

Knowledge Sharing on Korea's Development
in Women's Policies

History and Management of Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations

So-hyun Park



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History and Management of Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations

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Korean Women's Development Institute(KWDI) is a government-affiliated think-tank under the Prime Minister's Office of South Korea. It has contributed to realizing gender equality, improving women's social participation and welfare and advancing family life and state through comprehensive researches on women's policies.

Foreword

South Korea has transformed itself from being an aid receiving country to an aid giving one after achieving an unprecedented economic growth during the past half century. Such growth was not confined to economic spheres only, but happened in many social arenas. Women's advancement was one area that has seen another dramatic transformation.

While efforts have existed to share Korea's development experience, such as Knowledge Sharing Program(KSP) spearheaded by South Korea's Ministry of Strategy and Finance(MOSF) and Development Experience Exchange Partnership(DEEP) by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, there hardly existed initiatives to share women's advancement experiences in particular. The current study is the first of its kind and compiles the case analyses of women's development in various areas of South Korean society.

This study is an essential part of KWDI's multi-year ODA project titled "Strengthening Gender Equality Policy Infrastructure in the Asia-Pacific Region." This is a project aimed at establishing political and social infrastructure for gender-equal policy in the Asia-Pacific region. We believe South Korea's cases could serve as one model to consider for our partner countries in achieving this goal.

KWDI plans to share these case studies through various means such as policy consultation, workshops and international conferences. We will also come up with potential gender-related ODA projects that South Korean government can work with partner countries based on Korea's comparative advantage/experience. Our ultimate goal is to design a women's policy model tailored to local needs and work together to translate it into practice.

I hope the concerted efforts made by KWDI and partner countries will bring substantive changes in the lives of women in Asia.

Myung-sun Lee, Ph. D.

President

Korean Women's Development Institute



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I

Inception of Legal Aid Programs

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1. Formation of Legal Aid Programs and Historical Background

A. Significance of Legal Aid and Historical Background

The Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations is Korea's first legal aid organization and private corporate body for legal aid. Legal aid helps solve disputes by providing free and quality legal assistance for those who are in financial need or ignorant of the laws. Legal aid should be understood from both aspects of "access to judicial system" and "legal welfare." "Access to judicial system" means the ability for all people to use the justice of jurisdiction or the court in an easy, fair, and equal manner. Legal aid is an important means to realize access to judicial system. "Legal welfare" means approaching legal issues from the perspective of social welfare or social security. Legal welfare approaches legal issues from the same level of social risks as physical disabilities, diseases, aging, and unemployment, so that the state can ensure individuals to lead a life worthy of human beings.

The Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations (hereinafter referred to as "the Center") was founded in 1956 with the name of Legal Aid Center for Women. Since its foundation, the Center has played a leading role in helping the concept of legal welfare take root in Korean society as a professional counseling and legal aid body specializing in women's human rights and family issues. In the mid-1950s when the Legal Aid Center for Women was established, Korean society was suffering from the aftermath of the Korean War. In this turbulent society, the weak, particularly women, were bound to suffer more severely. As a great number of women had to work for a living after the war, they seemed to have become more actively engaged in society than before. However, their economic participation doubled their burden with the pressure of unchanged housework, and the bondage to the Confucian ethics still acted as a heavy restraint on them.

With this background, it was urgent both to improve women's legal status and to

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claim and seek their rights within the framework of the existing laws. Women were discriminated against in enjoying educational opportunities not only during the Japanese occupation of Korea, but even after the liberation. Also, women in general were ignorant of the laws, and even educated women were indifferent to laws or felt distant from laws. As such, no climate was formed yet to argue for even the rights guaranteed by law. Furthermore, economically weak and restricted with social life, women were hesitant to appeal to the law because of the risk of paying unbearable economic and social costs in most cases. Therefore, "providing legal services for the common and weak in their daily lives" was a social task of the time, more urgent than anything else. In this situation, legal aid programs began to take shape by Lawyer Tae-young Lee, who faced the necessity of liberating women from legal discrimination and ignorance first among the triple burdens of poverty, ignorance and discrimination Korean women had to bear.

〈Box I -1〉 Founder Tae-young Lee, Korea's first woman lawyer

* The founder of the Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations, Tae-young Lee, was Korea's first woman lawyer, first provider of free legal counseling and legal aid program, initiator of the movement for establishing and revising the Family Law based on gender equality, and pioneer of the movement for overall social democracy and human rights.

The founder of the Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations, Tae-young Lee was born in Unsan, North Pyeongan Province, in 1941 during the Japanese colonial rule. At an early age, she lost her father, who supported Korea's independence movement with the money he had gained from mine development. Lee grew up under the care of her devout Christian and independent mother.

According to her memoir, Tae-young Lee ranked top in the national speech contest in the first year of her middle school with the title "Why do you not allow women to learn?" With that opportunity, she made up

her mind to "devote her lifetime to removing gender discrimination when she grew up."

Although she wanted to study law, she entered the Department of Home Economics at Ewha Womans College (currently Ewha Womans University) in 1932, because this women's college was the only institution for higher education in Korea which allowed women to enter, but it had no major in law. In this process, she had a painful experience of gender discrimination in education. After graduating the college in 1936, Lee married Dr. Il-hyung Jung, who had been devoted to independence movement. She had to travel back and forth between Seoul and Pyongyang to take care of her husband imprisoned by the Japanese authorities, while selling quilted blankets to make a living.

As soon as Korea achieved the liberation, her husband, Dr. Il-hyung Jung, who later became the second Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Second Republic and was elected for national assemblyman eight times, said to her, "Now let's exchange the burden." This was to say that he would support her education from then on, because she had gone through difficulties without doing her wished-for study in order to look after her husband. Timely enough in 1946, Seoul National University offered education to women, and Tae-Young Lee entered the department of law as the first woman student at the co-ed university at the age of 32 as a wife and mother.

With her husband's assistance, Tae-young Lee could complete her education with BA, MA, and Ph. D in law at Seoul National University. She prepared for higher civil service examination while staying at a boarding house as a refuge from the Korean War. Thanks to the support from her husband and family, she became the first woman to pass the second higher civil service examination in 1952 at the age of 38.

After passing the examination and completing her internship, she applied to become a judge, but then-president Syngman Rhee rejected her appointment for judge on the ground that it was too early to appoint a woman for the position. As women's groups strongly protested against the decision, then-chief justice Byung-ro Kim met the president

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and contended for her appointment, saying that the presidential approval of the appointment of those who had passed the higher civil service examination was a mere formality. Nevertheless, the president eventually refused to his request, saying, "No, I cannot make the wife of Il-hyung Jung in the opposition (Democratic) party a judge."

However, this was a turning point for Tae-young Lee, as she decided to open a lawyer's office and opened the Legal Aid Center for Women in 1956. This also gave her an opportunity to be practically involved in the women's human rights movement. After all, her personal misfortune was turned to the advantage of the women's rights movement in Korea. Awakened to the issues of human rights and justice from early on and further suffering from the persecution of her husband during the Japanese rule and the dictatorship of former president Syngman, she could not help but take even greater interest in human rights and democratic movements.

Lawyer Lee participated in the democratic movement on March 1, 1976, to improve human rights conditions and restore democracy during the Yushin (Revitalizing Reform) System of the Park Chung Hee Administration. As a consequence, she was deprived of all qualifications, including the qualification as a lawyer, with three years of imprisonment and three years of suspension of qualification, to be reinstated in 1980. In 1986, she defended the sexual torture case of Ms In-suk Kwon by the Bucheon police while actively seeking to democratize the overall society.

In the midst of all these diverse activities, Dr. Lee made every effort to promote education and public relations for those who could not benefit from laws through research papers and books. Her papers include "Study of Korea's Divorce System," "Study of Korea's Divorce," and "Study of North Korean Women." Her books include Modern Women's Moral, Would Rather Defend Queen Min, Discovery of Happiness, Born as Woman, and North Korean Women. Lawyer Tae-young Lee did not just provide counseling for those in need, particularly distressed women through the operation of the Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations, but she also took the lead in revision

of the Family Law to ensure women's human rights institutionally.

The foundation of the Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations by Lawyer Tae-young Lee was an epoch-making turning point in the history of Korea's women movement. Concerning the legal aid movement at the level of human rights movement, Lawyer Lee said:

"It is all right to understand the legal aid movement as one of the movements to improve women's status through laws. But rather than that, the women's rights movement is a part of human rights movement. The legal aid movement aims at improving human rights in unjust, wretched, and destitute conditions. It also pursues human rights movement for the weak who are unable to help themselves through law because they have no money. A large group of this class is 'women.' In this sense, our legal aid movement is a 'movement for providing legal services for the ordinary citizens in their daily lives' and women's rights movement as well as human rights movement." (Shin Dong-A Monthly Magazine, September 1975)

Therefore, the founding philosophy of the Center can be summarized as follows:

"The purpose of the Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations is to realize the ideal of democracy that 'peace at home brings peace for society' by providing, free of charge, all legal aid programs (including defense, paper preparation, and litigation by proxy) necessary for safeguarding the rights of the unjustly treated, the poor, and the ignorant by standing beside them and recovering women's human rights. These efforts are based on the spirit of realizing human dignity and the ideology that all are equal before the law."

The founding philosophy of the Center was the life-long belief of Tae-young Lee, the founder of the Center. The Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations embodies her life as Korea's first woman lawyer who did not dedicate her excellent talent to her personal success but to all the oppressed people of Korea.

Tae-young Lee resigned from the directorship of the Center due to her health in 1995 and passed away on December 17, 1998 after devoting all her life to this land.

B. Expansion from the Legal Aid Center for Women to the Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations

Since 1956, long before the Legal Aid Act was legislated, the Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations has played a pioneering role in legal aid for Korean society. The Center has focused on legal protection of the less privileged of Korean society and the general public and enhancement of legal awareness through legal aid programs, including legal counseling, reconciliation and mediation, and aid for litigation in court. The Center has also developed and conducted activities in a broad range of areas, including the movement for revision of laws, educational programs, and surveys and research, in order to resolve and prevent disputes in a more flexible and non-contentious litigation manner.

Founded as the Legal Aid Center for Women under the Research Institute for Women's Affairs, the Center changed its name to the "Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations" in August 1966, then registered at the Ministry of Justice as a corporation to become an independent corporate body. The need for changing the name originated from clients. In the initial stage of opening the Center, almost all clients were women, but as time passed, men also began to visit the Center. Regardless of the center name "Legal Aid Center for Women," the Center responded to the requests for counseling from men distressed with family problems. At first, male clients was just a few per year, but entering the mid-1960s, they accounted for 22 percent of the total clients, with their number gradually increasing. Therefore, the Center began to review names that can encompass all legal counseling activities concerning family issues regardless of gender, then finally adopted the name "Legal Aid Center for Family Relations." Subsequently in 1976, the Center changed its name to the present name "Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations" and became a public interest corporation according to the Act on the Establishment and Operation of Public Interest Corporations. As the Center took the initiative in establishing the Legal Aid Act, the Korea Legal Aid

Center for Family Relations became Korea's first private organization to be registered in July 1988 as a legal aid corporation under the Legal Aid Act.

C. The Foundation of the Family Court and the Establishment of the Legal Aid Act

Although Korean women's legal status improved in part institutionally with the enforcement of the new Civil Act in 1960, a lot of assignments still remained from the perspective of gender equality. Also, the journey was still going on toward improving the Civil Act so that the law can completely contain gender equality, marital equality, and the well-being of family members. In this situation, the Center has led the movement for revising the Family Law since its foundation. The Center has also laid the social basis for improving the well-being of family members and legal welfare by taking the initiative in the legislation of the Domestic Causes Inquiries Act and the foundation of the Family Court in 1963 and establishment of the Legal Aid Act in 1987.

The need for establishing the Family Court had already been proved by the establishment and operation of the Family Court and the Juvenile Court in the developed countries. In South Korea, a social demand for such need had already existed in the proposal of the Supreme Court submitted in May 1962 in relation to the revision of the Juvenile Act to the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction that the Family Court be established. The Supreme Council was a military junta that oversaw the government from May 1961 before the inauguration of the Third Republic in 1963. The primary purpose of the Family Court was to seek ways to resolve family disputes in addition to lawsuits in order to achieve democracy in the family. As the only professional counseling center for family issues at the time, the Center keenly felt the necessity of establishing the Family Court. Accordingly, Director Tae-young Lee together with the Women's Group Association presented a petition to the Supreme Council on September 3, 1962 that

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the Family Law be amended and the Family Court be established. The amendment of the Family Law was put off because of the mostly negative opinions from the legal community, but the Family Court could be established successfully after going through some pains. At the request of the Supreme Court, Director Lee wrote the guidelines for establishing the Family Court. Subsequently, she attended the Founding Committee for the Domestic Causes Inquiries Act comprising 11 members and undertook a great role in preparing the draft of the Domestic Causes Inquiries Act.

With the approval of the Supreme Council, the Domestic Causes Inquiries Act was established and proclaimed as Act No. 1357 on July 31, 1963. The Domestic Causes Inquiries Act stipulates the establishment of the Family Court "based on the human dignity and gender equality with a goal to contribute to maintaining peace in the family and the sound communal life of mutual help between relatives." The establishment of the Family Court was to lay another cornerstone for promoting democracy in the family. The Domestic Causes Inquiries Act took effect on October 1, 1963 and the Family Court opened soon on October 10, 1963.

The Legal Aid Center for Family Relations made constant efforts to revise the Family Law and to enhance legal welfare. As a result, the Center came to see another fruit of the efforts in the establishment of the Legal Aid Act in 1987. At the time, the Center recorded the largest number of counseling for the purpose of legal aid in Korea. Though human rights lawyers associations of each political party or the Korea Legal Aid Association (Currently, Korea Legal Aid Corporation) under the Ministry of Justice offered legal counseling, their legal services were definitely limited in quantity and quality, because the number of lawyers was absolutely insufficient. Also, Korea's Constitution guaranteed the right of defense in the criminal case through the court-appointed lawyer system, if people cannot seek a defender by their own efforts. However, the number of public defense cases was extremely small, and the programs of the Korea Legal Aid Association were criticized that they were led by the government and their effectiveness was called

into question.

Based on such conditions, the Center pointed out the need for establishing the Legal Aid Act. In May 1986, the Center openly urged to establish the Legal Aid Act through a recommendation adopted at the member convention and delivered the recommendation to related government ministries. In October 1986, the Center also held a lecture meeting in celebration of the 30th anniversary of its founding with the theme "Diagnosis of Korea's Legal Aid Programs and Seeking Directions."

Owing to the Center's efforts and the response and support from various circles, the Legal Aid Act passed at the National Assembly in December 1986. The reasons for proposing the Legal Aid Act were to promote and develop legal aid organizations and to facilitate the use of legal aid programs by establishing the Korea Legal Aid Corporation as special corporate body.

On July 22, 1988, the Center completed registration of legal aid corporation as Korea's first private organization at the Ministry of Justice according to the Legal Aid Act, and it received a certificate of registration with the registration number 1 written on the certificate.

D. Legal Status of the Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations

The Center started as an attached center of the Research Institute for Women's Affairs in 1956. Celebrating the 10th anniversary of its founding, the Center made eager preparations necessary for launching itself as an independent organization for independent development in early 1966. Then, on August 4th of the same year, the Center prepared all the necessary documents and submitted applications of permission for the establishment of a corporation to the Human Rights Protection Department of the Ministry of Justice. On August 17th, the Center received an official permission for the establishment from the Ministry of Justice. Then, on August 22nd, the Center completed registration procedures as a corporation "Korea

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Legal Aid Center for Family Relations." In the registration of the establishment, the business purpose of the Center is stated as "contributing to business related to legal counseling and legal aid and other necessary business thereof in order to resolve family issues in a rational, economic and smooth manner." It is also recorded in the registration that the costs will be covered by contributions of social leaders, membership dues of supporters association, and business income. The total asset recorded at the establishment of the Center was 440,000 Korean won. At last, the Center came to pursue independent development as an official independent organization worthy of its name in Korean society. Subsequently in 1976, the Center changed its name to the present name "Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations" and became a public interest corporation according to the Act on the Establishment and Operation of Public Interest Corporations. In response to a growing demand for legal aid, the Center took the lead in legislating the Legal Aid Act. Thanks to the Center's long-time efforts and the response and support from all walks of life, the Legal Aid Act passed at the National Assembly in December 1986. The reasons for proposing the Legal Aid Act were to promote and develop legal aid organizations and to facilitate the use of legal aid programs by establishing the Korea Legal Aid Corporation as special corporate body. The Center completed registration of legal aid corporation as Korea's first private organization at the Ministry of Justice according to the Legal Aid Act on July 22, 1988 and received a certificate of registration with the registration number 1 written on the certificate. This registration of legal aid corporation enabled legal aid programs at the Center to receive some grant for necessary funds from the government.

