

論文の英文要旨

論文題目

Korea Democratization movement of Mindan zainichi Korean –‘division’ in ‘solidary’

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By focusing on one of former organizations in Mindan, Korean Congress For Democracy and Unification (hereafter ‘Hanmintong’) in the 1970s and the 1980s, this study investigates into the zainichi Korean democratization activism. After the collapse of Japanese Empire in 1945, zainichi Korean, one of ethnic minorities living in Japan, was politically and socially discriminated in postwar Japan. The division in Korean peninsula has further affected on zainichi Korean communities by having Mindan, whose political stance is pro South Korean government, on the one hand and on the other hand, North Korean affiliation organization, Chongryon. In other words, the political reality of zainichi Korean is in the crossroad between postcolonial situation and the Cold War politics.

South Korean government heavily influenced Mindan since its main purpose is taking hegemonic position in zainichi society. While under the heavy pressure from the above, some of members among Mindan-affiliated organizations initiated a self-motivated movement inside of organization called, ‘mindan democratization movement’, in hoping to sustain their political autonomous stance from South Korea. Mindan expelled the members who led the reformist movement inside of organization by vehemently dismissing this reforming effort as a beneficial act by the puppets of Chongryon and North Korea. Expelled members mobilized into a new organization which primary concerns lie with democratization in South Korea in solidary with Kim Dae Jung and other sub-organizations under Mindan. Furthermore Overseas Korean for Democratic National Reunification (Hanminryon) was launched in an attempt to consolidate overseas Korean dissident groups under one political group. As the subsequent of Hanmintong’s dissident activism, South Korean Supreme Court decided them as ‘anti-state organization.’

The repression on Hangmintong by South Korean government in the 1970s and 1980s is a conceivable scheme by anti-communist state whose main objective is

stigmatizing opponent politicians and dissident activism under the name of "pro-communist act." Also South Korean government stressed the latent danger of North Korea by fabricating zainichi Korean as an accomplice in numerous spy cases. Mindan zainichi Korean and Hanmintong were dubbed the most dangerous organization in South Korean society not only because of the blaming of being North Korean puppet organization by South Korean government, but also the Supreme Court decision was a decisive factor on constructed images of zainichi Korean and Hanmintong. As a consequence, the malicious image of Mindan zainichi Korean and Hanmintong was embedded in the minds of other overseas Korean dissident groups that were in close tie with them.

By fervent participating in Korean democratization movement, both second and third generation of zainichi Korean in Mindan-affiliated groups established their ethnic identity. While the most second and third generation zainichi Korean were initiated a series of movements in achieving civil rights in the 1970s and 80s, the second and third generation in Mindan-affiliated groups were focused on not only democratization movement, but also civil rights in Japan. In sum, the twofold goals were sought to accomplish by the second and third generation zainichi Korean in Mindan-affiliated groups: redefining ethnic identity and achieving equal rights in Japan.