The Rotary Foundation of Rotary International

Group Study Exchange

Focusing on Persons with Developmental Disabilities

District 3690
South Korea

October 15, 2011
To
November 15, 2011

District 5240
California, USA

March 22, 2012
To
April 22, 2012

District 5240 Cordially Welcomes
Team Leader – Bum-Soon Lee

Team Members
Yeong-Mi Kim
Ji-Eun Lee
Kwang-Won Choi

Huan-Ju Choen
In-Suk Jang
Welcome Rotary International District 3690
Group Study Exchange Team

On behalf of Rotary International District 5240, I would like to personally welcome you to our District. I am Wade Nomura, District Governor for 2011-2012, and it is my pleasure to share with you our vocational resources, our culture, our differing geography, and our warm hospitality.

We have been hard at work planning for your visit. We have included vocational visits, social events, trips to the many areas and communities of our district, and an experience that we hope will last you a lifetime.

Our Group Study Exchange Chairperson Heather Frankle, wants to make certain that you are well taken care of and has planned your entire stay; balancing vocational and cultural experiences with recreational and sightseeing opportunities.

You will find our Rotarians and their families very friendly and sincere. They are all anticipating your visit here and are looking forward to making sure you have a good time. They also want to make sure your trip is informative and educational.

Our clubs are all very diverse, largely due to the differing climates and geography. Our District includes the area north of Los Angeles and south of San Francisco, and from the Pacific Ocean on the west, to Death Valley on the east. We have beach, mountain alpine, desert, rural, suburban, and agricultural communities with clubs in all of these areas.

My wife Roxanne and I travelled to District 3690 in April and enjoyed visiting Seoul, Incheon, and Gimpo. We especially enjoyed the friendliness, culture and foods of Korea. It is my hopes to have our members become acquainted with you and your culture and enjoy learning about Korea as I have.

You will also have the opportunity to meet our Group Study Exchange Team, and share time with them both here and in Korea. Through this exchange, I know we can make a difference to those people with developmental limitations, and create a lasting friendship while benefitting others.

Welcome to California and enjoy your stay with us.

Wade Nomura
District 5240 Governor
2011-2012
Introduction

Dear Readers,

This handbook is organized into four sections.

Section 1 of this handbook gives information about the Group Study Exchange, the District 5240 GSE Organizing Team, the GSE team from District 5240 and the inbound GSE team from District 3690, South Korea.

Section 2 provides detailed information about the daily GSE schedule, including home host information.

Section 3 of this handbook gives information that will be useful to the visiting GSE team from District 3690, South Korea.

Section 4 of this handbook gives information that will be interesting or useful to District 5240 home hosts.

Your planning team hopes that the GSE exchange builds friendships, cultural awareness and vocational knowledge.

For those of you who have put your heart and soul into creating a memorable experience, let me offer thanks and say congratulations for a job well done!

Best regards,
Heather Frankle,
District 5240 GSE Chair, 2011-12
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**Section 1: GSE Overview and Team Members**

**What Is GSE?**

The Group Study Exchange (GSE) of The Rotary Foundation of Rotary International is a unique cultural and vocational exchange opportunity for young business and professional men and women in their initial years of professional life.

The program is designed to develop professional and leadership skills among young people to better prepare them to address the needs of their communities and an increasingly global workplace.

GSE teams participate in a rigorous program of international travel and activities involving: Vocational Activities, Cultural Activities, Fellowship Opportunities and Rotarian Involvement.

Reciprocity is the key to GSE. Each of the paired Rotary districts sends and receives a team to each other’s district. The GSE team from Rotary District 5240 in California will be traveling to Rotary District 3690 in South Korea during March and April of 2012.

Each team is headed by a well-qualified Rotarian and accompanied by five young professionals, who are selected from within the district and who represent professions that assist persons with developmental disabilities.

The Rotary Foundation provides travel grants for the teams’ inter-country travel while the host districts provide the accommodations, meals and local travel requirements to the GSE team members.

Rotarians within each of the paired districts are the cornerstone of the GSE program. These individuals donate their time, energy and resources to provide the best possible experience for their GSE visitors including housing the team in local homes so the team can experience family lifestyles.

Team members are provided the opportunity to experience the way of life in each others’ countries, develop personal acquaintances, observe methods by which their professions are practiced abroad and exchange ideas with their hosts.

GSE team members share their knowledge of their country with the many individuals they meet during their four weeks of travel abroad.
District 5240 GSE Organizing Committee

District Governor  
Wade Nomura (Rotary Club of Carpinteria Morning)  
(c) 805-448-9912  
wadeDG1112@verizon.net  
5410 Hales Lane, Carpinteria, CA 93013

GSE Chair  
Heather Frankle (Rotary Club of Simi Sunrise)  
(h) 805-492-5453 (preferred) (c) 805-501-62446  
hfrankle@earthlink.net  
109 Magellan Street, Thousand Oaks, CA 91360

GSE Area Coordinator (1, 2 & 3)  
Tim Trujillo (Rotary Club of Tehachapi)  
(c) (714) 313-6246; (h) (661) 821-0086  
tim-trujillo@earthlink.net  
29751 Skyline Drive, Tehachapi, CA 93561

GSE Representative for Group 1  
Jinny DeAngelis, (Rotary Club of China Lake)  
(c) (760) 382-0686; (h) (760) 384-1017, (w) (760) 375-9787 x 11  
vdeangelis@dartontarget.org  
2612 South Summit Drive, Ridgecrest, CA 93555

GSE Representative for Group 2  
Bruce Keith (Rotary Club of Bakersfield East)  
(c) (661) 330-2529; (h) (661) 324-1239; (w) (661) 322-2061  
brucekeith@aol.com  
6104 Preston Court, Bakersfield, CA 93306

GSE Representative for Group 3  
Melissa Christensen (Rotary Club of Tehachapi)  
(c) 1 661-557-2750; (h) 1 661-332-7578  
mmcninch@bak.rr.com  
909 Willow Ct., Tehachapi, CA 93561

GSE Area Coordinator (4, 5 & 6)  
Michael Hoffman (Rotary Club of Thousand Oaks)  
(c) N/A; (h) (805) 520-7657; (w) (805) 437-0206  
mhoffman@vcstar.com  
2843 Emily Lane, Simi Valley, CA 93063

GSE Representative for Group 4  
Mike Zapf (Rotary Club of Westlake Village Sunrise)  
(c) (818) 264-9295; (h) (818) 707-2592; (w) (818) 707-3668  
mazdpm@gmail.com  
5860 E. Sunny Vista, Agoura Hills, CA 91377
GSE Representative for Group 5
Joanne Abruzzese (Rotary Club of Simi Sunrise)
(c) (805) 312-3270; (h) (805) 578-1035
abruzzese@att.net
5716 Tonopah Court, Simi Valley, CA 93063

GSE Representative for Group 6
Kevin Nunn, (Rotary Club of Camarillo)
(c) (805) 857-1332; (h) (805) 484-7436; (w) (805) 482-1196
aireserv@aol.com
1707 Hedon Circle, Camarillo, CA 93010