Also, in order to protect the characteristics and uniqueness of its business, the Center registered its business emblem, including the logo for "Legal Aid Corporation Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations" and the "Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations" at Korean Intellectual Property Office. For the "Legal Aid Corporation Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations," the

"application number: 2001-0000332" was registered on October 31, 2002. The registration of the "Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations" was also decided on September 8, 2004 with the "application number: 42-2002-0000024." The proprietor of business emblem is the Legal Aid Corporation Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations (111221-0000123), which enabled the Center to use business emblem for 25 cases of business providing legal services including legal counseling, reconciliation and mediation, and aid for litigation in court. If its right to business emblem was infringed, the Center also came to be able to exercise rights of injunction against infringement, claim for damages or compensation, claim for restoration of reputation, and claim for return of unlawful gains. The Center's registration of business emblem may signify that its roles and duties in the area of legal counseling for family relations were recognized at another level.

2. Legal Aid Services

A. Legal Counseling

The Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations is a professional counseling center for family issues, but provides free legal counseling for overall legal problems including domestic cases, civil cases, criminal cases and bankruptcy cases. In response to the changes in society and demands from the people in need of counseling, the Center has opened diverse counseling programs, including interview, mail and telephone, outreach, and tour counseling. The Center recommends to the people that they visit the Center if possible and have interview counseling for more exact counseling.

In the case of interview counseling, clients are asked to fill out a simple application form for counseling with help of the receptionist, guided into a counseling room, and receive counseling. Some issues are resolved by one-time counseling, while other issues need several counseling sessions. If problems cannot

be solved through counseling, the Center is prepared to suggest the most suitable solution to each visitor. In other words, the Center gives guidance to reconciliation and mediation, free paper preparation, aid for litigation in court, enrollment of educational programs at the Center.

Since the establishment of the Center in 1956 until 2013, the total number of its counseling was 1,320,534 cases (3.2 million cases inclusive of counseling at branches). Of this figure, those who visited the Center in person for counseling were 503,616 cases.

〈Box I -2〉 English counseling for multicultural families

According to Statistics Korea, multicultural families accounted for 9.8% of the total marriages in Korea, and their divorce rate took up 12.6% of the total divorce. Statistics of the Center also shows a trend of increase in the number of divorce counseling of multicultural families every year from 472 cases in 2010 to 648 cases in 2011. As such, the Center formed a team of foreign lawyer volunteers in October 2008 and has since conducted English counseling in an effort to solve family problems and offer legal aid for the multicultural family members in distress.

Since 2012, the Center has made a leaflet in English, Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese, Thai, Mongolian, and Russian to publicize the legal aid of the Center and distributed the leaflet to multicultural families through the embassy of each country and multicultural family support centers.

B. Psychological Counseling

Ever since the Center moved in the One Hundred Women's Hall built in 1976 and secured a stable foundation, the Center began to provide psychological counseling to meet the demands of clients as well as legal counseling. When the Center took legal action - including aid for litigation in court, free paper preparation through legal counseling - or called in the parties to dispute in an

attempt at reconciliation or mediation, in-depth counseling was needed to address any psychological problems that might be main causes for marital conflict. Therefore, the Center has continuously conducted psychological counseling along with legal counseling. Since 2007, the Center has employed full-time professional counselors and invited experts suited for programs. In addition, together with external expert volunteers who have worked for the Center from early on, the Center has been actively providing visitors with counseling for domestic violence, marital conflict and counseling before and after divorce.

C. Reconciliation and Mediation, and Free Paper Preparation

In case of family issues, the Center puts a great deal of efforts toward reconciliation and medication as the best solution for disputes through dialogue between the parties. Under the consent of the visitor for counseling, the Center prepares a venue for dialogue with the other party to seek resolution of conflict together.

If the visitors need to prepare legal documents, the Center draws up simple litigation-related documents, free of charge, for those who have difficulty bearing the cost for paper preparation.

The Center has performed mediation since the initial stage of its foundation and legal document preparation since 1972. It recorded 46 cases of mediation and 21 cases of paper preparation in the first year of each service. The number has increased in earnest since the late 1990s, to record 1,228 cases of medication and 210 cases of paper preparation in 2008, and 3,024 cases of medication and 791 cases of paper preparation.

D. Aid for Litigation in Court

For those who need legal proceedings after counseling, the Center strives to ensure legal rights through aid for litigation in court. Aid for litigation in court is provided free of charge in consultation with the One Hundred Lawyers' Counsel, which consists of full-time lawyers at the Center and volunteer lawyers.

Aid for litigation in court was offered first in 1972, when 4 cases of aid for litigation were performed with the help of the One Hundred Lawyers' Counsel. The aid for litigation in court had been about 10 cases each year until 1988, rising to 20 cases in 1989. The number gradually has gone up to 43 cases in 2003, then sharply risen to 90 cases in 2005, 234 cases in 2008, and 405 cases in 2013.

In addition, the Center has been providing the aid for litigation with the support from the Ministry of the Gender Equality and Family and the Court Administration Office and jointly with branches across the nation. The aid for litigation supported by the Ministry of the Gender Equality and Family started for domestic violence victims in 2007. Beginning with 217 cases in 2007, this aid had since been performed for 1,892 cases until 2013. The aid for litigation supported by the Court Administration Office was offered for the vulnerable class and multicultural families. Beginning with 62 cases in 2008, this aid had been performed for 952 cases until 2013.

Though lawyers from the One Hundred Lawyers' Counsel and public-service judge advocates had undertaken aid for litigation in court, it was difficult to continue the job only with them as aid cases increased. Therefore, the Center employed two full-time lawyers in 2008 and began to provide the aid for litigation on a fuller scale.

〈Box I -3〉 Free support for filing for personal bankruptcy, exemption and individual rehabilitation

Legal aid programs at the Center have expanded its scope of content in response to social demands. A representative case is the provision of legal relief project for low-income families, vulnerable class, and individual credit delinquents. This project is to support the applications of individual rehabilitation, bankruptcy, and exemption, all free of charge; to select those who are in dire need of legal relief through interview counseling and draw up application documents for them; and to support litigation costs, including fees for filing for them and stamp, publication on the official gazette, and delivery fees. Through this project, the Center contributed to the prompt return of individual credit delinquents to society, restoration of their homes and resolution of social divide when they were economically and socially isolated due to credit delinquency, hence unable to lead a normal social life and faced with destruction of family.

Jointly with the Credit Counseling and Recovery Service, the Center currently visits each district of Seoul and supports free legal procedures, including personal bankruptcy, exemption, and individual rehabilitation for early return of individual credit delinquents to society.

E. Outreach Counseling

Though interview counseling is the most effective for solving family problems, many people in need of counseling do not know the existence of the Center or have difficulty visiting the Center in person even when they know its existence. Recognizing the need to consider them, the Center has opened various counseling programs according to the trends of social change.

A representative example of them is outreach counseling. Celebrating the Human Rights Protection Week in December 1961, the Center provided first outreach counseling at the Uiju-ro plant of the Monopoly Bureau in cooperation with the then-Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. Since 1977, the Center has conducted

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counseling tour of visiting the neglected or marginalized in the urban outskirts. In the 2000s, the Center continued to provide outreach counseling focusing on the welfare centers of each area.

〈Box I -4〉 Outreach counseling at the Civil Service Division of Seoul Family Court

At the request of Seoul Family Court, the Center has conducted outreach counseling in the Civil Service Division of Seoul Family Court since March 2011. The center began to provide outreach counseling services, because there had been a high demand for legal counseling from civil petitioners at the family court and the Center and the Family Court came to share the awareness that legal support was urgently needed. At the Civil Service Division, the Center's counselors provided counseling on a daily rotation basis from Monday through Friday. The outreach counseling has brought a great response, reaching 30 to 40 cases per day.

〈Box I -5〉 Rental dispute arbitration counseling dispatched to the Seoul City Hall

A civil housing counseling office opened at the Center on February 20, 1990 as the Center accepted the request from the city of Seoul that the Center took charge of counseling about legal problems. This office belonged to Seoul municipal city's Civil Housing Counseling Office which had been established to solve inquiries of citizens about housing and living environment issues.

At first, the civil housing counseling office was located in the first floor of the former Korean Physical Education Building in Mugyo-dong, Jung-gu, Seoul. The Center's participation in the civil housing counseling office was an opportunity to expand the counseling contents of the Center largely from domestic cases to housing problems. In other words, the Center positioned itself as an organization that provides the

easiest and closest counseling concerning the Rental Housing Protection Act, which was revised on December 30, 1989 and has since been in effect. Through its counseling, the Center has played a significant role in protecting the property rights of the common people and widely publicizing the Rental Housing Protection Act.

Later in 1993, the civil housing counseling office at the Center was integrated into a comprehensive counseling organization when the city of Seoul set the policy of integrating or abolishing a few civil service divisions. However, the Center continued to provide housing counseling at the comprehensive administrative information center, which opened on December 10, 1993. As of 2013, the Center continued its role in providing counseling dispatched to the lease and rental deposit support center at Seoul City Hall.

F. Online Counseling

Entering the mid- to late 1990s, a big change took place in the form of counseling as a result of social change. Though interview counseling was still the best method of counseling because of the characteristics of family problems, the scope of counseling expanded to PC communications and online counseling as society became further complicated and means of communication rapidly developed.

The World Wide Web (WWW) service was introduced to Korean society in 1995 and portal service was launched in 1997. From around this time, the Center began to provide counseling on PC communications, including Chollian, Hitel, and Unitel. As the Internet was widely distributed after PC communications, the Center opened a new legal counseling corner for families to provide counseling in alliance with Yonhap News Agency. In the early 2000s, the Center began making its website, and in January 2000, it registered its domain "lawhome.or.kr" to open a counseling center on the cyber space. In November of the same year, the Center registered its Korean domain.

As the website of the Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations is open around the clock on the cyber space, visitors can search all information on the programs of the Center or necessary contents of the family law, and post requests for counseling that is necessary to seek solutions. The Center has tried its best to update data from time to time and maintain its website, so that visitors to the online counseling center can use the service more conveniently.

Also, in collaboration with the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family and leading portal sites, the Center conducts real-time family legal counseling (www.women.go.kr) and family legal counseling (www.nate.com, www.miznet.daum.net).

G. Night Counseling

The Center has opened various counseling programs for those who find it hard to visit the Center. Reaching the conclusion that night counseling was needed for those who work full time and have difficulty visiting the Center during the day, the Center began to perform night counseling for office workers in 1987 in cooperation with the One Hundred Lawyers' Counsel, which launched in 1979. Night counseling has gained a great response from visitors and is currently in active operation on Monday evenings, with over 60 volunteer lawyers working by turns.

H. Domestic Violence Counseling

Since the early stage of its foundation, the Center has consistently argued for turning domestic violence into a social issue to seek legislation. This was because it has witnessed in the field the wretched and absurd reality of many women clients with family problems, which derived largely from their husband's infidelity, violence, or both.

The argument of the Center came to effect in about four decades with the

enactment of a special law on the punishment of domestic violence and a law on the protection of victims with a strong nature of welfare for victims on December 31, 1997. Namely, the Act on Special Cases Concerning the Punishment, etc, of Crimes of Domestic Violence and the Act on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Protection, etc. of Victims Thereof, were legislated and enforced on July 1, 1998. Upon the enforcement of the two laws, the Center was designated as the entrusted counseling body for domestic violence offenders by the Seoul Family Court in August 1998 and began professional counseling for the offenders. Subsequently, in May 1999, a domestic violence counseling center was established under the Center. In February and July 2004, the Center was commissioned as domestic violence counseling center designated by the Seoul Western District Prosecutors' Office and the Seoul Southern District Prosecutors' Office, respectively. From January 2006 to December 2008, the Center conducted the "Women Emergency Call 1366" project as entrusted project from the city of Seoul. In December 2006, it was designated as entrusted counseling center for family protection cases from the Goyang Branch of the Uijeongbu District Court.

Before the legislation of the act on spacial cases concerning domestic violence, the Center had paid attention to the seriousness of domestic violence and made efforts to improve social awareness and enact related laws. Since the laws took effect in 1998, the Center has fulfilled its role as "prepared" domestic violence counseling center. Entering the 2000s, the Center's domestic violence-related counseling became further specialized and greatly contributed to creating homes and society free of domestic violence.

Particularly, 2002 was a deeply memorable year as major programs were developed and implemented to comprise the current domestic violence counseling of the Center. In January 2002, the Center began to perform counseling for drinking problems, including collective counseling which had been offered four years before. The subjects for the counseling were domestic violence offenders who received protective decisions of mandated counseling from the Seoul Family Court.

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At that time, the neuro-psychiatrist, Dr. Byung-hu Kim undertook collective counseling, while the expert on counseling drinking problems, professor Chae-young Yu conducted counseling for drinking problems. Counseling for drinking problems has been performed for clients with drinking issues and their spouses in addition to court-mandated clients.

In July 2002, the Center opened "Nest Class," an educational lesson program focusing on the issues unaddressed in individual or collective counseling. This program deals with insight not only into the offenders themselves, but into diverse themes, including families that affected the offenders, social and cultural environment, and the like. Nest Class aims to restore peace and security of the family destroyed by domestic violence and ultimately to form democratic and equal homes. The first lesson was performed by professor Seo-won Lee, followed by professor Yong-tae Kim, neuro-psychiatrist Hyeon-kim Kim, professor Hye-won Yang, and professor Ae-ryeong Wu.

Following the opening of Nest Class, the first "Happiness Searching Couple Camp" opened. Happiness Searching Couple Camp is a program which aims to promote a family harmony through the participation of the couple and their children based on the counseling that has been going on. This program ultimately focuses on improving relationships between the couple. While feeling "comfortable" in a new space other than the counseling center and taking the time of "rest" away from daily life and together with nature, the couple looks back upon their relationship and feels the preciousness of the other spouse. The couple also searches what is a happy marital life. Through this program, the couple can enhance their understanding of the overall nuptial life and spousal relationships. The program proceeds in a the form of camp for one night and two days. The couple is encouraged to participate in this program more than once after completing collective counseling or a series of counseling process. For accompanying children, the Center operates art therapy programs.

The first camp took place at the Academy House in Suyuri, Seoul, for one night

and two days from July 13 to July 14. The participants included five couples and their five children who had their lives shattered with domestic violence but they experienced a lot of changes while going through the counseling program of the Center. These couple camps have smoothly progressed until now while playing the role of wrapping up domestic violence counseling programs.

The Center's domestic violence counseling programs have taken root as necessary areas are being revised and complemented. Jointly with Yeongdeungpo District Office and the Korean Association for Family Health and Welfare, the Center conducted campaigns against domestic and sexual violences and operated an exhibition hall for public relations at four subway stations of Line 5 for a month in August 2005. Through these efforts, the Center strived to awaken and improve social awareness of the overall domestic violence.

Together with experts from all circles, the Center currently exerts its best effort to improve the awareness of the violence of domestic violence offenders through systematic operation of professional counseling programs tested in the field with regard to domestic violence. The Center thereby aims to prevent the recurrence of violence by correcting their violent character and behavior, ultimately improving relationships between the couple by eradicating violence, and keeping peace in the family.

The present domestic violence counseling programs at the Center consists of a total of six steps:

- Step 1: Individual/couple counseling
- Step 2: Alcohol abuse counseling
- Step 3: Group counseling
- Step 4: Educational lecture (Nest Class)
- Step 5: Camps for married couples
- Step 6: Final individual/couple counseling.

After counseling ends, the Center operates a linked program called "Laoni meeting," which is a self-help meeting for domestic violence victim women. "Laon" is a Korean word, meaning "joyful," and contains the wish of the Center that the domestic abused women may lead a joyful, happy life. In the case of domestic violence counseling, expert groups including drinking problem expert, professional counselors, and social welfare workers, work together for all programs.



II

Evolution and Proliferation of Legal Aid Programs

1. Movement for Revising the Family Law	27
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1. Movement for Revising the Family Law

The old Civil Act had been used since 1912 until 1959, when the new Civil Act was enacted and enforced. As the old Civil Act was a complete application of then-Civil Code of Japan and common laws of the Joseon period, most of the provisions were in contradiction to the spirit of Korea's Constitution. In particular, it was more urgently needed to legislate provisions on family and inheritance than any other matters.

