





transPOP: Korea Vietnam Remix





transPOP: Korea Vietnam Remix

Arko Art Center, Seoul, South Korea (www.arko.or.kr)
December 18, 2007 - February 29, 2008

Yerba Buena Center for the Arts, San Francisco, California, U.S.A. (www.ybca.org) Dec 5, 2008 – March 15, 2009

Contents out

Foreword • RECK Jee-sook

12 큐레이터들의 대담 / 서신

Curatorial Conversations / Correspondences • Viet LE & Yong Soon MIN

38 한국의 베트남 전쟁: 침묵을 넘어

Korea's Vietnam War: Out of the Silence • Charles K. ARMSTRONG

58 익명의 진정성: 대중문화와 전쟁에 관한 미술

The Authenticity of the Anonymous: Popular Culture and the Art of War • Viet Thanh NGUYEN

70 참여 작가

Art / Artist

137 동시대 베트남 미술에서의 몸과 자아

The Body and the Self in Contemporary Vietnamese Art • Nora A. TAYLOR

144 한국계 미국인 청년과 대중문화의 태평양간 초국적 유통

Korean American Youth and Transnational Flows of Popular Culture across the Pacific • Jung-Sun PARK

172 사회주의 이후 베트남에서 발견되는 동아시아 문화의 흔적들

East Asian Cultural Traces in Post-socialist Vietnam • Mandy THOMAS

196 큐레이터들의 대담 / 서신 • 베트남어

Curatorial Conversations / Correspondences • Vietnamese Version

212 연대기

Chronology

216 음악 모음

Song Compilation

220 심포지엄 정보

Symposium Information

24 - 큐레이터 / 필진

Curators / Contributors

228 전시작품 목록

Exhibition Checklist

232 표제 / 크레딧

Captions / Credits

234 감사의 글

Acknowledgements

236 열바 부에나 미술관 정보

Yerba Buena Center for the Arts Information

237 아르코 미술관 정보

Arko Art Center Information

인사말

2007년 아르코미술관에서 열리는 "트랜스 팝: 한국 베트남 리믹스"전은

동시대의 베트남 작가들과 그들의 활동상을 한 번에 만나볼 수 있는, 한국에서는 흔치 않은 기회입니다. 한 번에 만날 수 있다고는 했지만, 그것이일회성에그치거나일방향을갖는다는의미는아닙니다.우선이프로젝트기구현되기위해서는여러차원에서일정기간의협업을필요로 했습니다. 쌈지스페이스의 레지던스 프로그램과 인사미술공간의 게스트하우스 프로그램 및 토크 프로그램이 큐레이터, 참여 작가들의 한국 방문과 체류에 결정적인 도움이 되었고, 결과적으로 사회간 상호인식의 지평을 넓히는데 큰 역할을 했습니다. 또한"트랜스 팝"이라는 이프로젝트의핵심이시각예술뿐아니라팝문화를비롯한문화전반에걸친이해를기초로하기때문에,관련된영화나드라마,문학작품에대한 주제화된 소개도 빠질 수 없었다고 봅니다. 특히,전시 중반에 열리는 심포지엄은 다방면에서 활동하는 이론가와 활동가들이 대거 참여하여 이 프로젝트의 의미를 중간결산하고 이를 계기로 각자 숙고해야할 지점들을 부각시키는, 떠들썩하면서도 흥미로운'말잔치'가 될 것으로 기대합니다. 그와 비슷한 시기에 인사미술공간에서 발간하는 저널 볼의 특집호, "베트남과 우리"를 통하여 트랜스 팝의 현재적인 의미를 또 다른 각도에서 조망해보는 텍스트의 묶음, 곧 글과 기호로 이루어진'진수성찬'이 펼쳐질 예정입니다.

되돌아보면, 트랜스 팝의 이러한 작업 프로세스와 그 기본정신은

아르코미술관이 2004년 기획한 '새로운 과거' 전과 맞닿아 있다고 할 수 있습니다. '새로운 과거'는 발칸지역 작가들의 작업과 한국현대미술의활동을마주서게할때, 그사이에서새로이생성되는대화의키워드들을뽑아보고 그공통의미를구성해가는프로젝트였습니다. 알다시피, 국제교류전에서 흔히 우리가 빠지기 쉬운 함정은 글로벌화된 현대미술의 유행을 들여와 물신화하거나, 아니면 지역과 국가를 동일시함으로써 특정한 지역미술을 대상화하는 것입니다. '새로운 과거'나 '트랜스 팝''은 글로벌리즘의 정전正典을 무화하고 민족주의의 성전成典을해체하면서, 오직당대적균형을잡으려는지속적인노력을보여준다고하겠습니다. 그런맥락에서, 앞의프로젝트가지금은사라지고 없는 유고슬라비아라는 국가의 '초국적'한계를 보여주었다면, 2007년의 '트랜스 팝'에서는 미국이라는 세계 최강대국의 '초국적'영향력을 지시하고 있습니다. 이런한계와 파워를 해체하며, 원래 뜻 그대로, 초국적인 문화적 활동들이 과연어떤 지점에서 자기의 목소리를 적확하게 발화하고 있는 지 밝혀낼 수 있을까. 이 두 프로젝트의 궁극적인 탐구심과 호기심이 향하는 곳은 바로 거기입니다. 따라서 세르비아, 코소보, 슬로베니아, 크로아티아등 옛유고연방과 남북한의 역사가 저변에 깔렸던 프로젝트를 통해서 우리의 과거가 새로운 모습으로 솟아올랐듯이, 트랜스 팝을 통해서는 베트남과 남북한의 미래가 어떤 식으로든 제 모양을 갖출 것으로 기대합니다.

이프로젝트는아르코미술관에서시작하지만여기서끝나는것은아닙니다.

이 전시가 다른 장소로 옮겨가면서 각 지역의 문화적 특색과 요구에 따라서 다른 모습으로, 다른 말로, 다른 글로, 조금씩 바뀌어 갈 테고, 그것이 궁극적으로 어떻게 마침표를 찍게 될지는 아직 예상하기 어렵습니다. 트랜스 팝은 베트남과 한국 뿐 아니라 다른 지역의 문화도 계속해서 리믹스해 갈 것입니다.

아르코미술관 관장 백지숙

Foreword

transPOP: Korea Vietnam Remix, opening at Arko Art Center in 2007, is a rare opportunity to encounter contemporary Vietnamese local and diasporic artists and their activities at one place concurrently in Korea. Although I mention that we can engage these works the same time at once, I do not mean that it will stop at a single event nor that it is unilateral. First, for this project to be realized, we needed cooperation on many levels. SSamzie Space Studio Program and Insa Art Space Guest House Programs and Talk Programs provided crucial support for artists' residencies and curators' visits. As a result, their involvement played a key role in broadening the mutual understanding of interaction between the communities. In addition, the backbone of the transPOP project is a comprehensive understanding of popular culture as well as the visual art; therefore, contextualizing information and an introduction of related movies, dramas, and literary works were vital.

The *transPOP* symposium, which takes place midcourse through the exhibition, includes many active, leading theorists, artists, and activists from diverse fields and backgrounds. On this occasion, they will recapitulate and expand upon the significance of this project. They will each bring new light to critical and community issues that need to be reflected upon; I expect the symposium to be a lively and exciting dialogue. Insa Art Space's *Journal BOL* is publishing their special edition entitled *Vietnam and Us* in tandem. Through this special issue, the contemporary significance of *transPOP* and international exchanges will be re-examined from diverse perspectives; the volume will present itself as a sumptuous banquet of critical and creative texts.

Looking back, the work processes as well as the underlying spirit of transPOP can be seen to be quite closely affiliated with the exhibition entitled a New Past, organized by Arko Art Center in 2004. a New Past was a project which developed new key words based on common grounds; words were selected from the arising dialogues when Balkan artists' practices interfaced with contemporary Korean artists' activities.

As far as international exchange exhibitions are concerned, it is easy to fall into the trap of importing trends of globalized contemporary art and fetishizing it. It is also easy to homogenize and monotonize local and national differences, resulting in a reification of regional art categories. a New Past and transPOP both defy the canonization of globalism and dismantle the sacred law of nationalism while portraying the continued efforts of establishing concurrent balance.

On that note, if the former project revealed the limitations of transnationalism in a nation that no longer exists as Yugoslavia, *transPOP* indicates the transnational influence of the world's most powerful nation, the United States. At what point will there be a deconstruction of transnational limits and imperial power? At what point will recently emerging intra-national and inter-national cultural activities be empowered and accurately spoken through their own voices? The spirit of inquiry and investigation of both projects are directly at the core of this question. Accordingly, just as our past took on a new shape through the history of the Former Yugoslavian Society and South and North Korea's history in Arko's previous project, I anticipate Vietnam and South and North Korea's future to reveal its own contours through *transPOP*.

BECK Jee-sook Director, Arko Art Center

큐레이터들의 대담 / 서신 Curatorial Conversations / Correspondences

비엣 레 & 민영순

Viet Le & Yong Soon Min

THE LIMINAL SPACE BETWEEN THE SEEN AND NOT-SEEN,
OFF-SCREEN AND MIS-EN-SCENE, ARE THE JUNCTURES AT
WHICH THESE ARTISTS SITUATE THEMSELVES.
...THE EXHIBITION'S STRONG THEMATIC AND DISCURSIVE
FRAMEWORK THAT UNDOUBTEDLY PLACES UNDUE BURDEN
OF REPRESENTATION...AN OVEREMPHASIS PLACED ON A
WORK'S ABILITY TO CONVEY SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CONTENT.

서문

〈트랜스POP: 한국베트남리믹스〉전은비평적인상찬을받아온 한국*.베트

남*,미국출신16명작가들의역동적인공동전시로서, 역사적이며현재적인 한국과베트남간의풍부한연관관계에대한 유례없이깊은예술적 천착이라하겠다.전시된작품들은 양국간의상호관계를다양한방식으로보여주는데,예컨대역사와트라우마,동시대대중문화간상호교류등을다루고있다. 베트남과한국의상호관계는수세기에걸쳐지속되었지만,이번전시는전쟁과얽혀있는급속한근대화와냉전이라는,두나라가 공유하는최근역사에초점을맞추고있다.베트남전쟁동안에한국은미국다음으로큰규모의군대를파견한국가였으며,베트남전참전으로인한풍부한자금의유입은이후한국의경제발전에촉매가되기도했다.또이런냉전의유산은미국내한국과베트남의이산공동체에명백하게드러난다.한편,최근베트남의가속화된근대화과정은세계무역기구(WTO)의가입과현재진행되고있는엄청난속도의경제개발에서여실히 드러나고 있다.

1990년대후반부터베트남과한국에서는대중문화가급격히발달했는데,더

불어양국사이에도문화적근접성이증가하였다. 새천년에들어서면서한류로알려진세계적현상으로말미암아한국드라마와스타,그리고영화와패션은동아시아와동남아시아및그밖의여러나라에서인기를누리게되었다.아시아국가간에대중문화교류가증가하는가운데한류는베트남에서상당한영향을미쳤고,양국간에다수의협력사업을낳았다.V-팝과베트남웨이브(VietWave)**,혹은베트남대중음악과영화의인기는자국과해외에서대중스타와미디어관련생산의폭발적인증가로이어졌다.근대성과전통간의벌어지는조정과정을반영하는이런대중문화의재현은확대되어가는소비문화와더불어새로운주체성들의출현을암시하고있다.또베트남전쟁중의한국,베트남,미국간의삼각관계는 이런 문화적 영향과 교류의 상호 침투과정에서 명백하게 드러나고 있다.

대담

민영순(이하민):이야기를시작해봅시다.일반적인방식을따르자면당신과

저는이전시회를소개하기위해각기전시회에참여한한국작가들과베트남작가들을맡아그들에대한통상적인소개글을써야했겠지만,대 신우리는그런내용들을대화체의서신형식에녹여서담아내기로했습니다.이런방식이이기획을구상하고진행해오는동안의우리의작업 절차(modusoperandi)에더부합합니다.이기획은거의2년전에우리가로스엔젤레스의코리아타운에서부대찌개를먹으며나눈대화에서시 작되었습니다.라면과소시지,스팸과아채를매운고추장국물에양념이배도록푹익혀만든,한국의굴라쉬(goulash)라할그스튜(미군부대에 서흘러나온깡통고기가귀했던,전후빈곤했던시절의유산)은그의심스러운내용물에도불구하고기획의주제를생각할때적절한생각의재 료'(food for thought)였습니다.

그음식은우리의기획에대한좋은비유가되겠는데,(그음식으로비유되는)

대화라는형식은우리들각자를한국과베트남,그리고이나라들의이산의경험에대한그국가출신의정보제공자로국한시키는,정체성의고 정화라는덫을피하는방법이기도했습니다.현실적으로보자면우리들사이의업무분배는,유창한베트남어실력에기인한당신의베트남인맥과,마찬가지로내쪽의좀더넓은한국인맥을고려해나라별로나누어진것이사실입니다.하지만우리는또한긴밀한협조속에이루어진작업의 실상과 고도의 유동성이라는 이 기획의 성격을 배반하는, 경직된 국가간의 구분을 반복하는 것에 대해서 경계했습니다.

돌이켜보면대화를나눈다는이단순한행위가하나의가능한기획방식으로

우리둘사이의관계뿐만아니라전시에참여한작가들과의관계를어떤식으로규정해왔는지보이는것같습니다. 좀과하게말하는것을감수 하자면사회적상호작용과대화가큐레이터의작업에서차지하는역할을강조하는것이중요합니다.하지만큐레이터의작업에서이러한측면은

Preface

transPOP: Korea Vietnam Remix introduces a dynamic mix of sixteen critically acclaimed artists from Korea,* Vietnam,* and the United States, signaling an unprecedented engagement with the rich historic and contemporary linkages between Korea and Vietnam. The featured artworks variously engage interconnections between the two countries, including the intersections of history, trauma, and contemporary popular culture. The interactions between Vietnam and Korea span centuries but the exhibition focus lies in their shared history of a highly accelerated modernization process with militarized roots and the Cold War. During the American War in Vietnam, the Republic of Korea was the second largest foreign military and economic presence in Vietnam, after the United States. The financial boon from the involvement in the war played a catalytic role in the development of Korea. The legacy of the Cold Wars is evident in the large Korean and Vietnamese diasporic communities in the U.S. In Vietnam, this accelerated modernity is evident in the breakneck speed of current economic development, as well as its entry into the World Trade Organization.

Since the late nineties, Vietnam and Korea have witnessed a significant development of popular culture, fostering greater cultural proximity locally and abroad. A global phenomenon known as the Korean Wave, has popularized Korean television dramas, pop stars, music, films, and fashion through East, Southeast Asia and beyond since the new millennium. As part of a growing inter-Asian flow of pop culture, the Korean Wave has had a significant impact in Vietnam, spurring numerous joint efforts between the two countries. V-Pop and Viet Wave** or Vietnamese pop music and film, have created an explosion of pop stars and media products in Vietnam and overseas. These popular representations of the negotiations between modernity and tradition, in addition to a burgeoning consumer culture, suggest new subjectivities. The triangulated relationship between Korea, Vietnam and the U.S. forged through war in Vietnam is also manifest in the increased cross-pollination of cultural influence and exchange.

The Conversation

Yong Soon Min(YSM): Let's start the dialog! We agreed that rather than composing the usual, conventional essays to discuss the exhibition in which I would be expected to write about Korean artists and you the Vietnamese, we would mix it up a bit and engage in a conversational correspondence that more closely approximates our modus operandi throughout the development and course of this project. From the gitgo, this project was launched nearly two years ago, with a conversation during lunch in Los Angeles' Koreatown, eating *budae jigae* (army base stew). This stew, a Korean goulash concocted of ramen noodles, hotdog, spam and leftover vegetables – a holdover from the impoverished Korean War days of U.S. military surplus canned meats – which in spite of its questionable contents, was the right food for thought considering our project's theme.

Putting aside the role of food in our curatorial efforts, a dialogic model is moreover a means to sidestep the trap of fixed identifications that relegates us as native informants of Vietnam and Korea and their respective diasporas. While it's true that in practical terms, the division of labor often fell along nationalistic lines given your hefty rolodex of Vietnamese contacts aided by your fluency in the Vietnamese language and likewise with my more extensive Korean contacts, we are wary of perpetuating rigid nationalistic divides that belie the reality of close collaboration and the hyper-fluid characteristics of this project.

대개검토되지않고있는데,특히공식적인미술사에서사정이그렇습니다.작가이면서창조적인작업의일부로서기획을함께하는우리는다른 작가의스튜디오를방문하고,선정작가들과지속적인관계를유지하는것을동료작가들과일상적대화를나눌기회라는관점에서접근했습니다.이대화를통해구체적탐구와협력적인배움의과정을도모하고자했는데,그러자면이과정은직업세계의위계적역할이나경력관리에대한고려에덜짓눌려야했고,최종적인평가의기대로부터도자유로워야했습니다.이대화적모델은순회전시기간중작가와큐레이터간에전개되는 적극적이면서도 상생적인 주고받기(give and take)를 뜻하는 것이었습니다.

그렇지만기관들을상대하고,그기관들로부터지원을얻어내는것은또다른 종류의 고려와 작업을 요청했습니다. 이런 과정에서도 대화적 즐거움이 아예 없지는 않았지만 말입니다.

국과베트남의커뮤니티가있는캘리포니아남부에서어느화창한가을날함께식사를했을때부터,우리는경계를흐리고이것저것을섞고자했습니다.마치부대찌개처럼말이죠.우리의첫번째대화에서몹시흥미로웠던것은,베트남과한국간의역사적이면서현재적이기도한연결관계를포함하여,역사와대중문화에대한우리들의다양하면서도겹치는관심의고리들이었습니다.우리의개인적,직업적,정치적삶은섞여있는가운데단단히얽혀있었습니다.전세계에걸쳐생겨나고있는코리아타운과리틀사이공,또거기에서보이는기억과재현의틈을추적하는과정에

서 (이산의 경험이 빚어내는) 절망과 욕망의 윤곽이 떠올랐습니다.

비엣레(이하레):그랬습니다.시작부터,그러니까우리가세계에서가장큰한

작가적담론과큐레이터적담론,또창작자의지위와비평가의지위,역사와근 대성,개인의욕망과기관의제약사이에는변증법적관계가존재합니다.이지속적인교류가운데는심오한차원의상호작용과협상,그리고변화 가 존재합니다. 그러나 이런 세계를 얻어로 포착하는 것은 어려운 일입니다.

태초에한말이있었으니,그말은'초국적'(transnational)이라는말이었습니다.농담으로한말이지만이전시회의제목을짓기위해궁리할때우리는핵심적인몇가지생각들,즉국제적상호작용과대중문화,역사적트라우마등을 모두 담을 수 있는 표현을 찾고자 했던 것이 떠오릅니다.

이기획을진행하는내내우리의목표는작품과비평모두에서민족-국가라는 차원에서의국경과경계에도전하는것이었습니다.학문간,국가간경계를의문에부치는것이유행이긴하지만그런경계횡단이야기하는기관들간의폐색(廢塞,occlusion)과신제국주의적폭력에주목할필요가있습니다.최근세계각국에서있었던선거를보면,국가간의정치적경계는 점차적으로 더 통제되는 동시에 불안정해지고 있습니다.

민: 대중문화에대한우리자신의열광이라는이기획의기원을떠올려볼때, 한국의텔레비전드라마와영화에내가점차적으로매혹당한것이나를이기획에몰두하게끔한주된동기였다는것을깨닫습니다.이전시회 는 내가 얼마간의 비판적 거리를 확보하는 발판이 되었으나. 불행히도 나의 중독을 고칠 만큼 충분치는 않았습니다.

그매끈한로맨스에서얻는도피적쾌락은차치하고라도,많은이민자들과마 찬가지로나에게이드라마들은이를테면순치된감상주의적여행을통해단절된한국과의관계를되살리고픈향수어린욕망을,또픽션을통해 가능한정도로현재의한국과연결되고자하는관심을충족시켜줍니다.인류학자인박정선과애슐리카루터스(AshleyCarruthers)는한국과베 The simple act of conversing defined not only our own relationship in this project but also our relationship with the other artists in the exhibition, becoming a viable curatorial method. Risking overstatement, it is important to emphasize the largely unexamined role that social interactions and conversations play in curatorial work, especially in official art historical discourse. As artists whose creative practice is inclusive of curatorial projects, we approached the studio visit process and our ongoing relationship with selected artists as opportunities to engage with our peers in informal conversations that serve as points of contingent exploration and as part of a collaborative learning process. A process intended to be less freighted by hierarchical professional roles or career considerations, and without expectations of conclusive assessments; a dialogic model implying an active, symbiotic give and take between the artist and the curator that evolves throughout the course of the traveling exhibition.

Viet Le(VL): Yes, even from the beginning, during our meal on a crisp fall afternoon in Southern California—the home of the largest expatriate communities of Koreans and Vietnamese in the world—we sought to blur boundaries, to put things into the mix, to stir things up, much like the *budae jigae*. What was compelling about our initial exchange were the linkages between our varied and overlapping interests in history and popular culture, including the historical and contemporary linkages between Vietnam and Korea. Our personal, professional, and political lives are inextricably bound in the mix. In tracing the fissures in memory and representation, the growth of Koreatowns and Little Saigons across the globe, the contours of despair and desire emerge.

There is a dialectic between artistic and curatorial discourse, creative and critical positions, history and modernity, individual wants and institutional constraints. In these ongoing exchanges, there are profound interactions, negotiations, shifts. But it is difficult to capture these worlds with these words.

Our aim throughout this project is to challenge borders and boundaries, in terms of the nation-state, as well as creatively and critically. While it is fashionable to question disciplinary and national boundaries, it is also worthwhile to note the institutional occlusions and neo-imperial violence of such border crossings. In light of recent world elections, national and political boundaries are increasingly policed yet simultaneously destablilized.

YSM: Recalling our pop fandom origins of the project brings to mind how much my growing obsession with Korean TV dramas and movies became a major motivation for me to delve into this project. *transPOP* gave me a platform to develop some critical distance though alas, not enough to cure my addiction.

Aside from the escapist pleasures I derive from the glossy romances, like many immigrants, these dramas satisfy my nostalgic desire to rekindle a severed connection to Korea in a domesticated sentimental journey, as it were, and an interest to stay connected with the present day Korea, to the extent possible through fiction. In their studies of the Vietnamese and Korean diasporic communities, anthropologists Ashley Carruthers and Jung-Sun Park, respectively, point to the increasing temporal synchronicity between the diaspora and the homeland, prompted by frequent, real and virtual border crossings. Carruthers further posits that "popular culture is arguably *the* most transnationalized aspect of Vietnamese social life" and the same appears to be the case for the Korean counterpart.

트남의이산자공동체에대한연구에서실제의혹은가상의국경횡단을통해촉발되는,고국과이산자들간의점증하는시간적일치(temporal synchronicity)를지적합니다.더나아가카루터스는"대중문화야말로베트남의사회생활가운데가장초국화된측면이라고볼수있다"라는주장을 내놓는데, 이런 주장은 한국에도 들어맞는 것처럼 보입니다.

한류현상과베트남대중음악인V-pop의점증하는가시성은1990년대에벌

어진,아시아의대중문화에대한서구의주도적영향력이아시아국가간의교류로교체되어간상황속에서잘이해될수있습니다.(고이치이와부치,조한혜정)90년대내내일본의만화,애니메이션,드라마가아시아각국으로수출되면서시장을지배하고커다란영향력을발휘했다면,새천년에들어서면서부터는한국드라마가그인기를앞질렀습니다.한류의성장과그지속적인힘은놀라운데,한국은흔히문화적영향력과연관이 큰정치적,경제적주도권을보유한국가의모습에들어맞지않기때문입니다.게다가한국은 1997년에벌어졌던IMF위기로그핵심에까지경제가 타격을 받았고, 많은 논자들은 아직까지도 경제가 불안정하다고 봅니다.

자국의경제발전을도모하는베트남과중국에서한국을경제성장의모델로생

각하며,한국드라마가한국이특정지역에진출해서각축할때효과적인문화대사노릇을한다고보는것은잘알려져있습니다.한류현상은젊은소비자층에게호소력을발휘하는우수한제작기술과마케팅능력뿐만아니라새로운제작방식에대한한국인들의구조적수용성에서도기인합니다.집근처에서어떤아시아계미국인학생들을봤는데,그들의패션유행은한국산인기드라마의판박이였습니다.이는참재미있는현상이라하겠습니다.2006년〈뉴욕타임스〉지에실린한기사는한국이미국의합합문화같은서구적인것의필터노릇을해,그것들을아시아인들이더쉽게받아들일수있게끔만들어준다고설명한바있습니다.그기사의뒷부분은다음과같이이어집니다."한국인들은가족관계에대한강조등을통해유교에기반한지속적인가치들도드러낸다…그전통을현대화면서도동시에보존하고있는아시아국가의전형이다."한국의드라마가아시아의"문화적근접성"(culturalproximity)으로부터많은혜택을보았다는생각은자주표현된바있습니다.동시에한국의문화적영향력이증대하는현상은아시아곳곳에서반발을불러일으키기도했는데,예컨대베트남에서는문화적"침략"과"공해"(맨디토마스)에대한염려가생겼습니다.



한국드라마가선포하고있는근대성의매력은사건들이대중적상상력에포

함되면서어떻게역사화되고기억되는지에대한질문을제기합니다.구체적으로말하자면냉전의흔적과유산에대한우리의공통된관심은왜 어떤전쟁들은,예컨대미국에서한국전쟁이,또한국에서는베트남전쟁이 잊혀지는지를묻게하였습니다.전쟁의기억은현재의기밀한경제 The Korean Wave (or Hallyu, in Chinese)

phenomenon and Vietnamese pop culture's growing visibility can be best understood in the context of the shift in the nineties, from Western dominance in popular cultural influence in Asia to inter-Asian flows (Iwabuchi and Cho). The prevalence and influence of Japanese exports of *manga*, anime, and dramas in the Asian market for most of the decade was surpassed in popularity by Korean exports of dramas in the new millennium. The rise and sustained power of *Hallyu* is surprising in that Korea does not fit the profile of an economic and political hegemonic power usually associated with cultural influence, especially since its economy had just been shaken to the core by the IMF crisis in 1997 and some would argue, still destabilized.

Developing economies such as Vietnam and mainland China view Korea as a model for economic development and see Korean dramas as an effective ambassador of Korea's arrival as a regional contender. The *Hallyu* phenomenon is attributed to structural receptivity to new production modes as well as to skillful production and packaging that appeal primarily to a youth consumer base. Closer to home, I recognize that some of my Asian American students' fashion trends are lifted from popular Korean dramas. A 2006 *New York Times* article explains that Korea acts as a "filter" for Western values, a filter to American hip hop culture too, rendering these more palatable to Asians. The article further notes that, "[T]hey also show enduring Confucian-rooted values in their emphasis on family relations, [...] an example of an Asian country that has modernized and retained its traditions." Much has been made of the notion that Korean dramas benefit from "cultural proximity" in Asia. At the same time, increasing Korean cultural influence has spurred a backlash in parts of Asia, with concerns in Vietnam, for instance, of a cultural "invasion" and "pollution" (Mandy Thomas).

The gloss of modernity promulgated in Korean dramas raises questions about how events are historicized and remembered as they become embedded in the popular imagination. Specifically, our shared interest in the legacies and vestiges of the Cold War leads us to question why certain wars are forgotten, such as the Korean War in the U.S. and the War in Vietnam in Korea. Memories of war become casualties in the manufacture of forgetting, an inconvenient truth (to remix Chomsky's and Gore's adages) for both Korea and Vietnam that want to maintain close, current economic ties. In spite of Korea's

official forgetting that is perhaps epitomized by the government's lack of official investigation into the war-time crimes committed by Korean forces in Vietnam (where My Lai was just the tip of an iceberg, as much as No Gun Ri was during the Korean War), so much of Korea's past and present connection to Vietnam is evident in Korean contemporary history and pop culture, upon closer consideration. I have found a number of embedded references to the war in Vietnam, for instance in the TV drama, *The Golden Apple*, in which one of the main characters suffers from dioxin poisoning as result of his Vietnam War service and has passed on this affliction to his child; in the movie, *The Classic*, the love interest in the story volunteers for the Vietnam War and returns



적유대를지속시키기원하는한국과베트남양쪽에서망각의대량생산(the manufacturingofforgetting)가운데희생된,(노엄촘스키와앨고어의표현을 빌리자면)'불편한진실'(inconvenienttruth)이되었습니다.아마도한국의 공식적인망각은(마치노근리사건이그런것처럼미라이(MyLai)학살은빙 산의일각에지나지않는)베트남에서한국군이자행한전쟁범죄에대한한국 정부의공식적인조사가부재했다는사실이단적으로보여주고있을것입니 다.하지만좀더자세히들여다보면과거와현재의베트남과의관계는한국의 동시대역사와대중문화에명백하게드러납니다.한국드라마와영화를본나 자신의개인적인경험을들어이야기하자면,나는다수의베트남전쟁에대한 감추어진언급들과마주쳤습니다.예컨대〈황금사과〉라는드라마에서주인 공중한명은베트남참전으로인한다이옥신중독으로고통받다가이고통 을자식에게까지물려줍니다.영화〈클래식〉에서는연인중한명이베트남전 쟁에자원했다가시력을잃고귀국합니다.영화(인어공주)에서는한소년이 베트남전참전군인에대한노래인〈월남에서돌아온김상사〉를부르는장면 이있습니다.보다최근영화인〈효자동이발사〉에는,미국대중문화에매혹 을느껴베트남전에참전했다가미군병사들의인종주의를목격하고다른사 람이되어돌아온멋쟁이삼촌의이야기가나옵니다.이예들은주변과틈사 이에존재하는복합적이면서논란이될근대성들을들여다보는기회를제공 하고 있습니다.

1980년에벌어졌던광주민주화

항쟁(학살)은억압된것,즉한국에서의베트남전쟁의주된귀환중의하나 였습니다.박정희의권위주의적통치가일본식민통치의재도입인것처럼,박 정희에이어 1980년대한국을통치한,베트남전에장교로참전했던두대통 령(전두환과노태우)은베트남전의참상을한국에서반복했던것입니다.광주에서벌어진학살과항쟁의생생한재현인영화〈꽃잎〉(1997),〈화려한휴가〉(2007),또드라마〈모래시계〉(1995)에는시위대위를날아가는군용헬리콥터의모습이나광주에서의시가전이끝난후주인잃은신발을비추는섬뜩한 장면이등장하는데,이것들은베트남전쟁과관련된유명한이미지들을상기시킵니다.

이전시회의다수의작품들은전

쟁의흔적들을통렬하게환기시킵니다.우리는박진영의여러사진작품들,특히서울거리를지나가는탱크나평범해보이지만,(작품의제목을통해알수있는데)실상은북한에서탈출한아이들을찍은사진들에서냉전의흔적을봅니다.냉전에대한언급은송상희의두작품〈국립극장〉과〈푸른희망〉에도명





home blinded; a comic scene in the movie, My Mother, the Mermaid shows a young boy singing Sergeant Kim back from Vietnam War, the popular song about a Vietnam War veteran; and, in the movie, The President's Barber, the barber's hipster younger brother goes off to the Vietnam War because he's enamored with American pop culture, and there encounters racism from U.S. soldiers, returning home a changed person. This sampling provides a glimpse into the multiple and contested modernities that exist in the gaps and the margins.

The Gwangju massacre in 1980 represents a major return of the repressed, that of the Vietnam War in the Korean context. If Park Chung Hee's authoritarian rule was a re-inscription of Japanese colonial rule in Korea, then the two presidencies of Chun Doo-Hwan and Roh Tae Woo who followed Park to lead Korea during the eighties, and who were both military officers in Vietnam, can be considered to have re-inscribed the brutality of the Vietnam war onto Koreans. In the vivid reenactments of the Gwangju rebellion and massacre found in movies such as A Petal (1997) and A Splendid Holiday (2007) and in the TV drama, The Sandglass (1995), we can see images of military helicopters flying over protestors, and a haunting shot of abandoned shoes in the aftermath of a street battle in Gwangju city that recall iconic images from the War in Vietnam.

A number of works in the exhibition poignantly evoke the vestiges of war. We can see traces of the Cold War in many of Area Park's photos, most notably in the image of military tanks rolling through a street in Seoul or in the image of ordinary-looking teens who are identified in the title as North Korean defectors. Cold War references are also evident in the two works, *The National Theater* and *Blue Hope* by Song Sanghee. The former is a video reenactment of the accidental shooting of Park Chung Hee's wife and in the latter, one of the three photos depicts an archival image of General MacArthur's legendary Incheon Landing. In these works, Song deploys distancing strategies to suggest the constructed nature of our historical memories, reminding us that these histories are always contested. (For the most extensive and rigorous discussion of

백하게드러나고있습니다.비디오작품인〈국립극장〉은박정희의부인육영수가우발적으로박정희대신저격되는장면을담고있고,연작사진 중의하나는전설적인인천상륙장전때의맥아더장군을찍은역사적인사진을작업한것입니다.이작품들에서송상희는역사적기억의구성적 측면을보여주고자거리두기전략을채택하고있으며,역사는언제나논쟁의장이라는것을상기시킵니다.(〈국립극장〉에대한가장포괄적이면서 도정교한논의는기정현(JoanKee)의논문"현재아시아여성미술에서어떤점이여성주의적인가?"("WhatisFeministaboutContemporary AsianWomen's Art", Global Feminism: New Directions in Contemporary Art, 2007)이다) 마찬가지로전쟁의잔존하는영향은,희미한조명아 래찍은리호앙라이(Ly Hoang Ly)의사진작품들이작가가전쟁시기와연관짓는이미지들의연상을촉발시키는방식에서도드러납니다.전쟁에대한집단기억은또한딘큐레(Dinh Q.Le)의최근작품인〈농부와헬리콥터〉에서도허구의창조를위한기반을제공합니다.이시적인다큐 멘터리에서전쟁동안에헬리콥터와연관된거대한상처의기억들을촉발시키는것은평화로운농업활동을위해헬리콥터를사용하는한농부의 엉뚱한 시도입니다.

레:말씀하신것처럼이기획의목표는대중문화와트라우마에대한서구의주

류담론을탈중심화하며,아시아국가간의국제적교류를강조하자는것이었습니다.예컨대베트남전쟁과한국전쟁에관한이전연구들의대다수는이지역내의상호작용에주의를기울이지않은미국중심적인것이었습니다.민선생님이목격하신아시아안팎에서의대중문화의급증은지속적으로변화하는새로운아시아의정체성들과정체성형성을보여줍니다.우리는아시아계미국인에대한연구와아시아연구,또미국학,동남아시아 연구, 트라우마 연구, 문화연구의 지리정치적인(geo-political) 비평의 경계를 흐리고자 목표했습니다.

우리는자주"트랜스팝(transPOP)이무슨뜻이냐?"는질문을받았습니다.그

럴때면2년간집중적으로이기획을준비하면서완전히녹초가되었다(transpooped)고농담으로답하곤했습니다.〈트랜스팝: 한국베트남리믹스〉(transPOP:KoreaVietnamRemix)라는제목에서트랜스는초국적관계(transnationalism),교류(transactions),번역(translations),매혹(transfix),위반(transgression),변형(transformation)등을지칭하며이런단어들의목록은끝없이이어질수있습니다.하지만나는〈트랜스팝〉의 '트랜스'라이라는것의일부를풀어서설명해보려합니다.전시의중요한주제적고려중의하나는욕망과상품화,소비의초국적순환들을강조하는것이었습니다.또초국적접촉지역(contactzone)은말하자면관계가이루어지는지점(pointofengagement)이기도합니다.문화이론가인메리루이스프랫(MaryLouisePratt)은"접촉지역"을"문화가만나고,충돌하며,상호간에맞물리는공간"으로설명합니다.이지점은"예상치못한사회,문화,경제적상호작용"을창조합니다.상호작용이라는관점에서베트남과한국,그리고미국간의과거,현재,또한미래의교류는중요합니다.이교류는세나라가냉전이라는공통의과거와전망이밝은미래(bullmarketfuture)를공유하고있기에,숱한사회,정치,경제적층위에서벌어지고 있습니다.

우리가논의한중요한이슈는번역의문제와이와관련된,각기로스엔젤레스

와오렌지카운티에거주하고있는한국과베트남의이산자큐레이터라는우리의과잉규정된지위의문제였습니다.미국과베트남,한국에서리 서치와스튜디오방문을진행하는동안,또전시와카탈로그,심포지엄과관련행사를준비하는동안다른맥락과관객이라는문제는계속해서부 각됐습니다.

