

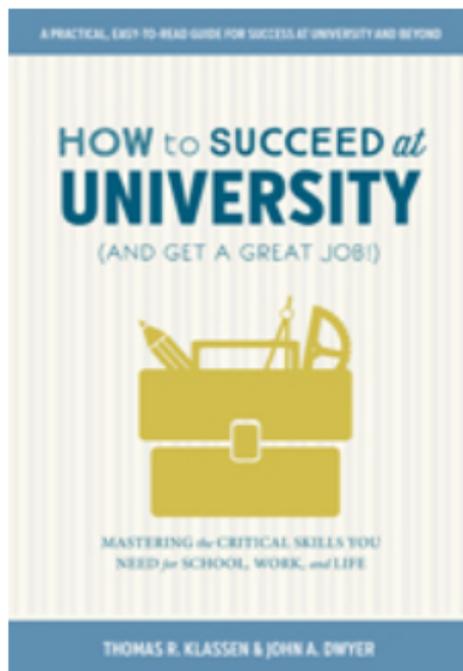
**“Society is composed of two great classes: those who have more dinners than appetite, and those who have more appetite than dinners”**

Sebastien Chamfort

# **SOUTH KOREA DOCUMENTARY**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z8gw5qNr6PU>

## Featured Title



### **How to Succeed at University (and Get a Great Job!)** Mastering the Critical Skills You Need for School, Work, and Life

Thomas R. Klassen John A. Dwyer

\$17.95 Paperback

Release Date: 8/1/2015

ISBN: 9780774838986

**Order Online**

224 Pages

**OTHER WAYS TO ORDER**

---

## **About the Book**

**Download the free ebook [PDF]**

[http://www.ubcpres.ca/search/title\\_book.asp?BookID=299174910](http://www.ubcpres.ca/search/title_book.asp?BookID=299174910)



**ARRIVAL CARD**  
**入國申告書 (外國人用)**

漢字姓名

Family Name / 姓

Given Name / 名

Male/男

Female/女

Nationality / 國籍

Date of Birth / 生年月日(YYYY-MM-DD)

Passport No. / 旅券番號

Home Address / 本國住所

Occupation / 職業

Address in Korea / 韓國內 滯留豫定地

(Tel :

)

Purpose of visit / 入國目的

- Tour 觀光  
  Business 商用  
  Conference 會議  
 Visit 訪問  
  Employment 就業  
  Official 公務  
 Study 留學  
  Others 其他 (                      )

Flight(Vessel) No. / 便名·船名

Port of Boarding / 出發地

Signature / 署名

Official Only

公用欄

체류  
 자격 B1 B2

체류  
 기간 015 030 090 03M



# CUSTOMS DECLARATION

- All arriving travelers must complete and submit this Customs Declaration form in accordance with the Customs Act and have personal effects inspected when designated by a customs officer.
- One form can be used for a family traveling together.
- Read "Attention" on the back before filling out this form.

Name			
Date of Birth		Passport Number	
Occupation		Length of Stay	_____ days
Purpose of visit	<input type="checkbox"/> Sightseeing <input type="checkbox"/> Business <input type="checkbox"/> Visiting friend <input type="checkbox"/> Government affairs <input type="checkbox"/> Other		
Flight No.			_____ persons
Countries visited on this trip prior to entry to Korea ( _____ countries total)			
1.	2.	3.	
Address in Korea			
Phone number (mobile)		_____ ( _____ )	

## GOODS SUBJECT TO DECLARATION

- Check ("✓") the appropriate box and list goods subject to declaration on reverse (bottom) in detail. -

1. Are you carrying any goods acquired (including purchase, donation, gift) from overseas (including at domestic and foreign-free shops) that exceed duty-free allowance? (Refer to No. 1 on reverse.)	YES	NO
2. Are you carrying any goods subject to preferential tariff treatment as originating in the country to which you have travelled?	YES	NO
3. Are you carrying any monetary instruments (Korean and foreign currencies, cashier's checks, traveler's checks, other securities) valued more than US\$10,000? (Total value: about _____)	YES	NO
4. Are you carrying any goods prohibited or restricted from entry into Korea such as firearms, knives, narcotics, articles in contravention to the national constitution, public security or morals? (Refer to No. 2 on reverse.)	YES	NO
5. Are you carrying any animals, plants, livestock products, live aquatic animals, fruits or vegetables or have visited a farm in the country where livestock epidemic disease has broken out? ※ Travelers who have visited a livestock farm must report to the Quarantine and Inspection Agency	YES	NO
6. Are you carrying any commercial goods for sale, company goods (samples, etc.), goods which you are asked to carry by other people, goods under Customs custody and for taking out on departure?	YES	NO

I hereby declare that the above statements are true to the best of my knowledge.