Since its establishment, the Center has voiced its opinion about legislation of the civil law grounded on gender equality and marital equality. Since the enactment of the civil law, the Center has carried out the movement for revising the family act together with legal aid programs and educational programs. The movement aimed to amend gender and marital discriminatory clauses which had still remained in the provisions of family and inheritance (hereinafter referred to as "family law"). This was because there were fundamental limitations in helping ill-treated victims based on the existing law.

The history of the movement for revising the family law led by the Center is the same as the history of the Center. As such, the Center led the movement for the revision of the family law seven times, including the Constitutional disagreement decision on the provision of prohibiting marriage of couples with the same surname and family origin. Thus, the Center achieved gender and marital equality in a considerable degree in the family law. In particular, the Center took the lead constantly in the movement for abolishing the patriarchal headship system. As a result, the Center helped the proposal pass at the National Assembly on March 2005 for revising the civil law with the main point of abolishing the patriarchal headship system and led to enforce the Act on Family Relation Registration in 2008.

The Center has also pursued a cooling-off period and counseling system before divorce, legislation of securing the payment of child-rearing expenses after divorce

and improvement of guardian system, which were reflected in the revision of the family law. Moreover, the Center has made constant effort to amend the family law based on perfect gender and marital equality, including advance payment of child-rearing expenses, single mother's right to claim for support, couple property system, and revision of the law on division of pension benefits.

A. Abolition of the Prohibition of Marriage of Couples with the Same Surname and Family Origin

As a continued effort to revise the family law, the Center suggested abolishing the rule of prohibiting marriage of couples with the same surname and family origin, opened a report center, and conducted activities to organize a solidarity of victims. In 1995, the Center began to do those activities on a large scale.

First of all, the Center had a press conference on April 10, 1995, to declare its commencement of court fight in order to abolish the provision of prohibiting marriage of couples with the same surname and family origin. The press conference on that day was prepared jointly by the Center and victimized parties who had opened a report center for those victims of the ban and contended for the abolition of the prohibition since 1991. The press conference could take place as eight victimized couples decided to submit applications of objection to the Seoul Family Court against the head of Gwanak District Office concerning the decision of rejecting their report of marriage with the same family name and ancestral home. For legal response, Chun-bong Kim and Seok-tae Lee, two lawyers from the One Hundred Lawyers' Counsel, joined the press conference. Lawyer Seok-tae Lee said that as a course of action he would file a constitutional appeal to the Constitutional Court depending on the family court's decision on the application of opposition, making it clear that they would start a court fight. As a result of these activities, the Seoul Family Court requested the Constitutional Court on May 17, 1995 to rule on the constitutionality of the provision of the ban on the marriage of

men and women with the same surname and family origin. The Act on Special Cases Concerning Marriages, which had been proposed as a bill by 56 legislators and supervised by the National Assembly Special Committee on Women, submitted and passed on October 30, 1995 and took effect on December 6, 1995.

The Constitutional Court held the first trial on the request for ruling on the constitutionality of the ban on June 13, 1996. In this trial, Jeong-ju Lee (professor of molecular biology at Seoul National Univ.), Bong-hee Han (professor of law at Dongguk Univ.) Bae-hee Kwak (vice director of the Center) attended to explain the matter. At last, on July 16, 1997, the Constitutional Court ruled that the provision of the ban on the marriage was in disagreement with the constitution, which was de facto decision of unconstitutionality of the provision.

According to this decision, the provision of prohibiting marriage of couples with the same surname and family origin lost effect. The provision had been excluded from the revision of the family law three times before and the decision of the provision against the constitution came to be recorded as another big achievement in the Center's movement for the revision of the family law.

B. Abolition of Patriarchal Headship System

Since the legislation of the Civil Act, the Center has played a main role in making efforts to revise the irrational family law. As a result of its efforts, the family law was amended three times in 1958, 1977, and 1989 respectively, to bear the fruit of securing gender and marital equality in the family law to a considerable degree. Nevertheless, the abolition of patriarchal headship system, the biggest obstacle to gender and marital equality, still remained a task. Entering the 2000s, therefore, the Center resumed in earnest the movement for the abolition of patriarchal headship system.

First of all, the Center launched the movement for the abolition of patriarchal headship system in 1999. Celebrating Women's Week in July of the year, the Center began to conduct a sign-up movement for the abolition of patriarchal

headship system in front of the Daehanmun Gate of Deoksugung Palace in Seoul. In November, the Center conducted a "survey of the public awareness of patriarchal headship system" as a joint collaborative project with the Special Committee on Women, announced the survey result, and published a sourcebook. In 2000, the Center began to publish in its monthly magazine Family Counseling a series of campaign for the abolition of the headship system with the title "Toward the Abolition of Patriarchal Headship System." In August of the year, the Center began to write "Patriarchal Headship System, Leave the Earth!" on the Women's Newspaper. In September 2000, the Center made a start of the "Civil Solidarity for the Abolition of Patriarchal Headship System" with the participation of 131 civic and social groups. The Center, Korean Women's Association United, the Korean National Council of Women, and Citizen's Meeting for the Abolition of Patriarchal Headship System undertook the role of secretarial group and began to lead the movement for the abolition of the headship system. Upon its launch, the Civil Solidarity filed a petition of scrapping the headship system to the National Assembly. Bae-hee Kwak, the director of the Center, took the position of representative for petitioners together with Bang-hee Eun, chairwoman of the Korean National Council of Women, and Eun-hee Ji, standing representative of Korean Women's Association United. Subsequently in October 2000, hosted by Citizen's Meeting for the Abolition of Patriarchal Headship System, the Center held a forum with a theme "Gender Equality, Abolition of Family Headship System, and its Alternatives."

In February 2001, the Center jointly with Citizen's Meeting for the Abolition of Patriarchal Headship System conducted a sign-up movement for abolishing the headship system at CineCube Gwanghwamun to public figures from the film and cultural communities. For two days on March 3 and 5, 2001, the Center participated in the Social Volunteer Fair hosted by the Social Volunteer Center of Ewha Womans University and publicized the Center's activities while receiving signatures for the abolition of the headship system. In April of the year, the Center

collected and selected victim cases of patriarchal headship system and asked the Northern and Western Branches of the Seoul District Court to request to the Constitutional Court to rule on the constitutionality of the provisions related to the headship system. The Center conducted street sign-up movement in earnest for the abolition of the headship system and at the same time began to make flyers "Know Family Headship System Properly" and hand out them nationwide in addition to the sign-up movement. As the request for ruling the constitutionality of the clause on the headship system was in progress at the Constitutional Court, the Center submitted its opinion about the cases related to patriarchal headship system to the president of Constitutional Court and nine justices in June 2001. In July of the same year, the Center made a promotional leaflet *Shall We Live in Equality?! and distributed it across the nation. Celebrating Women's Week, the main office and branches jointly performed street public relations and sign-up movement to "make the ills of patriarchal headship system known to the public."* Capitalizing on these efforts, the Civil Solidarity for the Abolition of Patriarchal Headship System, in which the Center worked as a secretarial group, received a medal for merit in the category of "2001 Women" group and organization from the poll of online users conducted by the Korean League of Women Voters. In October 2001, the Civil Solidarity for the Abolition of Patriarchal Headship System jointly with Women's Newspaper conducted a questionnaire survey of lawmakers about their awareness of the headship system.

On May 15, 2002, the Civil Solidarity for the Abolition of Patriarchal Headship System filed the second lawsuit against the constitutionality of the headship system. On the occasion of Women's Week in July, the Center made a promotional movie for the abolition of the headship system *Shall We Live in Equality?! as joint collaborative project with the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family. As it handed out the movie nationwide, the Center began to popularize the movement for the abolition of patriarchal headship system on a full scale. In September 2002, the Center submitted a report titled "Study of Strategies for Abolishing the Family*

Headship System and Alternatives in Preparation of the Abolition of the Family Headship System" as research and development project by the National Assembly Committee on Women. This report became a theoretical basis for the ongoing movement for the abolition of patriarchal headship system.

In January 2003, the Center requested to the National Human Rights Commission of the Republic of Korea for expressing its official opinion about the patriarchal headship system. At this request, the Commission submitted its opinion in March that "provisions related to patriarchal headship system were unconstitutional and infringement of human rights." Also, the Center conducted a public awareness survey of all the people concerning patriarchal headship system for a month from April 15 to May 15, 2003. The Civil Solidarity for the Abolition of Patriarchal Headship System launched "Abolition of Patriarchal Headship System Abolition 272" on May 27 while proposing a bill on the revision of the Civil Act that contained the abolition of patriarchal headship system as legislation of lawmakers (representative proposer: Legislator Mi-gyeong Lee). The civil event was organized to create opinion for abolishing the patriarchal headship system through support of 272 renowned people from all walks of life, the same number as that of lawmakers needed to pass the revision bill on the Civil Act. From May 2003 to December 2003, the Center held symposiums on the abolition of patriarchal headship system by region at its main office and branches to conduct public relations about the abolition of the headship system. Subsequently in June 2003, the Center with the support of the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family held a symposium to abolish the headship system and seek its alternatives with a theme "Abolition of Patriarchal Headship System, We Call It Equality: A Better Family System Awaits." In September 2003, the Center held an event "Grand Venue for Citizens to Abolish Patriarchal Headship System and to Realize Equality Family" hosted by the Civil Solidarity for the Abolition of Patriarchal Headship System. In November 2003, the Ministry of Justice submitted to the 16th National Assembly a revision bill on the Civil Act that contained the abolition of the family headship

system. At this, Bae-hee Kwak, the director of the Center, and women's group representatives met with the chairperson of the Legislation and Judiciary Committee of the National Assembly and legislators in the Committee and urged them to pass the revision bill. In December, the Center initiated a movement "One-on-One Lawmaker Interview Relay" targeting all legislators. Led by the Center, civic and social groups including the Civil Solidarity for the Abolition of Patriarchal Headship System deployed various movements for the abolition of patriarchal headship system. In the Constitutional Court, open defense continued concerning the rule on the unconstitutionality of the headship until 2004.

In June 2004, the Ministry of Justice submitted again to the 17th National Assembly a revision bill on the Civil Act that contained the abolition of patriarchal headship system. In July of the year, the Center met with 299 lawmakers in a relay, chairperson of the Legislation and Judiciary Committee, the chairperson of the Committee on Women, the chairperson of the Committee on Policy, the chairperson of the 5th Policy Coordination Committee of the Our Open Party (Yeollin Uri Party) and representative of the Democratic Labor Party and through interviews urged them to abolish patriarchal headship system. In September 2004, the Center performed a survey of the stance of lawmakers on the abolition of the headship system, and found that 65.9% of the respondents, or 197 out of the total 299 lawmakers, were for the abolition. From October to December of the year, the Center continuously carried out the movement of sending letters to the Legislation and Judiciary Committee members in an effort to urge the abolition of patriarchal headship system. As a result of such constant efforts, the Legislation and Judiciary Committee reached an agreement in December 2004 that the Committee would pass the revision bill on the Civil Act that contained the abolition of patriarchal headship system at the provisional session of the National Assembly in February 2005.

In January 2005 the next year, in preparation of the post-abolition of the system, the Ministry of Justice launched "the Committee on Improvement of Status

Registration System," in which the director of the Center, Bae-hee Kwak, came to work as a committee member. Finally on February 3, 2005, patriarchal headship system was ruled as "in disagreement with the Constitution" at the Constitutional Court and on February 28, the revision bill (alternative) on the Civil Act passed at the Legislation and Judiciary Committee of the National Assembly. As the revision bill eventually passed at the plenary session of the National Assembly on March 2, 2005, the abolition of patriarchal headship system was conclusively decided.

2. Establishment of Domestic and Overseas Branches

As the Center's activities became vigorous, local areas, one after another, inquired about opening branches in the mid-1960s. At this, the Center began to support local counseling centers in solidarity with individuals or local YWCA which took interest in legal aid program. Local counseling centers established at that time included Daegu, Gwangju, Busan, and Daejeon counseling centers. The Center presented guidelines for preparations of the establishment and operation of the counseling centers, selected and dispatched its trained staff, or undertook education of people selected from the local areas so that they could work as counselors. Not only this, the Center played the role of seeking cooperation from local administrative agencies or famous people from the local legal circles.

Entering the 1980s, the Center began to open its branches in earnest, because it was urgent to open them for those people who were ignorant of laws, had no money, or did not know how to seek help even when they were unjustly treated. The Center aims to open branches with a goal to ensure easy access to legal aid in the areas they live by opening branches in the areas where there are district courts or their branches. Surely enough, the most challenging task is the financial problem. Because it is urgent for branches to secure funds in order to expand legal

aid programs across the nation, the Center began to conduct the movement for revising the Legal Aid Act so that not only the central government but also local governments can grant subsidies for nurturing and developing legal aid corporations. At present, the Center proceeds the movement jointly with all branches.

In addition, the Center began to establish overseas branches actively in the 1980s, particularly in the United States where ethnic-Koreans are concentrated. This was because serious family problems started to emerge in the ethnic-Korean communities. Of 600,000 Korean-Americans, about 80,000 Korean women got married with American soldiers and their dismal lives with 80 percent of divorce rate began to be revealed by then. As they had no organizations to discuss their problems in the United States, some ethnic Koreans even made international calls to the Center in Seoul. The Eighth United States Army also made a referral of their problems to the Center in some cases.

In this background, then-director Tae-young Lee visited the States several times and opened a U.S. branch in collaboration with Korean News outlets and Korean churches which formed the center of the Korean ethnic community.

Currently, the Center has its branches in 30 areas in Korea and overseas branches in six cities of the United States. It plans to expand branches to small and mid-sized cities, where there are branch courts or branch offices, so as to include rural areas in the future.

3. Educational Programs

A. Social and Legal Education for Reform in Awareness

The "law" defines the minimal scope to ensure the dignity and value of individuals. The Center started its service to help the socially weak who could not enjoy their minimal rights as they did not know the law well or were too poor to

afford to the legal service. In this process, the Center found cases where there are no laws at all or insufficient ones if any, and undertook the movement for revising the family act to solve the problems. Taking a step forward, the Center came to realize that reform in awareness should accompany their efforts in order to ensure human rights and prevent family problems fundamentally going beyond the level of law.

With the opportunity of constructing its own office building named the One-Hundred Women's Hall in 1977, the Center moved forward to social education projects on a full scale. Thursday Lecture on Laws, which opened in 1977, was Korea's first program to be operated for social education project and education on laws. Beginning with this program, the Center put more intensive effort in preventing family problems and reforming women's awareness through educational project so that they can become genuine citizens, genuine mothers, and genuine grandmothers befitting a democratic society.

Triggered by Thursday Lecture on Laws, the Center began educational business in earnest as it opened Mother's School, Lecture on Property Laws, English Class, and Calligraphy Class.

Operating an educational center (currently, education division) dedicated to educational programs, the Center planned most pro-actively and proceeded timely programs in accordance to social trends and changes.

Early educational programs included lectures on laws; calligraphy class teaching Korean alphabets, Chinese characters, and Chinese ink painting; English class with American instructors teaching everyday English for overseas travel and immigration; Korean dancing class; hand-knitting class; parent-child summer school for single parent families; and pre-wedding class for single men and women preparing for marriage. Especially, lecture on laws for everyday life, lecture on property laws, lecture on tax laws, lecture on children's education for mothers, mother's school, grandmothers' and grandparents' school, and single's class for the bereaved or the divorced have long lasted as representative programs of the

education center of the Center.

As the construction of the Hall for the Center completed in January 2008, the education center re-started as the education division. According to social changes including higher educational levels in the overall society, women's vigorous participation in society, entry into aging society, and emergence of diverse forms of families, the education division has been actively operating various programs to reform the awareness of family members and to resolve family issues. With a goal to help all family members establish their identities and reform their awareness and thereby prevent destruction of families and make healthy families through specialization and concentration of the character of the Center, the education division of the Center has opened and operated various legal education programs and regular lectures for the general public. The Center currently operates the following programs:

1) Legal Education Programs

● Lecture on Laws for Daily Life (outreach education on laws):

Outreach education on laws by visiting welfare centers, women-related facilities, and district offices and give lectures on the Family Act, the Special Act on Domestic Violence, and the Act on the Registration, etc. of Family Relationship and so forth which people must know in their daily lives.

● Outreach education on laws for experts:

Nationwide outreach education on laws for counselors and government officials working at Women's Emergency Call 1366, nationwide branches of immigrant women support centers, multicultural family centers and all types of welfare centers.