GSE Area Coordinator (7, 8, & 9)
Rosslyn Ray (Rotary Club of Montecito)
(c) (805-708-8094 (h) (805) 965-0437
rosslyn.ray@worldnet.att.net
1005 Newton Road, Santa Barbara, CA 93103

GSE Representative for Group 7
Linda Taylor (Rotary Club of Ojai West)
(c) N/A (h) (805) 646-9892; (w) (805) 646-8892
lindaojai@aol.com
912 Drown Avenue, Ojai, CA 93023

GSE Representative for Group 8
Andrew Chung (Rotary Club of Santa Barbara Sunrise)
(c) (805) 896-1878; (h) (805) 898-0048; (w) (805) 730-7862
andrew.chung@banksb.com
3911 Antone Road, Santa Barbara, CA 93103

GSE Area Coordinator (Groups 10, 11 & 12)
Loretta Butts, (Rotary Club of Atascadero)
(c) n/a (h) 805-466-4531 (w) N/A
Lorettabutts2001@yahoo.com
7400 Pinal Avenue, Atascadero, CA 93422

GSE Representative for Group 10
Ed Naretto (Rotary Club of San Luis Obispo)
(c) (805) 441-3417; (h) (805) 466-1802; (w) N/A
etnaretto@charter.net
5525 Pescado Lane, Atascadero, CA 93422

GSE Representative for Group 11
Jay DeCou (Rotary Club of Atascadero)
(c) (805) 674-4449; (h) (805) 466-8153; (w) (805) 466-2535
jaydecou@charter.net
6705 Santa Lucia Road, Atascadero, CA 93422

GSE Representative for Group 12
Bill Pucciarelli (Rotary Club of Nipomo)
(c) (805) 264-4033; (h) (805) 346-2890; (w) (805) 788-0100
pucciarelli@gmail.com
1835 N. Lauren Lane, Santa Maria, CA 93454
D-5240 GSE Team Member Profiles

**Team Leader**

Frank Tripicchio  
RC Bakersfield South Rotary  
Real Estate Broker

**Team Leader Alternate**

Ron Block  
Club of Thousand Oaks Sunrise  
Sales & Marketing, Retired

All Team Members Work with Developmentally Disabled Clients

**Team Members**

Amy Buesker  
Age: 29 years  
Profession: Management, Recreational Therapy

Rebecca Gillogly  
Age: 27 years  
Profession: Case Manager

Jarred Brems  
Age: 30 years  
Profession: Teacher

John Lee  
Age: 40 years  
Profession: Information Technology and Assistive Technology

John Dodson  
Age: 35 years  
Profession: Career Education and Vocational Specialist

**Alternate Team Members**

Kaleena Quarles  
Age: 25 years  
Profession: Travel Coordinator for Persons with Disabilities (Photo Unavailable)

Sara Martinez  
Age: 30 years  
Profession: Teacher
D-3690 GSE Team Member Profiles

No members of the team have known medical conditions or allergies
Generation name-Given name Family name

Team Leader

Bum-Soon Lee, Female, Basic English
Profession: Property ownership/management
Hobby: Watching movies

Team Members

In-Suk Jang, Female, Basic English
Age: 31 years
Profession: Japanese restaurant management
Hobby: Golf, cooking, reading books

Huan-Joo Cho, Male, Basic English
Age: 22 years
Profession: Municipal parks and gardens
Hobby: Scuba diving, snowboarding

Ji-Eun Lee, Female, Basic English
Age: 24 years
Profession: Middle school teacher
Hobby: Reading books, swimming

Kwang-Won Choi, Male, Basic English
Age: 29 years
Profession: Banker, loan officer
Hobby: Snowboarding

Yeong-Mi Kim, Female, Basic English
Age: 30 years
Profession: Special education teacher, developmental disabilities
Hobby: Hiking, traveling
Section 2: Travel throughout District 5240
District 5240 Map and Regional Contacts

Arrive Los Angeles International Airport (LAX)
October 15 - Pick up at LAX and transportation to Thousand Oaks Inn for a day of rest.

October 16 – Welcome breakfast, orientation and handoff to home hosts from Santa Barbara
Contact person: Heather Frankle (hfrankle@earthlink.net)

Santa Barbara County + northern Ventura County - Groups 7, 8 & 9:
October 16 – 22 (includes District Conference). Handoff to Groups 10, 11 & 12 on October 23rd. Contact person: Rosslyn Ray (rosslyn.ray@worldnet.att.net)

San Luis Obispo County - Groups 10, 11 & 12:
October 23 – 29. Handoff to Groups 1, 2 & 3 on October 30th. Contact person: Loretta Butts (Lorettabutts2001@yahoo.com)

Kern County - Groups 1, 2 & 3:
October 30 – November 5. Handoff to Groups 4, 5 & 6 on November 6th. Contact person: Tim Trujillo (tim-trujillo@earthlink.net)

Southern Ventura County - Groups 4, 5 & 6:
November 6 – 14
Depart for South Korea on November 15th.
Contact person: Michael Hoffman (mhoffman@vcstar.com)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week 1</th>
<th>Morning</th>
<th>Afternoon</th>
<th>Evening</th>
<th>Rotary Club</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/16</td>
<td>9:00 a.m. Breakfast &amp; Orientation Welcome</td>
<td>Transfer to Santa Barbara, CA &amp; Introduction To Host Families</td>
<td>Free Time With Host Family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/17</td>
<td>*Developmental Disability visit to Alpha (All)</td>
<td>Alpha continued. Cultural In Santa Barbara and Vocational For Finance Member At Santa Barbara Bank</td>
<td>Welcome Reception Hosted By Santa Barbara Downtown Rotary Club</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/18</td>
<td>*Vocational Visits To Santa Barbara City College For Team Members In-Suk Jang (Chef), Hwan-Joo Choen (Gardens), Kwang-Won Choi (Finance), Ji-Eun Lee (ESL Teacher) *KOEGOL AUTISM CENTER, University of Santa Barbara for TL Bum-Soon Lee &amp; TM Yeong-Mi Kim</td>
<td>Lunch Meeting at Rotary Club Of Montecito - Very Brief Talk By Each Member Of Team About Themselves Vocational Visit At Santa Barbara Botanical Garden For Hwan-Joo Choen &amp; Cultural Visit For The Other Team Members Vocational Visit at Santa Barbara Bank and Trust For Kwang-Won Choi</td>
<td>Cultural Evening In Santa Barbara PACK</td>
<td>Rotary Club of Montecito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/19</td>
<td>*9.00 Dev Disability Visit To Disabled Pre-School Educational Facility SB Education District *Vocational/Cultural Visit QAD Head Office Of Internatl. Computing Co.</td>
<td>Lunch At QAD 12.45 Depart For Ojai Free Time With Host Family</td>
<td>Dinner At Villa Nova Preparatory School With Korean Students</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/20</td>
<td>*Rancho Royale, Dev Disability Riding Center</td>
<td>*RC Ventura East Meeting With Very Brief Talk By Each Team Member About Themselves *CULTURAL Walk In Ventura</td>
<td>Dinner At Italian Restaurant with Hosts in Ojai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/21</td>
<td>Free Time/ PACK</td>
<td>*Ojai Rotary Park: Vocational &amp; Cultural Visit – How To Work With Rotary To Build A City Park *Picnic *Transfer To Carpinteria</td>
<td>5.00 Evening Reception/Kick-Off For District 5240 District Conference GSE Team Will Be Introduced And Give A Brief Presentation Picnic: Rotary Club Of Ojai Evening: District 5240</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/22</td>
<td>District Conference: Introduction of Team</td>
<td>District Conference Events Cultural Tours</td>
<td>District Conference Dinner &amp; PACK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/23</td>
<td>District Conference Parade</td>
<td>District Conference BBQ Transfer to Group 12</td>
<td>Free Time with Host Family</td>
<td>Rotary Club of San Luis Obispo</td>
</tr>
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</table>
### Home Hosts Group 8: October 16 – October 18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Team Leader</th>
<th>Host Family</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>E-mail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/16-10/18</td>
<td>Bum Sun LEE</td>
<td>Rosslyn and Murray Ray</td>
<td>1 (805) 965 0437</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rosslyn.ray@att.net">rosslyn.ray@att.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1005 Newton Rd, Santa Barbara 93103</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/16-10/18</td>
<td>Ji-Eun LEE</td>
<td>Kathy and Ken Boomer</td>
<td>1 (805) 560 3826</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kkboomer@verizon.net">kkboomer@verizon.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1009 Newton Rd, Santa Barbara, CA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/16-10/18</td>
<td>Hwan Ju CHEONG and</td>
<td>Paul and Susan Kremser</td>
<td>1 (805) 683 2477</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pkremser@cox.net">pkremser@cox.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Team Member 4: Kwangju Won CHOI</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4747 Sierra Madre Rd, Santa Barbara, CA, 93110</td>
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### Home Hosts Group 7: October 19 – October 20