이전시회를기획하는과정에서우리는무엇이'훌륭한미술'을구성하는지

에대한우리자신의문화적인편견을담은가정들뿐만아니라이번전시의기준(parameter)에대해서도많은논의를했습니다.아시아계미술 사가인앨리스양(AliceYang)같은이는(서구의학자들과서구의정전들을특권화하는)미술사적탐색의틀자체에의문을제기하고,대신다수 의지역적관점들사이에서공명(resonance)을찾고자했습니다."왜위대한베트남미술가는존재하지않는가"라는글에서노라테일러(Nora



The National Theater, see Joan Kee's essay, "What is Feminist about Contemporary Asian Women's Art" in *Global Feminisms: New Directions in Contemporary Art*, 2007.) Likewise, residual effects are seen in the way that a photograph of the artist, Ly Hoang Ly, illuminated by a dim light, triggers an association for the artist with images she relates to the wartime period. Collective memories of the war also serve as a ground for the imaginary in Dinh Lê's recent video, *The Farmers and the Helicopters*. In this poetic documentary, it is the quixotic quest by a farmer to use helicopters for peaceful agrarian purposes that triggers the floodgates of traumatic memories of helicopters during the war. In an equally poetic rumination by Soon-Mi Yoo in *ssitkim: talking to the dead*, concerning the linkages between the Cold Wars, a recent visit by Korean veterans to the Vietnamese villages where atrocities were committed is interwoven with haunting archival footages from the Park presidency.

VL: As noted, an aim of the project is to highlight international Asian exchanges, as well as to decenter dominant Western discourse on trauma as well as popular culture. For example, much past scholarship on the Vietnam War and the Korean War is US-centric, without attention to intra-regional interactions. As you've witnessed, Yong Soon, the proliferation of popular culture within and without Asia points at ever-shifting, new Asian identities and identifications. We aim to blur the geo-political and critical divides between Asian American Studies, Asian Studies, American Studies, Southeast Asian Studies, Trauma Studies, Art, and Cultural Studies.

"What does *transPOP* mean?" we're often asked. I've been joking that after two intense years of working on the project, we're transpooped. The "trans" in *transPOP: Korea Vietnam Remix* also points to others things: *transnationalism, transactions, translation, transgression, transformation*, the list can go on... I will attempt to unpack a part of the "trans" in *transPOP* below. An important thematic consideration is to highlight *transnational* circuits of desire, commodification, and consumption. Transnational contact zones are also points of engagement, so to speak. Cultural theorist Mary Louise Pratt describes "contact zones" as "spaces where cultures meet, clash, and grapple with each other"; these sites create "unforeseen social, cultural and economic interactions." In terms of interactions, past, present and future *transactions* between Vietnam, Korea and the United States are of import. These transactions operate on myriad social, political and economic levels as all three countries have had a shared Cold War past and promising bull market futures.

An important issue that we've discussed is one of *translation* and our overdetermined position as Korean and Vietnamese diasporic curators based in Los Angeles and Orange County, respectively. While conducting researching and studio visits in the United States, Vietnam and Korea, and in preparing for the exhibition, catalogue, symposium, and related programming, the question of different contexts and audiences is continually highlighted.

Taylor)는 "미술생산의주변지역,즉서구미술시장의중심지밖에위치하는베트남출신의작가들은오직서구의화랑들과미술경매시장,또는 미술사가들이그들을자리매김해주었기에 '존재하거나'알려진다"고말한바있습니다. 사실'미술계',미술에관한학문과화랑,미술시장,최근 에폭발적으로증가한비엔날레와트리엔날레들의시스템들을포함하는이'미술계'는시장경제내에포섭되어있고,미적,경제적,정치적,문화적 위계를 반영합니다.

"왜위대한베트남미술가는존재하지않는가"라는질문은보편/특수,중심/

주변,가시성/비가시성,서구/비서구와같은단순한이분법을넘어서는어려운질문입니다.전지구적인경제질서내에서(자기)재현과정체성에기 반한,혹은탈정체적인(post-identitarian)위치설정은다양한관점에서의문화,사회-경제,창조적협상뿐만아니라주체성(agency)에대한미묘한 이해를요구합니다.테일러의말투를흉내내본다면"위대한"베트남작가를,아니그저한명의베트남작가일지라도그들을발굴하는문제는논 란의야기를피해갈수없습니다.상호관련적이며서로얽히는역사,사회,정치적인변수들은특정작가의관객들과의관계에영향을미칩니다.

큐레이터이자연구자이고,작가이기도한나는최첨단의'개념'미술은어떠해

야하는지에대한선입견이있는데,이것은문화적헤게모니를발휘하는매우특수한하나의미술세계인비엔날레에입문함으로써형성된것입니다. 비엔날레는 서구 미술사의 선형적 발달 모델에 기반해 형식미학보다 개념적 엄격함을 더 중요하게 여깁니다.

무엇이전위적미술행위를정의하는가?한국과베트남에서활동하는미술가 들. 또 양국 출신의 이산자 작가들은 국제 미술계의 담론에서 어떻게 포장되어야 하는가?

우리는계속이런문제들,즉번역,초국적관계,교류,위반,변형과관련된문

제들과 씨름할 것입니다.

민:당신이변주했던트랜스의다양한의미변환은리믹스라는용어를우리식

으로전유한것과도연결이됩니다.오늘날과같은정보과잉시대에중요한것은정보의사용방법과그로부터도출되는의미입니다.이를염두에둘때리믹스와샘플링은큰더미의정보들을연속된이야기로엮어냄으로써거기에서대조와의미를창출한다는점에서장르를섞고학제성(interdisciplinarity)을추구해온이기획에적합한접근방식에대한유추를제공해줍니다.우리는복합적으로상호참조적인(multi-referential)전체는그부분의합보다크다는새로운이해를도모하고자했습니다.여기서역사는여러학문들과리믹스됨으로써다양한참조의틀과참여(engagement) 수단들을 제시합니다.

이전시에참여한다수의작가들,예를들어린+럼(Lin+Lam(LanaLIN+H.

LanThaoLAMI),권소원,최민화,송상희,배영환등은샘플링전략을활용하고있다고말할수있습니다.남베트남의다큐멘터리를새로이작업한리+럼의작품,즉다면적설치작품인〈미확인베트남〉의디지털C-프린트는필름의일초를구성하는24프레임을하나씩보여줍니다.카메라를빠르게이동시켜찍은장면중의한프레임에는어떤남성인물의부분적인모습만이희미하게확인되는데,서사적통일성에관한모든주장을 뒷받침하고있는재현의불확실성을전경화하고있다하겠습니다.기성의장르적판형(ready-madegenerictemplate)에의해규정되는여성신체형태를검토한소묘와비디오설치작품으로알려진권소원의경우,이번에전시된〈동갑〉연작에서그런형판의기능을한것은그녀가태어난해인1963년과가솔린이었습니다.작가는인터넷으로자료를검색해서미술과트라우마의독특한결합(remix)을보여주는,12개의역사적사건을(매달하나씩)수집할수있었습니다.리믹스는윤곽만드러나는파편적이미지들의결합인최민화의회화작품〈20세기─1972.6III〉에서도

In the process of curating this show, we had many discussions about its parameters, as well as our own culturally biased assumptions as to what makes "good art." Asian art scholars such as Alice Yang question the framework of art historical inquiry (which often privileges Western academic and artistic canons), seeking instead to find resonance among myriad localized perspectives. Asian art is often marginalized within "mainstream" art history. In the essay, "Why Have There Been No Great Vietnamese Artists?" Nora Taylor notes that "artists from peripheral loci of art production—that is, outside the Western art market centers in places such as Vietnam—often "exist" or are known only because Western galleries, art auction houses, or even art historians have situated them" (Taylor). Indeed, the "art world"—including the system of art scholarship, galleries, art fairs, and the recent explosion of international biennials and triennials—are tied into market economies and reflect aesthetic, economic, political, and cultural hierarchies.

"Why have there been no great Vietnamese artists?" is a difficult question to address beyond simplistic binaries of universal/particular, center/periphery, visible/invisible, West/the rest. The complexities of (self) representation, identitarian and post-identitarian positionings within a global economic order require nuanced understandings of agency, as well as cultural, socio-economic, and creative negotiations from a variety of perspectives. To echo Taylor, the question of discovering a "great" Vietnamese—or any—artist is a moot point. Interweaving and interdependent historical, social, and political variables affect any given artist's relationship with her/his audience(s).

As a curator/researcher/artist, I had preconceived notions of what "conceptual" cutting edge art looks like, forged by my indoctrination into a very particular hegemonic art world—the one of international biennials which favors conceptual rigor over formal aesthetics, modeled on the linear progression of Western art history. What defines avant–garde art practice? How are Korean and Vietnamese local and diasporic artists packaged within international art discourse?

We continue to grapple with these issues: translation, transactions, transgressions, transformation . . .

YSM: The various permutations of *trans* that you've riffed about is linked to our appropriation of the term *remix*. In our era of information overload, what matters is how information is used and the meaning derived from it. With this in mind, the art of remixing and sampling has been relevant to our project as an approach analogous to mixing genres and to interdisciplinarity, in collating and making sense of a large body of information by threading a continuous narrative through it to create new understandings in which the multi-referential whole is more than the sum of its parts. History here is remixed with other disciplines to open up different frames of reference and means of engagement.

A number of artists in the exhibition—Lin + Lam, Sowon Kwon, Min Hwa Choi Chul-Hwan, Song Sanghee and Bae Young Whan—can be said to utilize sampling strategies in their work. In Lin + Lam's re-workings of the South Vietnamese archive films, the digital C-prints from the multifaceted installation *Unidentified Vietnam* show each of the 24 frames of a one second of an image. Amidst the prevailing image of a film swipe, a partial glimpse

핵심적인부분을이루고있습니다.그의모든작품들은잡지나그밖의인쇄매체에서찾은이미지들의재구성입니다.배영환도또한명의대중 문화샘플러(sampler)입니다.그는90년대중반부터대중음악과대중문화의통속적미학에자극받은작품으로명성을얻었는데,그의작품들은 소화제나플라스틱조화,깨진소주병조각과같은일상의,그러나의외의재료들로만들어졌습니다.〈크레이지러브〉나〈물망초〉같은통속적제 목은이작가가탐구하고,혼합(remix)하는것이,감상적인노래와멜로드라마와연관되는신파적상투성이라는것을암시한다.(신파는문자그대 로는일본제국주의통치가강제한근대화과정중에형성된,특히희곡부분의새로운유파를지칭하지만점차감상적인노래와멜로드라마에담 긴 감수성을 지칭하게 되었다.)

레:저는이전시를'아카이브리믹스'(ArchiveRemix)라고도생각하고싶습니

다.전시되고있는작품들중다수는사적기억과공적담론,그리고집단적매개의작용에대한통찰을제시하기위해개인적아카이브뿐만아니라대중문화와매스미디어를재해석하고,재전유하며,굴절시키고있습니다.샘플링을미학전략으로사용하고있는또한명의작가는오용석입니다.그의〈드라마〉연작은매스미디어와대중문화에서수집한비디오이미지들을이어붙인흔적이보이지않게끔통합한풍경의몽타주입니다.후기자본주의에서의시간성의변화와근대성에대한논평이라하겠습니다.형식적으로보면그작품들은숭고미를지향하는미술사의계보를상기시키는,아름다운파노라마적풍경입니다만,자세히보면호크니(DavidHockney)적인포스트모던적파편화를보여주는균열된(매스미디어적) 내러티브라는 것을 알 수 있습니다.

민선생님이언급하신트라우마의유산이어떤식으로작품의표면에드러나

거나,혹은대중문화의반짝이는외양아래희미한흔적으로머무는지를살피는것이흥미롭습니다기억은유령처럼우리를사로잡기도하고그저어른거리기도합니다.트라우마그자체는"부글부글거리는존재"(seethingpresence)로서눈에띄지않으며어떤경우에는지각하기도어렵지만,어떤경우에는우리를압도하고,우리를사로잡는느낌입니다.(Gordon1997)집단적트라우마와기억은다수의문화적인공물,즉영화와기념물,음악과미술등을통해조정됩니다.당신이말했다시피한류의기반은한국이베트남전에깊숙이관여한역사에바탕하고있습니다.마찬가지로베트남의새로운근대적이미지들은자국민들과관광객들을위해고통스러운과거를다양한위장을통해잊거나(혹은새로이포장하고),향수어린식민지시절의즐거움을선택적으로기억하거나새롭게만듭니다.(KennedyandWilliams2001)관광과비극,예술과전쟁,진정성과익명성, (미술)시장과 의미 사이의 모순은 비엣 응웬(Viet Nguyen)이 전시회의 카탈로그를 위해 쓴 글에서 다루어지고 있습니다.

〈반손〉(VanSon)혹은〈아시아〉(Asia)같은버라이어티쇼나〈하노이신부〉

(2004,박경률연출)와같은한류드라마를보거나,혹은비(Rain)나앤디곽(AndyQuach),주걸륜(JayChou)등과같은대중가수들의음반을 듣거나,또는낙방(nhacvang,6,70년대남베트남에서나온대중가요로서주로달콤하면서도씁쓸한사랑에대해노래한다.)의가사를음미하다보면과거와현재는섬뜩한방식으로충돌합니다.화려한볼거리를담은〈밤의파리〉(ParisbyNight)나외국에서활동하는감독들이베트남에서제작한베트남웨이브(VietWave)의영화들은진정성이라는개념에의문을제기하고,고국/망명,제1세계/제3세계,고급/저급사이의구분을합니다.근대성의빛나는비전들과멜로드라마적인로맨스,또그달콤한가사들은젠더와도덕,성과시민에대해변화하는규범들에대한 불안을 드러냅니다.

대중문화의 활기찬 측면들과 혼성적 근대성의 매혹은 티파니 정(Tiffany

Chung)과산드린루케트(SandrineLlouquet)의설치작품들에잘포착되어있습니다.작품의표면적층위에서장난기로관람객들의눈을사로잡고있지만,자세히들여다보면그들의작품은그저변에비판적관점들또한포함하고있습니다.멀티미디어를활용한티파니정의설치작품들은점차도시화되어가고,더불어도시적세련미를더해가는베트남과아시아전반에서의활기찬도시적삶의핵심을포착하기위해팝적인감수성

of a male figure can be discerned, foregrounding the elusive reality of representation that underlies all claims of narrative coherence. Sowon Kwon, known primarily for drawings and video installations that examine the form of the female body as proscribed by a generic ready-made template, uses the combination of her birth year of 1963 and gasoline as a new template in the *dongghap* series of archival prints. By data-mining on search engines, she has culled twelve revealing nuggets of historic events (one for each month of the year) that offer a singular juxtaposition of art and historical trauma. Remix is an integral part of Min Hwa (hoi Chul-Hwan's painting process that is exposed in the sketchy fragments of the *Twentieth Century – 1972.6 Ill* print. All of his paintings are re-compositions derived from images found in magazines and other printed matter. Bae Young Whan is another sampler of pop culture who has been gaining prominence since the mid-nineties with works informed by a vernacular aesthetics of pop songs and popular culture, made with mundane yet unexpected materials such as common digestion pills, plastic flowers, and broken glass from soju bottles. The corny titles of works such as *Crazy Love* and *Forget Me Not* hint that what the artist is probing and remixing are the cliches and the *shinpa* (literally "new school" narratives that emerged with the forced modernization of Korean society under Japanese colonial rule) sensibility that has come to be associated with sentimental songs and melodramas.

VL: I like to think of it as "archive remix." Many works in the show reinterpret, reappropriate, and refract mass media and popular culture as well as personal archives to provide insights into the workings of private memory, public discourse and mass mediation. Another artist using sampling as a strategy is 0h Yongseok. His *Drama* series by are video montages of landscapes that are comprised of seamlessly integrated smaller segments of video images culled from mass media and popular culture; a commentary on modernity and shifts in temporality within late capitalism. Formally, they are beautiful panoramic landscapes, evoking artistic genealogies of the sublime. Looking closely, one sees Hockney-esque, postmodern fragmentation and the disjunctions of mass media narratives.

It is interesting how the traumatic legacies you mention resurface, or are faint traces under popular culture's shiny veneer. Memories, like ghosts, haunt and linger. Trauma itself is a "seething presence," not visible to the eye, sometimes barely perceptible, sometimes overwhelming, a sense of haunting (Gordon 1997). Collective traumas and memories are negotiated through a host of cultural artifacts: film, monuments, music, art, and so on. As you noted, the Korean Wave's foundation is built upon Korea's substantial involvement in the American War in Vietnam. In a similar vein, Vietnam's newly modern image selectively remembers and renovates nostalgic colonial pleasures as well as forgets—or repackages—painful pasts in varying guises for locals and foreign tourists (Kennedy and Williams 2001). The contradictions of tourism and tragedy, art and war, authenticity and anonymity, (art) markets and meaning is addressed in Viet Nguyen's contribution to the catalogue.

In watching Van Son or Asia variety-show videos or Hallyu dramas such as Bride from Hanoi (2004, dir.





을활용합니다.그녀에게베트남은화려한색깔의유토피아이자초현실의판타지인것입니다.인기가수럼뜨렁(LamTroung)의공연장면을담은비디오는스쿠터를타고다니는사이공의가난한소년들과압도적인대조를이룹니다.(비디오와소묘등으로구성된)루케트의설치작품(쩌이어이!)는익숙하면서도,동시에불편하게하는이미지들을제시합니다.그녀의소묘와애니메이션은기억과재현,쥬이상스(jouissance)와절망의복합성에대해말합니다.'쩌이어이'는베트남에서흔히쓰이는표현으로,당혹감과기쁨,분노모두를뜻할수있습니다.말그대로번역하자면,그표현은하늘을지칭합니다.이설치작품에서묘사된하늘에서떨어지는사람들은,하늘한가운데멈춰있는비즈니스맨들을그린로버트

롱고(RobertLongo)의유명한 1980년대작품이나심지어는 9.11사태를떠올리게합니다. 반복되는모티프인잠자리는 변신(transformation,또하나의 트랜스입니다)을 가리키는데. 어쩌면 근대화를 언급하고 있는지도 모르겠습니다.

민:전시회를개최한후에카탈로그를제작할경우의이점중하나는,특정한

한작품의해석과수용에영향을미치는다른작품들과의상호작용및물리적인배치의효과에대해서도성찰할수있다는것입니다.티파니정 과린+럼의작품이한예가되겠습니다.그들의작품은한곳에전시되고있는데,각기꽤큰전시실의이어진두면을차지하고서서로를바라보고있는형국입니다.소묘,조각,비디오,사진의형식으로제작된티파니정의다양한작품들에서는다채로운색깔이두드러집니다.그반대편의린+럼의사진을기초로한작품들과비디오작품들은대개가흑백입니다.네점의커다란칼라사진이있긴하지만,그경우에도색조가강하지는 않습니다.이두작가의작품들을병치함으로써그작품들에서끌어낼수있는비판적의미가강조되는것처럼보입니다.티파니정의작품이보여주는생동하는색채'(livingcolor)라는특징은동시대베트남의대중문화와직접적인연관을지닙니다.린+럼의흑백처리는자신들의작품에진중함을부여하는데,그럼으로써실패한국가(남베트남)가근대성의실패한재현에대해서언급하고있습니다.색채의부재는오직역사적기록속에서 담론적 기호로만 존재하는 국가를 표현하는데 적합해 보입니다.

또하나의매력적인병치의예는이용백의비디오작품인〈엔젤솔저〉와응웬만흥(NguyenManhHung)의회화작품들에서보여집니다.두작가의작품은색채를쓰고있다는점에서비슷하지만,더이상의연관관계가당장두드러지지는않습니다.하지만자세히보면,군대가공통의주제로나타납니다.이용백의비디오에는꽃으로위장하고있는군인같은형상이,응웬만흥의회화〈시장으로가라〉에는제트전투기가등장합니다.두작가의작품은모두초현실주의자르네마그리트(ReneMagritte)가보여주는 시각적 재치와 담담한 태도의 작가적 권위를 연상시킵니다.

2층전시실에전시된작품들중에는쩐르엉(TranLuong)의작품도좋은데,질

서정연한전시실공간에작으나마혼란을야기하는측면때문에더좋아하게되었습니다.쩐르엉의작품은여러편의소묘작품들로서,작가의요 구에따라전시실바닥에구불구불한형태로이어진채부착되어있습니다.저는이런식의설치가여러편의비디오작품들때문에전체적으로 분리된공간적배치에개입하고,교란하는방식이좋습니다.이런맥락에서이장난스러운개입은작가의언표된의도,즉이설치작업이현실을 가리고, 모호하게 만드는 매스 미디어와 그 프로파간다, 그리고 한류의 강제적인 효과에 대한 비판이라는 작의를 강화하고 있습니다.

레:미래에다가올발전에대한예상뿐만아니라트라우마를낳는과거의흔적

들과현재의사회-정치적순간들에대한희망적인혹은공포를담은성찰은유순미와안미레(An-MyLê)의다양한작품들에서찾아볼수있습니

Park Gyung–Ryul), obsessively listening to Rain, Andy Quach, Quynh Anh, and Jay Chou pop Cds, or contemplating haunting *nhac vàng* lyrics (often bittersweet South Vietnamese love songs and pop ballads from the sixties and seventies), the past and present collide for me in uncanny ways. Spectacular productions such as *Paris by Night* and *Viet Wave* films jointly produced in Vietnam by filmmakers outside of the country also question authenticity and blur distinctions between home/exile, first world/third world, high/low. Glittering visions of modernity, melodramatic romantic storylines and saccharine lyrics also reveal anxieties about the shifting codes of gender, morality, sexuality, and citizenship.

The vibrant aspects of pop and the allure of a hybridized modernity are captured by the installations of Tiffany Chung and Sandrine Llouquet. Although eye-catching and playful on the surface, their works also reveal critical undercurrents. Tiffany Chung's multimedia installations utilize a pop sensibility to capture the essence of the vibrant city life of an increasingly urban—and urbane—Vietnam and Asia at large: a candy-colored utopia, a hyperreal fantasy. Video footage of heartthrob Lam Truong in concert forms a compelling dialectic with impoverished scooter boys in Saigon. Sandrine Llouquet's installation (video projection, drawings, and single channel video) *Troi oi!* presents images that are at once familiar and unsettling—her drawings and animations point to the complexities of memory and representation, *jouissance* and despair. "Troi oi!" is a commonly used Vietnamese expression, signifying dismay, delight, exasperation. Literally translated, it refers to the sky. People freefall from the sky in this installation, evoking Robert Longo's iconic 1980s drawings of businesspeople frozen mid-air, and perhaps the harrowing images of 9/11. The recurring motif of a dragonfly suggests transformation, perhaps an allusion to modernization.

YSM: One of the advantages of producing a catalog after the exhibition has opened is to be able to reflect and speculate on the effect of the physical layout, as well as the interplay of the works on the reception and their interpretation. One example is the interplay of works by Tiffany Chung and Lin + Lam. Their works are each positioned on two adjacent walls, on the opposite sides of a large room, their juxtaposition amplifying their critical meanings. Chung's varied works—drawing, sculpture, video and photographs—are vividly colorful. Across the room, Lin + Lam's photo—based works and a video are black and white except for an ensemble of four large photos that are in color, but in muted hues. The "living color" quality of Chung's works gives ready association with contemporary pop culture in Vietnam. Lin + Lam's black—and—white palette lends a certain gravitas to their work, which addresses a failed country (South Vietnam) and a failed representation of modernity. The lack of color also seems appropriate for a country that exists only in historical record and as a discursive sign.

Another intriguing juxtaposition is that of Lee Yong Baek's video projection, *Angel Soldier* and Nguyen Manh Hung's two paintings. Although the two artists' works are similarly colorful, any further connections are not immediately apparent. Upon closer scrutiny, the military emerges as a shared inference: the soldier-like figures camouflaged by flowers in Lee's video and the fighter jets in Nguyen's *Go to Market* painting. The interplay of these works also entertains art historical associations in that Nguyen's paintings recall the visual wit and deadpan authority of the Surrealist Rene Magritte, with an entirely different set of references, while Lee's video is reminiscent of the banal quality of Warhol's wallpaper-like prints of flowers.



다.이두작가의작품은가까이배치되어있습니다.그들의작품에는제국주의와 그폭력에대한어둡고긴그림자가어른거립니다.유순미의〈씻김: 죽은자와의 대화〉는 1965년부터 1973년까지베트남에서미국을지지하며싸웠던한국병 사들이남긴역사적유산에대한35분짜리비디오작품입니다.비선형적인시적 형식으로전개되는도입부는베트남의장례행렬장면을담고있는데,작가의'나 쁜'(bad) 죽음의방식에대한보이스-오버나레이션,"불에타서죽는것…물에

빠져죽는것"이마치주문처럼들리기시작합니다.다른장면에서는한베트남사람이유순미의부드러운검은머리와하얀피부가자신의것과 똑같으며,자신이기억하고있던수십년전마을사람들을학살했던한국군인들의모습과는너무다르다고말합니다.이비디오작품은그학살 이현재에도한국과베트남에스며있는방식을드러내며,개인적인기억과역사적인기억의층위를생생하게보여줍니다.안미레의연출된사진 이미지와영화는베트남전쟁과이라크전쟁사이의유비관계를설정하며,사실과판타지,정치와유희,공포와습관(habitus)사이의변화하는무 정형적인경계를탐구합니다.〈작은전쟁〉연작에서안미레는젊은세대의남성들이북아메리카해안근처의숲에서아버지세대의전쟁인베 트남전쟁을재연하는것을보여줍니다.작가는또하나의연작을통해서캘리포니아의사막에서이라크전쟁을대비해예행훈련중인현재의군 인들을 보여줍니다.

〈묘비-이정표〉라는제목이붙은리호앙리(LyHoangLy)의거대한추상화설

치작품은베트남의콘다오(ConDao)섬에있는이름없는죄수들의무덤을지칭하고있는데,육체성(corporeality)과이데올로기의실패를말하는 듯 하며, 평화와 전쟁의 모순 또한 지적하고 있습니다.

저는거듭해서솜털같이가벼운대중문화와트라우마의관계가어떤것인지에 대해생각합니다.문화이론가인E.앤캐플란(E.AnnKaplan)은"트라우마는자주내재적으로근대성과연결되어있다"(2005,24)고말한바있 습니다.매스미디어에서유포하는화려하게빛나는내러티브이면에근대화는트라우마와폭력을낳았습니다.전쟁과급속한사회-경제적발전,

세계화와같은트라우마는문화생산과정치정책등을통해조정됩니다.전시된 대부분의작품들이근대성과트라우마,그리고대중문화를다양한방식으로다루고있지만,응웬만흥의회화와이용백의비디오설치작품〈스티밍아웃(포스트IMF)〉는후기자본주의의세계화와근대화의결과들을직접적으로다루고있습니다.〈빌딩〉에서응웬만흥은기이한마천루(skyscraper)를묘사합니다.이작품에서그는시골이나도시외곽에서흔히볼수있는,직접지어곧무너져내릴듯한(DIY)건물들이아슬아슬하게높이쌓인상상속풍경을묘사하고있는데,이를통해변화중인사회의불안정한모습에대해논평하고있는듯합니다.현재베트남의도시지역에서가옥들은개발제한때문에층을올리게되고따라서건물들의높이가올라가고있습니다.여전히베트남국토의주된부분을이루고있는농촌에서도정부의재개발계획으로인해기반시설측면에서막대한변화가있었습니다.이용백의작품〈스티밍아웃〉에는정장을입은한남자가물밑을걸으며숨가빠하고있는데,이장면은한국의다수의화이트칼라'월급쟁이'들이직장과평생모아둔적금을잃어버린IMF위기를통렬하게상기시키고있습니다.



In the second floor gallery, I have grown to appreciate Tran Luong's meandering trail of drawings that were placed on the floor according to the artist's instructions, all the more, for its disruption, however modest, of the ordered space. I like the way this installation intervenes and disturbs the overall layout of the discrete spaces that were necessitated by several video projections. This playful intervention in this context reinforces the artist's stated intent, that the installation is a critique of the coercive effect of mass media, propaganda, and *Hallyu* in obscuring or camouflaging reality.

VL: The vestiges of traumatic pasts, reflections on the current sociopolitical moment, as well as traces of future developments, both hopeful and harrowing, can be seen in the varied works of Soon–Mi Yoo and An–My Lê, whose works are in close proximity to each other in the gallery. In these works, the long shadows of imperialism and violence linger. As you noted, Soon–Mi Yoo's ssitkim: talking to the dead is based on the legacy of Korean soldiers who fought for the U.S. in Vietnam from 1965 to 1973. Unfolding in a non–linear, poetic format, an opening sequence features a Vietnamese funeral procession with Yoo's voiceover incanting forms of "bad" deaths: "Death by fire . . . death by drowning. . ." In another segment, a Vietnamese villager notes that Yoo's flowing black hair and fair skin is so much like the interviewee's own, in contrast to the distorted mental image of the Korean soldiers that decimated her home decades ago. The video evocatively reveals the layers of personal and historical memory evincing the way in which the killings permeate the present in the both countries. An–My Lê's staged photographic images and films draw parallels between the Vietnam War and the Iraq War, and explore the shifting and amorphous boundaries between fact and fantasy, politics and play, horror and habitus. In a set of images from the Small Wars series, Lê captures young men reenacting their fathers' war, the Vietnam War, in Eastern seaboard forests of North America. In another set of images, the artist photographs soldiers currently on active duty in the U.S. military who rehearse the Iraq War in California deserts.

Ly Hoang Ly's towering, abstracted painting installation entitled *Tombstones – Milestones*, which references the graves of anonymous prisoners on Con Dao isle in Vietnam, also suggests the failure of corporeality and ideology, and points to the contradictions between peace and war.

Again and again I pondered, what is the relationship of pop to trauma? Cultural theorist E. Ann Kaplan notes that "trauma is often seen as inherently linked to modernity" (2005, 24). Beneath the glossy sheen of mass media narratives, modernization is traumatic and violent. Traumas such as war, rapid socio-economic development, and globalization are negotiated through cultural production and political policies. While most of the works deal with modernity, trauma, and popular culture in various ways, Nguyen Manh Hung's paintings and Lee Yong Baek's video installation entitled *Steaming Out (Post-IMF)* directly deals with the effects of globalization and modernization within an era of late capital. In *Building*, Nguyen Manh Hung depicts an absurd skyscraper. In this painting, the squat, ramshackle do-it-yourself buildings common within the countryside and on the outskirts of large cities are stacked impossibly high to comment on the precarious state of a society in transition. Within urban areas, residential units are often slivers towering above the ground due to zoning restrictions. Although rural areas dominate much of Vietnam's land, there have been vast changes in its infrastructure due to government redevelopment. In Lee Yong Baek's video, a suited man struggles to breathe and walk underwater, poignantly alluding to the 1997 IMF crisis, when many white-collar "salarymen" in Korea tragically lost their jobs

기억과망각,대중문화와프로파간다,가시성과비가시성은연결되어있습니

다.전시회에참여한많은작가들은매스미디어가유포하는특정한정치적,대중적내러티브가압도적으로가시적인반면,어째서다른내러티브 들은드러나지않는지에대해검토하고있습니다.보이는것과보이지않는것,스크린외부와미장센내부사이의경계공간은이작가들이스스 로를 자리매김하는 접점이라 하겠습니다.

민:우리의기획이제공한즐거움과또한그것이제기한도전에대해생각해봄

으로써이대담을끝마치고자합니다.되돌아보면나에게가장흥미로웠고보람있었던것은다른작가들과의만남,그리고이전시에여러가지 방식으로기여했던많은사람들과의숱한만남들이었습니다.그과정은기억에남는여러사람들과의식사자리와전문적인설치전문가들을도 와그들과함께한육체적노동,심포지엄의기획,관련자료의전시공간(reading/resourcelounge)기획들을포함합니다.관련자료의전시공간 은여러개인들의소장품과인터넷을활용하여,또새로지어진한국영상자료원직원들의친절한도움을받아만들어졌는데,V-pop과베트남웨 이브,한류와관련된이미지들의현기증날만큼다양한콜라주들을보여줍니다.그전시공간의가장앞에비치된것은이전시회를준비하는데 참조한,다양한주제들에관한한국책들과논문,자료들을모아둔책장입니다.또이전시장에서는이번전시회에서검토한지난30년의기간동 안에창작된,한국과베트남의음악중에서선정한몇곡을들을수도있습니다.이전시공간과,한국전쟁이종료된1953년부터현재까지의연표, 또 이틀간의 심포지엄과 특별행사 프로그램. 필름/비디오 프로그램들은 이 기획의 학제간 연결망(matrix)을 제공하고 있습니다.

이기획의주된도전과비용은,사실대부분의국제적기획의공통된난관이기

도한데,바로번역의문제입니다.번역의정치학과(내가잘의식하고있듯이나때문이기도한)영어의헤게모니는이기획에서통제가안되는접 촉지점이었습니다.번역의문제는기획의학제적성격과,기획과관련이있는여러학문에두루조예가있는한명의번역가를찾아야하는어려 움으로 인해 더 심화되었습니다. 번역을 거치면서 무엇이 어떻게 상실되었을까가 궁금하며, 그에 따른 불안이 계속 남습니다.

마지막으로또하나의까다로운문제는이전시의강한주제적,담론적틀에서

비롯합니다.이점으로인해각각의작품이상당히재현의부담,즉틀림없이사회적,정치적내용을전달하는기능을확실히강조해야한다는부 담에시달렸을것입니다.더불어이전시는양국에대한것이고,그래서참여작가의국적을내세우는전시였기에작가들은자신들의국가적,인종 적정체성에따라과하게규정되는것과그에따라차이와진정성에대한관람객들의선입견이자신들에게투사되는것을감수해야했습니다.저 는그저예술작품에완벽한자율성이주어지지않는다는사실과더불어,예술작품을관람하는데순수하고복잡하지않은맥락이주어지는것은 불가능하다는사실에서얼마간의위로를얻습니다.저는하나의예술작품은복합적인층위에서작동하기에어떠한총체적설명이나해석도거부 한다고봅니다.이렇게말하고나니,이번전시의대화적인틀이관람자와작품이확장된대화에참여할수있는풍부하고상호반향을일으키는 토대를 제공했으면 하는 것이 제 바람이라는 것을 밝혀야겠습니다.

레:저는(한이야기의)시작으로이대담을마치고자합니다.2006년여름저

는사이공에서남쪽으로한시간거리에있는덕호아(DudHoa)라는시골지역으로제외삼촌을만나러갔습니다.외삼촌은카페와노래방,마사지업소와미니동물원을겸하고있는가게를성공적으로운영하고있었습니다.(그가게는디즈니랜드에서볼법한거대한버섯상과물대신차가샘솟는 작은 분수형 정수기까지 갖추고 있었습니다.) 20년만의 첫 베트남 방문이었습니다.

외삼촌은사진몇장을건네주셨습니다.대부분전쟁전에찍은어머니의사진

이었습니다.그중하나는흑백사진으로,어머니가정확히지금의제나이인31살때찍은것이었습니다.네명의친구들과해변에서환하게웃고

and life savings. The sound of labored breathing fills the gallery; the salaryman's presence is spectral.

Memory and forgetting, pop and propaganda, visibility and invisibility are ineluctably linked. Many *transPOP* artists examine the ways in which certain political, popular and mass media narratives are hypervisible, whereas other discourses are invisible. The liminal space between the seen and not-seen, off-screen and *mis-en-scene*, are the junctures at which these artists situate themselves.

YSM: I want to close by also reflecting on the pleasures and the challenges posed by our project. In hindsight, I can easily say that the aspects that I found most pleasurable and rewarding were our meetings with artists, our countless meetings with assistants and various contributors to the project that often entailed sharing memorable meals, the physical labor in assisting the professional installers, organizing the symposium, and the creation of the reading/resource lounge. The lounge table-top gave us a site to display a dizzying collage of Vietnamese pop and *Hallyu* images, culled from various personal collections, the internet, and the kind folks at the spiffy new Korean Film Archive in Seoul. There we have placed a bookshelf holding a selection of books, articles and essays about the various topics that have informed this project. Another feature of the lounge is a music selection that combines Vietnamese and Korean pop music spanning the period under consideration. The lounge, a chronology of events from the end of the Korean War in 1953 to the present, and a two-day symposium (including special events and a film/video program), provide the interdisciplinary matrix of this project.

What has been a major challenge and cost in this project, a predicament shared by most international projects is the issue of translation. The politics of translation and the hegemony of English, to which I am implicated, have proven to be the intractable contact zone of this project. Our translation challenges were further complicated by the interdisciplinary scope of the project and the difficulty of finding one translator who was conversant across disciplines. Insecurity lingers in terms of wondering what and how much is lost in translation.

Lastly, another thorny issue stems from the exhibition's strong thematic and discursive framework that undoubtedly places undue burden of representation on the artwork, that is, an overemphasis placed on a work's ability to convey social and political content. Additionally, because the exhibition focuses upon two countries and their respective diasporas, and includes nationally identified artists, the artists also risk overdetermined nationalistic or ethnic identifications – and misplaced projections of difference and authenticity. I find some comfort in the fact that no pure and uncomplicating context for viewing art is possible, just as there is no autonomy in artwork. I do however consider an artwork to operate in multiple registers that defy any totalizing accounting of or explication. That said, it is my hope that the discursive framework of *transPOP* provides a fertile and resonant ground upon which the viewer and the works engage in an extended conversation.

VL: I would like to end with a beginning. It is the summer of 2006, and I am visiting my maternal uncle in his successful café/karaoke bar/massage parlor/mini zoo (complete with giant Disneyesque plaster mushrooms and teapot water fountain) in rural Duc Hoa, Vietnam, an hour south of Sai Gon. It is my first time back in Vietnam since I left over 20 years ago.

