
영문 초록

Adversity and Innovation of Progressive Literary Movements

On the literary movements of ‘The Association of Writers for
National Literature’

Ko, Myeong-Cheol

Professor, School of Liberal Studies, Kwangwoon University

After the Korean War, the progressive literary circles composed of ‘literary men-artists’ in the Korean society, have persistently carried out literary resistance over 30 years against anti-nationalism, anti-people and anti-democracy, despite aesthetic taste and political trait of individual literary men. This can only be an art-historical ‘incident’ of the period that the entire world may pay considerable attention to. From ‘The Council of Writers for Freedom and Practice’ to ‘The Association of Writers for National Literature’ and finally to ‘Writers Association of Korea’, they perpetually advanced perpetual democratization, peninsula-integration and European-centered integration, which are literary movements combined with progressive movements in the Korean society and literary creativity.

At this point, progressive literary circles must examine the present shift of acute problem consciousness in the radically transforming modern days and arise from the contradictions, but must not be parsimonious for self-criticism that endeavors to foresee the prospect of the future. As to acquire a new prospect for the progressive literary circles, organization reform and financial stability must be resolved in the structural aspect. In the content aspect, the progressive literary movement has cringed since the 1990s, from which the sense of morality about the ‘unsystematic imagination’ must be cultivated. Furthermore, diverse sorts of literary movements by the progressive literary circles must be substantially stabilized. For that, self-logic of the progressive literary circles must be enlightened about short-and long-term literary guidelines, and practical

viewpoints must be elaborately sought.

- **Key Words:** progressive literary circle, literary movement, literary man-artist, peninsula-integration, European-centered integration, unsystematic imagination, avant-garde, democratization

A Formation and Development Process of Progressive Art and Culture Movement

Focus on the Korean People's Artist Federation(minyechong)

Lee, Myung-Won

Researcher, Jihaeng network

In this paper, People's Artists Federation(minyechong) formation and development process of reviewing contemporary history by means of the progressive literary movement and was written by an intention to review.

Minyechong since the 1980s literary movement that emerged from the reality of the process of organizing a progressive literary movement was unity. Minyechong strangulation of the formation and emergence of democratic demands for political backlash was an expression of cultural resistance. Especially since the democracy movement in 1987 in the midst of being organized, cultural activities are also organized to walk the path.

However, the process of democratization which was formed in 1987 minyechong the 1990s, after that formal democracy, in the spirit of literary movements have brought about certain changes. Association of Anger minyechong literary resistance movement in the meantime, the cultural mainstream of the movement as an obvious opportunity was to establish ourselves. But this time the crisis was also a minyechong.

Democratic government, especially after Kim Dae-jung, Roh Moo-hyun government, while the size of the organization in terms of the quantitative minyechong constantly expanding and strengthening of the identity of the literary movement, but the theory was put to a standstill in terms of maturity, and after the 2000s, while this exercise the crisis was caused.

In this paper, the reality of these changing patterns of literary movements and emotional changes of the structure is illuminated from the perspective.

- **Key Words:** emotional structure, literary movements, cultural movements, democratization, governance

The Logic of Cold War and Reconstruction of Colonial Memory in Post-War Korea

Lee, Soonjin

Lecturer of Yonsei University

After Korean War, Syngman Rhee regime faced a comprehensive crisis. It had to reestablish political leadership and reaffirm historical legitimacy in order to complete with the communist regime of North Korea. A part of this broad ideological measures was to portray Syngman Rhee anew as a historical figure, leading the independence movement during the colonial period. The historical memory of this period was forged through such public events as the March 1st movement anniversary and Syngman Rhee's birthday celebration, both of which featured large scale street parades and demonstration. The so-called "culture" films and newsreels then played a crucial role to re-construct the memory of colonialism by disseminating these public events. A feature length film "Independence Club and Young Syngman Rhee(1959)" is a prime example of cinematic endeavor, re-figuring the president as the man of exceptional will power and talent.

