

## Museums in dialogue

### Education, Silence and Affected Ignorance





- Korea and Japan -- Colonization
  - Seodaemun Prison -- Kyoto Museum of World Peace and Yushukan
- Korea and USA -- The Korean War
  - Seoul War Memorial Museum -- Smithsonian Museum of American History

# 자유와 평화를 향한 80년

80 YEARS FOR FREEDOM AND PEACE

1908 ~ 1987

서대문형무소역사관  
Seodaemun Prison History Hall

LINKS RESISTANCE TO COLONIZATION TO DEMOCRATIZATION



The  
PRICE of  
FREEDOM  

---

AMERICANS  
AT WAR

SMITHSONIAN MUSEUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY

*An exhibit opened in 2010 under the funding of Ken Behring*





**CENTRAL CONTEMPLATIVE AREA IN SEOUL MUSEUM**

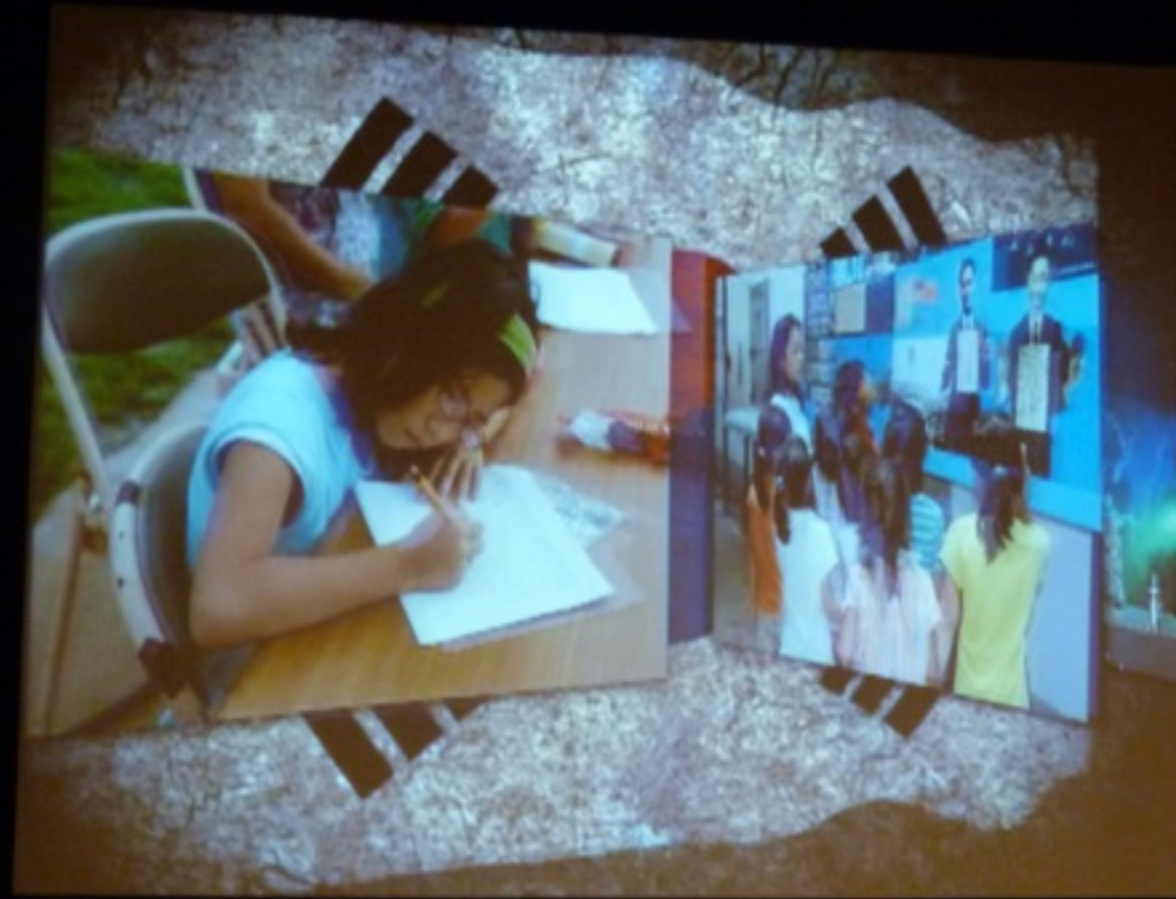




## SCULPTURE AND IDENTITY

*Small children are very common in all Korean military sites*





Museums commonly encourage children to reflect









Seodaemun Prison History Hall



애국지사들에게 육체적인 고문을  
애국지사들을 악랄한 고문과 혹독한 수형생활로 억압하였다. 특히  
애국지사들을 특수범죄자로 분류하여 전기와 변기도 없고 햇빛조차 들어오지  
않는 이러한 독방에 투옥시킨 후 고문과 폭행 등 갖은 악형을 일삼았다.

solitary cells with less than 1 pyung (equivalent to 3.95 sq. yds.) were built to  
conduct physical torture and impose psychological and mental sufferings to patriotic  
fighters. The Japanese aggressors suppressed them with ruthless torture and imprisonment  
