



InKAS

International Korean Adoptee Service Inc

7F Bok-Chang Bldg., Sogong-dong 80, Jung-gu
Seoul, Republic of Korea (Zip Code: 100-070)
(Tel.) 82-2-3148-0258 (Fax) 82-2-3148-2059

Website: www.inkas.org

Email: contact@inkas.org

<Contact Information>

InKAS Office: 02-3148-0258



InKAS

International Korean Adoptee Service Inc

2016 InKAS Summer Camp

June 1st — June 13th

주최:

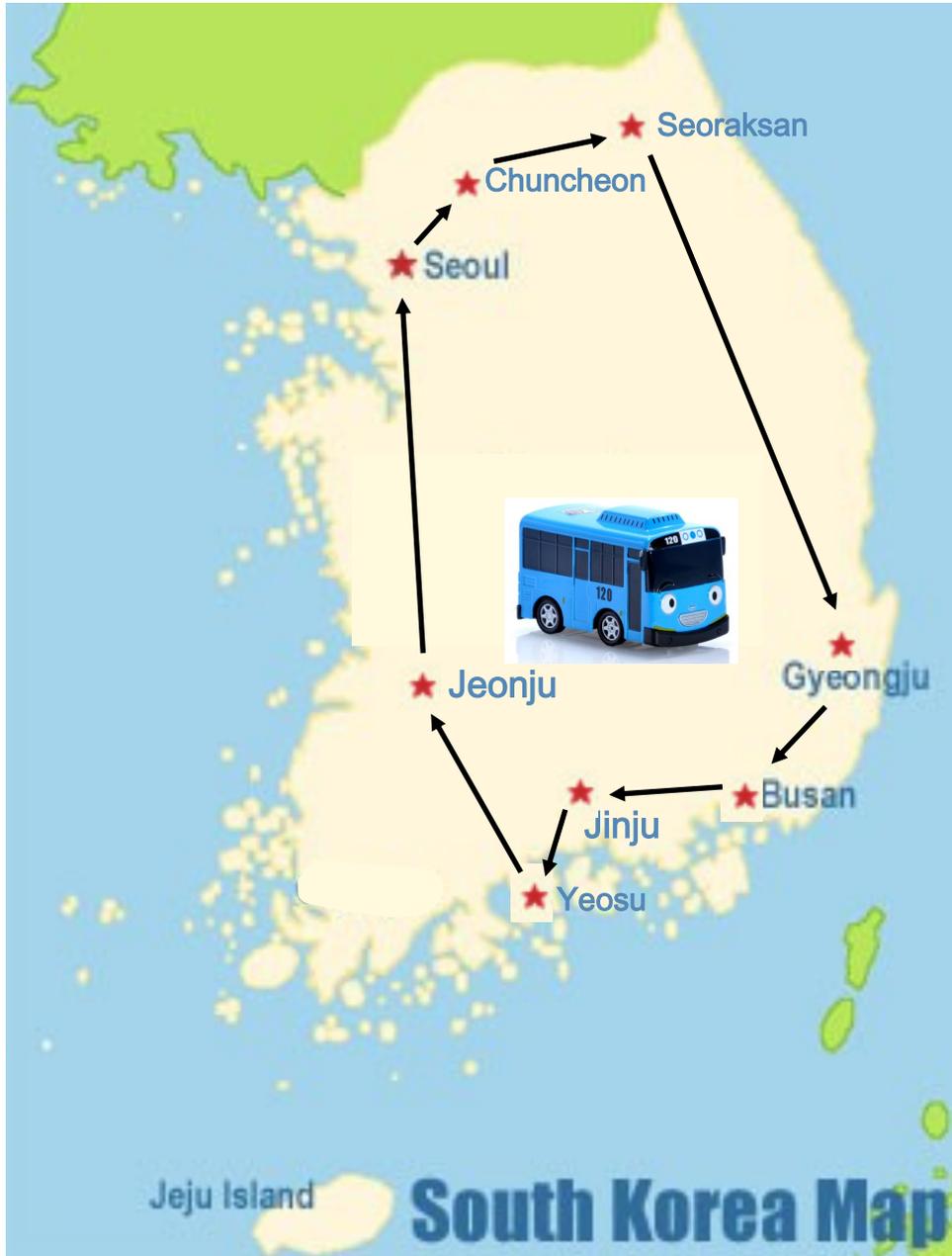


후원:

KOREAN AIR



KOREA ADOPTION SERVICES



Jeonju—

Jeonju Hanok Village—

http://english.visitkorea.or.kr/enu/ATR/SI_EN_3_1_1_1.jsp?cid=264285

**Thank you for your interest
in our 2016 InKAS Summer
Camp program!**

사)국제한국입양인봉사회 (InKAS)

International Korean Adoptee Service Inc

7F Bok-Chang Bld., Sogong-Dong 80, Jung-Gu
Seoul, Republic of Korea (Zip code: 100-070)
(Tel.) 82-2-3148-0258 (Fax) 82-2-3148-0259

Anapji Pond—

http://english.visitkorea.or.kr/enu/ATR/SI_EN_3_1_1_1.jsp?cid=264367

Bulguksa Temple—

http://english.visitkorea.or.kr/enu/ATR/SI_EN_3_1_1_1.jsp?cid=264261

Busan—

Haeundae Beach—

http://english.visitkorea.or.kr/enu/ATR/SI_EN_3_1_1_1.jsp?cid=264155

Busan Gukje International Market—

http://english.visitkorea.or.kr/enu/SHP/SH_EN_7_2.jsp?cid=705873

Jinju—

Jinju Castle—

http://english.visitkorea.or.kr/enu/ATR/SI_EN_3_1_1_1.jsp?cid=264596

Jinju National Museum—

http://english.visitkorea.or.kr/enu/ATR/SI_EN_3_1_1_1.jsp?cid=268121

Yeosu—

Yeosu Cable Car—

http://asiaenglish.visitkorea.or.kr/ena/SI/SI_EN_3_1_1_1.jsp?cid=1997302

Our Program

The **InKAS Summer Camp 2016** gives International adoptees from all over the world a chance to discover more about Korea and its culture. As an adoptee visiting Korea it can be an intimidating experience, let alone a challenge to navigate a trip worthwhile. Years of planning and preparation for a meaningful trip to Korea is not easy. Why? Unlike planning a restful leisure trip, being an adoptee or adoptive family is an emotionally attached process from the very beginning. So, **InKAS Summer Camp 2016** provides peace of mind to adoptees seeking to have a profoundly memorable experience in Korea.

The Opportunity

Due to the poverty stricken era of 1950's post Korean War, Korea was a struggling nation that chose international adoption as an exit strategy for the starving children. As it was then and is now, Korea has not forgotten about this demographic. Today Korea is building a social recognition through media and history. Throughout the past 20 years Korean adoptees have been steadily returning to the homeland to understand one question— "Where do I belong?". Expansive efforts are concurring in Korea to support the **~3000** returning Korean adoptees each year and nonetheless InKAS is one of many organizations leading the post-adoption support system of South Korea.

An adoptive community must recognize the bigger picture. Those touched by international Korean adoption is much larger than 220,000 adoptees who leave Korea as a child. But much rather we must recognize the families and friends of adoptees who are also curious to know Korea as much as adoptees themselves. Over the past 16 years InKAS has also provided guidance to adoptive families visiting Korea. The growing inquiries from friends and distant relatives of Korean adoptees to visit Korea curiosity for Korea is a natural subsequence rooted in the beauty of international Korean adoption.

