



Language

, [Blessed are the Peacemakers: Military service in South Korea](#) [1], The Economist, 2019, pp. 48-48

This article was prompted by the Supreme Court's ruling in November 2018 that refusing to accept 21-14 months of military service for religious or conscientious reasons would no longer be a crime (overturning its own earlier 2003 ruling). The author notes that the small number of past objectors have usually been Jehovah's Witnesses, and that courts would in future judge the sincerity of pacifist convictions which they might reject, and that, if CO status were accepted, three years alternative service as a prison guard was required. But recognition of the right to be a CO makes it a more socially acceptable position, and might also help to mitigate the harsh conditions of military service.

Alpizar, Lydia ; Duran, Anahi ; Garrido, Anali Russo, [Building Feminist Movements: Global Perspectives](#) [2], London, Zed Books, 2006, pp. 288

The chapters cover a wide range of countries and issues, including: The Korean Women's Trade Union, the feminist movement in Indonesia, the Algerian 'Twenty Years is Enough' campaign, widening the base of the feminist movement in Pakistan, advocacy of women's rights in Nigeria, re-politicizing feminist activity in Argentina, new modes of organizing in Mexico, and two chapters on Israel, one on an Arab women's organization.

Choi-Kim, Hana, [Anti-sexual violence movement against punitive measures: The feminist activism of Korean WomenLink](#) [3], Asian Journal of Women's Studies, Vol. 24, no. 2, 2018, pp. 283-294

In South Korea, punitive measures in response to extreme sex-crimes against children have emerged since the mid-2000s. Some scholars have argued that this punitive turn is a result of the feminist movement against sexual violence and so has been labeled as "carceral feminism." In this paper the author argues that the Korean feminist movement against sexual violence in fact offers a counter-example to the discourse of "carceral feminism" with respect to their activities and the dynamics surrounding the movement.

Clark, Donald N., [The Kwangju Uprising: Shadows over the Regime in South Korea](#) [4], ed. [Clark, Donald N.](#) [5], Boulder CO, Westview Press, 1987, pp. 101

Includes bibliography pp. 95-96.

Cockburn, Cynthia, [Anti-Militarism: Political and Gender Dynamics of Peace Movements](#) [6], London, Pluto Press, 2012, pp. 320

Feminist peace activist provides her theoretical perspective on cross-national case studies including UK peace movement, War Resisters' International, anti-militarist campaigns in Spain, Korea and Japan, and the anti-NATO demonstrations in Strasbourg 2009.

Cotton, James, [Politics and Policy in the New Korean State](#) [7], New York, St. Martins Press, 1995, pp. 246

Proceedings of conference in Melbourne, 1992.

Elster, Ellen ; Sørensen, Majken Jul, [Women Conscientious Objectors: An Anthology](#) [8], London, War Resisters' International, 2010, pp. 156

A collection of essays by and about women COs in USA, Europe, Turkey, Israel, Eritrea, Korea, Paraguay and Colombia.



Translations: [Spanish](#) [9]

Franceschet, Susan ; Krook, Mona Lena ; Tan, Netina, [The Palgrave Handbook of Women's Political Rights](#) [10], ed. [Ennaji, Moha](#) [11], [Sadiqi, Fatima](#) [12], [Vintges, Karen](#) [13], London, Palgrave Macmillan, 2019, pp. 784

Covers women's political rights across all major regions of the world, focusing both on women's right to vote and women's right to run for political office. The countries explored are Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Bolivia, Canada, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, New Zealand, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Poland, Russia, Rwanda, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, South Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tunisia, Turkey, the United States, Uganda, Uruguay, and Zimbabwe.

Hasunuma, Linda ; Shin, Ki-young, [MeToo in Japan and South Korea: #WeToo, #WithYou](#) [14], Journal of Women, Politics & Policy, Vol. 40, no. 1, 2019, pp. 97-111

This article compares the impact of the #MeToo movement in South Korea and Japan. In South Korea, #MeToo inspired many women to go public with their accusations in numerous high-profile cases. Those accusations in turn inspired mass demonstrations and demands for legal reform. In South Korea, the movement also led to policy proposals and the revision of laws on sexual harassment and gender-based violence. In Japan, however, the movement has grown more slowly. Fewer women made public accusations, and if they did, they tended to remain anonymous. The movement has been limited to a small number of cases leading to a professional network to support women journalists. The authors argue that the different outcomes can be explained by the strength of women's engagement in civil society and the nature of the media coverage in each case. In both countries, however, women continue to face a powerful backlash that includes victim-blaming and social and professional sanctions for speaking up.

Jayawardena, Kumari, [Feminism And Nationalism In The Third World](#) [15], London and New York, Verso, 2016, pp. 304

By demolishing the myth that feminism originated in the West, Kumari Jayawardena presents feminism as it originated in the Third World, erupting from the specific struggles of women fighting against colonial power, for education or the vote, for safety, and against poverty and inequality. Gives particular attention to Afghanistan, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Turkey, and Vietnam.

To look at a brief extract of the book see also <https://www.versobooks.com/blogs/4018-feminism-and-nationalism-in-the-third-world> [16]

Jaywardina, Kumari, [Feminism and Nationalism in the Third World](#) [17], London, Zed Press (Third World Books), 1986, pp. 288

Study of women's rights movements in Middle East and Asia from 19th century to 1980s, covering Egypt and Turkey, China, India, Indonesia, Korea and the Philippines. Argues feminism was not an alien ideology but indigenous to these countries.

