The CLS Program is a program of the U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. The CLS Program in Korea is administered by Ohio State University and hosted by Yonsei University Wonju Campus.

Critical Language Scholarship Program

Department of East Asian Languages and Literatures

The Ohio State University
398 Hagerty Hall, 1775 College Road, Columbus, OH 43210-1298 U.S.A.

Cover photo: CLS Korea 2013 participants
Compiled and edited by staff of the Critical Language Scholarship East Asian Languages Program at the Ohio State University adapted from CLS handbooks from American Councils for International Education using previous CLS materials
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Section I: Introduction

Congratulations on receiving a U.S. Department of State Critical Language Scholarship for participation in the Korean intensive summer language institute! As a recipient of this award, you will live and study this summer in Wonju, South Korea. You will have the opportunity to improve your language skills, learn about local culture, make new friends, and become a more independent person with a broader perspective on the world.

This handbook has been compiled by the staff of CLS East Asian Languages Program at the Ohio State University to provide you with information that will make your study-abroad experience a success. Please bring this handbook with you when you depart for the CLS program. It will answer many questions you may have. We look forward to seeing you soon.

As you prepare for the CLS program this summer, you will undoubtedly have questions. Please remember that there are several ways to connect online with CLS participants, alumni and staff to ask questions, discuss the upcoming summer, and stay in touch after you return:

- The CLS website is always a resource for current participants and alumni. The FAQ page can be found at http://www.clscholarship.org/faq.htm
- Exchanges Connect, the U.S. Department of State’s publicly-available social network at http://exchanges.state.gov/connect.
- The official CLS Facebook page – all Facebook users are welcome to “like” the CLS page and receive our updates on their News Feeds. Find us at http://www.facebook.com/CLScholarship.
- The CLS Twitter feed – follow our tweets and tweet us at http://twitter.com/#!/CLSscholarship.
- U.S. Department of State’s International Exchange Alumni at alumni.state.gov.
- The CLS blog contains articles from the CLS Newsletter, an online publication for alumni. Read about alumni and past CLS institutes at http://newsletter.clscholarship.org.

If you have a question that is not covered in the handbook and/or is not covered in one of the resources above please contact your CLS program officer:

Zhiwei Bi
Program Officer
Direct phone: 614-292-2692
2014cls_ea@osu.edu
About the CLS Program

CLS is a program of the U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs and is part of an interagency U.S. government effort to dramatically expand the number of Americans studying and mastering critical need foreign languages. The CLS Program is funded by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs and is administered in Korea by Ohio State University and hosted by Yonsei University Wonju Campus.

U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs

The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) of the U.S. Department of State fosters mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries to promote friendly and peaceful relations. ECA accomplishes its mission through a range of programs based on the benefits of mutual understanding, international educational and cultural exchange, and leadership development. ECA exchange program alumni encompass over 1 million people around the world.

The Department of East Asian Languages and Literatures (DEALL)

Located in the College of Humanities at The Ohio State University, DEALL is one of the largest programs of its kind in the United States. It offers undergraduate degrees in Chinese, Japanese, and Korean language and literature. The graduate program offers the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in both Chinese and Japanese in the disciplines of literature, linguistics, and language pedagogy. DEALL’s undergraduate language programs offer one of the most extensive and diverse curricula in the country. They include innovative programs such as the Individualized Track and the Intensive Track language programs, which are offered throughout the regular academic year, as well as the Intensive Track Summer Language Programs in Chinese and Japanese. Furthermore, DEALL offers an impressive array of specialized courses in the summer including intensive workshops designed to instruct teachers of Chinese and Japanese in the art of language teaching at both the college and secondary school levels.

Yonsei University Wonju Campus

The city of Wonju is located in Gangwon Province, about 60 miles east of Seoul. The Wonju campus is 50 minutes away from PyongChang, the host city of the 2018 Winter Olympic Games. The 500-acre campus is surrounded by a dense forest and a beautiful lake. (See Appendix D for research links.)

Founded in 1978, the Wonju Campus is one of the three campuses in the Yonsei University system and is one of the most fastly growing universities in the nation. Taking a leap forward as a leading university of the era, the Wonju Campus of Yonsei University has been dedicated to nurturing leaders in the spirit of truth and freedom through medical service and education, serving the community, and changing the world in the manner of the missionaries who founded the school. It is a diverse learning community, with more than 7,000 students from all over Korea and a student body that reflects the face of our society. International students from East Asian countries, North America, and Europe make up a growing portion of the student body.
The Wonju Campus is a major research university in certain fields of study that include medicine, biomedical engineering, chemistry & medical chemistry, modern Korean literature, and poverty alleviation studies. Led by distinguished faculty, it produces world-class research on the graduate level. With the diversity of its students, its global outlook, and its outstanding education and research, the Wonju Campus is a university of compelling change.

Wonju Campus is the future and hope of Yonsei, leading the new era with the respect for the tradition of Yonsei, which has been the pride of the Korean people for the past 120 years. Yonsei Wonju Campus is preparing to build a formidable name on the strength of generations of talented people. Yonsei University welcomes your interest in the Wonju Campus and Wonju community. Please explore the Campus Web site (http://eco.yonsei.ac.kr) to discover more about opportunities at the Campus.

Program Staff
Many people at various levels and in various organizations are working together to ensure that you have a positive experience in the CLS Program. These include:

CLS staff at the Ohio State University
The Ohio State University staff in Columbus, OH, is your primary contact for questions before and after the CLS Program. The OSU staff will work closely with local staff in Wonju during the program and in cases of emergencies. If you have questions about policies or program-wide concerns, you can contact program staff. Your primary contact is Program Officer, Zhiwei Bi (Direct phone: 614-292-2692, Email: cls_ea@osu.edu)

Yonsei Site Director, CLS Institute Director, and Resident Director (RD)
Your Yonsei Site Director Professor Myungjin Kim (Dean of Yonsei University Wonju Campus International Education Center), CLS Institute Director Professor Danielle O. Pyun and Resident Director Ms. KyungAh Yoon are representatives at your host institution. Your resident director, Ms. Yoon will be your primary contact during the CLS Program. If you have any problems related to health, housing, legal issues, or academics, you should talk with her. The RD will have a cell phone at all times so that she can be contacted in case of emergency and will coordinate with institute staff to resolve any issues.

Wonju Site Staff
Your site director and Dean of YIEC (Yonsei International Education Center), Professor Myungjin Kim and other staff members at Yonsei University Wonju Campus are responsible for planning and overseeing the CLS academic program and cultural activities schedule. They are excellent resources for information about Korean culture, places of interest in Wonju, and safety. Like your RD, they are also ready to provide emergency assistance at any time. If you are unable to reach your resident director during an emergency, you should immediately call your CLS institute director, Yonsei site director or other local staff members.

Brief History of Korea
The Korean peninsula has been home to human civilizations since 10,000 BC. However, it wasn’t until Korea’s Goryeo dynasty in 918 AD that the peninsula became unified under a single government. From
918 to 1392, the largely Buddhist country flourished, producing the finest pottery in East Asia and cultivating a print culture that led to the development of the first metal movable-type printing method.

In the late 14th century, antagonism between Buddhist and Confucian intellectuals led to the overthrew of the ruling Goryeo dynasty and the rise of General Yi Seong-gye (Taejo) and the start of the Joseon Dynasty. The Joseon Dynasty would continue uninterrupted into the modern era, coming to an end at the beginning of the 20th century. During this time, there were many academic, cultural and scientific advances, including the introduction of a distinctly Korean script, hangul, in 1446 to replace Chinese characters as Korea’s main form of writing. Although Chinese characters saw extensive use in aristocratic circles continuing into the 1950s, hangul has now all but completely replaced Chinese in Korean society and is a great point of national pride for Koreans.

European and American imperial expansion largely bypassed Korea. It was at the beginning of the 20th century with Japan’s startling defeat of Russia in the Russo-Japanese war of 1904, that Japan began a slow military and political takeover of Korea. 1910 marked Korea’s formal resignation of national autonomy to the Japanese, and the beginning 35 years of occupation.

Following the liberation of Korea in 1945, the US and USSR were responsible for the establishment of two separate governments on the peninsula, ending the unified nation-state that had started in 918. Friction between the two states set the stage for one of the defining wars of this century—the Korean War of 1950-1953. The war ended in an armistice agreement, and both countries remain in a technical state of war with one another.

Since the end of the Korean War, South Korea has seen one of the greatest periods of national economic growth in the history of the world. Aggressive industrial development under a series of authoritarian governments saw South Korea’s GDP rise from $3.3 billion in 1962 to $204 billion in 1989 and over one trillion dollars by 2007. In 1987, South Korea held its first “clean” elections, ending a period of internal unrest and protest against sitting President Chun Doo-hwan. Now, South Korea boasts one of the largest economies in the world and is an influential political and military presence in East Asia.
Section II: Preparing for the summer

Program Timeline

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Deadlines and requirements will be explained through emails from your CLS program officer. Please make sure you are checking your email frequently.

Pack Light!

Our past participants have always wished they packed lighter. Keep in mind:

- Your CLS participant stipend includes modest funding to bring home books, music, movies, and other Korean materials that will aid your continued study. You will need room for these items.
- Your CLS participant stipend does not include funding for overweight bag fees at the end of
the program; you may budget for these fees by spending less elsewhere, but remember that they can be very expensive.
- Korea offers wonderful souvenirs and gifts, from rugs and pottery to scarves and artwork. If you plan to purchase souvenirs, you will need room for them as well.
- Additionally, you may be asked to take a few small items to Korea with you, such as a CLS t-shirt for your peer tutor, which you will receive at the pre-departure orientation in Washington.

**Clothing Guidelines:**
Daytime temperatures in Wonju during the summer are typically in the high-70s to mid-80s. In Korea, late summer is also ‘monsoon’ season—it rains often and hard—be sure that you have shoes and a jacket in which you don’t mind getting wet. You should pack clothes for warm weather, along with a few long-sleeved shirts and warmer pants for cool days, and a functional rain jacket.