● Legal education for credit recovery of the homeless:

Legal education on bankruptcy, exemption, and individual rehabilitation to help the homeless recover their credit; lecture and counseling for credit recovery support system, deficits disposal of health insurance, and people's happiness funds.

● Job training for teachers (education on laws for teachers):

Education for elementary and secondary school teachers on the Family Act, the Special Act on Domestic Violence, and gender-perspective violence prevention programs.

● Legal education and violence prevention program by visiting school field:

Outreach education on laws designed to nurture awareness of gender equality by conducting education for elementary and secondary school students on the Family Act and violence prevention programs.

● Legal aid experience education for students:

Experience education designed to help understand legal aid system and foster awareness of gender equality by conducting education for elementary and secondary school students on the Family Act and the Special Act on Domestic Violence.

2) Regular Lectures

● Open lecture for marriage enrichment:

Open lecture designed to seek solutions to various conflicts occurring during marriage life through lecture and question-and-answer sessions by professional counselors on family problems.

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● Advanced workshop for marriage enrichment:

Advanced workshop for one night and two days accompanying family members to seek enriched family relationship through lecture and practice on methods of communication and solving conflict between the couple.

● Pre-divorce counseling program:

Professional counseling program for the well-being of divorced parties and families through counseling of legal issues ensuing from divorce and collective psychological counseling.

● One-day education for single parent families:

Education of housing welfare indispensable for single parent families and education on laws program related to claim for child-rearing expenses and debt liquidation.

● One-day education for minor single parents:

Education program related to raising children of minor single parents, claim for child-rearing expenses and debt liquidation.

● Venue for convergence of laws, arts and literature:

Open lecture on the humanities in search of convergence and influence of laws and arts by inviting experts.

● Education for training workers at domestic violence facilities:

Professional education offering both required educational courses and legal lectures for domestic violence counseling to foster domestic violence counselors equipped with a broad range of understanding of the overall family issues.

〈Box II-1〉 Legal Culture Promotion Center

Designated as Legal Culture Promotion Center by the Ministry of Justice in January 2010, the Center has implemented legal culture promotion projects including education on laws. This designation originated from the Center's competencies, which have been accumulated from its movement for "providing legal services for the common people in their daily lives" since the early stage of its establishment. The Center was first designated as such for three years from 2010, then re-designated in 2013 so that it can continue the projects until 2015.

With the support of the Ministry of Justice, the Legal Culture Promotion Center took charge of providing legal education services, operating legal education experience and training programs for youths and the general public, training of workforce related to education on laws (experts and volunteers), legal education training for school teachers and others, and projects related to education on laws.

B. Legal Internship

In 1964, the Center formed sisterhood relationships with the Department of Law, College of Law and Politics (Currently, College of Law, Graduate School of Law) at Ewha Womans University for the first time in Korea and began legal internship for seniors. Since its opening the lecture in 1964, the Center has provided legal internships for 1,296 students as of 2013. By connecting the law and reality, the internship program has played a great role in promoting female law students' understanding of gender discrimination in the family and the reality of marital discrimination and instilling in them a sense of calling to overcoming the reality.

"Family Legal Counseling Practice" first opened in 1964 and became a regular required subject with two credits for seniors. The subject name changed to "legal aid" later, specifically to "Legal Aid Case Study" in the first semester of 2001 and to "Theory and Practice of Legal Aid" in 2007. Since the experimental college

system was introduced to college education, the subject has changed to an optional subject with one credit, then to 1.5 credits and to three credits in 2007.

As of now, the subject is offered in the first semester every year, with lectures given on the theory of legal aid, the Family Act, and counseling psychology at school, then students visiting the Center for the internship.

The legal internship was open to give law major students opportunities to get access to actual cases and directly experience legal aid process at the Center, thereby enabling them to connect the legal knowledge acquired from education of laws in school with reality and use it in reality. Through the internship, the Center has been a venue for equipping law students with expertise and qualifications necessary not just for offering relief of individual rights but also for eradicating poverty, providing legal services for common people in their daily lives, and ultimately realizing legal welfare for the general public. The Center has also been a place for them as women law students to become aware of the laws applied to the socially vulnerable class, particularly to Korean women with poor status and problems of reality, and the structural problem of gender discrimination in Korean society. By producing women academic leaders in law and women lawyers through its internship program, the Center has contributed to Korean society.

In addition to students from the department of law at Ewha, undergraduates and graduate students from the departments of law, sociology, social work, psychology, family welfare, and social welfare at Seoul National University and other universities have participated in the internship program at the Center. By expanding the internship to non-law majors as well, the Center has attempted to connect its legal aid programs and preventive programs of family problems with family policy, social welfare policy, and skills and techniques of social welfare practice. The Center has also improved the competencies and qualifications of young leaders of future Korean society.

Since the launch of graduate schools of law, the Center has provided the opportunities of internship to graduate students of law to Ewha Womans University

and other universities across the nation through agreements on the operation of industry-academy cooperation programs.

〈Box II -2〉 Free wedding ceremony

The Center began to provide free wedding ceremony for the first time on October 22, 1977. Through its long counseling, the Center found that wedding ceremony had great impact on marital relationships: marriages of seven out of ten common-law or official couples who did not have a wedding ceremony came to break down. If they live together without wedding ceremony for economic reasons and break up, this eventually caused the problem of producing another type of women victims entangled with problems of pregnancy, childbirth and child-rearing. To resolve these problems, the Center started to offer free wedding ceremony for poor common-law or official couples as part of preventive projects of family breakup when it constructed the One Hundred Women's Hall in Yeouido, Seoul.

These wedding ceremonies were meticulously carried out thanks to the efforts and dedication of volunteers for dress and suits, makeup, flower decorations, and song for the wedding. As free wedding programs were actively offered in other social sector, the Center's free wedding services naturally came to an end like other programs of the Education Division.

4. Publication/Public Relations and Survey/Research Projects

A. Publication and Public Relations

The Center registered its publishing company named "Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations Publishing Division" (registration no. 13-13) on April 6, 1978. Before having its own publishing house, the Center had already published five

books: *Korea's Divorce System* in 1957, *Practice of Legal Counseling for Women* in 1958, *Practice of Legal Counseling for Family Relations* in 1968, *300 Questions and 300 Answers: Practice of Legal Counseling for Family Relations* in 1971, *What Can I Do?* in 1976. Since in the 1980s after the registration of its publishing company, the Center has fully performed publishing activities, regularly publishing about one to two books on average every year.

In addition to the publication of books, the editorial office of the Publishing Division has made and published brochures in Korean and English for brief introduction to the Center's achievements and programs, while producing all kinds of printouts for public relations about free wedding programs and other educational programs, membership cards, letters of invitation to symposiums, forums and seminars, multi-purpose cards, Christmas cards, and pamphlets for enlightening of laws.

In 1985, the Center initiated the project of putting down on a big sheet of paper the common sense in laws that the public must learn and sending the sheet to 9 million households across the nation. Accordingly, the Center produced and handed out 30,000 copies of *Common Sense in Laws You Must Learn at Home* in a leaflet form to introduce seven clauses of laws applied in everyday life. In 1986, the Center changed its name to *Common Sense in Laws Democratic Citizens Must Learn* and rearranged its content to 10 items of engagement, marriage, common-law marriage, paternity, adoption, inheritance, will and legal reserve of inheritance, property law, criminal law, then distributed 100,000 copies of leaflets.

On the occasion of its 30th anniversary in 1986, the Center published two books as part of commemorative projects: *History of the Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations during its Thirty Years of Service* and *History of the 37-years of Reformist Movements to Amend the Family Law of Korea*. The former summed up, analyzed and assessed three-decade history of the Center, and the latter summarized and analyzed the traces of the movement for the revision of the family act, in which the Center has undertaken a leading role. The Center also published

Together with Neighbors in Agony, a photo book which compiled the three-decade history of the Center.

The Publishing Division of the Center has published more than 100 publications of its own for the past five decades. The following titles are still under publication.

1) Related to the Family Act:

● Counseling Casebook for the Family Act: *What Can I Do?*

This casebook has been published since 1976, following *Practice of Legal Counseling for Women: 100 Questions and 100 Answers* published early in 1958 and *Practice of Legal Counseling for Family Relations: 300 Questions and 300 Answers* in 1968.

This casebook is a compilation of cases of family problems grounded on the Family Act in a question and answer form. The book is composed of counseling cases with the whole process of the family act divided into 11 items, including engagement, common-law marriage, relationship between man and woman, marriage, paternity, adoption, support, inheritance, will, divorce, and family register and domestic causes inquiries procedures. According to the revision of the Family Act, this book issued a revised edition in 1983, 1990, and 2002, respectively. As the patriarchal headship system was abolished in 2005 and the Family Act was amended in part in 2007, the Center published a new revised edition of the casebook with generally innovative system in 2008 by considerably revising and complementing its counseling cases according to the newly-enforced Act on the Registration, etc. of Family Relationship and the revised Civil Act.

The casebook *What Can I Do?* has played an important role in making the Family Act widely known through the publication of approximately 3,000 copies every year and distribution upon lectures inside and outside the Center and to clients.

● Public Relations for the Revised Civil Act: *The Act on the Registration of Family Relationship You Must Learn*

As a result of the movement for the family act revision led by the Center, Korea's Civil Act has been significantly revised and implemented in the direction of gender equality and marital equality. As the Center saw the revision of the Civil Act pass at the National Assembly in 2005 with the gist of abolishing patriarchal headship system, the Center provided a historical turning point in the history of the movement for the Civil Act revision. According to the abolishment of the headship system, the Act on the Registration, etc. of Family Relationship was legislated in 2008. This book for public relations contains an easy summary of the main points of the revised Civil Act and the registration system of family relationship. The book explains, item by item, changes made in 2008, including the family relationship registration system; certificates by purpose, kinds, and records; child's surname and family origin; and paternal adoption system. Then, the book explains again easily with questions and answers and comic strips. It is made in a manner that every one can read and easily understand the Act on the Registration, etc. of Family Relationship by including in its appendix samples of existing Family Register, new Basic Certificate, Family Relationship Certificate, Marriage Relationship Certificate, Adoption Relationship Certificate, and Parental Adoption Relationship Certificate. The comic strips by feminist cartoonist Jangcha Hyun-sil help readers understand the book. Since the publication of its first issue in 2007, the book has been published after revision and supplementation of the contents every year.

2) Related to Domestic Violence:

The Center is equipped with an unrivalled system for domestic violence prevention programs, from counseling of offenders and victims to education of professional counselors. Based on its accumulated experiences, the Center has constantly put forth its efforts to prevent domestic violence. One of the efforts is

to publish guidelines for the prevention of domestic violence and counseling casebooks, which explain the essential aspects of domestic violence for readers' easy understanding.

As the domestic violence prevention guidelines have been constantly published after revision and supplementation of the contents every year, the main office and branches of the Center have used them as the main textbook for domestic violence prevention projects. Many schools have also requested to the Center for these guideline books in order to use them in their domestic violence preventive education.

● A Guidebook for Preventing Domestic Violence I: *Don't Hit, even with a Flower Petal*

This book was the Center's first guideline published for the prevention of domestic violence. It largely consists of five parts: What if domestic violence happens?; What is domestic violence?; Domestic violence in Korean society; Laws related to domestic violence; and How to prevent domestic violence. With easy and specific descriptions of the essence of domestic violence and legal devices and responding measures, this guideline book presents hope and solutions to the people suffering from domestic violence.

The appendix contains the Act on Special Cases Concerning Domestic Violence, the Act on the Prevention of Domestic Violence, and introduction to the Center's domestic violence counseling programs. Since the publication of its first issue in 2003, this guideline has been published after revision and supplementation of the contents every year.

● A Guidebook for Preventing Domestic Violence II: *Myth and Truth about Alcohol Consumption*

In the process of counseling various family issues for more than five decades, the Center has seen countless cases of aggravated conflict between couples and

occurrence of domestic violence due to drinking. As such, the Center began to provide professional counseling on drinking problems for domestic violence offenders, then expanded the counseling for the general public. With a wish for sound drinking culture to take root, the Center published *Myth and Truth about Alcohol Consumption*, guideline for the prevention of drinking problems at the extended level of the prevention of domestic violence.

This book encompasses overall and professional issues of "drinking," including influence of alcohol on human body, domestic violence and alcohol, women and alcohol, problematic drinking, impact of alcohol addiction on the family and children and therapy, and introduction to the Center's drinking problem counseling programs. The guideline is an easy-to-understand book made by using paintings and photos, figures, and comic strips by Jangcha Hyun-sil, and so on. This book has elicited good response from counselors as guidebook and from the general public as material for preventing drinking problem. The Center has also published a leaflet, which is a summary of this book. Since the publication of its first issue in September 2006, this guideline has been published after supplementation of the contents every year.

● A Guidebook for Preventing Domestic Violence III: *Nest Class*

"Nest Class" is one of the domestic violence counseling programs operated by the Center. Also, it is an educational lecture program focusing on the issues unhandled in individual or collective counseling.

Based on the contents of the lecture program "Nest Class" accumulated for four years from 2002 to 2006, the Center made this book *Nest Class*. The lecturers included professor Yong-tae Kim, neuropsychiatrist Dr. Hyeon-su Kim, professor Hye-won Yang, professor Ae-ryeong Wu, and professor Seo-won Lee.

This guidebook *Nest Class* does not only give insight into domestic violence offenders but also addresses diverse themes including the family, society, and cultural environment which affected the offenders. As such, the book aims, first, to

strengthen domestic violence offenders' awareness of domestic violence; second, to understand the impact of domestic violence on children and desirable role of parents; third, to seek various alternatives to help couples maintain healthy marriage life through understanding of desirable role of spouse.

Since the publication of its first issue in October 2007, this guideline has been published every year. In 2011, the lectures in the book were reconstructed to be published as the latest edition with a title *Nest Class IV: Three-dimensional Meaning of the Family*.

● Domestic Violence Counseling Casebook: *With Love, With Hope*

Since 1998, the Center has provided counseling for offenders who received decision on court-mandated counseling or suspension of indictment with counseling from the Seoul Family Court, the Seoul Western District Prosecutors' Office, the Seoul Southern District Prosecutors' Office, and the Seoul Central District Prosecutors' Office. The Center has been operating diverse counseling programs for domestic violence offenders and their spouses to correct violent tendency and habits of the offenders and to recover their marital relationship. Through these experiences, the Center could pile up a great deal of data and knowhow, which has been a driving force strong enough to have the offenders' trust in the Center and to motivate them to participate in programs requested by the Center.

Based on these achievements, the Center published this book *With Love, With Hope* as a pioneering guidebook for domestic violence counseling case study in the late 2005 when a certain counseling cases were accumulated.

This book is largely composed of an overview of the casebook with introduction to programs and statistical analysis, domestic violence counseling cases, and appendix. The counseling cases examine the overall causes for domestic violence, comprising communication and domestic violence, drinking problems and domestic violence, differences in lifestyles and values and domestic violence, delusional doubt of wife and domestic violence, financial conflict and domestic violence.

● Comic book for gender-perspective integrated education of children and youths for prevention of violence: *A Fantastic World We Create*

This is a comic book for gender-perspective integrated education of children and youths to enhance their sensitivity to violence and seek methods of coping with violence as a joint cooperative project with the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family.

A Fantastic World We Create is an easy-to-understand comic book for children and youths painted by cartoonist Jangcha Hyun-sil. This book was reconstructed from *Teaching Plan for Gender-Perspective Preventive Education in School: Preventive Education of Domestic Violence, Sexual Violence, Sexual Harrassment, Prostitution, School Violence* developed in 2010. From this teaching plan came contents for their understanding of gender differences, understanding of violence toward women, including sexual violence, sexual harrassment, and prostitution, and school violence, changing violence-friendly environment and values. The comic book consists of 11 stories, prologue and epilogue in B5 all pages four color printing format. The titles of the stories include: *I Want to Become a Pilot!; Rewritten Story of Fairy and Woodchopper; What a Fuss with a Joke?; Dad, Don't Hit Mom!; Dongho's SOS; Subway Story; Sad Randolin; Eun-young's Story; The School Jun-hoo Want to Go; You Are Truly the Best! and; Cool, Cool, Cool!!!*

3) Image Promotional Materials:

As a pioneer in legal aid program, the Center has always pro-actively sought solutions to problems and put them into practice not just in the overall counseling for family problems but also in posing these problems socially and making them widely known. In this process, the Center has put forth unparalleled interest and enthusiasm in the production of image promotional materials from early on, which is a rare case for a private organization. Image public relations have been a useful way in making widely known the matters concerning the revision of the Family Act, domestic violence and divorce as well as publicizing the Center.