order to suppress independence movement. Patriotic ancestors were sorted as special  
prisoners, and imprisoned in these dark solitary cells with no electricity, toilets and  
sunshine and were put under severe torture and violence.

ここは一坪にもみまない狭い空間で、日帝が独立運動家たちに肉体的な  
苦痛を与えるために設置した独房だ。  
愛国者たちを悪辣な拷問と

## Plaque in Seodaemun Prison



**B1**  
Floor

## A Place of Experience

### Temporary Detention Room and Torture Room

These rooms were infamous and notorious underground cells, which were designed to interrogate and torture patriotic ancestors. Now, through various literature and historical research, a scene is depicted of the ruthless torture committed by the Japanese.

2009



## **TORTURE CHAMBERS--MOVEMENT ACTIVATED**

*sound effects of Japanese brutality displayed matched by victim screams*





## SEODAEMUN IS REVISED OFTEN

*The third version of this prison recognizes very briefly its continued use by Korean autocrats*

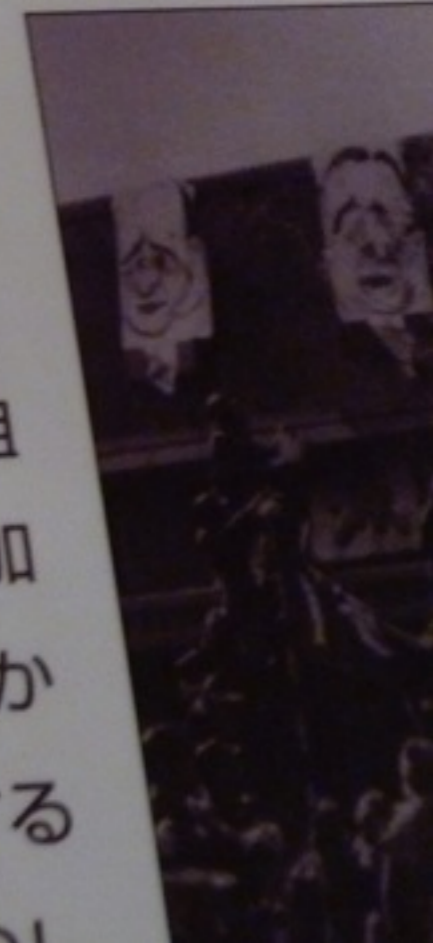


人びとは戦争に協力しないと生活できなくなった

People could not survive without cooperating with the war policy

## 住民組織の統制

「新体制運動」から大政翼賛会ができる  
なかで、全国につくりあげられていったのが、  
町内会・部落会である。そしてその下に隣組  
がつくられた。どの家もみんなこれに加  
わって、常会という会合が定期的にひらか  
れ、欠席はできなかった。戦争に協力する



One issue for difficult times is “collaboration”