- **Bring items that can easily be mixed and matched with each other.**
- **Bring a small number of quality items rather than a large number of lesser-quality items.** In Korea, you will have access to a great deal of cheap clothing to fill out holes in your wardrobe when the time comes. You do not have to over-pack in order to try and cover all eventualities.
- **Bring at least one pair of good, comfortable walking shoes with water-resistant soles.** Wonju is a small city without a subway; thus, you will spend much time walking or taking buses to where you want to go.
- **Bring a pair of comfortable hiking shoes.** Koreans take great pride in their country’s mountains and most Koreans spend a lot of time hiking and doing recreational walking. You may be taken hiking with the CLS group as part of an excursion, but you will certainly be invited to do so with your friends and host family in Wonju.
- **Bring at least one dressy outfit.** You may find yourself in a situation where you would like to dress up at least once over the summer. Also, you will be asked to wear business casual attire during the CLS orientation in Washington.
- **Bring a lot of light summer wear.** The weather is hot and humid in the summer. Past students recommend bringing several light t-shirts, as you may run through them quite quickly.

**Electrical Appliances**
Electrical appliances must be able to operate on 220-volt current. Most chargers for digital cameras, music players, and laptops are equipped to handle this current. To use these appliances in Korea, you will need to use a plug adaptor, which you can purchase at most hardware and travel stores in the U.S. or in Korea. Some appliances (hairdryers, shavers) may not be able to operate on 220-volt current. If you want to use these appliances, you will need to buy a transformer and adapter to convert 110 volts to 220 volts, or buy or borrow Korea appliances. If you will need a transformer, you should purchase it before leaving the U.S.
**Should I bring my laptop?**

Pros:
- Easier to keep in touch with friends and family, organize and store photos and videos
- Free wireless is not difficult to find

Cons:
- Host family may not have internet, and will probably not have wireless
- Bulky, heavy, therefore take up space in your suitcase
- Expensive if lost or stolen
- May encourage you to use English (e.g. watching American movies instead of interacting with host family)

If you bring your laptop, consider insuring it and backing up your data externally before leaving the U.S.

**Money**

Many of your expenses, such as tuition and cultural excursions, will be paid for by the program, and you will receive a stipend designed to cover meals, local transportation, school supplies, extracurricular activities, incidentals (shampoo, soap, etc.), and Korean language materials to bring home with you. CLS stipends are not intended to cover individual travel or to provide you with a life of luxury abroad. It is a good idea to have your own money to purchase souvenirs and gifts or travel independently.

The cost of products and meals in Korea is now close to that of Western countries. Your current lifestyle should be a good indication of how much money you will spend while abroad.

**Tips on bringing money:**

- Bring the majority of your money in cash or cash-accessible form (i.e. ATM card).
- Bring some cash in case your ATM card malfunctions. Many students report that their card did not work at some point during the program. If you encounter difficulty using your ATM card in Korea, try using another machine; only certain ATMs will take foreign cards and some show a preference for one major credit card company or another.
- If you have one, bring a credit card. Even if you do not plan to use it, it is a good backup and may be used to pay medical fees if you need to pay in advance before submitting for reimbursement from your medical coverage.
- Traveler’s checks are not recommended.

**To Do Before Leaving the U.S.**

- Call your credit card company and bank.
  - Find out about fees for overseas purchases, cash advances, ATM withdrawals.
  - Inform your bank of the dates of your trip so your cards are not turned off due to theft alert.
- Visit your dentist. The CLS Program does not provide dental coverage.
- Visit your doctor. Make sure you have an eight-week supply of your prescription medications and discuss any chronic physical, mental or emotional issues that may need special attention.
While traveling, make sure your immunizations are up-to-date. Talk to your doctor and refer to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website www.CDC.gov/travel for recommendations. Talk with your doctor about recommended vaccinations and preventative antibiotics (e.g. if you are prone to urinary tract infections).

☐ Ask your health insurance provider if your policy covers international travel. You will receive summer medical coverage from the CLS Program, but you may need to bill your primary insurance first, and it can be a good supplement.

☐ Open a web-based email account such as Gmail or Yahoo if you don’t already have one.

☐ Arrange for someone in the U.S. to have power of attorney if you have outstanding financial matters (i.e. endorsing student loan checks while you are abroad) or for cases of emergency.

☐ Research Skype, Google Hangouts, long-distance phone plans, or phone cards that would allow your friends and family to call you abroad.

☐ Research your host country and city online and in history books and guidebooks. (See Appendix D)

☐ If you are a beginning level student, start studying Korean on your own so that you can say and understand a few key things when you arrive. (See Appendix D)

☐ Ask friends or professors if they have acquaintances you could meet in Korea.

☐ Call the airline to arrange a special meal if you are a vegetarian or have special dietary needs.

Suggested Packing List
Everyone’s packing needs will vary—this list is a guide only. Each heading includes a list of items easily and cheaply found in Korea. You may choose to bring these with you or purchase them on arrival, depending on the amount of room in your luggage and your level of comfort with making several purchases in your first few days in-country. Remember to pack light!

Clothing

☐ 1 business casual outfit

☐ Clothing for daily wear—we recommend 3-5 outfit combinations

☐ 1 pair of pajamas

☐ Workout clothes

☐ Miscellaneous: (Socks, underwear, rainwear, long-sleeved shirts for cool weather, swim suit)

☐ Shoes—at least one dress pair, one pair for long walks, and something for hikes

Medical

☐ Prescriptions (labeled) and a letter from your doctor explaining any prescription medications

☐ Any other medications or supplements you take regularly

☐ Digestive aids or antacids such as Pepto-Bismol

☐ Anti-diarrheal such as Imodium

☐ Laxatives

Readily available in Korea:

☐ Aspirin or other pain reliever

☐ Cold and allergy relief medicine, decongestants
- Topical hydrocortisone
- Liquid antibacterial hand disinfectant gel or wipes
- Eye drops

**Personal**
- Prescription eyeglasses or contact lenses *(including extra in case they are lost or broken)*
- Deodorant/antiperspirant *(often difficult to find in men’s varieties)*
- Shaving supplies
- Tampons, sanitary pads *(tampons are often expensive and/or difficult to find in Korea)*

**Readily available in Korea:**
- Soap, shampoo, and conditioner
- Skin moisturizers or lotion and lip balm
- Toothbrush, toothpaste, dental floss, and mouthwash
- Contact lens solution
- Sunscreen
- Insect repellent

**Appliances**
- Camera, film, battery, cables, memory cards, and charger
- Laptop, cords, USB drive, webcam and/or microphone for VoIP calls *(if desired)*
- Hair appliances and electric shavers
- Travel alarm clock
- Electrical converter/transformer for your appliances

**School Supplies**
- Small Korean-English dictionary
- Korean textbook you are familiar with *(if you wish to use it as a grammar reference)*

*Readily available in Korea: Pens and pencils, notebooks*

**Miscellaneous**
- Small flashlight
- Up-to-date guidebook
- Whistle *(to use as an alarm)*
- Small gifts for your host family/peer tutor/teachers
- Umbrella
- Towel

**Identification & Banking**
- Your passport
- Photocopy of your passport
- Credit card
- ATM card
- Cash *(recommended $100-300)*
- Money belt or pouch *(if desired)*

**Do Not Bring**
The following are items that will be supplied by your host family or the program in Korea:
• Pillows
• Bed linens
• Korean cell phone
Section III: Arrival and First Days

Pre-Departure Orientation
Your mandatory Pre-Departure Orientation (PDO) will take place over three days in Washington, DC. This is where you will meet program staff and other participants in the Korea program, as well as CLS participants studying a different language.

Arrival day (June 11) – Participants arriving via Dulles International Airport (IAD) or Union Station should then make your way to the hotel by metro or public bus, shared-ride van, or taxi. Upon arrival at the hotel please check in and prepare for the opening reception. You will receive your e-ticket and detailed transit instructions in May. If you arrange your own travel, please plan to arrive at Washington DC by 3:30 p.m.

PDO day (June 12) – Full-day orientation; business casual dress required. The PDO program covers a wide range of information, including a discussion of CLS program rules and regulations, site-specific presentations, presentations from the U.S. Department of State, a career panel session about careers using Korean language skills, and a question and answer session with a panel of CLS Korea alumni.

Departure day (June 13) – Departure for Korea. You will be asked to be ready at the hotel with your bags at an assigned time, and the group will travel to Dulles Airport together on a bus. Do not arrange alternate transportation.

Will I have free time?
We realize many participants have friends in the DC area, places they want to see, or last-minute preparations to take care of. In general, plan to have free time after 8 p.m. the first two days of orientation. The amount of time you have on the day of departure depends on the timing of your group’s flights; we recommend that you not count on having any free time to run errands or wrap up loose ends during business hours, as this may not be possible on departure day, and absence from any part of PDO activities on the two previous days is unacceptable and grounds for disciplinary action.

In-Country Orientation
Upon arrival in Korea, you will meet your host institute staff and your host family. You will stay with your host family for one week and then will move into the university dormitory for the remaining weeks. Before classes start, an in-country orientation at Yonsei University Wonju Campus will be conducted by YUW staff, the Institute Director, and your Resident Director to prepare you to begin the program.

In-country orientation will cover subjects such as:

- Rules and policies
- Cultural norms and expectations
- Overview of the academic curriculum and program schedule
• Safety and security (a separate security briefing will be administered by staff from the U.S. Embassy in Seoul either in person or remotely)
• What to do in case of emergency or if you get sick?
• Tour of the classrooms and program facilities
• Setting language-learning goals

At the in-country orientation, you will receive a local cell phone for use in case of emergency.