Our Promise

The InKAS team is guided by the following priorities:

- **Focus** to understand the **InKAS Summer Camp 2016** program through the lens of adoptees and adoptive families by integrating InKAS' 16 years of post-adoption service experience
- **Never** forget to consider the emotional needs of each participant during the trip to prevent miscommunication that may influence the experience of others
- **Prepare** an experience to facilitate the **Summer Camp 2016** to be pursued with accurate and objectified information and facts to prevent emotional trauma that often stems from inaccurate information and translation while visiting Korea

Our Strategy

- Many thanks goes to the generous support for **Korean Air** for improving the Korea experience for hundreds of Korean adoptees worldwide. For the past 5 years, 40 international flights are offered to select adoptees from 14 different countries. Free itinerary has been made possible for InKAS to sophisticate it's Korean culture immersion program. This year a few changes are made regarding the **InKAS Summer Camp 2016**:
- **Experience:** We are providing translating services courteous by University students having knowledge of select areas we are going to be visiting.
- **Leisure:** Our schedule is very flexible understanding your needs as a participant and having more recreational activities included in our schedule.
- **Versatile:** We will be visiting very unique and traditional places along our journey across Korea.

Introduction Sources:

Seoul—

- Gyeongbokgung

http://english.visitkorea.or.kr/enu/ATR/SI_EN_3_1_1_1.jsp?cid=264337

- Bokchon Village

http://english.visitkorea.or.kr/enu/ATR/SI_EN_3_1_1_1.jsp?cid=561382

- Jamsil Lotte Department Store

http://english.visitkorea.or.kr/enu/SHP/SH_EN_7_2.jsp?cid=273692

Gapyeong—

- Nami Island

http://english.visitkorea.or.kr/enu/ATR/SI_EN_3_1_1_1.jsp?cid=264244

Gangwon-do—

Seoraksan—

http://english.visitkorea.or.kr/enu/ATR/SI_EN_3_1_1_1.jsp?cid=264211

Gyeongju—

Cheonmachong Tomb—

http://english.visitkorea.or.kr/enu/ATR/SI_EN_3_1_1_1.jsp?cid=264117

About InKAS

- ◆ **Since 1999**
 - **InKAS is a non-profit Korean post adoption organization established in 1999.**
- ◆ **Vision**
 - **To protect the welfare and rights of all overseas Korean adoptees and adoptive families.**
 - **To promote international relations and enhance Korea's recognition as held by adoptees, adoptive families, and adoptive nations through multilateral efforts with supporting communities.**
- ◆ **Mission**
 - **To provide ongoing services and assistance for Korean adoptees and their adoptive families throughout post adoption.**
 - **To help and support overseas Korean adoptees discover their heritage and recollect a sense of unity as an ethnic Korean.**

Services Provided

- ◆ Korean Language Scholarships
- ◆ InKAS Guesthouse
- ◆ Motherland Tours
- ◆ Global Korean Summer Camp
- ◆ InKAS Fall/Winter Workshop
- ◆ Overseas Support
- ◆ Other Services
- ◆ More Information at:
 - Email : contact@inkas.org
 - Web : www.inkas.org

As much as visiting Korea can be a daunting experience for an individual, **Summer Camp 2016** will be your safe transitional journey for adoptees seeking a meaningful introduction to the "motherland".

Our Professionalism

Our program has changed to become more comprehensively academic as well as fun! All candidates must be 18 and older and/or must be of legal drinking age in their respective countries. Due to our program's "Welcome and Farewell" soirees, which will include champagne and wine, InKAS wants to respect each nation's legal jurisdiction. Overall all participants must be responsible for his or her own actions and choices if in times they may conflict with Korea's legal authority.

About Korea

Years of rapid economic development propelled the country into becoming the world's 12th largest trading partner, Korea's industrial base shifted from agriculture to manufacturing and is now shifting to services. A global force in a number of significant industries, including automobiles, petro chemicals, electronics, ship building, textiles, and steel Korea's GDP rose 5.0% in 2007 and 2.5% in 2008. Korea has a GDP of \$US 1,014.3 billion (as of 2010), ranking the nation 15th in the world.

