole 26 Korean illegal entrants now detained at Omura Immigration Center out of the humanitarian spirit of averting an imminent danger to human life. The decision was duly notified, along with the reasons therefor, by Mr. Itagaki, Director of the Asian Affairs Bureau, to Mr. Yiu Tai Ma, Deputy Chief of the Mission, who visited the Ministry on July 6 at the former's instance. On the occasion of the Japan-Korea Working Committee of July 8, the matter was fully explained by the Japanese side for the second time.

In accordance with the said decision, the Immigration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice is now in the process of (a) deposition of the bond paid by the prospective parolees, and (b) investigation into the reliability of

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the guarantors which are required for the implementation of the same decision; upon completion of such preliminaries the individual detainees will be paroled successively subject to certain restrictive conditions in respect to their residence and the scope of movement, and with the obligation of reporting to the competent authorities periodically.

2. While the Mission's note under reference asserts that the present decision would constitute an infringement of what was agreed on between the two countries at the conclusion of their Preliminary Talks of December 31, 1957, it is the conviction of the Japanese Government, whose views are explicated hereunder, that it will entail no violation of the agreement reached between them.

Under the "Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Japan and the Government of the Republic of Korea regarding Measures on Koreans detained in Japan and on Japanese Fishermen detained in Korea" signed on December 31 last year, it is obligatory on the Korean Government to "accept the deportation of Korean illegal entrants." This clause was incorporated in the same Memorandum with the view to affirming in a positive provision the Korean Government's obligation of taking over such illegal entrants, in

Consideration

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consideration of the fact that the deportation to the Republic of Korea of Korean illegal entrants had been at a standstill on account of the persistent refusal by the same Government to take over such illegal entrants since May 1955. Therefore, this clause should not be construed as stipulating the obligation on the part of the Japanese Government for transferring all of the illegal entrants to the Korean Government. Examination of the relevant records of the Preliminary Talks as per attached sheets will bear witness to the pertinency of the Japanese interpretation of the Memorandum.

3. Therefore, whereas the Korean side has made a demand upon the Japanese side, at the Japan-Korea Working Committee which has held thirteen sessions since January 7 this year, for deportation of the 93 Korean nationals who were detained at Omura Immigration Center at the time of signing of the agreement between the Japanese and Korean Governments on December 31, 1957 and who have expressed a desire to return to North Korea, such a demand should properly be regarded as a demand made from the political standpoint, but not as one based on the right which may be exercised in virtue of the agreement.

The Japanese side, having due regard to the political stand of the Republic of Korea, afforded those detainees sufficient

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sufficient time to reconsider calmly their determination of returning to North Korea, on the assumption that they might possibly alter their minds with a subsequent change in the situation. At the same time, the Japanese side entertained an ardent hope to solve this question, along the lines desired by the Korean side if possible, upon their changing of their original determination.

However, the subsequent development of the matter has proved the reverse of what the Japanese side had anticipated. After the lapse of about half a year, all of the detainees, with one exception, have not even shown any sign of desisting from their original intention, but, confirmed further in their resolve, and persist in returning to North Korea.

Moreover, since June 26 this year, they went to the length of staging a mass hunger-strike under the slogans of "Immediate Release" and "Repatriation to North Korea" which they would not call off in spite of much persuasion by the Japanese authorities concerned. Eventually on July 5, the matter came to such a serious pass that if it be left to take its own course it would probably lead to the loss of life.

As the immediate step to cope with this urgent situation, the Japanese Government decided to release on parole, under the supervision of the Ministry of Justice, 26

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0295 detainees

detainees who had been under detention in Japan for more than three years and thereby dissuaded the detainees from carrying on the strike. As already mentioned over and over again, this action was taken from a purely humanitarian standpoint.

The Japanese Government wishes to add that since the development of the question has taken a direction contrary to its expectations and brought in a complete change in the situation, it is desirable for the two nations to act in concert and in all sincerity to approach and solve the problem from an entirely new angle.

4. It is further added for the Mission's information that the list of 1,259 persons who were under detention at Omura and Hamamatsu Immigration Centers as of the date of the coming into force of the agreement between the Governments of Japan and the Republic of Korea, which was handed to the Korean Delegation at the meeting of the Japan-Korea Working Committee held on January 27, 1958, is not that of deportees to Korea, but plainly that of detained Korean illegal entrants as clearly stated on the said list.

