

記事資料

外務省情報文化局
昭和三十四年七月十日

在日朝鮮人の渡来および引揚に関する経緯、特に、戦時中の徴用労務者について

第二次大戦中内地に渡来した朝鮮人、従つてまた、現在日本に居住している朝鮮人の大部分は、日本政府が強制的に労働させるために連れて来たものであるというような誤解や中傷が世間の一部に行われているが、右は事実と反する。実情は次のとおりである。

一九三九年末現在日本内地に居住していた朝鮮人の総数は約一〇〇万人であつたが、一九四五年終戦直前にはその数は約二〇〇万人に達していた。そして、この間に増加した約一〇〇万人のうち約七〇万人は自ら内地に職を求めて来た個別渡航と出生による自然増加によるのであり、残りの三〇万人の大部分は工鉱業、土木

事業等による募集に応じて自由契約にもとづき内地に渡来したものであり、国民徴用令により導入されたいわゆる徴用労務者の数は極く少部分である。而して彼等に対しては、当時、所定の賃銀等が支払われている。

元来国民徴用令は朝鮮人（当時はもちろん日本国民であつた）のみに限らず、日本国民全般を対象としたものであり、日本内地では既に一九三九年七月に施行されたが、朝鮮への適用は、出来る限り差控え、漸く一九四四年九月に至つて、はじめ、朝鮮から内地へ送り出される労務者について実施された。かくていわゆる朝鮮人徴用労務者が導入されたのは一九四四年九月から一九四五年三月（一九四五年三月以後は関釜間の通常運航が杜絶したためその導入は事実上困難となつた）までの短期間であつた。

三 終戦後、在日朝鮮人の約七五%が朝鮮に引揚げたが、その帰還状況を段階的にみると次のとおりである。

(1) まず一九四五年八月から一九四六年三月までの間に、帰国を希望する朝鮮人は、日本政府の配船によつて、約九〇万人、個別的引揚げで約五〇万人合計約一四〇万人が朝鮮へ引揚げた。右引揚げにあつては、復員軍人、軍属および動員労務者等は特に優先的便宜が与えられた。

(2) ついで日本政府は連合国最高司令官の指令に基き一九四六年三月には残留朝鮮人全員約六五万人について帰還希望者の有無を調査し、その結果、帰還希望者は約五〇万人といふことであつたが、実際に朝鮮へ引揚げたものはその約一六%、約八万人にすぎず、残余のものは自ら日本に残る途をえらんだ。

3 (3) なお、一九四六年三月の米ソ協定に基き、一九四七年三月連合国最高司令官の指令により、北鮮引揚計画がたてられ、約一万人

が申込んだが、実際に北鮮へ帰還したものは三五〇人にすぎなかつた。

(4) 朝鮮戦争中は朝鮮の南北いずれの地域への帰還も行われなかつたが、休戦成立後南鮮へは常時便船があるようになったので、一九五八年末までに数千人が南鮮へ引揚げた。北鮮へは直接の便船は依然としてないが、香港経由等で数十人が、自らの費用で、便船を見付けて、北鮮へ引揚げたのではないかと思われる。こうして朝鮮へ引揚げずに、自らの意思で日本に残つたものの大部分は早くから日本に来住して生活基盤を築いていた者であつた。戦時中に渡来した労務者や復員軍人、軍属などは日本内地になじみが少ないだけに、終戦後日本に残つたものは極めて少数である。

三 即ち現在登録されている在日朝鮮人の総数は約六一万であるが、最近、関係省の当局において、外国人登録票について、一々渡来の事情を調査した結果、右のうち戦時中に徴用労務者として来たものは二四五人にすぎないことが明かとなった。そして、前述のとおり、終戦後、日本政府としては帰国を希望する朝鮮人には常時帰国の途を開き、現に帰国した者が多数ある次第であつて、現在日本に居住している者は、前記二四五人を含みみな自分の自由意思によつて日本に留つた者又は日本生れのものである。従つて現在日本政府が本人の意思に反して日本に留めているような朝鮮人は犯罪者を除き一名もない。

在日朝鮮人の来住時別内訳表

項	目	人員(人)	%
登録在日朝鮮人総数	内	六一一、〇八五	
	内訳		
(1) 所在不明のもの (一九五六年八月一日以降登録未切替)		一三八九八	
	(2) 居住地の明らかなもの	五九七一八七	一〇〇〇
(2) の内訳	(A) 終戦前からの在留者	三八八三五九	六五〇
	うちわけ		
	(イ) 一九三九年八月以前に来住したもの	一〇七九九六	(二八一)
	(ロ) 一九三九年九月から一九四五年八月十五日までの間に来住したもの	三五〇一六	(五八)
	(ハ) 来住時不明のもの	七二〇三六	(一二一)
	(ニ) 終戦前の日本生れ	一七三三一	(三九〇)
	(B) 終戦後の日本生れおよび入国者	二〇八八二八	三五〇