For over five thousand years, the Korean people have managed to maintain their exceptional culture despite numerous acts of aggression from its powerful neighbors including China, Russia and Japan. Knowing that the last 100 years of Korean history includes invasion, occupation, war and dictatorship, visitors to the country are almost always amazed at just how quickly Korea was able to recover and become a leading democratic economic power. The recovery is known as the Miracle on the Han (river).

Often referred to as the "Land of the Morning Calm", Korea's population of 49.78 million (2011) and a total land area of 100,033km² (2010) is located at a major crossroads of Northeast Asia.



Seoul (서울)

Dongdaemun Market (동대문 시장)

Dongdaemun Market is located near Dongdaemun which means the "Eastern Gate of Seoul". The market is divided into five shopping districts—A, B, C, D and a shopping town, with 26 shopping malls situated over 10 blocks, 30,000 specialty shops, and 50,000 manufacturers. The market sells many types of goods but especially silks and fabric, clothes, shoes and leather goods, sporting goods, plumbing and electronics, office supplies, fortune tellers, toys and food areas specializing in Korean cuisine. It also has many pet shops. The Market is on the Seoul list of Asia's 10 greatest street food cities for the Korean snack Sundae and mandu (dumplings).



<https://photos.tripomatic.com/>

photo/507x380nc/612664395a40232133447d33247d383737353635.jpg

Jeonju (전주)

Jeonju Hanok Village (전주한옥마을)

Jeonju Hanok Village is located in the city of Jeonju and overlaps Pungnam-dong and Gyo-dong. There are over 800 traditional Korean 'hanok' houses. While the rest of city has been industrialized, Hanok Maeul retains its historical charms and traditions.



http://tong.visitkorea.or.kr/cms/resource/47/898547_image2_1.jpg

Seoul (서울)

Gyeongbokgung (경복궁)

Built in 1395, Gyeongbokgung Palace is also commonly referred to as the Northern Palace because its location is furthest north when compared to the neighboring palaces of Changdeokgung (Eastern Palace) and Gyeongheegung (Western Palace) Palace. Gyeongbokgung Palace is arguably the most beautiful, and remains the largest of all five palaces.



<https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/9/9a/Gyeongbokgung-GeunJeongJeon.jpg>

Bukchon Village (북촌한옥마을)

Surrounded by Gyeongbokgung Palace, Changdeokgung Palace and Jongmyo Shrine, Bukchon Hanok Village is home to hundreds of traditional houses called 'hanok' that date back to the Joseon Dynasty. The name, 'Bukchon,' which literally translates to 'northern village,' came about as the neighborhoods that the village lies north of the two significant Seoul landmarks, Cheonggyecheon Stream and Jongno. Today, many of these hanoks operate as cultural centers, guesthouses, restaurants and tea houses, providing visitors an opportunity to experience, learn and immerse in Korean traditional culture.



http://www.johnsteelephoto.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/JSP_1397_8-Edit-Edit.jpg

Yeosu (여수)

Yeosu Cable Car (여수 케이블카)

Yeosu Maritime Cable Car is the first of its kind in Korea that connects Dol-san island and Jasan mainland over the ocean. Crystal and standard cabins are available for passengers. In particular, crystal cabins allow passengers to observe the ocean below the feet, experience the thrill of being suspended in mid-air through its transparent flooring.



https://c1.staticflickr.com/9/8725/16889415307_9b12ab0475.jpg

Jinju German Village (진주독일마을)

In the 1960s, many Koreans went to Germany to find work. Eventually, many of the workers returned to Korea along with their German spouses. Because of this, the Korean government set aside a part of Namhae Island for these people to build a German-style community, complete with German-inspired architecture made from authentic materials shipped from Germany. During Oktoberfest, you get to enjoy lots of beer, sausage and music, as well as see many people dressed in authentic German-style clothes.



http://photos4.meetupstatic.com/photos/event/9/7/1/0/600_405818672.jpeg

Han River (한강)

Running through the central part of the Korean Peninsula, the Han River flows from Gangwon-do towards Chungcheongbuk-do and Gyeonggi-do through Seoul and continues onto the Yellow Sea. The river has witnessed the history of Koreans for over five thousand years. The riverside parks offer a nice retreat for the citizens of Seoul. A popular food choice to eat at Han River is a combination of beer and chicken, called chimaek (치맥).