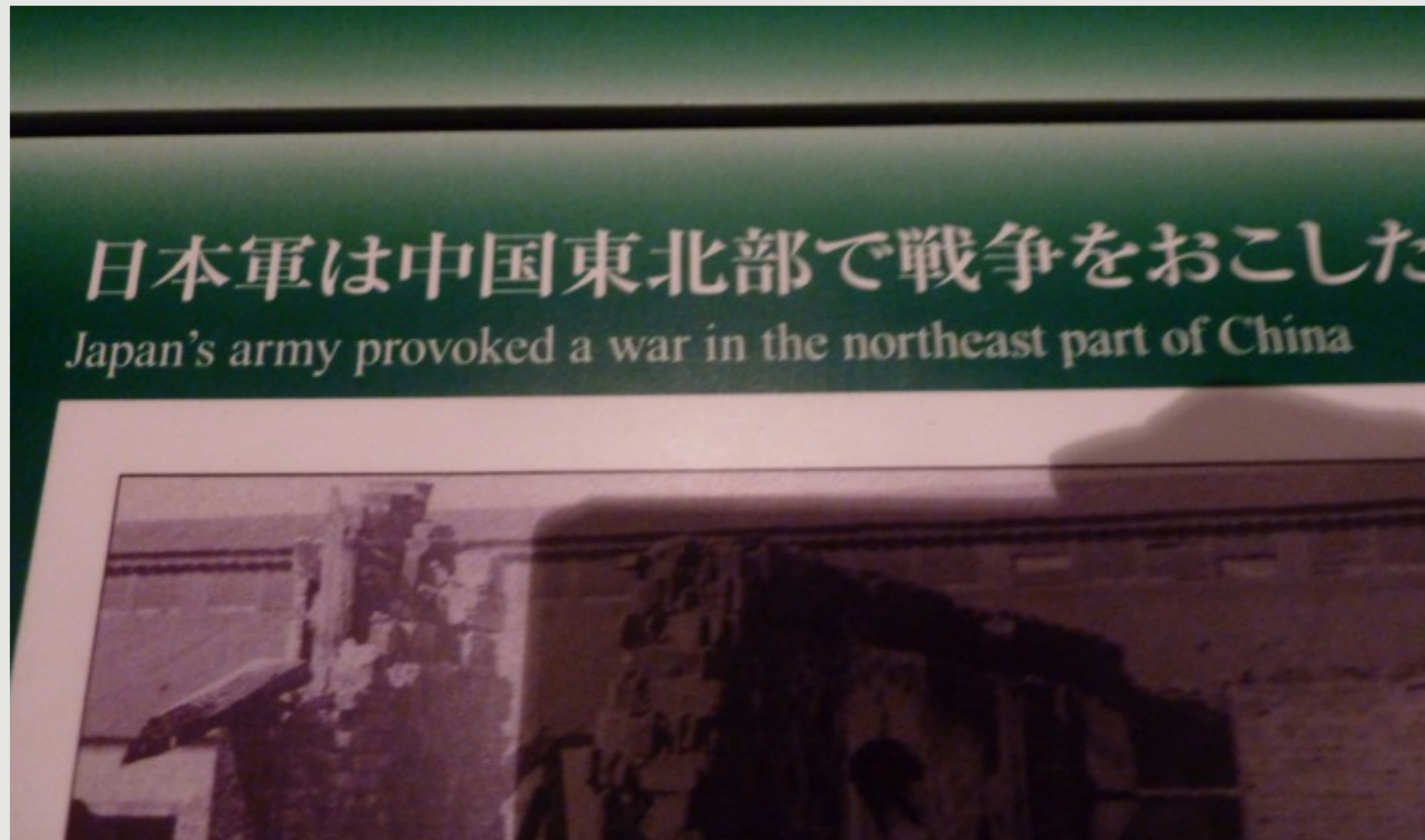


# Kyoto Museum for World Peace



COMFORT WOMEN

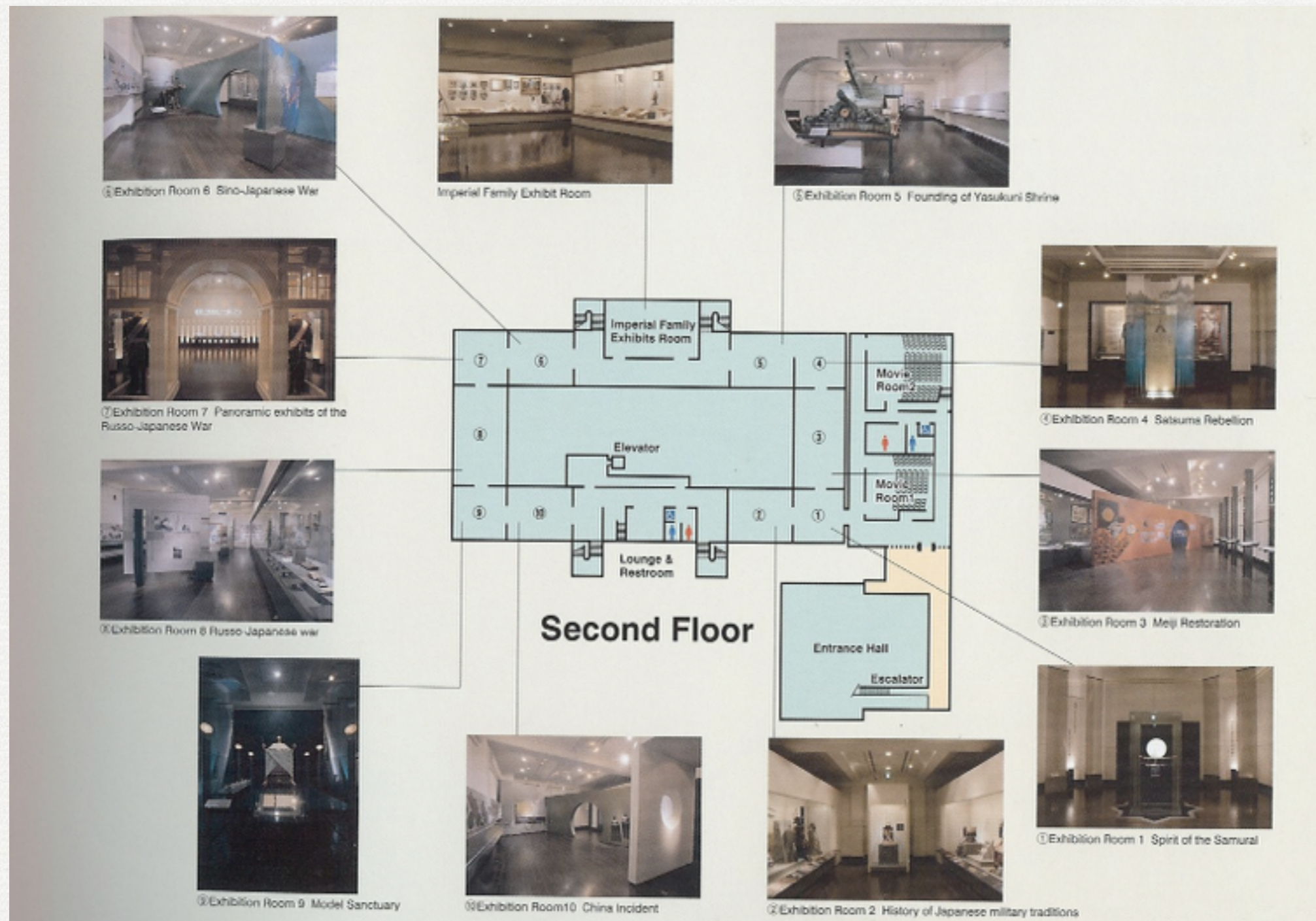




**JAPANESE ARMY'S ROLE IN PROVOKING WAR**



# Yushukan, Museum at Yasukuni Shrine



*Colonization by Western Powers opens the Yushukan narrative*



## ■ **Western Powers Encroach upon Asia**

The Age of Exploration commenced in the 15th century, when the Portuguese discovered a sea route to India. Soon other nations began encroaching upon Asia and establishing colonies there. Spain colonized the Philippines, the Netherlands, Indonesia. Great Britain took control of India, Malaya and Burma. The Russians crossed Siberia to advance to the Northern Pacific, while the Americans moved westward to reach the Pacific Ocean. France and Germany soon followed suit. By the 19th century, most of Asia had been colonized by the Western powers.



