

Story 1: She Fought. The Stone Remembers Someone Else.

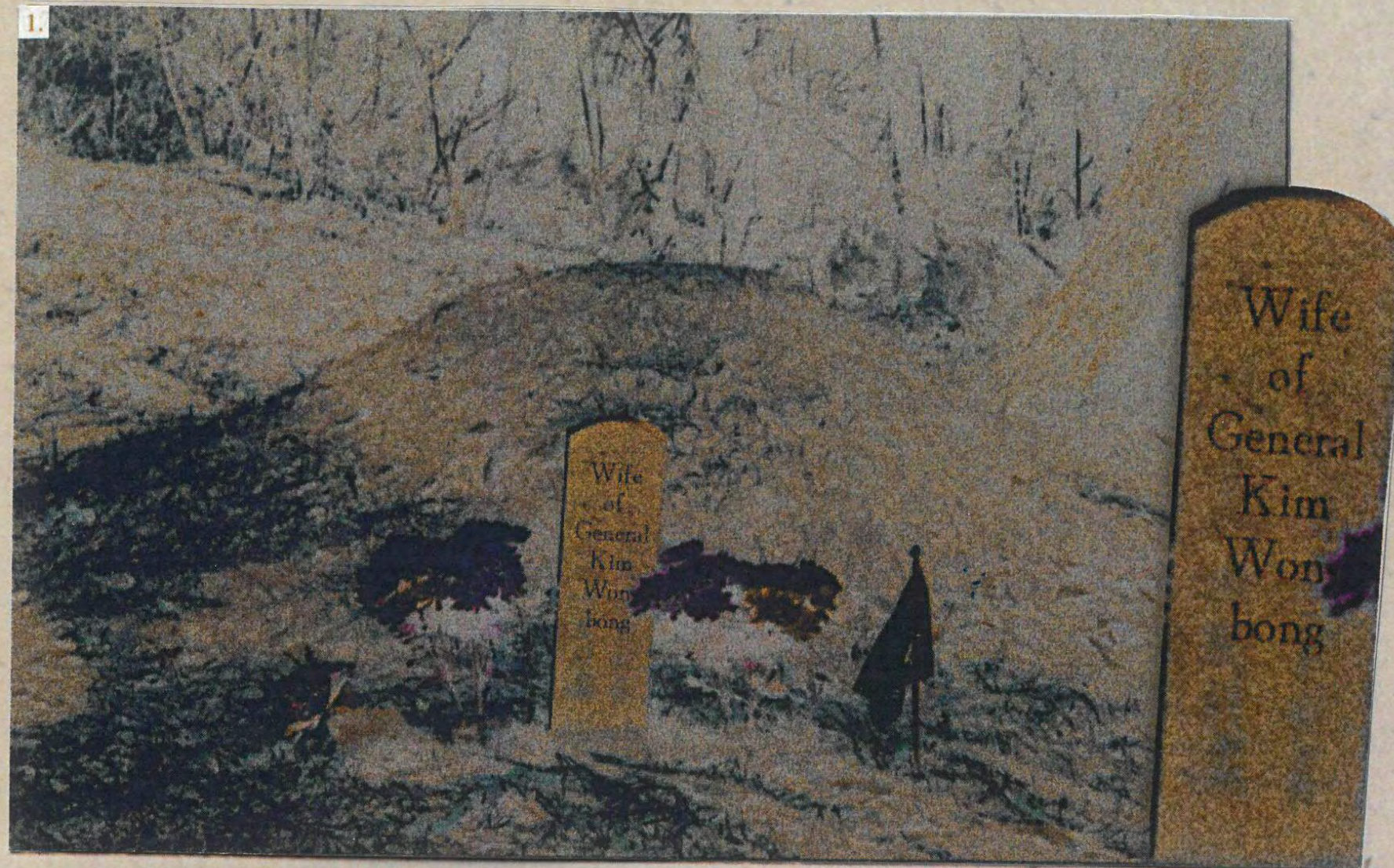


FIG. 2 female independence activists group formed by Park.

Park Cha-jeong (박차정), Independence Activist In 1935, Park Cha-jeong founded the Nanjing Korean Women's Association to support and train female independence activists. She served as head of the Women's Service Corps of the Korean Volunteer Army, directly participating in armed resistance against Japanese colonial rule.

ral Kim Won-bong"