있는모습을찍은그사진속에서어머니를알아보기가어려웠습니다.어머니와친구들은바닷가에자유롭게서있었고,모두들사진사를향해 웃고있었습니다.어머니는제일오른쪽에서있었습니다.하얀색면소재의단순한여름드레스를입고있는어머니는날씬했고,무심한듯아름 다웠으며, 우산을 들고 있었습니다.

그사진을들고있던저는갑자기흐느끼기시작했고,삼촌이앞에있었지만울

음을참을수없었습니다.삼촌은사려깊게아무말도없이계셨습니다.저는울음을멈출수없었습니다.역사와기억의그름을메울수가없었습니다.어머니는여전히살아계시지만저는제어머니의유령,하나의흔적을보고있었던것입니다.저는평생어머니의유령과그녀의유령같은(ghostly)기억에사로잡혀있었습니다.그사진은"전에는,후에는,그사이에는무슨일이있었던것인가?","너는어디에있었는가?"라고묻는 듯했습니다.저는한때어머니였던사진속여인과현재의어머니때문에,또그녀의얼굴,육체,그리고정신에새겨진지울수없는고통의세월에대해느꼈습니다.전과후,그사이.저는사진속어머니를거의알아볼수없었습니다.또한제삼촌과과거와현재의그전쟁때문에,저의이해의한계때문에슬펐습니다.저는그것을,그러니까제슬픔과분노를지금설명할수없습니다.이글을쓰고있는지금도저는울고있습니다.전과후,그리고 사이에서 저는 울음을 멈출수가 없습니다.

롤랑바르트(RolandBarthes)가썼듯이푼크툼(punctum)은무언가찌르는것이고,다시봤을때동일한이미지로번역되지않는그무엇입니다.즉미세한세부안에서의작은죽음입니다.그것은그독특한것들가운데나만이홀로알아보는것이고,버려지고결핍되는(wasteandwant)것이며,거부하고떠나는(refuseandrefuge)것이며,유일한방식으로찌르는것입니다. 거부와 난민들(refusal and refugees).

이창조적이고비판적인대화는어떻게이미지가중요하게되는가에대해생 각해보려는시도입니다.저는'중요하게되는가'(comingtomatter)의두가지의미모두를염두에두고있습니다.즉,이러한이미지가증식시키 는 마케팅(과 소비)와 의미의 초국적 순환뿐만 아니라, 이미지가 생산되는 물질적 과정과 조건 모두를 말입니다.

다시말하자면이미지에서무엇이중요한가,어떻게이미지가중요하게되는가 를물었습니다.이번전시의기획은재현에대해,특히한국과베트남,또그이산공동체의동시대작품과작가들이보여주는재현과,이러한이미지들과퍼포먼스(와그창조자들)이보여주는역사,기억,대중문화와사회-정치적인담론들사이의틈에대해서생각해보려는시도입니다.즉이전시는 일종의 추정(reckoning)입니다.

^{*}저자들은편의상대한민국(RepublicofKorea)을한국(Korea)으로,베트남사회주의공화국(TheSocialistRepublicofVietNam)을베트남으로칭했다.우리는이름의정치학과양국의자기재현에따르는복잡성에 대해 인식하고 있다. ** 일반적으로 베트남 웨이브는 베트남(혹은 이산 공동체)에서 제작된 영화를 지칭하고, V-팝은 음악까지 포함한다.

^{*}For the sake of expediency, the authors have globally used "Korea" to refer to the Republic of Korea and "Vietnam" to refer to the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. We also acknowledge the attendant complexities of the politics of naming and self-representation for both of these countries. **Viet Wave generally refers to films produced in Vietnam and/or the diaspora, and V-Pop encompasses music.

My uncle gives me a handful of photographs to keep. Most of them are of my mother before the war. One is a black and white photograph of my mother, almost unrecognizable—exactly my age now, thirty one—smiling radiantly on the beach with four friends, all in an informal line at the edge of the water, all giggling at the unknown photographer. She is the one furthest on the right. Wearing a plain white cotton sundress, my mother is slender and carelessly beautiful, holding an umbrella.

Holding the photograph, I suddenly sob deeply and uncontrollably in front of my uncle. He is gently quiet. I cannot stop. I am unable to reconcile the gaps in history and memory. I have been looking for my mother's ghost, a tracing, even though she is still alive. I have been haunted all my life by her ghost, and ghostly memories. What has happened before, after, in between? Where is she? I am grieving for the woman she once was, for the woman she is, for the years of pain indelibly writ upon her face, body, psyche. Before, after, in between. I barely recognize her. I am grieving for my uncle, for the wars then and now, for the limits of my comprehension. I cannot explain it—my sorrow, my rage. I am crying as I write this now. I cannot stop, before, after, in between...

The *punctum*, Roland Barthes wrote, is that which pricks, that which does not translate for another viewing the same image; a small death in the tender details; that which I alone recognize among the particulars; waste and want; refuse and refuge; that which stings, singularly. Refusal and refugees.

This creative and critical dialogue is an attempt to think about *how images come to matter*. I mean both senses of "coming to matter": the material processes and conditions in which images are produced, as well as the transnational circuits of meaning, marketing (and consumption) in which these images proliferate.

Again, what matters in an image? How do images come to matter? The *transPOP* project is an attempt to think about representation, particularly contemporary visual art and artists in Korea and Vietnam and its diasporas. These images and performances (and their creators) point at the gaps in history, memory, pop culture and socio-political discourse. It's a reckoning, of sorts.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Barthes, Roland. Camera Lucida (New York: Hill and Wang, 1980).

Carruthers, Ashley. "Saigon from the Diaspora," forthcoming in the Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography.

Cho, Hae-Joang. "Reading the 'Korean Wave' as a Sign of Global Shift," Korea Journal, Winter 2005, 147-182.

Gordon, Avery. Ghostly Matters: Haunting and the Sociological Imagination (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1997).

Kennedy, Laura B. and Mary Rose Williams. "Nostalgia without Pain" in Tai Ho Hue-Tam, ed. The Country of Memory: Remaking the Past in Late Socialist Vietnam (Berkeley: California University Press, 2001).

Iwabuchi, Koichi. Rogue Flows: Trans-Asian Cultural Traffic, and Feeling Asian Modernities: Transnational Consumption of Japanese TV Dramas (Hong Kong University Press, 2004). Onishi, Norimitsu. "For China's Youth, Culture is Made in South Korea," The New York Times, Monday January 2, 2006, front page.

Pratt, Mary Louise. Imperial Eyes: Travel Writing and Transculturation (London: Routledge, 1992).

Taylor, Nora A. "Why Have There Been No Great Vietnamese Artists?" Michigan Quarterly Review Vol. XLIV, no. 1 (2005), Viet Nam: Beyond the Frame (Part Two) (University of Michigan, Ann Arbor: Michagan Quarterly Review), 149–165.

Yang, Alice. Why Asia? Contemporary Asian and Asian American Art, Jonathan Hay and Mimi Young, eds. (New York: New York University Press, 1998).





한국의 베트남 전쟁: 침묵을 넘어

Korea's Vietnam War: Out of the Silence

찰스 K. 암스트롱

Charles K. Armstrong

BOTH THE OFFICIAL MEMORY OF THE NOBLE WAR AND THE POPULAR MEMORY OF THE MANLY FIGHTERS WERE CALLED INTO QUESTION WITH THE EMERGENCE OF A MORE CRITICAL REMEMBERING OF THE VIETNAM WAR, FIRST IN FICTION, THEN IN FILM, IN MEDIA INVESTIGATIONS OF OFFICIAL ROK GOVERNMENT STATEMENTS, AND MOST RECENTLY IN RESEARCH BY SCHOLARS FROM SOUTH KOREA.

1965년부터 1973년까지 32만 5천명이넘는한국군인들이남베트남으로건

너가미국편에가담해전쟁을벌였다(표1).그러나박정희정부가군대를파송할때들끓었던대중적열광에도불구하고전후20년동안한국은 그사건을대체로잊고지냈다. 1970년대초반마지막한국군이돌아왔을때이를기념하는축하행사따위는없었다.참전군인들은숨어버렸고, 남한이베트남전쟁에참가했다는사실이공식적으로언급되는일도드물었다.남한은공화국역사상자국군대를최초이자대규모로해외파병 해놓고도이를거의잊고지냈던것이다.한국전쟁이미국에서오랜세월잊혔다면한국의베트남전쟁은그두배쯤은잊혔을것이다.미군을제 외할경우한국군대가베트남에서단연코최대규모를자랑했음에도불구하고베트남의한국군을다룬영어서적은단한권도없다. (그규모가 절정을이루었던 1968년최대5만명수준의한국군은그다음으로많은전투병력을파견했던호주의무려7배에이르렀다.) 1990년대까지는이주제와관련해한국어로작성된문헌이나자료도거의없었다.베트남에관한기억이부활한것은,냉전이끝나면서남한사회에불어닥친국제 적국내적정치변화가가져온예기치못한부산물이라할수있다. 1992년베트남및중국과관계정상화가이루어졌다.군정이종식되었고,남한최초의민간인대통령김영삼이 1993년에취임했다.남한사람들은군부가지배했던자신들의과거를다른방식으로돌아보기시작했다.이런 새로운 역사 재평가 작업 속에 남한의 베트남 개입에 관한 재고(再考) 또한 자리하고 있었다.

남한은 1990년대초반자신들의베트남전쟁을다시돌아보기시작했다.물론

이말이과거에는전쟁을전혀반추하지않았다는얘기는아니다.공식적으로는완고한반공정부가미국의전쟁노력에가담한자신들의행위를 자유세계에대한고귀한방어라고주장했다.그들은공산주의세력의아시아침탈에맞서한국군인들이그전쟁에서숭고한목숨을바쳤다고단 언했다.박정희와전두환의군사정권으로서는미국이전쟁에보인양면적태도는당황스러웠다.그것은미국이믿고의지할수있는동맹국으로 서항상신뢰할수만은없는상대임을알려주는불길한신호이기도했다.결국베트남전쟁은공식적비판의도마에오르지는않았어도침묵의 대상으로격하되고말았다.대중적차원에서는베트남전쟁이참전군인들과그들의친구,동료,가족들의개인적기억의일부로서자리했다.베트남에파송된한국군인들과관련해가장줄기차게지속된대중적기억은아마도강인함일것이다.한국군인들은유능하며용맹스런전투원들로베트남인들에게는공포의대상이었고,미군들은그들을존경의눈빛으로바라보았다.이점에대해서는베트남참전미군들도동의했다.물론 강인함과불필요한잔혹함사이의경계가모호하기는하지만한국인들은강인했다. (미군은한국군인들(ROKs,RepublicofKorea)을딱어울리 게"센 놈들"(Rocks)이라고 불렀다.)

고결한전쟁이라는공식적기억과용맹스런전투원들에관한대중의기억모

두가의혹을사기시작했다.베트남전쟁을보다비판적으로성찰하기시작한것이다.먼저소설이나왔고,다음으로영화가제작되었으며,언론 이한국정부의공식발표를조사검토했다.가장최근에는남한학자들의연구가쏟아져나왔다.¹이전쟁과관련해긍정적으로단일하게윤색 된기억에파열구를낸단하나의사건을대중문화에서꼽자면영화〈하얀전쟁〉의개봉을들수있다.영화가개봉된1992년에남한정부는베트 남사회주의공화국(SRV)과외교관계를정상화했다.남한최초로베트남현지촬영을통해제작된이영화는(미국영화는훨씬더전에그렇게 할수있었다.)민간인들을상대로자행된이유없는만행을포함해남한병사들의행동을도덕적인측면에서양가적으로그렸고,심리적외상을 입은참전군인들이남한사회에적응하지못하는모습도묘사했다.이는〈플래툰〉〈커밍홈〉〈풀메탈재킷〉같은미국영화들과크게다르지 않았다.그러나한국군인들에대한이런이중적묘사가낯설었던남한관객들에게,특히베트남의한국인들에게이영화는엄청난충격이었다.

Between 1965 and 1973, over 325,000 Republic of Korea soldiers went

to South Vietnam to fight on the American side in the war (TABLE 1). Yet despite the public enthusiasm with which the government of President Park Chung Hee sent its troops to the Vietnam War, for some two decades after the war the ROK chose by and large to forget the event. No commemoration marked the return of the last ROK soldiers in the early 1970s, veterans were hidden away, and the participation of South Korean groups in the Vietnam War was rarely referred to publicly. The only significant deployment of ROK troops outside of the Korean peninsula in the Republic's history, Vietnam became South Korea's "forgotten war." If the Korean War was long forgotten in the United States, Korea's Vietnam War was doubly forgotten. Even though the ROK military comprised by far the largest non–US foreign force in Vietnam – at its peak in 1968, the 50,000-strong Korean contingent was nearly seven times the size of Australia's, the next-largest foreign combat force – not a single book has been written in English on the Koreans in Vietnam. Nor, however, was much of substance written on the subject in Korean until the 1990s. The revival of memories of Vietnam has been an unexpected by–product of the global and domestic political changes that affected South Korea in the aftermath of the Cold War. The normalization of relations with Vietnam and China in 1992, along with the end of military rule and the inauguration of South Korea's first civilian president, Kim Young–sam in 1993, wrought revolutionary changes in the way South Korea's involvement in Vietnam.

South Korea began to re-remember its Vietnam War in the early 1990s.

This is not to say that there had previously been no memory of the war at all; officially, the staunchly anti-communist ROK government maintained that its contribution to the American war effort in Vietnam had been a noble defense of the Free World against the communist onslaught in Asia, and that Korean soldiers had behaved admirably in that war. For the military-led regimes of Park Chung Hee and Chun Doo Hwan, the American ambivalence about the war was somewhat embarrassing, as well as a worrisome sign that the United States could not always be counted on as a trustworthy ally. Therefore, although the Vietnam War was not officially criticized, it was relegated to silence. At the popular level, the Vietnam War was part of the personal memories of thousands of war veterans and their friends, colleagues, and families. Perhaps the most enduring popular memory of the Korean soldiers in Vietnam was that of toughness: Korean soldiers were fierce, capable, manly fighters feared by the Vietnamese and respected by the Americans. On that the American veterans of Vietnam agreed. Koreans were tough (ROK soldiers were, appropriately, referred to as "ROKs" – pronounced "Rocks" – by their American counterparts), although there could be a fine line between toughness and gratuitous brutality.

Both the official memory of the noble war and the popular memory of

the manly fighters were called into question with the emergence of a more critical remembering of the Vietnam War, first in fiction, then in film, in media investigations of official ROK government statements, and most recently in research by scholars from South Korea.¹ If there was a single event in popular culture that marked a break with the uniformly positive memories of the war, it was the release of the film *Hayan chunjaeng* (White War) in 1992, the same year that South Korea normalized diplomatic relations with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV). The first South Korean film made on location in Vietnam (well before any American film was able to do so), *Hayan chunjaeng* painted a morally ambivalent picture of South Korean soldiers' behavior, including acts of gratuitous brutality against civilians, and portrayed traumatized veterans unable to readjust successfully to South Korean society – it was, in other words, not unlike American movies on the war such as *Platoon, Coming Home*, and *Full Metal Jacket*. But for South

(영화는백마부대소속으로베트남전에참전했던안정효의동명소설을원작으로한것이다.)²〈하얀전쟁〉은전쟁에대한공식적기억에반하는기억이출현했음을알리는상징적인사건이었다.그러나한국의베트남잔혹사가전면적으로확인되고,공표되고,남한내에서널리논쟁이된 것은 새 천년이 시작되고 나서였다.

한국의 베트남 잔혹사

2001년8월31일서울에서〈지옥의묵시록〉이개봉했다.미국의베트남전쟁

에관한프란시스포드코폴라의서사적망상을그린그 1979년작은베트남파병한국군의전투지휘관출신인전두환장군의군사정권하에서 상영이금지되었었다.전두환은1971~2년에9사단(백마부대)의연대장이었고,그의오른팔이자후계자인노태우장군은1968~9년에베트남에 파견된수도사단(맹호부대)에서대대장으로복무했다.〈지옥의묵시록〉이개봉되기일주일전인8월23일베트남대통령천득령은서울에서김 대중대통령을예방했다.두나라가1992년외교관계를수립한후베트남의국가수반으로서는처음한국을방문한것이다.당시한국은베트남에게다섯번째로큰교역상대국으로양국의무역거래총액은20억달러였으며제5위의현지투자국으로타이완,홍콩,일본,싱가포르의뒤를이으며미국에도앞섰다.남한의대중음악,TV드라마,영화가중국에서처럼베트남에서도큰성공을거두고있었다.두나라는이제더이상적이아니었다.그러나김대중은양국의과거사를묻어버리려고하지않았다.전임자김영삼은1996년남한대통령최초로통일베트남을방문했지만전쟁에관해전혀언급하지않았다.김대중과사회주의베트남공화국대통령천독령은1998년하노이에서열린동남아시아국가들의지역정상회의에서처음만난바있었다.그회담에서김대중은남한이베트남전쟁에개입했음을에둘러말했다."과거에우리에게불행한시기가있었다는사실은유감이다."우리가그과거를극복하고공동의노력을통해친선과협력의미래지향적관계를구축할수있게되기를희망한다."32001년정상회담에서김대중은더솔직했다.그는분명한어조로이렇게사과했다."그불행한전쟁에우리가참가함으로써베트남국민들에게 끼친고통을죄송스럽게생각한다."김대중은재정지원을통해한국군대가주로활동했던베트남중부의다섯개지방에병원을세우겠다고약속했다.4이런사과발언과배상제의는놀라운것이었다.동아시아냉전의추악한광경이마침내끝을향해달려가는듯보였다.냉전기에반대편에 가담했던 두 나라가 냉전의 종식과 더불어 한층 깊어진 경제적-문화적 유대를 발전시켜나가게 된 것이다.

미국이주도한베트남전쟁에한국이파견한전투병력30만명은미군다

음가는규모로,다른외국파견부대전부를합한것보다훨씬더많았다.태국과필리핀도베트남에지원부대를파견했지만전투병력의국 제적지원이필요하다는미국대통령린든존슨의호소를중요하게받아들인아시아국가는남한뿐이었다(표2). 1964년초에시작된존슨의소위"더많은깃발(MoreFlags)"캠페인은미국의전쟁노력에한국전쟁때와유사한동맹국의지원을보태려던시도였다.그러나영국과캐나다등미국의주요동맹국대다수가이런"의지의동맹"(후에미국의국방장관도널드럼스펠드가이라크에서미국이주도하는연합을이렇게불렀다)을결여하고있다는사실이분명했다.그러나남한만은예외였다.미국의베트남전쟁에대한열정이충만했던것이다.이승만치하의남한은무려 1954년부터서울주재미국대사관을통해프랑스를지원해베트남과라오스의공산반군을격퇴할군대를파견하겠다고제안했다.아이젠하워행정부는이승만의불필요한제안을거절했다.한국자체가정치적으로불안정하고외부공격에취약하다고여겨지던시점에서중국과북한을자극할위험성이있다고판단한것이한이유였다.그러나박정희장군이 1961년쿠데타를일으켰고,남한에서보다안정적인군사정부가들어섰다.마침미국은베트남에대한군사개입을강화하고있었다.미국전략가들의태도가바뀌었다.박정희는야당

Korean audiences unaccustomed to such ambivalent portrayals of Korean soldiers in general, and Koreans in Vietnam in particular, the film – based on a novel of the same name by Ahn Jung-hyo, himself a veteran of the ROK White Horse division in Vietnam – came as a shock.² Hayan chunjaeng signaled the emergence of a counter-memory against the official memory of the war, but not until the turn of the millennium did the full extent of Korean atrocities in Vietnam became verified, publicized and widely debated within Korea.

The History of the ROKs in Vietnam

On August 31, 2001, Apocalypse Now Redux opened in Seoul. The original 1979 version of Francis Ford Coppola's epic hallucination about the American war in Vietnam had been banned under the military regime of General Chun Doo Hwan, himself a former front-line commander of ROK forces in Vietnam. Chun had been a regimental commander in the Ninth ("White Horse") Division in 1971-2; his right-hand man and successor, General Roh Tae Woo, served in the Capital ("Fierce Tiger") Division in Vietnam in 1968–9 as a battalion commander. One week before the Apocalypse Now opening, on August 23, Vietnamese State President Tran Duc Luong met President Kim Dae Jung in Seoul, the first Vietnamese head of state to visit the ROK since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1992. By this time, the ROK had become Vietnam's fifth-largest trading partner, with two-way trade totaling two billion dollars, and the fifth-largest investor in Vietnam, behind Taiwan, Hong Kong, Japan and Singapore and ahead of the United States. South Korean pop music, TV dramas and films had become enormously successful in Vietnam, as they had in China. The two countries were no longer enemies, but Kim was not willing to let the past go unaccounted for. His predecessor, Kim Young Sam, had made been the first South Korean president to visit unified Vietnam, in 1996, but did not mention the war. Kim Dae Jung and SRV President Luong themselves had first met at the Association of Southeast Asian Nations regional summit in Hanoi in 1998. At that meeting, Kim Dae Jung alluded to the South Korean presence in the Vietnam war, saying "It is regrettable we had an unfortunate period in the past...I propose we overcome it and make joint efforts to build forward-looking relations for friendship and cooperation."³ At the 2001 meeting Kim was more direct, giving an unambiguous apology to his Vietnamese counterpart: "I am sorry for the suffering caused to the Vietnamese people by our participation in that unfortunate war," Kim said, and promised financial assistance to build hospitals in the five provinces of central Vietnam where ROK troops had been most active. 4 This remarkable gesture of apology and offer of compensation sought to bring to close a particularly ugly chapter in the Cold War in East Asia, and brought together two countries that, while on opposite sides of that conflict, had developed ever-deepening economic and cultural ties since the Cold War ended.

The ROK contribution of over 300,000 combat troops to the American war effort in Vietnam was second only to that of the United States itself and far exceeded all other foreign force contributions combined. Although Thailand and the Philippines sent support troops to Vietnam, South Korea was the only Asian nation that heeded US President Lyndon Johnson's appeal for international combat troop contributions (TABLE 2). Johnson's so-called "More Flags" campaign, begun in early 1964, attempted to make the American effort an allied endeavor similar to the Korean War, but this "coalition of the willing" (as Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld would later call the US-led coalition in Iraq) conspicuously lacked most of America's major allies, including Britain and Canada. South Korea, however, was not lacking in enthusiasm for America's Vietnam War. As early as 1954, South Korea under Syngman Rhee – via the American embassy in Seoul – offered to send military forces to aid the French against communist insurgents in Vietnam and Laos. The Eisenhower administration turned down Rhee's unsolicited offer, in part out of fear of provoking China and North Korea at a time when the ROK itself was thought to be politically

정치인들과국내언론의반대를억누르고,자진해서남한군대를파견해미국편에서싸웠다.존슨의"더많은깃발"요구에응한것이었다.이 번에는 미국도 동의했다.

남한의베트남개입은 1964년 9월에 시작되었다. 태권도지도자열명과,약

박정희정부가미국의베트남전쟁을지원한이유는일면정치적인것이었다.

자신의독재정부에대한미국의승인을얻어야했던것이다.박정희정권은안보문제도염려했다.베트남에서한국이미국에충성한다는것을 보여줌으로써미군의남한주둔을확실히보장받으려고했던것이다.그러나남한이참전한가장중요한이유는경제문제였다.간단히말해베 트남전쟁은남한에게금광과도같았던것이다.당시서울에서근무한미국대사이름을좇아명명된 1966년3월4일자브라운비망록을보면, 한국이베트남전장에군대를파견하는대가로미국이한국에민간원조는물론군사장비,무기,훈련을계속해서지원하기로약속했음을알수 있다.5병사들개인은미군에게서봉급을받았다.한국에서벌수있는금액의몇배에이르는엄청난액수였다.여전히목이타던남한경제에많 은자금이유입되었다.직접원조,남한이국방비로부담했어야할자금의전용,군수품조달,병사들의봉급이그유입의형태들이었다.그막대 한자금이남한발전의중요한동력으로작용했다.일본총리요시다시게루가말한것처럼한국전쟁이일본에게"신이내린선물"이었다면베트 남전쟁도남한의"경제기적"에비슷한역할을했다.전쟁관련특수가,1965년부터한국군이마지막으로베트남에서철수한1973년까지 10억 달러에이르렀던것으로추산된다.1967년에만전쟁관련특수가남한GNP의약4%,외화획득의20%를차지했다.특히건설,화학,중장비등 남한의중공업은베트남전쟁으로엄청난부양효과를입었다.개별부문,특히철강과운송장비는수입의대부분을베트남시장에의존했다(표 3).전쟁기에도약한남한의주요기업들은이후현대,대우,한진같은굴지의사업체로자리를잡았다.박정희의제1차경제개발5개년계획은베 트남을염두에두고구상한것이었다.베트남전쟁이남한최초의고속도로건설경비를조달해주었다.1968년부터1970년에걸처고최초의경 부 고속도로가 건설되었다.6

베트남이한국의경제적횡재수였다는사실이전쟁의비밀스런한가지이야

기라면또다른이야기는훨씬더음산한바그것은남한군인들이전쟁에서보여준잔혹성이다.미국인을포함해당대의전쟁관찰자나참가자들이이사실을모를리없었다.윌리엄웨스트모어랜드의뒤를이어베트남주둔미군을지휘했던총사령관크레이튼에이브럼스는베트남에서선보인동맹군들의전쟁활약을오케스트라에비유하면서,한국군은"큰북하나밖에연주할줄모른다"고말했다?한국군(ROKs,"센놈들")은미국인들에게경이의대상,나아가공포의존재였다.미군은한국군과어울리려고하지않았다.한국군대는독자적인지휘체계를가졌고,독립적인단위로작전을수행했다.한국군의대부대들은주로중부해안에집중되어있었다.파병장교들중에는미래의대통령전두환과노태우도끼어있었다.사실상베트남에서전투로단련된군인들이 1980년5월광주의봉기를유혈진압했던것이다.그렇게전두환장군은권좌에올랐다.

unstable and vulnerable to attack. However, after General Park Chung Hee's coup in 1961 and the establishment of a more stable military government in South Korea, coinciding with the escalation of the US military presence in Vietnam, the perception of American planners changed. Despite some criticism by opposition politicians and the domestic media, Park again volunteered South Korean troops to fight for the Americans in Vietnam, in response to Johnson's "More Flags" request. This time the Americans agreed.

South Korean involvement in Vietnam began in September 1964 with a contingent of some one hundred and thirty members of a Mobile Army Surgical Hospital (MASH) and a group of ten Taekwondo instructors. In January 1965, the ROK National Assembly voted to send the first contingent of combat troops. The following month, a South Korean engineering team arrived at Bien Hoa; naval transport and construction teams soon followed. Finally, in September 1965, the first full division of ROK soldiers arrived, the Capital or "Tiger" Division that would produce future President Roh Tae Woo. In October, the "Blue Dragon" Marine Brigade landed at Cam Ranh Bay. The Ninth Army Divisions would soon follow. President Johnson requested a third division in December 1967, but it was never sent.

The motives of Park Chung Hee's government for assisting the American effort in Vietnam was partly political, to gain US support for Park's dictatorship. Park's regime was also motivated by security concerns, hoping to ensure a high American force commitment to South Korea by showing ROK loyalty for Americans in Vietnam. But perhaps the most important motivation for South Korean participation was economic. Simply put, the Vietnam War was a goldmine for South Korea. The Brown Memorandum of March 4, 1966 - named after the US ambassador to Seoul at the time - stipulated increased US assistance to the ROK in terms of military equipment, weapons, and training, as well as civilian aid, in exchange for the ROK commitment to the Vietnam venture.5 Individual soldiers would be paid by the US, with a salary many times what they could have made in Korea. The amount of money pumped into the still-struggling South Korean economy through direct aid, substitution of funds South Korea would otherwise have borne itself for its defense, military procurements, and soldiers' salaries was a major boost to South Korea's development. If the Korean War had been for Japan "a gift from the gods," as Japanese Prime Minster Yoshida Shigeru once put it, the Vietnam War played a similar role for the South Korean "economic miracle." War-related income is estimated to have amounted to \$1 billion dollars between 1965 and 1973, when the last ROK troops left Vietnam. In 1967 alone, war-related income accounted for nearly four percent of South Korea's GNP and 20 percent of its foreign exchange earnings. In particular, South Korea's heavy industries, including construction, chemicals, and heavy equipment, were given an enormous and invaluable boost by the Vietnam War. Individual sectors, especially steel and transportation equipment were dependent on the Vietnamese market for a majority of their earnings (TABLE 3). Major South Korean companies that took off during the war later became household names, such as Hyundai, Daewoo, and Hanjin. Park's first five-year plan for Korean economic development was mapped out with Vietnam in mind. One can say that the Vietnam War paid for South Korea's first expressway, the Seoul-Pusan highway built between 1968 and 1970.6

If the economic windfall of Korea's Vietnam is one untold story of the war, another, much grimmer one is the brutality of South Korean soldiers in the war. This was hardly unknown to observers of and participants in the war at the time, including Americans. William Westmoreland's successor as commander of US Forces in Vietnam, General Creighton Abrams, once compared allied war efforts in Vietnam to an orchestra, remarking that the Koreans

2000년남한의언론이탐사보도를시작할때까지수십년동안한국군의베

트남잔혹사는대개일화적일뿐이었다.그러나일화에불과하다고할지라도그잔혹행위이야기다수는상당한일관성으로많은내용을알려준다.예를들어,한국국인들은일상으로베트콩의귀와코를베어내살해한적을기록으로남겼다고전해진다.안정효가지은소설『하안전쟁』을 토대로한영화에서는귀를자르는장면이적어도네번이상나온다.목격자의증언도이사실을확인해주었다.아메리카프렌즈봉사단(American Friends'ServiceCommittee,미국퀘이커교도의사회활동단체/옮긴이)이 1972년실시한인터뷰는청룡해병여단이자행한잔혹행위들을소름끼치게폭로했다.그들은아이들의목을잘랐고,길옆에절단한머리를남겨둬반군을지원하지말도록경고했다.라른보고내용에따르면한국군인들이살아있는희생자들의심장을꺼냈고,경고표시로희생자들의가죽을몽땅벗겨서나무에걸어놓았다고도한다.한국군이베트남에서벌인잔혹행위의규모와특징을파악하려면많은연구가필요할테지만전쟁만행으로얻은명성은확고한것으로한국인,베트남인,미국인목격자들의 증언은 한결같다.

수많은요소들이이광포한행위를설명해준다.첫째,베트남에파송된남한군

인들의잔혹성은간접적으로는한국전쟁이가졌던잔혹성의산물이었다.한국전쟁으로200만명이넘게죽었다.한국민간인사망자의다수는 미군폭격의결과로발생했다.또,적지않은잔혹행위가북한군과중국군에의해자행되었다.그러나갓편성된한국군은특히무차별적이었던 것같다.실제로(1950년9월부터12월까지)유엔-미국-남한이북한지역을점령한3개월동안한국군대가해치운민간인사망자수는아마도그수가수십만에이를것이다.⁹베트남에파견된한국병사들의대다수는한국전쟁당시어린이였고,그전쟁의비인간적잔혹성을가까이서지켜보았다."빨갱이"는인간이아니라고평생교육받은사람들이야말로폭력적인반공전쟁에안성맞춤이었다.한국군대의훈련방식은혹독하기도했다(지금까지도이는어느정도남아있다).사정이이런데는남한군대가일본군대에그기원을두고있다는사실이한몫했다.이젊은병사들이이역만리타국땅에서벌어진혼란스런전쟁에서현지의베트남인들과소통할수없었으리라고상상해보는일은어렵지않다.그들은교전과정에서 피아 식별과 자기 통제 능력을 상실했던 것이다.

둘째,일본식민지배의유산은한국군인들의잔혹성을벌인또다른원인이었

다.남한의역사학자한홍구가지적한것처럼,한국군대는일본군출신인사들에의해창설되었다.미군이장비를제공하고,훈련을시켰지만말이다.이조직에는미래의대통령박정희도장교로참여했는데,그는1940년대에만주에서공산주의자들을색출하는일본의반군진압작전에가담했던인물이다.¹⁰준식민지상태의만주에서일본을위해싸웠던박정희와다른한국인들처럼베트남에파견된한국인들도남의전쟁을수행하고있었다.그들은베트남을장기적으로책임질필요가전혀없었다.주된점령세력보다잃을것도더적었다.한국군인들은임무를수행하기위해거기갔다.필요한수단은무엇이되었든상관없었다.만주에서수행되었던일본의반란군소탕작전이평화와협박의난폭한스승이되어주었다.작전은그나름으로꽤성공적이었지만민간인들의생명과재산은막대한피해를입었다.성년이되어베트남에온한국군대지휘관들은"성공적인"반란군소탕 작전의 잔혹한 본질을 미국인들보다 훨씬 더 잘 알고 있었다.¹¹

셋째.인종적분할이명백한전쟁에서한국인들이직면한곤란한처지가한국

군대의잔혹한행동을부분적으로설명해준다.한국인들은미국인들에게는자신들이적"처럼보일것"이며,따라서스스로자신의가치를두

"play only one instrument – the bass drum." The "ROKs" were viewed with a measure of respect and even fear by the Americans, who rarely mingled with Korean troops. The Koreans had their own separate command structure and operated with a degree of independence, with the largest force concentrated in the central coastal areas. ROK officers in Vietnam included future presidents Chun and Roh, and it was soldiers hardened by combat in Vietnam who led the bloody suppression of the Gwangju uprising in May 1980, as General Chun consolidated his grip on power.

For decades, until the South Korean journalistic investigations in 2000, evidence of Korean brutality in Vietnam was largely anecdotal. But even as anecdotes, many of the atrocity stories show considerable and revealing consistency. It was often reported, for example, that Korean soldiers regularly cut off the ears and/or noses of Viet Cong to keep a record of the enemy killed: ear-cutting scenes occur no less than four times in the film version of Ahn Jung-hyo's novel White War. Later eyewitness testimony confirmed this. Interviews conducted by the American Friends' Service Committee in 1972 uncovered hair-raising accounts of atrocities committed by members of the Blue Dragon marine brigade, including beheading of children and leaving severed heads at the side of the road as a warning against supporting insurgents.⁸ Other reports claim that ROK soldiers removed the hearts of living victims, or flayed entire skins from their victims to hang on trees as warnings. While much research is needed to confirm the extent and nature of Korean atrocities in Vietnam, the ROK reputation for ferocity in the war in the war is well-established, and reported consistently by Korean, Vietnamese and American witnesses.

A number of factors help to explain this ferocity. First, the brutality of South Korea troops in Vietnam was indirectly a product of the brutality of the Korean War, which killed upwards of two million Koreans. Many of the Korean civilian deaths were the result of US bombing, and not a few atrocities were committed by the North Koreans and the Chinese. But the newly formed ROK army seems to have been particularly indiscriminate, and civilian casualties racked up ROK troops during the three-month UN-US-South Korean occupation of North Korea (September- December 1950) probably number in the hundreds of thousands. Most of the ROKs in Vietnam had been young boys during the Korean War and had seen at close range the inhumanity and brutality of that conflict. Educated most of their lives to consider "Reds" as less than human, such men were well-suited for an anti-communist campaign of violence. Also, the training of ROK frontline soldiers, partly because of the South Korean military's roots in the Japanese military, was – and to some extent remains – particularly harsh. It is not difficult to imagine these young soldiers, in the confusing conditions of war far from their homeland, unable to communicate with the local Vietnamese, losing their sense of discrimination and control in combat.

Second, the legacy of Japanese colonial rule was another factor behind Korean soldiers' brutality. As the South Korean historian Han Hong-koo has pointed out, the ROK army was founded by men with Japanese military background, albeit trained and equipped by the Americans; its officers included future president Park Chung Hee, a veteran of Japan's anti-communist counterinsurgency campaigns in Manchuria in the 1940s.¹⁰ And, like Park and other Koreans who fought for the Japanese in their semi-colony of Manchuria, Koreans in Vietnam were fighting a war that was not their own. They had no long-term commitment to Vietnam and had less to lose than the main occupying power. The Korean soldiers were there to get the job done, by whatever means necessary. Japanese counter-insurgency in Manchuria was a harsh teacher of pacification and intimidation, successful in its own way but at great cost to civilian life and property. Much more than the Americans, the Korean military leaders who had come of age in Vietnam were well aware of the brutal nature of "successful" counterinsurgency.¹¹

배쯤입증해야한다고생각했다. 1930년대일본점령치하의만주에서일본이장악했던사태계획에따라조선인들이현지의중국인들보다는 우월한지위를차지했지만일본인들보다는하위에머물렀던것처럼바로그렇게베트남파병한국군은미국인들의눈에비록"백인"은아닐지라도"베트남인"(gook)이상은될수있었다.남한의소설가황석영은해병청룡여단의일원으로베트남에참전했고,자전적소설『무기의그늘』에서이지점을설명한다.미군수사대요원과그의한국인짝패(황석영의분신)는다낭의거리를차로달리다,옆을지나던매력적인베트남여학생들을 보고 이런 대화를 나눈다.

"너 한국인이지, 너희 여자도 멋있더라. 어제 클럽에서 스트립쇼를 했는데 둘이 나왔다. 둘 다 아메리카 여자와 똑같더라." "미군 클런 말이냐?"