**Language Placement**
In your first few days, you will take a placement test to determine what language level you will be placed in. The test is nothing to worry about; it is for placement only, and there is no placement outcome that will adversely affect your participation in the program. It is in your interest and yours, to ensure that you are taking the classes most appropriate to your language level.
Section IV: Program Logistics

Program Schedule
Classes will begin shortly after you arrive. The CLS Korea program has:

- Four hours a day of class every weekday
- Cultural classes focusing on Korean arts, and lectures covering a wide variety of social topics
- Four hours of peer tutoring per week
- Community involvement/activities
- Free time in afternoons or evenings to work on homework or individual/group projects
- Weekly cultural excursions to museums, theaters, and local events

Language Instruction
CLS students will take intensive Korean courses Monday through Friday for four hours per day. These courses will develop your skills in reading, listening, speaking, and writing and provide opportunities to practice these skills in appropriate contexts. There are mini-breaks throughout the courses to allow students to refresh themselves.

Homework & Projects
You will be expected to study outside of class and complete class assignments, which may include 2-4 hours of homework each day. You may be asked to write reports, give presentations, or do out-of-class activities/projects.

Newsletter Production
Throughout the summer, you will be required to contribute stories to a bilingual newsletter, which will be published four times over the summer. It may also include pieces contributed by individuals from the local community. The newsletter should report on your activities, your perspectives, as well as the perspectives of the people of Yonsei University and the city of Wonju. It serves both as a record of your experiences, both collectively and individually, a venue for memories, as well as a medium for information exchange. You will take turns serving on the editorial board. The editorial board is charged with the layout of the newsletter, accuracy, and its timely publication.

Community Activities
You will develop relationships with local people as you interact with them. One of the community activities is your service on various program committees. CLS students will work with CLS and Yonsei University staff to plan and implement events, trips, and information sharing. You will work with the local resource providers to learn the decision-making processes involved in shaping and implementing program activities.

Grading
You will be given grades by your instructors. Your grades will be assigned based on a variety of factors
that will be determined by individual instructors. Primary forms of evaluating your progress will include in-class performance, exams, projects, and homework assignments. You will take regular quizzes and be assigned performance tasks. In the middle of the program, you will take a midterm exam. At the end of the course, you will take a final exam, which will evaluate your language skills in spoken interaction, spoken production, listening, reading, and writing. CLS Participants are required to complete all homework assignments and exams, even if the option to receive academic credit for the program has been declined. CLS Participants are required to complete all homework assignments and exams, even if the option to receive academic credit for the program has been declined.

**Weekend activities & excursions**

You will become something of an expert concerning your city by integrating your studies and the community of your city as much as possible. Mandatory weekend activities/excursions are designed to help CLS students apply newly acquired grammar patterns and vocabulary to their daily life in Wonju. Activities/excursions are led by CLS Institute staff and assisted by student committees. The Institute staff will take advantage of the opportunities to expose you and your classmates to the most beneficial experiences. This will involve some change of plans from time to time. As you become more familiar with life in Korea, you will appreciate the ability to make the most of unexpected developments.

You will have one overnight excursion and several day trips or afternoon excursions. You will receive more information about the excursion at your in-country orientation. In past years, overnight excursions have included Seoul tour and DMZ visit.

**Academic Expectations**

The Ohio State University and Yonsei University Wonju Campus invest substantial resources in developing strong academic programs at the CLS site in Korea. This includes instructor training, staff and language-teaching expert visits to the site as well as careful review of student evaluations of the program so that adjustments can be made as necessary.

Although the CLS staff works to make your transition into Korean life as smooth as possible, you should expect some differences in academic culture between Korea and the U.S. Part of the language-learning experience is growing to understand how a different culture views the academic process. Your instructors will be trained and experienced teachers who are familiar with teaching Korean and interacting with foreigners, but they may not use the same systems or methods you are familiar with in the U.S., and they may not have the same expectations for the classroom as your American teachers do.

The following are academic expectations that may differ from American ones:

- More formal classroom setting:
  - Food and drink are generally not allowed in the classroom.
- Wear clean, neat clothing and avoid baseball caps.
- Students rarely interrupt instructors.
- Students should refer to teachers as 선생님 (sonsangnim) and use honorifics at all times.

- Teacher-student relationship
  - Direct criticism of classroom instruction is disrespectful in the Korean cultural context and will not be taken well. If you and your classmates have concerns, it is best to notify the Resident Director.
  - No matter how friendly and open an instructor may be, the role of Teacher in Korea commands respect and the fastest way to damage a teacher-student relationship is to fail to show such respect. However, as in the United States, teachers’ personalities vary, and you may find that you enjoy an exceptionally good rapport with your teacher. Koreans are generally happy to have foreigners learn their language and the instructors will mirror this appreciation.

**Study Tips**

These tips will help you maximize your language gain during the CLS Program:

- Recognize that learning happens inside and outside of the classroom. Take initiative to plot your own language learning.
- Establish a study routine and stick to it.
- Set periodic, short-term goals that are concrete, easily definable, and feasible.
- Keep a record of your language-learning accomplishments to help yourself sustain enthusiasm and motivation.
- Observe successful language-learners and consider adopting some of their habits.
- Maintain an open mind about different ways of teaching and learning.
- Take part in Korean-language activities that you enjoy such as watching a favorite TV show, reading a magazine, spending time with friends, or engaging in sports.
- Find ways to make learning fun. Play games, learn jokes, and look up the lyrics for your favorite songs.
- Don’t get discouraged if you feel you aren’t making progress. This is a normal and necessary part of the learning process.
- Be willing to make mistakes, and encourage others to correct you.
- Listen to the way native speakers talk and try to imitate them. If you don’t understand something, make a note and ask your language partner, roommate, RD or teacher.

The most frequently reported habit of successful Korean language students is the consistent keeping of learning notebooks or journals. If you take the time to record what you have learned and have the capacity to revisit it from time to time, your chances of remembering and recalling an appropriate word, expression, or social tactic when you need it are greatly increased.
Peer Tutors
You will be assigned a peer tutor who will work with you. Your peer tutor will generally be a young college student who will meet with you for about four hours each week. You will speak only Korean together.

The purpose of your peer tutor is to provide an opportunity to practice Korean in an informal setting and experience a more hands on approach to Wonju. While you may wish to work on homework with your peer tutor, you can also take advantage of this opportunity to explore the city and do less academic things with him/her. Suggestions include:

- Tour the city with your peer tutor and find out where young people spend time
- Go to a café or restaurant together
- Ask your peer tutor to introduce you to his/her friends
- Go to a concert, museum, or other popular site in the city
- Invite your peer tutor to join you on a short trip or outing

Language Policy
The more often you speak a foreign language, the faster your language skills improve. For this reason, you will sign a language policy at orientation that states you agree to use Korean at all times in certain settings. These include:

- In CLS classes
- When speaking with local instructors, staff, and officials
- On the grounds of the CLS institute (including in hallways and cafeterias)
- On group excursions and trips
- With your peer tutor
- When speaking with your host family

Using English in these situations is discourteous and contrary to the objectives of the academic program. However, in case of emergency or if you need to discuss a serious personal matter with staff, you may be temporarily excused from the language policy.

Outside of these situations, we urge you to speak Korean as much as possible. Although you may be frustrated and tired of speaking Korean, sometimes feeling that you are not improving, be patient and keep trying. You will make progress if you are constantly using the language.

During the first three weeks, beginning students will not be expected to use only Korean in the situations described above, but after the third week, they will be expected to adhere to the same rules as the more advanced students. Many students have difficulty with this at first, but the sooner you begin to speak only Korean, the faster you will become accustomed to the language and your language proficiency will improve rapidly!
Section V: Program Policies

Terms and Conditions
You have already signed and submitted documents agreeing to the CLS Program rules, regulations, terms, and policies. Here we highlight a few key reminders:

- Prior to participation in the CLS Program, you must complete all required program forms, a pre-program survey, and an ACTFL OPI language evaluation.
- Absence from classes or other mandatory program activities for reasons other than approved medical absences or other approved reasons will be grounds for revocation of the CLS scholarship. Two or more medical absences from class require a doctor’s note.
- CLS participants are not allowed to conduct personal research (including coursework, thesis or dissertation writing) or other non-CLS Program academic work if it in any way detracts from their full participation in CLS activities. The RD will make a determination whether or not such activities are effecting a student’s participation in the program.
- You are responsible for observing satisfactory academic and professional standards and maintaining a standard of conduct and integrity that is in keeping with the spirit and intent of the CLS Program.
- If you decide to withdraw from the program at any time or are asked to leave the program for reasons that are not program-approved medical or family emergency, you may be responsible for repayment of all travel and scholarship costs.

Academic Credits & Certificate
CLS participants are eligible to receive academic credit through Bryn Mawr College upon successful completion of the program and all post-program requirements. The CLS Program will offer two units of credit, each of which is equivalent to four undergraduate semester hours. The CLS Program is only able to award undergraduate credit, regardless of a participant’s degree status. Upon successful completion of the program and all post-program requirements, you will be provided with one transcript. If you require additional transcripts, you will need to request them directly from the Bryn Mawr College Registrar:

Eugenia Chase Guild Hall
One Stop Desk, 1st Floor
101 N. Merion Ave.
Bryn Mawr, PA 19010
Phone: 610-526-5500
While Bryn Mawr will award academic credit for successful completion of the program, participants are responsible for arranging credit transfer toward a degree in their home institution. As each college and university has its own regulations regarding credit transfer, participants should contact the registrar at their home institution to determine how much of this credit may be transferred upon completion of the program. CLS participants are strongly recommended do this before leaving the United States. There may be a delay between the end of the program and the issuing of official transcripts by Bryn Mawr College. If you are a graduating senior, this delay could cause problems if arrangements have not been made in advance. CLS cannot provide any payment toward credit fee that might apply.

The U.S. Department of State will issue you a certificate of completion at the end of the program if you satisfactorily finish all requirements of the program.
Section VI: Program Completion

End-of-program workshop
During the final week of the CLS Program, a workshop will be held to reinforce what you have learned in the program and prepare you to return home. You will discuss reverse culture-shock, adjustment issues, and how your experience abroad may be perceived by friends and family. Strategies for continued language learning will also be discussed, and you will have the opportunity to make language goals and plans for the future, including activities open to CLS alumni. You will also discuss your impressions and experiences during the CLS Program.