## Korean Problem

After Japan emerged from isolation, the primary concern for its national security was the Korean problem. China claimed suzerainty over Korea. As a result of the influence of Japanese modernization, a new pro-reform, pro-Japan movement arose in Korea whose members clashed with pro-China conservatives. A military revolt in July 1882 backed by the conservatives to expel the Japanese from Korea, and a coup d'etat in December 1884 both resulted in Chinese military intervention. The conclusion of the Treaty of Tianjin in 1885 put Japan and China on an equal footing. However, faced with the rapid militarization of China, demands intensified in Japan too. For a rapid reinforcing of armaments.

## 朝鮮半島情勢

開国した日本にとって、国防上の最大の懸念は朝鮮問題であった。朝鮮は、対外的には清国を宗主国としていた。日本の近代化が朝鮮国内に影響し、改革派と守旧派との対立が深まった。明治十五年七月の守旧派による日本排斥の壬午事変や、明治十七年十二月の改革派の独立党による甲申事変は、清国軍の武力介入をまねいた。日本は天津条約で「朝鮮からの同時撤退、出兵時の相互通告」等の日清対等の関係を取り決めたが、日本国内では清国の軍備増強を目的にしたりして、軍備充実の要請が急速に強まった。

YUSHUKAN TEXTS IN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES



# Seoul War Memorial and Museum



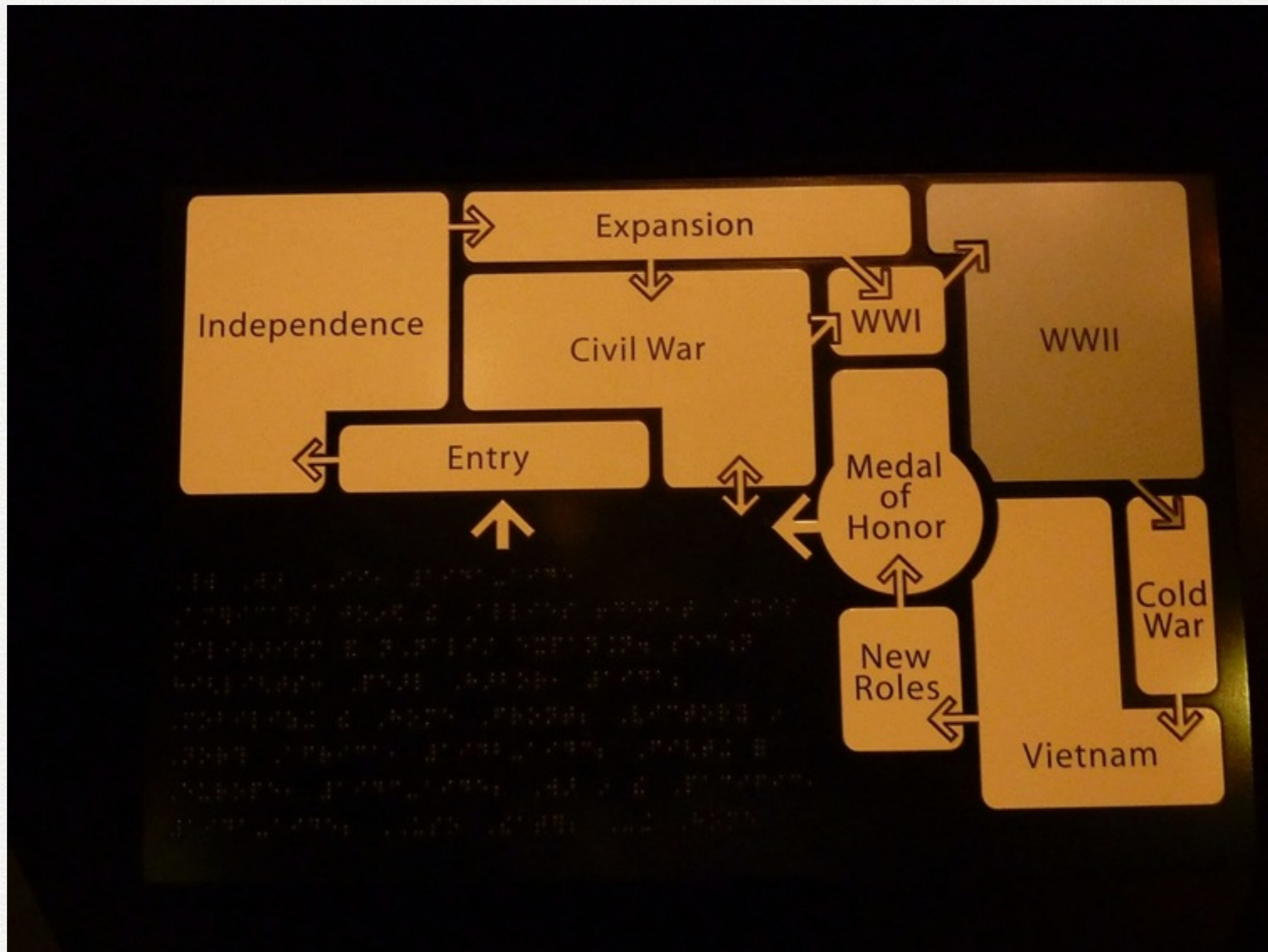




World War II display



# Smithsonian Museum of American History





# 인천 상륙작전

Incheon Amphibious Landing Operations

仁川上陸作戰・仁川登陸戰

1950년 9월 15일에 감행하였던 유엔군 및 한국군의 인천 상륙작전 상황을 재현한 것이다. 이 작전을 위해 병력 75,000명과 함정 261척이 동원되었다. 상륙작전은 오전과 오후의 만조시간을 이용하여 2단계로 전개되었으며, 작전개시 24시간만에 인천의 교두보를 확보함으로써 전세를 완전 역전시킬 수 있었다.

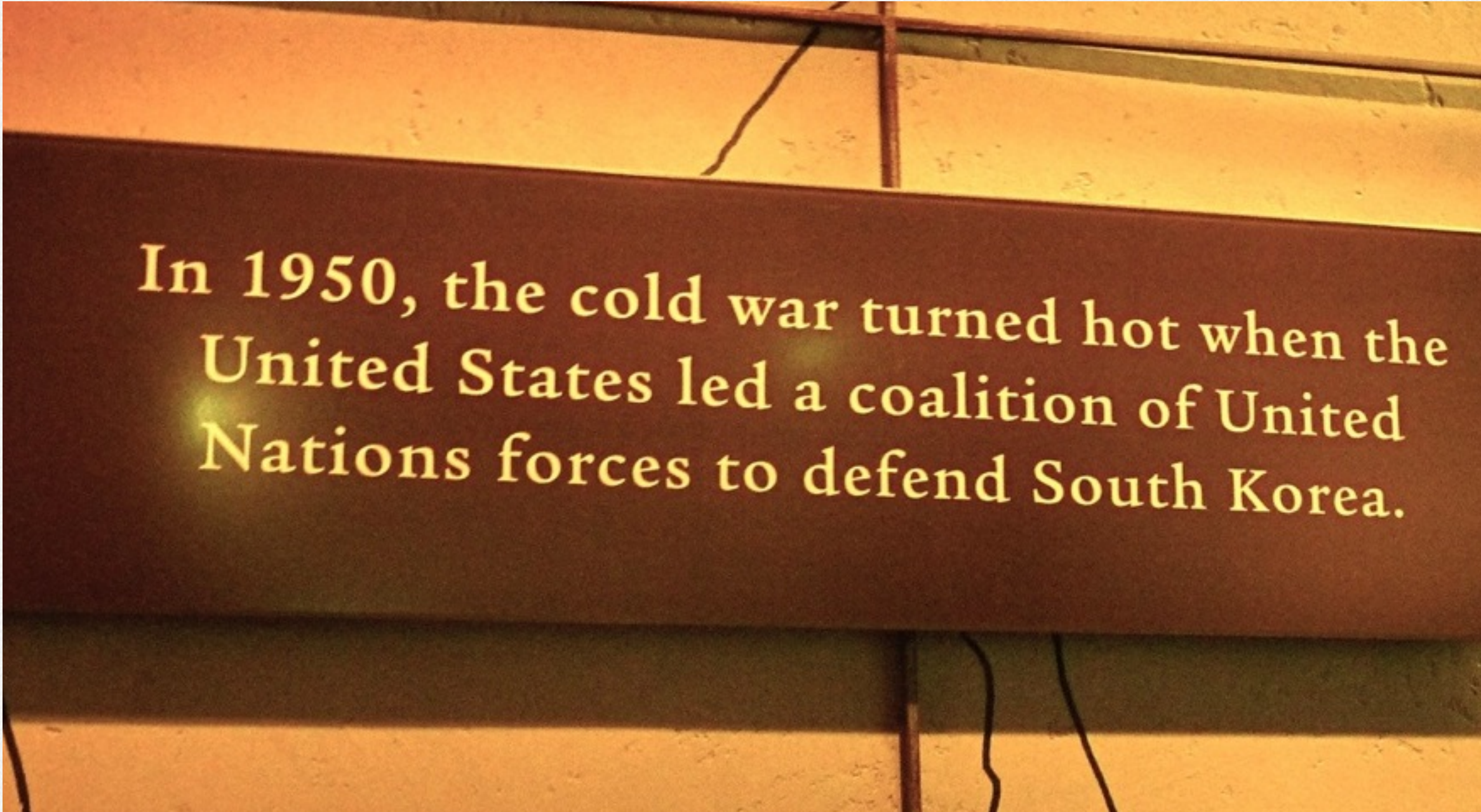
It is the reproduction of *Incheon Amphibious Landing Operations* by the ROK Armed Forces and UN Forces on 15 September 1950. For this operations, 75,000 soldiers with 261 warships were mobilized. Within 24 hours after commencement of operations, the Allied Forces secured the bridgehead of *Incheon Bay*, which would serve to reverse the situation completely.

