

成為「韓國人」：戰後在臺韓僑的遣返、異域經驗與解殖

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1945年8月15日二戰結束時，有二千多名韓國人仍在臺灣。雖然戰後大部分都回國，但仍有近四百人繼續留在臺灣生活。其中，以漁業為生的男性及其家屬佔大多數。另外，還有近五十名二十歲出頭的未婚女性。國共內戰時，亦有一批韓國人，從中國逃難至臺灣。這些韓國人成為臺灣戰後的「在臺韓僑」。儘管臺灣在90年代民主化之後，開始重視多元文化與族群議題，但韓僑的故事仍未被聽見。

在本場講座中，本人將從政府檔案與口述資料，分享在臺韓僑的歷史軌跡。從在臺韓僑在戰後被視為「外國人」的日常生活經驗，與日治時期似乎無異。在臺韓僑如何「成為大韓民族」，也提供我們再思「解殖」——去日本化與重構國族想像。

When World War II ended on August 15, 1945, there were more than 2000 Koreans living in Taiwan. While most of them returned to Korea, about 400 ethnic Koreans stayed. They were mostly men who work in the fishing industry and their families, as well as nearly 50 single women, who are in their early 20s. Later joined by others who came from Mainland China ensuing the Chinese Civil War, the Koreans formed a distinct ethnic group in postwar Taiwan, known as *hanqiao*. Despite the celebration of multiculturalism in Taiwan after democratization in the 1990s, their presence and stories are largely forgotten to this date.

In this lecture, I will share with you the narratives of *hanqiao* which I constructed through the reading of government documents and the interviews I have conducted. My purpose is to rethink decolonization, i.e. “de-Japanization,” and (re)nationalization by focusing on how *hanqiao* became “Koreans,” in postwar Taiwan through everyday lives in a land where they were treated as “foreigners,” not unlikely the prewar Japanese period.

主講人簡介：

天江喜久 (Yoshihisa Amae)，美國夏威夷大學政治學博士，現為日本早稻田大學國際和解研究所研究員，曾任教於長榮大學臺灣研究所。其主要研究領域為東亞近代史、臺灣歷史文化與記憶政治，譯有《再見海南島：臺籍日本兵張子涇太平洋終戰回憶錄》（新北：遠足文化，2017）。他本年獲得漢學研究中心的獎助，來臺研究主題為「從『殖民』到『文化』：當代臺灣日本殖民遺產的挪用與日本時代記憶的文化再現之研究」。