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Team Leader</th>
<th>Host Family</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>E-mail</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/19-10/20</td>
<td>Bum-Soon LEE</td>
<td>Rob and Linda Long</td>
<td>1 (805) 646 2024</td>
<td><a href="mailto:4long@USA.net">4long@USA.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>153 Running Ridge Trail, Ojai, CA 93023</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/19-10/20</td>
<td>Hwan-Joo CHEON &amp;</td>
<td>Bill Spellman</td>
<td>1 (805) 646-1399</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ojaibill@aol.com">ojaibill@aol.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Team Member 4: Gwang-Won CHOI</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1008 Amber Lane, Ojai, CA 93023</td>
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<tr>
<td>10/19-10/20</td>
<td>Ji-Eun LEE and Team</td>
<td>John and Lo Waime Robison</td>
<td>1(805) 612 4414 (cell)</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pastor_john@live.com">pastor_john@live.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Member 5 In-Suk Jang</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>218 Valle Rio, Ojai, CA 93023</td>
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## Home Hosts Group 8: October 21 – October 22

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Team Leader/Member 1</th>
<th>Host Family</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>E-mail</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/21-10/22</td>
<td>Bum-Soon LEE &amp; Ji-Eun LEE</td>
<td>Les and Joan Esposito</td>
<td>1(805) 684-2447</td>
<td><a href="mailto:les@dyslexiacenter.org">les@dyslexiacenter.org</a></td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>10/21-10/22</td>
<td>Hwan-Joo CHEON</td>
<td>Donna and Doug Treloar</td>
<td>1(805) 451-4560 (cell)</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dawnuh@cox.net">dawnuh@cox.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/21-10/22</td>
<td>Gwang-Won CHOI</td>
<td>Barry and Pamel Enticknap</td>
<td>1(805) 450-0807 (cell)</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Barry.enticknap@verizon.net">Barry.enticknap@verizon.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/21-10/22</td>
<td>Yeong-Mi KIM and In-Suk JANG</td>
<td>Bill and Daphne Carty</td>
<td>1(805) 684-2773</td>
<td><a href="mailto:doccarty@verizon.net">doccarty@verizon.net</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Itinerary Groups 10, 11, 12: October 23 – October 30

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week 2</th>
<th>Morning</th>
<th>Afternoon</th>
<th>Evening</th>
<th>Rotary Club</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/23</td>
<td>District Conference</td>
<td>Transfer From District Conference To Home Hosts In Group 12</td>
<td>Evening With Host Family</td>
<td>Rotary Club Of Nipomo-Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/24</td>
<td>Rest And Leisure</td>
<td>Cultural Visit: Hike To Oso Flaco Lake On Guadalupe Dunes</td>
<td>Rotary Meeting With Santa Maria South</td>
<td>RC Nipomo Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/25</td>
<td>Visit Santa Maria Vocational Center And Lunch</td>
<td>Cultural Visit Of Santa Maria And Shopping</td>
<td>Evening With Host Family PACK</td>
<td>Rotary Club Of Nipomo Is Responsible For Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/26</td>
<td>7:00 A.M. – 8:30 A.M.</td>
<td>8:30 A.M. Travel To San Luis Obispo &amp; Hand Off To 10/26 hosts.</td>
<td>5:00 P.M. - 7:00 P.M. Multiple Club Group 10 Reception At RC San Luis de Telosa Off Site Meeting At Paterson Realty</td>
<td>RC Nipomo And RC San Luis Obispo Are Responsible For Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 Minute Presentation At Rotary Club Of Nipomo Meeting</td>
<td>10:00 – Noon: Vocational Bum-Sun Lee With Jan Marx In-Suk Jang With Saro Rizzo Huan-Ju Choen With Katie Lichtig Young-Mi Kim With John Barnhart Kwang-Won Choi With Lisa Adams Ji-Eun Lee With John Barnhart</td>
<td>8:00 P.M. Leave For Atascadero For Transfer To Group 11 Home Hosts.</td>
<td>RC Atascadero &amp; Nipomo Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12:30 - 2:30 Lunch @ Café Roma</td>
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<td>2:30 - 5:00 Cultural Visit: Tour of SLO with Chamber of Commerce</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/27</td>
<td>Vocational Visit: Escuela Del Rio School</td>
<td>12:00 – 1:00 P.M. RC Paso Robles Meeting</td>
<td>Group 11 Multiclub Wine Event in Paso Robles</td>
<td>RC Templeton Is Responsible For Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/28</td>
<td>Coast Clubs Visit</td>
<td>Cultural Visit: Cambria And Castle Tour</td>
<td>Group 11 Multiclub Coast Clubs Social</td>
<td>RC Cambria is Responsible For Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/29</td>
<td>Morning At Leisure And Rest</td>
<td>Rest And Optional Shopping</td>
<td>Social Time With Host Families PACK</td>
<td>RCs Atascadero &amp; Templeton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/30</td>
<td>Travel to Bakersfield and Handoff To Groups 1, 2 and 3</td>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>Social Time with Host Families In Group 2, Bakersfield</td>
<td>RC Atascadero &amp; RC Bakersfield</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Home Hosts Group 12: October 23 – October 25

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Members</th>
<th>Host Family</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>E-mail</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/23 – 10/25</td>
<td>Team Leader and All Team Members</td>
<td>Bill Pucciarelli</td>
<td>1835 N. Lauren Lane, Santa Maria, CA 93454</td>
<td>1 (805) 264-4033</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pucciarelli49@gmail.com">pucciarelli49@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# Home Hosts Group 11: October 26 – October 29