1950年9月15日に敢行した国連軍及び韓国軍の仁川上陸作戰の状況を再現したものである。この作戰のために、兵力75,000名と艦艇261隻が動員された。作戰開始24時間にして仁川の橋頭堡を確保、戦勢を完全に逆転させることができた。

再现了1950年9月15日展开的联合国军与韩国军队的仁川登陆战情形。此次战役共动员了75,000名兵力和261艘舰艇。战役开始仅24小时,就占领了仁川的桥头堡,完全扭转了整个战局。

THE PLAQUE NEXT TO A DIORAMA-- SEOUL WAR MEMORIAL



A photograph of a museum exhibit panel. The panel is dark brown with yellow text. The text is arranged in four lines, reading: "In 1950, the cold war turned hot when the United States led a coalition of United Nations forces to defend South Korea." The panel is mounted on a light-colored wall. There are some wires and a vertical rod visible behind the panel.

In 1950, the cold war turned hot when the United States led a coalition of United Nations forces to defend South Korea.

Smithsonian



## The Korean War, 1950–1953

The United States went to war to contain Communist expansion fostered by the Soviet Union.

After Japan surrendered Korea at the end of World War II, the Soviet Union and the United States agreed to oversee separate occupation zones. When North Korean forces poured into South Korea on June 25, 1950, President Harry Truman interpreted the invasion as an attempt by Moscow to expand its domain and test Western resolve. He committed American troops and rallied support in the United Nations, establishing a coalition of sixteen nations to mount a counterattack. Three years of brutal fighting left Americans divided over the war. An uneasy truce split the Korean peninsula into a Communist north and democratic south.

Smithsonian



# 월남파병

Dispatch of ROK Troops to Vietnam

越南派兵

한국군은 1964년부터 1973년까지 월남에 파병되어 자유와 평화를 위해 활약하였으며, 대민지원 활동을 포함한 다양한 전투활동을 영상을 통해 볼 수 있다.

*This video shows that ROK Armed Forces participated in the Vietnam War for freedom and peace from 1964 through 1973 and conducted outstanding performance and various support activities for civilian personnel.*

Seoul War Memorial





Students visiting in groups are photographed to make part of their remembrance process