<https://photos.tripomatic.com/>

[photo/507x380nc/612664395a40232133447d33247d383737353635.jpg](https://photos.tripomatic.com/photo/507x380nc/612664395a40232133447d33247d383737353635.jpg)

Lotte Department Store—Jamsil (롯데백화점—잠실)

Lotte Department Store Jamsil Branch opened the same year that the 1988 Seoul Olympics were held. Today, the Lotte Department Store chain is known as one of the largest department store chains in Korea. At the Jamsil Branch, many nearby tourist attractions await visitors, such as Lotte Hotel, Lotte World Theme Park, an ice skating rink, a duty free shop, an outlet, the Lotte Folk Museum, and Jamsil Station Shopping Mall. The area acts as an all-encompassing tourist zone. You can shop at Lotte Department Store, stay overnight at Lotte Hotel, and enjoy a cultural experience at the Lotte Folk Museum for a fulfilling day.



<http://hotelnafore.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/%EB%A1%AF%EB%8D%B0%EB%B0%B1%ED%99%94%EC%A0%90.jpg>

Jinju National Museum (국립진주박물관)

Jinju National Museum is located within Jinju Castle. After opening in 1984, it reopened in 1998 under the name of “Imjin Waeran Specialty Museum”. The exhibits of the museum are based on Imjin Waeran (Japanese Invasion in 1594), instead of having a purely local flavor. Jinju is the site of the greatest battle of Imjin Waeran, the battle of Jinju Castle, which is why there are many relics about the war at the museum, such as Chokseokru.



http://tong.visitkorea.or.kr/cms/resource/06/211606_image2_1.jpg

Jinju (진주)

Jinju Castle (진주성)

Jinjuseong Fortress, which is historically linked to the Japanese invasion in 1592, was originally named Geoyeolseong Fortress during the Three Kingdom Period, later renamed as Chokseokseong Fortress in the Goryeo Dynasty and finally settled as Jinjuseong Fortress in the Joseon Dynasty. The reinforced stonewall has a circumference of approximately 1,760m, 5m-8m in height and contains three wells and springs.



https://c2.staticflickr.com/8/7244/7163281888_dfed609400_b.jpg

Gapyeong (가평)

Nami Island (남이섬 종합휴양지)

Namiseom Island was formed as a result of the construction of Cheongpyeong Dam. It is a half moon-shaped isle, and on it is the grave of General Nami, who led a great victory against the rebels in the 13th year of the 7th king of the Joseon Dynasty, King Sejo (reign 1455-1468). Namiseom Island is 63 km away from Seoul in the direction of Chuncheon, and is famous for its beautiful tree lined roads. The island is 30 minutes away from Chuncheon and an hour away from the suburbs of Seoul. Since it is not far from Seoul, many couples and families come to visit. A special feature of Namiseom Island is that there are no telephone poles. This is because all electric wires were built underground to keep the natural feeling of the landscape. The island is 553,560 square yards with chestnut trees and poplar trees throughout.



<http://aa0.triptease.net/images/full/namiseom-nami-island-south-korea-30769-1383052631.jpeg?1383052631>

Gangwon-do (강원도)

Seoraksan National Park (설악산국립공원)

Also referred to as Seolsan and Seolbongsan, the mountain was named Seorak ('Seol' meaning 'snow' and 'Ak' meaning 'big mountain') because the snow would not melt for a long time keeping the rocks in a permanent state of white. In November 1965, the Seorak Mountain district was designated as a Natural Monument preservation area. Afterwards in December 1973, it was designated as a park preservation area, and in August 1982, as a Biosphere Preservation District by UNESCO. The park is spread across 4 cities and counties: Sokcho, Inje, Goseong and Yangyang.