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Members</th>
<th>Host Family</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/26 – 10/29</td>
<td>Team Leader: Bum-Soon LEE</td>
<td>Nancy Fisk</td>
<td>#45 Almond Crest Ct., Paso Robles, CA 93446</td>
<td>1 (805) 268-2576</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nancy@tcsn.net">nancy@tcsn.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/26 – 10/29</td>
<td>Team Member: Young-Mi Kim</td>
<td>Rex Swan</td>
<td>126 Booker Road, Templeton, CA 93465</td>
<td>1 (805) 434-1027</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kcswan1@yahoo.com">kcswan1@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/26 – 10/29</td>
<td>Team Member: In-Suk Jang</td>
<td>Jim Corey</td>
<td>5195 Capistrano, Atascadero, CA 93422</td>
<td>1 (805) 464-0592</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jcorey@escapees.com">jcorey@escapees.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/26 – 10/29</td>
<td>Team Member: Gwang-Won Choi</td>
<td>Art Everett</td>
<td>630 Allen Court, Templeton, CA 93465</td>
<td>1 (805) 434-2600 (home)</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mulchit@tcsn.net">mulchit@tcsn.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/26 – 10/29</td>
<td>Team Member: Ji-Eun Lee</td>
<td>Jean De Costa</td>
<td>1836 Oreole, Paso Robles, CA 93446</td>
<td>1 (805) 610-3121 (cell)</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jdecosta@calpoly.edu">jdecosta@calpoly.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/26 – 10/29</td>
<td>Team Member: Hwan-Joo Choen</td>
<td>John Hollenbeck</td>
<td>12100 Cenegal, Atascadero, CA 93422</td>
<td>1 (805) 461-0411</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jhollenbeck@co.slo.ca.us">jhollenbeck@co.slo.ca.us</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 3</td>
<td>Morning</td>
<td>Afternoon</td>
<td>Evening</td>
<td>Rotary Club</td>
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<tr>
<td>10/30</td>
<td>Travel To Bakersfield And Handoff To Groups 2 And 3</td>
<td>Team Meets Group 2 &amp; 3 Hosts At “Vista Del Largo Visitor’s Center”</td>
<td>Social Time With Host Families In Group 2 &amp; 3</td>
<td>RC Atascadero &amp; Group 2 Clubs</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10/31</td>
<td>Cultural Tour Of Local Oil Museum And Agriculture</td>
<td>12:00 – 1:30 RC Bakersfield South (GSE Team Leader Frank Tripicchio’ S Home Club 2:00 – 5:00 Vocational</td>
<td>Group Trick Or Treat Dinner At Korean Restaurant</td>
<td>Bakersfield South</td>
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<tr>
<td>11/01</td>
<td>Cultural Visit To Giant Redwood Trees</td>
<td>Picnic Lunch Among The Giants</td>
<td>Dinner With Hosta At Noriega Hotel (Basque)</td>
<td>Group 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>11/02</td>
<td>Visit Taft TIL (Transition To Independent Living Center – D-5240 GSE Team Member John Dodson’s Place Of Work)</td>
<td>Rest And Social Time At Bruce Keith’s Home</td>
<td>Dinner With Home Hosts And Leisure Time PACK</td>
<td>Group 2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>11/03</td>
<td>Transfer From Bakersfield To Tehachapi (Group 1) Arrive No Later Than 11:30 A.M.</td>
<td>Attend Rc Tehachapi Lunch Meeting Cultural Visit: Tour Of Local Area Wind Farm</td>
<td>Transfer To RC China Lake. Arrive In Early Evening And Proceed To Home Hosts Free Time With Host Families</td>
<td>RCs Tehachapi &amp; Chine Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>11/04</td>
<td>Vocational Visit To Desert Area Resource Training Facility</td>
<td>Cultural Visit To Maturango Museum</td>
<td>Reception Dinner With Group 1 Clubs</td>
<td>RC China Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>11/05</td>
<td>Leisure Trip To Fossil Falls</td>
<td>Enjoy Desert Quad Rides On Dunes And Picnic Lunch</td>
<td>Free Time With Host Families PACK</td>
<td>RC China Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>11/06</td>
<td>Transfer To Groups 4, 5 &amp; 6</td>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>Transfer To Home Hosts &amp; Free Time with Host Families</td>
<td>RC China Lake &amp; RC Thousand Oaks</td>
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<td>Date</td>
<td>Team Members</td>
<td>Host Family</td>
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<tr>
<td>10/30 – 11/02</td>
<td>Team Leader: Bum-Soon Lee &amp; Team Member: In-Suk Jang</td>
<td>Bruce Keith</td>
<td>1 (661) 330-2529 (cell) <a href="mailto:brucekeith@aol.com">brucekeith@aol.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Host Family</td>
<td>Name:</td>
<td>Address:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bruce Keith</td>
<td>6104 Preston Court, Bakersfield, CA 93309</td>
<td><a href="mailto:brucekeith@aol.com">brucekeith@aol.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sandra and George Larson</td>
<td>248 Oak Street, Shafter, CA 93263</td>
<td><a href="mailto:slworks@bak.rr.com">slworks@bak.rr.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>10/30 – 11/02</td>
<td>Team Member: Hwan-Joo Cho &amp; Gwang-Won Choi</td>
<td>Kay and Brian Pitts</td>
<td>1 (661) 332-4979 (cell) <a href="mailto:klpitts@aeraenergy.com">klpitts@aeraenergy.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Host Family</td>
<td>Name:</td>
<td>Address:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Young-Mi Kim and Ji-Eun Lee</td>
<td>12600 Prairie Rose Way, Bakersfield 93312</td>
<td><a href="mailto:klpitts@aeraenergy.com">klpitts@aeraenergy.com</a></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Team Leader</td>
<td>Host Family</td>
<td>Phone</td>
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<tr>
<td>11/03 – 11/05</td>
<td>Bum-Soon LEE</td>
<td>Roger and Alana Stein</td>
<td>1 (760) 301-4540</td>
<td><a href="mailto:One4law@aol.com">One4law@aol.com</a></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Address: 512 N. Las Posas, Ridgecrest, CA 93555</td>
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<tr>
<td>11/03 – 11/05</td>
<td>Young-Mi Kim and Ji-Eun Lee</td>
<td>Jinny and Lenny DeAngelis</td>
<td>1 (760) 382-0608</td>
<td><a href="mailto:vdeangelis@dartontarget.org">vdeangelis@dartontarget.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Address: 2612 S. Summit, Ridgecrest, CA 93555</td>
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<tr>
<td>11/03-11/05</td>
<td>Gwang-Won Choi</td>
<td>Vincent and Gloria Avalos</td>
<td>1 (760) 375-8753</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Vincent.avalos@edwardjones.com">Vincent.avalos@edwardjones.com</a></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Address: 135 E. Mt. Vista, Ridgecrest</td>
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<tr>
<td>11/03 – 11/05</td>
<td>Hwan-Ju Choen</td>
<td>Forrest and Kay Lloyd</td>
<td>1 (760) 384-4685</td>
<td><a href="mailto:forrest@ridgenet.net">forrest@ridgenet.net</a></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Address: 118 N. Gwen Drive, Ridgecrest, CA 93555</td>
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<tr>
<td>11/03 – 11/05</td>
<td>In-Suk Jang</td>
<td>Mr. and Mrs. Ed Jayne</td>
<td>1 (760) 371-9516</td>
<td><a href="mailto:drjayne@iwvisp.com">drjayne@iwvisp.com</a></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Address: 902 Las Cruces, Ridgecrest, CA 93555</td>
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<tr>
<td>Week 4</td>
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<td>Rotary Club</td>
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<tr>
<td>11/06</td>
<td>Travel From Bakersfield To Simi Valley &amp; Thousand Oaks</td>
<td>1:00 P.M. Transfer To Rotarians In Groups 4, 5 &amp; 6 At Frazier Park, Ca.</td>
<td>3 P.M. Arrival In Simi Valley; Pick Up By Host Families At Hoffman House, 2843 Emily Lane Simi Valley, Ca</td>
<td>R.C. Camarillo &amp; Thousand Oaks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/07</td>
<td>9 A.M. Pick Up; Tour Moorpark College With Emphasis On Vocations Of Team Members</td>
<td>Lunch, Sliders Restaurant; Cultural Visit: 1:30 P.M. Tour Of Ronald Reagan Presidential Library</td>
<td>5 P.M. Pickup By Host Families Social Time With Home Host Families</td>
<td>R.C. Simi Sunrise</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/08</td>
<td>9 A.M. For All-Day In Koreatown And Points Of Interest In Los Angeles</td>
<td>Morning Activities Continued</td>
<td>7 P.M. Meeting Of R.C. Koreatown. Return To Host Families At 9:30 P.M.</td>
<td>R.C. Thousand Oaks &amp; RC Koreatown</td>
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<tr>
<td>11/09</td>
<td>8:30 A.M. Pick Up; Vocational Visit To Casa Pacifica in Camarillo</td>
<td>Noon Meeting Of Rotary Club Camarillo.</td>
<td>Vocational Visits At California State University Channel Islands 5 P.M. Pick Up By Host Families.</td>
<td>R.C. Camarillo</td>
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<tr>
<td>11/10</td>
<td>7:30 A.M. Meeting Of Rotary Club Of Simi Sunrise. 9:30 A.M. Tour Of KCLU Radio Station California Lutheran University</td>
<td>Noon Meeting Of Rotary Club Of Thousand Oaks Tour Of Amgen Facility</td>
<td>Return To Host Families, 5 P.M. Social Time With Home Host Families</td>
<td>R.C. Westlake Village Sunrise</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>11/11</td>
<td>7:30 A.M. Meeting Of R.C. Westlake Sunrise Visit To Murdoch Horse Ranch</td>
<td>Lunch Visit To Native American Cultural Center, Satwiwa</td>
<td>Free Time With Host Families.</td>
<td>R.C. Westlake Village Sunrise</td>
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<tr>
<td>11/12</td>
<td>9 A.M. Pickup At Thousand Oaks Inn For Excursion To Disneyland Or Universal Studios</td>
<td>Morning Activities Continued</td>
<td>8 P.M. Return To Thousand Oaks Inn Pick Up By Host Families.</td>
<td>R.C. Thousand Oaks</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>11/13</td>
<td>Free time with host families.</td>
<td>4 p.m. End-of-visit reception, BBQ; host families invited.</td>
<td></td>
<td>RC of Simi Sunrise</td>
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<tr>
<td>11/14</td>
<td>9 A.M. Pickup At Thousand Oaks; Shopping: Camarillo Outlet Mall.</td>
<td>Lunch Out Return To Host Families PACK</td>
<td>7 P.M. Travel To Hotel At LAX Airport &amp; Register At Hotel</td>
<td>RCs Camarillo &amp; Thousand Oaks</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>11/15</td>
<td>Depart For South Korea: Lax Delta (Korean Air) 7858  11:10 A.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
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<td>Host Family</td>
<td>Phone</td>
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<tr>
<td>11/06-11/14</td>
<td>Young-Mi Kim</td>
<td>Tonie and Michael Valdez</td>
<td>1 (805) 583-2133 (home)</td>
<td>767 Languid Lane, Simi Valley, CA 93063</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tonievaldez@yahoo.com">tonievaldez@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/06-11/14</td>
<td>In-Suk Jang</td>
<td>Chuck and Melinda Charmichael</td>
<td>1 (818) 399-9067</td>
<td>15664 La Peyre Rd., Moorpark, CA 93021</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Simisunsetprez0910@gmail.com">Simisunsetprez0910@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/06-11/14</td>
<td>Gwang-Won Choi &amp; Hwan-Joo Choen</td>
<td>Rhonda Werner</td>
<td>1 (805)-384-0240</td>
<td>456 Valley Vista Drive, Camarillo, CA 93010</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tshirts@roadrunner.com">tshirts@roadrunner.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/06-11/14</td>
<td>Ji-Eun Lee</td>
<td>Pete and Brenda Sloan</td>
<td>1 (805) 947-6316 (cell)</td>
<td>4879 Corte Olivas, Camarillo, CA 93010</td>
<td><a href="mailto:psloan@bkmoe.com">psloan@bkmoe.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/06-11/14</td>
<td>Hwan-Joo Choen</td>
<td>B.J. and Ken Anderson</td>
<td>1 (805) 522-4392</td>
<td>4265 Avenida Simi, Simi Valley, CA 93063</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bjdesign2000@aol.com">bjdesign2000@aol.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11/14 All Team Members in Hotel Near LAX

