
영문초록

Political Controversy about the Relationship between United Front and Political Party within National Association for Democracy and Reunification of Korea (NADRK)

The restoration of tradition for Anti-imperialist United Front
and faced delays on political force-building of
NLPDR movements bloc in S. Korea

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This paper is to explore the background and historical structure of Democratic alliance strategy based on anti-imperialist united front of NLPDR movements bloc in S. Korea focused on the case of debates for establishment of political party in National Association for Democracy and Reunification of Korea(NADRK). United front has been main strategies within NLPDR from the mid and late 1980s. United front is the output of theoretical and mass struggles of NLPDR bloc for the naturalization of strategy which has relevance with the reality of S. Korea that had faced difficult situations and complex structures. NADRK which was founded in 1991 and disassembled in 2008 is very important case to understand the structure of the Korean United front and that characteristics. But We should distinguish the principles of strategies from the implementations of such principles. Within NADRK a variety of agonistic spaces have been established and historicized about What kind of United front was needed in the S. Korean reality that they faced. First of

all, the relationship between political party and united front is main issue for those agonistic spaces. So we need to understand this historical processes and structures if we want to know conflicts within Korean Progressive bloc about issues between autonomical political force-building and Democratic alliance strategy in the present phase. NADRK had been marginalized and disassembled in 2008. But united front strategies have been transformed and existed in the form of Democratic alliance in the base of political party.

■ **Key Words:** NADRK(National Association for Democracy & Reunification of Korea), United Front, radicalization, nationalism, collective identity

The Election Struggle and Organizing Political Strength of the Conference

Focused on differentiation of the Line

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The Korean Trade Unions Conference(KTUC) struggled for making political strength and election campaign of labor class based on the Great Struggle in 1987. But the Line for the election struggle of the KTUC differentiated variously in accordance with strategic goal for changing social system. I analyze on three aspect in this article how the Line for the election struggle of the KCTU differentiated variously. Firstly, the goal that the leaders and activists of the KTUC had various strategic goal for making political strength of the KTUC. Secondly, the different opinions about how they would form the subjects of political strength and the election struggle. Thirdly, the concrete strategy and tactics on the election struggle. The various line had included the cause-and-effect relationship of the political fraction movements. that struggled to pursue strategic goal for changing social system. The subjects of the political fraction movements campaigned and organized labor movements or labor political movements in 1980's. They participated in the election struggle with the KTUC to enhance class conscientious of the labor. They were activities to enhance consciousness of fundamental rights through educational movements,

to strengthen political influence to represent interest of the working class, to form subjects of the political movements in democratic trade union movements, to reinforcement struggle power against the state and capital, and to make solidarity of democratic trade union movements. The Korean Confederation of Trade Unions(KCTU) was a leading founder of Korean Democratic Labor Party. The KCTU founded the political party based on struggle for making political strength of the KTUC. The labor enhanced one's the class conscientious and political conscientious for changing radically social system.

■ **Key Words:** Korean Trade Unions Conference, Political strength of working class, election struggle, Line, Differentiation

Comparing Strategies of the Two Korean Union Federations

the Role as Institutional Mediators (1997-2005)

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This project examines labor union responses to the Korean governments' far reaching restructuring process brought on by international pressure for economic globalization by focusing, in particular, on the role of national labor federations in organizing negotiation and resistance. The particular forms of political action taken by Korean unions have been mediated through the organization of two national labor federations with strikingly different approaches to social, political, and economic change. The KCTU (Korean Confederation of Trade Unions) is identified with independent unions, which have emerged only within the past decade and have proliferated since 1995. The KCTU independent unions are far more radical and more likely to pursue political actions aimed at resisting economic reforms which threaten the job security and labor conditions of workers than are unions in the alternative federation, the FKTU (Federation of Korean Trade Unions). The FKTU was established by the Korean government several decades ago largely for its own political purposes. Unions in this federation pursue a business unionism and a conciliatory strategy. The mediating role the two national federations play between the state labor policies and local labor union activities has had significant impact on both labor management relations at the workplace level as well as on nationwide

labor movements. I have argued that these two Korean federations have very different ideologies, strategies and organizational networks and this has a profound causal effect on the actions taken by local unions. I compared the two federations primarily in terms of organizational characteristics, movement ideology and strategy. The FKTU focuses more on immediate issues of organizing workers for better livelihood by relying on strategies appeasing the state and employers while the KCTU emphasizes more long-term issues of labor policy reform and raising working-class consciousness of members and do not hesitate to use radical strategies. The comparison between the two federations' mediating role shows how structural and institutional factors other than familiar political forces affect local labor union movements, and how local union activities influence overall labor politics through the channel of federations' leadership. This project also offers a useful framework for understanding labor relations, especially the militancy of labor movements, by focusing on the two federations as institutional filters in labor politics.