There will also be a closing ceremony, which may involve opportunities to share your language progress and perform for others using your Korean skills. For instance, students have read poems, sung Korean songs, and performed Korean folk dances in the past.

Alumni Ambassador Application
The Alumni Ambassadors are a select group of CLS alumni who are awarded positions of leadership among their CLS alumni peers. They take an active role in giving presentations about the CLS Program, contributing content to online forums to help prepare new students for the program, giving feedback to program administrators, and organizing activities for other CLS alumni. The Alumni Ambassador application will be available to all participants in early July, and due via electronic submission in early August, near the end of your CLS program.

Arriving in the U.S.
You will also have to pass through customs when you arrive in the U.S. You are responsible for familiarizing yourself with U.S. customs regulations, which may be found at www.customs.gov.

Post-program requirements
After you finish the CLS Program, you have to finish several tasks before being considered an alum of the program. If you do not complete these tasks, you will not be sent an official CLS completion certificate, your OPI scores will not be released to you, and you will not be eligible for alumni activities or grants:

- You must complete a final evaluation survey.
- You must complete a final narrative report.
- You must complete a post-program Oral Proficiency Interview (OPI) language test similar to your pre-program test. Ohio State University will send details regarding this test, which you will take over the telephone once you return from Korea.
- One year following the end of the program, you will be asked to fill out a follow-up survey administered by the Department of State. This survey helps the Department of State to show to Congress the value of language programs such as CLS, so please take it seriously when filling it out.

Staying Longer
The CLS program issues you an airline ticket to return with the group at the end of the summer on August 12. We cannot accommodate requests for later return dates.

Because your airline tickets are group tickets, purchased as a block, you should not anticipate being able to call the airline and change your flight date. Past participants who have pursued this option have had very little luck. If you want to stay in Korea after the program is over – for travel, study, work, or other U.S. government programs – you should count on purchasing your own ticket back to the U.S.
Section VII: Living in Korea

Communication

Mail
Mail sent in letter form to Korea generally takes between one and two weeks, but is sometimes faster. Shipping packages can be very expensive and take slightly longer, so if you want to receive items during your first month in Korea your family or friends should send it soon after you leave the U.S. You should also tell them not to send mail during your final 2 weeks in Korea because it may arrive after you have returned to the country.

Mail and packages will be held for a short period after the end of the program, but they cannot be forwarded to you or returned.

**Address for mail:**
International Education Center
Yonsei University Wonju Campus
Eagle Plaza
1 Yonseidae-gil, Wonju, Gangwon-do, 220-710,
Korea
Phone: +82-(0)33-760-0917

Cell Phone
The CLS Program will provide you with a cell phone for use in Korea. The purpose of the cell phone is so that CLS staff can contact you in case of an emergency and you can get help in case of an emergency.

Tips and rules regarding cell phone use:

- Receiving calls and texts is free in Korea; cell phone users only pay to make calls.
- Text messages are significantly cheaper than phone calls in Korea. One text message sent costs approximately the same as ten seconds of talk time. For this reason, text messages are the primary form of communication between friends in Korea.
- The CLS Program will provide you with a minimum number of minutes on the phone, but it is your responsibility to keep minutes on the phone if you use up this time.
- You should keep your phone charged and on at all times so that you can receive emergency calls. If anything happens to your phone, notify your resident director immediately. If you lose your phone, you may be financially responsible for replacing it.
- You can use your phone for personal calls, but you should always keep money on the phone in case you need to use it in an emergency.
- Calling the U.S. on your cell phone is extremely expensive. It may be better to ask friends and family to call you, use Skype, or use the local convenience stands to make calls for
about 15 cents per minute.

Note: Do not bring an unlocked GSM phone with you to use in Korea. Cell phones in Korea run on CDMA technology, and therefore you will not be able to buy or rent SIM cards for your phone.

Telephone
Your host family may have a landline telephone that you can use to make local calls and/or receive international calls. Check with your host family for permission to use their phone, and do not use it to call long-distance or internationally unless you have made an explicit agreement ahead of time to pay for it. Even if you purchase a calling card (see below), you should get your family’s permission before using it on their phone. If they are not comfortable with it, please respect their decision. You can also make international calls using a calling card at pay phones throughout Korea.

In case of emergency, relatives and close friends should contact the Critical Language Scholarship Program office at 614-292-2692 or 614-247-8906.

Calling Cards
For international phone calls, you can purchase an international phone card at the airport or at most convenience stores. Be sure when requesting a calling card to specify “국제” (kukje), meaning “international.”

Email
You can use the internet at Internet cafes, known as “PC rooms,” or “PC 방” (PC Bang) in Korean. Internet cafe prices are extremely reasonable. Some students bring their laptop computers with them. You may be able to access free or paid Wi-Fi at cafes or other locations.

Skype
Many students use Skype to communicate with people at home. You will have to have an internet connection to use this on your laptop.

Social Networking & Blogs
You may wish to share your experiences via the internet. However, remember the Internet-Based Media Guidelines you agreed to on the accepted student portal.

• You must acknowledge that your blog and posts are not official U.S. Department of State web sites and the views and information presented are your own, not those of the CLS Program, the Department of State, Ohio State University, or your local institute.
• You are also expected to maintain a standard of conduct that is in keeping with the spirit and intent of the CLS Program, which is to increase mutual understanding between the people of the U.S. and of other countries.
• Any CLS participant who posts inappropriate or offensive material on the internet in relation to the CLS Program may be subject to revocation or termination of the CLS grant. What is deemed culturally acceptable in the U.S. may not be received well overseas. Describing the challenges of living in a foreign country is fine, but please do not use disparaging language to
describe the country you are in and the people you live and work with.

Life in your host family

Host family arrangements

For the first week, you will live with a host family that is assigned to you. Your host family will most likely live within a one-hour commute from Yonsei University Wonju Campus. You are expected to speak Korean with your host family at all times.

Your host family will provide you with:

- An individual room
- Clean bedding
- Clean towels
- Breakfast and dinner on weekdays and breakfast, lunch, and dinner on weekend days for one week

You are required to live in CLS-provided housing (host family for one week and university dormitory for seven weeks) and are expected to follow all CLS rules and Yonsei University Wonju Campus housing rules. Living arrangements are subject to change if circumstances require. CLS chooses host families through a careful selection process and attempts to match students with families who can accommodate a student’s particular needs and, when possible, share common interests with the student. However, it is not always possible to match all of a student’s preferences.

Host Family Expectations & Realities

The goal of the home stay aspect of the CLS Program is to provide you with a better understanding of Korean culture and language, not to provide a surrogate family abroad or to place you in luxury accommodations. A primary criterion in host family selection is a genuine interest in cultural exchange.

As a participant living with a host family, you will sign a contract agreeing to abide by certain rules of courtesy with your host family. You should:

- respect your host family members and follow their household rules;
- be flexible and understanding of the family and their customs, diets, schedules;
- have realistic expectations about what the family can do for you;
- recognize the effort that your host family puts forth in hosting you;
- keep your room and area neat and help with family chores;
- be prepared to do your own laundry; if your host family insists on doing it, recognize that they are doing so out of kindness, not obligation;
- inform your host family when you will not be coming home for a meal, coming home late, or spending the night elsewhere;
- understand that your family has agreed to provide two meals per day on weekdays and three
meals on weekend days for one week and that other expenses are your responsibility

You can expect your host family to try to cater to your needs, but if you have specific dietary needs or food preferences, you should purchase these items yourself, particularly if they are expensive.

Your host family is not obligated to provide accommodations for your friends or family. Please make hotel arrangements if you have guests.

Eating with Your Host Family
Feeding people is one of the ways Koreans show affection. Koreans often prepare and serve large amounts of food to guests and may insist on you having seconds or thirds. Here are some tips that may help you better understand and adapt to eating with your host family:

- Host families are required to provide you with two meals per day on weekdays and three meals per day on weekend days for one week.
- However, they may want to feed you additional meals. Host families are not compensated for this, so if you eat it, you should consider contributing by bringing home fruit or other food.
- You should try to appreciate the food your host family makes and be sensitive to their feelings, but it is also important to communicate your needs and desires. Tell your host family which of their dishes you particularly enjoy, and tell them if you cannot eat as much as they are serving you.
- Koreans are generally extremely proud of the food they cook and eat, and may be offended if you do not eat everything offered to you. If you explain you enjoyed the food but are simply full they will understand.
- If you have a serious dietary issue with a common ingredient in Korean food, or a serious dislike, consider expressing the issue as an allergy.
- The way Koreans have breakfast may be different from the way Americans do. Some households in Korea have now shifted to a western breakfast diet (cereal or toast), but it is very common in Korea for breakfast to consist of rice accompanied by side dishes.

Vegetarians
It can be difficult to be a vegetarian—even more so a vegan—in Korea. Vegetarianism tends to be uncommon and misunderstood. Although the Korean diet is very vegetable-heavy, almost every dish (including the ubiquitous kimchi) contains some amount of animal product in the form of fish sauce, beef or fish broth, or ground meat. Korean cuisine is notoriously time-consuming, as well, so many of the dishes served at restaurants have been prepared far in advance, and therefore to-order substitutions are often not always possible.

If you are a vegetarian or vegan, you should indicate this clearly on your homestay information form.
Yonsei University Wonju Campus places vegetarian participants with families who are aware of and willing to work with the participant’s dietary needs. However, you should remind your host family of your vegetarianism and explain what you do and do not eat. Learn the specific words for foods you do not eat before you go to Korea. If you do not express these needs to your host family, they may think your dietary needs have changed.

During excursions – especially longer trips outside of the city – attempts will be made to meet the needs of vegetarians, but you might want to bring snack foods to supplement your diet on the road because it can be difficult in some places to find restaurants and cafes that serve vegetarian options.

The cost of products and meals in Korea is now close to that of Western countries. Your current lifestyle should be a good indication of how much money you will spend while abroad.