● Promotional movie on the abolition of the Hoju System: *Shall We Live in Equality?!*

As a joint collaborative project with the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, the Center produced a short film to abolish patriarchal headship system in 2002. Made to widely publicize the necessity of the abolition in an easy manner, this film together with a book with the same title greatly contributed to abolishing the headship system earlier than expected by making the necessity of the movement for the abolition widely known to the general public.

Media Landscape (headed by Hwan-tae Kim), a production specializing in short film, took charge of practical business, using a wide array of techniques to make this promotional film, including drama, documentary and animation.

● Promotional movie on Domestic Violence Prevention: *Running Away from Home*

A promotional movie for the prevention of domestic violence, *Running Away From Home* features a man leading a life caught in the memory of domestic violence from childhood. Through the character deeply wounded in the heart, this film aims to publicize the problems of domestic violence, its impact on the family and to prevent domestic violence.

With producer Young-gak Jo and screen writer and director Jong-mi Yu, this film was produced by the Center in 2003.

● Video material for pre-divorce education: *Wise Choice: Divorce, Thinking over Reality and the Future*

Produced by the Center first in its kind in Korea, this video is used as a material for pre-divorce counseling education program implemented by the Ministry of Education. Although it was absolutely necessary to show a movie containing divorce-related information for systematic operation of pre-divorce counseling education, there had been no such film in Korea. As such, the Center had no other

choice than to edit and use foreign videos in its early stage of operating the counseling education program but the film did not fit in to Korean reality. In this background, the Center saw it urgent to make video materials suited for Korean situation and set to produce this film, completing its production in 2006.

This movie is designed to help those couples who consider divorce by suggesting various circumstances through interview with people who have experienced divorce, so that they can give the circumstances sufficient consideration before making a decision on divorce. The interview addresses problems in mental, social, economic, legal, and psychological realms as well as problems of children. Also, with advices from experts on divorce-related laws, the movie provides various types of information people should learn before divorce. Specifically, this film contains stories of 13 divorcees who in light of their own cases talk about diverse problems couples may encounter before and after divorce. It also contains advice from five experts including the Center's director, Bae-hee Kwak. With its running time about 30 minutes, this movie was directed and produced by Dong-il Seo, short film director, and sponsored by the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family.

● Promotional movie for the prevention of domestic violence: *We Can Try Again! - Creating a World Free of Domestic Violence*

Produced in 2006 following *Running Away from Home*, this film is the second promotional movie for domestic violence education. The Center planned the film and director Dong-il Seo and Pink Palace Productions undertook the practical business. Its running time is 23 minutes.

In addition to these educational films, the Center has done its best to record its projects and keep the records. The Center made videos and DVDs of its main projects and historic scenes and keeps them in its library while using them for promotional purposes.

〈Box II-3〉 *Family Counseling*, the newspaper of the Center

With the expansion of the role and function of the Center, *Family Counseling*, the bulletin of the Center, made its debut in the form of annual publication in October 1971, 15 years after the foundation of the Center.

Family Counseling contains the Center's activities focusing on legal aid, trends in family problems seen through counseling statistics, and research aimed at the revision of the Family Act.

Since its start as annual publication with the first issue released on October 5, 1971, *Family Counseling* had published its 8th issue until 1978, then increased the number of its publication to twice a year in 1979 and three times a year in 1980, thereby gradually beginning to possess the quality worthy of newspaper.

The Center registered the newspaper as periodical at the then-Ministry of Culture and Information on April 9, 1981 and finally ushered in an age of bi-monthly publication of *Family Counseling*. Its registration number was F-945 and the date of publication was decided on 20th of even month. Subsequently, the first issue of the periodical (tabloid, 4 pages) was published on April 20, 1981.

More than anything else, the launch of the Editorial Committee comprising incumbent reporters was a turning point for *Family Counseling* growing into a complete newspaper. Four women daily newspaper reporters had always taken deep interest in the Center's activities and at every opportunity covered the Center's movement for press lease. When they heard the news of publishing *Family Counseling* as newspaper, the reporters promised to volunteer in making the newspaper, thereby initiating the editor system. These volunteer editors included reporter Myeong-su Jang at the Hankook Ilbo, reporter Jing-ja Kim at the JoongAng Ilbo, reporter Young-seon Ji at the Dong-A Ilbo, reporter Nam-jin Jo at the Seoul Shinmun, who were highly professional workforce in charge of women sections of the four daily news outlets. Under this editorial committee system, a total of 12 women reporters from various news outlets had offered help in making *Family Counseling*

until 1991. In addition to volunteering in the publication of *Family Counseling*, these reporters gave active coverage of Center's activities through the news outlets they belonged to, eventually greatly contributing to public relations of the Center.

Setting its 30th anniversary in 1986 as the year of "new beginning," the Center emphasized institutional establishment of legal aid, nationwide services of the Center, and research and publishing projects. As a commemorative project of the 30th anniversary, the center filed a registration of monthly publication *Family Counseling* (registration of monthly publication D-3086) to the Ministry of Culture and Information, and received a permission of the monthly periodical on February 28, 1986.

Since its first issue, *Family Counseling* has adhered to tabloid format for 15 years. However, with the registration of monthly publication, the newspaper came to equip itself with a new format and system. Consequently, the newspaper was expanded to a combined issue of January and February 1986 in A4 format with 16 pages, while its character beginning to change from newsletter to newspaper for educational enlightenment.

Family Counseling celebrated its 100th issue in December 1991. Then the newspaper was innovated in its appearance in January 1999 through the Center's decision on shifting from its conventional black and white printing toward double tone printing. *Family Counseling* firmly positioned its character as the bulletin of the professional organization on family problems. In response to the increased demand, the Center has published 12,000 copies of the newspaper per month since September 1999 and distributed them nationwide through national agencies and its 30 branches. On the occasion of issuing serial number 200 in April 2000, the Center began to expand the pages of *Family Counseling* to 20 pages. In January 2006, the Center began to publish the newspaper with 24 pages and in August 2008 issued the newspaper with serial number 300.

B. Survey and Research

The Center has paid attention to the importance of collecting and keeping data from early on and put great effort in such work. In 1975, the Center set to computerize all types of counseling statistics and in 1977 started to prepare literature survey cards by area, including women, family, law, and human rights.

Concurrently with this basic ground-leveling work of data, the Center commenced research projects on a full scale in 1978. The first theme of the research projects was "study of Korea's divorce rate" and the problems of children from divorced families seen through precedents.

Subsequently, operating a professional survey and research team, the Center began to conduct a statistical survey of Korean women's population by field and other current status in December 1979. The survey included demographical statistics by age, the number of employed population, women population by education, current status of women's entry into all sectors including political, judicial, and educational circles, population by religion, list of women groups, conditions of women workers, and women-related chronology.

The Center's survey and research activity in an early stage concentrated on the Center's counseling statistics and the overall unequal reality of women, because there were almost no organization in Korean society at that time that focused on women's problems. However, as the society gradually differentiated and developed, a number of female, civic, and social groups appeared and began to specify their women-related areas according to the character of the organizations. As they concentrate on their own problems in their specific area, the Center's survey and research activity began to shift toward adding professionalism and depth.

In other words, Center's survey and research activity became more specialized and professional than before as it diagnosed changes in women and family problems revealed from the analysis of counseling statistics and counseling process, sought alternatives, and studied and reviewed problematic provisions in the Family Act to reach the revision of the family law.

The Center has compiled all surveys and research on divorce by decade to publish studies of Korea's divorce rate. It has also published annual counseling statistic books to pile up data on the overall family problems of Korean society. The Center has also conducted surveys of actual conditions and awareness of various themes, including patriarchal headship system, child-rearing expenses of single parent families, matrimonial property system, cooling-off period before divorce and pre-divorce counseling, sex between the couple, domestic violence, men's participation in housework, foster homes, elderly women, common-law marriage, separation, visitation, violence of children and youths. Then, the Center has turned the survey results into public opinion, while using them as basic data for the movement of the revision of laws.

In addition, the Center has regularly held various symposiums, seminars and lectures to diagnose and publicize family issues in a changing society. The symposiums and seminars deal not only with themes of survey and research but also with various issues including legal aid, parental adoption, North Korean defectors, adoptive families, single mothers, drinking and domestic violence, adult guardian, family policy, division of pensions, and greater portion of spouse. Through them, the Center suggest directions for policy and legislation.

〈Box II-4〉 The library of the Center

The Center's collection of books began with the support of the Asia Foundation in 1962, then led to open its library with the construction of the One Hundred Women's Hall in 1977. The library now houses books donated by Dr. Tae-young Lee, the family law scholar Dr. Gwang-hyeon Jeong, presswoman Eun-hee Choi, and other good will donators. It has a collection of over 18,000 books, mostly lawbooks and books on family, women, laws, youths, seniors, social welfare, and social sciences as well as related academic journals, compilation of treatises, and newspaper clippings.

As the construction of the Hall for Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations was completed in 2007, the Center expanded the library and enlarged materials on family relations to become a truly specialized library.

The Library of the Center is open not only to workers in related fields but also to all users. To meet the changing desire of users, the library has expanded themes not just to laws, families, and women but also to various themes. In addition, the library has surveyed and provided materials and conducted original text copy services to promote user convenience.

III

Operation of the Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations

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Ⅲ. Operation of the Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations ••• 59

Founded in 1956 and approaching its 60th anniversary, the Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations came into being and has since grown based on its spontaneity and creativity as private organization and voluntary participation and sponsorship of ordinary citizens in its establishment and operation. Grounded on these achievements, the Center came to receive support from the national treasury to a certain degree. Also, its collaborative projects with the government ministries and local governments have become vigorous year by year. This can be seen as a case in which the spontaneity of a private group and the support of the government are combined in the most efficient and exemplary way.

1. Volunteer Services and Sponsorship

A. Early-stage Sponsorship

1) The Asia Foundation

The Asia Foundation was established in the United States in 1954 and began to work in South Korea in the same year. Since the establishment of the Center in 1956, the Asia Foundation had shown interest in the Center's activity. As the Center became independent of the Association of Women's Problem Studies and began to struggle to prepare its office, the Center asked the Asia Foundation for support. By sending a letter of request for support and application for financial support, the Center explained the background to the Center, its activity and financial situation. The Asia Foundation supported costs for office lease and minimum expenses for a year on the condition that the Center submit a brief report of its activity every month and details of expenditures every three months. Afterward, the Asia Foundation also provided support for books and expenses for purchasing materials necessary for operating its library.

2) The 10-person Club and the 17-person Club

As the Center's counseling activity expanded with the opening of the Family Court in 1966, Director Tae-young Lee's acquaintances formed private meetings to help with the finance of the Center and began to sponsor the Center. These gatherings were called the 10-Person Club and the 17-Person Club.

The 10-Person Club organized a cooperative society called gye and members of the society each put aside a certain amount to help the Center. Director Lee attended their monthly meeting every time and reported the monthly activity of the Center. The members donated to the Center chairs, desks, cabinets and even curtains they had used at home and brought even office paper to the Center. Not only this, they divided their roles in preparing for the founding ceremony of the Center, each bringing home-made Korean cake, cookies or drinks. They also had an annual event of visiting juvenile corrections facilities together with the staff of the Center to comfort the delinquent youths with gifts they had prepared.

Also comprising Director Lee's acquaintances, the 17-Person Club had a meeting every month and collected membership dues to sponsor the Center. On the occasions of the founding ceremony of the Center, this Club prepared Korean cake and cookies by turns in consultation with the 10-Person Club in order to serve the guests and participants in the ceremony. The united hope of the 17-Person Club members was to build a women's hall for the Center. Therefore, they later became key members of the construction members called "100-person members" and took the lead in providing financial support for the construction of the One Hundred Women's Hall.

Both the 10-Person Club and the 17-Person Club did not have a fixed number of members but a flexible number from 12 to 30 persons met together depending on the time. The Clubs were named after the number of the most constant and steady members. They gathered together with the intent that helping the Center was to help neighbors in need, particularly women in wretched situation. They were of great help in operating the Center in an early phase and constructing the One

Hundred Women's Hall.

3) Organization of Supporters Association Leading to the Establishment of Overseas Branches

Director Tae-young Lee visited the United States from the late 1973 to the early 1974 at the invitation of then-U.S. Department of State. After finishing her given schedule, she had a broad and close contact with ethnic Koreans in every city she visited and introduced the Center through interview with local newspapers. Also, giving lectures at Korean churches, she asked ethnic Koreans to become sponsors of the Center. She actively conducted activities to organize supporters association, targeting ethnic Korean women in the areas she visited.

The Korean communities showing favorable responses to these activities of Director Lee's included a number of cities, including Washington D.C., New York, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Kansas, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. In many cities, some Koreans gladly promised to contribute 500 dollars as membership dues of One Hundred Women's Association aimed to construct the Hall. Other numerous Koreans came forward to become general members who regularly contribute 2 dollars and 50 centers a month. this movement led to the establishment of overseas branches in Chicago, Boston, Washington D.C. and so on, and formation of supporters association continued in Los Angeles, San Francisco, and other cities.

4) Support of the Ford Foundation: Tour Counseling

When news spread through foreign press about Director Tae-young Lee's trial at the Supreme Court due to "the 3.1 Democratic Declaration" to save the nation at Myeongdong Cathedral on March 1, 1976, foreign social work institutions which had long helped the Center sent a delegation to encourage and comfort her.

As the Ford Foundation expressed its intention to support the Center on June 20, 1977, Director Lee requested a vehicle for tour counseling. Then, the Ford

Foundation sent funds for a vehicle and operation costs for two years on July 30, 1977. With the funds, the Center purchased a jeep and renovated the car by attaching speaker devices for broadcasting and a handy table for counseling inside the car. In this way, the Center prepared a tour counseling vehicle named "Field Commander's Car." By hanging curtains on the windows of the car, the Center kept counseling scenes from being exposed to outside and hung on the car a big placard written "Tour Counseling Car" before it set out for tour counseling.

However, this tour counseling unexpectedly faced covert interference from the administrative authorities. Although the Center reported the first tour counseling in advance to the Yeongdeungpo Police Agency, the Police Agency said that parking the tour counseling vehicle at a spot other than a parking lot was against the Road Traffic Act and hanging the placard on the vehicle was a violation of the Advertisement Regulation Act.

In spite of such covert or overt interferences, the Center provided more than 100 cases of counseling through 22 rounds of tour counseling for about two years until July 20, 1970. If the case from tour counseling was complicated, tour counselors recommended visiting the Center for detailed counseling.

Using the tour counseling car purchased with the support from the Ford Foundation, seven former counseling secretaries and volunteer counselors have conducted tour counseling on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays mostly on the outskirts of Seoul, including Bulgwang-dong, Gupabal, Yeongcheon, Seongsu, Nangok, and Changdong.

Through tour counseling, the Center visited the field and provided counseling and advice for extremely marginalized people who were unfairly treated and distressed but could not even visit the free legal aid center. Tour counseling played a great role in realizing the genuine value of legal aid.

B. One Hundred Lawyers' Counsel

As the Center's activity gathered momentum and became more vigorous in the mid-1970s, the demand for counseling increased and the number of clients in need of aid for litigation in court rose uncontrollably. About this time, democratic leaders announced the 3.1 Democratic Declaration to save the nation at Myeongdong Cathedral on March 1, 1976 in opposition to the *Yushin* System of the Park Chung Hee Administration. All of them, including Dr. Il-hyung Jung and Director Tae-young Lee, were sent to trial on charges of violation of the Emergency Measure no. 9. The case left Director Lee suspended of her lawyer certification and restricted from any activity as public figure.

The One Hundred Lawyers' Counsel was formed as a measure to wisely overcome the situation in which the factor of restriction on Director's Lee's activity overlapped with the external factor of increase in legal service and lawsuit.

In March 1979, Director Lee prepared a letter of purpose for forming the One Hundred Lawyers' Counsel for legal aid and sent the letter to lawyers across the nation to ask for active collaboration. At this, more than 140 lawyers nationwide sent back their consent to join the One Hundred Lawyers' Counsel within a month. As she originally set the target at 100 lawyers but without any confidence in her heart, the Center was greatly impressed with the unexpected, enthusiastic response from the lawyers.