YY   MM   DD

Traveler's signature:

85mm×210mm(regular paper 120g/㎡)

## 1. DUTY-FREE ALLOWANCE

- ▶ Alcohol, perfume and cigarettes

Category	Alcohol	Perfume	Cigarette
Passengers	<b>1 bottle</b> <small>(No more than 1 and value less than US\$400)</small>	<b>60ml</b>	<b>200 pieces</b>
Crew	-	-	200 pieces

- \* Passengers aged under 19 are not eligible for duty-free allowance regarding alcohol and cigarettes.

- ▶ Other goods

Passengers	Less than US\$400 (Goods for personal use and gifts only) * For agricultural/forestry/livestock products and Oriental medicinal herbs, the total value must not exceed KRW 100,000 and item-specific quantity or weight limits are applied.
Crew	Less than US\$ 100 (One piece or set per item)

## 2. GOODS PROHIBITED OR RESTRICTED FOR ENTRY INTO KOREA

- Firearms (gun replicas), knives, or other weapons, bullets and explosives, radioactive substances, monitoring instruments, etc.
- Methamphetamine, opium, heroin, cannabis and illicit drugs and abused/misused drugs
- Articles harmful to the national constitution, public security or morals or that divulge government secrets
- Fake goods or other items that infringe Intellectual Property Rights or counterfeit currency, notes or securities
- Internationally protected endangered animals, plants, or products made from such (tigers, cobras, turtles, crocodile skin)

## 3. GOODS SUBJECT TO QUARANTINE

- Live animals (pets and others) and aquatic animals (fish and others), beef and meat-processed products such as beef jerky, sausage, ham and cheese
- Soil, mangoes, walnuts, wild ginseng, mushrooms, fresh fruits such as oranges and cherries, nuts and vegetables

### [ GOODS SUBJECT TO DECLARATION IN DETAIL ]

- ▶ Alcohol, perfume and cigarettes (Report the entire amount for entry if the duty-free allowance is exceeded)

Alcohol	( _____ ) bottles, total ( _____ )ℓ, Value US\$ ( _____ )
Cigarettes	( _____ ) packs (20 pieces per pack)   Perfume   ( _____ ) ml

- ▶ Other goods

Item	Quantity / weight	Price (US\$)

### ※ ATTENTION

- Name should be identical with the Korean or English name printed in your passport.
- If you fail to declare any goods subject to declaration, declare falsely or bring in goods via another person, you will be subject to punishment, including imprisonment for up to 5 years, detention, 30% additional tax, noticed disposition or confiscation of relevant goods in accordance with the Customs Act.
- Items meeting certain requirements under the FTA are eligible for preferential tariff treatment. However, in order to apply for preferential tariff treatment ex post facto, a general import declaration is required.
- If you have any questions, contact a customs officer or call 1577-8577.



# RESUMES

## OBJECTIVE

To achieve a challenging position in public sector where I can contribute my relevant skills and academic knowledge for social development.

### Objective

As a highly motivated, energetic and enthusiastic person, I'd like to obtain employment with a progressive organization, and to utilize my experience, talent, skills education and creative insight.

# EDUCATION

**Yonsei University**  
Pursuing Bachelor of Arts in Public  
Administration

## Education

### *York University (September 2013 – to present)*

- Completing double major, B.A. (Hons.) in Political Science and Law and Society
- Faculty of Arts Academic Achievement List for 2013/14
- Cumulative G.P.A. 7.82 (87%)
- 2013/14 Courses:
  - Canadian Democracy in a North American Context; Law, Justice & Jurisprudence; Public Administration; Law and Society; Criminal Justice System

# Honours BA in Political Science – York University, Toronto

*graduating in June 2015*

- specializing in 20th century North American politics, especially Canada-USA relations
- B average overall; B+ for political science courses
- wrote three research papers on cross-border transportation policy in 2012/13– one for *POLS 3175: Ontario Provincial Politics* and two for *POLS 3540 3.0: American Government and Politics*

- The first essay, titled “The Windsor-Detroit Border Crossing”, earned a grade of 82% with Professor Drummond writing “this is an excellent analysis”
- The second essay on the US 2012 presidential election earned an A- from Professor Newman with the comment “clear and concise – well done”
- The last essay and the linkage of Canadian and US foreign policy for Professor Newman earned an A and the comment “a first class argument”



Sept 2011- Sept 2013

Capital Accounting and Financial Services Inc. Ajax,  
Ont.