**Dormitory Expectations & Realities**

From the second week on, participants will live in a dorm with a Korean roommate who is a Yonsei University student. The dorm is within 20 minute walking distance from the International Education Center where classes are held.

Given that the dormitory is a public place where many students live and share, there are rules (see the list below) that need to be followed. *If you violate any of these rules, you may face expulsion.* Any expulsion will be notified to your resident director, institute director, OSU staff, and the Department of State.

- Non-residency students (including students from different dorms) are forbidden to enter. If they are caught, they will face expulsion.
- Non-adherence to the entrance times (between 05:00 am~24:00 hours).
- Presence at the mandatory Roll-Call between 11:30 pm~01:00 am every day.
- If you need to stay out overnight, you must obtain an approval from your campus resident director and have to fill out the form that is placed outside the Information Booth. Additionally, you need to get permission from CLS resident director.
- You need to take-care of your card key (If it is lost or damaged, a small fee will be charged).
- To avoid theft and trespassing, please lock your door at all times. Do not misplace the keys.
- When entering the dorm to receive the card key, please check the serial number on it to make sure it is your assigned room.
- Do not touch the fire sensor on the ceiling. To save energy, please turn off all the lights when exiting the room.
- If any items or any furniture/equipment needs to be fixed, please contact the office.
- To use the internet, please set your Network Connection according to the labels that are attached to your desk, and set your IP address, which is provided.
• If you have any questions please contact the office (tel: 760-5300) for further information.

List of don’ts in the dormitory

1. Dormitory facilities
   1.1. Damage facilities and accidents caused by electric heaters
   1.2. Distribution of announcements (advertisements) without permission from the house master
   1.3. Copying card keys
   1.4. Moving any furniture or equipment from rooms without permissions and messiness
   1.5. Placing garbage where it is not permitted
   1.6. Leaving the rooms dirty (not cleaning washroom)

2. Disturbing others
   2.1. Breaking facilities, violence, disturbance
   2.2. Drinking alcohol
   2.3. Smoking in the buildings
   2.4. Carrying alcohol into the residence
   2.5. Loud noises, such as singing, group singing, computer noise, and music

3. Theft and gambling
   3.1. Theft
   3.2. Gambling in card games or other forms of gambling

4. Building Access
   4.1. Letting others into the dormitory without permission
   4.2. Lending cards to others
   4.3. Entering the dormitory assigned to the opposite sex
   4.4. Switching rooms without permission
   4.5. Sleeping outside of the dorm without filling out the appropriate form and seeking approving from CLS staff
   4.6. Letting others answer for you in the roll call
   4.7. Entering or attempting to enter through doors not designated as entrances
   4.8. Entering another’s room after 24:00
   4.9. Entering the dormitory between 24:00 and 5:00 am
   4.10. Breaking entrance rules:
       (1) not using the card keys to enter (following others without the use of one’s card key)
       (2) exiting through the entering door
       (3) going outside during 24:00~5:00 am

5. Using dangerous materials/electric heaters
   5.1. Using or carrying dangerous materials (e.g., electric heater, butane, flammable object)
Permitted electric machines: hair dryer, computer, vacuum cleaner
Prohibited electric machines: foot massager, electric heat pad, electric pad, humidifier, portable stove, or any sort of loud musical instrument.

5.2. Cooking in the room

6. Other rules
6.1. The following is not acceptable: forgetting your key and using the master key more than three times, leaving the air conditioner or lights on while you are not in the room.
6.2. Internet rules: Must have Windows Security system; do not use illegal programs and distribute pornography; do not use illegal IP address; must update the latest antivirus programs; using the computer lab after 24:00~05:00 a.m. for personal reasons, etc.
6.3. Do not use someone else’s name

Gift-Giving
Gift giving is important to Koreans. Modest and thoughtful gifts are a gracious way to acknowledge someone. If you are invited to someone’s home, it is appropriate to bring candy, cake or flowers. You may also wish to bring small gifts for your host family, peer tutor, teachers, or friends in Korea.

Suggestions from previous participants include:

- Postcards or calendars with photos of your home town, stateside campus, popular cities or art postcards;
- Picture books, art books, cookbooks;
- Gifts for children such as books, crayons, Legos, matchbox cars, action figures, frisbees, soccer balls (inflate after you arrive);
- Quality coffee, chocolate or other sweets;
- T-shirts, caps, or sweatshirts, especially those with pictures or insignia;
- Pens, key-chains;
- Food from your home region: Vermont maple syrup, Louisiana Cajun seasoning, Kentucky bourbon, Maryland Old Bay seasoning, ingredients for a key lime pie or chocolate chip cookies etc. (*note, however, that many Koreans do now own an oven*).

Cultural Differences
As you spend time with your host family, peer tutor, and new Korean friends, you are likely to encounter cultural differences that may confuse and at times upset you. The best policy for coping with such situations is patience, tolerance, understanding, and communication.

Privacy vs. Togetherness
Koreans in towns and cities usually live in multi-storied apartment buildings in close quarters with neighbors and loved ones. Americans often notice that:

- Koreans keep the inside of their apartments spotless. It is custom to take off your shoes
when entering an apartment.

- Korean families are extremely close, and there is often a lack of privacy.
- Koreans tend to touch their friends and family members more than Americans. Family members and friends touch frequently and may sit closer to each other on a couch than Americans usually do.

“Polite” Topics of Conversation
You may find differences between what is acceptable in the U.S. and what is acceptable in Korea:

- In Korea, talking about the body is normal. People discuss others’ weight gain and loss, so you may receive comments about your weight and maybe even advice.
- Koreans may ask direct questions about money: how much you earn, how much rent you pay, or what an article of clothing costs. Today these questions are becoming more taboo, but many people are still comfortable with them and do not consider these issues private.

Gender Roles
In Korea, women are responsible for the daily management of the home, including food preparation, laundry, cleaning, and childcare, even if they have an outside job. Men are responsible for earning a good living and taking care of mechanical and other maintenance items around the house. There are exceptions, but these roles are common in Korea.

Smoking is prohibited in public areas. If you are a woman and smoking in smoking zones, note that you may anticipate judgmental looks or direct confrontation from older men—the best response is to politely excuse yourself and distance yourself from the situation.

Religion & Faith
Koreans are overwhelmingly Christian. According to a 1995 census, Catholics and Protestants account for a quarter of the population. Buddhism is also popular in Korea, which is famous for its long and rich Buddhist history. However, there are also other religious services available to those living in large metropolitan areas. Some examples:

Judaism:
The only synagogues in Korea are located in Yongsan-gu in Seoul, on the US Army base and in the surrounding neighborhood. Visit http://www.jewishkorea.com for more information.

Christianity and Catholicism:
- There are many Christian churches in Korea, of all denominations. You can recognize a church from the red or green neon cross on top of its steeple. Ask your host family or people you know about services in your neighborhood.
- Jeondong Catholic Church is not only a beautiful example of Romanesque architecture and a historical treasure in Korea, it also offers a full Catholic mass. Find more information on mass times here: http://www.jeondong.or.kr.
Islam:
Find information on masjids in Wonju and throughout Korea here: http://www.quran.or.kr.

Buddhist Temple:
There are many different beautiful and historic Buddhist temples in and around Wonju. While there are many smaller options for worship, we recommend visiting http://www.koreatemple.net to find some of the traditional and picturesque temples of Gangwon-do.

Discrimination

Stereotyping
Stereotypes and glib comments are often directed at racial minorities and may not be meant in as prejudicial a way as they sound. However, racism is a serious problem in Korea, and there also tend to be negative attitudes toward homosexuals. It is important to note that not all Koreans have these negative attitudes. Some simply have no experience with people who are different from themselves and repeat what they hear others saying.

Sexual Orientation
Korean attitudes toward gays and lesbians generally lag behind those of the U.S. We do not advise lying about or hiding your sexual orientation, but we do encourage LGBT students to be guarded, even with your host family or peer tutor. This is particularly important at the beginning of the program, before you have gotten to know your Korean family, roommate and friends and how they may respond.

Generally, LGBT individuals in Korea do not show affection in public and are not open about their sexual orientation with strangers. Thus, you should be extremely confidential about the identity of Korean LGBT friends. You may also wish to be discreet about your own sexual orientation in public, as it is difficult to judge how strangers may react.

Racial Attitudes
Most Koreans are genuinely curious about foreigners and may be quick to ask you to identify your race and background. Racial profiling of foreigners tends to be prevalent, and assumptions may be made about foreigners based on film, music, and other popular entertainment, which can lead to misunderstandings and misconceptions.

Because there are so few foreigners in Korea, especially foreigners of color, Korean people may tend to have very general, sometimes negative views about people of color. Their knowledge of African-Americans may be confined to the images of rap and hip-hop (although the election of President Obama did challenge their stereotypes). If you encounter negative views about your race, you should try to take it as an opportunity to educate the person.

Stereotyping and discrimination can add another dimension of “cultural shock” for CLS students and can particularly affect students of color and those who identify as LGBT. Students of color, in particular, regularly report encountering attitudes and behaviors that at times made them feel uncomfortable, embarrassed and sometimes even unsafe.
Remember, CLS alumni can be a great resource if you are concerned about ethnic, racial, religious or gender-based prejudice in Korea. The alumni network is a diverse group, and you can connect easily with them via Facebook, ExchangesConnect, alumni.state.gov, and through direct contact with alumni ambassadors.

Students report that most incidences tend to be fleeting and innocuous enough that they can dismiss them and carry on. Nonetheless, you should be aware of the situation and exercise caution. All program participants should:

- Be aware of your surroundings.
- Immediately leave a situation if it feels uncomfortable or something seems strange.
- Refrain from smoking in public places and drinking alcohol.
- Avoid going out alone. Go out with other people – especially Koreans – you know and trust.
- Avoid any people that seem suspicious, aggressive, or loud.
- If you encounter someone who is being aggressively offensive, the best course of action is to ignore them and move on quickly.