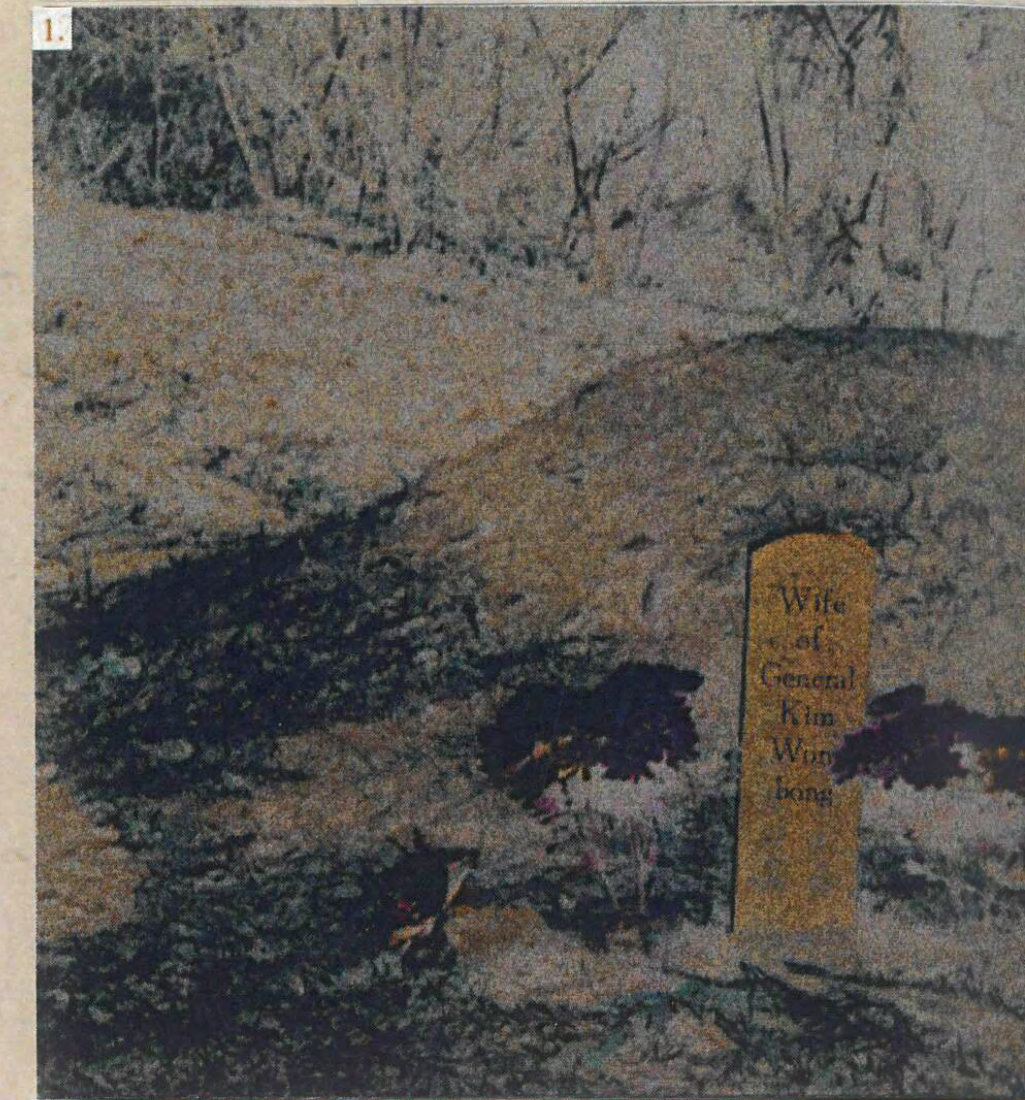
resistance, Park Cha-jeong's gravestone does not bear
dependence activist. It reads: Wife of General Yaksan Kim
her husband defected to North Korea after liberation and
positions there, her contributions were suppressed for
awarded the Order of Merit for National Foundation
after liberation.



Park Cha-jeong (박차정), Independence Activist In 1935, Park Cha-jeong founded the Nanjing Korean Women's Association to support and train female independence activists. She served as head of the Women's Service Corps of the Korean Volunteer Army, directly participating in armed resistance against Japanese colonial rule.

FIG. 1.2 "Wife of General Kim Won-bong"

DESPITE LEADING ARMED RESISTANCE, PARK CHA-JEONG'S GRAVESTONE DOES NOT BEAR HER NAME AS AN INDEPENDENCE ACTIVIST. IT READS: WIFE OF GENERAL YAKSAN KIM WON-BONG. BECAUSE HER HUSBAND DEFECTED TO NORTH KOREA AFTER LIBERATION AND HELD SENIOR GOVERNMENT POSITIONS THERE, HER CONTRIBUTIONS WERE SUPPRESSED FOR DECADES. SHE WAS NOT AWARDED THE ORDER OF MERIT FOR NATIONAL FOUNDATION UNTIL 1995 — FIFTY YEARS AFTER LIBERATION.



PARK CHA-JEONG (박차정), INDEPENDENCE ACTIVIST IN 1935, PARK CHA-JEONG FOUNDED FEMALE INDEPENDENCE ACTIVISTS. SHE SERVED AS HEAD OF THE WOMEN'S SERVICE CORPS IN RESISTANCE AGAINST JAPANESE COLONIALISM.

Fig. 1.3 a Gravestone, Revised

HERE LIES PARK CHA-JEONG Independence Activist,
Armed Resistance Commander 1910 — 1944

THIS GRAVESTONE DOES NOT EXIST. THE ONE THAT DOES BEARS
ANOTHER PERSON'S NAME.



Park Cha-jeong (박차정), Independence Activist In 1935, Park Cha-jeong founded the Nanjing Korean Women's Association to support and train female independence activists. She served as head of the Women's Service Corps of the Korean Volunteer Army, directly participating in armed resistance against Japanese colonial rule.

Story 2: A Sanctuary That Kept Them.



1. **FIG. 1 Statue of Peace**
THE STATUE OF PEACE (평화의 소녀상), SYMBOLISING THE SURVIVORS OF JAPANESE MILITARY SEXUAL SLAVERY, HAS BEEN INSTALLED IN 155 LOCATIONS WORLDWIDE.



2. **FIG. 2 Donation Ceremony, House of Sharing (나눔의 집)**
A FUNDRAISING EVENT HELD AT THE HOUSE OF SHARING, A FACILITY ESTABLISHED TO SUPPORT AND COMMEMORATE SURVIVORS OF JAPANESE MILITARY SEXUAL SLAVERY.



3. **FIG. 3 BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION**
HOUSE OF SHARING RESIDENTS OF THE HOUSE OF SHARING CELEBRATE A BIRTHDAY WITH STAFF MEMBERS.

THE HOUSE OF SHARING WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1992 AS A SANCTUARY FOR SURVIVORS OF JAPANESE MILITARY SEXUAL SLAVERY. SUPPORTED BY THE JOGYE ORDER OF KOREAN BUDDHISM AND RECOGNISED BY THE KOREAN GOVERNMENT, IT BECAME A SYMBOL OF REMEMBRANCE, ADVOCACY, AND HEALING — HOUSING SURVIVORS, PRESERVING TESTIMONIES, AND STANDING AS A MONUMENT TO THOSE WHO ENDURED.

n Raised. 200 million
 S.
 8.8 billion won raised
 200 million was spent
 RVIVORS. Staff members
 discrepancy were
 the institution. Legally,
 ing is divided into three
 ation, a residential
 a museum. More than
 oundation's board are
 the Jogye Order.
 irected to the
 the residents.