"그래. 수사대 요원은 한국인들도 들어갈 수 있다. 국들은 안 되지만."

"국이란 누구냐"

"베트남인이지, 그들은 정말 더럽다. 너희는 우리와 같다. 연합군이다."²

"국"이미국인들이한국전쟁기에한국인들을경멸적으로지칭하기위해최

초로널리사용한용어라는사실을상기한다면이대화는무척이나얄궂게들린다.그러나베트남에파병된한국인들은비록일시적이었다할지라도조금이나마이런차별적지위에서벗어날수있었고,어쩌면이런사실때문에미국인들보다훨씬더겸손하면서동시에훨씬더비인간적으로 베트남인들을 다루었다.

폭로, 고백, 대항 기억

한국군이그잔인성으로미국인과베트남인들사이에서상당한악명을떨쳤

음에도불구하고정작남한사회에서는그오랜군사독재시절동안베트남에서자행된한국군의잔학행위이야기가전혀수면으로부상하지 않았다.새롭게민주화의도정을밟아가던 1990년대의한국에서조차베트남양민학살의이미지는소설과영화에만한정되었다.¹³그러나새천년이시작되면서남한의학자들과활동가들과기자들이사상처음으로조사활동에나섰고,베트남민간인을상대로한국이자행한잔학행위들을생생한증언과함께자세히전하기시작했다.¹⁴진보적일간지〈한겨레〉와주간으로발행되는자매지〈한겨레21〉이이조사활동을주도했다.

2000년봄에이두개의정기간행물이한국군참전군인들과의인터뷰및베

트남현지조사를토대로남한의베트남잔혹행위에관한일련의기사를게재했다.아메리카프렌즈봉사단과기타단체들의전시조사활동이암시해주었던것처럼중부해안의쾅응아이성에서작전을수행한"청룡"해병여단이특히악명이높았다.그들은촌락을남김없이파괴하고,민간인을무차별적으로도륙하는"초토화"정책을썼다.¹⁵전역한육군대령김기태가가장포괄적이면서도상세한증언을해주었다.그는청룡여단2대대7중대지휘관으로근무했다.2000년4월60대초반이었던김기태가〈한겨레〉에증언하기를,1966년11월31살의대위였던그는쾅응아이에서비무장상태의베트남청년29명을살해했다.¹⁶김기태는1966년11월9일부터27일까지청룡여단의1,2,3대대가"용의눈작전"을수행했다고증언했다.그것은베트남중부의여단작전지역에서베트콩의저항을소탕하려던전투행동이었다.11월10일2대대6중대가안두엣

Third, Korean behavior can partly be explained by the difficult racial position of Koreans in a war with such glaring racial divides. Koreans were well aware that, to the Americans, they "looked like" the enemy, and therefore felt they had to doubly prove their worth. Just as, in the 1930s, Koreans in Japanese-occupied Manchuria could occupy a position superior to the local Chinese but below the Japanese the Japanese-dominated scheme of things, so Koreans could become more than "gook," if not quite "white," in the eyes of the Americans in Vietnam. The South Korean novelist Hwang Suk-young, a veteran of the Blue Dragon marines in Vietnam, illustrates this point in his semi-autobiographical novel Shadow of Arms. As an American criminal investigation officer and his Korean counterpart (and Hwang's alter-ego) drive through the streets of Da Nang, they notice an attractive Vietnamese women riding by and carry out the following dialogue:

"You're a Korean, aren't you? Your girls are also nice. There were two Korean girls in the strip show at the club last night. Both of them looked exactly like American women."

"You mean an American army club?"

"Yes, but Koreans can go there if they're working for investigation headquarters. No gooks though."

"Who are gooks?"

"Vietnamese. They're really filthy. But you're like us. We're the allies."12

One irony of this conversation is that the term "gook" itself was first widely used as an American pejorative for Koreans during the Korean War. But Koreans in Vietnam were lifted, at least slightly and temporarily, out of this discriminated status, and perhaps because of this could treat the Vietnamese with even greater condescension and dehumanization than did the Americans.

Revelations, Confessions, Counter-Memory

Although the ROKs gained considerable notoriety among both Americans and Vietnamese for their brutality, accounts of Korean atrocities in Vietnam never appeared in South Korea itself during the long years of military dictatorship. Even in the newly democratizing ROK of the 1990s, images of Koreans abusing Vietnamese civilians were confined to fiction and film.¹³ But at the beginning of the new millennium, South Korean academics, activists, and journalists began for the first time to investigate and report detailed, eyewitness accounts of Korean atrocities against Vietnamese civilians in the American War.¹⁴ At the forefront of this investigation was the progressive daily newspaper *Han'gyŏre* and its sister weekly magazine, *Han'gyŏre21*.

In the spring of 2000, the two periodicals published a series of articles on South Korean atrocities in the Vietnam War based on interviews with ROK veterans of the war and field work in Vietnam itself. As the wartime investigations by the American Friends' Service Committee and others had suggested, the "Blue Dragon" marine brigade operating in Quang Ngai Province in the central coast was particularly notorious, conducting a "scorched-earth" policy that left whole villages razed and civilians indiscriminately massacred in its wake. The most extensively detailed testimony was that of retired colonel Kim Ki-t'ae, former commander of the 7th Company, 2nd Battalion of the Blue Dragons. By then in his early 60's, Kim told *Han'gyŏre* in April 2000 that as a thirty-one-year-old lieutenant in November 1966 he had overseen the murder of twenty-nine unarmed Vietnamese youth in Quang Ngai. Kim testified that from 9 to 27 November 1966, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd

촌락인근에서공격을받았다.사상자는한명도발생하지않았지만복수심에불타던7중대는4일후논에서베트남인29명과조우했다.한국군 은그들을베트콩게릴라혐의자로체포했고,손목을포박한채무기소지여부를조사했다.그러나근처에서전혀무기를찾아낼수가없었다.그 들은 포로들을 풀어주거나 베트남 공화국 군대에 넘겨줄 수도 있었다.

용의눈작전제1단계의마지막날이었다.작전에참여한한국군은 11월 15일

남베트남육군에지역통제권을넘겨줘야했다.한국인들은그들을신뢰하지않았다.베트콩으로의심받는자들을남베트남육군에넘겨주는것 은사실상적을돕는행위였다.한국병사들다수가그렇게생각했다.그들은베트남인포로들이베트콩게릴라가아니라할지라도탈출해서재집 결해베트콩에가담할가능성이높다고봤다.한국군은6일간의정글전투로기진맥진한상태였고,상관들에게보여줄성과도필요했다.김기태 의회상에따르면소대장이그에게이렇게물었다고한다."이자식들을어떻게할까요?"그는그들을포승으로묶어서,미군전투기F4가만들어 놓은근처의폭탄구멍으로끌고가밀어넣으라고지시했다.한국군인들은현장에서물러나구덩이에수류탄을던졌다.피와살점이하늘로튀 었다. 그때까지도구덩이에서 산사람들의 신음 소리가계속 새어나왔다. 해병대원들은 구멍을 향해소총을 난사했고, 생존자는 없었다.

김기태는중대장으로서부대원들의행동에자신이책임을져야한다는사실

을날카롭게인식하고있었다.그는안두엣에서자신의지휘하에자행된"참혹한결과"에커다란양심의가책을느낀다고말했다.그러나그는 이렇게도부연했다."베트남전은게릴라전쟁이었다.우리는베트콩과베트콩아닌사람들을구별할수없었다.민간인들은마을에서베트콩을도 왔고,등뒤에서우리를공격했다."김기태는한달전인 1966년 10월9일한국군이빈푹성의빈타이마을주민대다수(남자,여자,아이를포함 해전부68명)를살해했음도폭로했다.그들은주택에방화했고,불타는오두막에서뛰쳐나오는사람들을사살했다.종전후사회주의베트남공 화국은남한군에학살당한민간인들을추념하기위해빈푹성에위령비를세웠다.청룡부대는 1968년하미마을에서도학살을자행했다.현재그곳에는 위령비가 건립되어 살해당한 민간인들을 위무하고 있다.¹⁷

김기태의고백이2000년4월공개된후에는베트남측참전군인들이〈한겨레〉

신문에자신들이목격했거나참가한잔학행위에관해증언했다.한장교는1968년2월쾅남성풍니에서한국군이자행한학살을"제2의미라이"라고평했다(미국의미라이학살사건보다한달먼저일어났음에도불구하고).그는그사건속에서노근리를연상하게된다고도말했다.노근리는한국전쟁초기에미군이민간인들을학살했다고주장되는곳으로당시에조사활동이진행중이었다.¹⁸한국이베트남에서자행한잔혹행위와미국이한국에서자행한잔혹행위를비교하는것은무척이나알궂은일이다.노근리의진실은1999년AP통신의보도와함께세상에알려졌고,나중에책으로도출판되었다.1950년7월미군이노근리인근에서무고한민간인을대규모로살해했다는증거는확고하다.¹⁹펜타곤은자체적으로진상조사단을꾸렸고,2001년1월다음과같이결론내렸다.미군이학살의궁극적책임자는아니지만당시미군의작전구역내에서"한국의민간인다수"가죽거나부상당했다.²⁰남한국방부도자체조사를통해미국과동일한결론에도달했다.이렇게해서노근리학살배상문제로미국과한창협의를진행중이던남한정부는한국군인들이베트남에서똑같은행동을저질렀다는사실이폭로되면서몹시난처한상황에빠지고말았다.외교통상부의한대변인은뻔뻔스럽게도이렇게말했다."우리군인들이베트남전쟁에서잔혹행위를저질렀다는비난이거듭될수록미국과의노근리합상에서한국정부가 갖는 교섭력은 약화되고말 것이다.²¹

battalions of the Blue Dragons carried out "Operation Dragon Eye," a campaign to mop up Viet Cong (VC) resistance in their area of operations in central Vietnam. On 10 November, the 6th Company of the 2nd Battalion came under fire near the village of An Tuyet, although they suffered no casualties. Four days later, with memories of the attack fresh in their minds, the 7th Company came upon twenty-nine Vietnamese men in a rice field. The Koreans arrested the men as suspected VC guerillas and tied them together by the wrists as the marines searched for weapons. Finding no weapons in the vicinity they were left with the choice of releasing the prisoners or handing them over the Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN).

This was the last day of the first stage of Operation Dragon Eye. On 15 November the ROK forces involved in the operation were supposed to hand over control of the area to the South Vietnamese army, which the Koreans held in low regard. Releasing suspected VC to ARVN was tantamount to aiding the enemy, as far as many of the Korean soldiers were concerned. They felt that there was a high probability that the Vietnamese prisoners would escape, regroup, and possibly join the VC if they were not members already. The Koreans were exhausted from six days of jungle fighting, and in urgent need of results to show their superiors. As Kim recalled, a platoon commander asked him, "What do we do with these bastards?" His answer was to drag the men, bound together by rope, to a nearby bomb crater left by an American F4 fighter, and throw them in. The Koreans stepped back and threw grenades into the crater, splattering blood and flesh into the air. Even then, moans of the living could still be heard emerging from the crater. The marines fired their rifles into the hole and killed any survivors.

As company commander, the highest-ranking field officer among the Korean troops in Vietnam, Kim was acutely aware his direct responsibility for the actions of his troops. He expressed great remorse for the "horrible acts" committed under his command in An Tuyet. Nevertheless, Kim explained, "Vietnam was a guerrilla war. We couldn't discriminate between VC and non-VC. Civilians were aiding the VC in villages, hitting us in the back of the head." Kim also revealed that a month earlier, on 9 October 1966, most of the population of Binh Tai village in the Phuoc Binh district – sixty-eight men, women, and children – were massacred by ROK troops, who set fire to the villagers' homes and shot them when they fled the burning buildings. After the war, the SRV erected a monument in Phuoc Binh to the civilians massacred by the South Koreans. The Blue Dragons themselves had also instigated a massacre at Ha My village in 1968, killing some 1968 civilians who are now memorialized by a marble stele."

After Kim Ki-tae's testimony was published in April 2000, several more Vietnam vets told *Han'gyŏre* about atrocities they had witnessed or participated in. One officer described an ROK massacre in Phung Nhi, Quang Nam Province, in February 1968, as "a second My Lai" (although it had occurred one month before America's My Lai massacre) and said it also reminded him of Nogun-ri, the site of an alleged massacre of Korean civilians by American forces early in the Korean War that was under investigation at the time.¹8 The comparison of Korean atrocities in Vietnam with American atrocities in Korea was rich with irony. The Nogun-ri story had broken with a 1999 Associated Press report, later published as a book, that offered strong evidence that American forces had killed large numbers of innocent civilians in the vicinity of Nogun Village (Nogun-ri) in July 1950.¹9 The Pentagon launched its own investigation of the event, concluding in January 2001 that, although the US military did not bear ultimate responsibility for the massacre, "significant numbers of Korean civilians" were killed or injured in the area by US forces at that time.²0 The South Korean Ministry of National Defense carried out its own investigation of Nogun-ri,

〈한겨레〉는한국의베트남잔혹사를폭로한최초의언론이었다.다음2년동

안다른몇몇신문이추가보도를했다.그러나더보수적인주류신문과기타언론은이문제를화제로삼는걸내켜하지않았다.한국국방부는 〈한겨레〉에보도된학살같은것은일어난적이없다고부인했다.국방부의한장성이웅변조로반문했다."30년이흐른이시점에서그얘기를왜꺼내는가?"한국군인들이"무고한민간인과베트콩을구별할수없었다"는사실로그난폭한행위가설명되기도하였다.²²이것은베트남에서미국이처한입장은말할것도없고노근리에서미군이겪은경험과도정확하게일치하는변명이다.외교통상부는한술더떠이렇게까지경고했다.이런폭로는현재한국과베트남사이의정치적·경제적우호관계를손상시킬수있으며,"베트남에거주하고있는5,500명의한국인교포들에게도 악영향을 미칠 것이다."²³

〈한겨레〉신문의탐사보도와관련해지금까지가장노골적인(폭력적이라고

까지는할수없다하더라도)반응은최초의기사가게재되고두달후인2000년6월27일에나왔다.재향군인회소속회원수백명이전투복을 갖춰입고,오후이른시간부터서울소재〈한겨레〉사옥앞에서시위를벌였다.이후전개된몇시간의소동에서고성과구호는투석행위로발전했고,신문사의창문이파손되는불상사가일어났다.오후5시직전에그들은건물안으로난입했고,사무실집기를닥치는대로부쉈다.컴퓨터 와인쇄장비가파손되었고,직원들이몇명다치기까지했다.시위대는근처에주차되어있던차량까지때려부쉈다.²⁴〈한겨레〉는이런협박에도 굴하지 않고 기사를 계속 내보냈다. 다른 한편,〈한겨레〉를 제외한 남한의 그 어떤 신문사도 이 공격 행위를 보도하지 않았다.

베트남전쟁에관한기억을두고2000년한국에서분출된갈등은몇년후감

쪽같이사라져버렸다.김대중이남한군대의베트남활동을사과했음에도불구하고한국정부는잔혹행위라고주장된사안들을조사하지않았다.비트남정부도이문제를특별히거론하지않았다.경제적인이유가크게작용했으리라는것은불문가지다.남한은빈곤상태에서벗어나시장체제로나이가던베트남에많은경제원조와투자를하고있었다.두나라정부모두각을세워야할골치아픈과거사가상호이익이되는경제관계를쓸데없이망쳐버릴것이라고믿는것같다.그럼에도불구하고두나라의다수국민에게그과거는여전히고통스런기억으로남아있다.베트남인생존자들은육체적·심리적상처를간직한채살고있다.남한군인들이그들에게가한고통은끔찍한것이었다.파월장병대다수가한국사회에서소외된채살아가고있다.고엽제에피폭된한국인희생자가7천명에이를것으로추산된다.미군이베트남에서사용한이악명높은고엽제는쇠약성질병과선천적결손증의원인물질로도잘알려져있다.미국,호주,캐나다,뉴질랜드의희생자들이배상금을받아낸1984년의집단소송에서도한국인피해자7천명은포함되지못했다.25수천명에달할것으로추정되는라이따이한들역시한국인생부들에게버림받은또다른희생자들이다.한국은수십년동안기억상실증을강요해왔다.그러나한국의베트남전쟁에관한진실이서서히드러나기시작했다.

한국정부의공식적인활동이부재한가운데남한NGO들의연합체인한국

베트남전진실위원회가베트남에서자행된잔학행위를독자적으로조사했고,비공식적이나마베트남국민들에게사과했다.회원가운데한명으로가수이자작곡가인박치음이〈미안해요베트남〉이라는노래를지어불렀다.그는2000년여름서울에서그곡을연주했고,녹음한음반을베트남에 보내기도 했다.

coming to the same conclusion as the Americans. Thus it was particularly embarrassing for the South Korean government, in the midst of discussions with the Americans over compensation for the Nogun-ri massacre, to have it revealed that Korean soldiers had committed very similar actions in Vietnam. As one spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade bluntly put it, "if accusations that our troops committed atrocities in the Vietnam War are made repeatedly, Seoul's bargaining power in the Nogun-ri talks with the U.S. will be weakened significantly."²¹

Han'gyŏre was the first media outlet to bring to light eyewitness accounts of Korean atrocities in Vietnam, and a few others followed suit over the next two years; the more conservative, mainstream newspapers and other media, however, were more reluctant to bring up the subject. The ROK Ministry of Defense (MND) denied that the massacres reported in Han'gyŏre ever happened, and in any case, as one MND General asked rhetorically, "Why bring this up after thirty years?" Besides, any such excesses could be explained by the fact that Korean soldiers "could not differentiate between innocent civilians from Viet Congs," an excuse exactly parallel to that of the Americans at Nogun-ri, not to mention the Americans in Vietnam itself. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs furthermore warned that such revelations could damage the warming political and economic relations between the ROK and Vietnam today, and "would not be good for the 5,500 Korean compatriots living in Vietnam."²³

By far the most outspoken, not to say violent, response to the *Han'gyŏre* investigation came on 27 June 2000, two months after the initial articles were published. A group of several hundred members of the "ROK War Veterans Association," dressed in combat fatigues, demonstrated in front of the *Han'gyŏre* offices in Seoul beginning in the early afternoon. Over the course of the next few hours, shouts and slogans gave way to rocks thrown in the newspaper's windows; shortly before 5:00 PM, the group stormed the building, trashing offices, destroying computers and printing equipment, and injuring several workers. The demonstrators also destroyed a number of cars that were parked in the neighborhood.²⁴ Such intimidation did not cause *Han'gyŏre* to retract the articles; on the other hand, besides *Han'gyŏre* itself, no other South Korean newspaper reported the attack.

The conflict over Korea's Vietnam War memories that erupted in 2000 had all but disappeared a few years later. Although Kim Dae Jung apologized for the actions of South Korean soldiers in Vietnam, the ROK government did not investigate any alleged atrocities. Nor has the Vietnamese government pursued the issue, no doubt in large part for economic reasons. South Korea has been quite generous with economic aid and investment to a Vietnam emerging from poverty and moving toward a market system. Reminders of the two countries' embattled past, both governments seem to believe, would needless complicated this mutually beneficial economic relationship. Nevertheless, the past remains a painful memory for many on both sides. Vietnamese survivors bear the scars, physical and psychological, of the horrendous acts committed upon their neighbors and countrymen by South Korean troops. Most ROK Vietnam veterans continue to reside on the margins of Korean society. The estimated seven thousand Korean victims of Agent Orange, the infamous defoliant used by the US military in Vietnam and well–established cause of debilitating illnesses and birth defects, were not included in the 1984 class action suit that gave compensation to victims from the United States, Australia, Canada and New Zealand.²⁵ Other victims include the estimated thousands of half–Vietnamese children abandoned by their Korean fathers. Yet, despite decades of enforced amnesia in Korea, the truth of Korea's Vietnam War has increasingly come to light.

아름답게 만날 수도 있었을 텐데

당신과 마주선 곳은 서글픈 아시아의 전쟁터.

우리는 가해자로 당신은 피해자로,

역사의 그늘에 내일의 꿈을 던지고.

어떤 변명도, 어떤 위로의 말로도

당신의 아픈 상처를 씻을 수 없다는 거 알아요.

그러나 두 손 모아 진정 바라는 것은

상처의 깊은 골 따라 평화의 강물 흐르길.

나는 전쟁 없는 세상에서 살고 싶어요.

나는 친구와 손을 맞잡고 평화를 노래하고 싶어요.

서로를 이해하고, 서로를 돕고

찬란하게 빛나는 태양 아래서 내일의 꿈을 펼쳐요.

미안해요 베트남

미안해요 베트남

어둠 속에서 당신이 흘린 눈물 자욱마다

어둠 속에서 우리가 남긴 부끄런 흔적마다 26

바로그해여름남한의소설가황석영은서울에서개최된아시아작가회의석

상에서베트남의소설가바오닌을만났다.바오닌은북베트남참전군출신으로세계적인베스트셀러『전쟁의슬픔』의작가였다.황석영자신도 1968년다낭에투입된한국해병대의일원이었다.그는현장에서그어린베트남작가에게큰절을했다.한국풍습에서큰절은최고의존경을 표시하는행위이다.황석영은자신의동포들이베트남에서저지른잘못을사과하기위해그런행동을했다고설명했다.아울러일본의한선배소설가가일본이한국에서저지른악행을사과하기위해자신에게비슷한행동을했었다는사실에마음이움직였음도부연했다.27아시아각국의 정부들이과거의행위를고백하기를주저한다면,황석영과바오닌의만남이시사하는것처럼,어쩌면지식인들과지역의보통사람들이나서서 각각의상호갈등이제기하는불만들을해결할수도있을것이다.오랫동안지속된동아시아의피비린내나는20세기가뒤늦게나마끝날수도있는 것이다.

In the absence of ROK government action on the issue, the Korean Truth Commission on the Vietnam War, a coalition of South Korean NGO's, conducted their own investigation of Vietnam atrocities and offered their own unofficial apology to the Vietnamese people. One of their members, the singer-songwriter Park Chi-um, wrote and performed a song called *Forgive Us, Vietnam*, which he performed in Seoul in the summer of 2000 and sent a recording of to Vietnam:

Our meeting could have been beautiful, But the place where we faced each other was Asia's sorrowful battlefield. We as perpetrators, and you as injured victims, Tomorrow's dreams were thrown into the shadows of History. We know that your painful scars cannot be washed away. Not by any excuse, nor with words of consolation. But what I sincerely hope with my two hands joined together, Is for the river of peace to flow like the deep marrow of your scars. I want to live in a world without war. I want to sing of peace, hand in hand, with a friend. Understanding each other, helping each other, Let our dreams of tomorrow unfold under the radiant sun. Forgive us, Vietnam. Forgive us, Vietnam. For the tears that you shed in the darkness, For the shame that we left in the darkness.²⁶

That same summer of 2000, the South Korean novelist Hwang Suk-young met the Vietnamese novelist Bao Ninh, former North Vietnamese soldier and author of the international best-seller *The Sorrow of War*, at an Asian writers' conference in Seoul. Hwang, himself a veteran of the ROK Marines who had served in Da Nang in 1968, upon meeting Bao immediately bowed to the ground before the younger Vietnamese writer, a supreme sign of respect in Korean culture. Hwang explained that his gesture, meant as an apology for the actions of his countrymen in Vietnam, had been inspired by a similar act by an elderly Japanese novelist, who had apologized to Hwang for the behavior of his fellow Japanese in Korea.²⁷ If the governments of the countries of Asia were reluctant to own up to the actions of the past, the Hwang-Bao Ninh encounter suggested, then perhaps the intellectuals and ordinary people of the region could address the grievances of their respective mutual conflicts, and bring East Asia's long, bloody twentieth century to a belated end.

표 1: 파월 한국군의 규모, 1965~1972

TABLE 1: Republic of Korea Forces in Vietnam, 1965 - 1972

| 총 전개 병력 | 사상자 | 전투 사망자 | 실종자 | 북한 망명자 |
|-----------------------|------------|---------------|---------|-------------------------|
| Total troops deployed | Casualties | Combat deaths | Missing | Defected to North Korea |
| 325,517 | 5,066 | 4,650 | 8 | 5 |

출처: 국방부, 1994년. 〈월간 중앙〉(1994년 6월호)에서 재인용. Source: ROK Department of National Defense, 1994. Cited in *Wolgan Chungang* magazine, June 1994.

표 2: 미국을 제외한 베트남 주둔 외국 군대

TABLE 2: NON-US FOREIGN FORCES IN VIETNAM

| | 한국 KOREA | 태국 THAILAND | 호주 AUSTRALIA | 필리핀 PHILIPPINES | 뉴질랜드 NEW ZEALAND |
|------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1964 | 150 | - | 200 | 17 | 30 |
| 1965 | 20,620 | 16 | 1,557 | 72 | 119 |
| 1966 | 44,566 | 244 | 4,525 | 2,061 | 155 |
| 1967 | 47,829 | 2,205 | 6,818 | 2,020 | 534 |
| 1968 | 50,003 | 6,005 | 7,661 | 1,576 | 516 |
| 1969 | 48,869 | 11,568 | 7,672 | 189 | 552 |
| 1970 | 48,537 | 11,568 | 6,763 | 77 | 441 |
| 1971 | 45,700 | 6,000 | 2,000 | 50 | 100 |
| 1972 | 36,790 | 40 | 130 | 50 | 50 |

출처 Source: Robert M. Blackburn, Mercenaries and Lyndon Johnson's "More Flags:" The Hiring of Korean, Filipino, and Thai soldiers in the Vietnam War (Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Co., 1994, p. 158)

표 3: 한국의 베트남 수출, 1965~1970

TABLE 3: REPUBLIC OF KOREA EXPORTS WITH PERCENTAGES TO VIETNAM, 1965 - 1970

| 상품 COMMODITY | 베트남 수출이 차지한 비율 EXPORTS TO VIETNAM AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| COMPRODITI | EXPORTS TO VICTORIA AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL | | | |
| 철강 제품 Steel products | 94.29 | | | |
| 수송 장비 Transportation equipment | 51.75 | | | |
| 음료 Beverages | 44.20 | | | |
| 비전기 기계류 Non-electric machinery | 40.77 | | | |
| 유리, 토사, 석재 Glass, clay, stone | 32.98 | | | |
| 인쇄 및 출판 Printing and publishing | 32.84 | | | |
| 비철 금속 Nonferrous metals | 16.53 | | | |

출처 Source: Jung-en Woo, *Race to the Swift: State and Finance in Korean Industrialization* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1991), pp. 95 – 96.

1최근10년동안남한에서많은연구가쏟아져나왔다.그러나베트남전쟁에서남한이자행한잔혹행위를폭로한최고의영어저작은한국에서태어나영국에서활동중인인류학자권현익의저술이다.Kwon,After theWassacre:CommemorationandConsolationinHaMyandMyLai(Berkeley:UniversityofCaliforniaPress,2006)과GhostsofWarinVietnam(Cambridge,UK:Cambridge,UK

3"Putting the Past Behind," Newsreview (Seoul), December 19, 1998, 7.

4 한겨례신문, 2001년 8월 24일자 2면.

5 Frank Baldwin, "America's Rented Troops: South Koreans in Vietnam," Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars vol. 8, no. 1 (January 1976), 36~37.

6 John Lie, Han Unbound: The Political Economy of South Korea (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2000), 64.

7 Harry G. Summers, Jr., Historical Atlas of the Vietnam War (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1995), 154에서 재인용.

8 Frank Baldwin and Diane and Michael Jones, America's Rented Troops: South Koreans in Vietnam (Philadelphia, PA: American Friends Service Committee, 1973), 24.

9CallumMacDonald, "So Terribleal Liberation: The UNO ccupation of North Korea," Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars vol. 23, no. 2 (April ~ June 1991), 5~10; Bruce Cumings, The Origins of the Korean War: volume 2, The Roaring of the Cataract, 1947~1950 (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1999), 673~680.

10 한홍구, 학살은 학살을 낳고", 《한겨례21》, 2000년 5월 4일, 26.

11일본의반란군소탕작전을"완벽한성공사례"로서연구한내용은Chong-SikLee, Counterinsurgencyin Manchuria: The Japanese Experience, 1931~1940 (Santa Monica, CA:RAND Corporation, 1967)을 참조하라. 이는 베트남 전쟁의 절정기에 Rand corporation의 의뢰로 한국계 미국인 학자가 수행한 것이다.

12 황석영, 『무기의 그늘』, 창작과 비평사, 1992년 개정판.

13서은주,"한국소설속의월남전,"(역사비평》통권30호(1995년가을호),214~242;최원식,「한국소설에나타난베트남전쟁」, 『생산적대화를위하여:최원식선집」(창작과비평사,1997),377~390. 14이중에서도특히HyunSookKim,"KoreaVietnamQuestion':WarAtrocities,NationalIdentity,andReconciliationinAsia,"*Positions:EastAsiaCulturesCritique*vol.9,no.3(Winter2001),621~635를보라. 15 Kim,"Korea'Vietnam Question', "628, 생존한 마을 주민들과의 인터뷰에 기초함.

16 한겨례신문 2000년 4월 19일 1면, 《한겨례21》 2000년 4월 27일 34~37.

17 Kim, "Korea" Vietnam Question, "623~624.

18 한겨례신문 2000년 5월 4일자 20면.

19 Charles J. Hanley, Sang-Hun Choe, and Martha Mendoza, The Bridge at No Gun Ri: A Hidden Nightmare from the Korean War (New York: Henry Holt and Co., 2001).

20 http://www.army/mil/nogunri.

21 코리아타임즈 2000년 4월 20일자 A3면.

22 《한겨례21》, 2000년 5월 4일 2.

23 《한겨례21》, 2000년 4월 19일 1.

24 한겨례신문 2000년 6월 28일자 1면.

25 Newsreview(Seoul), 19 December 1998, 7. 베트남인들이 가장 큰 피해를 입었고, 따라서 미국 정부와 고엽제를 제조한 화학 회사들이 그들에게 배상해야 한다는 것은 말할 필요도 없다. 26 Kim, "Korea Vietnam Question" "632~633에서 번역된 내용을 인용함.

27CharlesK.Armstrong,trans."ParalleLives: AConversationbetweenHwangSuk-youngandBaoNinh,twoVeteransoftheVietnamWar,"CriticalAsianStudiesvol.33,no.2(September2001),남한에서발 행되는 주간지 《한겨례21》의 기사를 번역한 것임.

NOTES

1 Several studies have emerged during the last decade in South Korea, but the best work published in English on South Korean atrocities in the Vietnam War has been the writing of the Korean-born, British-based anthropologist Heonik Kwon. See Kwon, After the Massacre: Commemoration and Consolation in Ha My and My Lai (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2006) and Ghosts of War in Vietnam (Cambridge, UK:

2 Ahn Jung-hyo translated his novel into English himself, giving it the English title "White Badge" – an inaccurate title that furthermore obscures the multiple meanings of the original "White War," with its racial overtones (a white man's war) and cultural implications (white being the color of death in Korean custom), not to mention the suggestion of a white—washed war in South Korea. Perhaps he did not want to offend his American audience. Ahn recounts his experiences in Vietnam in "A Double Exposure of the War," in *America's Wars in Asia: A Cultural Approach to History and Memory.* Eds. Phillip West, Steven I. Levine and Jackie Hill? (Armonk, NY: M.F. Sharne, 1998).

3 "Putting the Past Behind," Newsreview [Seoul], December 19, 1998, 7.

4 Han'gyŏre, August 24, 2001, 2.

5 Frank Baldwin, "America's Rented Troops: South Koreans in Vietnam," Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars vol. 8, no. 1 (January 1976), 36 – 37.

6 John Lie, Han Unbound: The Political Economy of South Korea (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2000), 64.

7 Quoted in Harry G. Summers, Jr., Historical Atlas of the Vietnam War (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1995), 154.

8 Frank Baldwin and Diane and Michael Jones, America's Rented Troops: South Koreans in Vietnam (Philadelphia, PA: American Friends' Service Committee, 1973), 24.

9 Callum MacDonald, "So Terrible a Liberation: The UN Occupation of North Korea," Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars vol. 23, no. 2 (April – June 1991), 5 – 10; Bruce Cumings, The Origins of the Korean War: volume

2, The Roaring of the Cataract, 1947 – 1950 (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1999), 673 – 80.

10 Han Hong-koo, "Massacre Breeds Massacre," Han'gyŏre21, 4 May 2000, 26.

11 For a study of Japanese counterinsurgency as a "qualified success," commissioned by the RAND corporation (and carried out by a Korean-American scholar) at the height of the Vietnam War, see Chong-Sik Lee, Counterinsurgency in Manchuria: The Japanese Experience, 1931-1940 (Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation, 1967).

12 Hwang Suk-young, Shadow of Arms. Trans. Chun Jyung-ja (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University East Asia Program, 1994), 25.

13 So Un-ju, "The Vietnam War through Korean Fiction," Yoksa pip'yŏng no. 30 (Fall 1995), 214 – 42; (h'oe Won-sik, "The Vietnam War in Korean Novels," in Saengsanjök daehwa nĭl wihayŏ: Ch'oe Wön-sik P'yongnonjip [For a Productive Dialogue: Collected Essays of Ch'oe Wön-sik] (Seoul: Ch'angjak kwa pip'yŏngsa, 1997), 377 – 90.

14. See among others Hyun Sook Kim, "Korea's 'Vietnam Question': War Atrocities, National Identity, and Reconciliation in Asia," Positions: East Asia Cultures Critique vol. 9, no. 3 (Winter 2001), 621 – 35.

15 Kim, "Korea's 'Vietnam Question'", 628, based on interviews with surviving villagers.

16 Han'gyŏre 19 April 2000, 1; Han'gyŏre21, 27 April 2000, 34 - 37.

17 Kim, "Korea's 'Vietnam Question'", 623-24.

18 Han'gyŏre 4 May 2000, 20.

19 Charles J. Hanley, Sang-Hun Choe, and Martha Mendoza, The Bridge at No Gun Ri: A Hidden Nightmare from the Korean War (New York: Henry Holt and Co., 2001).

20 Available at: http://www.army/mil/nogunri.

21 Korea Times 20 April 2000, A3.

22 Han'gyŏre21 4 May 2000, 2.

23 Han'gyŏre21 19 April 2000, 1.

24 Han'gyŏre Han'gyŏre 28 June 2000, 1.

25 Newsreview (Seoul), 19 December 1998, 7. Needless to say, the Vietnamese were the biggest victims by far, and have yet to be compensated for their suffering by the US government or by the chemical companies that manufactured Agent Orange.

26 Translated and cited in Kim, "Korea's 'Vietnam Question'", 632-33.

27 Charles K. Armstrong, trans. "Parallel Lives: A Conversation between Hwang Suk-young and Bao Ninh, two Veterans of the Vietnam War," Critical Asian Studies vol. 33, no. 2 (September 2001), translated from South Korea's Han'gyŏrez1.

익명의 진정성: 대중문화와 전쟁에 관한 미술

The Authenticity of the Anonymous: Popular Culture and the Art of War

비엣 탄 응엔

Viet Thanh Nguyen

WHEN IT COMES TO OBJECTS OF WAR, THE PROBLEM OF AUTHENTICITY FOR THE EVERYDAY CONSUMER OF POPULAR CULTURE IS JUST AS PRONOUNCED AS IT IS FOR THE HIGH ART COLLECTOR, FOR NOTHING IS MORE AUTHENTIC AND REAL THAN A WAR EXPERIENCE, OR SO THE SURVIVORS OF WAR OFTEN CLAIM.

얼핏생각하면전쟁은팝-아트나대중문화에아주잘어울리는주제는아니다.전

쟁은피비린내는나는일로서,그매혹은블록-버스터영화의진지한마초적태도나참전용사들의모임이보여주는감상성에나잘어울린다.혹은대통령이군대를사열하고,우람한체격의군인들에게훈장을달아주는거창한국가적의식과도부합할것이다.영화와감상성,훈장은분명히대중문화의한부분을이루고있다.그러나옛서구와새로운아시아의포스트-모던적자본주의적세계에서대중문화는금새사라질가변적성격을띠고,그먼사촌격인팝-아트는아이러니컬한자의식을드러내게된다.그리하여대중문화와팝-아트어느것도전쟁이연상시키는진지함이나감상성을수용하기어렵게된다.한편특정전쟁에연루되었던사람들이아직살아있어서관람객들에게전쟁의공포와격한갈등을상기시키는한화가나장인들이그 전쟁으로부터 얽혀있는 정치적 관념들과 정서적 연상들을 떼어내는 것은 불가능하지는 않더라도 매우 어렵다.

미국에서전쟁이대중문화와팝-아트모두에걸쳐있는가장두드러진예는만화

를본격예술로전유한로이리히텐슈타인의작품들이다.총알을휘갈기는,2차세계대전당시의전투기가나오는만화를다시크게확대한그의작품은특정맥락에서,즉미술관이나그작품을위해꽤큰돈을지불한수집가의집에서는꽤나아이러니컬하다.반면에냉전이진행되던시기에푼돈을 주고붉은해골(RedSkull)들과싸우는아메리카대위기등장하는만화책을사는것은아이러니보다는판타지에가깝다.그러나이런식으로말한다고 해서판타지를부정하는것은아니다.판타지가없다면,우리에게는장보드리야르가실재의사막(adesertoftheReal)이라고부른것만이남기때문이다.판타지아말로우리의현실을살만하게해주는것인데,이판타지들중에전쟁과그것에관한미술에서핵심적인것은바로"대중적인것"이다.