Despite the added challenge of being a student of color or LGBT identified student in Korea, students who have studied there have enjoyed their time abroad. Many students report that they enjoy not only improving their language skills and learning about Korean culture, but also helping Koreans break their stereotypes by interacting with them.
Section VIII: Travel

Personal Travel during the Program
In addition to participating in organized CLS activities, you may wish to travel individually during free time. As a CLS participant, you may travel independently outside your host city. To do so you must:

- submit a travel request form to your resident director and have it approved by the RD and your host institution. You must do this at the latest one day before your travel date. Do not book/buy any flights or reserve/buy bus tickets before your travel request is approved.
- not miss class or required activities for the independent travel.

No international travel is allowed, and you cannot leave the host country during the CLS Program unless you have explicit written permission from CLS staff at Ohio State University due to a medical or family emergency. You must also be aware of your Korean visa restrictions and requirements for registration. Please check with your resident director for more specifics regarding trips you are planning.

Note: You may not travel to any area deemed unsafe or off-limits by the U.S. or Korean government. The American Embassy or Consulate can provide information about areas where travel advisories have been issued.

Tips for Traveling in Korea
Traveling in Korea during the CLS Program can be exciting and rewarding. Here are some tips:

- It is a good idea to travel with people you trust, whether they are other CLS participants, host family members, your peer tutor, or trusted Korean friends.
- Traveling by bus in Korea is incredibly convenient. Express bus travel is a primary form of transit in Korea, and they are frequent and cheap, even for long-distance travel.

Visitors
No dependents or companions may accompany you during the program, and no one but CLS participants can participate in CLS activities or stay in program-arranged housing. If you wish to have friends or family members visit you, they must stay in separate housing (such as a hotel), they should not stay for an extended period, and they cannot interfere with your participation in classes or activities. Bear in mind that visitors from home will demand a great deal of your time, which can be difficult on such an intensive and short-term program.

Please be aware that local program staff cannot help with travel planning or visa issues related to family members or friends.

Travel after the CLS Program
CLS provides you transportation from your home city in the U.S. to your CLS institute site overseas. This includes a stopover and short stay in a hotel in Washington, D.C., for pre-departure orientation. Your
return transportation after completion of the program is also provided.

The CLS program issues you an airline ticket to return with the group at the end of the summer on August 10. We cannot accommodate requests for later return dates, pay for changes to tickets, or make changes and then bill you.

Because your airline tickets are group tickets, purchased as a block, you should not anticipate being able to call the airline to change your flight date. Past participants who have pursued this option have had very little luck. If you want to stay in Korea after the program is over – for travel, study, work, or other U.S. government programs – you should count on purchasing your own ticket back to the U.S.

If you wish to travel after finishing the CLS Program, you must make other arrangements in addition to your plane ticket. Your Korean visa may expire – the type of visa the Korean Embassy in Washington issues to our students varies from year to year – and medical benefits will no longer be valid after completion of the program. It is your responsibility to obtain a new visa if needed, register yourself, and supply your own medical coverage if you wish to stay in Korea or travel elsewhere after the CLS Program. OSU CLS staff cannot assist you with travel after the program.

Details regarding your Korean visa:

- If you wish to extend your stay beyond the program and your visa is expiring, you must leave the country and re-enter. This can be done in a single day; however, it will involve a flight or boat trip to Japan or China.
- If you need another educational visa after the program, your arrangements may be more complicated. Check with the institution where you will be studying as soon as possible.
- CLS and Yonsei University Wonju Campus cannot provide assistance with individual visa requests.

Section IX: Mental and Physical Health

Studying in a foreign country is fun and exciting, but you should also be aware of the difficulties and threats you will face. This section covers important health and safety tips. You should carefully review this information before and during the CLS Program.

Culture Shock

When you travel to a new place, you bring with you values, patterns of behavior, and understandings about what is good and bad, normal and abnormal. Local values, patterns of behavior, and understandings in Korea may be different from what you are used to. Some differences are easy to observe, such as traffic patterns or the way buildings or stores look, while others are harder to see and may pop up at unexpected times.

Culture shock is the discomfort people feel as they adjust to life in a new setting with different values, patterns of behavior, and expectations. It is a natural part of learning a new culture and adjusting to a different place, and everyone experiences it to varying degrees.
You should talk with your resident director, teachers, institute staff, host family, and peer tutor about things you do not understand or find frustrating. People who have experience living in both the U.S. and Korea are excellent resources.

There are typically stages of cultural adjustment:

*Stage 1: Initial Euphoria and Excitement.* You have just arrived in a new country and have great expectations and a positive mindset. Everything seems exciting, and you find many similarities between the local culture and your own.

*Stage 2: Irritation and Hostility.* You may be frustrated and annoyed with cultural differences. Small difficulties seem like major catastrophes, and you may be more emotional than normal.

*Stage 3: Gradual Adjustment.* Now you are becoming familiar with the host culture. You begin to understand its logic and values. Cultural cues become easier to read. You feel more comfortable and less isolated. Your sense of humor returns.

*Stage 4: Adaptation and Biculturalism.* Finally, you are able to fully enjoy the customs, attitudes, and ways of saying and doing things in the host country. You find aspects of the local culture that you like and others that you may not like but can cope with. You are able to live and work to your full potential.

You should not expect that you will experience every stage of adjustment during the CLS Program. For some people, the process of reaching stage 4 is relatively short, while for others it can take years. Speaking to other people about the difficulties you are going through is a great way to help ease culture shock.

Culture shock is less likely for individuals who focus on the people and culture of Korea more than on themselves. Noting and learning how to relate how Koreans respond to given situations tends to be a more healthy approach than how it feels to be you in Korea. Try it.

**Adjusting to a New Place**

Symptoms of culture shock can include extreme homesickness, physical complaints and sleep disturbances, depression or anxiety, losing your sense of humor, boredom or fatigue, difficulty with coursework and concentration, the feeling that your Korean has grown worse on the program, or hostility toward the host culture.

The best way to combat culture shock is to step back from an event that has bothered you, assess it, and search for an appropriate explanation and response. Here are some other useful coping strategies:

- Set reasonable goals and expectations, particularly at the beginning of the program.
- Plan small tasks each day that will help you meet people and accomplish something, like preparing a new food or exploring a new part of the city.
- Don’t isolate yourself – try to be social, even when you don’t feel like it.
• Talk with your resident director about things you find frustrating or don’t understand.
• Find a local friend who can help “translate” the culture for you.
• Pay attention to your body: eat properly, exercise, and get plenty of rest. The CLS program is tiring, and a good night’s sleep will help to recharge your body and mind.
• Remember that it is normal to feel overwhelmed, but also that the feeling of being overwhelmed will go away.

If you are feeling depressed or the feelings of homesickness do not go away no matter how much you try to do other things, talk with your resident director.

Physical Health
You should keep a good diet and regular sleep habits as much as possible. Even if you are normally very healthy, you may get sick while abroad because of the stress of living in a new place and exposure to new germs. Stomach ailments and the flu are the most common illnesses, so it is wise to have cold medicine, aspirin, antacids, an antidiarrheal, and a laxative with you. You should also be sure to have all the prescription medicines you need regularly.

Water, Air, & Food Quality
We recommend that you only drink boiled or bottled water. Even if local people drink the water, it may make you sick because your system is not accustomed to it. Here are some recommendations:

• Boil tap water for at least 3 minutes (start timing after the water is at a rolling boil) before drinking.
• You can purchase bottled water at most grocery stores, convenience stores or street vendors.
• Many Yonsei buildings on campus have water coolers that filter water. At your host family’s house, you may consider drinking tea.

Food is generally safe, but your body can react to new germs and bacteria that you may not be familiar with. Although you might not be able to avoid getting sick, some precautions can reduce the risk:

• Choose restaurants that are clean and busy.
• Ask for advice from your roommates and local friends about which restaurants are the best.
• If you eat raw fruits or vegetables, always wash them thoroughly. Peel fruit and vegetables when possible, and try to avoid fruit that does not have a peel.
• Only eat well cooked meat, poultry, and fish.
• Avoid eating food that has not been refrigerated. Be particularly wary of fish and meats, which can spoil in the heat.

Vaccinations & Prescription Medication
Visit the travel web site of the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) at http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel. Here you will find health recommendations and warnings. Before going
abroad, consult with your physician about vaccinations. It is important that your immunizations for common diseases are up to date. Some physicians also recommend hepatitis inoculation (A and B) vaccinations.

If you take prescription medicine, you must make arrangements to bring a complete supply for your entire stay abroad, including a little extra in case you lose some. Here are some tips:

- Make sure that your medications are legal in your host country (for instance, amphetamine-based medications such as Adderall are restricted in many countries). You may have to work with your doctor on finding alternative treatments.
- Prescription medicine should be kept in a bottle labeled with your name and doctor’s name.
- Ask your doctor for a letter that explains that you have a prescription for this medicine.
- Doctors may be unable to write prescriptions for large supplies of certain medications.
- It is your responsibility to bring all necessary medications on the CLS Program. We will do everything we can to facilitate this process, but we cannot deliver medications to you during the CLS Program. If you leave without a sufficient supply of your medication and are unable to obtain it abroad, you will not be able to complete the program.

**HIV & Sexually Transmitted Infections**

The decision to engage in sexual activity in Korea entails certain risks. Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are a risk you face. The level of public awareness about STIs and their symptoms and transmission is generally low. The Korean government reports HIV figures to be less than .1%, but real figures are likely much higher, and the rate of infection is rising in many segments of the population. Contraceptives are widely available in Korea but often underused. You should bring any prescription contraceptives with you from the U.S. and may consider packing condoms if you are concerned about purchasing them in Korea.

**Accident and Sickness Coverage**

All CLS students are strongly encouraged to have primary health coverage. Your regular health coverage will be supplemented by limited emergency and accident medical coverage from the Accident and Sickness Program for Exchanges (ASPE). ASPE is provided for all participants in programs sponsored by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the U.S. Department of State. For more information about ASPE coverage, visit the ASPE Web site: [http://usdos.sevencorners.com](http://usdos.sevencorners.com).