Tokyo, July 21, 1958.

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東北第一一六号

口 上 書

外務省は、在本邦大韓民国代表部に就意を表するとともに、同代表部の七月七日付口上書「要」に首及して左記のとおり申し述べる光榮を有する。

昭和三十三年七月二十一日

記

て日本政府が七月六日、さし迫つた人命の危険を放りため、人道上の見地から、大村親善所に収容されてゐる不換入国者二十六名を解放する旨の決定を行つたことは事実であり、右の決定については、すでに七月七日報道外務省アジア局長は、大韓民国代表部次席柳孝夏氏を招致して通報及び説明を行い、且同月

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八日の日韓連絡会議の席上において種々詳細なる説明を行つた通りである。

なお、右の決定に基いて法務省入国管理局においては目下留便放免者よりの保証金の納付（身許保証人の保証能力の調査を行つており、本手続が完了した者から逐次住所の調査、行動範囲の調査、出願の移移を課した上で便放免を実施する予定である。

代表部の七月七日付口上書は、日本側の本件決定は一九五七年十二月三十一日の日韓子領交渉妥結の際の合意事項に違反すると述べているが、この点に関するわが方の見解は次のとおりであつて、協定の違反ではないと確信する。

昨年十二月三十一日に署名された「日本国において収容されている韓人及び韓国において収容されている日本人漁夫に対する措置に関する日本政府と大韓民国政府との間の了解覚書」に

よれば、韓国政府は、韓人不法入国者の送還を受入れる義務を負っている。本規定は、韓国政府が一九五五年五月以降、韓人不法入国者の受入れを一切拒否したために不法入国者の韓国内へ送還が全く停止した事態にかんがみ、この際韓国政府の受入れの義務を明文をもつて確認するため設けられたものであり、これをもつて日本政府がすべての韓人不法入国者を韓国政府に引渡す義務を負ったと解すべきではない。

右の覚書の解釈は別紙日韓予備交渉の交渉経緯によるも極めて明らかである。

又従つて、本年一月七日以降十三回におたつて行われた日韓連絡会議において、韓国側が日本側に対して行つた昨年十二月三十一日、日韓間取極印の際、大村牧野所に収容されていた九十三名の北鮮帰国希望者の韓国への送還の要求は、協定上の権利に基くものではなく、政治的を要求とみるべきである。わが方は



韓国の政務館を定場も考慮し、本人に対して冷静にその北鮮帰  
國の希望を再検討する機会を与えることによつて、その後の情  
勢の推移によつて本人が願意することがあり得るとの前提に立  
ち、右願意を得つて、出来れば韓国側の要請に順うように本件  
を解決したいと強く期待していた次第であるが、その後紛争劇  
を演じたるにかかわらず、僅か一名の願意者を除いて、他の全  
員は全く願意の表示をせず、益々その意志を固めて北鮮  
への帰國を主張して止まず、わが方の期待に反する状態となる  
に至つた。そののみならず、本人達は去る六月二十六日以来、  
即時釈放、北鮮帰國の實施を要求して大量のハンガーストライ  
クの勢に出で、日本政府の獲得にもかかわらず、これを中止せ  
ず遂に七月五日には事態を放置すれば死者を幾す失算も大とな  
ることも緊急を状態となつた。

日本政府としては、かかる緊急の事態に対処するため決断を

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の保護監視の下に収容が三年以上に上る者二十六名を便衣装する措置をとることとしてハンガイストライヤを中止せしめたのであるが本措置が、全く人道上の考慮から為たものであることは、すでにくり返し述べたとおりである。

なお、日本政府としては右のごとくわが方の期待が裏切られ、全く事情の変更した現在においては本件を日韓兩國の誠意と協力により、全く新しい角度から解決するべく努力することと断言したい旨を付言したい。

同なお、日本政府が一九五八年一月二十七日の日韓連絡会議の席上、韓国側に手交した大村及び浜松両収容所に日韓両取返場所時に収容されていた一二五九名の名簿は韓国への送還者名簿ではなく、名簿上に明記記載されていた通り、収容者名簿に過ぎないことを念のため付け加える。

COPY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(113)

Tokyo, July 28, 1958

No. 87

Excellency:

I beg to acknowledge with appreciation the receipt of Your Excellency's letter No. 42 of July 25.