FIG. 3.2 The Last Wish

Lee Ok-seon, a devout Catholic, requested a Catholic funeral. Her wish was refused. She was given a Buddhist ceremony. While the facility was being expanded, survivors' personal belongings and artefacts from Okinawa were left in a car park, covered with plastic sheeting in the rain. The storage room contained Buddhist texts. The survivors' possessions were discarded.



The House of Sharing was established in 1992 as a sanctuary for survivors of Japanese military sexual slavery. Supported by the Jogye Order of Korean Buddhism and recognised by the Korean government, it became a symbol of remembrance, advocacy, and healing — housing survivors, preserving testimonies, and standing as a monument to those who endured.

FIG. 1.2 Statue of Peace, Berlin

Removal Order Issued, 2020 On the same day Berlin authorities ordered the removal of the Statue of Peace, internal reports emerged alleging emotional abuse of survivors at the House of Sharing. Public attention remained focused on the statue.

FIG. 2.2 8.8 BILLION RAISED, 200 MILLION SPENT ON SURVIVORS.

Of approximately 8.8 billion won raised in donations, only 200 million was spent directly on the survivors. Staff members who reported the discrepancy were dismissed or left the institution. Legally, the House of Sharing is divided into three entities — a foundation, a residential care facility, and a museum. More than two-thirds of the foundation's board are Buddhist monks of the Jogye Order. Donations were directed to the foundation, not to the residents.

FIG. 3.2 The Last Wish

Lee Ok-seon, a devout Catholic, requested a Catholic funeral. Her wish was refused. She was given a Buddhist ceremony. While the facility was being expanded, survivors' personal belongings and artefacts from Okinawa were left in a car park, covered with plastic sheeting in the rain. The storage room contained Buddhist texts. The survivors' possessions were discarded.



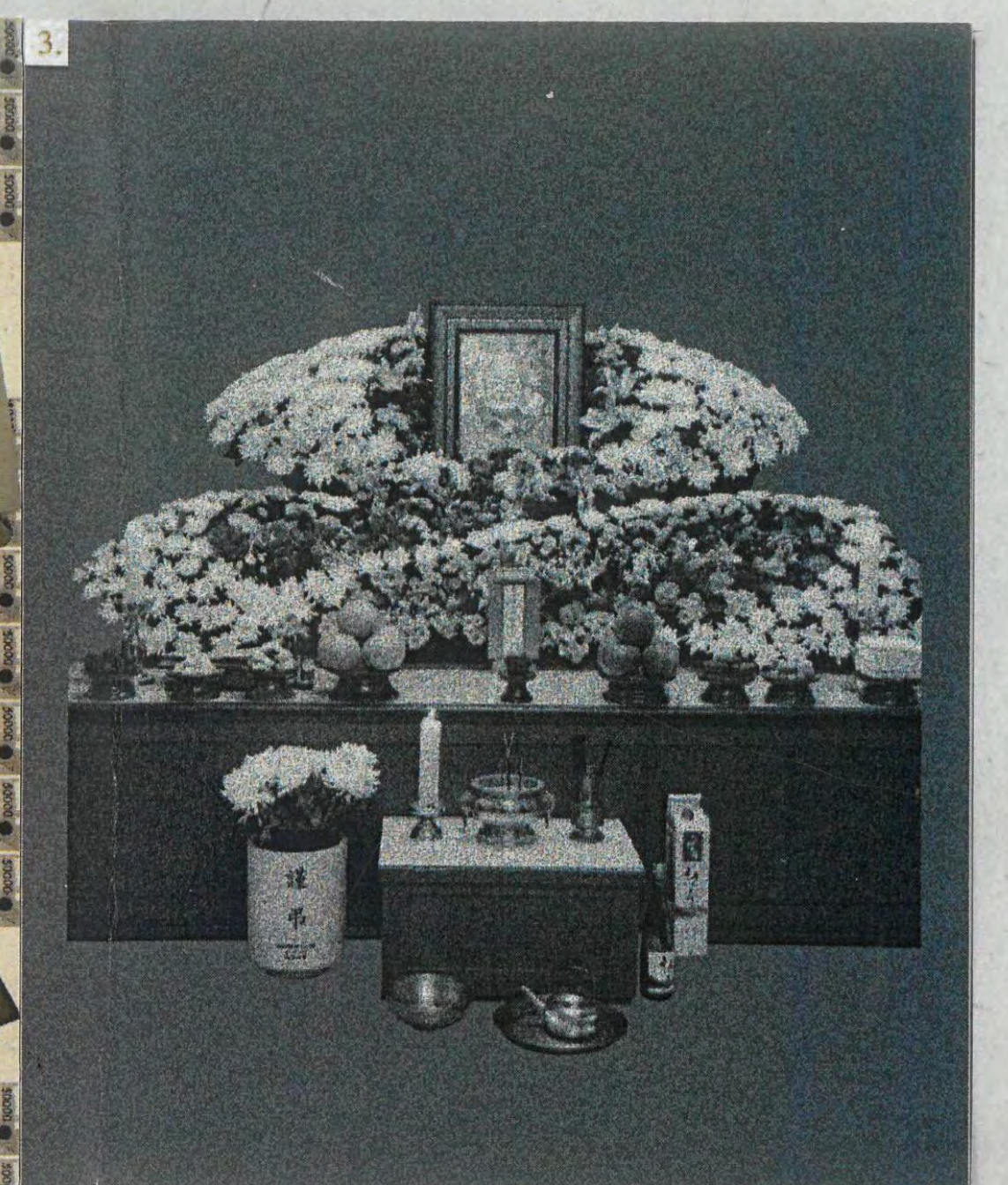
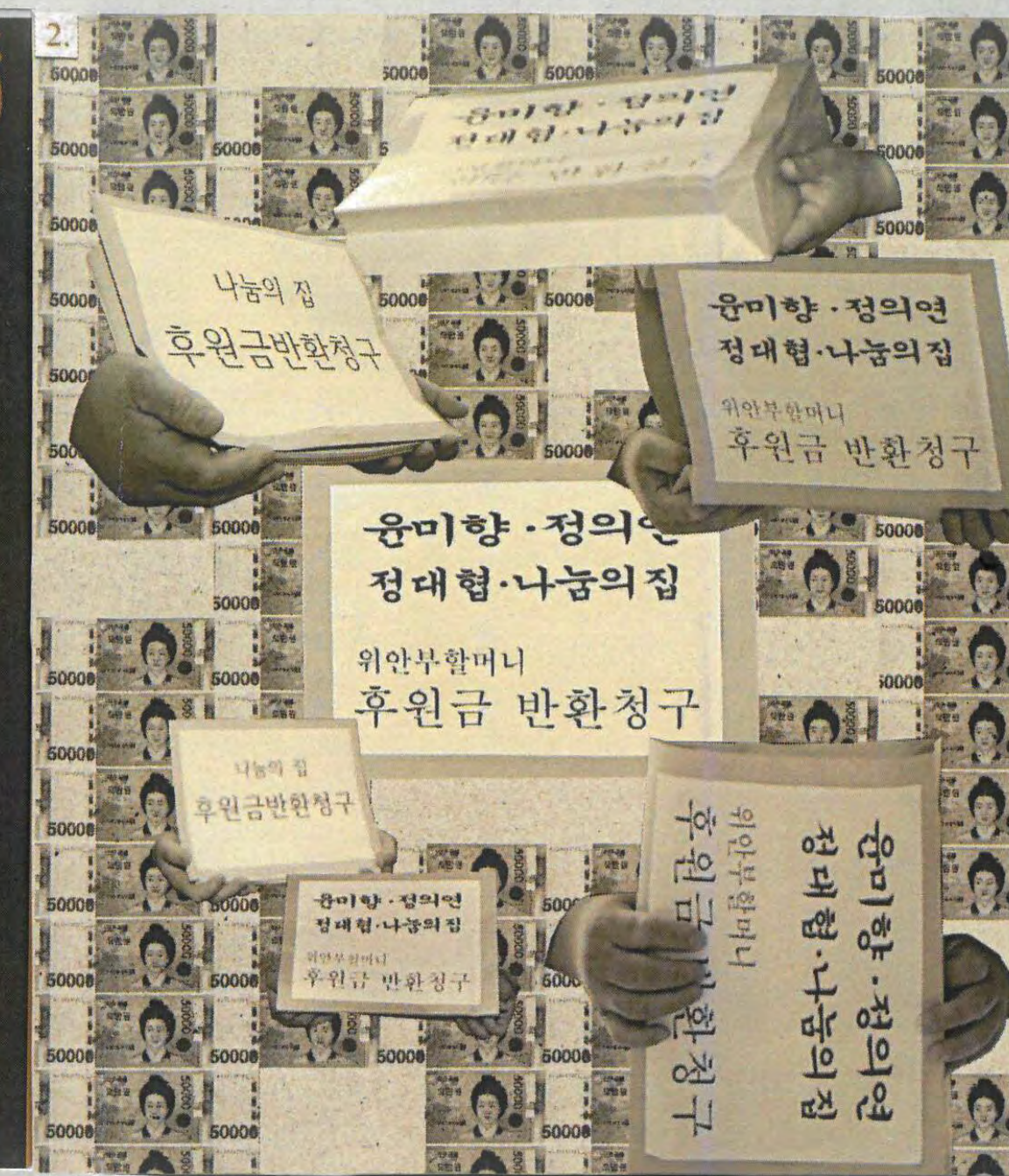
The House of Sharing was established in 1992 as a sanctuary for the ORDER OF KOREAN BUDDHISM and recognised by the Korean government. HOUSING SURVIVORS, PRESERVING TESTIMONIES, and