Leaving your CLS country during the program is prohibited, and if you do leave, all ASPE benefits cease. In addition, ASPE coverage is only provided during the period of the program. If you plan to do independent travel after finishing the program, you are responsible for purchasing your own medical coverage.

**Dental**

Your health coverage during the CLS Program does not include dental coverage. We recommend that you visit your dentist before leaving for the CLS Program. Plan your visit approximately one month before leaving so that you have time to take care of any problems your dentist might find. There are
Western-style dental services available in Korea, but their services will not be covered by the program medical coverage.

**Emergency Procedures**
CLS staff will help you if you need to visit a doctor during the program. You should not visit a hospital or clinic without talking with your resident director, who will accompany you to a clinic in order to facilitate your admission and care.

In case of emergency or severe illness, contact your resident director immediately. If you cannot reach your resident director, call other local CLS staff. You will be given a cell phone for use during the CLS Program and should make sure to keep money on this phone and the battery charged so that you can call in case of emergency and receive calls in case you need to be notified of a serious situation. If there is an emergency, your resident director and local staff director will work with CLS East Asian Languages Program staff in Ohio, to find the best possible resolution to the situation.

**Address of local hospitals**

**Emergency Medical Facilities:**  
**Wonju Severance Christian Hospital Emergency Center**  
162 Ilsan-dong, Wonju, Kangwon-do, 220-701, Korea  
Tel: +82-(0)33-741-1675~6  
Distance: about 20 minutes away from the host institution by car

**Routine Healthcare Facilities:**  
**Wonju Medical Center**  
437 Gaeun-dong, Wonju, Kangwon-do, 220-701, Korea  
Tel: +82-(0)33-761-6911  
Distance: about 20 minutes away from the host institution by car

**Sungji Hospital**  
264-21 In-dong, Wonju, Kangwon-do, Korea  
+82-(0)33-760-3114  
Distance: about 25 minutes away from the host institution by car

**Emergency Contact:**  
International Education Center  
Yonsei University Wonju Campus  
Eagle Plaza  
1 Yonseidae-gil, Wonju, Gangwon-do, 220-710, Korea  
**Phone:** +82-(0)33-760-0917
Section X: Safety & Security

Studying in a foreign country is fun, but you should also be aware of potential threats and take precautions to avoid putting yourself in harm’s way. This chapter discusses safety and security.

Korea is a relatively safe country. Compared to most urban communities in the United States, the crime rate and incidence of violent crime in every category is much lower. However, foreigners can be the object of much unwanted attention in Korea.

Your safety is important. Our intention is not to frighten you, but to make sure you have basic information about crime prevention and awareness. Here are some tips:

- Avoid excessively American mannerisms that draw attention to you: greeting strangers as you walk down the street, speaking loudly in public, or making eye contact.
- Traveling with a friend or in a small group is better than traveling alone or with a large group. Walking with someone else helps deflect approaches by people who might bother you, but walking in a large group may call more attention to you.
- If you are out at night or drinking, always walk with someone else. If you visit friends alone in the evening, ask them to escort you home or to a bus stop.
- Always tell someone where you are going and when you expect to return.
- If you want to visit a new neighborhood, make your first visit during the day. Look at the map and note the nearest sources of public transportation and routes.
- When asking for directions, approach people who seem non-threatening.
- Observe traffic lights and beware of cars. Drivers in Korean cities are aggressive and often erratic. Never assume a car will stop for you or steer out of the way. Stay on sidewalks away from the curb, and avoid jaywalking.
- Beware of street scams. In busy areas, purse strings have been cut and purses stolen when foreigners have been approached and distracted by friendly young English-speakers.
- If you have any concerns about the city, speak to your host family or RD. Your safety is one of their goals, and they will be able to give you more detailed information about areas you may want to avoid.

Safety in Taxis

Be careful when riding taxis, and follow the tips below:

- If you are a woman, do not take a taxi alone at night.
- Avoid taking taxis alone if you are intoxicated.
- If you have luggage in the trunk, exit the vehicle after the driver exits and opens the trunk.
- Leave the passenger door open until all your luggage is removed from the vehicle.
- Always wear seatbests. Korean drivers often drive fast, and the roads can be dangerous.
Crowds
Keep an eye on your purse, bag, or wallet, especially in crowded public areas such as public transportation, crowded sidewalks, markets, and metro stations. Be vigilant in restaurants, hotel lobbies, train compartments, airports and train stations. Be wary of con artists, distractions, and diversions.

Public Gatherings
Stay away from political demonstrations. The local political climate in Korea is tense. Small and large demonstrations for and against the government, or labor protests against large corporations are common. Tempers have been known to flare suddenly, resulting in violence and police intervention. Police have dispersed demonstrations with tear gas, water cannons, and clubs. Your medical coverage does not cover injuries that result from demonstrations, riots, or civil unrest.

Clubs & Bars
CLS students are strongly urged not to frequent night clubs that operate through the night from 11:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m. If you must, you should ask your resident director about places that are known to be safe, as well as places to avoid.

Alcohol & Drugs
- If you plan to drink, always drink in moderation. Avoid drinking large quantities of alcohol, particularly with people you do not know well and in public places like cafes or hotel bars.
- Do not ever think that you can win a drinking contest.
- Do not drink in public (i.e. on the street, in parks). While drinking in public is not illegal, nor is it common and you may draw unwanted attention.
- Although drinking for many Koreans is part of the culture, some host families may be more conservative and look down on this behavior. If you plan on drinking in Korea, try to ascertain your family's view on alcohol first.

Abuse of alcohol that endangers the participant or others will result in expulsion from the CLS Program.

Do not use illegal drugs during the CLS Program. CLS employs a zero tolerance policy concerning substance abuse, resulting in immediate expulsion. The use of illegal drugs is not only a health risk but also puts you at risk of arrest:

- The legal ramifications of using illegal drugs abroad can be very serious, and the U.S. government cannot get a U.S. citizen out of jail overseas if he or she has been convicted of a drug offense.
- Illegal drugs can be tainted or contain substances other than those advertised, and taking them can lead to an overdose or worse.
- Misuse or abuse of prescription drugs is dangerous. Don’t respond to the stresses of adjusting to a new culture by taking more than the prescribed dosage of either your own psychological medication, or drugs prescribed to another student.
- The social and cultural consequences of using drugs can be different in a foreign country.
This behavior may be viewed very negatively by your new acquaintances abroad. Drug penalties in Korea are strict, and Koreans view illegal drugs much more harshly than Americans as a result.

**Money Safety**

- Do not handle or display large quantities of money—Korean won or dollars—on the street. Retrieve only the amount of money needed from your wallet or pocket.
- Be discreet with credit cards, jewelry, and electronic devices.
- Exchange small amounts of money frequently rather than large amounts all at once. You will get the most current exchange rate and will be less of a target.
- Never carry more money than you immediately need or than you can afford to lose.
- If you need to carry substantial amounts of money, wear it under your clothes in a concealed money belt or pouch.
- Lock your money and credit cards in a suitcase in your room, and be discreet with money around your roommate. Even if you trust them, you may not be able to trust visitors they have while you are out.

**Exchanging and Withdrawing Money from ATMs**

Here are some tips for avoiding problems:

- Go with a friend when you exchange money or use an ATM.
- Bring your passport with you when exchanging money because you may be asked for it.
- Avoid exchanging or withdrawing money when it is dark.
- Do not call attention to yourself by speaking loudly when dealing with money.
- Travelers’ checks can be exchanged in most major banks.

**ATMs**

ATM’s in Korea typically accept Visa and MasterCard. However, students have reported having issues with ATMs rejecting foreign Visa cards in the past. If your card is not accepted at an ATM, try another one; note that some ATMs accept only domestic credit cards.

- ATMs in Korea exclusively dispense money in Korean won. The maximum withdrawal amount for one day is usually 300,000 won—roughly $280 USD (but varies by banks).
- Do not rely entirely on your ATM card for retrieving money. Have some cash you can exchange if your ATM card is not working.
- Make sure your ATM card will not expire during your time abroad. If it seems that it will, call your bank ahead of time and request a new card early.
- Alert your bank that you will be going overseas; they may put a block on your card if you do not let them know ahead of time.

**Laws**

Regarding legal status, it is important to know:
Foreigners in Korea enjoy the rights of a Korean citizen, but are also subject to Korean law. American citizenship provides no special legal privileges or exemptions. The U.S. Government and Ohio State University cannot provide you immunity to Korean law. Any violation of local laws will result in your immediate termination from the CLS Program, and any resulting legal fees will be your responsibility. Scholarship benefits will cease from the day of the violation.

The Police

Try to avoid interacting with police officers. Here are some tips if you are stopped:

• Be respectful but cautious. Do not resist inquiry, and be cooperative but firm.
• Speak in Korean only if you are sure you can understand what is being said. If you feel you may not understand a line of questioning or if you are brought to the police station, insist on speaking English, and immediately request to contact your resident director and the U.S. Embassy or consulate. If you continue speaking in Korean, you may implicate yourself or confess to a crime because you do not understand what is being asked.
• If required to accompany the police officer to the police station, request permission to telephone your resident director immediately. If you cannot reach her, call any of the backup emergency numbers you were given at orientation.
• Never, under any circumstances, sign any document without first speaking with your resident director, the U.S. Embassy, or another emergency contact person.

Friendships & Romantic Relationships

You may meet people with whom you want to be friends or start a romantic relationship. This can be fun and exciting, but be aware that Koreans may have different ideas about friendship and relationships than Americans. This particularly applies to expectations regarding sex.

• Ask yourself, “Would I be friends with this person at home?” If you answer no, reassess why you think want to spend time with the person in Korea.
• Use the same common sense you would use at home – if you are unsure about someone, always meet the person in public places, or arrive accompanied by a friend.
• If you are going to someone’s house for the first time, bring a friend along. Not only will this take some pressure off of you, but it will remove any possible sexual innuendo from the visit and give you a second opportunity to assess the motives of your new friend.
• Be blunt if you are not interested in a sexual relationship. Many Korean men still believe the “no means yes” myth. This counts double if you and the man have been drinking. Explain that people act differently in the U.S. and that the person’s behavior is unacceptable to you. Immediately separate yourself from any attempts to coerce you if you have already said no.