Jung, Kim Dae, [Interview: Democracy and dissidence in South Korea](#) [18], Journal of International Affairs, Vol. 8, no. 2, 1985, pp. 181-192

Kim Dae Jung had been a leading figure in the Democratic Opposition of South Korea since 1971, when he ran for president against the dictator Park Chung Hee, was imprisoned and then exiled. He gave this interview in November 1984, setting out his policies and hopes, when planning to return to join in the struggle against the dictatorship.

Kluver, Alan R., [Student movements in Confucian society](#) [19], In DeGroot, Gerald J., [Student Protest: The Sixties and After](#) [20] London, Addison Wesley, , 1998, pp. 312, pp. 219-231



Discusses role of self-immolation by Korean protesters.

Koo, Eunjung, [Women's subordination in Confucian culture: Shifting breadwinner practices](#) [21], *Asian Journal of Women's Studies*, Vol. 25, no. 3, 2019, pp. 417-436

By tracing everyday breadwinner practices from the early industrial period to the democratic period (largely between 1960s and 2000s) in Korea, and by observing that the Confucian hierarchy of male supremacy continued into the early industrial period, despite the significant contributions of women to earning a living for their families, this study illustrates the changes in dynamics relating to women's subordination.

Kwon, insook, [Gender, Feminism and Masculinity in Anti-Militarism](#) [22], *International Feminist Journal of Politics*, Vol. 15, no. 2 (June), 2013, pp. 213-233

Feminist analysis of the conscientious objection movement in South Korea in which women activists challenge dominant militarized conception of masculinity.

Lim, Kim Chong, [Political Participation in Korea: Democracy, Mobilization and Stability](#) [23], ed. [Lim, Kim Chong](#) [24], Santa Barbara CA and Oxford, Clio Books, 1980, pp. 238

Includes chapters on student activism in 1960 and 1971.

Sener, Bahar, [The rise of feminism in south Korea](#) [25], *The Perspective*, 2019

Briefly explores the development of the feminist movement in South Korea in response to the country's sexism, which is pervading different aspects of society.

See also <https://www.economist.com/asia/2018/12/08/south-korean-women-v-the-patriarchy> [26] and <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-46478449> [27]

Sherry, Dave, [Occupy! A Short History of Worker Occupations](#) [28], London, Bookmarks, 2010, pp. 157

Covers campaigns in Argentina, Chicago (USA), France, Ukraine, Turkey, Egypt, South Korea and China.

Shinil, Kim, [South Korea](#) [29], In Altbach, Philip G., [Student Political Activism: An International Reference Handbook](#) [30] Westport CT, Greenwood Press, , 1989, pp. 519, pp. 173-178

Shorrock, Tim, [The struggle for democracy in South Korea in the 1980s and the rise of anti-Americanism](#) [31], *Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 8, no. 4 (October), 1986, pp. 1195-1218

Analyses the Park Chung Hee regime, looks back to the Kwangju massacre and role of the US, and comments on the student and worker demonstrations in the spring of 1986 and US/Korean government attempts to channel unrest from the streets into electoral activity. Refers to his earlier article '[Korea: Stirrings of resistance](#) [32]', *The Progressive*, February 1986.

Walsh, Janet, [South Korea's abortion reform. A model for others](#) [33], Human Rights Watch, 2019

A ruling by South Korea's Constitutional Court in April 2019, that the country's abortion laws were unconstitutional, effectively decriminalised abortion. The court required the National Assembly to reform the law by December 2020.



See also <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-47890065> [34]; <https://time.com/5567300/south-korea-abortion-ban-ruling/> [35] and [https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/south-korea-court-strikes-down-six-decade-old-abortion-ban/2019/04/11/0200f028-5c43-11e9-842d-7d3ed7eb3957\\_story.html?noredirect=on&utm\\_term=.66acd94bf340](https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/south-korea-court-strikes-down-six-decade-old-abortion-ban/2019/04/11/0200f028-5c43-11e9-842d-7d3ed7eb3957_story.html?noredirect=on&utm_term=.66acd94bf340) [36]

Weiss, Meredith Leigh ; Aspinall, Edward, [Student Activism in Asia: Between Protest and Powerlessness](#) [37], ed. [Solomon, Clare](#) [38], [Palmieri, Tania](#) [39], Minneapolis MN, University of Minnesota Press, 2012, pp. 318

Comparative examination of student-led protest challenging governments in Asia since the Second World War, with a focus on Burma, China, Hong Kong, Japan, Taiwan, South Korea, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines

Yeo, Andrew, [Anti-Base Movements in South Korea: Comparative Perspective on the Asia-Pacific](#) [40], The Asia Pacific Journal, Vol. 8, no. 24 no 2, 2010, pp. 39-73

Yeo, Andrew, [Activists, Alliances and Anti-US Base Protests](#) [41], New York, Cambridge University Press, 2011, pp. 240

Examines the impact of anti-base movements on politics, and the role of bilateral military alliances influencing results of protest. Findings drawn from interviews with activists, politicians and US base officials in the Philippines, Japan (Okinawa), Ecuador, Italy and South Korea. See also: Yeo, Andrew , [Anti-Base Movements in South Korea: Comparative Perspective on the Asia-Pacific](#) [40] The Asia Pacific Journal, 2010, pp. 39-73

Yeo, Andrew, [Activists, Alliances and Anti-US Base Protests](#) [42], New York, Cambridge University Press, 2011, pp. 240

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- [18] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/1985/interview-democracy-and-dissidence-south-korea>
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