Raised, 200 million

8 BILLION WON RAISED
00 MILLION WAS SPENT
TIVORS. STAFF MEMBERS
SCREPCANCY WERE
BUDDHI
WAS BEI
PERSONA
FROM C
COVERE
RAIN. T
BUDDHI
POSSESS
CTED TO THE
IE RESIDENTS.

FIG. 3.2

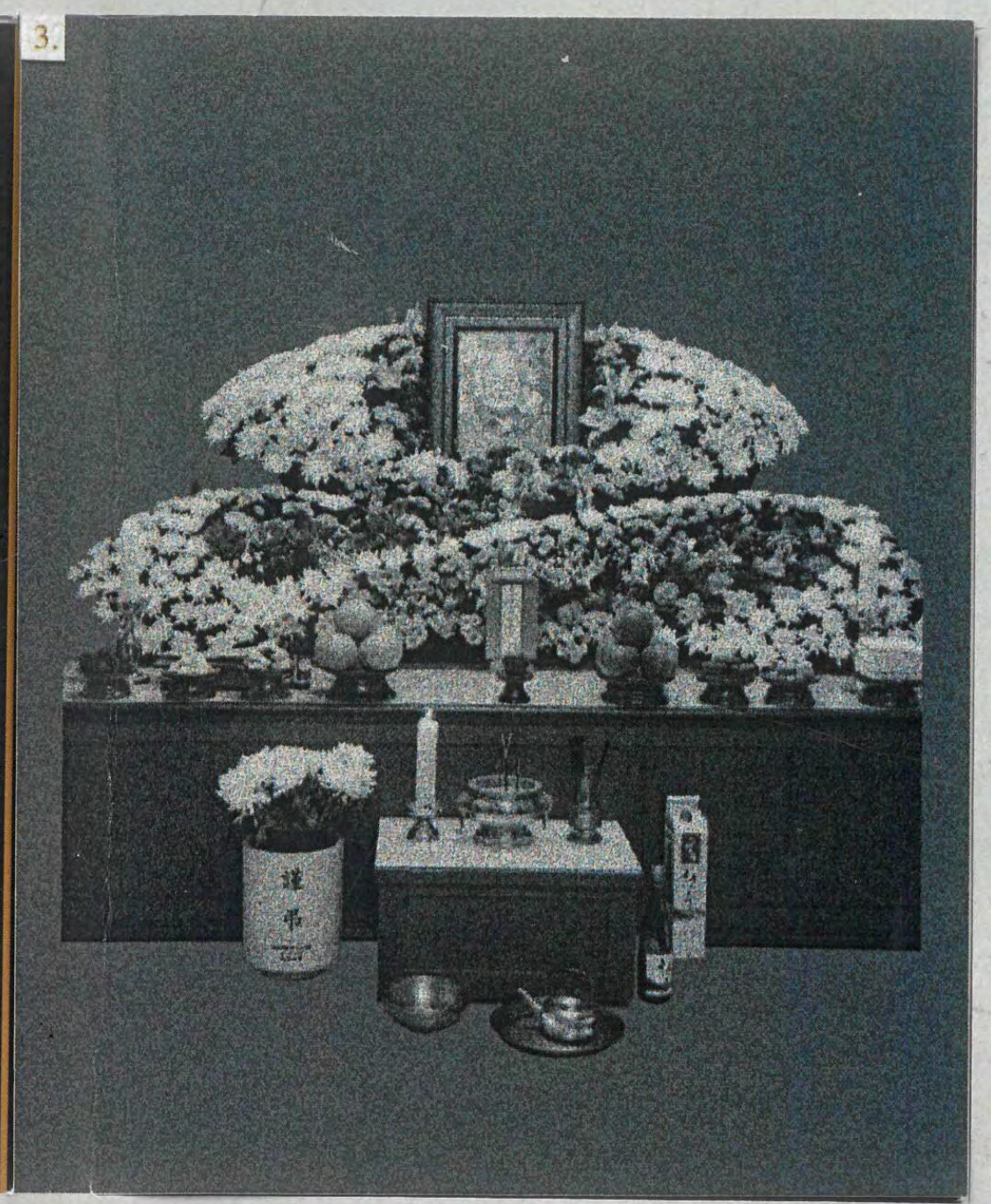
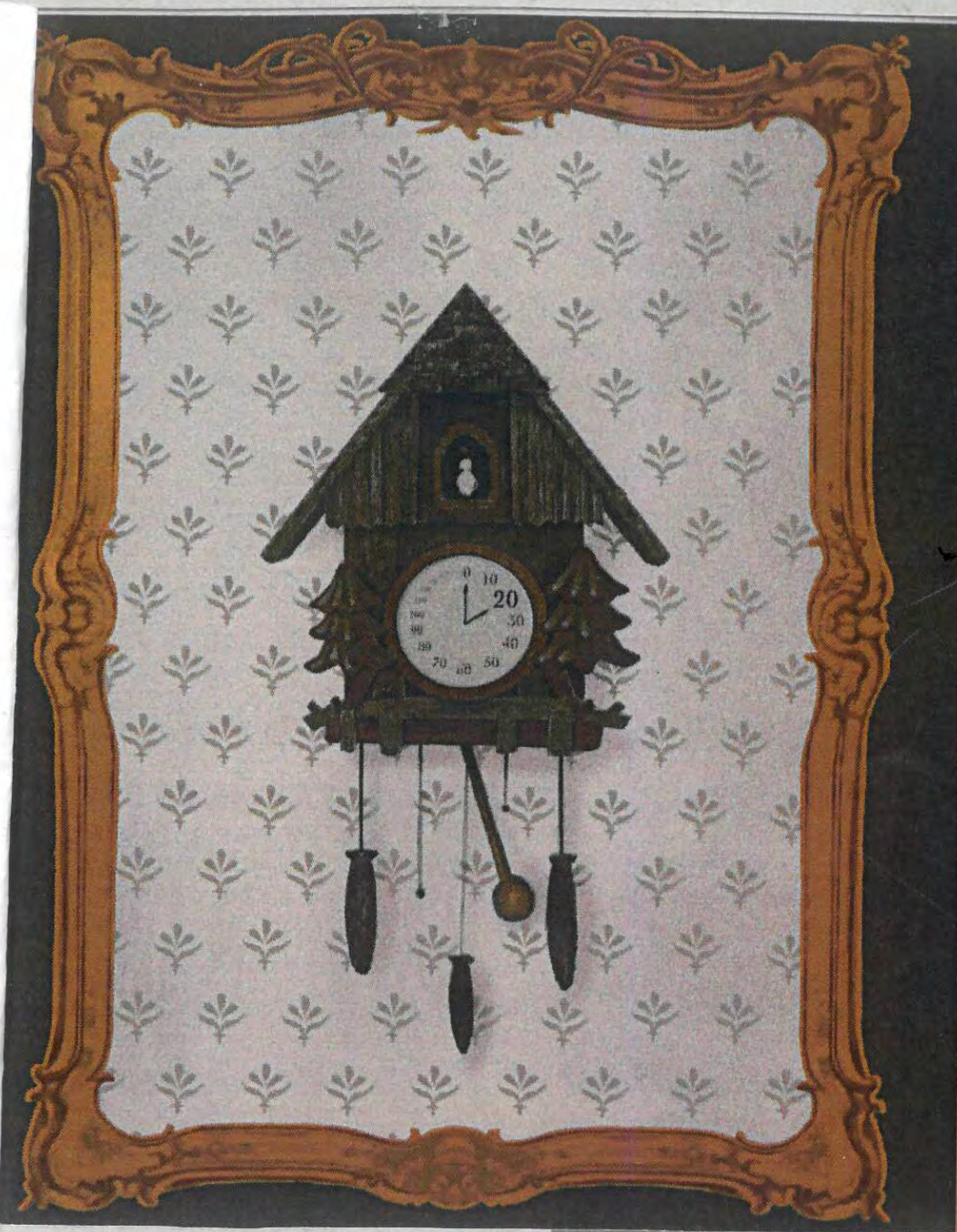