스튜어트홀은대중적인것에관해정의를내리면서다음괴같이말했다."대중문

화는항상사람들의경험과즐거움,기억과전통에그기반을둔다.그리고지역적인희망과꿈,비극,다양한이야기와관련이있기때문에더욱더평범한사람들의일상생활과경험이라고할수있다.따라서이는미하일바흐찐이말한"속된것",즉,대중적인것,격식을차리지않는것,이면의것,기이한것과연결된다."(469)홀은이러한정의를통해대중적이고민주적인특징들을강조하기도했지만,"비극","기이한것"과같은단어들을사용함으로써그것의위험성에대해서도상기시켜주고있다.대중의인기를얻기위한경쟁은언제나패배자들을낳기마련이고,또통제되지않는군중이라는유령을불러낸다.군중은잠재적으로마치지킬과하이드처럼완전히모습을바꿔,평범하고선량한일군의주민에서피를갈구하는잔혹한폭도로돌변할수있다는것이다.모든내전이나혁명의어두운면이증명하듯이,민주적것으로서의대중적인것에대한판타지는선동정치의공포라는악몽으로 쉽게 바뀔 수 있는 것이다.

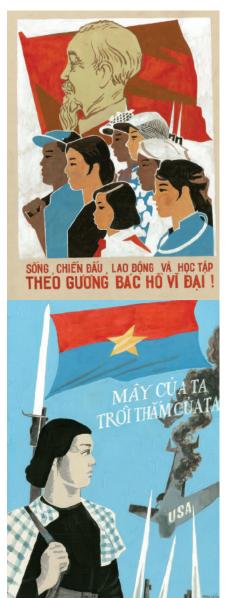
대중적인것에대한판타지는인민주의적함의를띠고,따라서대중관람객을전

제한다.반면,팝적인판타지는아이러니컬한예술가와또그와동일한정도로아이러니컬한감식자들과의관계에기초하기에,얼마간엘리트주의적인 성격을띠게된다.민주적문화의대중적인것과팝-아트의팝적인것사이의이러한긴장은전쟁에관한미술을불편한주제로만든다.예컨대,나의 침실벽에는2002년베트남에서산두장의포스터(그림 1과2)가붙어있다.한포스터에는"살고,싸우자.노동하고,학습하자.위대한호치민을모범 삼아."라고번역되는구호기찍혀있다.이포스터는작자미상의작품이고,다른포스터는판통의작품(1964)이다.그포스터는다음과같은구호를담고 있다."구름이 하늘을 덥고 있다."

한베트남여성이추락하는미군비행기를바라보고있는데,그녀가쥐고있는총

의대검에는 민족해방전선 (혹은베트콩)의깃발이펄럭이고있다.이포스터는베트남전쟁(1964~1973)중인민들의혁명적투쟁을주제로 "민중적인"정서를표현하고있다.그러나이포스터들은화가자신의매개에의해서라기보다는시간의흐름으로말미암아잠재적으로팝적인대상이되기에이르렀다.한편이작품들이혁명을소비하는아이러니컬한서구인인나에게어떻게다가올지라도,나는또한그포스터들이나의친척들에게는팝-아트가 아니라는 것 또한 잘 알고 있다. 전쟁에 대한 생생한 기억은 그들이 그 포스터들에서 어떤 아이러니도 보지 못하게 하는 것이다.

At first glance, war does not make a very good subject for pop art or popular culture. War is a bloody business whose glamour is best-suited for the serious macho of the blockbuster film, the sentimental displays of veterans' reunions, or the high-minded rituals of state culture, where presidents inspect the troops and pin ribbons on burly chests. Movies, maudlin, and medals are certainly parts of a popular culture, but in the postmodern capitalist world of both old West and new East, popular culture has fizzy connotations of ephemerality, while its distant cousin, pop art, smacks of ironic self-awareness. Neither popular culture nor pop art are easily amenable to the serious or sentimental trappings of war, since it's difficult, although not impossible, for the artist or craftsperson to strip away the emotional and political baggage of any given war, at least while its participants still live to remind audiences of war's terror and strife.



Perhaps the most visible way war straddles both popular culture and pop art in the United States is through the comic book and its highbrow appropriation by Roy Lichtenstein, whose blow ups of comic book panels featuring World War II fighter planes spitting bullets are highly ironic in certain contexts, like museums or the homes of collectors who have paid a pretty penny for the work. In contrast, putting a dime or a dollar down for a comic book featuring Captain America fighting the Red Skull during the Cold War requires less irony than fantasy. This is not to dismiss fantasy at all, for without our fantasies, we would have nothing but what Jean Baudrillard calls a desert of the Real. Fantasies make the matrix of our realities livable, and one of these fantasies, crucial to both war and its art, is the "popular."

One way to define the popular comes from Stuart Hall, who says that "popular culture always has its base in the experiences, the pleasures, the memories, the traditions of the people. It has connections with local hopes and local aspirations, local tragedies and local scenarios that are the everyday practices and everyday experiences of ordinary folks. Hence, it links with what Mikhail Bakhtin calls "the vulgar"—the popular, the informal, the underside, the grotesque" (469). While Hall's definition emphasizes the populist and democratic quality of the popular, it also records the perils of the popular with words like "tragedies" and the "grotesque." Popularity contests always entail a loser and raise the specter of the unruly crowd, with its potential for doing a Jekyll-and-Hyde about-face, turning from a bloc of ordinary, good-hearted folk into a vengeful mob out for blood. The fantasy of the popular as a democratic movement can thus easily fade into a nightmare of demagogic terror, as the losing side of any revolution or civil war can bear witness.

While the fantasy of the popular has connotations of populism and, hence, the mass audience, pop fantasy is a bit more elitist, based on a relationship between ironic artist and equally ironic connoisseur. This tension between the pop of pop art and the popular of democratic culture makes the art of war an uneasy subject.

나의친척들은사라져버린남-베트남의평범한사람들로서,전쟁에서승리한베

트남의공산정권이규정하는"민중"에속하지않는다.친척들은확실히그반대편에속하고,그래서공산당의투쟁에대한대중적이거나팝적인찬양어느쪽도억제하려할것이다.그들이공산당의판타지에서보게되는것은재교육캠프와가혹한당원들로이루어진"실재의사막"이다.하지만베트남을떠난남-베트남인들도베트남에남아있는사람들만큼이나대중문화의유혹이나판타지로부터자유롭지않다.예컨대,조국을떠난베트남인들을위한야단스러운키치적취향의쇼〈밤의파리〉(Parisby/Night)를보자.춤과음악으로요란한그쇼는주기적으로남-베트남인의관점으로재현한전쟁장면을내보는데,애국적인정서를자극하기위해깃발이휘날리며,노래하는군인들과애도하는여성들이등장한다.고국을떠나이스펙터클을즐기는관객들은이쇼가역사를다루는방식을굉장히진지하게받아들이는것처럼보인다.이향수어린판타지는맥빠지는미국에서의망명생활을 살만한 것으로 만들어준다. 이 쇼를 통해 자주 그들은 스스로를 고국이라는 더 살기 좋은 곳을 잃어버린 존재로 보는 것이다.

수잔손택은아마도이쇼가캠프적이라고말할수도있을것이다.그러나캠프와

팝적인것은어디까지나외부관찰자들의느낌일뿐이다.베트남인들은자신들의나라가근거하고있는그전쟁의역사를생각할때,그전쟁에대한 대중문화적기념을캠프적이라고생각하지않을것이다.그러나서구관광객들이쿠치터널(CuChiTunnel)같은역사적장소를방문하는데에는의도 치않은우스꽝스러움이존재한다.그곳은게릴라들이지하에머무르면서지상의미군들과전쟁을수행한곳으로서,아마도베트남인들이관광을어 떻게민중적인경험으로만들었는지에대한최상의예일것이다.여기에서관광객들은게릴라들의삶을일부체험하게된다.그들은무릎을꿇고,김이 자욱한터널안을기어가면서앞사람의땀이밴엉덩이를보게된다.베트남관광객들은대부분이역사체험을우스꽝스럽다고보지않을것이다.하지만그들은총알한발당1달러를지불하고AK-47소총을쏘는것은부조리하다고생각할수도있을것이다.평균적인베트남인의연간수입은고작해야수백달러에서일천달러남짓하기때문이다.반면어떤서구의관광객들은총을쏘는것을매우즐기는것처럼보인다.요는자기가속한곳의대중문화는결코다른곳의대중문화만큼우스꽝스럽지않다는것이다.우리의대중문화가환기시키는판타지는우리에게만생생한것이다.왜냐하면우리는그판타지속에서살고,그것을바라볼수는없기때문이다.반면남의대중문화가불러일으키는판타지는우리가그바깥에위치하는탓에분명하게 우리에게 드러난다.



대중문화가진지하나,우스꽝스럽나하는것은관람자가지지하는입장이나인식

에만달려있는문제가아니라,대중문화의교환가치와진정성과도관련이된다.전쟁이주제가될때는,일상적인대중문화소비에서의진정성의문제는고급미술의수집가들에게만큼이나두드러진것이된다.왜냐하면전쟁경험만큼진실하고,사실적인경험이없기때문이다.적어도전쟁에서살아 남은사람들은그렇게주장한다.잔존하는전쟁의흔적을살때,관광객들은아마도전쟁이지닌아우라의한조각을사려는것이다.동시에기억을환기시키는기념품을통한전쟁의상업화는전쟁이라는값비싼인간경험을싸구려관광상품으로상징화함으로써필연적으로그아우라를흐리게한다.이에대한가장잘알려진예로는어디에서나볼수있는지포라이터(그림3)이다.그라이터는진짜미군들이사용했다고알려져있지만,대량생산되어싸고갖고다니기수월하기에대중적인것의문화적아이콘으로적합하다.그런문화적아이콘은제품자체와그용도모두에서파퓰리즘을불 On my bedroom wall, for example, are two posters that I bought in Viet Nam in 2002 (see figures 1 and 2). One poster's caption is *Sống, Chiến Đấu, Lao Động, và Học Tập, Theo Gương Bác Hồ vĩ Đài!* This translates as: *Live, Fight, Work and Study, Follow the Great Uncle Ho's Example!* While this poster is unattributed, the second one is the work of Phan Thông (1964), and features this slogan: *Mây Của Ta Trời Thắm Của Ta*, or *Our Clouds Are Enveloping Skies*. A Vietnamese woman gazes at American airplanes falling from the skies, while the flag of the National Liberation Front, a.k.a. the Viet Cong, flutters from the bayonet of her rifle. These posters express the "popular" sentiments of a people's revolutionary struggle during the American war in Viet Nam (1964–1973), but time's passage, rather than an artist's mediating hand, has rendered them as potentially pop objects. Whatever these works signal to me as an ironic western consumer of revolutionary chic, however, I also recognize that they are not pop art for my relatives, whose vivid memories of the war prevent them from seeing any irony in these posters.

These relatives are people from a vanished South Viet Nam, ordinary folk who are not part of the "popular" as defined by the victorious Vietnamese Communist state. My relatives are definitely unpopular back home, and would bridle at either popular or pop celebrations of Communist struggle. They see through the Communist Party's fantasy to a desert of the Real populated by reeducation camps and heavy–handed state agents. Still, the South Vietnamese in the diaspora are no more immune from fantasy or from popular culture's seductions than their Vietnamese cousins in the homeland. See, for example, numerous episodes of the glitzy, kitschy, and dishy Vietnamese diasporic variety show *Paris By Night*, which periodically features, as part of its song–and–dance extravaganzas, reenactments of the war from the South Vietnamese perspective, replete with mournful women, singing soldiers, and patriotic flag–waving. The spectacle's diasporic audience seems to take the show's treatment of history absolutely seriously, for this nostalgic fantasy helps to make drab American lives livable for refugees, who often see themselves as having lost a better place in their homeland.

Susan Sontag might say that these *Paris by Night* episodes are campy, but camp and pop exist in the eye of the beholder. Few people in Viet Nam, for example, might consider the Vietnamese popular cultural commemorations of the war to be campy, given the history that they are built upon, and yet, for the western tourist, there is something unintentionally silly about visiting a historic site like the Cu Chi Tunnels. The Cu Chi Tunnels, where a guerilla army lived underground and waged war against the American army above, are perhaps the premier example of how the Vietnamese have turned war tourism into a popular experience. Here a tourist can sample guerilla life by crawling through steamy tunnels on hands and knees, facing another tourist's sweaty buttocks. The Vietnamese tourist probably does not see the experience of reliving this history as silly, although this same tourist might consider it absurb to shoot an AK-47 for a dollar a bullet, when the average Vietnamese annual income floats around several hundred to a thousand dollars a year. A certain breed of western tourists, on the other hand, seems to enjoy shooting guns very much. The point is that the popular culture of our camp is never so silly to us as is the popular culture of the other side's camp. The fantasy of our popular culture is real to us because we inha bit it and cannot see its outside, while the fantastic dimension of the other's popular culture is clearly visible to us, situated as we are beyond its margins.

Whether popular culture is serious or silly is not only a matter tied to the viewer's allegiance and perception, but also to popular culture's exchange value and authenticity. When it comes to objects of war, the problem of authenticity for the everyday consumer of popular culture is just as pronounced as it is for the high art collector, for nothing is more authentic and real than a war experience, or so the survivors of war often claim. By buying a remnant of the war, tourists are

러일으켜야만한다.지포라이터는담뱃불을붙이고헛간같은데서불을밝히는것에서부터미국병사들에게는자신들의상상력을표현할수있는도 구로까지그용도가매우다양하다.병사들은지포라이터에장식적무늬나부대명,혹은이름이알려지지않은어떤병사가지은구호같은것을새겨넣었다.예컨대,"그렇다,나는사망의음침한골짜기로다니지만나는그어떠한악도두렵지않다.왜냐하면나야말로이골짜기의가장사악한놈이기때문이다." 그러나지포라이터가미군의베트남점령의가장두드러진대중적상징이된것은이러한구호때문만이아니다.지포라이터가지니는 상징적 힘은 그것이 익명의 역설적인 진정성(paradoxical authenticity of the anonymous)을 구현하고 있는 방식에서 비롯한다.

익명의진정성은대량소비품과대중문화의진정한가치라고할수있다.하지만

이러한가치는대량소비품들,즉수프깡통과유명인사의이미지,그리고만화의장면들을일종의수집대상으로삼았던리히텐슈타인이나워홀의 팝-아트걸작들이지니고있는독창성과는대립적인것이다.실제군인의지문이찍힌,전쟁당시에만들어진"진짜"지포라이터는수집가의수집대 상이될수도있지만,그것은여전히대량생산된싸구려제품이다.그런제품의아우라는물건주인의개별성과더불어그사람의군대조직의일원으로서의익명성으로부터생겨난다.이런역설은미육군의구호인〈하나된군대〉가잘포착하고있다.군인의이런집단적정체성과개별적정체성의결합은얼굴없는소비자에게서그민간인짝을찾을수있다.이소비자는또한관광객의무리를이룬다.베트남의공예가들은이런관광객들을상대하려고지포라이터를재활용했다.그들은가장유(무)명한병사들의구호를지포에새기고,오래된것이라는느낌을주기위해표면을긁어서,더나은것이필요치않은외국관광객들에게팔았다.간단히말해관광객들로부터돈을뽑아내는것은약자들의또하나의무기이자,베트남전의어둡고희극적인재판이라할동시대의은밀하면서도대중적인전술인것이다.그싸움에서베트남인들은인민들의대중전을이용해서승리했지만,전후에는그미군들의 후손인 관광객들을 새로운 전장인 대중문화에서 대면해야만 했다.



미술관에전시되는,전쟁을소재로한팝-아트또한지포를산평범한관광객이한

때그것을소유했던익명의병사와소통하고있다고믿게해주는판타지의구조에서자유롭지않다.한국에서태어나,미국에서교육받은서도호의거 대한조각〈섬/원〉(Some/One,2001)도정확하게이런판타지속에서기능한다.그는목에걸고다니도록만들어진,병사의개인정보를새겨넣은작고얇은한쌍의스테인리스조각인인식표(dogtag,그림4)을이용했다.이인식표는병사가죽으면한조각은남겨두고,다른한조각은사망의표지로 시신과함께가져가게된다.인식표는죽었거나살았거나간에병사자신을상징함으로써,표상(totem)의지위를획득하는정체성의상징적인기호이다.

presumably buying a shred of the war's aura. At the same time, the commercialization of war through souvenir memorabilia inevitably dims that aura by symbolizing the costly human experience of war through cheap tourist goods, the most well–known of which is the ubiquitous Zippo lighter (see figure 3), supposedly handled by a real American GI. Cheap, mass produced, and easily portable, the Zippo fits the bill for being the cultural icon of the popular, which must fuse populism in both its manufacture and its uses. For the Zippo, these uses ranged from lighting cigarettes to torching huts to serving as the template for the American soldier's imagination. This soldier imprinted the Zippo with artwork, unit identifications or anonymously–penned G.I. slogans like "Yea Though I Walk Through the Valley of the Shadow of Death I Will Fear No Evil Because I Am The Evilest Son Of A Bitch In The Valley." But it is not just because of these slogans that the Zippo becomes the preeminent popular symbol of the American occupation of Viet Nam. The Zippo's symbolic power comes from how it embodies the paradoxical authenticity of the anonymous.

This authenticity of the anonymous is the true value of the mass commodity and of popular culture, standing in contrast to the originality of Lichtenstein or Warhol's pop art masterpieces, where mass commodities—a soup can, a celebrity image, a comic panel—become one-of-a-kind collectibles. While an "authentic" Zippo from the war era, carrying the fingerprints of a real soldier, may be the object of a collector's desire, it is still a cheap mass-manufactured product. Its aura arises both from a sense of the individuality of its purported owner and from his anonymous status as a member of the military's rank-and-file, a paradox captured in the U.S. Army's recruiting slogan, *An Army of One*. This fusion of the mass identity of soldiers with their singular identity as the soldier finds its civilian partner in the faceless consumer, who also populates the tourist masses. Confronted by these tourists, the Vietnamese craftsperson recycles the Zippo, etches it with the most (in)famous GI slogans, bruises it to give the illusion of age, and sells it to foreigners who deserve no better. Squeezing profits from tourists is simply another weapon of the weak, a sneaky and popular tactic from a contemporary scene that is a darkly comic repetition of the American war itself, when the grunt first faced off against the native. The native won that struggle using the popular warfare of people's struggle, only to find herself in the postwar years confronting the soldier's descendant, the tourist, on a new battlefield: popular culture.

The museum-bound pop art of war is hardly free from the structure of fantasy that allows the everyday tourist who buys the Zippo to believe that she is communing with the anonymous soldier who owned it. The Korean-born, American-trained artist Do-Ho Suh's gargantuan sculpture *Some/One* (2001) works precisely in this fantastic way, this time through using dog tags, the little pieces of stainless steel stamped with a soldier's personal information that he carried in a pair around his neck (figure 4). One tag would be left with him if he died, the other taken with him as evidence of his death. The dog tag is thus a symbolic sign of identity that achieves a totemic status, standing in for the soldier himself, living or dead. Composed entirely of these dog tags, *Some/One* is a suit of armor fit for a Goliath, its chain mail skirts flowing onto the ground, altogether measuring 81 inches tall and 126 inches in diameter. The suit seems to float, unoccupied by the giant body for which it was made, its hollowness inviting the viewer to step in and take that absent soldier's place.

I could hardly imagine doing so, both because I was in the museum's hallowed space, and also because I remembered what Elaine Scarry had to say about dead soldiers. Their bodies, she says, justify the nation's claims and make real the nation's fictions (131). Some/One's dogtags signal that its absent soldier could very well be the dead soldier, whose most proper place is underground and invisible, where he will not disturb the fantasies of the living. The living do not dare to take his place in that forbidding suit of armor that is literally larger than life, but I came close, kneeling down at the edges of

〈섬/원〉는골리앗과같은거인을위한갑옷같은형상이다.인식표를연결해만든그갑옷자락은땅에드리워져있는데,높이81인치에직경은126인 치에이른다.거인을위해만들어진갑옷은주인이없는탓에,관람자들이그텅빈공간으로걸어들어가부재하는그거인의자리를대신하게끔청하 고 있는 듯하다.

하지만나는그안으로걸어가는것을상상조차할수없었는데,신성시되는미술

관이기도했거니와,일레인스캐리가병사의시신에대해말했던것이기억났기때문이기도했다.그녀는병사들의시신이국가의주장을정당화해서 국가의허구적이야기를실제화한다고말한다.(131)〈섬/원〉를구성하는인식표는그곳에부재하는병사들이죽었을것이라고암시하는데,그들이있 어야할곳은그들이산자들의판타지를흐리지않는땅밑이다.산자들은말그대로실물보다큰그불길한갑옷속의자리를대신차지할엄두를내 지못한다.그러나나는가까이다가가서무릎을꿇고그인식표를살펴보았다.내가본것은이름이나혈액형.속한교파나군번이아니었다.그인식표 에는대개는알아볼수없는글자들이찍혀있었다.처음에나는크게실망했는데.(섬/원)는수많은인식표에서찾을수있었을,개별적병사들의이야 기라는약속을이행하는데실패했기때문이었다.물론병적을뒤져수천개의진짜인식표를모으는작업은엄청난일일것이다.한편그럴듯한이름 을꾸며내는일은실제이름을모으는것만큼의미있는작업은아니었을것이다.어쨌거나화가는그런노력을하기가싫었거나,좀더관대하게보자 면화가는이런노력의어려움을인정하는동시에관광객-소비자외팝-아트의감식가모두를사로잡는판타지의구조를보여주려했다고볼수있다. 나는과람객으로서〈서/워〉를보았을때.나자신이실은기짜인지포라이터를사는과광객과다르지않다는것을발견하였다.내기바라던것은참된 것, 진짜 이름이었지만, 전쟁과 군대의 익명적 속성은 내가 그것을 얻지 못하도록 차단했던 것이다.

독창적인팝-아트의수집가와감식가들의판타지는자신들이그비싼예술품을

살수있는취향과능력을통해자신들의개인됨을증명하는것이다.이런예술의독창성은개별적수집가의얼굴(개성)을반영한다.이와는대조되게 대량생산되는상품에서발견되는대중문화속의미술은군중들의익명성을반영한다.(섬/원)에서드러나는천재성은우리가개인으로서든집단의 일워으로서든스스로생각하는만큼특별하지않다는것을말해주는능력에있다.(섬/워)라는작품의제목은군대의군인이나대중속의일인,혹은 군중속의개인에게익명성과정체성이동시에공존하는것을완벽하게포착하고있다.또한팝-아트와대중문화,독창성과비독창성,고급취향과키치 적취향,그리고고급예술과대랑생산된상품등의사회적분리에대응하는개인적차원에서의분리,항상분열되어있는자아의나누어진주관성에대 해말하고있다.끝으로,하지만마찬가지로중요한사실은개인과군중사이의구분이다.왜냐하면개인적인정체성은항상대중이라는배경이필요하 기에,수집가나화가들은중요한누군가가되기위해서소비자와싸구려모방작가들로부터거리를두고자하는것이다.한편군중은다른사람들과의 연대와가치있는것에대한집단적인판단속에서안정감을느낀다.개인과군중은팝-아트와대중문화를가르는것과같은경계.하지만일종의비무 장지역과같은그경계에의해구분되는동시에연결된다.팝-아트와대중문화는자본주의가존재하는한지속될냉전을벌이고있다.자본주의시장 은개성을대중에게판매하는모순되면서도완벽하게이윤추구에부합하는논리속에서다음과같은무의식적전언을팝-아트의소비자와대중문화 의소비자모두에게보낼수있다.당신은중요한사람이다.라는전언을말이다.이것은우리가너무나열렬히믿고자하는판타지인데,특히나고통스 러운 전쟁의 현실을 만났을 때 그렇다.

1.북베트남프로파간다포스터들,저자이미지제공2.북베트남프로파간다포스터들,저자이미지제공3.지포라이터,로버트무뇨즈이미지제공4.서도호,(섬/원),(아트선재센 터 설치 사진, 2001), 작가와 Lehmann Maupin Gallery 이미지 제공

찬조자료

Baudrillard, Jean. Simulacra and Simulation. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1994.

Hall, Stuart. "What is this black in black popular culture?" in Stuart Hall: Critical Dialogues in Cultural Studies, edited by David Morley and Kuan-Hsing Chen, 465-475. London: Routledge, 1996.

Scarry, Elaine. The Body in Pain. New York: Oxford University Press, 1985.

Sontag, Susan. Against Interpretation: And Other Essays. New York: Picador, 2001.

the suit's skirts to inspect the dog tags, whereupon I discovered that instead of names, blood types, religious affiliations, and serial numbers, the dog tags were printed mostly with gibberish. At first, I was deeply disappointed, for here *Some/One* fails to deliver on its promise of the individual stories found in the multitude of dog tags. The logistical hurdles for collecting thousands of genuine dog tags are tremendous, of course, although the difficulty of simulating real names is not as significant. Either the artist did not want to go through such efforts, or, more generously, the artist decided both to acknowledge the difficulty of these efforts and also to gesture at the structure of fantasy which captures tourist consumer and pop connoisseur alike. I discovered that as a museumgoer I was no different than the tourist who paid for her genuinely fake Zippo, for faced with *Some/One*, what I wanted was the real thing, the real name, which the very anonymous nature of war and the army must preclude me from obtaining.

The fantasy, then, for the collectors and the connoisseurs of original pop art is that they are people whose taste and ability to buy very expensive art proves their individuality. This kind of art's originality mirrors the individual collector's face, in a parallel way to how popular culture's art, found in the mass commodity, mirrors the anonymity of the faces of the crowd. The genius of Some/One lies in its ability to tell us that we are not as special as we think we are, either as individuals or as members of a collective. Both ominous and anonymous, Some/One's name captures perfectly the simultaneous identity and anonymity of the individual in the crowd, the soldier in the army, the person in the popular. Some/One's name also signals the divided subjectivity of our always split selves, an individual division matched by the social divisions between pop art and popular culture, originality and unoriginality, taste and kitsch, and high art and manufactured commodity. Last but not least, there is also the division between the individual and the masses, for as much as the collector or the artist tries to break away from the crowd of consumers and hacks, to be somebody, that individualistic identity always depends upon the backdrop of the masses. The crowd, in its turn, finds comfort in the solidarity of others and their collective judgment of what is worthy. Individual and crowd are both joined and separated by a demilitarized zone, the same one cleaving pop art and popular culture, which are engaged in a cold war that will persist so long as capitalism exists. With its contradictory but completely profitable logic of selling individuality to the masses, the capitalist market is able to send this subliminal message to the connoisseurs and consumers of pop art and popular culture alike: you are someone. It is a fantasy we are only too willing to believe, particularly when faced with war's troubling realities.

Works Cited

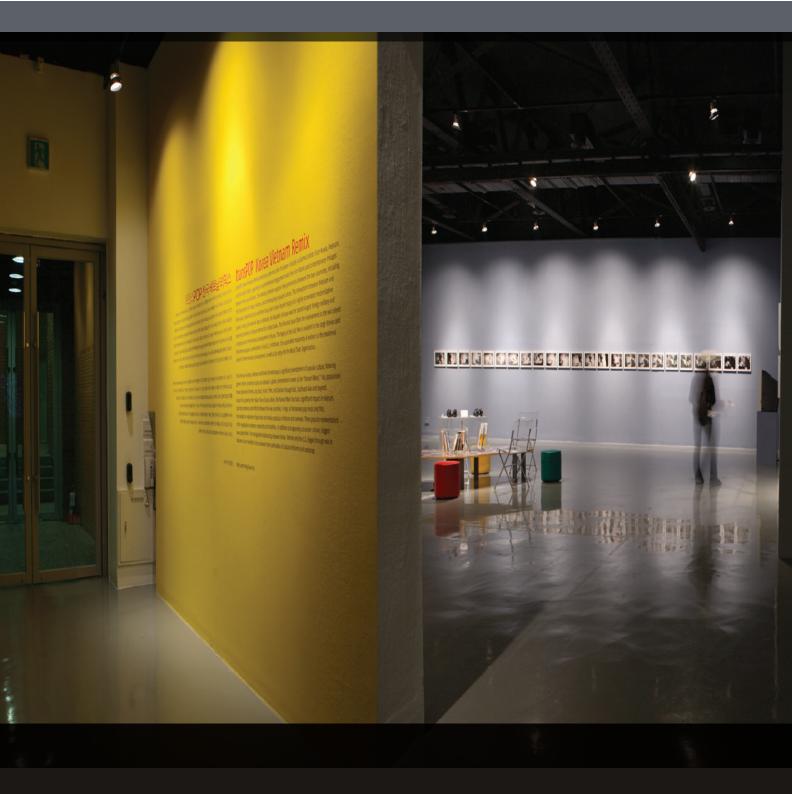
Baudrillard, Jean. Simulacra and Simulation. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1994.

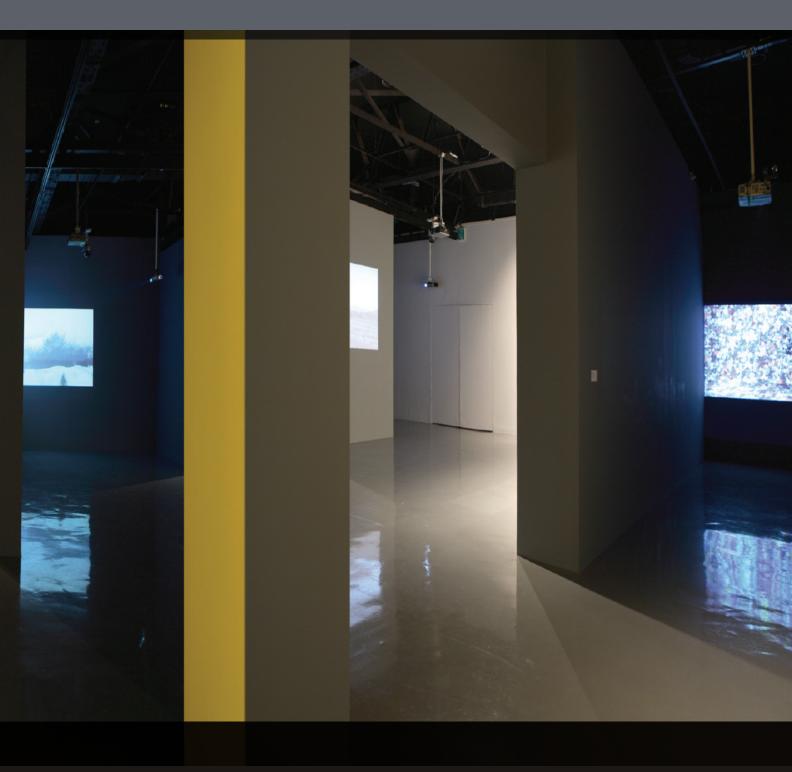
Hall, Stuart. "What is this 'black' in black popular culture?" in Stuart Hall: Critical Dialogues in Cultural Studies, edited by David Morley and Kuan-Hsing Chen, 465-475. London: Routledge, 1996.

Scarry, Elaine. *The Body in Pain*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1985.

Sontag, Susan. Against Interpretation: And Other Essays. New York: Picador, 2001.

^{1.} North Vietnamese propaganda posters, image courtesy of the author 2. North Vietnamese propaganda posters, image courtesy of the author 3. Zippo lighters, image courtesy of Robert Munoz 4. DO HO SUH Some/One (Installation at ArtSonje Center, Korea), 2001, image courtesy of the Artist and Lehmann Maupin Gallery, New York







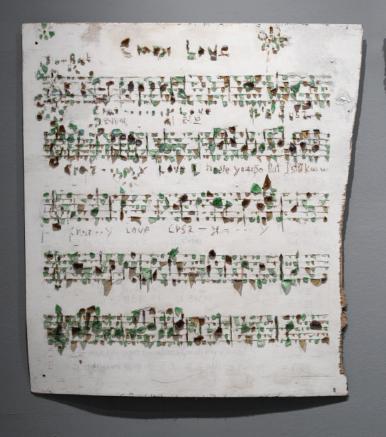
transPOP: Korea

Vietnam RemixArt/Artists

BAE Young Whan / Min Hwa CHOI Chul-Hwan / Tiffany CHUNG / Sowon KWON / Lin + Lam (Lana LIN + H. Lan Thao LAM) / An-My LÊ / Dinh Q. LÊ / Sandrine LLOUQUET / LEE Yongbaek / Tran LUONG / Ly Hoang LY / NGUYEN Manh Hung / OH Yongseok / Area PARK / Sanghee SONG / Soon-Mi YOO / 권소원 / 단 큐 레 / 리 호앙리 / 린 + 럼 (라나 린 + H. 란 타오럼) / 박전영 / 배영환 / 산드린 루케트 / 송상희 / 안미레 / 오용석 / 유순미 / 응웬 만흥 / 이용백 / 쩐 르엉 / 최민화 / 티파니 정



배영환 BAE Young Whan 유행가 - 청춘 Pop Song - Youth 캔버스에 혼합매체 Mixed media on canvas 116 x 96 cm, 1999 작가소장 Courtesy of the Artist





배영환 BAE Young Whan 유행가 - 크레이지 러브 Pop Song — Crazy Lov

혼합매체; 나무 패널에 소주병, 맥주병, 매니큐어 Mixed media; soju bottles, beer bottles, manicure on woo

112 x 200 cm, 2006

작가소장 Courtesy of the Artist

배영환

배영환은홍익대학교에서동양화를전공했다.금호미술관과나무갤러리,일주아트하우스,대안공간풀등에서개인전을개최해왔으며,현재한 국에서널리전시되고있다.2001년에는〈소수자프로젝트-노숙자수첩,거리에서〉를보여주었으며,국립현대미술관의〈한국현대미술 100년〉을 비롯하여,성곡미술관,마로니에미술관(현아르코미술관),나무갤러리,서울시립미술관,쌈지아트스페이스그리고제1회부산비엔날레(2002)와 제3·4·5회광주비엔날레(2000,2002,2004)에서열렸던다수의그룹전에참여했다.PKW갤러리(중국북경),다름슈타트미술관(독일,Kunsthalle Darmstadt),고벳브루스터아트갤러리(뉴질랜드뉴-플리머스),2005년베니스비엔날레등에서전시되면서해외에도소개되었고,〈유행가3〉이 제 3회 전주국제영화제(2002)에서 상영된 바 있다.

배영환은예술작품과수공예품을본드로붙이고,상품과역사를용접하며,고급문화와언더그라운드문화를재봉틀로봉합하여덩어리지고엉망진창인기념비를만들어낸다.그러한기념비들은젊은이들의하위문화의경우처럼,부모문화와지배문화양자에대한견인과반발을내부동력으로삼을때더높이치솟게된다.이경우부모문화는80년대의민중미술에,지배문화는모더니즘회화에해당한다고볼수있다.배영환은무엇보다민중미술의윤리의식과규범에갑갑해했다.그래서개인을구속하는집단주의나청교도적도덕관과결별하고,그시대에숨어있던소수자적일탈과순진한비행을복권시키고자했다.(…)또한그는작품을통해모더니즘의계급적성격과문화적불평등에대한의사표명도분명히한다.교련복을입은청소년들이등장하는마티스의〈춤〉이서구모더니즘의'화물숭배'적도입에대한언급이라면,흰알약과흰타일이배치된캔버스,그리고가루약이뿌려진캔버스등은한국모더니즘회화의양식들을전용하는수사(修辭)에해당한다.이처럼배영환은상호텍스트성(Intertextuality)을재구축하여부모세대와는사뭇다른방식으로지배문화에저항한다.동시에그과정에서새로운주변적공동체를만들어낼수있는 가능성을 타진한다.

〈팝송 2〉의 전시도록에서 발췌, 백지숙

Born in 1969, Seoul; lives and works in Korea. Bae Young Whan received his BFA in Oriental Painting from Hongik University, Seoul. He has exhibited widely in Korea including solo shows at the Kumho Museum, Namu Gallery, Ilju Art House, and Alternative Space Pool. He presented his *Homeless Project* on a Seoul street in 2001. His group shows include the exhibition, *100 years of Korean Art* at the National Museum of Contemporary Art, Gwacheon, and exhibitions at the Sungkok Museum, Marronnier Museum, Namu Gallery, Rodin Gallery, Seoul Metropolitan Museum, Ssamzie Artspace, Busan Biennale (2002), and the 3rd, 4th and 5th Gwangju Biennales (2000, 2002, 2004). Internationally he has shown his work at PKM Gallery, Beijing, China; Kunsthalle Darmstadt, Germany; Govett-Brewster Art Gallery, New Plymouth, New Zealand and at the 2005 Venice Biennale. He has also screened at the Jeonju International Film Festival.