Led by Director Lee and Chun-bong Kim, a member of the board of directors, the Center prepared the Rules for Operating the One-Hundred Lawyers' Counsel and set to work on a full scale. The name of the counsel was decided as "The One Hundred Lawyers' Counsel," deriving from the original target at 100 lawyers.

The One Hundred Lawyers' Counsel, which started from 140 lawyers in 1979, consists of 720 lawyers as of 2013 and is actively doing their activities. The Counsel works to induce free litigation for the purpose of legal aid for those who are unjustly treated but cannot get help from lawyers because of their economic difficulties. By speaking for the economically weak, free aid for litigation in court

has greatly contributed not merely to protecting and extending their human rights but also to practicing justice in Korean society. In addition to the free aid for litigation, the Counsel has participated in night counseling on Mondays as well as daytime counseling for office workers who have difficulty visiting the Center during the daytime to resolve various legal issues.

C. Other volunteer services

Volunteer service is an activity toward public welfare to provide services, free of charge, through public or private organizations in order to prevent or solve social problems occurring to individuals, groups or communities or to improve social environment. Thus, this activity should be voluntary and collaborative practice by democratic means. In advanced democratic societies, citizens' volunteer service activities not only make their society healthy but also have positive impact on volunteers' self-realization and establishment of identities.

At a time when the term "legal aid" was unfamiliar, the Center set out to operate legal aid programs, thereby paving the way for volunteer services, donations and sponsorship in our society. The Center, which had opened before the aftereffects of the Korean War were not relieved, received support at first from the United States, Germany and other foreign countries. As Korean society gradually began to recover economic stability, the Center opened the way for interested citizens to participate in voluntary donations, sponsorship, and volunteer services. This made the Center's projects socially more meaningful. From the construction of the One Hundred Women's Hall and the Hall for the Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations to response to the massive phone calls, every work of the Center is assisted with healthy sponsorship and caring hands of volunteers. This could be Korea's first case to exhibit concentrated competencies of volunteers. A representative example is "Eessak-hoi" an association of mothers of Ewha Kindergarten graduates.

The Eessak-hoi association is a special meeting which has expanded the activity

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of kindergarten mothers' council formed in 1975 to social volunteer services rather than remaining a friendship meeting. Since its making relationships with the Center, the association has maintained particularly friendly ties with the Center like family members. The association purchased kitchen utensils, wedding dresses, and dress cabinets for the free wedding ceremony at the Center as well as answering phone calls, assisting with newspaper scrapping and sending all kinds of mail at the Center's library every Thursday. Also, as the Center had used the One Hundred Women's Hall for the past three decades and the office building had worn out, the Center organized a construction committee for a new office building in 2004. When the Center strived to raise funds for the construction, the Eessakhoi members also contributed to the construction of the office building through fundraising among themselves.

In addition, officiating pastors were also volunteers who took turns officiating the free wedding ceremony at the Center. Graduates from legal lecture programs and Mothers' School volunteered to assist with the guidance to counseling, answering phone calls and proceeding the programs of the Center. As it was also necessary to educate the volunteers, the Center has operated systematic education programs particularly for legal counseling volunteers.

The Center's volunteer services have led to a volunteers meeting for giving guidance over the phone calls currently flooding the Center.

D. Sponsor members

While going through the construction of its office building twice, the Center has raised funds from individuals and groups. Their concerted effort to support the Center laid the greatest basis for the construction of the Halls.

At present, the Center's membership consists of general members who pay annual dues, permanent members who pay lifetime dues, family counseling sponsor members who support Family Counseling, the Center's newspaper, and volunteer members. Of them, general and permanent members are entitled to attend the

general meetings of the Center, listened to and approve the Center's business plan and activity, budget and account settlement.

2. Support from the National Treasury

In 1987, the Legal Aid Act was legislated, and based on this Act, the Center registered in July 1988 as the first legal aid corporation among private organizations and came to receive support from the national treasury. The Center applies for its budget to the Ministry of Justice every year and receives partial support for operating expenses through the resolution at the National Assembly. Concerning this support, the Center has received thorough audit and inspection by the Ministry of Justice.

The support for the Center from the national budget has risen more than five times for the recent decade. This increased support was the result of taking consideration into the Center's legal aid performance and social role. At the same time, it was possible because the Center has made constant efforts to raise the share of its own burden.

3. Collaborative Projects with the Central and Local Governments

The Center not only introduced the concept of legal welfare to Korean society while operating legal aid programs for the first time but also conducted movements for the revision of related laws and reformed the awareness of the public through education. It has also taken root as professional counseling center for family problems by making consistent and professional counseling related to the welfare of family and family members and exercising creativity and originality as private

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organization. Based on these achievements, the Center has continuously implemented significant projects in connection with the central and local governments since the beginning of the 2000s.

Its main collaborative projects include:

〈Table Ⅲ-1〉 Main collaborative projects

Year	Title
2002	"Study of Strategies for Abolishing Family Headship System and Alternatives in Preparation of the Abolishment of the Headship System," The National Assembly Committee on Women (research service)
Jul. 2003	"Family Policy Proposal for an Open Society in a New Age," Policy agenda of the Sub-committee on Society and Journalism, Presidential Policy Advisory Committee
Feb. 2004	"Survey of the public Awareness of Family Headship System," a joint collaborative project with the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family
Feb. 2005	"Project on making a video for efficient operation of pre-divorce counseling education, Divorce, Thinking Over Reality and the Future," a joint collaborative project with the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family
2005	"Study of Seoul Citizens' Awareness of Low Fertility Rate and Improving the Awareness of Childbirth," Research commissioned by the city of Seoul
Jun. 2005 - Dec. 2005	"Project on the Operation of SOS Counseling Telephone for Families in Crisis and Preparation of Families and Future Society," City of Seoul
Jul. 2005	"Study of Measures for Improving the Couple Property System: Survey of Marital Property Relations and Proposal for Legislation," The Legislation and Judiciary Committee of the National Assembly(research service)
Feb. 2006	"Legal Aid Program for Women Families in Low-income Class and Marginalized Class," Application for using the lottery funds at the Ministry of Justice
2006	Project designated and entrusted by the Joint Fundraising Association for Social Welfare
Mar. 2006	"Project for legal support for low-income and vulnerable class in Seoul and for changing men's awareness of participation in housework," City of Seoul
Feb. 2007	"Public relation project for the people concerning the revises Civil Act and the new Status Registration System," a joint collaborative project with the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family
May 2007	"National Survey of Domestic Violence (joint research)," The Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs

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Year	Title
Feb. 2008	"Making and distributing animation DVDs and nationwide lectures for public relations for the people concerning the revises Civil Act and Act on the Registration, Etc. of Family Relationship," a joint collaborative project with the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family
Feb. 2008	"Legal aid programs for low-income credit defaulters, international marriage immigrant women, North Korean defectors, etc. and family camp for international marriage immigrant women," a joint collaborative project with the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family
May. 2008 – Apr. 2009	Project designated and entrusted by the Joint Fundraising Association for Social Welfare
2009	"Study of Measures for Improving the Couple Property System," Research entrusted by the National Assembly
2007	Legal aid support for child-rearing expenses of single parent families at the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family
2005	Legal aid support for domestic violence victim women at the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family
2009	Legal aid support for the vulnerable class and multicultural families at the Court Administration Office

Domestic violence-related joint collaborative project with the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family:

● Operation of correction and treatment programs for domestic violence perpetrators

Duration: Aug. 1, 2004 - Dec. 31, 2004

Detail: Implemented the project annually by the unit of one year from Jan. 1, 2005 to as of 2013

Projects for reinforcing the prevention of domestic violence :

● Project for building laws and systems to revitalize counseling for domestic violence offenders (2006)

Duration: Mar. 1, 2006 - Jul. 30, 2006

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Detail: Based on the survey results of the public awareness of domestic violence and the effectiveness of counseling programs for domestic violence offenders, the Center held symposiums, and pursued the proposal and legislation of the revised bill for the Act on Special Cases Concerning Domestic Violence.

● Project for strengthening gender-perspective violence preventive education in school: Infrastructure-building and education project for integrated education on women violence (2009)

Duration: Apr. 1, 2009 - Nov. 30, 2009

Detail: Development and distribution of education manuals: Based on the literature study and desire survey, the Center developed, published, and distributed gender-sensitive education manuals for anti-violence. The manuals are developed for primary and secondary school students respectively and composed in such a manner that instructors can apply them in the actual field.

● Development of lesson plans and textbooks for gender-perspective violence preventive education in school: Infrastructure-building and education project II for integrated education on women violence (two-year project)(2010 - 2011)

① First wave project

Duration: May 1, 2010 - Nov. 30, 2010

Detail: Development and distribution of lesson plans and textbooks: Based on the collected contents from research conferences and symposiums eight times, the Center concluded the lesson plan and printed the final teaching plan "Lesson plan for gender-perspective preventive education in school: preventive education of domestic violence, sexual violence, sexual harrassment, prostitution, and school violence," made the teaching materials in CD and distributed, free of charge, to schools across the nation.

② Second wave project

Duration: May 1, 2011 - Nov. 30, 2011



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Detail: Based on the teaching plan developed in 2010, the Center developed and distributed the comic book for gender-sensitive violence preventive education for children and youths, *A Fantastic World We Create*.

● Project of distributing the comic book for gender-sensitive violence preventive education for children and youths, *Let's Play, Comic Book!* (2012)

Duration: Apr. 1, 2012 - Nov. 30, 2012

Detail and performance: Printing and distribution of comic books: Printed the comic book for gender-sensitive violence preventive education for children and youths, *A Fantastic World We Create*, and distributed to students upon anti-violence education in schools nationwide and to the general public at campaigns and social welfare fairs.

● Project of distributing the comic book for gender-sensitive violence preventive education for children and youths, *Let's Play, Comic Book! II* (2013)

Duration: May 1, 2013 - Nov. 30, 2013

Detail: Printing and distribution of comic books: Revised and supplemented the comic book for gender-sensitive violence preventive education for children and youths, *A Fantastic World We Create*, which was developed in 2011 by the Center, then printed and distributed to students upon anti-violence education in schools nationwide through 27 branches across the nation and at the request of schools and organizations nationwide.

4. Construction of Office Buildings

A. The One Hundred Women's Hall

An opinion was raised in the 8th regular meeting of the board of directors on February 26, 1970 that the Center needed to have its own office building. At that

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time, the Center rented an office in the precincts of the Seoul Family Court and had to prepare to move as the Court planned to move its office buildings. The Center needed its own office building, because the number of clients sharply dropped whenever it moved. In addition to the convenience of clients, the Center hoped to lay some financial groundwork for its business. As it served less privileged women and distraught neighbors free of charge, the Center had to spend no less time and energy on fundraising for the expenses needed for the volunteer services than on volunteer activities.

On that day when the idea came to take concrete shape in the regular meeting, the board of directors agreed to the principle of constructing the hall for the Center and voted for recruiting 100 members to raise the funds for that purpose. However, recruiting one hundred members was not as easy as expected. Therefore, they sought another way to gather overseas members as well as domestic members. From December 1973 when the Center began to ask for participation of ethnic Koreans until June 1974, sponsor branches were formed in Washington D.C. and 20 cities in the United States, followed by Japan and Canada.

On April 28, 1974, the Center purchased a site of 250 pyeong (825m²) for building the Hall at 1-866, Yeouido-dong (currently, 14 Gukhoe-daero 76 ga-gil), Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul, which was disposed as city land. On October 16, 1974, the fifth meeting of the board of directors organized an advisory committee for the construction and decided specific matters, including the One Hundred Members' dues and share of the construction and contributing members' dues. On March 30, 1975, recruitment of members for the domestic One Hundred Members was completed. In August of the same year, Director Lee received the Ramon Magsaysay Award in social service and donated the prize of 10,000 dollars (then, 4.8 million Korean won) for the construction funds. As recruitment of overseas One Hundred Members went smoothly thanks to the wide recognition of the Center's activity abroad, recruitment of the overseas members in the United States, Canada, and Japan was completed. Then, in late November of the year, the Center

began taking measurements of the building site for the Hall. The design of the One Hundred Women's Hall was requested to Soon Ji, professor at Yonsei University.

On January 26, 1976, the general meeting was held for initiating a supporting association for the construction of the One Hundred Women's Hall and made the bylaw at the Center, which rented an office on the second floor of the Korean Nurses Association Hall at Toegye-ro 5-ga, Seoul. In six years since the board of directors set the principle of building a women's hall in its eight meeting of 1970, a specific framework was conclusively established in 1976.

First of all, the bylaw prescribed to have members consisting of general and special members. General members included 1) 100 bricks members, 2) 500 bricks members, 3) 1,000 bricks members, 4) 1,500 bricks members, 5) 2,500 bricks members, 6) half *pyeong* construction members (1 *pyeong*=3.3 m²), and 7) one *pyeong* construction members, with their dues ranging from 2,000 won to 200,000 won. Special members included 1) members for constructing the counseling hall (celebration hall for the couple's marriage), 2) members for constructing the conference hall, 3) members for constructing the exhibition hall, 4) members for constructing the library, 5) members for constructing the auditorium, and 6) other members for constructing the special celebration hall, with their dues ranging from 1 million won to 15 million won (for auditorium construction members).

The construction-supporting association decided to have the general meeting, the construction committee, the executive committee, and the advisory committee. In 10 days after the general meeting, the association held its first executive meeting on February 6, 1976. The executive committee decided to raise the funds of 50 million won, and agreed to the opinion that each committee member raise the funds, at least, 200,000 won for the construction.

After holding the initiating general meeting, construction members began to raise the funds with whole-hearted dedication. The construction costs for the Hall designed to have 6 floors on the ground and 1 floor in the basement were estimated at approximately 150 million won, of which almost 80 million won had

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already been raised. Therefore, they had only to raise the remaining half of the construction costs. Of course, this was not a small amount of money, so the construction members enthusiastically asked people to join the membership whether they were their daughters, daughters-in-law, or friends. In the midst of this heated atmosphere, the prospects for the fundraising seemed bright.

However, the favorable situation did not last long, because the incident of the so-called "3.1 Democratic Declaration to Save the Nation" broke out. On the occasion of Independence Movement Day on March 1, 1976, democratic figures without political positions including Bo-seon Yun, Seok-heon Ham, Il-hyung Jung, Dae-jung Kim, Mun-young Lee, Ik-hwan Mun, Dong-hwan Mun, Byeong-mu Ahn, Ban-wung Yun, Nam-dong Seo, Se-wung Ham, and Wu-jeong Lee announced "Democratic Declaration to Save the Nation" to denounce the Revitalizing Reform system and long-term autocracy of Park Chung Hee on the occasion of March 1 Independence Movement Day. Director Tae-young Lee was involved in this incident and on March 5, 1976, she was taken for investigation by the then-Central Intelligence Agency. Although Director Lee was released in five days, the repercussions of the "3.1 incident" were enormous to the Center, which was about to have a ground-breaking ceremony for the construction of the Hall.

The Center applied for construction permission on April 9, 1976, after about a month of delay due to the "3.1 incident, " and received the permission from the city of Seoul on April 9, 1976. At two o'clock on the afternoon of May 10, 1976, the Center at last celebrated the ground-breaking ceremony for the One Hundred Women's Hall. Through the ceremony was carried out amid blessings, challenges in building the Hall still remained.

The Center could not but consider, day and night, how to cut the construction costs but, more than anything else, how to build the Hall properly. As the construction progressed, the Center was constantly worried about the money to fill the needs, day by day, and calculating the progress of the construction and the prepared money became its daily routine. The Center formed the executive

committee and compared and reviewed the estimates submitted by construction companies. Then, as a means of saving the construction costs, the Center decided to proceed the construction with the system of the advisory committee, construction supervisor, and building owner. To reduce the costs, the advisory committee decided to adopt the piece meal approach, rejecting the batch ordering method, and entrusted frame construction to Sedae Construction Limited Partnership. As the construction proceeded in the individual ordering method, the Center had to undergo a series of making contracts and starting construction again for a while after the frame construction.

Though the construction was a bit delayed than schedule, the interior finishing ended on December 19, 1976. At last, the Center saw the completion of construction and finished inspection of the building on December 31 of the year. At the time of ground-breaking ceremony, the construction costs were estimated at 150 million or so, but the total construction costs calculated after completion of the building reached more than 210 million won.

Of the One Hundred Women's Hall, "One Hundred" symbolized one hundred women or more than the figure that the Hall was built not by a woman's power, but by so many women, that is, by the hope of all Korean women. As such, it was a building for all Korean women.