1. On July 25 this office received a reply from the Japanese Foreign Office to our note verbale protesting against the reported Japanese decision to release on parole some Korean detainees at Omura Camp from among those who allegedly desired to go to north Korea.

This office has already reported on this Japanese reply to the Foreign Ministry by a special pouch last Saturday and I believe Your Excellency has been informed in this regard by this time. The Japanese note verbale, among other things, stated:

a. That it is true that the Japanese Government has reached a decision to parole 26 Korean illegal entrants out of humanitarian spirit of averting an imminent danger to human life."

b. That the Japanese decision is not a violation of the existing agreement between the two countries. The Japanese commitment not to send them to north Korea nor release them in Japan, made at the Working Committee, was so made with "due regard to the political stand of the Republic of Korea" and not Japan's obligation to Korea under the said agreement.

c. A new situation developed following the hunger strike staged by some Korean detainees, and in order to save

/these human

His Excellency  
President Syngman Rhee

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2.

these human lives, the Japanese Government was obliged to parole them "from the humanitarian standpoint." As the matter developed unexpectedly, it is "desirable for the two countries to act and solve the problem from an entirely new angle."

3. Ambassador Limb paid a call on Friday (July 25) morning on Prime Minister Kishi prior to his departure for Seoul on August 1. Foreign Minister Fujiyama was also present at the meeting. At this meeting the Japanese side urged us to send our representative to the Fishery Committee promptly and said that the recent parole decision was inevitable under the existing circumstances. The Japanese side thus sought our understanding. Our side, without making any commitment in this regard, reiterated that the Japanese decision was a violation of the existing agreement.

Following the above meeting Asian Bureau Director Itagaki asked Minister Yiu to come Friday afternoon. Mr. Itagaki told him that the Japanese Government was going to release on parole the 26 persons, as soon as certain conditions for parole were met, thus seeking our understanding.

4. It appears to me that the Japanese Government is ready to carry out the contemplated parole of the 26 persons. However, as it is fearful of the issue having adverse effects on smooth progress of the current overall talks in future. Under these circumstances the Japanese Government seems to be trying to find some way by which our side might understand its release decision. Attached translation of an Asahi article may be indicative of such trend of the Japanese Government.

Under such circumstances I would highly appreciate it, if Your Excellency could kindly give me a guidance as to our future policy on this matter.

With sentiments of loyalty and esteem, I remain,

Most respectfully,

*M. T. K.*

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Translation

THE GAIMUCHO

No. 116/ASN

NOTE VERBALE

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs presents its compliments to the Korean Mission and, referring to the latter's Note Verbale PKM-20 dated July 7, 1958, has the honour to state as follows:

1. It is true that on the 6th inst. the Japanese Government decided to parole 26 Korean illegal entrants now detained at Omura Immigration Center out of the humanitarian spirit of averting an imminent danger to human life. The decision was duly notified, along with the reasons therefor, by Mr. Itagaki, Director of the Asian Affairs Bureau, to Mr. Yiu Tai Ma, Deputy Chief of the Mission, who visited the Ministry on July 6 at the former's instance. On the occasion of the Japan-Korea Working Committee of July 8, the matter was fully explained by the Japanese side for the second time.

In accordance with the said decision, the Immigration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice is now in the process of (a) deposition of the bond paid by the prospective parolees, and (b) investigation into the reliability of the guarantors which are required for the implementation of the same decision; upon completion of such preliminaries the individual detainees will be paroled successively subject to certain restrictive conditions in respect to their residence and the scope of movement, and with the obligation of reporting to the competent authorities periodically.

2. While the Mission's note under reference asserts that the present decision would constitute an infringement of what was agreed on between the two countries at the conclusion of their Preliminary Talks of December 31, 1957,

/it is

it is the conviction of the Japanese Government, whose views are explicated hereunder, that it will entail no violation of the agreement reached between them.

