



영문초록

The Paradigm Shifts of the 1970s Student Movements

Centering around the Ideological Groups and
their Underground Meetings in Seoul National University

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The student movements under the Yushin Regime and the Emergency Measures in the 1970s abandoned their traditional methods and renewed their structure. The oppression and strong control of the Regime put out of the question the struggles based on official organization or large-scale demonstration. This is why the students of the ideological groups adopted secret activities. The ideological groups of SNU focused in private on training student activists for social change and resistance, while pretending to be academic circles controlled by the Students' National Defense Corps. They could produce student activists repeatedly, which made it possible to overcome their structural limitations, i.e. disconnection and division of the student movements. They also established "the Circle Association", through which they could share information and developed strategies and tactics against the Dictator. The oppression and strong control in the 1970s paradoxically enabled the students to show a unique structural model, e.g. the repeated production of activists, the decision of strategies and tactics and the radiation of energy. This contributed not only to the collapse

of the Regime, but also to laying a firm foundation of the 1980s students' and people's movements against the Regime.

- **Key Words:** Student Movements, Emergency Measures, Ideological Groups, Repeated Production of Activists, Circle Association

Labor Participation Patterns and Influence of the Student Activists

Focused on the 1970s

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In the late 1960s there was a change in the student movement. Student activists actively attempted entering workplace or formed the ideology circles after the events of the Jeontaeil. Their consciousness was mixed with Socialism, Bandokjae movement, and Minjung-ism(or populism). However, they did not exercise the influence on Democratic Trade Union Movement because of the late employment. And as the officials of Korea Confederation of Trade Unions, and of religious groups, they personally supported the democratic trade union activities only. Activists of the Christian Academy solely attempted to form the political education for the trade union leaders, and make the key men of a new trade union movement. In the base of these changes of the student movement of the 1970s, the student movement in the 1980s constituted Nohak(Labor-Student) solidarity and entered the workplace collectively.

■ **Key Words:** Socialism, Minjung-ism(Populism), Bandokjae Movement,
Devoting in the Workplace, The Student Movement

Conflicting Dilemma of Revolutionary Rebuilding the Student Movement and Ideological Regression

A Study on Collective Attributes of the Student Activist Group
'PD(People Democracy)'

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'People Democracy(PD)', one of the two dominant Korean student movements from the early 1980s to the early 1990s, criticized the traditional student movements for their ideology, strategy, and method and tried to rebuild a new revolutionary movement. PD attempted to include the South Korean capitalist development into its scientific revolutionary theory. PD also criticized existing students movements for their imperfection due to emotional human relation and transformed them into a new organization system based on scientific debates and a revolutionary avant-garde. Nonetheless, PD could not but face an endless self-contradiction because it had been pursuing the Leninist ideology and strategy, which had rapidly become extinct since the late 1980s.

■ **Key Words:** PD, NL, Student Movement, Leninist, Revolutionary Avant-garde

An Investigation of Strategies for the Labor Movement by Revaluation of Catholic Labor Movement

Case Study of Daegu Labor Pastoral

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The Korean Young Christian Workers(Jeunesse Ouvriere Chretienne, JOC hereinafter) movement led on to the movement of the Catholic Labor Pastoral in the late 1970s. Laymen originating from JOC, nuns, monks and priests lived together with laborers in their residential district around the industrial complex, and their labor apostolate activities began there. They stood for the rights of laborers on sites outside workplace as a professional organization endorsing the labor union movement.

The Daegu Labor Pastoral was formed mostly of laymen in 1985 outside the circles of the institutional church. Up until the early 1990s, the organization conducted various activities including education, counseling, organizational activities and taking care of children, thus actively contributing to construction of a labor union in Daegu. Since the mid-1990s, it sought to protect the rights of laborers that did not belong to any organization in small factories under a slogan that went, "We reach out to the lowest of all." Since the 2000s, they have focused on the Korean Women's Trade Union. It focused on education

to awaken the religiosity of laborers through courses such as ‘Education on Self-Discovery’ and to put union members on the forefront for labor union activities, while seeking for the public value in achieving its goal for winning in strife. Converging the community spirit of Catholicism and peace for life with ecology and feminism, the organization passionately aligned with local civic movements. Moreover, like the issue of ‘socialization of care-giving labor’, activities are underway that link the assumptions for workplace (production) and the agenda for living place (reproduction).

Activities of the Daegu Labor Pastoral used to be downgraded mainly due to the economic principle at a time when political and militaristic labor movements were mainstream. However, under the new liberalism scheme, it’s activities included alternative elements to the existing labor movements.