With the opening of the One Hundred Women's Hall, the Center came to end its constant moving from rented office to rented office for more than two decades and settled in its "own home and address." By renting out part of the building, the Center laid the foundation for undertaking part of its finance with a fixed income from the lease, albeit small.

The construction of the One Hundred Women's Hall was an opportunity for the Center to solidate the permanency of its business. Also, the Hall was a base for its determination to move toward bigger responsibilities and challenge toward the future to unfold a new history as the Center had been in operation for twenty years by the time another Hall was constructed in 2008.

B. The Hall for the Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations

Since its completion in 1976, the One Hundred Women's Hall has since carried out all of its roles and calling for over three decades: the Hall was a home of legal aid programs; a center of the movement for the revision of the Family Act; a venue for life-long education; and a cradle of survey and research, publication and public relations projects ranging from various social education programs to the overall family issues. On top of this, the Hall became a wedding hall for poor couples who could not afford a wedding ceremony, and it also became the heart of the democratic movement under the dictatorship. However, when the One Hundred Women's Hall was built, it was the first and foremost priority to secure stable spaces for the Center, as they barely raised the funds for the construction costs. As such, the Center was not in a situation to sufficiently consider qualitative aspects of the foundation and construction materials. After having done all of its roles for more than three decades since its construction under difficult circumstances, the One-hundred Women's Hall reached a point when it could no longer function as "home." This had already been foreseen to a degree since the time of the construction.

What was worse, the building was sinking little by little, because the basement work was improperly done in this flood-prone area. As such, the board of directors resolved to repair the existing building for further use and entrusted its diagnosis to experts. As a result, it was diagnosed that as the building was very old and the foundation work was improper, repair costs would be almost the same as reconstruction costs; not only this, the building would hardly function properly as there were no parking facilities and the foundation was no solid. Therefore, the board of directors reached a conclusion that it would be better to completely tear down and reconstruct the building.

Some raised questions over why the Center operating legal aid programs needed

to have such a decent building or if the Center needed to have comfortable counseling rooms in a good building. However, the Center took a resolute stance toward its own duties and attitude as social asset. The Center is a social asset, which means that the Center belongs to all the members, volunteers, and clients as well as its staff and executives.

The construction of the Hall for the Center is to prepare the stable basis of private legal aid programs and to accumulate social assets. It is not merely to invest money in constructing a building, but it is to upgrade the quality of life of all families and family members, which become a social foundation in the midst of Korea's vulnerable social safety net. The Center's legal aid activity is not a benefit temporarily granted to people in narrow circumstances, but is sharing as equal social members. This should indeed be a perspective to look at social welfare. Therefore, the Center thought that if possible, it should provide the most comfortable and secure counseling rooms for its clients. In other words, the Center wanted to provide convenience as much as possible for its clients who took the difficult step of visiting the Center in search of solutions to their problems, while listening to their distressed stories in a comfortable and pleasant environment.

In this situation, the Center raised a proposal for the first time in the provisional meeting of the board of directors in September 2000 that the building be repaired. It was then suggested in the regular meeting of the board of directors in October 2000 that the board organize a construction supporting association. The board decided to organize a committee for repairing the building in November 2000.

However, it was proposed in the regular meeting of the board of directors in November 2002 that it was more realistic to construct a new building than to repair the existing building. The board voted for the proposal unanimously and formed the a construction committee. From December 2002 to October 2004, the construction committee held meetings a total of 10 times and actively proceeded specific construction schedules, such as selecting Ilkun Architects & Engineers Ltd. as building designer and Ee-hwa Construction Co. Ltd. as constructor.

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The Center received building permission from the Yeongdeungpo District Office in August 2003 and confirmed again its decision to construct a new building in the provisional meeting of the board of directors in December 2004 in order to prepare a financial basis for the Center's perpetual development even in economically difficult times.

As it received a building approval from the Ministry of Justice in February 2005, the Center reported the beginning of construction on February 4, 2005, then set to pull down the building. To construct a new building, The Center moved to Cecil II building near the One Hundred Women's Hall at the end of January 2005. Cecil II building was a home to the Center's temporary office where the Center continued legal aid programs for two and half years while the new building was being built. In April 2005, the Center requested to Ilkun Architects & Engineers Ltd for building design and in June 2005 a basic design was completed. The new building for the Center had the present site of 250 pyeong with four floors underground and 10 floors above the ground. It was decided that half the building will be used by the Center and the other half rented out to lay a financial basis for legal aid for programs.

From its construction design, the new Hall used the site as much as possible and the Center made all efforts to construct a strong and solid building in preparation of 100 years ahead so that it could become a stout support for anguished neighbors.

After deciding to construct a new office building, the construction committee met several times and sought ways to raise the construction funds estimated at 10 billion won or so. Participants in the committee included director Chun-bong Kim and Ran-hee Hong (co-chairpersons of the construction committee), president of the construction architect company Il-in Hwang, auditor Dae-yeon Jo, chief director Myung-hee Cha, the Center's director Bae-hee Kwak. As the Center had experiences of opening a way based on a united will and achieving unimaginably challenging tasks, the Center believed that it could once again set a new goal and

make a new way and history and began to recruit construction members who would join this good project. For the specific fundraising method, the construction committee decided to have various types of members on the assumption that it would cost five million won per *pyeong* (3.3 m²): members for the auditorium, lecture rooms, and counseling rooms; two-*pyeong* members paying 10 million won; one-*pyeong* members paying five million won; members paying one million won; and members paying less than one million won. Then, the committee began recruit the members but could not bear the construction expenses worth 10 billion won with membership dues alone. Therefore, the Center discussed ways to ask for help from the government authorities and enterprises and make efforts to seek those ways. To look for people who would share the Center's vision and join its project, the construction committee and all the staff and executives of the Center threw themselves into the matter with enthusiasm.

As a result, those who had worked together for the construction of the One Hundred Women's Hall, once again participated in this meaningful project. Also, other participants included a great number of leaders from all walks of life in Korean society and supporters who took deep affection and interest in the Center's activity; Korea's major companies, including Daewoo Electronics, Samsung, Kumho Asiana, and SK Telecom; Joint Fund-raising Association for Social Welfare; and the Lottery Fund. Through their help and heart-felt support, the Center could build a new office building. In particular, the Lottery Fund is the fund established to transparently and efficiently manage the fund raised from the lottery project according to the Lottery and Lottery Fund Act legislated in 2004. This Fund should be transparently and efficiently managed by the lottery committee and according to Article 23-1 of the Lottery and Lottery Fund Act, 30% of the fund should be used for the projects as set forth by the law and 70% for public interest projects for the marginalized class selected by the lottery committee. Taking note of this Lottery and Lottery Fund Act, the Center decided to apply for the lottery fund through the Ministry of Justice, the main ministry the Center works with, and

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searched possible ways for securing the fund. One of the ways was to request official support for the construction of the Hall for the Center as it was the groundwork for the "legal welfare project for low-income families" and "welfare project for the marginalized class among the domestic violence victim women" in accordance with Article 23-3 (3) of the Lottery and Lottery Fund Act.

Specifically, construction of the Hall for the Center was to lay the basis for providing legal aid services and family problem prevention education in a one-stop form according to comprehensive system. By developing and implementing various programs to cope with increasing divorce rate and by preparing spaces for supporting families in crisis, single parent families, senior families, families with domestic violence, the Center contended that it aimed to prevent disintegration of family, which is the basic unit of the state, to ensure citizens' rights, and realize improvement of the people's welfare and family well being. In other words, the Center hoped to receive the lottery funds for the construction with the intent of reinforcing facilities for permanent and stable operation of legal aid programs.

However, the Center encountered a big obstacle to securing the funds because the lottery fund was intended to be used by the government for its projects other than the budget regularly implemented by government ministries. The government said that there were no precedents to have given this fund to private organizations, not to mention construction costs. Despite the obstacle, the Center countlessly frequented the Ministry of Justice and the lottery committee to persuade the necessity of building the Hall for the Center, and at last could receive a considerable amount of the construction expenses from the lottery fund. This relieved the Center of all the worries at once and signified at the same time that the Center was once again socially recognized as public institution which made up for the vulnerable areas of Korean society.

Using the fund, the Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations could finish the construction of its new office building, costing over a total of 15 billion won far more than the initial estimate of 10 billion won. The signboard hung on the



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first floor of the Hall made the purpose of the Center clear that it is a public asset of Korean society.

IV

Significance of Founding and Operating the Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations



The Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations has carried out legal aid programs, project of establishing its branches, movement for the revision of the laws, educational project, survey and research, and publication and public relations. Based on reality and close relationships, these projects have been evolving and developing in connectivity with each other.

The Center, which had first started from legal counseling, became acutely aware of the needs for revising the unreasonable and insufficient laws, particularly the Family Act as it further proceeded legal counseling. Therefore, the Center came to conduct movements for revising and enacting laws. Also, the Center took notice of the fundamental limitations in ultimately realizing a democratic society with gender equality even if the laws are legislated, unless the awareness of the people as the targets of the law keeps abreast of the legislation. Accordingly, the Center came to conduct various education projects to reform the awareness of citizens at large and students together with education programs on laws. Most of education programs currently conducted in comprehensive social welfare centers, seniors welfare centers, etc. in Korean society have originated from the programs initiated by the Center. For example, Mothers' School, Grandparents' School, Open Lectures to Citizens, and the like had been actively operated since the 1970s. However, as the areas of the programs began to be specialized according to changes and developments of Korean society, the Center has concentrated its competency on areas such as legal education and family problems.

Also, as the Center accumulated data related to family problems, revision of laws, and legal education in this process, the Center naturally came to undertake projects for survey and research, and publication and public relations. The details of the process include:

At the time when the Center set out to offer legal aid programs after the end of the Korean War, Korean women groaning under irrational traditions and unequal laws and systems. Under the system which tried to stick with the feudal custom of male supremacy and discrimination against women, destitute and powerless women

could not find any institution to express their ill-treated and distressed situation. Since its start in a rented room at the Research Institute of Women's Affairs, the Center has gradually increased its facilities and professional workers to embrace women suffering from unreasonable laws and systems, to make families democratic with gender equality, and made efforts to enhance human rights and well being of each family member.

The Center has also given guidance to legal rights and institutional countermeasures for those suffering and disadvantaged due to ignorance of laws and systems so that their human rights can be guaranteed. The Center took the lead in the movement for revising laws to do away with structural contradictions caused by unequal laws themselves while carrying out educational projects tailored to the trends of the times so that not only women but also men can adjust to the trends.

As the Center took root in Korea society, local areas requested for legal aid programs. At this request, the Center has constantly established its branches, currently reaching 30 branches across the nation. Its over three million cases of legal counseling provided over the past five decades have expanded service areas to the Internet in order to keep pace with changes in society and technology. Its aid for litigation in court, recently reaching more than 800 cases per year, demonstrates that the Center has taken solid root as legal aid organization.

One of the most rewarding and proud achievements of the Center in its history of half century can be the abolishment of patriarchal headship system. This was a historic event that marked a new era of the movement for the revision of the Family Act led by the Center since its foundation. As the recovery of human rights of the socially weak was to set straight on the principles of gender equality and marital equality the laws which institutionalized discrimination and inequality, the Center has strongly pursued this movement together with other social groups and political circles that share the vision. Even after the abolition of the headship system, the Center has continued its effort to supplement Korea's Civil Act in the direction toward properly containing solutions to the problems of changing society

and families.

Based on its belief that personal awareness and collective reason can develop when Korean society has appropriate laws and the public knows the laws properly, the Center has operated diverse education programs at the forefront of social education business. Including all kinds of lectures on laws to make the laws part of people's everyday life, the Center has implemented programs, ahead of any other sector in Korean society, to help family members establish their identities and roles.

In addition, the Center has identified various characters and phenomena of family problems and sought right solutions and alternatives to them. This may be the responsibility of the times that the Center should undertake, because through its clients the Center has watched the contemporary family problems from the closest position and understood their real conditions in the broadest and deepest manner. In order to carry out this responsibility, the Center has performed survey and research projects concerning women and family issues while pursuing legislation and revision of laws by reflecting social changes in them. Also, to conduct these project effectively, the Center has actively conducted public relations through various audio and video media including its newspaper *Family Counseling*.

Korean society has undergone rapid changes in all of the political, economic, social, and cultural areas over the past five decades or so. The changes are in the present progressive form and in the very center of these changes lie families. The Center has been working together with these families and family members over the past half century.

In Korea, there was a time when the term "human rights" was seen as something rebellious and the rights of women and children sounded like unfamiliar terms. At that time, the Center, not a government agency but a private organization, has passed through countless high barriers, while making and implementing policies to improve irrational laws and feudal system related to families and family members. If the Center levelled the "ground for growth from the wilderness" in the

1950s and in the 1960s, then it laid the foothold for making strides as a legal entity for public interest in the 1970s. The Center spread legal aid programs and preventive education of family problems across the nation in the 1980s and the 1990s. During this period, it also took initiative in legislation of the Legal Aid Act, finally to become the first officially-approved legal aid corporation among private organizations. Entering the 2000s, the Center prepared a basis for economic independence in order to expand legal aid programs nationwide through their qualitative growth and took solid root as legal aid institution in Korean society through systematic organization. Another achievement or contribution of the Center to Korean society was that it pro-actively established a volunteer service system in legal areas.

As Korea rapidly becomes an aging society, a great number of families are experiencing conflicts between generations. Also, due to economic difficulties, mass unemployment, or non-regular or insecure employment has plunged the majority of families, the basic units of society, into anxiety. In addition, rapidly increased number of multicultural families from international marriages and single parent families from increased divorce rate or death of a parent are waiting for the helping hand of the Center. Concerning the legal and economic problems that families may encounter after the reunification, the Center is well aware of the issues as an important task to which it should prepare solutions in advance.

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Appendix

1. History of the Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations	91
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3. List of Publications	99



1. History of the Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations

Year	History
1956. 8.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Founded the Legal Aid Center for Women - Appointed Shin-deok Hwang for the first chairperson of the board of directors and Tae-young Lee for the director of the Center
1960. 4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specialized professional family law counseling and lead the movement for the revision of the Family Act
1963.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Argued for establishing the Family Court and participated in drafting the Domestic Causes Inquiries Act
1964. 3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Began the legal internship at the Department of Law, College of Law and Politics, Ewha Womans University
1966. 8.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changed the name to the Legal Aid Center for Family Relations and established as human rights organization for rights and interests of all family members - Became a corporation under the approval of the Ministry of Justice
1970.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joined the International Legal Aid Association, became a Council member to open the way for international development
1971.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Director Tae-young Lee received the first annual "World Peace through the Law Award" - Published the first issue of the Center's newspaper, Family Counseling
1975.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Director Tae-young Lee received "Ramon Magsaysay Award" in social leadership.
1976.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changed the name to the Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations and became public interest corporation according to the Act on the Establishment and Operation of Public Interest Corporation Completed the construction of the One-hundred Women's Hall
1977.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Established the report center for the problems of the ban on the marriage of the couples with the same surname and family origin Newly opened "Thursday Lecture on Laws" and commenced tour counseling - Began free wedding ceremony
1978.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opened "Mothers' School" as continuing education to prevent family problems - Registered its publishing house to lay the framework for constant publication, public relations, and survey and research
1983.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emphasized establishment of domestic and overseas branches to expand legal aid programs
1985. 5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Made the Center's song (Lyric by En Goh, Composed by Soon-ae Park)

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Year	History
1986. 4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opened a daycare center for children of working couples and low-income people - Changed the publication of Family Counseling from bimonthly to monthly
1986.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proclaimed "Family Charter" in celebration of the 30th anniversary of founding the Center
1987. 2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Published <i>History of the Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations during its Thirty Years of Service</i>
1987. 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commenced night counseling for office workers
1987. 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Led the legislation of the Legal Aid Act
1988. 7.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Registered as Korea's first legal Aid corporation among private organizations according to the Legal Aid Act
1962, 1977, 1990.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Took the lead in the movement for the family act revision three times and came to fruition
1990. 1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opened "the report center for victims of the rule of prohibiting marriage of couples with the same surname and family origin"
1990. 2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Began rental dispute arbitration counseling dispatched to the Seoul City Hall
1992. 1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Published 37-year History of Family Law Revision Movement
1995. 2. 28.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appointed the second director of the Center, Heung-han Kim
1996.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 40th anniversary of founding the Center
1997. 7.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Led the constitutional disagreement decision by the Constitutional Court on the provisions of prohibiting marriage of couples with the same surname and family origin
1998. 8.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Designated by the Seoul Family Court as entrusted counseling center for domestic violence offenders
1998. 12. 17.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tae-young Lee, the founder of the Center, passed away
1999. 5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Established the domestic violence center under the Center
2000. 2. 29.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appointed the third director of the Center, Bae-hee Kwak
2000. 9.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Launched the Civil Solidarity for the Abolition of Patriarchal Headship System - Petitioned legislation on the abolishment of the headship system
2001. 10.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 45th anniversary of founding the Center
2001. 11.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awarded the special prize for the first "Influential Woman"
2002. 5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Launched legal counseling for family relations on the "women-net," the official portal site of the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family