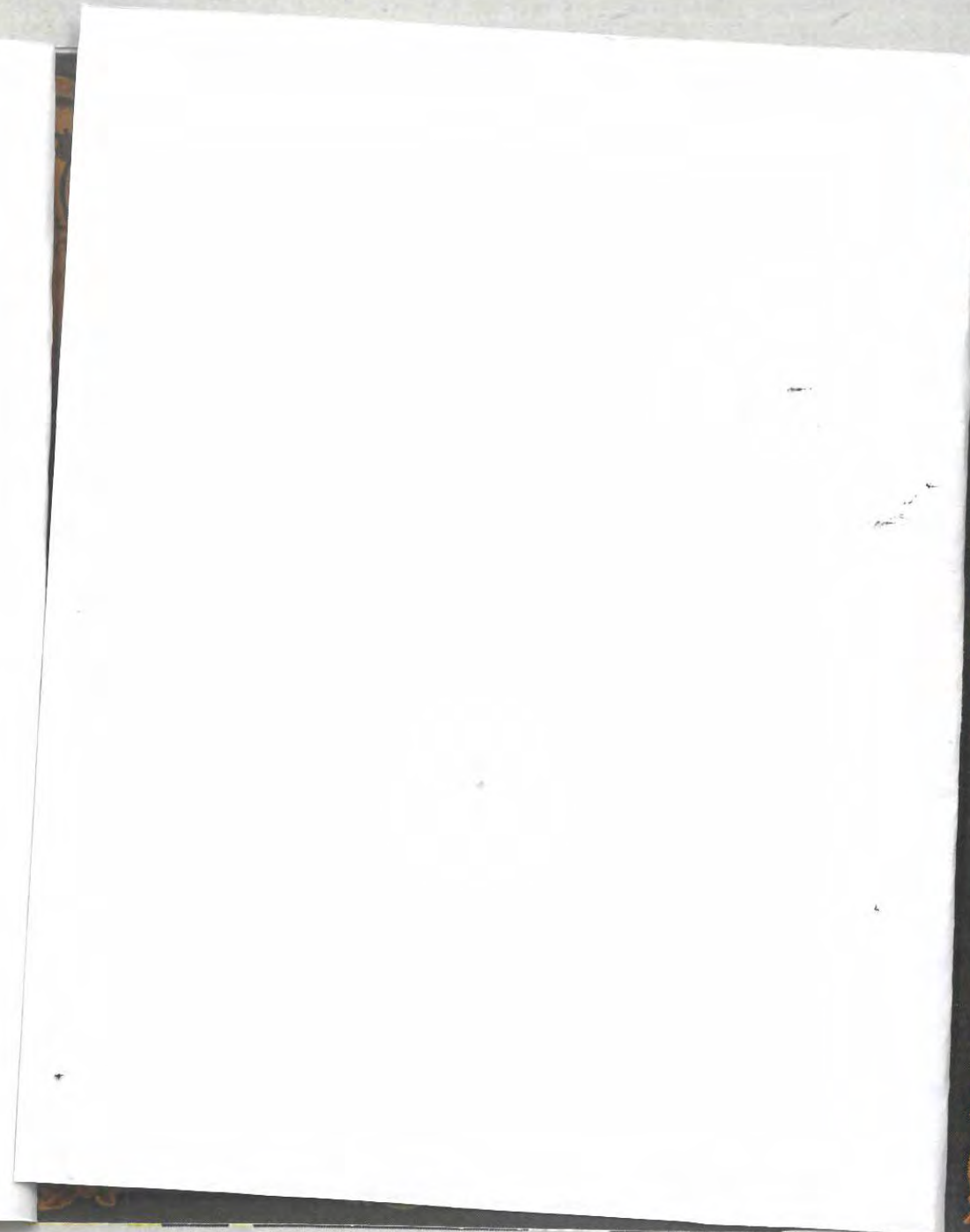
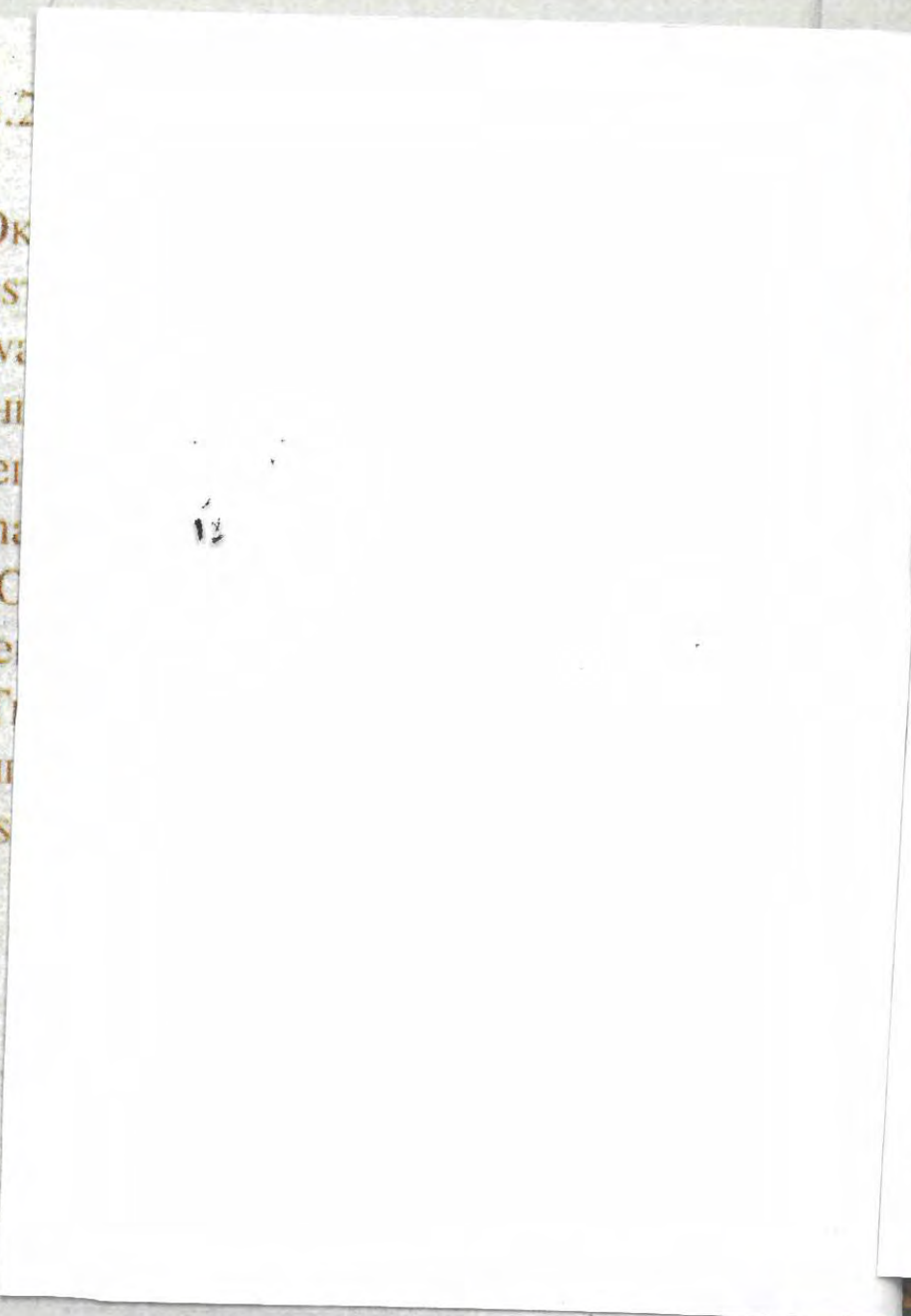
Lee Ok
request
wish wa
BUDDHI
was BEI
PERSONA
FROM C
COVERE
RAIN. T
BUDDHI
POSSESS