Under the "Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Japan and the Government of the Republic of Korea regarding Measures on Koreans detained in Japan and on Japanese Fishermen detained in Korea" signed on December 31 last year, it is obligatory on the Korean Government to "accept the deportation of Korean illegal entrants." This clause was incorporated in the same Memorandum with the view to affirming in a positive provision the Korean Government's obligation of taking over such illegal entrants, in consideration of the fact that the deportation to the Republic of Korea of Korean illegal entrants had been at a standstill on account of the persistent refusal by the same Government to take over such illegal entrants since May 1955. Therefore, this clause should not be construed as stipulating the obligation on the part of the Japanese Government for transferring all of the illegal entrants to the Korean Government. Examination of the relevant records of the Preliminary Talks as per attached sheets will bear witness to the pertinency of the Japanese interpretation of the Memorandum.

3. Therefore, whereas the Korean side has made a demand upon the Japanese side, at the Japan-Korea Working Committee which has held thirteen sessions since January 7 this year, for deportation of the 93 Korean nationals who were detained at Omura Immigration Center at the time of signing of the agreement between the Japanese and Korean Governments on December 31, 1957 and who have expressed a desire to return to North Korea, such a demand should properly be regarded as a demand made from the political standpoint, but not as one based on the right which may be exercised in virtue of the agreement.

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The Japanese side, having due regard to the political stand of the Republic of Korea, afforded those detainees sufficient time to reconsider calmly their determination of returning to North Korea, on the assumption that they might possibly alter their minds with a subsequent change in the situation. At the same time, the Japanese side entertained an ardent hope to solve this question, along the lines desired by the Korean side if possible, upon their <sup>changing</sup> ~~changing~~ of their original determination.

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However, the subsequent development of the matter has proved the reverse of what the Japanese side had anticipated. After the lapse of about half a year, all of the detainees, with one exception, have not even shown any sign of desisting from their original intention, but, confirmed further in their resolve, and persist in returning to North Korea.

Moreover, since June 26 this year, they went to the length of staging a mass hunger-strike under the slogans of "Immediate Release" and "Repatriation to North Korea" which they would not call off in spite of much persuasion by the Japanese authorities concerned. Eventually on July 5, the matter came to such a serious pass that if it be left to take its own course it would probably lead to the loss of life.

As the immediate step to cope with this urgent situation, the Japanese Government decided to release on parole, under the supervision of the Ministry of Justice, 26 detainees who had been under detention in Japan for more than three years and thereby dissuaded the detainees from carrying on the strike. As already mentioned over and over again, this action was taken from a purely humanitarian standpoint.

The Japanese Government wishes to add that since the development of the question has taken a direction contrary to its expectations and brought in a complete change in the situation, it is desirable for the two nations to act in concert and in all sincerity to approach and solve the problem from

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an entirely new angle.

4. It is further added for the Mission's information that the list of 1,259 persons who were under detention at Omura and Hamamatsu Immigration Centers as of the date of the coming into force of the agreement between the Governments of Japan and the Republic of Korea, which was handed to the Korean Delegation at the meeting of the Japan-Korea Working Committee held on January 27, 1958, is not that of deportees to Korea, but plainly that of detained Korean illegal entrants as clearly stated on the said list.

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Tokyo, July 21, 1958.

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(Attachment)

Records of Preliminary Talks between  
the Governments of Japan and of the Republic of Korea

1. The talks held between Mr. Nakagawa, then Director of the Asian Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Kim, then Chief of the Korean Mission, on December 15, 1956.

(1) At this meeting Mr. Nakagawa stated: "Taking this opportunity I would like to make it clear that should an agreement be reached on the question of nationality and treatment (of the Korean residents in Japan) the Japanese Government would not be in a position to exert its influence over pro-North Koreans to follow the orders of the Republic of Korea, even if it is requested to do so - - for instance, it cannot cooperate with the Republic of Korea in forcing reluctant Koreans to return to the Republic of Korea against their will." Mr. Kim replied: "We have no such intention."

(2) Also at the same meeting, in response to Mr. Kim's question on the problem of the deportation of Korean residents in Japan "Then do you intend to send pro-North Koreans to North Korea when deportation is carried out?", Mr. Nakagawa stated: "I think under normal circumstances they should be sent back to the Republic of Korea. However, if a particular person would never want to return to the Republic of Korea but wishes to go, for instance, to Formosa, and if the Formosan authorities have no objection to it, it is possible, under the Japanese Laws and regulations, to let him go to Formosa."