- **Key Words:** "Independence Club and Young Syngman Rhee", Cold War anti-communism, independence movement, "culture" film

On ‘Politicization of Style’ Phenomenon inside East Asia’s Art Movement

With Cases of Late 20th Century Korean Protest Song Movement

Seong, Geunje

Research Professor, Academy of East Asian Studies, SungKyunKwan University

This research aims at studying and analyzing the ‘politicization of style’ present in the protest song movement in Korea in the late 20th century. The politicization of style is a concept that calls political response of certain social group to certain style and relevant socio-historical context, generally. The article conducts shedding a new light on Korean song movement history through this concept, theoretically. And furthermore, as an attempt to interpret several phenomenon in Korean protest song history in a broader perspective of East Asia’s universal cultural phenomenon, China’s revolutionary songs or poetry movement cases are reviewed, as well.

■ **Key Words:** protest song, song movement, Style, politicization of style

Kim Dae-Jung's Economic Thought

focusing on the concept of economic democracy

Rieu, Dong-Min

Professor, Dept. of Economics, Chungnam National university

This paper examines the logical structure of Kim Dae-Jung's conception of economic democracy. Two key concepts, 'inter-class balance' and 'participation' lay consistently at the heart of Kim Dae-Jung's economic thought which was described as the theory of mass economy, the theory of mass-participatory economy and democratic market economy, respectively. This may shed new light on the understanding of Kim Dae-Jung's economic thought and its limitations.

■ **Key Words:** Kim Dae-Jung, The theory of mass economy, economic democracy

Increasing Unequality of Korean Democracy since 1998

Kang, Miongsei

The Sejong Institute

This paper aims to provide an analysis of differential impact of political institutions on social inequality. Political institutions include government forms and electoral systems. Government forms are largely classified into presidential and parliamentary systems. And electoral systems cover proportional representation, plurality, size of district magnitude and electoral formula. I argue that proportional representation are more redistributive than majoritarian systems. Unlike majoritarian regime, it reflects diverse dimensions of voters. It contributes to increasing resources for social welfare and strengthening social policy. On the other, economic inequality is more likely distinctive in small magnitude and plurality in which two large party dominate at the expense of small parties. In essence, I argue political sources of economic inequality, refuting conventional wisdom saying otherwise.

- **Key Words:** democracy, inequality, government forms, electoral systems, political institutions

A Critical Reflection on the Compensation in Historical Rectification

Yi, Young-Jae

Research Professor, The Third Sector Institute, Hanyang University

This paper focuses on the model of compensation in historical rectification. This work is trying to overcome the limit of compensation method, at the same time, to emphasize the meaning of distributive justice. To pursue this purpose, this paper compared compensation in the historical rectification with reparation in the retrial. Consequently, I argue that compensation in the historical rectification is not a one time deal that is simply concluded with a sum of money.

■ **Key Words:** Historical rectification, Compensation, Distributive justice, Democratization Movement

The Dead Body and Modernity

The Study of MIA/Mass Killing of Civilian Exhumations in Korea

Noh, Yong-seok

Lecturer, Dept. of Anthropology, Yeungnam University

Many kinds of exhumations have been done in Korea since 2000. In these exhumations, the most representative exhumations are excavations of MIA(Missing in Action) remains and mass killing of civilian remains from the Korean war. The excavation of MIA remains have been conducted since 2000, and mass killing civilian exhumations were conducted from 2007 to 2009. The two kinds of exhumations have something in common : these exhumations were conducted by the government and for 'tragic deaths' in the Korean war. However, the two exhumations have different features except for the period and the kinds of deaths. The main target of the MIA exhumation are soldier and the police who died in the Korean war. On the other hand, mass killing of civilian exhumations are objected civilians who were massacred by the South Korea police or military in the Korean war. The MIA exhumations have also been conducted to reinforce 'nationality' of the modern nation-state in regards of 'Modernity,' but the mass killing of civilian exhumations started by the request of local people and civilians, and we could say they are connected with 'locality.' After MIA exhumations, the human bones were buried in a memorial park, and became a symbol of the nation. But civilian bones don't have the same respect. Civilian bones which don't belong to the commemoration or consolation of the nation were not buried in a memorial park, and would weaken 'nationality.' Therefore, we think that the bones excavated in civil exhumations represent one side of 'post-nationalism.' This means that civilian exhumations would be connected with 'post-modern.'

- **Key Words:** exhumation, modernity, MIA(Missing in Action), mass killing of civilian, nationality, locality