The House of Sharing was established in 1992 as a sanctuary for survivors of Japanese military sexual slavery. Supported by the Jogye Order of Korean Buddhism and recognised by the Korean government, it became a symbol of remembrance, advocacy, and healing — housing survivors, preserving testimonies, and standing as a monument to those who endured.

D. 200 million
Lion won raised
million was spent
s. Staff members
fancy were
stitution. Legally,
vided into three
a residential
um. More than
tion's board are
ogye Order.
to the
sidents.

FIG. 3.2
Lee Ok
request
wish wa
BUDDHI
was be
person
from C
covere
rain. T
BUDDHI
possess



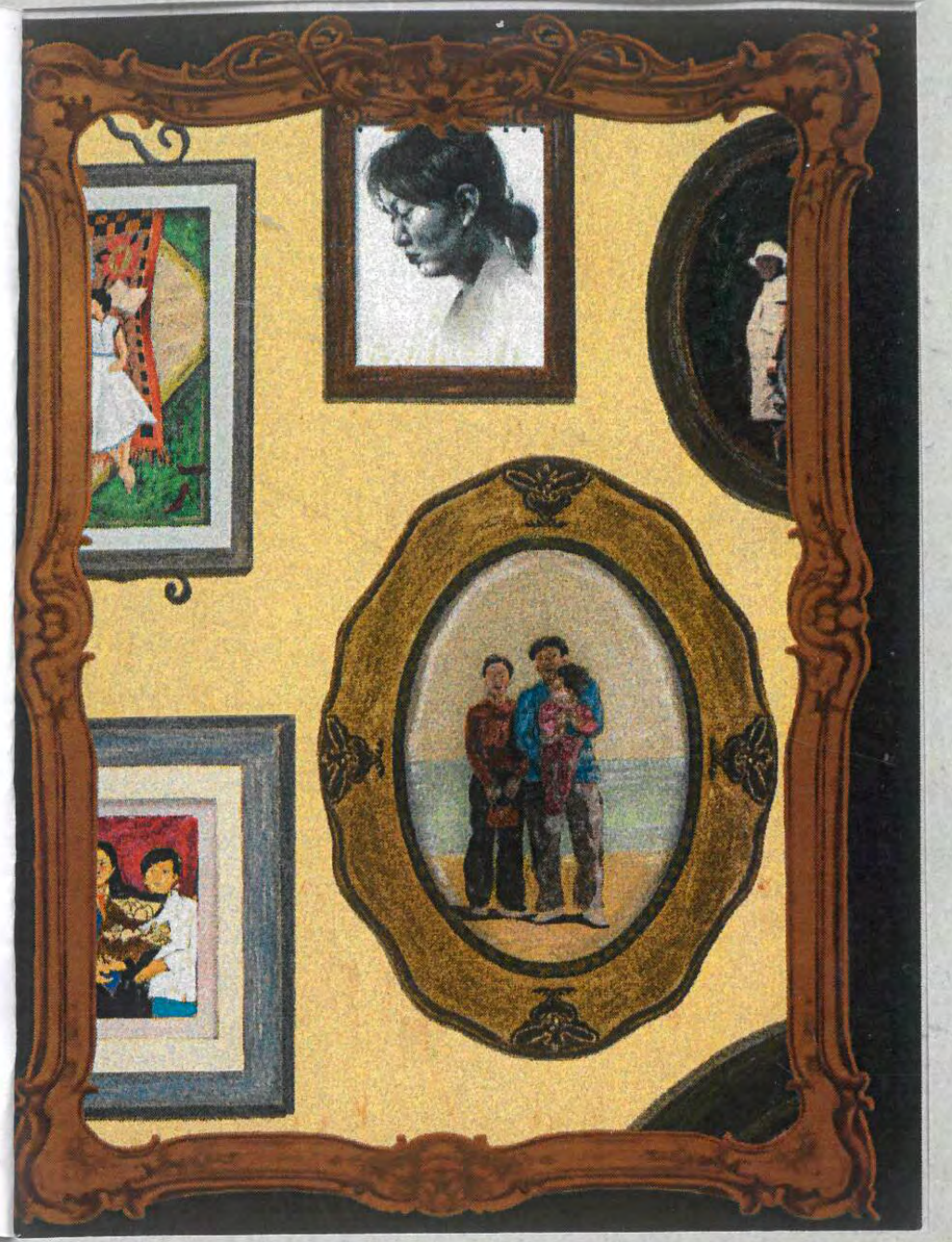
The House of Sharing was established in 1992 as a sanctuary for survivors of Japanese military sexual slavery. Supported by the Jogye Order of Korean Buddhism and recognised by the Korean government, it became a symbol of remembrance, advocacy, and healing — housing survivors, preserving testimonies, and standing as a monument to those who endured.

aised. 200 million

BILLION WON RAISED
0 million was spent
VORS. Staff members
REpancy were
INSTITUTION. LEGALLY,
IS DIVIDED INTO THREE
on, a residential
USEUM. More than
NDATION'S BOARD ARE
e JOGYE ORDER.
TED TO THE
e RESIDENTS.