■ **Key Words:** Daegu, Labor Movement, Labor Pastoral, JOC, Korean Women’s Trade Union

Structure Change of Korean Society and Internal Composition Change of Social Movement

On the Frame Dispute and Organization Diversification in the
Association of Youth Organization for Democracy in Korea

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The purpose of this research is to investigate the establishment and diversification procedure of the Association of Youth Organization for Democracy in Korea (AYOK), which was the largest youth movement organization led by the National Liberation Movement line in 1990s. The overall procedure of establishment and dissolution of AYOK shows repertory of social movement and its changing procedure in the global and Korean transition period. In this research, macroscopic structural social change, recognition of this, interpretation frame, competition over activity strategy are traced in the time series and discussion is proceeded with respect to evaluation of (1) nature and characteristics of AYOK, (2) its internal tension and conflicts, and (3) frame disputes. Based on this, the historical origin of reasons for the crisis of the present progressive political and social movement is investigated at least generally.

The frame dispute in AYOK was acute competition and fight over political organization and unification movement. The essential premise for this is the understanding of differences between (1) perceptions on opportunity and threat,

and (2) perceptions on structural change of Korean Society, direction and tasks of social movement.

The procedure of growth and diversification of AYOK was a historical incident that showed the double-sidedness(condition of success and impossibility of reform) of the NL ideology. The AYOK frame dispute has a very important meaning (1) as the first collective problem posing to the policy line of NL after the advent of NL ideology, and (2) as a historical incident that is traced to be the source of the movement pattern and limitation of the Unified Progressive Party main stream faction and the crisis of present progressive political faction that resulted from it.

- **Key Words:** Association of Youth Organization for Democracy in Korea(AYOK), Youth Movement, National Liberation People's Democratic Revolution Theory(NLPDR), Frame Dispute, Crisis and Opportunity

The Stream of Participatory Civic Movement of YMCA Korea

Centered on Monitorings and Campaigns

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The purpose of this study is to examine the streams of participatory civil movements in Korea focusing on the activities of YMCA Korea. In this thesis, I analyzed the different formation process and the external/internal conditions of participatory civil movements in each period, from 1980's to 2000's. In the end, I attempted to gain an understanding of the transitional patterns in which the movements got started, developed, and declined.

■ **Key Words:** Young Men's Christian Association(YMCA), Participatory Civil Movements, Monitoring, Campaign, Empowerment

Foreign Labor Policies and Migrant Workers Movements in Korea and Japan

Focus on Dual Civil Society and Political Opportunity Structure

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This article mainly examines divergence in foreign labor policies between Korea and Japan. This research tries to figure out the puzzle why Japan is still maintaining the restrictive foreign labor policy to import the foreign workers, yet Korea is moving toward more open policy even though Korea began with a carbon copy of the Japanese policy. To explain this puzzle, I place special emphasis on migrant workers movements in terms of dual civil society, and intra-governmental competition as a political opportunity structure in both countries, and then examine political coalitions between state and migrant workers movements. This article argues that the policy divergence in foreign labor policies was made possible because intra-governmental competition in Korea was more critical than that in Japan, and the Korean NGOs succeeded in making political coalitions while the Japanese NGOs failed to make policy-networks with the governmental agencies. Additionally, political activism in Korea has played a huge role in national policy-making because the Korean civic groups are rooted in the history of strong political opposition to dictatorship. Meanwhile, Japan's

dual civil society, an abundance of local NGOs and a dearth of large advocacy groups at the national level, facilitates the localized pattern of state-society relation. Therefore, the Japanese civic groups in support of policy shift have not produced reforms of national policies.

■ **Key Words:** Foreign Labor Policy, Migrant Workers Movement,
Dual Civil Society, Political Opportunity Structure

The Experience and Practice of the Chinese-Korean in Democratic Society in South Korea

The Resistance and Intervention against Overseas Korean Policy

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The purpose of this paper is to relate the discrimination of the Chinese-Koreans living in South Korea with the realization of democracy. After the existence of pro-democratic movement in 1987, there have been tensions between the minority rights and the political democracy to present. This means that in representative democracy, there was a problem that took place, showing those who didn't belong to the representative group were not protected.

This article analyzed the intervention of the contents resisting against the overseas policy of South Korea through the literature and interviews conducted in the community. As a result, they acquired specific methods of resistance in solidarity with the civic groups of South Korea, then finally, they intervened the overseas policies of the Korean government autonomously.

■ **Key Words:** Representative Democracy, Minority Rights, Overseas Policy of South Korea, Chinese-Koreans Community, Justice

The Formation of Disability Rights Movement in Taiwan

From 1980s to 2000s

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Disability rights movement in Taiwan bloomed after the introduction of UN convention on disability in 1975 and the subsequent legislation of Disability Welfare Law in 1980. With the legislation, social advocacy groups started to employ the language of 'rights' and such movements flourished in order to fight for the rights of the disabled people at the occasion of the Fengqiao incident excluding the disabled groups from the community. With the martial law abolished, various social movements and associations developed and finally rewrote the 1980 Disability Welfare Law to include the mandatory employment of people with disability in public sectors. Taiwanese disability movement is noteworthy in terms of their autonomous organization management and also inclusiveness of their agenda. This movement is enacted with firm grassroots basis and strong local support. Moreover, this movement aims to be inclusive in terms of agenda setting exemplified as in barrier-free environment movements.