2. The talks held between Mr. Nakagawa and Mr. Kim on February 21, 1957.

(1) During the subsequent negotiations continued between Mr. Nakagawa and Mr. Kim the drafts for the arrangements to be made between Japan and the Republic of Korea were /discussed. As

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discussed. As a result of this discussion the memorandum regarding the mutual release was drafted in Japanese in the middle of January 1957. This draft memorandum, as the Korean Mission is also well acquainted with, reads as follows:

MEMORANDUM

Regarding Measures on Japanese Fishermen detained in Korea  
and on Korean Residents in Japan Detained under  
Deportation Order

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For the purpose of implementing the talks held between Minister for Foreign Affairs Shigemitsu and Minister Kim on April 2, 1956 both Governments agree as follows:

1. The Government of the Republic of Korea

(a) will repatriate to Japan the Japanese fishermen who are being detained at the Aliens Detention Camp of Korea at an early date after the coming into force of this memorandum; and

(b) will accept the deportation by the Government of Japan of the Korean illegal entrants as soon as possible.

2. The Government of Japan

will release those Koreans who have been residing in Japan since before the end of war and who are being detained at the Aliens Detention Camps of Japan under deportation order.

3. The present memorandum shall come into force on February 1, 1957.

(2) During the discussion of this draft memorandum held between Mr. Nakagawa and Mr. Kim on February 21, 1957 Mr. Kim said: "As it is, there is a question of the form of this draft memorandum, because (according to the draft) the measures to be taken by the Korean Government are two, (a) and (b), while the measure to be taken by the Japanese Government is just one. Therefore, I would like to propose that of the measures to be taken by the Korean Government (b) be separated and be made an independent paragraph under heading 3. which is to provide, for

the deportation of Korean illegal entrants, that the Japanese Government will deport Korean illegal entrants and the Korean Government will accept them as soon as possible." Mr. Nakagawa made a counter-proposal saying: "Your proposal is not acceptable because it implies that the Japanese Government is under obligation to deport all Korean illegal entrants. So, how about writing the measures to be taken by the Korean Government (a) and (b) together in a single paragraph", to which Mr. Kim replied: "Well, I ~~also~~ think that is all right." This is how both sides came to an agreement as to the wording to express the measures to be taken by the Korean Government in a single paragraph as was actually adopted in the Memorandum of Understanding signed on December 31, 1957.

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**P81.**

写本：景武台  
柳泰夏 公使

外政第 **2897** 号

檀紀 **4291** 年(1958 年)7 月 **29** 日

外務部長官

第 4 次韓日会談

首席代表 林炳稷 大使 貴下  
( 写本 柳泰夏 公使 )

件名、第 4 次韓日会談進行に関する件

頭の件に関して別添のように運営するので、即時  
施行なさりその結果を報告されることを望むものである。

別添、 (運営内容) (**INSTRUCTIONS PART I and II** )  
以上

(Enclosure of Weijung No. 2897)

July 29, 1958

Instructions - Part I

To : Ambassador Limb and Minister Yiu

Regarding the future conduct of the fourth Korea-Japan Conference particularly in connection with the problem of Korean detainees at Omura who allegedly desire to go to north Korea, you are instructed to implement without delay the following:

1. The Government withholds for the time being sending a formal note in order to counter the Japanese note of July 21, 1958, No. 116/ASN. But Ambassador Limb and Minister Yiu are jointly instructed to meet the Japanese Foreign Minister to make representation to deliver government position virtually in response to the said Japanese note. The points to be delivered to the Japanese side in the form of Oral Statement are dispatched simultaneously with this Instructions (Please refer to Instructions - Part II).