## **Accounting Clerk**

- Filling paper work
- Other responsibilities that vary

## Employment

CASHIER            *Loblaws* - 16-24 hours per week   April 2014 - present

- Provided friendly and patient customer service during peak times
- Took extra time when serving senior citizens as well and parents with young children
- Spoke in Japanese and English to customers and visitors
- Trained in theft control including credit card fraud

## **General Assistant - Kim and Company, Toronto**

*2011 - present (summer and part-time)*

- Learned basic bookkeeping principles and techniques in order to support the accounting team
- Assisted clients with various inquiries on the phone and in person, while referring more complex matters to the appropriate team member
- Maintained a clean and friendly atmosphere, including filing and ordering supplies

## VOLUNTEER EXPERIENCE

### **Student Ambassador - York University**

*Sept. 2014 - present (3 hours/week)*

- Gave prospective students and their parents tours of the university campus
- Translated from Mandarin to English for delegations visiting from China
- Directed visitors to events and provided them information about the University

## **INTERESTS**

*Hobbies:* Traveling, current affairs, listening to music, reading novels, knitting, listening to music, playing piano and saxophone

*Travels:* Australia, Canada, UK, Italy, France, Germany, Denmark, the Netherlands



# References

Provided Upon Request

# **HONGDAE – our walking tour on May 14 with students from Kyung Hee University**

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l7z\\_WRftv-Q](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l7z_WRftv-Q)

# POLS 3580

May 5, 2016

# Korea 1950 to present

- Compressed modernity
- Hyper-development
- Rapid urbanization, industrialization...  
social change

# South Korea: Democracy thrives and the economy prospers – mostly

- **Rho** Tae-woo as President 87-92
  - Rising Wages, Stronger opposition parties
  - Peace w/ Russia and China
- **Kim** Young Sam as President 92-97
  - “Civilian” Government, demilitarization
  - Oversaw trials of previous presidents, then pardoned them

South Korea: Democracy thrives and the economy prospers -- mostly

- **Kim** Dae Jung as President 97-02
  - Sunshine policy – first visit of a South Korea president to North Korea
  - Awarded Nobel Peace Prize

## South Korea: Since 2002

- **Rho** Mu Hyun - President 2002-07
  - Follows the policies of Kim Dae Jung
  - Seeks more independence in policies from US
- **Lee** Myung-Bak - President 2007-12
  - Business tycoon, former mayor of Seoul
  - Political / Social / Religious Conservative
- **Park, Geun-hye** - President 2012-17
  - Daughter of Park Chung-Hee
  - Long-time conservative politician

# HOMOGENEITY

- Korea is one of the most homogeneous nations in the world, along with Japan
- As well, the life cycle of people is similar, and social roles/expectation are not flexible – pressure to conform
- This in a sense, is fertile ground for social movements

# SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

*Organized groups that act consciously to promote or resist change through collective action.*

How is that different from *Collective Behavior*?

- Collective behavior is short lived, relatively unorganized, whereas social movements are longer lasting, more organized and have specific goals or purposes.

# Why are social movements important?

- Social movements make democracy more available to excluded groups...even when elite groups seek to discourage activism.
- Give groups who would otherwise not have the resources to enter the “game of politics” or to impact the political arena.

# Types of Social Movements:

- These are difficult to differentiate, but is done so based on differences in goals and the amount of change they seek to bring about.
  - A. Reform Movements
  - B. Revolutionary Movements
  - C. Religious Movements
  - D. Alternative Movements
  - E. Resistance Movements

# A. Reform Movements

- Members of reform movements work within the existing system to bring about change in public policy to reflect their own value system.
- Examples: disability rights movements, animal rights movements, environmental movements
- KOREA examples: women's rights

## B. Revolutionary Movements

- These are groups that seek to bring about significant political change, such as changing the government, constitution, etc.
- KOREA examples: 1) movements during the Japanese occupation, 2) Kwangju protests and others during the military dictatorship from 1950 to 1980s; 3) anti-US protests

## C. Religious Movements

- These groups are concerned with renovating or changing people through “inner change”.
- Examples: missionaries, groups that seek to convert people from one religion to another

## **D. Alternative Movements**

- These are movements that seek to bring about a limited change in some aspect of people's behavior.
- Examples: vegetarianism, organic food,

## E. Resistance Movements

- These are groups that seek to prevent or change that has already occurred.
- Example: pro-life (anti-abortion) groups, anti gay marriage groups, anti-immigration groups

# Korea

Three key social movement actors/groups:

- Unions/workers
- University students
- Religious organizations

# Unions/Organized labour

# 1961-1970

- Military coup in May 1961 led by General Park Junghee (1961-1979).
- Authoritarian regime focussed on high economic growth
- Student movement became prominent (in part because of a large number of young people)
- Oppression of labour/workers' movement: ban of union's political activity, ban of multi-union, direct government intervention in unions

# 1961-1970

- “Reorganization” of labor movement into the Federation of Korean Trade Union (FKTU) by military government.
- Forced establishment of company level unions, rather than industry-wide unions (each company had its own union)
- Trade union movement gave gives up political struggle and legal/institutional reform

# 1971-1979

- Student movement, popular and workers movement grew.
- Wage workers increased: 3.78 million in 1970, 6.52 million in 1979
- Low wages, long working hours, high rate of industrial accidents
- Spontaneous struggles: riot by Hyundai Shipbuilding workers, riot by Hyundai construction workers
- Increased linkages between religious groups, labour movement and students groups
- President Park Junghee was killed by KCIA chief in October 1979.

# 1980-1986

- The second military coup by military
- The Gwangju (Kwangju) Popular Uprising in May 1980
- Change of labor laws: ban on multi-unionism, enforcement of company unionism, ban on the “third party” intervention, wage controls
- Labor disputes increase, worker struggle for union democratization
- Union membership increases as do the number of strikes and protests

# 1987

- Turning point in Korean labor movement, and politics
- Widespread strikes and worker protests
- Beginning of working class movement as political force with the founding (for the first time) of new parties that largely represented the interests of workers

# 1988-1990s

- Collapse of Soviet Union
- Merger of various parties into one right-wing party, and two opposition parties (still largely the case today)
- The first civilian president (1993-1997) failed to implement the reform of social and economic policies.
- Change in the relationship of between North and South Korea (less confrontational)

# 1990s to present

- A new confederation based on democratic unions, the Korean Confederation of Trade Unions (KCTU) was established in November 1995.
- FKTU (Federation of Korean Trade Unions) deleted anti-communism in its constitution.
- Loss of membership of unions as economy shifts from manufacturing to services.
- Decline in the influence of unions in politics and more widely.
- Only 12% of Korean workers belong to unions, compared to 27% in Ontario

# SUMMARY

- Up until the early 1960s, Korea was an agricultural economy with 2/3 of all workers on farms.
- Transformation to export-oriented industrialisation over the next three decades was led by the state.
- The 'Korean model' of government-led economic development included the following:
  - goals and policies for economic development were set by the authoritarian government
  - the government dominated the allocation of capital and industrial technology
  - the government assisted the growth of *chaebols*

# SUMMARY

- From 1962-1987, employment relations were controlled by government interventionist policy aimed at securing cheap and strike-free labour.
- Collective action by employees to form labour unions and strikes were prohibited and employers unilaterally set wages and conditions.
- Trade unions were weak, but membership steadily grew in the 1960s and 70s.
- Until 1987, employment relations were dominated by state authority and employers' interests.

# SUMMARY

- The Great Labour Struggle in 1987 broke out following democratisation.
- The labour movement experienced enormous growth in the late 1980s.
- Employers forced to improve wages, benefits and working conditions
- Union membership began dropping in early 1990s due to the economic slump, better wages and working conditions, and declining public support for militant unionism after the collapse of the communist bloc and democratization.

# Student movements

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zueKrrMoUkY>

Young people are often key actors in powerful social movements

This is because:

- 1) Have time
- 2) Are concentrated in one location (university campuses)



**ARRIVAL CARD**  
**入國申告書 (外國人用)**

漢字姓名

Family Name / 姓		Given Name / 名		<input type="checkbox"/> Male/男 <input type="checkbox"/> Female/女	
Nationality / 國籍		Date of Birth / 生年月日(YYYY-MM-DD)		Passport No. / 旅券番號	
Home Address / 本國住所				Occupation / 職業	
Address in Korea / 韓國內 滯留豫定地				(Tel : )	
Purpose of visit / 入國目的 <input type="checkbox"/> Tour 觀光 <input type="checkbox"/> Business 商用 <input type="checkbox"/> Conference 會議 <input type="checkbox"/> Visit 訪問 <input type="checkbox"/> Employment 就業 <input type="checkbox"/> Official 公務 <input type="checkbox"/> Study 留學 <input type="checkbox"/> Others 其他 ( )				Flight(Vessel) No. / 便名·船名	
				Port of Boarding / 出發地	
Signature / 署名		Official Only 公用欄		체류 자격 B1 B2 체류 기간 015 030 090 03M	



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N-zrjBpKGil>