■ **Key Words:** Disability Movement, Human Rights, Barrier-free Movement, Taiwan

Cultural Logic of the Cold War System and Operation of South Korean Cinema

On Censorship Practices of “A Stray Bullet”

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This article traces the coordinates of South Korean cinema within cultural matrix of the Cold War through examination of the film “A Stray Bullet.” It has occupied a special place in history of Korean cinema, encompassing several historic events and junctures such as April Revolution of 1960, military coup in 1961 and democratization movement of the 1980s. I bring attention to the film’s prolonged reputation and critical merit. I contend that its canonical status derives from the film’s continuing dialogue with and relevance to the dominant social scenario and conditioning, which generated sedimented meanings over the years. In my view, the cultural politics of the Cold is the most significance tenet of the protracted development. In other words, the success of “A Stray Bullet” represents the very condition of South Korean cinema caught in the various pressures of the Cold War conditionings. To substantiate my claim, I interrogate and flesh out the invisibility of the Cold War system as particular representational feature, and relates it to institutional forces and culture of the 1960s South Korean cinema. The article then advances to illustrate how South

Korean cinema reflectively constructs the cultural rationale of the Cold War.

■ **Key Words:** *A Stray Bullet*, The Cold War system, Americanization,
International Film Festival, Film Censorship

Diverse Namings of Progressive Art Movement during the 1970s and 1980s and Their Meanings

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This paper is to look into the names of progressive art movement during the 1970s and 1980s which were called diversely such as ‘culture movement,’ ‘literature and art movement,’ ‘culture and art movement,’ ‘literature and art movement,’ ‘art movement,’ etc... Respective names of a subtle distinction or variation are linked to differences in art view.

The subjects of so-called ‘culture movement’ in 1970s and early 80s were mainly those in the performing art scene such as Mask dance and Madang theatre. Though these activities belonged to the performing arts, progressive artists rejected the word ‘art’ and adopted the word ‘culture’ in order to distance themselves from the art view formed by their conservative counterparts. By the end of the 1980s, some practitioners of culture movement turned to examining the ideology and aesthetics of their works, focusing on the metaphysical issues, and therefore, came back to ‘art’ from ‘culture.’ In the early 1990s when the democracy movement lost its momentum, a new tendency emerged which recognized once again the importance of culture which had been ignored for

a while, in favor of politics and economy. Practitioners who had sought progressive art movement in the 1970s and 1980s were offered a new opportunity to put into practices the experiences they had accumulated in public art field in communities and the government's culture policies. In this way, the time has come when the word 'culture' once again enjoyed the attention of the general public.

■ **Key Words:** Progressive Art Movement, Culture Movement, Art, Culture, Art View

Development of a Research Model of the Current Status of Korean Civil Society

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This article aims to develop a research model of the current status of Korean civil society according to the recognition that the lack of systemic researches of Korea civil society generally resulted from that of refined research models. The range of the study is civil society, above all spontaneous associations among the components of civil society. I will focus the research on the NGOs with other CSOs among associations of civil society. The method of the research is to interview CSO activists on a nation-wide basis. The contents of the study includes five variables such as building, structure, value, resource, and activity of CSOs. I will examine four sub-variables in the building variable, 6 in the structure variable, 6 in the value variable, 8 in the resource variable, and 8 in the activity variable, totally 32 sub-variables. I think the research model will contribute to the discourse spreads of research model development of civil society, although it will be still inadequate to meet an overall research of civil society.

■ **Key Words:** Civil Society, Current Status, Research Model, NGO

Complementarity between the Consensus Democracy and the Coordinated Market Economy

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Two of the most essential elements of the coordinated market economy(CME) are the ‘diversified quality product’ system and the corporate governance system which corresponds with the ‘stakeholder capitalism.’ Development of these two economic systems require a full-scale arrangement of the other CME economic institutions, such as the bank-centered long-term financial system, the industry-specific skill formation system, the long-term employment system, and the cooperative industrial relations system. All of these economic systems, which maintain complementarities among them and constitute the CME regime, may develop properly only when a ‘regulatory framework’ or a ‘coordination system’ operates between labor and capital in the political level. This is why they say that the social corporatism is the basis of the CME. This social corporatism, by the way, can be well formed and sustained not under the majoritarian democracy but under the consensus democracy. That means the CME needs the political institutions of the consensus democracy, such as the proportional representation system, the multiparty system, and the coalition government

system. Meanwhile, the consensus democracy promotes development of the CME. To sum up, there exists complementarity between the CME and the consensus democracy.

- **Key Words:** Coordinated Market Economy, Stakeholder Capitalism, Skill Formation System, Social Corporatism, Consensus Democracy