Bae Young Whan creates cluttered monuments by using white glue to bond pieces of artwork and handicrafts, welding together commodities and history, and machine stitching high culture upon underground culture. As with youth subculture, this monument grows higher particularly when it makes its own internal power by an attraction and repulsion to the parent culture and to the dominant class culture. In this case, the parent culture can be seen as corresponding to the *Minjung Art* of the 1980s, while the dominant culture is seen to be corresponding to modern painting. Above all, Bae Young Whan is suffocated by the ethics and conventions of *Minjung Art*. Hence, he departs from groupism or puritan mores that bind the individual; instead, he sets out to reinstate minority deviance and troublemaking naivete, which went into hiding at the time. [...] In his work, he also comments on issues of class and cultural inequality in modernism. If a Matisse dance, where teenagers in military exercise suits make their appearance, is a reference to a "cargo-cult-like" adoption of Western modernism, then the configuration of white pills, a grid of white tiles, and the canvas covered with white powder comply with a rhetoric that appropriates styles of modern Korean painting. In this way, quite different from the parent generation, Bae Young Whan resists the dominant culture through the reconstruction of intertextuality. In the process, he also taps into the possibility of building a new marginal community.

adapted from Pop Song 2 exhibition catalogue, essay by Beck Jee-sook









최민화 Min Hwa CHOI Chul-hwan
이십세기 - 1972.2.6 III Twentieth Century - 1972.2.6 III
사진에 유채 Oil on photographic print
150 X 320 cm, 2007
작가소장 Courtesy of the Artist



최민화 Min Hwa CHOI Chul-hwan 파쇼에 누워 Lying on Fascism 캔버스에 유채 Oil on canvas 136 X 206 cm, 1993 - 7 작가소장 Courtesy of the Artist 최민화

최민화는홍익대학교에서회화를전공했다.문화일보갤러리,대안공간풀,서남미술관,공평아트센터,한선갤러리등에서개인전을열었으며,로댕갤러리의〈사춘기징후〉,마로니에미술관의〈Park-ing〉,제6회광주비엔날레와같은그룹전에도참여했다.독일의다름슈타트미술관에서전시를 열어 해외에서도 소개되고 있다.

최민화는민중미술운동과관련되어주목을받기시작했다.이운동은사회·정치적변화를요구한문화·정치적운동으로서,1980년대중후반에최고조에달했다.90년대초반의"분홍시기"작품들로유명한최민화는당시의무기력하고소외된젊은남자들의동지애를묘사하곤했다.최근에는 텔레비전과잡지등에등장하는동시대의젊은이들과그들의문화를콜라주와아상블라주방식으로표현하고있다.감정을마비시킬것같은내용과혼란을자아내는구성이특징인그러한작품들을위해작가는특정한형상과동작들을강박적일정도로고치고뒤섞는다.과거의작품들을연상시키는 형상과 형체들이 신작에서도 보이고 있는데, 이를 통해 보는 이들에게 세대 간의 관계에 대한 비교와 질문을 유도하고 있다.

민영순

Born in 1954, Seoul; lives and works in Korea. Min Hwa Choi Chul-hwan received his degree in Painting from Hongik University. He has had several solo shows in Korea including exhibitions at Munhwa Ilbo Gallery, Alternative Space Pool, Seonam Museum, Gongpyeong Art Center, and Hansun Gallery. He has also participated in group exhibitions including *Symptoms of Adolescence*, Rodin Gallery; *Park-ing*, Marronnier Art Center; and the 6th Gwangju Biennale. He has exhibited internationally at the Kunsthalle Darmstadt in Germany.

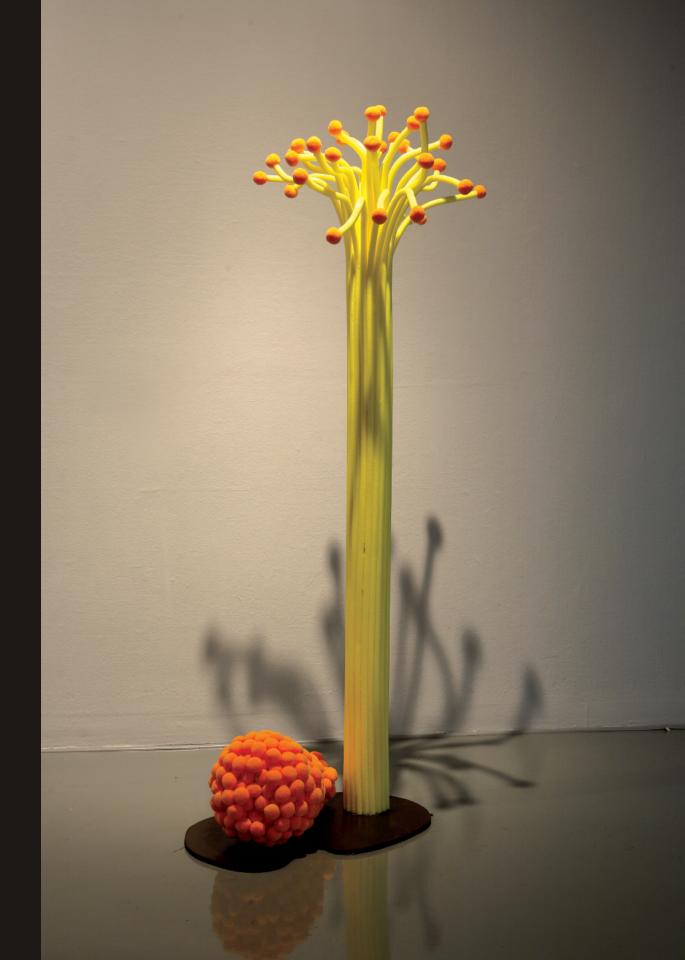
Min Hwa Choi Chul-hwan first came to prominence in his association with the Min Jung movement, a cultural and political movement struggling for socio-political change that peaked during the mid to late 1980s. He is well known for his "pink period" paintings of the early 1990s that depict the close camaraderie of young men who appear to be disaffected and alienated. The subject matter of his recent paintings is the present day youth and youth culture derived from television and magazine depictions. His methodology is essentially collage and assemblage, obsessively reworking and remixing certain figures and gestures in compositions that seem to evoke a sense of unsettling posturing and emotional paralysis. Many of the figures in these recent paintings are reminiscent of figures from his paintings of the previous decade, raising comparisons with and questions about intergenerational relations.

Yong Soon Min



티파니 정 Tiffany (HUNG 버블 더블 바주카 Bubble Double Bazooka C-프린트 (-prints 93 x 76 cm each, 2005 작가소장 (ourtesy of the Artist

티파니 정 Tiffany CHUNG
사탕수수-금귤 혼합주스 Sugarcane-Kumquat Mixed Juice
혼합매체 Mixed media
84 x 48 x 36 inches, 2007
작가소장 Courtesy of the Artist



티파니 정

티파니정은사이공에기반을 둔,베트남계미국작가로,롱비치에위치한캘리포니아주립대학에서학사학위를,산타바바라에있는캘리포니아주립대학에서석사학위를받았으며,학교를마친이후부터는베트남에서살고있다.주요개인전으로는호치민시마이갤러리에서의〈Momentum〉、일본후쿠오카아시아미술관에서의〈FifteenSecondsofFameattheSugarlessFactory〉、그리고로스앤젤레스르만갤러리에서의〈BeyondSoft AirandCottonCandy〉가있다.태국의치앙마이미술관과독일의달렘미술관에서열렸던〈IdentitiesVersusGlobalization〉,2005년후쿠오카트리엔날레,암스테르담에서의〈ArtWalk〉와요코하마에서의〈HappyHours〉,방콕의톤손갤러리에서의〈Confectionaries&Conurbations〉과같은그룹전에도다수참여했다.한국의쌈지스페이스,후쿠오카아시아미술관,요코하마의반카르트,이바라키의아르커스프로젝트등에거주작가로 참여했으며, 가장 최근에 참여한 전시는 싱가포르의 씨어터 워크가 주관한〈Flying Circus〉이다.

티파니정의작품은팝의감수성을활용하여점차적으로도시화되고,도시적세련미를더해가는베트남의활기찬도시삶의핵심을포착한다.그 녀의설치작품들은사진과스티로폼,나무,옷감등을이용하여조각적요소들을드러내기도하지만,때로는비디오를결합시켜혼성모방적인특 징들을보인다.사진작품또한설치작품에서사용한것과동일한어휘와소재,즉밝은색의플라스틱과스티로폼을채택하고있다.공간과장소에 대한새로운비전을제공하는그녀의작품들을들여다보면,사탕같이달콤한빛의유토피아와초현실적인환상들이트라우마에휩싸인베트남의 역사적이고다큐멘터리적인이미지들을대체하고있음을알게된다.과잉과소비문화,표면적인것들을전면에내세움으로써,공적공간과사적공 간, (문화적) 적응과 (경제적) 열망, 또 연극성과 쾌락 사이의 구분에 대한 의문들을 던지고 있다.

Born in 1969, Danang; lives and works in Vietnam. Tiffany Chung is a Vietnamese-American artist based in Saigon. She received her BFA from California State University, Long Beach and her MFA from University of California, Santa Barbara. Since finishing school Chung has been living in Vietnam. Her solo exhibitions include *Momentum*, Mai's Gallery, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam; *Fifteen Seconds of Fame at the Sugarless Factory*, Fukuoka Asian Art Museum, Japan; and *Beyond Soft Air and Cotton Candy*, LMan Gallery, Los Angeles, USA. She has participated in numerous group exhibitions such as *Identities Versus Globalization*, Chiang Mai Art Museum, Thailand and Dahlem Museum, Germany; Fukuoka Triennale 2005, Japan; *ArtWalk* Amsterdam, Netherlands; *Happy Hours*, Yokohama, Japan; and *Confectionaries & Conurbations*, Tonson Gallery, Bangkok, Thailand. Chung's residencies include Ssamzie Space, Seoul; Fukuoka Asian Art Museum; Bankart Yokohama; and Arcus Project, Ibaraki, Japan. Her most recent participation is with *Flying Circus* Project organized by Theater Works in Singapore.

Tiffany Chung's work utilizes a pop sensibility to capture the essence of the vibrant city life of an increasingly urban—and urbane—Vietnam. Chung's pastiche installations combine photography; sculptural elements often made of foam, wood, or fabric; and occasionally video. Her photographs often employ the same visual vocabulary and materials found in her installations: Brightly colored plastic and foam. Her work offers a new vision of space and place—a candy-colored utopia, and hyperreal fantasy displacing the historical and documentary images of a traumatized topography. Chung foregrounds excess, consumer culture, and surfaces. She questions the distinctions between public and private space, (cultural) adaptation and (economic) aspiration, performativity and pleasure.



SAIGON

IMMOL

ATION

WHITEOWNED

GASOLINE

STATIONS

GASOLINE

ASPHYXI

ATION

동갑 (호치민 시, 베트남) dongghap (ho chi minh city, vietnam)

동갑 (잭슨, 미시시피2) dongghap (jackson, mississippi 2) 동갑 (버밍햄, 알라바마) dongghap (birmingham, alabama)



권소원 Sowon KWON

동갑 (잭슨, 미시시피) dongghap (jackson, mississippi)

동갑 (런던, 영국) dongghap (london, england)

동갑 (보데가 베이, 캘리포니아) dongghap (bodega bay, california)

동갑 (뉴욕, 뉴욕) dongghap (new york, new york)

동갑 (잭슨, 미시시피2) dongghap (jackson, mississippi 2)

동갑 (호치민 시, 베트남) dongghap (ho chi minh city, vietnam)

동갑 (뉴욕, 뉴욕 2) dongghap (new york, new york 2)

동갑 (사바나, 조지아) dongghap (savannah, georgia)

동갑 (버밍햄, 알라바마) dongghap (birmingham, alabama)

동갑 (파세데나, 캘리포니아) dongghap (pasadena, california)

동갑 (워싱턴, 워싱턴 D.C.) dongghap (washington, d.c.)

동갑 (알링턴, 버지니아) dongghap (arlington, virginia)

중성지에 잉크젯 프린트 Inkjet print on archival paper

13 x 19 inches, 2006

작가소장 Courtesy of the Artist

권소원

권소원은버클리에소재한캘리포니아주립대학에서학사학위를받고,브루클린의프랫인스티튜트에서석사학위를받았다.조각과비디오를결합한설치작품,디지털애니메이션,회화와판화등의다양한매체를활용해작업한다.버클리미술관(버클리소재캘리포니아주립대학)과필립모리스의휘트니미술관(현재는알트리아)에서개인전을가졌다.그룹전의경우미국에서는아티스트스페이스,드로잉센터,뉴뮤지엄,ICA보스톤,퀸즈미술관,로스앤젤레스의현대미술관에참여했었고,해외에서는제3회광주비엔날레,요코하마트리엔날레에참여한바있다.2005년웩스너미술센터(오하이오주콜럼버스)의미디어아트부문의거주작가로선정되기도했다.그녀는현재뉴욕에기반을두고있으며,버몬트몬트펠리어에 있는 버몬트 대학에서 시각예술 분야의 객원 교수로 재직 중이다.

〈동갑〉연작의판화와회화들은에드워드루샤(EdwardRuscha)의중요한작품인〈26개의주유소〉의출판년도와실비아플라스(SykiaPlath)가 가스질식으로자살한해가모두1963년도라는것을발견하면서시작되었다.이후인터넷조사를통해"1963년"과"휘발유"로수렴되는기이한 사건목록들을만들수있었다.그목록에따르면,메드가에버스(MedgarEvers)의암살(미시시피주,잭슨에서백인소유의주유소에대한불매운 동을성공적으로이끈다음암살되었다)과베트남의사이공에서있었던불교승려틱구앙둑(ThichQuangDuc)의분신같은사건들도있었다.한 국에서'동갑'은같은해에태어난사람들사이의사회적관계를지칭한다.따라서개인적특성을드러낼뿐아니라,사회적으로연관이되고역사적으로결정된초상화라고볼수있는것이며,바로그러한생각이이연작을이끌고있는것이다.종이위에작업한다른작품,즉줄이그어진대학 노트나인체공학적판형에표준화의수단들과그효과를탐색하기도했다.루샤도〈26개의주요소〉의표지그림에서그러한기성판형들중하나를사용했다.나는그러한판형에겹쳐지는다른선들을찾아낼수있었는데,아마도그선들이작품에내재했을수도있을것이다.이처럼나는작품들과의 대화, 그리고 작가들이 작품, 어떤 특정한 작품에서 보이는 이미지와 대상들을 어떻게 드러내는지에 관심이 있다.

Born in 1963, Seoul; lives and works in the USA. Sowon Kwon received her BA from University of California, Berkeley and her MFA from Pratt Institute, Brooklyn. She works in a range of media including sculptural and video installations, digital animation, drawing, and printmaking. She has had solo exhibitions at The Kitchen, The Berkeley Art Museum at University of California in Berkeley, and The Whitney Museum at Philip Morris (now Altria). Her works have also been featured in group exhibitions at Artist Space, Drawing Center, New Museum of Contemporary Art, ICA Boston, The Queens Museum, and Museum of Contemporary Art in Los Angeles as well as internationally at the 3rd Gwangju Biennale in Korea and the Yokohama Triennale in Japan. She was the recipient of the 2005 Media Arts Residency Award at the Wexner Center for the Arts in Columbus, Ohio. She is based in New York City and is currently Visiting Professor in the MFA in Visual Arts Program at Vermont College in Montpelier, Vermont.

The point of departure for the *dongghap* prints and drawings was the discovery that the publication of Edward Ruscha's seminal work *Twenty Six Gasoline Stations*, and the suicide of Sylvia Plath by gasoline asphyxiation both occurred in 1963, the year of my birth. Subsequent web searches unveiled an uncanny cosmology of events constellated by the convergence of "1963" with "gasoline," such as the assassination of Medgar Evers (after having led a successful boycott of white-owned gasoline stations in Jackson, Mississippi) and the self-immolation of the Buddhist monk Thich Quang Duc in Saigon, Vietnam, among others. In Korean the word *dongghap* describes a social relationship between people born in the same year. So the idea of a portrait as socially contingent and historically determined as much as individuated, drives the series. As in some of my other works on paper in which I used ergonomic templates or college-ruled paper to explore vocabularies of standardization and their effects, Ruscha's cover graphics for *Twenty Six Gasoline Stations* serves as a readymade template, with which I can trace other lines of confluence, that are perhaps immanent in his work. In that sense, I am interested in the conversation between works, and how artists might make viable images and objects that can carry on the work, so to speak, of the work.



린 + 럼 (라나 린 + H. 란 타오 럼) LIN + LAM (Lana LIN + H. Lan Thao LAM) 미확인 베트남 (24 프레임 = 1 초) Unidentified Vietnam (24 frames = 1 second) 디지털 C-프린트 Digital C-print 15 x12 inches, 2006 작가소장 Courtesy of the Artists

린 + 럼 (라나 린 + H. 란 타오 럼) LIN + LAM (Lana LIN + H. Lan Thao LAM) 미확인 베트남 (평화처럼 눈에 보이지 않는) Unidentified Vietnam (Invisible like peace) 비디오 Video 1:00 min, 2006 작가소장 Courtesy of the Artists



린 + 럼 (라나 린 + H. 란 타오 럼)

린+럼은2001년부터동시대의사회정치적순간에서과거가분화되는것을검토하면서학제간프로젝트들을진행해왔다.그들의작품은뉴욕의 현대미술관과휘트니미술관,로스앤젤레스의현대미술관,그리고멕시코메리다의현대미술관에서소개되어왔고,2007년에는아르테누에보인 터액티브비엔날레에도참여했다.럼은칼아츠에서석사학위를받았으며,미들스테이트테네시대학과고다르대학에서조교수로재직했었다.그리고린은바드대학에서석사학위를받았으며,뉴욕시립대학과매사추세츠미술학교에서조교수로재직했었다.이들은미국의풀브라이트재단과제롬재단,뉴욕미술재단,뉴욕주미술협회,캐나다미술협회,프린세스그레이스재단등으로부터수상한바있으며,현재버몬트미술대학에서 학생들을 가르치고 있다. (www.linpluslam.com)

2001년부터린+럼은의회도서관에서1960년대남부베트남에서제작된선전영화들에대해연구해왔다.그결과물로서〈미확인베트남〉이라는 설치작품을완성했다.이러한타이틀은의회도서관에서스무편의남부베트남선전영화들에대한분류표기명에서차용한것이다.린+럼의프로 젝트는 국가건설의 정책과 정치에 대해 질문하고, 과거사에 있었던 사건들을 렌즈삼아, 현재 순간에 대한 견해를 밝히고 있다.

〈평화처럼 눈에 보이지 않는〉, 〈미확인 베트남〉 연작 중 일부

DVD 포맷: 원래 16mm 필름

1분

아카이브에서찾아낸 16mm필름자료와비디오로촬영한역사적재연장면을결합한이작품에서패망한남베트남의과거지도자들은,소설가그레이엄그린이 말한"평화처럼 보이지 않는"베트남이라는 통념을 반박하는 새로운 모습으로 그려지고 있다.

〈24프레임 = 1초〉, 〈미확인 베트남〉 연작 중 일부

디지털 C-프린트 24장

각 15 x 12인치

이24장의 16mm흑백스틸사진은아카이브에서찾아낸영화의전환장면(와이프,wipe)의개별프레임을확대한것이다.명암이교차하는고속팬(swishpan)은한 장면에서다음장면으로넘어가는데활용된다.이스치듯지나가는순간의개별프레임을포착함으로써전환은확장되고강조되며공간화된다.역사적이고정치적 인맥락에서라면이런전환은한정권에서다음정권으로의권력이양을지칭할수있다.관람객들의시선이이일련의사진들을횡단할때,우리는그들에게시민들 이 국가가사라진 그 정지된 시간에, 즉 국가에 대한 하나의 생각이 다른 생각으로 변화하는 그 때에 무슨 일이 일어나는지를 고려해 달라고 묻는 것이다.

〈경고, 미국 정부〉, 〈미확인 베트남〉 연작 중 일부

디지털 C-프린트 6장

각 20 x 16인치

미의회가보관하고있는영화의필름통(filmcanister)을찍은이사진들은아카이브에반격하고픈욕망에서기원한다.그래서사람들이기대하는그선전영화들에 담긴역사적이미지대신그것을저장하는통을찍은것이다.그영화들은베트남사람들처럼고국에서추방되어미국정부의한부서에의해구조되었다.우리에게 이 빈 필름 통은 그 이주와 추방에 대해 말하고 있다.

Born in Vietnam and Taiwan; live and work in USA. Since 2001, Lin + Lam (Lin plus Lam) has produced interdisciplinary projects that examine the ramifications of the past on the current socio-political moment. Their work has been exhibited at venues including the Museum of Modern Art, NY; the Whitney Museum of American Art; Los Angeles Contemporary Exhibitions; and the Arte Nuevo InteractivA'07 Biennial, Museo de Arte Contemporaneo, Merida, Mexico. Lam received her MFA from CalArts and was Assistant Professor at Middle State Tennessee University and Goddard College. Lin received her MFA from Bard College and was Assistant Professor at Massachusetts College of Art and the City College of New York. They both currently teach at Vermont College of Fine Arts. They have been honored with awards from organizations including the US Fulbright Foundation, the Jerome Foundation, New York Foundation for the Arts, New York State Council on the Arts, Canada Council for the Arts and the Princess Grace Foundation. (www. linpluslam.com)

Since 2001, Lin + Lam have been researching an archive of 1960s South Vietnamese propaganda films at the Library of Congress. The installation takes its name from over a dozen films in the Library's collection labeled only as "Unidentified Vietnam." Lin + Lam's project calls into question the policies and politics of nation building, and offers a view of the present moment through the lens of past events.

"Invisible like peace", component of *Unidentified Vietnam*

16mm film transferred to DVD; 1 minute loop

Through video re-enactments combined with 16mm archival footage, former leaders of the failed Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam) are reconfigured to refute novelist Graham Greene's implication that Vietnam is "invisible like peace."

"24 frames = 1 second", component of *Unidentified Vietnam*

24 digital c-prints, 15" x 12" each

These 24 black and white 16mm film stills are frame grabs from a transitional moment (a wipe) in the films of the archive. A swish pan of light and darkness is used to move from one scene to the next. By capturing each frame of this fleeting moment, the transition is expanded, given weight, and spatialized. Within a historical and political context, a transition can refer to a changeover from one government to another. As viewers traverse the photographic span, we ask them to consider what happens during that suspended time when citizens become stateless, when one idea of a nation is transformed into another.

"Caution, U.S. Government", component of *Unidentified Vietnam*

6 digital c-prints, 20" x 16" each

These photographs of the Library of Congress's film canisters arise from our desire to counter archive – to preserve the containers rather than the anticipated historical images derived from the propaganda films themselves. The film collection, like the Vietnamese people, was evacuated from its home country and salvaged by a branch of the U.S. government. To us, these emptied canisters speak to that dislocation and evacuation.



안 미 레 An-My LÊ *작은 전쟁들 (구출) Small Wars (Rescue)* 젤라틴 실버 프린트 Gelatin silver print 26.5 x 38 inches, 1999 - 2002 Courtesy of Murray Guy Gallery



안 미 레 An-My LÊ 29 팜스: 재보급 작업 29 Palms: Resupply Operations 젤라틴 실버 프린트 Gelatin silver print 26.5 x 38 inches, 2003 - 2004 Courtesy of Murray Guy Gallery



안 미 레 An-My LÊ *29 팜스 29 Palms* 무성 흑백 비디오 프로젝션 Silent 2 channel video projection 55.5 x 80 inches, 7:00 min, 2005 Courtesy of Murray Guy Gallery

아 미 레

안미레는 1975년정치적망명자로서미국으로건너갔으며, 1993년에는예일대학에서사진으로석사학위를받았다.주요개인전으로는뉴욕 MOMA에서의〈새로운사진〉전과PS1 현대예술센터겸미술관에서의〈SmallWar〉을꼽을수있다.〈SmallWar: 안미레의사진〉이라는순회 개인전은2006년로드아일랜드디자인스쿨(RISD)(프로비던스)미술관에서시작되어시카고현대사진미술관,영국브래드포드국립미디어미술 관,시애틀의헨리미술갤러리에서열렸으며,2008년에는샌프란시스코MOMA와신시내티의현대미술센터,코넬대학의존슨미술관에서도열 릴예정이다.최근연작인〈트랩록〉(TrapRock)또한뉴욕의디아비컨에서2008년9월까지전시될것이다.그녀의작품은휴스턴미술관과,뉴욕현대미술관,메트로폴리탄미술관,댈러스미술관,휘트니미국미술관,예일대학갤러리그리고인디아나폴리스미술관등에서주요소장품으로 소장되어 있다.

1994년과1998년사이,평화로운조국의모습을발견한안미레는이를사진에담고자베트남을여러차례방문했다.그리고1999년부터는지난 반세기동안미국의역사를프레이밍해온군사적갈등,즉베트남전과지금도진행중인이라크전에대해연구해오고있다.그녀는이사건들을 다소삐딱한자세로접근한다.실제사건들을다루는보도사진같은이미지들을창조함으로써주제를드러내는데,이는심리적으로예상할수있 고, 새롭게 경험하는 지점들의 전쟁 이미지들을 담고 있는 사진들이다.

(29 팜스)(2003-2004)

여러차례에걸쳐미국의군대는자국의방대한영토를여타국가의상태와흡사하게꾸민바있다.이라크에서의개전이래해병대의'가상이라크와아프카니스탄'은캘리포니아사막에서수백마일에걸쳐조성되었고,〈29팜스〉로명명된연작사진시리즈는바로이것을소재로삼고있다.대형카메라로찍은이흑백사진들은풍부한디테일을담고있는데,팬튼과브래디(FantonandBrady)같은19세기사진가들의전쟁사진을연상시킨다.19세기의전쟁사진들은당시의무겁고속도가느린카메라때문에항상전투장면을제때에포착할수없었다.가상의사막전투장면은재연(staged)과기록(documentary)이라는현대사진의이분법을벗어나,특정지역과같은구체적조건에서의군사활동이라는현실과더불어,우리의문화적상상력의상당부분을이루고있는친숙한내러티브들을떠올리게한다. 그런내러티브들로는장대한스케일의〈아라비아의로렌스〉나〈지상최대의작전〉(theLongestDay)같은영화들과최근유행하는,사실적인전투묘사가돋보이는〈라이언 일병 구하기〉나〈블랙 호크 다운〉등이 있다.

〈29 팜스〉(2005, 영화)

이영화는 29팜스에위치한해병대기지의훈련을촬영한것이다. 그훈련은이라크나아프카니스탄에서차량행렬이매복한적들로부터공격을받았을때의대응에관한것이었다. 클로즈업으로찍은사진들은그훈련후에참가부대가훈련에대한브리핑을받는장면이다. 나는롱샷과클로즈업을대비시키는데흥미가있었다. 예를들어, 객관적인전경(全景)이전략과집합적인군대를강조한다면, 친밀한클로즈업은 각개인과그들의심리, 군사작전이면의진짜인간의얼굴을드러내 보여 주는 것이다.

〈작은 전쟁〉(1999-2002)

나는인터넷을통해베트남전쟁을재연하는사람들의사이트를알게되었고,그들의이벤트에참여하기시작했다.이사람들은복잡한이유로베트남전쟁을재연하는것에매력을느낀다.그들이하는재연과의비교를통해나는전쟁에대한나자신의개인적경험과더불어제복을입은병사들에대한유년기의판타지에대해 깊이생각해볼수있었다.전쟁이미지와전쟁사진의미학에몰두함으로써나는전쟁을보다사소하고,안전하며,궁극에는해결가능한갈등으로바꾸어왔다.전쟁을 재연하는 그들과 나는 각기 마음속에 하나의 베트남을 창조했고, 이 사진들에서 충돌하고 있는 것은 바로 그 두 개의 다른 베트남들이다.

Born in 1960, Vietnam; lives and work in USA. An-My Lê came to the United States as a political refugee in 1975. In 1993 she completed an MFA in Photography at Yale University. Her solo exhibitions include *New Photography 13*, MoMA, New York; *Small Wars*, PS1 Contemporary Art Center/Museum of Modern Art. Since 2006 a traveling solo exhibition, *Small Wars: Photographs by An-My Lê*, has been presented at Rhode Island School of Design (RISD) Museum, Providence RI; Museum of Contemporary Photography, Chicago IL; National Media Museum, Bradford, England, UK; Henry Art Gallery, Seattle WA; and will travel in 2008 to SFMoMA, San Francisco; Contemporary Arts Center, Cincinnati OH; Johnson Museum, Cornell University, NY. Her recent series *Trap Rock* is on view at Dia Beacon New York through September 2008. Her work is in the collections of major museums including the Museum of Fine Arts, Houston; the Museum of Modern Art, New York; the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; Dallas Museum of Art; The Whitney Museum of American Art; Yale University Art Gallery; and the Indianapolis Museum of Art.

Between 1994 and 1998 Lê made several trips back to Vietnam to discover and photograph her native country in peacetime. Since 1999, Lê has explored the military conflicts that have framed the last half-century of American history: the war in Vietnam and the current war in Iraq. The artist approaches these events obliquely. Instead of addressing her subject by creating reportage images of actual events, she photographs places where war is psychologically anticipated, processed, and relived.

29 Palms, 2003-04

At various times the US military has utilized vast areas of land to simulate the conditions and landscapes of other countries. Since the beginning of the war in Iraq, the Marine's "virtual Iraq and Afghanistan", spread across hundreds of miles of California desert, has been the subject of my series of photographs entitled 29 Palms. Shot with a large format camera, the richly detailed, black-and-white images recall the 19th century war photographs of battle photographers such as Fenton and Brady which, due to the slow film speeds and heavy cameras of the time, were always depictions of before or after the battle action. Outside of the dichotomy of the staged versus documentary in contemporary photography, the rendering of simulated desert battlefields evoke both the reality of soldiering in the conditions of a given terrain as well as the familiar narratives that have become such a part of our cultural imagination; from the sweep of the epic war picture – Lawrence of Arabia, The Longest Day – to the current vogue for realism in our depiction of cinematic war – Saving Private Ryan, Black Hawk Down.

29 Palms, 2005 film

The footage was shot at the Marine Base in 29 Palms during training. The exercise is a response to the type of ambush their convoy may encounter in Iraq or Afghanistan. The close-ups are of the Marines of that unit during the brief they receive after the exercise. I was interested in opposing the long shot with the close-ups; the detached bird's eye view, which emphasizes strategy and manpower, and the intimacy of the close-ups which reveal more about the individuals, their psychology, the real face behind military operations.

Small Wars, 1999-2002

While doing research on the internet, I discovered a site for Vietnam war re-enactors and began attending their events. These men are drawn to re-enacting the Vietnam War for complex reasons. In comparable ways, the re-enactments allowed me to delve into my personal experiences of war and attendant adolescent fantasies about soldiers in uniform. Through the exploration of war imagery and the aesthetics of combat photography, I have begun to recast the war as a smaller, safer, and ultimately resolved conflict. The re-enactors and I have each created a Vietnam of the mind and it is these two Vietnams that have collided in the resulting photographs.



딘 큐 레 Dinh Q. LE 농부와 헬리콥터 The Farmers and the Helicopters 비디오 설치 Three-channel video installation 15:00 min, 2007 작가소장 Courtesy of the Artist



딘큐 레

베트남에서태어났지만1978년에미국으로이민을갔다.산타바바라의캘리포니아주립대학을졸업하고,뉴욕의비주얼아트스쿨에서석사학위를받았다.그는1992년이되어서야베트남으로돌아갔고,1998년부터는호치민시를기반으로활동하고있다.뉴욕의'크리에이티브타임'에서주는창작지원금과미국국립예술지원기관에서수여하는지원금뿐아니라,이스트만코닥사와아론시스킨드재단의지원금을받은바있다.뉴욕의 아시아-아메리칸 미술센터와 아트 매터스의 거주 작가로 활동 중이다.

그는워싱턴의벨르뷰미술관,캘리포니아산타모니카의쇼사냐웨인갤러리와UC산타바바라대학미술관,뉴욕의아시아협회와PPOW갤러리,이탈리아밀라노의포톨로지,홍콩의10챈서리레인갤러리,포틀랜드의엘리자베스리치갤러리,텍사스의휴스터사진센터등지에서개인전을개최하며활발하게활동하고있다.최근에참여한그룹전으로는독일카를스루에에있는ZKM(예술·매체기술센터,ZentrumfürKunstund Medientechnologie)에서의〈ThermoclineofArt:NewAsianWaves〉,휴스턴미술관의〈RedHot:AsianArtTodayfromtheChaneyFamilycolection〉,PS1현대미술관에서의〈Altered,StitchedandGathered〉,호주브리즈번의퀸즈랜드현대미술관에서의〈2006아시아태평양트리엔날레〉,2006광주비엔날레,치앙마이미술관과방콕에있는국립미술관,그리고독일베를린에있는달렘미술관에서의〈IdentitiesversusGlobalisation〉,뉴욕국제사진센터에서의〈OnlySkinDeep〉,이스라엘미술관에서열렸던〈TheBodyofChrist〉,2003년베니스비엔날레〈Delaysand Revolutions〉등이 있다.

〈전쟁과 평화시의 헬리콥터에 대해〉

1962년최초로미해병헬리콥터부대가베트남에도입되었는데,이는남베트남에'항공을통한이동성'을증진시키기위함이었다. 1963년처음으로미군의헬리콥터가격추되었다. 1975년까지 12,000대의미군헬리콥터중에거의5,000대가격추되거나실종되었다. 전쟁기간동안과그후오랫동안헬리콥터와연관된황폐하고혼란스러운이미지는다큐멘터리와힐리우드영화에, 또수많은베트남과미국회가들의작품에 등장했는데, 고중에 단큐레의작업도 있다. (각주1)

1989년딘큐레는전쟁에대한자신의복잡한반응을드러내는사진연작(과나중에는설치작품)을제작하기시작했다.시간이지나면서그는작품의초점을바꾸기시작했는데,보다명백하게베트남적인시각을통해역사를보기위함이었다.〈베트남에서할리우드〉는2003년그가베니스비엔날레에출품한작품의제목이었다. 이 제목은 전후의 베트남과, 베트남과 전쟁과의 관계를 묘사해온 작가의 방식을 성찰하고자 함을 보여준다. (각주 2)

처음부터레는두대의 불법'헬리콥터를두고베트남에서벌어진논쟁에매혹되었다. 1997년농부인트란쿼크하이(TranQuocHai)와레반단(LeVanDanh)은 자신들의농사에쓸헬리콥터를만들겠다는대담한결정을내렸는데,이것은하이의평생소망이었다.그들의첫번째헬리콥터는2003년에완성되었고,다음해 정부 당국에 의해 적발되었다. 그리하여 오랫동안 지속될 이 농부들(과 그들을 지지하는 사람들)과 정부 간의 굴곡 많은 관계가 시작되었다.

2005년레는한편지에서하이의헬리콥터를주제로뉴욕에서설치작품을제작하기로한자신의선택에대해서다음과같이설명했다."우리는세계를다시여행하기 시작할 것입니다. ... 우리는 세계에 참여하기를 꿈꿉니다. 그 농부의 비행에 대한 꿈은 그 국가가 꾸는 꿈의 반영입니다."(각주 3)

2006년레는화가이자영화제작자인뚜언앤드류응웬(TuanAndrewNguyen)과하덕푸남(HaThudPhuNam)(각주4)에게아시아퍼시픽트리엔날레에서의 뢰한작품의공동작업을제안한다.2006년6월세명은하이의농가를방문해,두농부가만든첫번째헬리콥터인시투(situ)를HD카메라로찍고,더불어하이와 단을비롯한여러농부들과(베트남에서는미국과의전쟁으로알려진)베트남전쟁에관한인터뷰도기록했다.그후에그들은이자료들을,〈지옥의묵시록〉이나〈7월 4일생〉과 같은 할리우드 영화나 미국의 뉴스 다큐멘터리에서 찾은 전쟁 중에 헬리콥터가 나는 장면들과 엮어내는 방대한 작업을 시작했다.

그결과가〈농부와헬리콥터〉라는제목의3채널방식의단편영화이다.영화는비옥한녹색의논을찍은장면으로시작하는데,그뒤로멀리건물들의모습이희미하게비치는도시풍경이보이고,하늘을나는작은잠자리의이미지들로이어진다.천천히(헬리콥터가마치맹수처럼먹잇감에게달려들어공격하고,죽이고또한격추되는)전쟁장면이,2006년하이와단의인터뷰장면과그들이만든평화시의'헬리콥터이미지와병치된다.15분이지나서영화는시작했던지점,즉논에서끝나는데 이 마지막 장면에는 시작장면에는 들리지 않았던 자장가 소리가 더해졌다.

모이라 로스, 2006

1.영화속장면은CatherinedeZegher,ed., Persistent Vestiges: Drawingfrom the American-Vietnam War (New York: The Drawing Center, 2006)에서 불수있다.; 2.DinhQ.Lê: From Vietnam to Hollywood (Seattle: Marquand Books, 2003)에수록된 "Cuoc Trao Do Giula/Off Memory and History: An Exchange between DinhQ.Lê and Woira Roth, June 1999-April 2003"을 참조; 3.작가가 2005년 2월 21일 보낸, 이메일의일부이다.; 4.이 세명의작가들은네트남에서 태어났지만,이후다른곳에서 성장한후호치민시로돌아와살기시작했다는비슷한 삶의 경로불밟다. 1976년 생인 부언반드류응 웬은미국에서살았고, 1974년 생인 하억푸남은 프랑스와싱가 포르에서살았다. 1968년 생인 단한 대로에서살았다. 1968년 생인 단한 대로에서살았다. 1968년 생인 단한 대로에서살았다. 1968년 사람이 함께 대로 보는 기사와 국가 (The Imaginary Country)에서도 두 편의 비디오 작품을 동돈으로 제작했다.