11/15 All Team Members Depart for South Korea
Section 3: Local Facts
Facts about Rotary District 5240

Welcome to Rotary in Central and Coastal California where Rotary has served since January 1, 1918. Today our 72 Rotary clubs from 38 communities have more than 3,600 members. For decades Rotary’s presence and involvement in our region has been a positive impact on the quality of life in our local communities as well as improving the lives of people around the world.

Our humanitarian projects span the globe with activities in:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bangladesh</th>
<th>Brazil</th>
<th>Cambodia</th>
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<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Congo</td>
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<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>Guatemala</td>
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<td>India</td>
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<td>Madagascar</td>
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<td>Philippines</td>
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<td>Rwanda</td>
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<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
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<td>Uganda</td>
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We are strong supporters of the Polio Plus campaign contributing dollars and participating in National Immunization Days in Nigeria and India.

We are active in our local communities improving the quality of life for the residents and supporting special populations in need including service to youth and to our senior citizens.

For more information about Rotary District 5240
http://rotarydistrict5240.org/

For more geographical information about California
http://www.netstate.com/states/geography/ca_geography.htm
Facts about California

California was the 31st state to join the United States.
California is the largest producer of agricultural products and goods of all the states.
California is the 3rd largest state in area and the largest state in population.
    Population in 2008 was about 37 million (about 10% of USA population).
    12% of the population is Asian and 36% are Hispanic.
    26% of Californians are foreign born; 40% do not speak English at home.
    13% of California businesses are Asian owned; 15% are Hispanic owned.
State Capital:  Sacramento.
The State Bird is the California Valley Quail; the State Flower is the Golden Poppy.
Highest Mountain:  Mount Whitney.
Lowest Elevation and Highest Temperature:  Death Valley.
Largest City:  Los Angeles.