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A Brief Review of the Arrival and
Repatriation of Korean Residents in
Japan, with Special Reference to
Laborers brought to Japan under the
National Personal Service Ordinance
during Wartime

There seems to exist some public misunderstandings or allegations that Koreans who came to Japan during the last war, or, in other words, the majority of the Koreans now residing in Japan, were brought to this country by the Japanese Government for the express purpose of using them as forced laborers. This, of course, is entirely contrary to facts. A factual explanation follows:

1. At the end of 1939, the number of Koreans residing in Japan tallied 1,000,000. Just prior to the end of the war in 1945, their number had increased to 2,000,000. Approximately 700,000 of this 1,000,000 increase was composed of those who came in search of employment on their own initiative and the natural increase resulting from births. The great majority of the remaining 300,000 was composed of those who came on the basis of free, individual contracts in response to advertisements for employment in mining and industrial enterprises and construction work. Those brought over as laborers under the National Personal Service Ordinance accounted for only a very small number. Needless to say, they were paid standard wages.

The National Personal Service Ordinance was not applied solely to Koreans (at that time all Koreans were Japanese nationals) but to all Japanese. In Japan Proper, this Ordinance was enforced as early as July, 1939, but its application in Korea was held up as long as possible. It was not until September, 1944, that it became applicable in Korea and Korean workers were brought to Japan for the first time. Thus, it was only during a very short period from September, 1944, to March, 1945 (normal operation of the ferry service between Shimonoseki and Pusan became virtually impossible after March) that Korean laborers were brought over to Japan under this Ordinance.

2. Following the end of the war, about 75% of the Koreans in Japan returned to Korea in several stages. These were:

- (1) From August, 1945, to March 1946, roughly 1,400,000 Koreans desiring to return left for Korea, approximately 900,000 of these in ships provided by the Japanese Government and 500,000 on their own. In this phase, priority was given to discharged military personnel and laborers brought over under the above-mentioned Ordinance..
- (2) Under a directive issued by the Allied Headquarters, the Japanese Government, in March, 1946, made a survey of the remaining 650,000 Koreans in Japan to find out how many of them wished to return. Although about 500,000 registered a desire to return, actually only about 16%, or 80,000, returned to Korea, the remainder choosing to stay in Japan.
- (3) On the basis of an agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union in March, 1946, a plan for repatriation to North Korea was drawn up at the direction of the Allied Headquarters. Although about 10,000 applied for repatriation, only 350 persons actually returned to North Korea.
- (4) During the Korean war, no repatriation took place, either to North or South Korea. When normal shipping service to South Korea was resumed following the Korean truce, repatriation was resumed, and several thousand returned to South Korea up to the end of 1958. Although there continued to be no direct shipping service to North Korea, it is believed that about 50 persons returned to North Korea at their own expense via Hongkong. Thus, the great majority of those who stayed on in Japan of their own choice were those who have lived in Japan for a number of years and have established a basis for their livelihood. Only a very small number of laborers who came to Japan during the war and discharged military personnel remained in Japan following the war, since they had little or no attachments or friends to keep them here.

2. The total number of registered Korean residents in Japan at present is about 610,000. As the result of a recent individual survey conducted by the Government authorities concerned on the basis of alien registration, it was discovered that only 245 Koreans were persons who had come to Japan during the war as under the above-mentioned Ordinance. As stated previously, the Japanese Government has at all times since the end of the war provided opportunities for repatriation to Koreans desiring to return, and as a result a large number have returned to their country. The Koreans now residing in Japan, inclusive of the above-mentioned 245 persons, are those who have chosen to remain of their own free will or who were born in Japan. Consequently, with the exception of criminal offenders, there is not a single Korean who is being forced by the Japanese Government to remain in Japan against his will.

Breakdown of the Korean residents in
Japan (classified by the time of their
arrival in Japan)

	Number	Percentage
Total number of registered Korean residents in Japan	611,085	
1. Koreans whose whereabouts are unknown (unregistered since August 1, 1956)	13,898	
2. Koreans who registered their addresses	597,187	100.0
A) Koreans who resided in Japan since before the termination of war	388,359	65.0
a) Koreans who came to Japan before August, 1939	107,996	(18.1)
b) Koreans who came to Japan between September, 1939 and August 15, 1945	35,016	(5.8)
c) Koreans whose date of arrival in Japan is unknown	72,036	(12.1)
d) Koreans born in Japan before the termination of war	173,311	(29.0)
B) Koreans born in, or came to, Japan after the termination of war	208,828	35.0

記事資料訂正の方の件

昭三十四・七・一四

此等資料の整理

七月十日発表記事資料「在日朝鮮人の

渡来及び引揚下り」に關する経緯、特に

異時中の徴用等務者についで「のう」

が頁終りに補行を次のとおり訂正す

ることと致しぬい

約一七万人は自然増加であり、残り

八三万人の大部分は自ら内地に転在求

めを来たる個別渡航と工銀業、土木

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