Fig. 3.2

Lee Ok
REQUES
WISH WA
BUDDHI
was BEI
PERSONA
FROM C
COVERE
rain. T
BUDDHI
POSSESS



The House of Sharing was established in 1992 as a sanctuary for survivors of Japanese military sexual slavery. Supported by the Jogye Order of Korean Buddhism and recognised by the Korean government, it became a symbol of remembrance, advocacy, and healing — housing survivors, preserving testimonies, and standing as a monument to those who endured.

Story 3: One Name. Three Thousand People.

1. 20480 20380

氏名	年齢	年月日生	指紋番號
柳 英 順	身長	5 尺 0 寸 分	8996
	特徴		No 7876

Fig. 1 Yu Gwan-sun (유관순):
Independence Activist
1902 — 1920

2.

3.

4.

Fig. 2,3&4 Led the March 1st Independence Movement, organised the Anae Marketplace Protest

5.

Fig.5 Statue of Yu Gwan-sun, Seodaemun Independence Park (서대문독립공원)
Erected to mark the centenary of the March 1st Independence Movement (1919) and the centenary of Yu Gwan-sun's death in custody (1920). The statue stands on the grounds of the former Seodaemun Prison, where she was imprisoned and died at the age of 18.

Yu Gwan-sun was a Korean independence activist who led the Anae Independence Movement during the Japanese colonial period. Born in 1902, she joined the March 1st Movement while studying at Ewha Haktang and later organized the April 1st demonstration at Byeongcheon Market in her hometown. Even after being imprisoned, she continued protesting inside the prison. She died in 1920 at the age of eighteen after enduring torture and malnutrition under Japanese rule.

Story 3: One Name. Three Thousand People.



FIG. 1.2 CONSTRUCTED FOR A PURPOSE.
 Yu Gwan-sun was virtually unknown in Korea before liberation. Her name appeared in no newspaper records of the period. She was introduced into the national curriculum after a distant relative, working on a post-liberation textbook, recommended her as a Korean equivalent of Joan of Arc.



FIG. 2.2 A FIGURE BUILT FOR A REGIME
 In the 1970s, the March 1st Movement was rebranded as a "nationwide uprising of the entire people." Yu Gwan-sun became its symbolic proof — evidence that men and women, young and old, had all participated. This framing aligned directly with Park Chung-hee's authoritarian discourse of national unity.



FIG. 4.2 RETURNED UNDER CONDITIONS
 After Yu Gwan-sun's death, Japanese authorities refused to release her body. They agreed only after Ewha's principal threatened to alert the international press — on the condition that the funeral be held quietly, without public attention. Even in death, the terms were not hers.



FIG. 3.2 THE FACTS THAT DID NOT MAKE THE TEXTBOOK
 Across eight editions of the national curriculum, Yu Gwan-sun's biographical entries contained repeated factual inaccuracies — her date of birth, the circumstances of her enrolment at Ewha, the time and size of the June protest, and her sentence.

Yu Gwan-sun was a Korean independence activist who led the June Independence Movement during the Japanese colonial period. Born in 1902, she joined the March 1st Movement while studying at Ewha Haktang and later organized the April 1st demonstration at Byeongcheon Market in her hometown. Even after being imprisoned, she continued protesting inside the prison. She died in 1920 at the age of eighteen after enduring torture and malnutrition under Japanese rule.

Story 3: One Name. Three Thousand People.



Yu Gwan-sun was a Korean independence activist who led the June Independence Movement during the Japanese colonial period. Born in 1902, she joined the March 1st Movement while studying at Ewha Haktang and later organized the April 1st demonstration at Byeongcheon Market in her hometown. Even after being imprisoned, she continued protesting inside the prison. She died in 1920 at the age of eighteen after enduring torture and malnutrition under Japanese rule.

THOSE WHO ARE REMEMBERED



Park Cha-yeon (박지연), Independence Activist In 1915, Park Cha-yeon founded the **Palatin Korean Women's Association** to report and train female independence activists. She served as **chair** of the **Women's Service Corps** on the **Korean Volunteer Army**, actively participating in armed resistance against Japanese colonial rule.



Fig. 1 Statue of Peace
The **Statue of Peace** stands as a symbol of the **Statue of Peace** movement, which was established in 1972 to promote peace and reconciliation between North and South Korea.



Fig. 2 Historical Context
A historical photograph showing a group of people, likely related to the **Statue of Peace** movement.



Fig. 3 Historical Context
A historical photograph showing a group of people, likely related to the **Statue of Peace** movement.

The **Statue of Peace** was established in 1972 as a symbol of the **Statue of Peace** movement, which was established in 1972 to promote peace and reconciliation between North and South Korea.



Fig. 1 Yi Gwan-sun (이관순), Independence Activist
1902 - 1920



Fig. 2, 3, 4 Led the March 1st Independence Movement, including the Busan Marketplace protest



Fig. 5 Statue of Yi Gwan-sun, Seonamsan Independence Park (4029-6628)
Created to mark the centenary of the **March 1st Independence Movement (1919)** and the centenary of **Yi Gwan-sun's** birth in 1920. The statue stands on the site of the **Seonamsan Park**, where she was imprisoned and died at the age of 18.

Yi Gwan-sun was a **Korean independence activist** who led the **Busan Independence Movement** during the **Japanese colonial period**. Born in 1902, she joined the **March 1st Movement** while studying at **Chonnam Haksang** and later organized the **Busan 1st demonstration at Byeongscheon Market** in her hometown. Even after being imprisoned, she continued protesting inside the prison. She died in 1920 at the age of 18 after enduring torture and malnutrition under Japanese rule.

OBJECT REMOVED AS REQUESTED