California History

20,000 to 15,000 B.C.:  First human migrations across the Bering Straits from Asia and eventually settle in California. In the 18th century, there were more than 300 distinct tribes and language groups within the state.

1769:  California is settled by Spain.  Mission San Diego is founded by Franciscan monk, Junâpero Serra.  The mission's red tile roofs, white stucco walls, and graceful arches are recalled today in the style of homes and offices around the state.

Spain and England began to fight over California: Spain decided to send priests in significant numbers to start missions.  Spain wanted the missions to serve as supply and trading posts for her ships and convert the American Indians to Christianity.  Spain needed settlers to keep a tenuous hold on to these new lands.  England had ceased to become a real threat since the American Colonists had driven England from much of the New World, but England had left something behind - English culture.  Though the United States was a complex of different nationalities, English culture was dominant.

Spain couldn't find enough people willing to settle in California and attempts to convert the American Indians was failing.  The settlers in Mexico were beginning to pose a problem to the Spanish as well, as Spain had made some of the same errors that the English had made with the Colonies.  Spain forbade Mexico from trading with any other nation, and settlers who were born in Spain were considered to be a higher class than pure Spanish born in Mexico.  Spanish restrictions would soon drive Spain from the New World just as the English had been driven out.

The effect that the missions had on the native population was enormous.  Many traditions were abandoned or forbidden.  As attempts to convert the natives were unsuccessful, tensions between the American Indians and the Spanish heightened.  Eventually, the missions were used to control the Native American population that was kept in virtual slavery at some of the missions.  There were American Indian uprisings and one of the missions was burned to the ground and all priests were killed.  Despite the negative effect that the missions eventually had on the American Indians, they did learn Western crafts, and European painting and music.

The mission period lasted only about 60 years.  The earthquake of 1812 destroyed many of the missions in Southern California.  Then the missions were left to decay until they were eventually rebuilt as important historical sites.

1781:  Los Angeles is founded by a band of 11 racially mixed families of European, African and Native American heritages.

1848: Gold Rush begins - The discovery at John Sutter's sawmill in Coloma draws 300,000 adventurous men and women over the next few years to try their luck in striking it rich in California's streams and mountains.

1850: Prior to the Gold Rush, settlers slowly filtered into California until 1848 when gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill. Suddenly, people from all over the world looking to strike it rich came to San Francisco and traveled up the Sacramento River to the gold fields. It was this discovery of gold that hastened California's statehood. On September 9, 1850, President Fillmore officially made California the thirty-first state. The Gold Rush was devastating to the Native Americans in the area and depleted many natural resources. What is now San Francisco was once a redwood forest. Whole native tribes were scattered or destroyed. The California tribes still have a rich culture and heritage, but the nineteenth century was a period of great loss for all native tribes.

1853: Blue jeans are first made - After his efforts to sell canvas tents to the '49ers fail, Levi Strauss creates the hard-wearing denim trousers that become the prospectors’ work uniform. Still in family hands today, Levi Strauss & Co. of San Francisco is the largest clothing manufacturer in the world.

1857: The state's first winery is established by Agoston Haraszthy, an adventurer and viticulturist whose aristocratic family produced the Tokay wine in Hungary, finds in Sonoma the perfect location for growing his European vine stock

One thing that helped ease California's isolation was the telegraph. By 1861, telegraph lines stretched across the country

1869: Rail service connects the east to California. The Central Pacific, begun in Sacramento, and the Union Pacific, begun in Omaha, join at Promontory, Utah, forming the first transcontinental railroad. Many Asians immigrate to California to work on railroad construction.

1888: Lick Observatory established. California enters into the forefront of exploration of the heavens, beginning the state's technological legacy.

Writers such as Jack London, Frank Norris, and Gertrude Atherton begin to give California a literary voice. A young girl from San Francisco, Isadora Duncan, will reinvent dance.

1906: Great Earthquake and Fire in San Francisco. Some 300,000 people are left without homes; then with courage and optimism, they rebuild the city.

1908: The first motion picture begins production in California. Colonel William Selig calls for "action" on "In the Sultan's Power", the first complete film made in Los Angeles.

1927: "The Spirit of St. Louis" is built in San Diego. Ryan Airlines, San Diego, constructs the plane that carries Lindbergh on the first solo trans-Atlantic flight.

1930s: Dust Bowl spurs immigration. Route 66, from America's heartland, brings 10,000 new settlers per month by 1938.

1933/1934: The first mass-produced commercial aircraft is built. Donald Douglas in Santa Monica builds the DC-2.

1935: Statewide irrigation system is begun. The vast plains of the great Central Valley are transformed from semi-arid to green. Citrus groves dot the Southland. Today, California is the leading agricultural economy in the United States.

1954: The Dodgers would bring major league baseball to Los Angeles.

1962: California becomes the most populous state in the Union. From the eve of World War II to 1962, the state jumps from 9 to 22 million. Today, there are 32,344,000 persons living here.

1977: The personal computer is developed. In the classic "two-guys-tinkering-in-a-garage" story, the Apple II is developed in Silicon Valley.
Tips for Visitors to California

[Note: Although most of these suggestions are well known, it might be helpful to review normal expectations. We apologize for any excessive mention or detail, and hope not to offend anyone by this conversation]

Your home hosts may be women or men. During your visit to District 5240, you will have many home hosts. Each home host will try to make your visit enjoyable. Please ask your home host questions if you do not know what to do in a situation or need help. Please honor any rules that they tell you for their home.

In general, Americans treat all people as equals. They do not discriminate based on class, gender or age. It is polite and a sign of respect to engage everyone - men, women and children - in conversation. Women are considered equal to men both socially and legally. Mutual respect is important. Children are highly regarded. Often family members will stop what they are doing if a child has a question or will listen to what they are saying. To ignore or look down upon any group is improper.

First Names: In general, most Americans, even in a business setting, prefer to be called by their first name. However, one can address them by their title (Mr., Mrs., Ms., Dr., and Professor) and last name (e.g., Mr. Anderson) until you are told otherwise. Americans may also address you by your first name immediately after being introduced to you; this is not considered rude and reflects the more casual style of Americans.

Mrs. is used strictly with married women, although some married women may prefer Ms. “Miss” is still commonly used for little girls and at times for unmarried women, if they prefer. If you are not sure how to address a woman, use “Ms.” followed by the woman’s last name as in, “Pleased to meet you, Ms. Smith”. If the woman objects to “Ms.”, she will tell you, “Please call me Miss/Mrs.”

“Sir” and “Madam” are used within most of the U.S. to address people to whom extreme great respect and deference should be shown (“Madam Secretary [of State]”); one’s senior officer in the military; one’s higher-level boss at work (“Yes, Sir!”), or “older” people in the U.S. One may also be called “Sir” or “Madam” in very expensive restaurants or hotels, or in some less urban parts of the country. Colloquially, the altered term “ma’am” is considered polite for a woman older than oneself and a new acquaintance.