Born in 1968, Ha-Tien; lives and works in Vietnam. Lê was born in Vietnam and immigrated to the US in 1978. He received his BA from the University of California, Santa Barbara, and his MFA from The School of Visual Arts, New York. Lê did not return to Vietnam until 1992 and since 1998, he has been based in Ho Chi Minh City. He has been the recipient of many awards including grants from Creative Time, NY; Eastman Kodak Company and fellowships from the National Endowment for the Arts and the Aaron Siskind Foundation. He has been an artist-in-residence at the Asian American Arts Centre, NY and Art Matters Inc., NY.

He has had numerous solo exhibitions including shows at the Bellevue Arts Museum, Bellevue, WA; Shoshana Wayne Gallery, Santa Monica, CA; Asia Society, NY; PPOW Gallery, NY; University Art Museum, Santa Barbara, CA; Photology, Milan, Italy; 10 Chancery Lane Gallery, Hong Kong, China; Elizabeth Leach Gallery, Portland; Houston Center for Photography, Houston, TX. His recent group exhibitions include *Thermocline of Art: New Asian Waves*, ZKM Center for Art and Media, Karlsruhe, Germany; *Red Hot: Asian Art Today from the Chaney Family collection*, Museum of Fine Art, Houston, USA; *Altered, Stitched and Gathered*, PS1/ Museum of Modern Art, NY, USA; 2006 Asia Pacific Triennial, Queensland Gallery of Modern Art, Brisbane, Australia; 2006 Gwangju Biennial, Gwangju, Korea; *Identities versus Globalisation*, Chiang Mai Art Museum, Chiang Mai, Thailand; National Gallery, Bangkok, Thailand and Dahlem Museum, Berlin, Germany; *Only Skin Deep*, International Center for Photography, New York City; *Commodification of Buddhism*, The Bronx Museum, New York City; *The Body of Christ*, The Israel Museum of Art, Jerusalem, Israel; *Corpus Christi*, Patrimoine Photographique, Paris, France; and *Delays and Revolutions*, 2003 Venice Biennale, Venice, Italy.

"Of Helicopters in War and Peace"

In 1962 the first U.S. Marine Corps helicopter unit in Vietnam arrived, bringing more "airborne mobility" to South Vietnam; in 1963 the first U.S. helicopter was shot down; and by 1975, of the 12,000 U.S. helicopters in the country, almost 5,000 had been shot down or lost. Both during the war years and long afterwards, devastating and disturbing images of these helicopters have appeared in documentary footage and Hollywood movies, and in the work of numerous Vietnamese and American artists, including Dinh O. Lê.

In 1989 Dinh Q. Lê began to create photo-weavings (and later installations) as his complex response to the war. Over time he began to shift his focus to look at this history through a more overtly Vietnamese lens — From Vietnam to Hollywood was the title of his contribution to the 2003 Venice Biennale — and to reflect on how he might depict post-war Vietnam, and its relationship to the war.²

From its start, Lê was fascinated by the controversy in Vietnam over the "illegal" creation there of two helicopters. In 1997 two farmers, Tran Quoc Hai and Le Van Danh, had boldly decided to build a helicopter to use in their farming practice that would realize the life-long dream of Mr. Hai. Their first helicopter was completed in 2003, but the next year it was seized by government officials, thus beginning a long-running hot-and-cold relationship between the two farmers, and their supporters, with the government.

In 2005 Lê, explaining in a letter his choice of Hai's helicopter as the subject of a proposed installation in New York, wrote: "We are starting to travel the world again... We are dreaming of joining the world... The farmer's dream of flying is a reflection of the country's dream."

In 2006 Lê invited two artist-filmmakers, Tuan Andrew Nguyen and Ha Thuc Phu Nam, to collaborate with him on his Asia Pacific Triennial commission. In June of 2006 the three went to Hai's farm where they filmed, using high definition video, the first helicopter in situ, and interviewed Hai, Danh, and other farmers about the war, which in Vietnam is known as the American War. Then the filmmakers began the massive task of weaving all this material together with footage of wartime helicopters in action, drawn from both U.S. news documentaries and Hollywood films such as *Apocalypse Now* and *Born on the 4th of July*.

The result was *The Farmers and the Helicopters*, a short film using a three-channel format that begins with footage of lush green rice paddy fields, behind which we can see a distant cityscape of silhouetted buildings, followed by images of the sky with small dragonflies darting through it. Slowly war footage appears of helicopters (like birds of prey, they swoop and attack, destroy and are destroyed) juxtaposed with footage of the 2006 recorded interviews and images of the Hai-Danh "peace" helicopter. A mere fifteen minutes later, the film ends as it began—in the rice fields with the sound of the lullaby that we heard at its start.

Moira Roth, 2006

1 See illustrations in Catherine de Zegher, ed., Persistent Vestiges: Drawing from the American-Vietnam War (New York: The Drawing Center, 2006).; 2 See Dinh Q. Lê: From Vietnam to Hollywood (Seattle: Marquand Books, 2003), a publication that includes "Cuoc Trao Doi Giua/Of Memory and History: An Exchange between Dinh Q. Lê and Moira Roth, June 1999-April 2003."; 3 Email correspondence with the author, February 21, 2005.; 4 All three artists have similar life patterns of being born in Vietnam, raised elsewhere and then returning to live in 1n 6 Chi Minh (It), Tuan Andrew Nguyen, born in 1976, lived in the United States, and Ha Thuc Phu Nam, born in 1974, lived in France and Singapore. Dinh Q Lê, Dorn in 1968, emigrated with his family in 1978 to the United States, and returned in 1998 to five in Vietnam. In 2006, the three artists, in addition to making The Farmers and The Helicopters together, collaborated on two video projections for Lê's solo exhibition, The Imaginary Country, at the Shoshana Wayne Gallery in Los Angeles.





이용백 LEE Yong-baek 엔젤 솔저 / Angel Soldier / 비디오 프로젝션 Single channel video projection 23:00 min, 2005 작가소장 Courtesy of the Artist

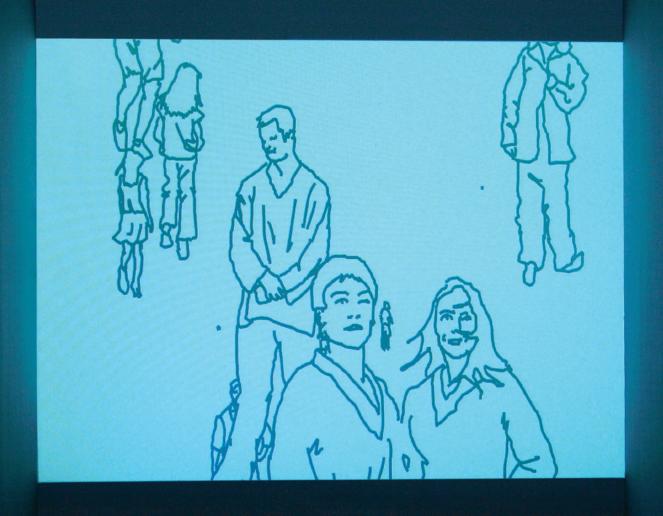
이용백 LEE Yong-baek 스티밍 아웃 (포스트-IMF) Steaming out (Post-IMF) 비디오 프로젝션 Single channel video projection 7:00 min, 2000 작가소장 Courtesy of the Artist

이용백

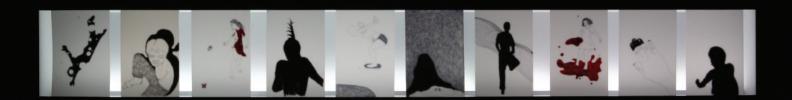
이용백은홍익대에서서양화를,독일슈투트가르트의국립조형예술대학에서는회화와조각을공부했다.베이징의아라리오갤러리,나고야의 +갤러리,타이베이의쿠앙두미술관,서울의성곡미술관과소나무갤러리,대안공간루프,그리고독일뮌징엔의첸트쇼이어(Zehentscheuer)갤러리등에서개인전을열었으며,상하이의둘론현대미술관에서있었던〈TwoAsia,TwoEurope〉,서울올림픽미술관의〈베를린에서DMZ까지〉, 타이베이의MOCA와제2회미디어시티서울비엔날레,일본국제교류기금의〈OuttheWindow〉,독일베를린의바이서엘레판트갤러리(Gallerie WeisserElefant)의,전주국제영화제,광주비엔날레,서울시립미술관의〈TheColorofKorea〉,대전시립미술관의〈미디어아트대전-뉴욕:스폐셜이펙츠〉,이천아트센터의〈미디어의재고찰〉,서울스페이스imA의〈건축과미술:사이에대한탐구〉,대안공간루프의〈1초〉,2000서울국제퍼포먼스페스티발(SIPAF),2000베니스비엔날레,쌈지스페이스의〈앙팡테러블〉,한원미술관의〈가상공간의샤머니즘〉과같은그룹전에활발하게 참여해왔다.

이용백은고도의테크놀로지를활용하고,디지털기법으로처리된비디오,설치미술,퍼포먼스작업을하는것으로유명하다.〈엔젤솔저〉은시 각적으로충격적인설치작품이자퍼포먼스이고사진과비디오로남은기록물이다.이작품에서이용백은베트남전이있었던그당시의히피들, 반-기성문화운동과관련된반전의상징인플라워파워를활용하여위장의관습을전복시키고있다.또다른비디오설치작품인〈스티밍아웃(포 스트-IMF)〉에서는양복을입은남자가헐떡거리며물밑을걷는것을볼수있는데,이를통해한국의많은화이트칼라,즉'봉급쟁이'들이 1997년 도의IMF위기로직장은물론,그동안모아왔던예금을비극적으로잃어버렸던것을예리하게환기시키고있다.여기서보이는물밑장면은그당 시영향을입었던사람들의경험을특징적으로환기시키면서,거기에서파생된심원한소외감,기댈곳을잃어버렸다는느낌을유려하게포착하 고 있는 것이다. Born in 1966, Gimpo; lives and works in Korea. Lee Yong-baek studied Fine Art at Hongik University then Painting and Sculpture at the Stattliche Akademie der bildende Kunste in Stuttgart, Germany. He has had solo shows at Arario Gallery, Beijing; +Gallery, Nagoya, Japan; Alternative Space Loop, Seoul; Kuandu Museum of Fine Art, Taipei, Taiwan; Sungkok Museum, Seoul; Gallery Zehentscheuer, Munsingen, Germany; and Sonamu Gallery, Seoul. He has exhibited internationally in group exhibitions including *Two Asia, Two Europe*, Duolun Museum of Modern Art, Shanghai, China; *From Berlin to DMZ*, Seoul Olympic Museum, Seoul; 2nd Media City Seoul Biennale, MOCA, Taipei, Taiwan; *Out the Window*, Japan Foundation Forum, Tokyo, Japan; *SOS*, Galerie Weisser Elefant, Berlin, Germany; Jeonju International Film Festival, Jeonju; Media City 2002, The 2nd International Media Art Biennale, Seoul; Gwangju Biennale, Gwangju; *The Color of Korea*, Seoul Municipal Museum of Art, Seoul; *Media Art Daejeon-New York, Special Effects*, Daejeon Municipal Museum of Art, Daejeon; *Reconsideration of Media*, Incheon Contemporary Art Center, Incheon; *Intersection: Architecture and Art*, Space imA, Seoul; *A second*, Alternative Space Loop, Seoul; Seoul International Performance Art Festival (SIPAF) 2000; Venice Biennale 2000, Venice, Italy; *Enfant Terrible*, Ssamzie Space, Seoul; and *Shamanism in Cyberspace*, Hanwon Museum, Seoul.

Lee Yong-baek is known for his highly technical and digitally processed videos, installations and performances. In visually striking installations, performances and photo and video documentations, *Angel Soldier* subverts the conventions of camouflage with flower power, the antiwar symbol in the U.S., associated during the American War in Vietnam with hippies and antiestablishment movements. In another video installation, *Steaming Out (Post-IMF)*, a suited man struggles to breathe and walk underwater, poignantly alluding to the IMF crisis of 1997, when many white-collar "salarymen" in Korea tragically lost their jobs and life savings. The underwater sequence eloquently captures the profound sense of alienation and loss of foundation that characterized the experiences of those affected.



산드린 루케트 Sandrine LLOUQUET 쪄이 어이! Troi oi! 플래시 에니메이션 Flash animation 00:38 sec, 2005 Courtesy of Galerie Quynh



산드린 루케트 Sandrine LLOUQUET *쩌이 어이! Troi oi!* 플렉시글라스에 마커, 에나멜 Marker pen, enamel on Plexiglas 30 x 20 cm each, 2005 Courtesy of Galerie Quynh

산드린 루케트

산드린루케트는프랑스에서 태어난 베트남사람이다. 니스에서 5년, 호치민시의 미술대학에서 1년을 공부한후, 니스의 빌라아슨에 소재한 EPIAR(국제미술및연구학교)를 1999년에졸업했다.지난3년동안에는아시아와유럽에서있었던국제적인전시에활발히참여해왔다. 2000년부터는베트랑페레(BertrandPeret)와함께협력작업을하면서자신의사적인작업이동시대미술을개발하고장려할수있도록연구해왔다. 2000년에그들은프랑스에서〈원더풀〉을함께만들었으며,이이름으로여러전시회에서큐레이터일을했으며, 마침내2005년3월부터는호치민시에서〈원더풀디스트릭트프로젝트〉를시작하게되었다. 또한미술잡지〈5emelVlur〉를발행하고있다. 산드린은창작집단〈MogasStation〉의창립멤버이자, (베트남어와영어)두개언어로발행되는정기간행물〈아트〉(Aart)의발행인이며, 베트남잡지에글을싣는프리랜서작가이기도하다.

산드린루케트는다소혼란스럽지만유쾌하고도일상적이면서환상적인작품을만든다.그러한작품들을만들어내는작업의핵심에는현실을전 복시키고새롭게보도록제안하기위한방식으로서모순을이용하고있다.주제와관련하여어울리지않는소재들을사용함으로써관람자들에게 불안과 혼란의 감정을 불러일으키는데, 이러한 감정들은 애매하고 규정되지 않는 이미지들을 오히려 납득할 수 있도록 이끈다.

그녀는가장최근에가졌던전시〈쪄이어이!〉(Troioi!)에서집에칠하는페인트로유리창에그린그림,콘크리트로만들어진모형비행기조각,하늘에서추락하는인물이등장하는플래시애니메이션,하얀플렉시글라스위에그려진뒤집힌이미지들이보이는라이트박스,잠자리날개와개미가등장하는비디오작품등을보여줌으로써우리의합리적인지각에다시한번도전했다.그녀의작품들가운데언제나가장큰부분을차지한 것은회화였지만,이전시를통해다른여러다양한매체도능숙하게작업할수있다는것을증명했다.이전전시에서와마찬가지로〈쪄이어이!〉의개별작품들은서로서로에대한반응으로만들어졌고,이것들이모여서하나의환경을이루었다.예컨대,애니메이션을상영이결정되었을때,작가는갤러리의창문에직접그림을그리기로했다.뿐만아니라,그녀의그림들은라이트박스로전환되어어두운방에서더욱두드러지게보였다.이렇듯작품을환경에부합시키는것은예술적창조에있어핵심적인부분이다.루케트는자신의작품들을그자체로완성직전의상태까지발전시킨후,마지막으로 작품이놓일 전체 환경의 일부분이 되게 수정하는 것이다.

루케트의예술은다양한원천을갖고있다.즉그녀자신의개인사,미디어뉴스,그리고이러저러한많은일들모두에서영감을얻는것이다.이런점에도불구하고〈쩌이어이!〉를잇는한가닥의공통분모가존재하는데,그것은바로변신이다.루케트의작품에등장하는형상들과존재들,대상들은작품속에서이미변신을했거나,그런과정중에있는것으로서새로운환경속에서편안하고자연스러워보이며,심지어는진부해보이기까지 하다.

이전시회의타이틀인〈쩌이어이!〉는베트남어표현에서차용한것이다.통제에서벗어난사건에대한반응으로좌절감과당혹감,경이와기쁨모 두를드러내는이감탄사는아무맥락이없다면,모호하게들릴것이다.불편함과편안함,우울과낙관사이를오가는그녀의작품들은삶에존재 하는 이중성을 통렬하게 전하고 있다.

꾸인 팎의 에세이 중에서 발췌

Born in 1975, France; lives and works in Vietnam. Sandrine Llouquet

was born in France to Vietnamese parents. After studying five years in Nice, France and one year at the Fine Art University of Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, she graduated in 1999 from EPIAR (International Pilot School of Art and Research) Villa Arson in Nice. For the past three years she has been living in Vietnam. During the past decade, she has participated in several international exhibitions and events in Asia and Europe. Since 2000, in conjunction with her personal art work, she has collaborated with Bertrand Peret to develop and promote contemporary art. Together they created Wonderful in 2000 in France and curated several exhibitions under this name, eventually launching the Wonderful District project in Ho Chi Minh City in March 2005. They also publish the art magazine 5eme Mur. Sandrine is a founding member of the artist collective Mogas Station, publication director of a bilingual (Vietnamese–English) journal called Aart, and is also a freelance writer for Vietnamese magazines.

http://www.wonderfuldistrict.org

Sandrine Llouquet makes art that is disturbing and joyful, mundane and fantastic. At the heart of her practice lies contradiction – a device she employs frequently to subvert reality and suggest new ways of seeing. Using incongruous materials in relation to her subjects, the artist provokes feelings of anxiety and perplexity in the viewer, followed strangely by an acceptance of the anomalous images.

In her latest exhibition, *Troi oi!*, Llouquet once again challenges our rational perceptions: house paint applied to glass windows, concrete sculptures of miniature airplanes, a Flash animation of figures falling from the sky, light boxes of inverted drawings on white Plexiglas and a video featuring an ant and the wing of a dragonfly. Drawing has always constituted the greatest part of Llouquet's production, but the artist has again demonstrated that she is equally comfortable in a range of media. As in her previous shows, *Troi oi!* is an environment with works that were created in response to each other. For example, when the decision was made to screen the animation, the artist chose to paint directly on the windows to veil the gallery. Additionally, her drawings were transformed into light boxes to render them more visible in the darkened room. This adaptation of the artworks to their environment is an integral part of the artistic process. Llouquet's work is developed to a state of near completion in and of itself; only at the end is it altered in order to become part of its entire surroundings.

Llouquet's art is inspired by a variety of sources – from her own personal history to media reports to random events. Despite this, there does exist a thread that seems to connect the work in *Troi oi!* – transformation. Whether undergoing a transformation or already metamorphosed, the figures, creatures and objects in Llouquet's work appear comfortable, natural, even banal in their new condition.

The title of this exhibition borrows from the Vietnamese expression *troi oi*. Uttered in response to an occurrence beyond one's control and signifying frustration, dismay, surprise or delight, the emphatic phrase is ambiguous without a context. Oscillating between unease and comfort, gloom and optimism, Llouquet's work poignantly communicates the duality present in life.

adapted from essay by Quynh Pham



쩐 르엉 Tran LUONG 마오 케 프로젝트 Mao Khe Project 비디오 Video 24:00 min, 2001 작가소장 Courtesy of the Artist

쩐 르엉 Tran LUONG 위장 Camouflage 종이에 잉크와 과슈 Ink & gouache on paper 130 x 3150 cm, 2007 작가소장 Courtesy of the Artist





쩐 르엉

쩐르엉은하노이에기반을두고활동하는화가이자큐레이터이다.그는원래,어느정도영향력을보였던아방가르드화가그룹'다섯무리(Gang ofFive)'의일원으로활동한바있다.모두하노이미술학교졸업생들로이루어진이그룹은 1990년중반에이르러국제적인주목을받게되었다. 점차추상화되어갔던초기회화에서그는자연이라는주제를활용했다.창작활동을확장시킨그는비디오와설치작품,퍼포먼스까지도아우르게되었다.2002년에는하노이의현대미술센터를설립하였으며,2003년까지책임자로일했다.파리소재베트남문화원,뉴욕의아트인제너럴,코넬대학의허버트F.존슨미술관,이탈리아움브리아의시비텔라라니에리센터,브루클린의캐이브갤러리,하노이소재독일문화원과영국문화원,프놈펜의리윰인스티튜트등에서다수의개인전을열었다.그리고암스테르담의트로펜미술관,도쿄의로토아마갤러리와후지타벤트미술관,뉴욕의알리앙스프랑세즈,제2회후쿠오카아시안트리엔날레,2002년리버풀현대미술비엔날레,제8회NIPAF,부산비엔날레,베를린의세계문화의집,브리즈번의퀸즈랜드미술학교,쿠알라룸푸르에서열린제1회사투칼리퍼포먼스아트심포지엄과로스앤젤레스의레드캐스트갤러리에서 그룹전에 참여했다.

우리의일상적인삶은대중문화속에있다.이곳베트남의대중문화는프로파간다문화의부산물로서,일종의위장된프로파간다예술이다.이러한사실은이전보다덜명백해보인다.왜냐면,이곳은현재좋은생각과세련된문구의천국이자,미인대회에서전시되는여성육체와패션,그리고텔레비전드라마와영화,대중음악의눈물나는사랑이야기,부르주아적삶에대한약속이부풀어있는천국이기도하기때문이다.그러나실제의 삶은자극적인살충제와저질휘발유,그리고벌집모양석탄냄새로가득하다.뿐만아니라마약과싸구려향수의독한냄새,기난과홍수의흙냄새가있을뿐이다.모든것은위장되어있다.무엇이진짜이고무엇이가짜인지알수없다.하나의진실을파헤쳐가면,두세개의다른진실들이드러난다.실타래처럼얽혀있는이러한현실에(팝또한성공적으로,그리고두드러지게참여하여현실을굴절시켜망각하도록하는데,이는간점적으로베트남의프로파간다적대중문화에기여하는것이다.나는우리삶의위장에대한이런기여를달갑게여기지않는다.한국과베트남의관계에대해서얘기할때나는부정적인이미지의고리들을갖게된다.베트남전쟁당시의한국군의잔인함에관한희미하지만,거대한기억.한국의대중문화는독창적이지도않을뿐아니라,제품판촉에만목적을두고있는것처럼보인다.한국제품들이베트남에몰려들어오고있지만,그것들은항상이류로서,일본이나여타선진적인자본주의국가제품들의아래에놓이고있다.그리고이주노동자들에대한구타,섹스관광,한국으로시집간20만명의베트남여인들,여기에덧붙여최근발생한두명의베트남사람들의안타까운죽음으로까지이어진다.조금더나가면북한의어두운이미지들이떠오른다.혼란스러우면서파편화된이미지들,그리고위장의아래에숨겨진것들은서로맞추어지기를기다리는조각들인것같다.

Born in 1960, Vietnam; lives and works in Vietnam. Tran Luong is an artist and curator based in Hanoi. He was originally part of the Gang of Five, an influential avant–garde group of painters who were all graduates of the Hanoi Fine Arts Institute and who came to international attention in the mid 1990s. In his early paintings, which became increasingly abstract, he drew on themes of nature. Luong has since expanded his practice to include video, installations, and performance. He was the Founder and Artistic Director of the Contemporary Art Center, Hanoi from 2002 to 2003. As an artist, he has had solo exhibitions at the Vietnamese Cultural House, Paris, France; Art In General, New York, USA; Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art, Cornell University, Ithaca NY, USA; Civitella Ranieri Center, Umbria, Italia; Cave Gallery, Brooklyn NY, USA; Goethe Institute, Hanoi, Vietnam; British Council, Hanoi, Vietnam; Reyum Institute, Phnom Penh, Vietnam. His group exhibitions include shows at Tropen Museum, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Gallery lotoyama, Tokyo, Japan; Fujita Vente Museum, Tokyo, Japan; French Institute Alliance Francaise, New York, USA; 2nd Fukuoka Asian Triennale; Liverpool Biennial of Contemporary Art 2002; 8th NIPAF Japan; Busan Biennale, Busan, Korea; House of World Culture, Berlin, Germany; Queensland College of Art, Brisbane Australia; Satu Kali First Performance Art Symposium, Kuala Lumpur; Redcat Gallery, Los Angeles, USA.

Our daily life is submerged in pop culture. Pop culture here in Vietnam is just an offshoot of propaganda culture, a kind of Propaganda Arts that has been camouflaged therefore less obvious than before. It's a paradise of nice phrases and good ideas, of jungles of lips and hips of beauty contest, of fashion, of love stories full of tears in soap opera-like movies and pop music, and of the bloating promises for a bourgeois life. On the side of life is: the pungent smell of pesticide, filthy gasoline, of the smoke from beehive coal. The strong smell of drugs, of cheap perfume, and the muddy smell of poverty and flood. Everything has been camouflaged. You don't know what's real, and what's fake. You can dig up two, three different truths from beneath one truth. In this tangled skein is a visible and successful participation of K-Pop (Korean pop culture) in diffracting and making oblivious reality, indirectly contributing to the propaganda—pop culture in Vietnam. I don't appreciate the contribution to the camouflaging of our people's lives! Talking about the Vietnam–Korean connection, there is a tangle of negative images in my perception: Dim and immense memories of the cruelty of Korean solders in the Vietnam War. Korean pop culture is pale and seems to serve the purpose of marketing products. Although Korean products are flooding Vietnam, they are always second—class, below Japanese and other developed capitalist countries. Then there are beatings of workers, sex tours, the two hundred thousand Vietnamese wives in Korea and the recent two pitiful deaths among them. And a little further away is the dark image of North Korea... A confusing and fragmented picture, and beneath the camouflage are yet-to-be-assembled parts.



리 호앙 리 Ly Hoang LY *묘비 - 이정표 Tombstones - Milestones* 혼합매체 Mixed media 350 X 110 cm, 2007 작가소장 Courtesy of the Artist



리 호앙 리 Ly Hoang LY 초상화 이야기 The Story of a Portrait 사진 Photograph 100 X 170 cm, 50 X 63 cm each, 2006 작가소장 Courtesy of the Artist

리 호앙 리

리호앙리는화가이자베트남에서몇안되는퍼포먼스예술가이다.그녀의설치작품과퍼포먼스는상실과영성이라는문제를제기하며,근대성과 젠더,섹슈얼리티사이의긴장을다룬다.그녀는베트남과태국,한국과일본,독일과미국에서전시회를가졌는데,이는다음과같다.베를린의달 렘미술관,방콕의국립미술관,치앙마이미술관,호치민시의블루스페이스갤러리와선갤러리,하노이의베트남현대미술관,방콕과치앙마이에 서열린제4회아시아토피아,2002년부산비엔날레,브루클린의케이브갤러리,뉴욕소재일본협회,시가미술관등이다.2003년에는록펠러재 단이후원하고,뉴욕의댄스씨어터워크숍(DTW)이주관하여태국에서있었던예술가거주프로그램〈메콩프로젝트〉에참여했다.그녀는DTW의 지원하에,베트남작가들은뉴욕으로가고,미국을기반하고있는작가들은호치민시로오는국제적인작가교류프로그램〈SeeBetweenSea〉를 만들었다.2005년에는포드재단의지원을받아뉴욕의케이브갤러리의거주작가로있었다.뛰어난시인이기도한그녀는미국아이오와대학의 국제작가 프로그램과 프랑스 발 데 마르네의 국제 시인 비엔날레에도 참여한 바 있다.

〈묘비-이정표〉

이작품은전쟁중에"지구상의지옥"으로알려졌던콘다오(ConDao) 섬의이름없는죄수들의무덤앞에섰을때받은느낌에서비롯되었다.그무덤에누워있는이들은 자신들의삶을하나의이상에헌신했던사람들이다.그들은죽음과함께자신들의이상을무덤속으로가지고갔다.그들의이상주의적열망은시신에서흘러나와땅밑을 적시는 혈류가 되어, 새로운 삶의 기초를 창조하는 것처럼 보인다.

묘비들은하얀몸통에위에는붉은색이칠해져있었는데,야성이넘치던그언덕에세워져있던모습은이정표를떠오르게했다.그각각의묘비는우리가거쳐온역사적 거리의 표지이다. 또한 그 각각의 죽음은 끝나지 않은 삶의 여정의 표지이다.

〈초상화 이야기〉

이야기

때는2003년가을이고,장소는미국아이오와시티의교외어디쯤에위치한바(bar)이자식당이기도한로만즈부틀레거(Roman'sBootlegger)이다.낮은천장의돔형실 내는붉은벽돌로내벽을쌓은데다조명이약해서마치터널속같다는인상을준다.각각의좁은테이블을,옆의기둥에설치된철제받침대가지탱하고있는개구리눈모 양의램프가밝히고있다.그붉은조명은손님들의얼굴윤곽만을드러낼정도로약해서다른것들은모두어둠속에묻힌다.이곳에서손님들은서로속삭이듯얘기하는 데, 소리를 내는 것은 반갑지 않은, 무례한 소란처럼 다른 모든 손님들을 놀래 킬 수 있다는 것을 잘 아는 탓이다.

조용하면서도고양되고비현실적인분위기에고무되어베트남의여성시인겸화가는한국의남성작가에게3.5MP디지털카메라로자신의사진을찍으라는신호를준다.

플래시나스튜디오 조명같은 세련된 기술 없이 찍은 즉석의 스냅샷은 너무도 완벽해서 두 예술가는 만족해하며 그 사진을 개인적인 기념품으로 간직하기로 했다.

초상은그사진을촬영한한국동료작가의(베트남여성작가는)알수없는느낌과는별개로,그녀가전쟁중에북베트남이미군들에의해폭격당했을때의베트남여성 들을떠올리도록했다.그녀는전후의평화시기에태어났기에전쟁을겪었던사람들의회상이나다큐멘터리영화들을통해서이사실을알수있었다.그녀는등으로밝 힌터널속은신처에있는자신의초상화를그렸다.이터널에은신한그녀는터널바깥의거센폭격에도동요치않고,안온함과자신감을느낀다.이것이전쟁중의평화라 는 메시지를 전하는 게 아닐까?

그누구도전쟁을좋아하지않는다.세상모두가평화를사랑한다.그러나그누구라도평화의순수와빛나는아름다움을또렷하게인식하게되는것은전쟁이벌어진때가 아닌가? 또 우리가 평화 속에 살 때조차도, 전쟁은 무의식적인 기억을 통해 직간접적으로 우리의 정신 속에 살아 있다.

따라서 평화와 전쟁은 근대에서 인간의 영적 세계를 묘사하는 두 요소가 아닐까? 이 두 요소 중 한 요소가 빠졌을 때 이 초상은 완전할 것인가?

평화와 전쟁에 관한 의식이 인간의 정신으로부터 지워진다면 어떤 일이 벌어질까? 그럴 때 인간은 어떤 존재가 될까?

주: 필명이 리 호앙 리인 이 베트남 여성 작가는 베트남의 하노이에서 태어났다. 한국의 남성작가인 김영하는 한국의 서울에 산다.

Born in 1975, Vietnam; lives and works in Vietnam. Ly Hoang Ly is a visual artist and one of the few female performance artists in Vietnam. Her installations and performances address issues of loss and spirituality and deal with the tensions within modernity, gender, and sexuality. She has had exhibitions in Vietnam, Thailand, Korea, Japan, the US, and Germany including shows at the Dahlem Museum, Berlin; National Gallery, Bangkok; Chiang Mai Art Museum, Chiang Mai; Blue Space Gallery, Ho Chi Minh City; Zen Gallery, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam; Vietnam Contemporary Art Center, Hanoi; 4th Asiatopia, Bangkok/Chiang Mai; 2002 Busan Biennale, Busan,; Cave Gallery, Brooklyn, NY; Japan Society, New York, NY; Shiga Museum, Shiga. In 2003 she participated in the Mekong Project Workshop, an artists' residency program in Thailand held by Dance Theater Workshop (DTW), New York, and funded by the Rockefeller Foundation. Through the support of DTW, she created "See Between Sea," an international artist exchange bringing Vietnamese artists to New York and US-based artists to Ho Chi Minh City. In 2005, she was sponsored by the Ford Foundation to be artist-in-residence at CAVE Gallery in New York. Ly is also an accomplished poet and has participated in the University of Iowa's International writing program residency in the US and the Biennale Internationale des Poetes, Val-de-Marne, France.

Tombstones - Milestones

This work was created from the emotion I got when standing in front of the graves of anonymous prisoners in Con Dao (Poulo Condor), an isle in Vietnam that was known during the war as "Hell on Earth". Lying in those graves are the people who had devoted their lives to an ideal. Passing away, they carried their ideal into the graves; their idealistic aspirations seem to be the blood current that flows from their bodies to impregnate the soil, creating the basis of a new life.

The tombstones, with their white trunks and red tops, standing in abundance on the wild hill made me think of milestones. Each one is a landmark of a length of distance we covered. The death of each person is just a landmark in the unfinished itinerary of life.

Story of a Portrait

The story

Fall 2003. Inside a bar-restaurant, Roman's - Bootlegger, somewhere in the suburbs of Iowa City, USA. The dimly-lit ambiance, enclosed in the red-brick walls, domed by a low ceiling, gives the impression of being in a tunnel. Each narrow table is lit by frog-eyed lamps supported by iron frames set in nearby columns. The red light is only bright enough to outline the faces of the guests, letting the other details fade into darkness. Here, the guests only whispered to each other, aware that the slightest sound would startle all the others like an uninvited discourteous annovance.

Stirred by the heightened, silent, and unreal ambiance, a Vietnamese woman-poet and visual artist, makes a sign to a Korean man-writer to take a picture of her, with a digital 3.5 MP camera.

Without any sophisticated techniques such as flash and studio lighting, the spontaneous snapshot was yet so perfect that both the artists were pleased and decided to keep it and cherish it as a personal souvenir.

The portrait, apart from the unknown feelings of her Korean colleague relating to it, reminded the Vietnamese artist of a Vietnamese woman in the times of Vietnam War when the North of Vietnam was bombed by the American pilots (though she has learned this only through memories told by those living during that time and through documentary films because she was born in a peaceful post-war period). She portrayed herself in a shelter-tunnel lit by a manchon-lamp. Undisturbed by the violent bombing outside the tunnel, here, sheltered by the tunnel, she felt calm, self-confident, and safe. Wasn't this a message of PEACE IN WAR?

Nobody likes war. The whole world loves peace. But, it is in war that, more than ever, one can be clearly aware of the innocent and radiant beauty of peace. And from unconscious memories – directly or indirectly – war remains alive in our spirit though we live in a peaceful time.

Therefore, are PEACE and WAR the two components portraying the spiritual world of a HUMAN BEING in modern times? Would this portrait be complete if one of these two factors were missing?

What would happen if consciousness about both PEACE and WAR were erased from the human spirit? What would human beings become then?

Notes: The Vietnamese woman-artist, pen-name LY Hoang Ly, was born in Hanoi, Vietnam.; The Korean man-writer, named KIM Young Ha, lives in Seoul, South Korea.



응웬 만 홍 NGUYEN Manh Hung *시장으로 가라 Go To Market* 캔버스에 아크릴 Acrylic on canvas 39.25 x 39.25 inches, 2004 Franz Xavier Collection, Courtesy of Goethe Institu



응웬 만 흥 NGUYEN Manh Hung 빌딩 Building 캔버스에 아크릴 Acrylic on canvas 39.25 x 39.25 inches, 2004 The Francis J. Greenburger Collection, New York 응웬 만흥

응웬만흥은하노이미술대학을졸업했다.2002년하노이의나산안덕(NhaSanAnhDuc)과독일문화원에서개인전을열었다.이외에도다음 과같이다양한그룹전과퍼포먼스에도활발하게참여했다.하노이소재독일문화원에서의〈ExperimentalMusicandVideoShow〉,헌팅턴의비치아트센터에서의〈OutofContext〉,하노이의나산안덕에서의〈Room-Zoom〉,사이공의오픈시티,하노이소재알리앙스프랑세즈에서개최된〈Fetedelamusique〉,하노이오페라하우스에서열렸던〈StoriesofUs〉,하노이에서있었던퍼포먼스아트이벤트〈LIMDIM〉,베트남의휴에서열렸던〈HueFestival〉,대만의카오싱과타이베이에서있었던대만국제퍼포먼스페스티발(TIPAF),도쿄와나고야,나가노등지에서열린일본국제퍼포먼스예술페스티발(NIPAF)그리고하노이현대미술센터에서있었던〈WindowtoAsia〉등이다.그리고중국의쿤밍과뉴욕의아트OM에서 거주 작가로 초대받아 활동했다.