<http://tripscout.net/wp-content/gallery/seoraksan-national-park/seoraksan-national-park-2.jpg>

Busan International Gukje Market (남포동 국제시장)

Following the Korean War, refugees who had fled to Busan set up stalls in order to make a living, and this was the beginning of the Gukje Market (*gukje* meaning "international"). The Gukje Market is one of Korea's largest markets; each alleyway is crowded with stalls, and it connects to the Bupyeong Market, Kkangtong Market, and other smaller markets. The market stocks such a wide variety of goods, that you can find almost everything you need right here.



http://www.jontravelblog.com/uploads/4/8/6/2/48626727/2011431_orig.jpg

Busan (부산)

Haeundae Beach (해운대해수욕장)

Haeundae Beach is probably the most famous beach in the country. "Haeundae" was so named by scholar Choi Chi-Won of the Silla Kingdom. When he was walking past Dongbaekdo Island, he was fascinated by it and left the carved words "Hae Un Dae" on a stone wall on the island. Haeundae is 1.5 km long, 30~50m wide, and spans an area of 58,400m². The white sand is rough and sticks easily to your skin. The sand of this beach is composed of sand that comes from Chuncheon Stream and shells that have been naturally eroded by the wind over time. Haeundae Beach is also famous for the various cultural events and festivals held throughout the year. At Haeundae Beach there is a Folk Square where you can enjoy traditional games such as neoldduigi (seesaw jumping), Korean wrestling, tuho (arrow throwing), tug-of-war and yutnori. There is also the Beach Culture Center and the Beach Library. Numerous people visit every year from June to August.



http://wolfhoundpub.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Haeundae_Beach.jpg

Gyeongju (경주)

Cheonmachong Tomb (천마총)

In an excavation of the area in the 1970s, Cheonmachong was discovered with a painting of a mounted horse. This painting is the only discovered painting from the Silla era. You can also view the inside of Cheonmachong. There are 11,526 remains and royal crowns inside the tomb, demonstrating the lavish lifestyle of the king. Another tourist attraction is Hwangnamdaechong, the largest ancient tomb. It houses the bodies of both the king and queen and has over 30 thousand relics and gold accessories.



Gyeongju Donggung Palace and Anapji Pond (경주 동궁과 안압

지)

According to the historical records of 'Samguk-sagi,' Anapji Pond was built during the 14th year of King Munmu (in power 661-681 AD) of the Silla Kingdom (57 BC-935 AD). Small mountains were created inside the palace walls, beautiful flowers were planted, and rare animals were brought in to create an exquisitely exotic garden fit for royalty. The pond was originally built in Wolseung Fortress (erected in 101 AD during the Silla period), but the fortress was destroyed and now lies in ruins. In 1974, an excavation project revealed large spherical shapes (measuring 200 meters in diameter and 180 meters in height) which indicated that 3 islands had been located in the pond. Thanks to these important findings and existing historical records, Anapji Pond has been restored to nearly its former glory.



https://c2.staticflickr.com/4/3673/10724730086_0ba616b98a_b.jpg

Bulguksa Temple (불국사)

Bulguksa Temple is the representative relic of Gyeongju and was designated as a World Cultural Asset by UNESCO in 1995. The beauty of the temple itself and the artistic touch of the stone relics are known throughout the world. Bulguksa Temple was built in 528 during the Silla Kingdom, in the 15th year of King Beop-Heung's reign (514-540). The temple was originally called 'Hwaeom Bulguksa Temple' or 'Beopryusa Temple' and was rebuilt by Kim Dae-Seong (700-774), who started building the temple in 751 during the reign of King Gyeong-Deok (in power 742-765) and completed it in 774 during the reign of King Hye-Gong (in power 765-780). Upon completion, the temple's name was changed to 'Bulguksa.'



http://tong.visitkorea.or.kr/cms/resource/16/219716_image2_1.jpg