Food and Dining: We eat a great variety of food from many cultures around the world. Your home hosts will know if you have food restrictions, so if you have questions about food that is being served or restaurant menus, please ask. Although some cultures eat with only their right hand, Americans may use their utensils in either hand. When in doubt, watch your hosts’ behavior.

Alcohol: The drinking age is 21. It is illegal to provide a minor with alcohol. Drinking in public is a civil offense in most communities. Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs is illegal.

Smoking is restricted to certain outdoor public areas. If you must smoke, especially at your home stay, ask permission and dispose of the residue in a proper container, not on the ground. See if others around you are smoking, or ask if anyone minds before doing so. Smoking is disapproved in the presence of children.

Personal space: Americans usually talk to each other from a distance of about two feet (6 meters); any closer is viewed as uncomfortable. (Closer contact is reserved for closer acquaintances; it changes as they get to know you.) It is considered rude to listen in on conversations without being asked, though it sometimes happens accidentally.

Sexuality: The age of consent in America is 18 years nationwide for both sexes. Anyone caught soliciting a minor may face time in jail and there are no exceptions. Prostitution and soliciting a prostitute is also illegal.

Greeting, hugging, kissing or touching: It’s common to shake hands with both men and women when being introduced. They may exchange brief words such as “nice to meet you” or “how are you?” Friends often greet each other or say goodbye with a quick hug. Hugging is reserved for close family members and friends. Kissing in greeting is more intimate, usually only in the context of relatives, lovers, and very close friends. Friends and family typically get kissed on one cheek and lovers on the mouth. Americans do not touch people during conversation unless they know them well, as it generally makes them uncomfortable. Young people hug each other and adults as a common greeting; there is nothing sexual about this.
**Clothing and fashion** are often casual, and people are comfortable showing much of their body. In professional situations and meetings, business attire is appropriate. That usually means pants and a collared shirt for men and pants or a skirt and a blouse for women.

**Gifts:** If you receive a gift and it is wrapped, it is OK to open it in front of the giver.

**Bathing:** Americans do not like the smell of body odor. It is typical to bathe/shower once a day in hot water and wash one's hair at least every other day, and shower directly after strenuous exercise. Underarm deodorant is commonly used and can be easily purchased.

**Shaving:** American women typically shave their armpits and legs, but this is not universal. For men, shaving is often a personal choice and how one wears his facial hair varies, though generally in business, keeping beards and mustaches trimmed and neat is preferred.

**Hand Washing:** It is considered important to wash one's hands after going to the toilet or when about to handle food; before dinner, this is called “washing up.”
Things to Avoid

Controversial topics include politics, religion, homosexuality, racism, abortion, criticism of the government, and criticism of an individual's patriotism. Make sure you know the political leanings and temperaments of those around you before broaching such topics.

Discussions of wealth or money: Americans generally do not discuss how much money they make or how much they paid for certain high-end items (such as houses, cars, a TV, boats). It is considered rude to ask and is even more uncomfortable to discuss.

Spitting is unacceptable in public, except for baseball players on the field. If you have a cold and cannot avoid spitting, it is best to use a tissue and then throw it away. Public urination also is unacceptable unless in a wilderness park and then it should be private.

Chewing with mouth open is not considered to be polite. Generally, Americans will forgive you for the occasional slip of the mouth opening while chewing one's food, but generally they don't like to see it. It is best to chew and swallow first before talking.

Picking the nose: This is considered childish and appears uncouth when in view of others.

Loud cell phone usage: It is not uncommon, but it is considered rude to interrupt a conversation with a cell phone call. It is considered rude to speak loudly on cell phones in enclosed, public places. If you are on a train, elevator, in a rest room, or anywhere where people are trying to concentrate, work, or listen, please don't speak loudly on your cell--any more loudly than you would if the person were sitting next to you. In a theatre, places of worship, or lectures/classes, a cell phone should be put on “vibrate” or turned off.

Improper gestures

The middle finger: Raising the middle finger is highly offensive and provocative. Avoid doing so, even when pointing to objects or scratching your face.

Flicking the back of one's hand under the chin has a similar meaning to the middle finger. When scratching, try to separate the fingers and move them up and down instead.

Common friendly gestures

Waving: Wave your hand by moving the entire hand from left to right, with the palm facing outward; waving can indicate both greeting and saying goodbye.

Thumbs up: Unlike in some Middle Eastern cultures, the OK sign or the thumbs up sign indicates approval. (A double thumbs up means eager approval.)

Devil horns, corna: These do not have the same meaning that they have in Europe. In American Sign Language, it is shorthand for "I love you", as it incorporates the signs for I, L, and U when the thumb is turned out. (ASL is based on French, not British or Australian Sign Language.) When the thumb is turned in, it is the sign for the letter “U”.

The peace sign: The “peace sign” or “victory sign” is not considered rude, even when done backwards (although this is not the correct form, and is considered insulting by the British). It is used in America sometimes as a goodbye gesture or to convey happiness over victory, or that somebody would like two of something.
Weather in Southern California

The climate is temperate and mild. In October, one can expect nice warm days and cool nights. It can be foggy in the coastal towns, but not humid or muggy. Rain is unlikely, but it can be windy.

It is wise to dress in layers; have a sweater or vest, and carry along a light jacket as a windbreaker. Some long sleeves shirts are good, as they can be rolled up. A hat is also recommended; umbrellas are rare. Many people wear shorts (knee length), which can also be worn when going to the beach.

To assist you in packing, here are a few links for the local weather:

Area: Ventura County including Ventura, Camarillo, Simi Valley, Thousand Oaks, Moorpark, Westlake Village
http://www.venturaweather.com/

Area: Kern County - Bakersfield to Ridgecrest
http://www.weatherforyou.com/weather/california/kern+county.html

Area: Santa Barbara

Area: San Luis Obispo
http://wx.sloweather.com/
Section 4: Guidelines for Host Families

The Group Study Exchange (GSE) program offers the opportunity for young professionals to study another country and learn about its people, its culture and its institutions through personal contacts with Rotarians and their families. Thank you for opening up your home and your heart and for accepting perhaps a few inconveniences for the few days that a team member is a guest in your home. The following tips are intended to help you make this a great experience for you and the team member you are hosting.

Welcome the Team Member: if possible, at least one family member should be among the “welcoming committee” that meets the GSE team upon arrival in your town. Introduce yourself and family members and assure the team member that you are looking forward to being their host. The host family is the first impression that team members have, so they should feel welcome when they arrive.

Sharing your home and lifestyle: there should be as little disruption of your family’s daily routine as possible. Host families are encouraged to share their culture, as it exists in everyday life. This does not mean elaborate parties and entertainment, but allowing the team member to participate in daily family activities, community involvement, or religious activities (optional).

Language: team members from South Korea will have limited English. However, they have received many hours of cultural and language instruction. Smiling, pointing and gesturing will be good tools to use.