Year	History
2002. 6.	- Made and distributed promotional movie for the abolition of the patriarchal headship system, Shall We Live in Equality?!
2003. 2.	- Appointed the fourth director Hu-jeong Yun
2004. 1.	- Newly opened and operated pre-divorce counseling and education
2004. 2.	- Commissioned as domestic violence counseling center designated by the Soul Western District Prosecutors' Office
2004. 6.	- Conducted the movement in earnest for the revision of couple property system and legislation of a bill to ensure the payment of child-rearing expenses
2004. 7.	- Entrusted as domestic violence counseling center designated by the Soul Southern District Prosecutors' Office
2004. 9.	- Registered business emblems "the Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations" and the "Legal Aid Center for Family Relations"
2004. 12.	- Appointed the fifth director of the Center, Myung-hee Cha
2005. 1.	- Moved temporarily to Cecil II Building (13-17 Yeouido-dong) due to the reconstruction of the One Hundred Women's Hall
2005. 2.	- Led the constitutional disagreement decision by the Constitutional Court on the provision of patriarchal headship system
2005. 3.	- As a result of leading the movement for the abolishment of patriarchal headship system, the revised bill of the Civil Act with the gist of abolishing the headship system passed at the National Assembly - Director Bae-hee Kwak was decided to be re-appointed for the fourth director of the Center
2006. 1.	- Launched "Women's Emergency Call 1366" as entrusted project of Seoul city.
2006. 6.	- Awarded the second Youngsan Legal Culture Prize
2006. 12.	- Designated as counseling center for family protection cases by Goyang Branch of the Uijeongbu District Court
2007. 10.	- Made an agreement of operating law school industry-academy cooperative program with Ewha Womans University (Currently with five universities)
2007. 12.	- Completed the construction of the Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations Hal and moved in.
2008. 3.	- Held ceremony for newly building the Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations Hall.
2008. 9.	- Received commendation in recognition of contributing to improving legal culture at the commemorating ceremony of the 60th anniversary of Korea's judicial system.

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Year	History
2008. 10.	- Began in earnest English counseling for multicultural families
2008. 11.	- Began to send e-News of the Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations
2009. 3.	- Began to enter into legal aid agreement with outside organizations (currently, 11 organizations)
2009. 7.	- Started professional legal counseling for family relations on an online portal site "Nate"
2009. 8.	- Designated by the Seoul Municipal Office of Education as center for job training of teachers and training in special area - Designated by the Ministry of Government Legislation as collaborative body for the "Easy-to-find Legal Information in Daily Life" project
2009. 10.	- Published <i>Together with Neighbors in Agony</i> : Five-decade History of the Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations and Six-decade History of Family Law Revision Movement and held a ceremony for the publication
2009. 12.	- Designated as "legal culture promotion center" by the Ministry of Justice
2010. 3.	- Commenced legal counseling for family relations on the portal site "daum miznet"
2011. 3.	- Began outreach counseling at the Civil Service Division of the Seoul Family Court
2011. 5.	- Hosted KBS Open Concert to celebrate the 55th anniversary of founding the Center
2011. 6.	- Awarded the 21st Ho-am Prize in Social Volunteer Service
2011. 10.	- Held a ceremony for the 55th anniversary of its foundation, commemorative lectures and symposiums, and an event of closing the capstone of the Hall with time capsules buried under.
2012. 3.	- Won commendation as excellent organization for the joint cooperative project with the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family
2012. 6.	- Designated as legal service provider by the Ministry of Justice
2013. 1.	- Re-designated as the "Legal Culture Promotion Center" by the Ministry of Justice
2013. 11.	- Held a symposium with questions raised in earnest about the system of deciding child's surname in the Civil Act.

2. Counseling Statistics

● Total counseling cases at the Main Office

Interview counseling (1956. 8. 25 - 2013 12. 31) 503,616 cases

1) Initial counseling 381,867 cases

Wave	Period	Number of cases
1st	1956. 8. 25 - 1957. 7. 31	250
2nd	1957. 8. 1 - 1958. 7. 31	178
3rd	1958. 8. 1 - 1959. 7. 31	141
4th	1959. 8. 1 - 1960. 7. 31	383
5th	1960. 8. 1 - 1961. 7. 31	333
6th	1961. 8. 1 - 1962. 7. 31	361
7th	1962. 8. 1 - 1963. 7. 31	526
8th	1963. 8. 1 - 1964. 7. 31	510
9th	1964. 8. 1 - 1965. 7. 31	3,017
10th	1965. 8. 1 - 1966. 7. 31	5,291
11th	1966. 8. 1 - 1967. 7. 31	6,506
12nd	1967. 8. 1 - 1968. 7. 31	6,221
13rd	1968. 8. 1 - 1969. 7. 31	6,504
14th	1969. 8. 1 - 1970. 7. 31	5,228
15th	1970. 8. 1 - 1971. 7. 31	2,617
16th	1971. 8. 1 - 1972. 7. 31	2,720
17th	1972. 8. 1 - 1973. 7. 31	4,800
18th	1973. 8. 1 - 1974. 7. 31	5,738
19th	1974. 8. 1 - 1975. 7. 31	6,022
20th	1975. 8. 1 - 1976. 7. 31	6,605
21st	1976. 8. 1 - 1977. 7. 31	4,880
22nd	1977. 8. 1 - 1978. 7. 31	6,988
23rd	1978. 8. 1 - 1979. 7. 31	7,800

Wave	Period	Number of cases
24th	1979. 8. 1 - 1980. 7. 31	9,300
25th	1980. 8. 1 - 1981. 7. 31	11,680
26th	1981. 8. 1 - 1982. 7. 31	12,609
27th	1982. 8. 1 - 1983. 7. 31	12,497
28th	1983. 8. 1 - 1984. 7. 31	13,778
29th	1984. 8. 1 - 1985. 7. 31	11,851
30th	1985. 8. 1 - 1986. 7. 31	11,664
31st	1986. 8. 1 - 1987. 12. 31	17,344
32nd	1988. 1. 1 - 1988. 12. 31	12,027
33rd	1989. 1. 1 - 1989. 12. 31	11,051
34th	1990. 1. 1 - 1990. 12. 31	9,873
35th	1991. 1. 1 - 1991. 12. 31	9,414
36th	1992. 1. 1 - 1992. 12. 31	8,953
37th	1993. 1. 1 - 1993. 12. 31	9,308
38th	1994. 1. 1 - 1994. 12. 31	9,258
39th	1995. 1. 1 - 1995. 12. 31	8,469
40th	1996. 1. 1 - 1996. 12. 31	8,191
41st	1997. 1. 1 - 1997. 12. 31	8,279
42nd	1998. 1. 1 - 1998. 12. 31	8,954
43rd	1999. 1. 1 - 1999. 12. 31	8,537
44th	2000. 1. 1 - 2000. 12. 31	7,801
45th	2001. 1. 1 - 2001. 12. 31	7,116
46th	2002. 1. 1 - 2002. 12. 31	6,795
47th	2003. 1. 1 - 2003. 12. 31	5,763
48th	2004. 1. 1 - 2004. 12. 31	5,154
49th	2005. 1. 1 - 2005. 12. 31	4,355
50th	2006. 1. 1 - 2006. 12. 31	5,270
51st	2007. 1. 1 - 2007. 12. 31	5,348
52nd	2008. 1. 1 - 2008. 12. 31	5,329

Wave	Period	Number of cases
53rd	2009. 1. 1 - 2009. 12. 31	4,652
54th	2010. 1. 1 - 2010. 12. 31	4,340
55th	2011. 1. 1 - 2011. 12. 31	6,444
56th	2012. 1. 1 - 2012. 12. 31	6,400
57th	2013. 1. 1 - 2013. 12. 31	10,444

2) Second counseling: 118,817 cases

Wave	Period	Number of cases
1 st 11th	1966. 8. 1 - 1967. 7. 31	2,279
12nd	1967. 8. 1 - 1968. 7. 31	1,127
13rd	1968. 8. 1 - 1969. 7. 31	1,195
14th	1969. 8. 1 - 1970. 7. 31	875
15th	1970. 8. 1 - 1971. 7. 31	553
16th	1971. 8. 1 - 1972. 7. 31	917
17th	1972. 8. 1 - 1973. 7. 31	1,521
18th	1973. 8. 1 - 1974. 7. 31	1,642
19th	1974. 8. 1 - 1975. 7. 31	1,690
20th	1975. 8. 1 - 1976. 7. 31	1,560
21st	1976. 8. 1 - 1977. 7. 31	1,484
22nd	1977. 8. 1 - 1978. 7. 31	1,774
23rd	1978. 8. 1 - 1979. 7. 31	2,443
24th	1979. 8. 1 - 1980. 7. 31	2,864
25th	1980. 8. 1 - 1981. 7. 31	3,502
26th	1981. 8. 1 - 1982. 7. 31	3,335
27th	1982. 8. 1 - 1983. 7. 31	3,055
28th	1983. 8. 1 - 1984. 7. 31	2,954
29th	1984. 8. 1 - 1985. 7. 31	2,735
30th	1985. 8. 1 - 1986. 7. 31	2,716
31st	1986. 8. 1 - 1987. 12. 31	4,142

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Wave	Period	Number of cases
32nd	1988. 1. 1 - 1988. 12. 31	2,564
33rd	1989. 1. 1 - 1989. 12. 31	2,572
34th	1990. 1. 1 - 1990. 12. 31	2,381
35th	1991. 1. 1 - 1991. 12. 31	2,654
36th	1992. 1. 1 - 1992. 12. 31	1,996
37th	1993. 1. 1 - 1993. 12. 31	2,455
38th	1994. 1. 1 - 1994. 12. 31	2,545
39th	1995. 1. 1 - 1995. 12. 31	2,309
40th	1996. 1. 1 - 1996. 12. 31	1,954
41st	1997. 1. 1 - 1997. 12. 31	1,699
42nd	1998. 1. 1 - 1998. 12. 31	1,836
43rd	1999. 1. 1 - 1999. 12. 31	1,839
44th	2000. 1. 1 - 2000. 12. 31	1,587
45th	2001. 1. 1 - 2001. 12. 31	1,757
46th	2002. 1. 1 - 2002. 12. 31	1,753
47th	2003. 1. 1 - 2003. 12. 31	1,922
48th	2004. 1. 1 - 2004. 12. 31	2,418
49th	2005. 1. 1 - 2005. 12. 31	2,610
50th	2006. 1. 1 - 2006. 12. 31	3,190
51st	2007. 1. 1 - 2007. 12. 31	4,111
52nd	2008. 1. 1 - 2008. 12. 31	3,366
53rd	2009. 1. 1 - 2009. 12. 31	4,192
54th	2010. 1. 1 - 2010. 12. 31	4,234
55th	2011. 1. 1 - 2011. 12. 31	4,629
56th	2012. 1. 1 - 2012. 12. 31	5,845
57th	2013. 1. 1 - 2013. 12. 31	6,039

3) Children and seniors counseling: 2,932 cases

Category	Period	Number of cases
1. Phone counseling	1956. 8. 25 - 2013. 12. 31	310,847
2. Communications and online counseling	1997. 8. 25 - 2013. 12. 31	76,856
3. Counseling through letters	1956. 8. 25 - 2013. 12. 31	3,975
4. Counseling through the press	1956. 8. 25 - 2013. 12. 31	1,560
5. Tour counseling	1999. 1. 1 - 2013. 12. 31	1,482
6. Outreach counseling	1990. 8. 25 - 2013. 12. 31	355,262
7. Counseling 1366	2006. 1. 25 - 2008. 12. 31	66,936
Cumulative total	1956 - 2013	320,534

3. List of Publications

<Books>

History of the Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations during its Thirty Years of Service (1987)

History of the 37 Years of Reformist Movement to Amend the Family Law of Korea (1992)

Research on the Divorce Rates of Korea 1 (1981)

Research on the Divorce Rates of Korea 2 (1988)

Research on the Divorce Rates of Korea 3 (2005)

Six-decade History of Family Law Revision Movement (2009) and many other works
Study of Korea's Divorce Rate 4 (2013)

Together with Neighbors in Agony: Five-decade History of the Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations (2009)

You Told Me to Be a Lawyer for Justice (1999)

Women Legal Counseling Practice (1958)

What Can I Do? (1976), Revised editions (1983), (1990), (2002), (2005), (2008), (2013)

<Sourcebooks>

- A Forum for Introduction of Guardianship System (2007)
- A Forum for Introduction of Separation System (2007)
- A Forum for Legally Protecting De Facto Marriage in the Changing Society (2007)
- A Forum for Marital Violence of Parents and children' Life (2007)
- A Decade of Enforcement of Special Act on Domestic Violence: Half Success and Remaining Tasks (2008)
- Collective Statistics about *Modern Korean Family Problems* (2001): Data Collected by the Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations during 43 years of counselling sessions
- Collective Statistics about Modern Korean Family Problems - Data Collected by the Korea Legal Aid Center for Family (2008)
- Comic Book for gender-perspective integrated education of children and youths (2011)
- Compiled book 1 of Divorce, *Thinking Over Reality and the Future* (2010)
- Counseling statistical book of the Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations for five decades
- Directions for Development of Legal Aid for Legal Welfare Society (2008)
- Directions for Revision of Parental Authority Law forward the Welfare of Children I (2009)
- Divorce, Thinking Over Reality and the Future* (2004, 2006)
- Don't Hit, Even with a Flower Petal* (2003 -)
- Forum Sourcebook on the Review and Complementation of the Act on Special Cases Concerning Domestic Violence (2012)
- Gender Equality and Abolishment of the Hoju System, Including Proposals for an Alternative Plan (2000)
- Helping out Neighbors in Need - 30 Years of Service to Provide Legal Aid Resources (1986)
- Legally Protecting North Korean escapee' Right to Pursue Happiness (2006)
- Let's Create a Domestic Violence Free World!* (2004-)

Let's Do it Together with Multicultural Families: Settlement of Multicultural Families and the Future (2009)

Manual for counselors domestic violence victims (2005)

Manual for counselors domestic violence offenders (2005)

Manual for gender-perspective Violence Prevention Education in School (2009)

Marital Sex, a Privilege or Duty? (2005)

Research and Promotion of Father's Engagement in Household Affairs (2006)

Research on the Public's Awareness of the Hoju System (1999)

Rights to Visit Children after Divorce, Rights of Parents? or Well-being of Children? (2008)

Shall We Live in Equality?! (2003, 2004)

Social Responsibility of Rearing and Caring for Children (2006)

Sourcebook of Couple Camp "I, You, and Our Search for Happiness" (2013)

Sourcebook I of the Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations Aid for Litigation in Court (2010), Sourcebook I (2013)

Sourcebook of Divorce Conditions of Multicultural Families and Legal Tasks (2011)

Sourcebook of Symposium on the Problems of Presumption of Paternity Clause and Directions for Revision (2012)

Sourcebook of Symposium "Property Formed by Joint Efforts of the Couple Should Be Acknowledged in the Inheritance Act" (2013) and many other works

Sourcebook of Symposium "In the Age of Gender Equality, Is There Spousal Equality in Deciding Children's Surname?"(2013)

Sourcebook of public hearings on the proposal of the Act on Special Cases Concerning Domestic Violence (2011)

Special Domestic Violence Law (1998)

Symposium on Adoption-related Laws and Systems (2009)

Symposium Sourcebook for Baby-boomer Generation (2010)

Truth and Myth about Alcohol Consumption (2006-)

Understanding the 2013 Revised Family Law in Advance (2012)

With Love, With Hope - Collection of Case Studies on Domestic Violence (2005)



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<Videos>

Educational video for Individuals Considering Divorce (2005)

Informative video on the abolishment of the Hoju System, *Shall We Live in Equality ?!*
(2002)

Informative video on Domestic Violence Prevention - Running Away from Home
(2003)

Public Film on the 50th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Korea Legal Aid
Center for Family Relations (2009)

We Can Try Again! - Creating a World Free of Domestic Violence (2005)