응웬만흥은세계화,산업화,도시화와관련된이슈들과더불어급속하게변화하는베트남의사회·경제·문화적영역을장난스럽게다루어대형 의초현실적풍경을창조한다.농촌지역이베트남국토의80퍼센트이상을차지하고있지만,정부의재개발로인해이지역들의기반시설들은막 대한변화를겪고있다.작가는2003년도작품〈건설〉에서시골의허름한DIY(DoltYourself)건물과도시외곽에있는거대하고다양한형태의마 천루들을묘사했다.도시지역의집들은부지의제약으로인해종종지면위로높이솟은은빛타워의형상을띠고있다.다른작품에서그는모순적인 요소들을 결합시켜 변화중인 베트남 사회의 균열과 모순에 대해 논평하고 있다.

Born in 1976, Hanoi; lives and works in Vietnam. Nguyen Manh Hung is a graduate of Hanoi College of Fine Arts and has had solo shows in Hanoi in 2002 at Nha San Anh Duc and the Goethe Institute. He has had numerous group exhibitions and live performances including the *Experimental Music and Video Show*, Goethe Institute, Hanoi, Vietnam; *Out of Context*, Huntington Beach Art Center, Huntington Beach, CA, USA; Meeting Hanoi, Goethe Institute, Hanoi, Vietnam; *Room-Zoom*, Nha San Anh Duc, Hanoi, Vietnam; Saigon Open City; *Fete de la musique*, L'espace Alliance Francaise, Hanoi, Vietnam; *Stories of Us*, Hanoi Opera House, Hanoi, Vietnam; *LIMDIM*, performance art event, Hanoi, Vietnam; *Hue Festival*, Hue, Vietnam; TIPAF Taiwan International Performance Art Festival, Kaohsiung, Taipei, Taiwan; NIPAF Nippon International Performance Art Festival, Tokyol Nagoyal Nagano, Japan; and *Window to Asia*, Hanoi Contemporary Art Center, Vietnam. He has also been artist-in-residence in Kunming China and at Art OMI International, NY USA.

Nguyen Manh Hung creates large, surreal landscapes that playfully deal with issues regarding globalization, industrialization, urbanization and Vietnam's rapidly changing socio-economic and cultural terrain. Although rural areas dominate eighty percent of Vietnam's land, there have been vast changes in the infrastructure of these areas due to government redevelopment. In *Building* (2003), the artist depicts the ramshackle DIY ("do it yourself") buildings in the countryside and on the outskirts of large cities piled high like odd and anomalous skyscrapers. Within urban areas, residential units are often slivers towering above the ground due to zoning restrictions. In other works, the artist juxtaposes contradictory elements (for instance, airplanes towing street market goods) to comment on the fissures and contradictions of a society in transition.







오용석 OH Yongseok 드라마 no. 3 Drama no. 3 비디오 Video 6:23 min, 2004 - 2005 작가소장 Courtesy of the Artist

오용석 0H Yongseok 드라마 no. 5 Drama no. 5 비디오 Video 4:33 min, 2004 - 2005 작가소장 Courtesy of the Artist

오용석

오용석은수원대학교에서회화를전공했다.서울의대안공간풀에서개인전을개최했었고,도쿄와반둥에서열린아시아비디오아트컨퍼런스,인 천미디어아트페스티발,서울덕원갤러리의〈시간의결정〉,일주아트하우스에서의〈매핑코리아〉,싱가포르의MAAP,서울시립미술관에서의 미디어아트비엔날레(2006),상하이비엔날레(2006),독일카를스루에의ZKM,서울의쌈지스페이스와서대문감옥,연세대학교와아트센터나비에서의등의전시를통해해외에도소개되며다양한활동을해왔다.서울시립미술관에서의중앙미술상을수상하기도했으며,서울실험영화제와일주아트하우스에서개최한인디비디오페스티발,그리고독일하노버에서개최된업앤커밍영화제등지에서자신의작품을상영한바있다.

〈드라마〉는다른시공간의합성시키고있다.자연스럽게한프레임으로이루어진장면으로보이지만,사실은자신이직접찍은실제장면들과하구적인영화의장면들을결합시킨것으로,여러다른영화들의많은시점들이결합되어있다.결국이렇게만들어진기이한장면들은극장에서공연되는연극이나영화의무대배경같은느낌을불러일으킨다.이새로운미장센은다양한시간의조각들을결합시켜단일공간내에서의시간성을 참조하기도 하지만, 재구축하기도 한다.

넓은의미에서본다면그의작품은단일공간내에서다양한시간성을창조하는것으로,이는우리시대의(물리적현실과가상현실이라는)이중의 현실을반영하고있는것이다.이뿐아니라,또다른복합적인현실을창조하기위해그는정지된사진이미지와움직이는이미지들을결합하기도 한다.이렇게독특한시·공간의창조는관람자로하여금,살아가고있는일상적공간에서시간이라는관념을새롭게고려해보도록유인하고있다. 〈드라마〉는 우리에게 익숙한 시간대로부터 완전히 새로운 시간대로의 상상의 여행을 제공하고 있는 것 이다.

제 6회 상하이 비엔날레의 전시도록에 실린 이원일의 글에서 발췌

OH YONGSEOK

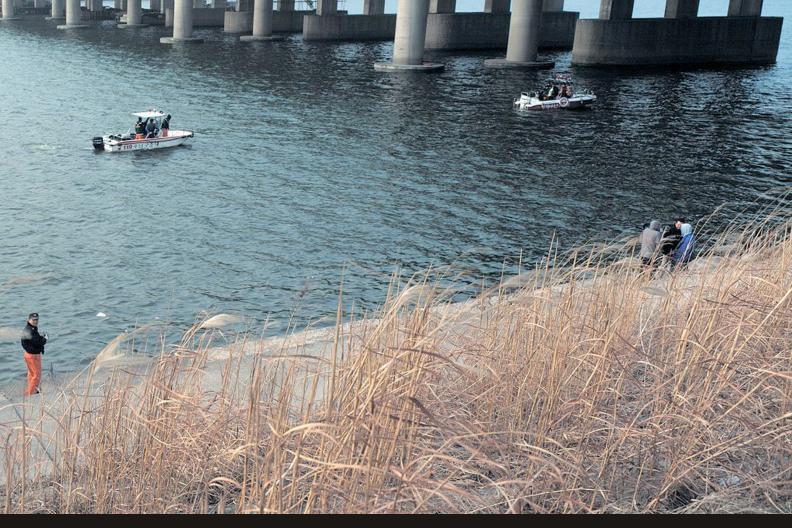
Born in 1976, Korea; lives and works in Korea. Oh Yongseok received his BFA in Painting from the University of Suwon. He has had a solo show at Alternative Space Pool, Seoul and participated in exhibitions and media art festivals internationally including the Asia Video Art Conference, Tokyo, Japan and Bandung, China; Incheon Media Art Festival, Incheon, Korea; *Crystallization of Time*, Dukwon Gallery, Seoul, Korea; *Mapping Korea*, Ilju Art House, Seoul, Korea; MAAP, Singapore, Singapore; Media Art Biennale at Seoul Museum of Art (2006); Shanghai Biennale (2006); ZKM Karlsruhe; Ssamzie Space, Seoul, Korea; Seodaemun Prison, Seoul, Korea; Joongang Fine Art Prize, Seoul Museum of Art, Seoul, Korea; *Seforma*, Yonsei University and Art Center Nabi, Seoul, Korea. He has also screened at the Seoul Experimental Film Festival, Seoul, Korea; Individeo Festival, Ilju Art House, Seoul, Korea; and Up and Coming Film Festival, Hanover, Germany

Drama is a synthesis of different times and spaces. Although it looks like a natural, single frame scene, it is the combination of many views from various different films, combining fictional film clips and real scenes he has recorded himself. These eccentric scenes ultimately evoke the staged setting of a film or a play in a theater. This new mise-en-scene creates and reconstructs temporality within a single space by combining disparate time fragments.

In a broader sense, his creation of different temporalities within a single space reflects the dual realities (physical reality and virtual reality) of our times. His scenes combine still photography images with moving images to create yet another mixed reality. This unusual creation of time and space forces viewers to reconsider notions of time even in one common space. *Drama* offers an imaginative journey from a time zone that is familiar to us into one that is totally new.

adapted from essay by Wonil Rhee, The 6th Shanghai Biennale





박진영 Area PARK
자살현장 Suicide Scene 컬러사진 Color photograph 130 X 45 cm, 2004 작가소장 Courtesy of the Artis

박진영 Area PARK 3초간 정지한 탈북 청년들 Three Second-Frozen Defectors from North Korea 컬러사진 Color photograph 120 x 90 cm, 2006 작가소장 Courtesy of the Artist

박지영

박진영은서울과도쿄에서거주하는작가로,에어리어(Area)라는영문이름이공식호칭이되어버렸다.대구의경일대학교를졸업하고,서울의중 앙대학교에서석사학위를받은그는서울의조흥갤러리와금호미술관에서개인전을열었다.그리고도쿄의코니카플라자에서열렸던〈인&아웃:한일청년작가전〉과서울의백상기념관에서열린〈StandingPoints〉,대구아트센터에서의〈AtFirstSight〉,교토의모리시타갤러리에서의〈FromtheEast〉,중국의핀야오국제사진페스티발(PIP),오사카의미오홀이주최한미오상수상작가전시,토탈미술관에서의〈17x17〉,인사동쌈지길에서의〈夢遊桃園〉,오사카의라이트가든갤러리에서의〈NewVision〉,프랑크푸르트포토포럼인터내셔널에서있었던〈FastForward〉, 조흥갤러리에서의〈오늘의인권〉,스페이스휴의〈얼굴의시간,시간의얼굴〉,제1회대구포토비엔날레의〈다큐로본아시아〉(ImagingAsiain Documents〉,로댕갤러리의〈사춘기징후〉,중국PKM갤러리에서의〈패스트브레이크〉(FastBreak:RecentWorksfromSeoul〉,서울시립미술관의〈현대한국사진의풍경〉등과같은많은그룹전에참여했다.일본에서는미오사진상을,서울에서는젊은사진가상과한국문화예술위원회의신진작가지원금과작가지원금,서울문화재단의작가지원금등을수혜했다.그리고국립현대미술관고양스튜디오의5기입주작가에선정되어 활동한바가 있다.

박진영은대학에서보도사진을전공했지만,그의작품들은독특하고드물게도하구와사실,그리고시각적기록과미적체험사이의창조적공간에머무르고있다.그의모든이미지들은"연출된"것이지만,종종어떤이미지들의경우에는기자인친구들부터조언을받기때문인지모르겠지만,시사적으로가치가높은,즉핵심적인순간들을포착하는것처럼보이기도한다.〈자살장면〉이좋은예가될수있다.이작품은자살한유명인사의시체를찾는광경을보도하기위해한강둑으로간뉴스보도팀을담고있다.그는1990년대중반부터가속화되는변화를겪고있는우리사회에관한너른스펙트럼을보여주기위해"도시의젊은이들혹은아르바이트생"과같은주제들에천착하고있으며,이러한그의작품들은의미심장한 디테일을 보여주는 비판적 시선으로 번득이고 있다.

〈게임〉- 이즈음, 한국의 분단풍경을 다시 본다.

〈출입금지〉가많은나라에태어난나는촬영을나가면본능적으로거짓말쟁이가된다.수년간필드에서다져진관상을보는감각과순간적인판단.그리고나의현란한거짓말은내가기록하고자하는의지만큼이나중요한것일런지도모를일이다.부디그럴수밖에없었던한국적필드에서의상황을이해해주길바란다.나도노력을안한건아니다.정성껏촬영협조공문을준비해서보내면서랍에넣어두고꺼내보지도않는것인지몇달간소식도없다.어쩌면NationalGeographic의일본계미국인마이클야마시타정도의저명한사진가가아니라,듣도보도못한AreaPark이란이름의찍새라무시해서그런지알수없는일이다.또한희망없는답변을기다리기엔나의성격은너무급하고,그것들이언제사라져버릴지모르는대상들이기에더욱조급한것이었다.돌이켜보면도처에서출입자체가안되는데카메라까지소지하고있는나를보는그들의눈은,흡사퇴근길런던의중심가피카딜리역에서지하철을막탄이랍인을바라보는따가운경계의눈빛과다를바없었던것같다.그렇지만그들의임무와책임을존중하기에제지하는몸짓이나귀찮은듯대하는태도는참을수있는것이었지만,간혹말도없이카메라의삼각대를건어차이고 필름홀더를 뺏기기도 했을 때 나 자신의 처지와 무너진 자존심은 정말 참기 힘든 것이었다. 씨발

나는지난2년간우리사회곳곳에남아있는분단상황의흔적또는일상에스며든단서에주목했었다.그대부분은양극화의시기에미국이한반도에들고온이데 올로기와그시점부터파생되어나타나기시작한사회현상과풍경의구조들이다.어찌보면전혀새로울것이없는풍경들이다.분단이된지결코짧지않은시간이 흘러버려서,이제는우리사회의엔진이라할수있는30-40대세대들에게마저남북통일이더낮설게느껴진다.많은선배사진가들이이땅의분단상황을담아 왔다.당시의상황으로서는더욱힘든일이었음을충분히짐작하고도남는다.그들은사진가로서의사명감에주옥같은솜씨를담아우리의상황을기록해왔고,그 사진들을보며나는다큐멘터리사진을배웠다.생계를병행해야하는가난했을지갑에열악한장비.대학원시절,요제프쿠델카의다떨어진구두사진을지갑에넣 어 다니며 그 정신을 본받고 싶어 했던 기억이 난다.

시대가많이번했다.대학가에가투가사라지고,이미마르크스에대한책들이쏟아져나오고,심지어는포장미차에서대통령을안주삼아소주잔을기울여도문제될 소지가없는시절이되어버렸다.더이상이데올로기로조종할수없는동북아의작은나라.그들은이제자유무역이라는21세기형두번째명분으로새로운게임을 하려 할 것이다. 마치 갱스터 영화와 같이 구역을 관리하는 마피아의 보스처럼 거절하기 힘든 제안을 해가며 다시 한반도의 풍경에 개입하려 한다.

Born in 1971, Pusan; lives and works in Korea. Area Park is an artist living in Seoul and Tokyo. Area is the English translation of the artist's given name and is now his official "nom-d'art." He received his BA from Kyung-il University, Taegu and his MFA from Chung-ang University, Seoul. He has had solo shows in Seoul at the Chohung Gallery and the Kumho Museum of Art. His group exhibitions include *In & Out: Korea - Japan Young Artists*, Konica Plaza, Japan, Tokyo; *Standing Point*, Back Sang Memorial Hall, Seoul; *At First Sight*, Taegu Art Center, Taegu, Korea; *From the East*, Morisita Gallery, Kyoto, Japan; PIP Pinyao International Photography Festival, China; Mio Award Exhibition, Mio Hall, Osaka, Japan; *Mongyudowon*, Ssamzie Space, Seoul, *17 x 17*, Total museum of Art, Seoul; *New Vision*, Lightgarden Gallery, Osaka, Japan; *Fast Forward*, Foto Forum International, Frankfurt, Germany; *Just Lying There*, Chohung Gallery, Seoul; *Time of Face, Face of Time*, Alternative Space Hue, Seoul; *Imaging Asia in Documents*, 1st Taegu PhotoBiennale, Taegu; *Symptom of Adolescence*, Rodin Gallery, Seoul; *Fast Break: Recent Works From Seoul*, PKM Gallery, China; *Landscape of Korea Contemporary Photography*, Seoul Museum of Art, Korea. He has been awarded a MIO Photography Award, Japan; Young Photographer's Award, Korea; Arts Council Korea, Young Artist Award, Korea; Arko Foundation For Art & Culture Grant, Korea; Seoul Foundation For Art & Culture Grant, Korea; and the Goyang International Artists Studio Program, Korea.

Area Park is one of a handful of photographers trained in documentary modes whose work resides in a productive space between fiction and fact, between visual document and aesthetic experience. All of his images are "staged" but some images seem to capture incisive newsworthy moments because of tips from journalist colleagues. A case in point, *Suicide Scene* depicts a news crew on the banks of the Han River in Seoul reporting the search for the body of a high-profile suicide victim. Since the mid 1990s, he has worked with themes such as *Boys in the City* or *Part-Time Workers* to represent a broad spectrum of society in the throes of accelerated transformation, with a critical eye for revealing details.

Yong Soon Min

"The Game"

Instinctively, I, who was born in a country with a lot of "no-go areas," became a liar whenever I went out to take photographs. It seems to me that my flowery lies may be as important as my will to capture the moment by taking pictures, as well as my intuition and instantaneous judgement based on the judgment of fortune, a skill which I have developed for many years.

I hope you understand the unique situation of Korea that has compelled me to do so. I made efforts on my part. Several months hav e passed without my getting the answer from you since I sent you the official letter which entreats your cooperation for the photographing, making me wonder if you are not just keeping the letter in your drawer without even reading it. Maybe it is because I am just Area Park, a photographer who is not as well known as someone like Michael Yamashita, a Japanese American working for National Geographic.

Moreover, I am not patient enough to wait for the reply indefinitely, and it was urgent for me because the objects might disappear at any time. It seems to me that they were looking at me, I who was carrying the camera into off-limits areas, in the same way they would look at an Arab man boarding the underground train at the Piccadilly station, in the center of London. Nonetheless, out of respect for their duties and responsibilities, I endured their attempts to deny me access. However, it was very hard to suppress my anger when they kicked my camera tripod and confiscated my film containers without any explanation. Fuck.

Over the last two years, I paid attention to the traces and clues of the divisions that remain in every corner of our society. Most of them come from the structure of social phenomena and landscapes that have started to surface since the United States came to the Korean peninsula with their ideology during the period of polarization. Those landscapes are not new to me at all. Now the issue of our country's reunification seems to be unfamiliar to the people in their 30s and 40s who are driving our society. A lot of my predecessors captured the situation surrounding the division of territory in photographs. It is not difficult to guess that things were more challenging at that time. They used their highly sophisticated skills as photographers to record the situation around them, and I learned documentary photography by looking at their photographs. They pursued their profession even with poor equipment and while struggling to make ends meet. I remember trying to emulate Josef Koudelka when I was a university student by carrying the famous photograph of his worn out shoes in my wallet.

Times have changed a lot. Angry protests have disappeared from the universities. Lots of books about Marx are being published. Nobody cares when we complain about the President while out soju-drinking. They will attempt to play a new game with this small country in Northeast Asia that is hard to manipulate with the ideology, based on their justification of free trade, a pretext that fits the 21st century. They are attempting to intervene in the landscape of the Korean peninsula by making proposals that are hard to refuse as if they were mafia bosses managing a particular district.



송상희 Sanghee SONG *푸른 희망 Blue Hope* C-프린트 C-print 140 X 110 cm each, 2004 작가소장 Courtesy of the Artist



송상희

송상희는이화여자대학교에서회화를전공하여학사와석사학위를받았다.서울의인사아트센터와,대안공간품,갤러리(CON,그리고일본삿포로의자유공간프라하에서개인전을열었으며,네덜란드의릭스아카데미와서울의쌈지스페이스,또일본의삿포로에서거주작가로선정되어작업을했다.그리고서울리움미술관의〈아트스펙트럼〉,서울시립미술관의,성곡미술관의제3회여성예술축제,토탈미술관의〈번역에반하여〉,삿포로의홋카이도미술관의〈경계넘기〉,덴마크실케보르크미술센터의〈여섯명의동시대한국작가들〉,다름슈타트미술관의〈배틀오브비젼스〉을비롯하여,2004년부산비엔날레, 2006년 상파울로 비엔날레와 광주 비엔날레 등의 다수의 그룹전에 참여했다.

나는어렸을적영화에쉽게감동받곤했다.나에게가장큰감동을준대목들은여주인공이조국을구하기위해완전한희생정신을발휘하여자신의목숨 을바치는장면으로,그주인공들은절대적인숭고를보여주는여성이미지로투영되었다.그런희생의정도가더욱충격적이고잔인할수록나는마음을진 정시키기어려워서,그때느꼈던감동은더욱깊고클수밖에없었다.사실그게이야기의전부는아니다.나는상상속에서나자신을그러한여성상들과 동일화하기시작했다.이는전에도언급했던바와같이,비단유년기에만지녔던환상이아니다.나는조국을위해희생하는모습의내자신을아직도꿈꾸 고있다.만일조국이외세의침략을다시당하게된다면,그리고내가있는이곳에서전쟁이벌어지게된다면,나는잔다르크처럼기필코목숨을바칠것 이며,조국의독립을위해싸울것이다.살이찢기고,피를토하며나는희생할것이다…납득하기어렵겠지만,나는아직도그런이미지들과나자신을동일 시하고있는것이다.나의상상력이"역사의희생자"또는"애국자"와같은이미지에만항상몰두했기때문에,내나라의역사는언제나머릿속을떠도는 유령과도같았다.내나라의역사는오랜식민통치를겪었고,식민통치에서해방된이후에는양쪽의군사독재정부에의해분단되어끝없는이념적갈등 을거쳐왔다.많은사람들이눈물을흘렸고,학살당했으며,목숨을잃었다.이는큰희생으로버텨온역사였다.그리고이런과거는"살아있는유령"과같 아서내목덜미를잡아당겨왔던것이다.달리말하자면,이것은내가벗어날수없는민족주의적환상이기도하다.그러한환상들은때때로내안에서강 렬한감정을불러일으키며,난관을헤쳐나가는힘이되기도한다.정의를위하여!이나라와민중을위해!내조국이여!그러나이역사는우리에게치유하 기힘든트라우마를남겼다.우리는그과거의트라우마를잊을수도,치유할수도없는시대에살고있다.우리는이에서벗어나기위해몹시애써보지만, 역사의무게는우리의생각과행동을제약한다.극단적대립으로인한사건이반복되는시대에,그런억압은강박이된다.그리고이러한과거에대한기억 은우리가가지고있는"공통의환성"이다.희생의역사라는과점에서비롯된그공통의환상에사로잡힐때.나는끝없이그러한이미지들과나자신을동 일시하게되는것이다."조국에대한사랑"과"통일조국의위대함"을향한강력한협조의식을발휘할때,어려움을극복하는법을배우게되지만,실제적 으로는이와반대로과거의기억을잊으려는의지,혹은무시하려는의지가저변에서억제되고있다.이러한두가지요소들은동시에작용하고있다.따라 서이이중적인본성의민족주의,즉"질병"과"구원자"로서의이미지는동시에작용하고있는것이다.나의작업은과거에대한이러한양가적이고,이중 적인견해가놓인정확히바로그지점에서이루어진다.이것은회복의과정이자망각에대한의지이다.이것은회고나자기성찰이아니라.현재의트라우 마를극복하기위해과거의파편들을기억하려는행위이다.따라서오직"식민통치의기억을억제함으로써만"경험의불편한현실에서스스로를해방시키. 는것은불가능한것이다.그렇기때문에"기억"이현재시점에서효과를미치는그모호한지점을불러오고자,하구적인책임감과"애국적"의무를강조함 으로써,막연한조국과의동일시와그에수반되는전형적인희생정신이그런허구의위치를드러내게되는것이다.이처럼모호함과관련된작품들은관람 자와의관계에있어서도모호하다.내가염려하는것은잘못된소통의부작용이다.이것은내작품에서중요한요소로작용한다.내가나의머릿속을떠도 는유령이라는과거의기억에대해말할때,일종의도구,즉특정한긴장을덜어내는수단으로써모호한점을끼워넣는것이다.모호함을끼워넣음으로써 무언가절대적인것으로부터아이러니를만들어내고자하기때문이다.우리의역사에정답이란없다.우리가자주말하는"우리민족의숨은잠재력"과같 은민족주의적발상은정치와권력에의해여러방식으로해석되고조작된다.이런상황에서나는아이러니컬하게느낄수있는다양한관점들을암시하는 접근법으로 작품들을 만든다. 나는 오로지 모호한 방식으로만 우리의 기억들을 해석할 수밖에 없기 때문이다.

《국립극장》은 1974년 8월 15일광복절기념식행사도중국립극장에서일어난대통령영부인육영수여사의저격사건을다룬작업이다.이작업은그때의상황을그대로재현한것으로,저격장면과영부인이쓰러지는장면을 18번반복하는퍼포먼스이다.이작업을통해이상화된여성의삶에대한질문을제기함과동시에죽지않고 끊임없이 현재를 점령하고 있는 과거 트라우마에 대한 공허한 제스처를 보여주고자 하였다.

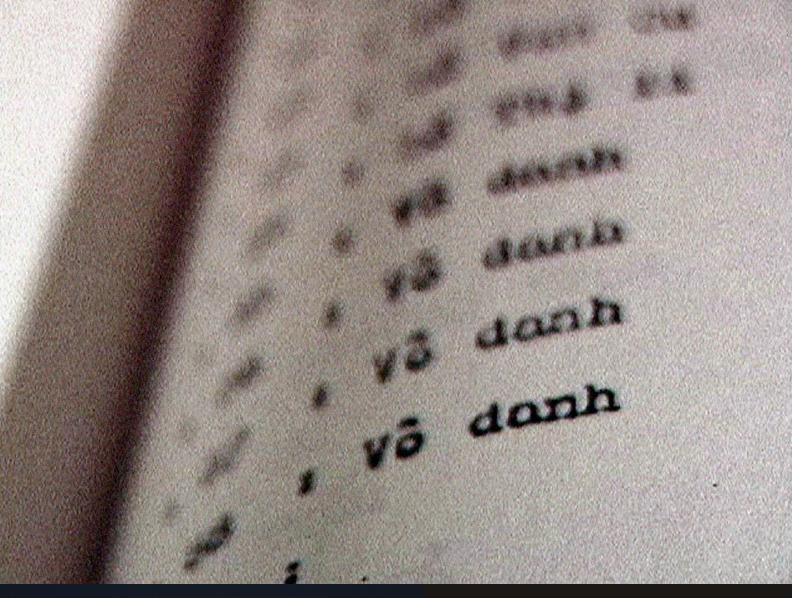
〈푸른희망〉은월미도를중심으로발생한세개의상황에관한사진설치작업이다.왼쪽은월미도에서서서바다를바라보며타국으로잡혀간남편을기다리다돌이되어버린여인,망부석설화에관한내용의사진이다.중앙사진은1950년6.25한국전쟁사진아카이브중인천상륙작전사진(흑백)을색깔을입혀확대출력한사진이다.1950년9월15일새벽에월미도에미군함선들이들어오고있는장면이다.오른쪽사진은1970년대사고로한쪽팔을잃은버스차장이월미도유원지에놀러가서 찍은 기념사진이다. 이 세 사진 모두 공허하고 이루어질수 없는 희망을 보여주고 있다.

Born in 1970, Seoul; lives and works in Korea. Song Sanghee received both her BFA and MFA in painting from Ewha Women's University, Seoul. She has had solo shows at Insa Art Space, Seoul; Freespace PRAHA, Sapporo, Japan; Alternative Space Pool, Seoul; Gallery ICON, Seoul. She has been awarded residencies at the Rijksakademie, Netherlands; Ssamzie Space, Seoul, Korea; and in Sapporo, Japan. Her group exhibitions include Artspectrum 2006, Leeum Samsung Museum of Art, Seoul, Korea; SEMA 2004: Selected Emerging Artists, Seoul Museum of Art, Seoul, Korea; Stepping Across Borders, Hokkaido Museum of Art, Sapporo, Japan; 3rd Women's Art Festival, Sunggok Museum, Seoul, Korea; Against Translations, Total Museum, Seoul, Korea; Six Contemporary Artists from Korea, Kunstcentret Silkeborg, Denmark; The Battle of Visions: Critical Art in Korea, Kunsthalle Darmstadt, Darmstadt Germany. Song has also participated in biennales in Sao Paulo (2006), Pusan (2004), and Gwangju (2006).

As a child, I was easily moved by films. The scenes that affected me the most were the ones in which the main actress, projecting an image of a woman with an extreme sublimity, gives up her life in complete sacrifice to save her country. I found it hard to calm myself down when the degree of such sacrifice was more shocking and crueler - the depth of sensation was deeper and greater. In fact, that is not everything. In my imagination I have begun to identify myself with such female images. As mentioned earlier, this is not an illusion that I had only in my childhood. I am still dreaming of such images where I sacrifice myself for my own country. If my country is ever to be invaded again, if the war starts here, just like Jeanne d'Arc I will surely offer up my life, I will surely fight for national independence! Being torn apart, throwing up blood, I will sacrifice... Absurdly I am still identifying with such images. Since my imagination has always been preoccupied by these images of "victims of history" or "patriots", the history of my country is like a ghost, forever wandering in my head. The modern history of my country, after enduring a long period under colonization, has been through endless ideological dilemmas, having been divided by military dictatorial governments even after its liberation: Many people have shed their tears, been slaughtered and killed. It is a history preserved with great sacrifices. These pasts are "living ghosts," tugging at the nape of my neck. To put it differently this is a nationalistic illusion that I cannot escape from. And such illusion sometimes provokes intense emotions within myself and becomes the energy for overcoming difficulties. For the justice! For the country and the people! Oh! My nation! But the history has left us with an incurable trauma. We are living in a time where we can neither forget nor cure past traumas. We try hard to pull ourselves out, but the weight of history restrains our thoughts and behaviors. In a time where events of polar opposites come and go turn such repression into obsession. The memory of the past is what we have as a "common illusion". Being caught up with the idea of common illusion from a point of victimized history, one endlessly identifies it with oneself. By exhibiting a strong co-operational awareness towards "love for one's country" and "the greatness of the unitary state", one learns to overcome such difficulties. As a contrast to this, a will to ignore, a will to forget memories of the past is restrained underneath. The two elements are acting at the same time. Thus the double natured nationalism, an image of "disease" and "savior" act simultaneously. My work operates precisely at that point where an ambiguous point, double points of views on pasts are placed. This is a process to restore and a will to forget. This is not a recollection or a self-reflection but an act of remembering fragments of the past in order to overcome present traumas. Thus it is impossible to free oneself from the discomforting reality of the colonial experience by only "restraining one's colonial memory". Therefore by accentuating "patriotic" dutifulness with a fabricated responsibility, timid identification of oneself, and a typical sacrifice, reveals placements of such fabrication in order to bring out an ambiguous point where the effect of the "memory" has on the present time. Works concerning such ambiguity will also be ambiguous in their communication with the spectator. What I am concerned with are the side effects of miscommunication. This acts as an important element in my work. When I try to talk about memories of the past, the wandering ghosts in my head. I insert an ambiguous point there as a type of tool — a tool to dismantle a certain tension. I try to create an irony of something absolute by inserting such ambiguity. There are no right answers for our history. Nationalism, like "the hidden potential of our nation" that we often speak of, is interpreted in several ways and manipulated by politics and authoritarian forces. In this circumstance my work takes on an approach to suggest a number of ironic points of view. This is because I can only interpret our memories in an ambiguous manner.

The National Theater: This work deals with a tragic notorious incident taken place in the recent korean history on the super-power women figure of Yuk Yeongsu. In 1974, Yuk Yeongsu, wife of the Korea's fifth former president/autocrat Park Jung-hee, was assassinated by an unidentified man at a ceremony held at the National Theater to celebrate the Independence Day. This suspicious historical incident has been unsolved until now. In this performance, I played the role as the president's wife and revived the dramatic moment of shooting and falling by repeating it 18 times.

Blue Hope: I installed three photographs of seaside views taken in Wolmido. The image on the left shows myself staging the legendry story of Mangbuseok, a woman who waited so long for her husband to return that she turned into a rock by the sea. On the right, I dressed up as a bus attendant from the 1960s on a day off from work. As a bus attendant, she gave a big, cheesy grin for the camera, looking like a fresh-faced girl from the countryside trying to make it big in the city. But the fact is that she's missing a left hand and that her hard-earned vacation took place in Wolmido, the very island where General MacArthur landed his troops in Korea War, 1950. I took the central photograph from an archival image marking the 'Incheon Landing', the famous strategic landing made by General MacArthur during Korea War, in 1950.





유순미 Soon-Mi Y00 씻김 : 죽은 자와의 대화 ssitkim: talking to the dead

35:00 min, 2004

작가소장 Courtesy of the Artis



유순미

유순미의영화와비디오작품들은런던영화제와이미지페스티발,오버하우젠영화제,로테르담영화제,뉴욕영화제,샌프란시스코시네마테크, 태평양필름아카이브,예르바부에나예술센터,플래허티세미나,아카데미슐로스솔리튜드(AcademieSchlossSolitude),시애틀국제영화제,하 와이국제영화제,퐁피두센터의시네마두레알영화제에서두루상영되었다.그리고샌디에이고미술관과시애틀미술관,국제사진센터,보스턴예술센터와그밖의많은곳에서사진을전시하기도했다.〈위안부〉(제2차세계대전중조직된일본의"섹스부대"내의한국인성노역희생자들)생존자들을찍은그녀의사진들은2000년도에 『위안부여성들입을열다:일본부대내성착취여성들의증언』이라는책으로출간되기도했다. 2004년에는국립아시아-아메리칸텔레커뮤니케이션협회의지원금을,2006년에는록펠러재단의장학금을받았으며,1997년에는코코란의우수동문상을,1999년도에는미국의사진인스티튜트에서수여하는상을수상한바있다.그리고2004년도우드스톡사진센터,2001년맥도웰, 2000년 야도의 거주 작가로 선정되어 작업을 했다.

《씻김:죽은자와의대화〉는베트남전쟁에서는중요했지만덜알려진측면,즉1965년부터1973년까지미국편으로참전하여싸웠던한국군인들 의역할을다루고있다.특히,이영화는5000명이상의베트남민간인을희생시킨,한국군에의해자행된민간인집단학살이미친영향에대해검 토하고있다.기본적으로는한국군의참전과용병들의성격에대해언급하고있는것처럼보이지만,이집단학살이현재의양국역사에어떻게삼투 하고있는지그방식또한검토한다.30년이나지난오늘날까지도베트남중부지역의농민들이그사건의여파를감당해내기위해어떻게애쓰고 있는지를,일군의한국인들이자국의군인들이자행했던그죽음에대해어떻게속죄의절차를시작했는지를보여주고있다.〈씻김:죽은자와의대화〉는역사의시청각적자료들을재검토함으로써개인적,또한역사적인기억의층위들을탐구한다.이영화는역사적트라우마의육체적,심리적상흔들뿐만 아니라, 사자들이 우리와 함께 하고 있다는 사실 또한 보여주고 있다. 역사는 사자들에게 말을 걸고 있는 것이다. 나는작품을통해개인적경험과역사사이의복잡하게얽힌관계를탐색한다.내영화에서역사는결정적인서시가아니라,역사적상상력이자,경험을되살리기위해언급되는기억들의집합이다.역사는보이는증거와이해되는것사이의긴장으로차있다는사실을교훈삼아,그런긴장을이영화작품의시청각적요소로반영하고자했다.나는영화의구조를짜는데기억의공백과역사의생략이라는아이디어를활용했다.나는현재를담고있는자료들과아카이브에서찾은자료들사이의구분을흐림으로써,역사를과거의유적이아닌,직접적이고가시적인무언가로만들고자한 것이다.

Born in 1962, Seoul; lives and works in US. Soon–Mi Yoo's film and video work has been screened at the London Film Festival, Images Festival, Oberhausen Film Festival, Rotterdam Film Festival, New York Film Festival, San Francisco Cinémathèque, Pacific Film Archive, Yerba Buena Center for the Arts, Flaherty Seminar, Academie Schloss Solitude, Seattle International Film Festival, Hawaii International Film Festival, and the Cinéma du Réel Film Festival at the Centre Georges Pompidou. Yoo's photography has been exhibited at the San Diego Museum of Art, Seattle Art Museum, International Center of Photography, Boston Center for the Arts, among other venues. Her photographs of the "comfort women" (victims of sexual slavery in the Japanese "rape camps" during World War II) survivors have been published in Comfort Women Speak: Testimony from Sex Slaves of the Japanese Military in 2000. She has been awarded fellowships from the Rockefeller Foundation (2006), National Asian American Telecommunications Association Grant (1994) American Photography Institute (1999), the Corcoran Alumni Award for Excellence (1997), and residences at the Center for Photography at Woodstock (2004), MacDowell (2001), Yaddo (2000).

ssitkim: talking to the dead is based on a significant, but little known aspect of the Vietnam War: the role of Korean soldiers who fought for the United States from 1965 to 1973. In particular, the film examines the legacy of mass civilian killings committed by the Korean forces that resulted in the deaths of over 5,000 Vietnamese civilians. While the film relates the story of the Korean army's involvement in the Vietnam War and its mercenary nature, it also examines the way in which the killings permeate the present in both countries: how, more than thirty years later, the peasants in Central Vietnam continue to cope with the aftermath of these events, and how some Koreans have begun a process of atonement for the deaths their soldiers caused. ssitkim: talking to the dead investigates the layers of personal and historical memory by reexamining the aural and visual evidence of history. It presents not only the physical and psychological scars of the historical trauma but also the fact that the dead are with us. History is talking to the dead.

My work explores the intricate relationship between personal experience and history. In my films history is not a definitive narrative but a collection of memories told to rehabilitate historical imagination and experience. Taking a lesson from the fact that history is full of tension between the evidence of what is seen and what is understood, I work this tension into the visual and audio elements of my film. I use the gaps in memory and the omissions of history to structure my film. By blurring the line between contemporary and archival footage, I try to make history visible and immediate rather than a relic of the past.