■ **Key Words:** Labor Movement, Strategy, Mediating Role, KCTU, FKTU, Negotiation, Resistance, Labor Militancy

Korea's Democratization and Punishing Pro-Japanese

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This article focused on the relationship between punishing pro-Japanese and Korea's democratization. After Korea's Liberation the work of punishing pro-Japanese was ended in failure by pro-Japanese group and Syngman Rhee Government's obstruction. After that pro-Japanese group became the ruling power of Korean society. They have gained the core roles in every field for a long period of dictatorial time. The dictatorship was for the protection of the pro-Japanese group and pro-Japanese group functioned as the support base of the dictatorship. Therefore, pro-Japanese group was the obstacle to the development of Korea's democratization. In spite of that punishing pro-Japanese was not raised in the process of Korea's pro-democracy movement. The main cause is that the dictatorship made this issue so distorted that it was running away from the reality. The characteristic of pro-democracy movement and its influence limit were another reasons.

It was after June struggle of 1987 that issue of punishing pro-Japanese restarted. It has obtained a good result. The encyclopedia of the Pro-Japanese Collaborationists is the representative outcome. But it is mainly for the historic order

rather than legal one as much time have passed. For that reason these outcomes can not be used as an opportunity for the democratic development. Therefore, our future tasks are to spread and to socialize the democratic and peaceful values of this issue.

- **Key Words:** pro-Japanese group, punishing pro-Japanese, Korea's democratization, Korea's pro-democracy movement, dictatorial government, Encyclopedia of the Pro-Japanese Collaborationists

Understanding Social Justice in the History of Idea of Korean Democratization Movement

Memory of Words of the Deads & Those Who Have Been Smashed

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This paper explores the meaning of social justice in the history of idea of Korean democratization movements. By the history of idea of Korean democratization movements is meant a history of humanism thinking, which was contained in various materials and publications regarding issues of democracy and social movements. This humanism thinking served as a theoretical and philosophical basis of democratization movements. It called for a drastic reflection on the reality of Korean society in general and stimulated ethical mind and human solidarity. It also contributed to finding and building a *sensus communis* of social justice. Facing the questions of the history of idea in Korean democratization movements or the history of humanism thinking, this paper focuses on the following themes; how the unjust society was criticized; how human dignity and worth was comprehended; what was hope and vision. Carrying this purpose means that this paper will ‘awaken the dead and make whole what has been smashed’ in the ‘catastrophe’ (of the past) which kept ‘piling wreckage upon wreckage’ — in the sense of Walter Benjamin. In the context of social justice, it should be reconstructed how the dead and those who have

been smashed gave an angry voice, how they made resistance to the unjust reality, what they craved, how they evoked sympathy and how others spoke for them. Their suppressed voices or words and those defended them are needed to be remembered. In sum, this paper tries to restore the meaning of social justice, which is fading away in Korean society.

■ **Key Words:** Social Justice, Justice, Democratization, Park Chung Hee, Yushin System, October Restoration, Sensus Communis, Walter Benjamin

An Exploratory Study on Evolution of Media and Change in Party

Changes in the purpose and organization of party according to internet

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This article aims to investigate what changes are being brought to the purpose and organization of each party according to the evolution of media. First, it is to look into the “decline or reinforcement” of party and the historical context between the party and the evolution of media. Second, it is supposed to examine the possibility and the type of change for the party to purchase other goals but the primary purpose “winning the election.” On this, it was considered the combination of acceptance attitude to internet(one-way, two-way) and the purpose of party(one, many). Finally, a typology model of 2x2 could be made with the connection possibility between acceptance attitude to internet (one-way, two-way) and the organization of party(open, closed). This article deductively examined the purpose and the organization of party to put differences from the formal studies widely describing internet and party although there is a limit having wide range of analysis and being based on the theoretical typology without examples.

■ **Key Words:** evolution in media, internet, acceptance attitude of party, purpose and organization of party

Self-Development of University Students and Response to ‘Social Issue’

Focusing on Part-time Instructor, Time-Off
and University’s Sanitation Worker’s Problem

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The paper aims to comprehend democratic values about labor which is understood by the university students. About the recent youth unemployment problem, the university students might demand active social solution about the temporary employee issue etc. Or they should express very strong solidarity about laborer. But they say very confidently that “we reject the unconditional solidarity!” I planned to confirm this perception of university students in their 20s. in what kind of situation it has begun. This is connected to their ‘employment problem.’ This study materializes this issue. The young people in their 20s agonize about the employment problem from the moment they become a university student. And they are obedient to social environment that an effort to overcome the problem is natural. The noticed point is that this process is not a dimension of simple preparation for employment but will be imprinted to the doer in the aspects of ‘self-development’ for their growth. At that moment, the employment reality becomes an actuality to be ‘overcome’ in the individual level vigorously but the social problem. In this situation, there is no gap for discussion about contradictions of social structure. Everything is interpreted in terms of will which ‘can be done by you’ or ‘must be done by yourself.’

In addition, they understand about the base of this awareness as the basic of democracy, so there is no restriction to evaluate the temporary employees. This study asks a specific question about this situation. What is the self-development of young people in their 20s. and how could it be established as their style? What is democracy which they understand based on this self-development style?

■ **Key Words:** 20s University Student, Democracy, Youth Unemployment Problem, self-development, temporary employees