Sexual Harassment & Assault

American women may find that they are the object of frequent male attention, some of it unpleasant,
vulgar, and aggressive, and some of it pleasant and even welcome. Below are some guidelines to navigating this behavior.

- Because Korean men tend to be more outgoing than women, it may be easier to meet and socialize with men. It is possible to have friends of the opposite gender, but keep in mind that they may think you are interested in a sexual relationship.
- Avoidance is the safest tactic. Try to avoid situations that may be dangerous, such as being out late at night by yourself or being alone with a man you do not know well.
- The best response to unwanted stares, comments, or touches is to ignore the harasser and remove yourself from the situation quickly and calmly.
- If you are followed, spoken to, or touched after repeated attempts to get away, try to move into a very public place. Tell your harasser firmly and calmly to leave you alone. This is also effective to deal with inappropriate behavior on crowded public transportation, where getting away is difficult.
- Sometimes threatening to get the police involved if you are in a dangerous situation is effective, but you should not count on the police to be supportive.
- Always avoid interacting with intoxicated strangers.

Please remember that fellow students, your resident director, program staff in Korea, as well as the staff at Ohio State University in Columbus are your support network. If you have trouble adjusting to life in Korea—especially if you’ve had an experience that made you feel uncomfortable, threatened or violated—please don’t hesitate to discuss it with us. Although the above are steps you can take to lower your profile in uncomfortable or dangerous situations, you are not ultimately responsible for the behavior of others.
Section XI: Returning Home

Reverse Culture Shock
When you return home, you may experience reverse culture shock. Reverse culture shock refers to feelings of anxiety, disorientation, uncertainty, or confusion and difficulties in adjustment after returning home from a period of living abroad. Often a person idealizes the home while abroad and may be upset to find that there are problems at home just as there were problems abroad. Many people also expect to feel completely familiar and comfortable when they return home and have trouble coping with changes that have occurred while they were away.

Symptoms of reverse culture shock may include:

- Frustration
- Feelings of alienation
- Mutual misunderstandings or differences in assumptions about life, study, or the future
- Restlessness
- Reverse homesickness: intensly missing people and places from abroad
- Boredom, insecurity, uncertainty, confusion
- Need for excessive sleep
- Negativity toward American attitudes or behaviors
- Feelings of resistance toward family and friends
- Irritability and the desire to have greater personal space

You may experience the following types of situations:

- People don’t seem to care about your experiences abroad
- It feels like nobody understands and you are different from your friends and family
- Others might appear jealous of your experiences abroad
- You might feel stuck in one place without foreseeable opportunities to travel again
- You might feel bogged down by the realities of everyday life: having to enroll in classes, plan for the future, pay off student loans, take care of a sick relative, etc.

Although these feelings are difficult to cope with, you should recognize that they are part of the normal process of readjusting. Just as you had to adjust to life abroad, you have to give yourself time to adjust to life at home again. Here are some tips to help cope:

- Find an outlet for sharing your experiences:
  - Volunteer to speak about your experience at a school.
  - Join a language circle or club where like-minded people gather.
  - Stay in touch with fellow CLS alumni and friends from your host country.
Join an international club at your school and meet students from around the world.

- Continue to study your Korean and read news about your host country.
- Recognize that things may have changed for people at home while you were away and show an interest in other people’s activities and interests. If you show an interest in their lives, others might be more willing to show an interest in your experiences abroad.
- Journal about your thoughts and emotions.
- Participate in CLS alumni activities.
- Try cooking your favorite Korean food and invite your friends or family to eat it with you.
- Go through any photos you may have taken to re-experience your trip. Showing them to people and explaining what you saw will help bridge any gaps that may have developed.
- Search for future opportunities to study, travel, or live abroad. Consider the study programs of OSU and Department of State programs (exchanges.state.gov).

Alumni Activities
After completing all CLS requirements, you will have the opportunity to participate in CLS alumni activities. These may include such activities as a CLS photo and video contest, and Alumni Development Fund, a small grants contest.

You should also consider applying to become a CLS Alumni Ambassador. This is a selective group of CLS alumni who are awarded positions of leadership among their CLS alumni peers. They take an active role in giving presentations about the CLS Program, contributing content to online forums to help prepare new students for the program, and giving feedback to program administrators.

You will also have the opportunity to utilize the U.S. Department of State’s Alumni Web Portal at www.alumni.state.gov. Here you will be able to:

- Keep in touch with CLS alumni.
- Meet alumni of other Department of State programs.
- Learn about upcoming grant and funding opportunities.
- Access job and volunteer boards.
- Make use of language-learning resources.
- Utilize online research resources.

It is important to keep your contact information current so that we can be in touch with you about alumni opportunities. Please notify us if your e-mail address changes by writing to: 2014cls_ea@osu.edu.

Your Resume & Job Search
As you apply for internships, jobs, or graduate school, make the most of your CLS experience by highlighting it on your resume and discussing it in interviews. Some traits you may have developed
during CLS can be highlighted in these forums. These might include:

- Foreign language skills;
- Intercultural competence;
- Open-mindedness;
- Ability to learn quickly;
- Autonomy;
- Experience working with people of different backgrounds;
- Flexibility;
- Communication skills.

In your resume, you may want to include CLS in a section about education, awards/scholarships, or languages. Here is a sample resume text:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intensive Korean Study Abroad, Critical Language Scholarship Program Yonsei University, Wonju, Korea (Summer 2014)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • Received a Critical Language Scholarship from the U.S. Department of State for an 8-week intensive Korean language program  
• Studied intermediate-level Korean and used Korean daily  
• Participated in community activities and projects |

**Continuing to Learn**

One goal of the CLS Program is that you will continue to study your target language even after you have completed the program. There are many ways to continue your language study, but here are some recommendations:

- Enroll in a language class at your college or university.
- If classes aren’t available, seek out a private tutor.
- Volunteer with international organizations or local service organizations that work with immigrants from your host country.
- Read online news in your target language.
- Read novels, short stories, or poetry in your target language.
- Conduct research for college research papers in your target language.
- Join online social networking sites that are popular in your host country.
- Invite people who speak Korean to your home for a dinner of traditional Korean foods, Korean conversations, and Korean games.
- Apply for other study abroad and intensive language-learning programs.
- Seek out jobs where you can use your language skills.
Appendix A: Contact Information

Yonsei University Wonju Campus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLS Program Staff</th>
<th>E-mail</th>
<th>Cell Phone (for emergencies only)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KyungAh Yoon, Resident Director</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kyoon@pdx.edu">kyoon@pdx.edu</a></td>
<td>(612) 205-5890 (US)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danielle O. Pyun, CLS Korea Institute Director</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pyun.7@osu.edu">pyun.7@osu.edu</a></td>
<td>(010) 4639-4240 (Korea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myungjin Kim, Yonsei Site Director (Dean of Yonsei University International Education Center)</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Kimx0049@yonsei.ac.kr">Kimx0049@yonsei.ac.kr</a></td>
<td>010-2285-6062 (Korea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunny Zong, Program Manager</td>
<td><a href="mailto:2014cls_ea@osu.edu">2014cls_ea@osu.edu</a></td>
<td>(614) 531-1196 (US)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhiwei Bi, Program Officer (China, Japan and Korea)</td>
<td><a href="mailto:2014cls_ea@osu.edu">2014cls_ea@osu.edu</a></td>
<td>(614) 292-2692 (US)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(614) 247-8906 (US)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Directions for Calling Internationally:

*Calling the U.S. from Korea*

001 + Area Code + Telephone Number

*Calling Long Distance within Korea*

0 + city code + number

*Calling Korea from the U.S. (for family and friends)*

011-82 + area code + number
Appendix B: Department of State Consular Information

Working Hours: Weekdays 8:45 a.m. to 11:15 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. (the Embassy is closed on Wednesday afternoons).

U.S. Embassy in Seoul  (Closed all U.S. and Korean holidays.)

   188 Sejong-daero, Jongno-gu, Seoul, Korea
   Phone: +82-(0)2-397-4114
   Fax: +82-(0)2-397-4080
   E-mail: SeoulInfo@state.gov
   Web site: http://seoul.usembassy.gov/

American Presence Post in Pusan

   Room #612, Lotte Gold Rose Building
   #150-3, Yangjung-dong, Busan jin-gu, Busan, Korea
   Phone: +82-(0)2-397-4114
   Web site: http://busan.usconsulate.gov/
Appendix C: Weights and Measures

<table>
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<td>1 inch</td>
<td>2.54 centimeters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 foot</td>
<td>0.30 meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 yard</td>
<td>0.91 meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 mile</td>
<td>1.61 kilometers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 ounce</td>
<td>28.34 grams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pound</td>
<td>0.45 kilograms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 quart</td>
<td>0.95 liters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>4.54 liters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Fahrenheit</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Celsius</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>-12</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>-6</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Appendix D: Additional Sources of Information

Program Partners:
Yonsei University Wonju Campus : http://eco.yonsei.ac.kr

CLS website: http://clscholarship.org
U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs: exchanges.state.gov

General Information:


Other suggested sources:
www.visitkorea.or.kr

http://www.lonelyplanet.com/south-korea

http://wikitravel.org/en/South_Korea

News Resources:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_newspapers_in_South_Korea – Links to most of Korea’s local newspapers.

Language Resources:
http://lei.snu.ac.kr/site/en/klec/click-korean/index.jsp – Click Korean is Seoul National University’s free online course in beginning Korean. We recommend that you take the time to browse this site and begin teaching yourself some key phrases as well as hangul, the Korean writing system.

http://www.talktomeinkorean.com/ – Talk To Me In Korean is one of many online sources for podcast lessons aimed at all levels of Korean learners.

http://www.hulu.com/genres/Drama/Korean – Believe it or not, the American site Hulu grants access to many subtitled Korean dramas for you to watch on-demand.