2. Separately from our efforts to break the present impasse regarding those detainees allegedly desirous of going to north Korea, Government will continue to make efforts to expedite the proceeding of the overall talks. Standing on the above position, our delegation is instructed:

A. To press further the Japanese side to present in writing their position on "arrangement for acceptance of deportees", and if possible, their draft agreement on the whole points at issue on status and treatment of Korean residents in Japan;

B. To press the Japanese side to present to

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us without delay the list of Korean art objects which Japan intends to turn over to us; and

C. To avoid unnecessary recess of conference so that the talks may make progress as soon as possible.

3. You are authorized to inform the Japanese side that our side has no objection to convening the Fisheries and Peace Line Committee on August 20, 1958 if the Japanese so desires, in the expectation that the two committees presently in session make some progress by that time. You are also authorized to inform them that Mr. Chang Kyung Keun, one of the delegates, has been appointed as chief member of our side at the Fisheries and Peace Line Committee, explaining that his trip to the conference site was delayed due to his duty as a member of National Assembly as the Assembly is deliberating on the revised draft budget.

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(Enclosure of Weijung No. 2897)

July 29, 1958

Instructions - Part II

To : Ambassador Limb and Minister Yiu

The Oral Statement as referred to in Item one of the Ministry's Instructions - Part-I is to be delivered by Ambassador Limb and Minister Yiu to the Japanese Foreign Minister. The points to be delivered are as follows:

1. As the Korean side repeatedly told the Japanese side, the Japanese unilateral decision to release on parole 26 out of 92 Korean detainees, who are allegedly desirous of going to north Korea, is a violation of the terms agreed upon on December 31, 1957. It is to be also recalled that at the Korea-Japan Working Committee, the Japanese Delegate clearly stated that "all those Koreans in question will be repatriated to the Republic of Korea in principle and that none of them will be sent to north Korea or be released in Japan."

2. In discussing on the problem of deportation of illegal Korean entrants, the Japanese side is quoting its own version of summary record of the so-called Kim-Nakagawa informal talks, which were held on an off-record basis. The Korean side doubts with surprise whether, in the light of rules practised in diplomatic meeting, an informal off-the-record remarks can supersede the Agreed Minutes duly signed or remarks formally made by responsible delegate at formal session of the conference. The Japanese side is also quoting the terms of the so-called Kim-Shigemitsu understanding of April 2, 1956 for its own

/convenience. But

convenience. But it is well-known fact that the above understanding proved abortive whereas the Japanese Government refused to honor the terms for a reason or reasons which are unknown to the Korean side.

3. If, as the Japanese Government insists, the Kim-Nakagawa conferees confirmed there was no obligation on the Japanese part to repatriate Korean illegal entrants to the Republic of Korea, the Korean side is at a loss to understand what the Japanese Government had in mind when signing Article 2 of the Agreed Minutes of December 31, 1957, which stipulated, "... at the overall talks...., the problem of the deportation of illegal entrants will also be a subject of discussion."

4. In the early part of July, 1958, the Japanese side first told the Korean side that those 26 Korean detainees in question were exposed to imminent danger of life after a hunger strike, and were to be released in Japan. But recently the Japanese side told the Korean side that those 26 Korean detainees at Omura "who had been under detention for more than three years" would be released. Now, the Korean Government cannot but wonder whether the Japanese side is taking up the issue really from humanitarian standpoint or from political standpoint. The Japanese Government seems to have realized, at least, consequences which might arise from such release of detainees. It may be so in view of the fact that 9 out of those detainees who desire to

/go to



go to the Republic of Korea were already released without knowledge of the Korean Government, while the case of the 26 persons was notified to Korean side.

5. For its own argument, the Japanese Government stated that the list of 1,259 Korean detainees, which was handed to the Korean side on January 27, 1958, was "not that of deportees" but "plainly that of detained Korean illegal entrants". Granting such argument to be grounded, the Korean Government seriously wonders why the Japanese Government had to hand to the Korean Government the list including those who have nothing to do with deportation.

6. The question is not number of detainees which might be released, but real motives of the Japanese Government in reaching such decision. The Korean Government cannot but be seriously concerned over this Japanese decision. For consequences which might ensue from the release of the 26 detainees in question, the Japanese Government should be solely responsible.

7. The Korean Government, however, has no intention of coming to a hasty conclusion to cope with the present circumstances, still believing that this question can be reasonably settled without impeding the smooth proceeding of the Korea-Japan Conference, only if the Japanese side is ready to show its sincerity to consult with the Korean side on this issue. If the Korean detainees in question are found really to be in imminent danger of life, the Korean Government is

/ready to

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