Meals: The team has no known food allergies or cultural food prohibitions and has not expressed any food likes or dislikes. Drinking alcoholic beverages is an accepted part of their culture. Unless otherwise indicated in the team’s itinerary, team members are usually not with their host families for lunch. However, you should plan to serve breakfast each morning, and you may be asked to provide dinner if a group evening functions is not planned. Be sure to serve breakfast early enough so that the team member will be ready for the morning’s planned activities.

Laundry: you may either show the team member how to operate your washer/dryer, or offer to include their laundry with your families.

Gifts: at the conclusion of the team member’s stay, you may like to give your visitor a small but meaningful souvenir. It is common practice for visitors from overseas to give small gifts. Be prepared to do the same.

Transportation: host families normally provide transportation to and from a central pick-up location. However, sometimes early-morning transportation to a meeting or activity will be necessary. If you expect to have scheduling conflicts, please discuss your situation with the Rotary coordinator in your community. Usually host families or other Rotarians can help out in such situations.

Other provisions: It is nice to provide a few snacks and drinking water in the bedroom. Towels will be needed. You might also set out a few appropriate books and magazines about California (Westways, Sunset, etc.). Internet access on your computer will also be appreciated. During their visit GSE team members are not expected to pay for anything (other than their personal items and souvenirs).

Thank you again for your hospitality and generosity!
Rotary Map of South Korea
Korean Alphabet

Koreans have fought to keep their own language and culture despite invasions from neighboring Japan and China. The Korean alphabet is an example of their success in this respect. Korean is relatively easy to learn how to read. Additionally, the strong influence of English, any English speaker can read signs to help them get around and even to tell them what a business is all about. For example, the Korean word for bus is "beo suh." "Beo" sounds roughly (not exactly) like "bah." "Suh" sounds like "suh." Say "bah" and "suh" very quickly together and you will understand how by simply reading, and saying quickly, you can figure out many words to help you get around. They also help you learn basic Korean, because they are easy to remember. Happy learning!

Korean Vowels

ㅏ (ah) ㅑ (yah) ㅗ (oh) ㅛ (yo)
ㅐ (ae) ㅔ (e) ㅖ (yeo)
ㅚ (oe) ㅟ (yoo) ㅘ (uh) ㅢ (ee)
ㅕ (spelled eo, pronounced like the o in box)

Korean Consonants

ㄱ, ㄲ as in game ㄴ as in noise ㄷ, ㄸ as in dog ㄹ/ as in rain, lily
ㅁ as in mother ㅂ, ㅃ as in bed ㅅ/ as in speech, shoot ㅈ as in jungle ㅊ as in cheese ㅋ stronger than "sky" ㅌ stronger than "stop"
ㅍ stronger than "spy" ㅉ similar to "it's easy" ㅆ as in essence

Putting it together

미국  (Mee Gook)  America
한국  (Han Gook)  Korea
버스  (beo suh)  bus

*Remember that "eo" is pronounced like the short "o" in box.

Vowels

a = (ah) as in "far"  eo = (aw) as in "fox"  o = (oh) as in "cope"

u = (oo) as in "juice"  eu = (eeoo) combine these two sounds, say quickly, eeoo

æ = (short a) as in "at"  ɐ = (eh) as in "get"  ya = (yah) as in "yacht"

yeo = (yaw) as in "yum"  yo = (yoh) as in "yodel"  yu = (yoo) as in "you"

yae = (ya) as in "yeah"  ye = (yeh) as in "yes"  a = (wah) as in "wand"

wae = (wa) as in "swam"  wo = (wu) as in "was"  we = (weh) as in "wet"

wi = (wee) as in "we"  ore = (weh) as in "wet"  ui = (wee) as in "we"

Consonants

g, k as in game  n as in noise  d, t as in dog  r/l as in rain, lily

m as in mother  b, p as in bed  s/sh as in speech, shoot  ng as in ring

j as in jungle  h as in high  k as in kid, kite  t as in tank  p as in punk

ch as in cheese  kk stronger than "sky"  tt stronger than "stop"

ss stronger than "spy"  jj similar to "it's easy"  ss as in essence
Understanding at a basic level / comprehension problems

Colors

Helpful Phrases

The following Korean words and phrases are spelled in the standard alphabet, followed by a phonetic spelling. Lastly, the Korean Hangul is added.


Goodbye (Say to someone leaving) Annyeonghi kaseyo. Ahn yawng hee kah seh yoh. 안녕히 가세요.

Goodbye (Say when you are leaving) Annyeonghi kyeseyo. Ahn yawng hee kyeh seh yoh. 안녕히 출세요.

Nice to meet you. Manna boeeo ban gapseumnida. Mahna beh bahn gahp sum nee dah. 만나요 반갑습니다.


Yes. Ye/Ne. Yeh/Neh. 에/네.

No. Aniyo. Ah nee yoh. 아니요.
## Numbers

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Korean Etiquette

One of the great joys of GSE is getting to know how another culture does the everyday activities of life. Your District 5240 planning team hopes you enjoy reading about the customs that our South Korean visitors are used to.

The People

Korea is one of the most homogeneous countries in the world, racially and linguistically. It has its own culture, language, dress and cuisine, separate and distinct from its neighboring countries. Hard work, filial piety and modesty are characteristics esteemed by Koreans. They are proud of their traditional culture and their modern economic success. Education is highly valued as the path to status, money and success.

Meeting and Greeting

The bow is the traditional Korean greeting, although it is often accompanied by a handshake among men. To show respect when shaking hands, support your right forearm with your left hand.

Korean women usually nod slightly and will not shake hands with Western men. Western women may offer their hand to a Korean man.

Bow when departing. Younger people wave (move their arm from side to side).

Names and Titles

It is considered very impolite to address a Korean with his or her given name. Address Koreans using appropriate professional titles until specifically invited by your host or colleagues to use their given names.

Americans should address a Korean with Mr., Mrs., Miss + family name; however, never address a high-ranking person or superior in this manner.

Korean names are the opposite of Western names with the family name first, followed by the two-part given name. The first of the two given names is shared by everyone of the same generation in the family, and the second is the individual's given name. Example: Lee (Family) + Dong (Shared Given) + Sung (Given). Dong Sung is the individual's given name. Address him as Mr. Lee or Lee Sonsaengnim (which means "teacher").

Body Language

Koreans consider it a personal violation to be touched by someone who is not a relative or close friend. Avoid touching, patting or back slapping a Korean.

Direct eye contact between junior and senior businesspeople should be avoided. This is seen as impolite or even as a challenge.

Do not cross your legs or stretch your legs out straight in front of you. Keep your feet on the floor, never on a desk or chair.

Always pass and receive objects with your right hand (supported by the left hand at the wrist or forearm) or with two hands.

To beckon someone, extend your arm, palm down, and move your fingers in a scratching motion. Never point with your index finger.

Corporate Culture

Koreans expect Westerners to be punctual for social occasions and business meetings. Call if you will be delayed. However, you may be kept waiting up to a half hour. This is not a sign of disrespect, but reflects the pressure of time on Korean executives. Professionals meeting for the first time usually exchange business cards. Present your card and receive your colleague's card with both hands.

Building trust and relationships is vital to establishing a successful business relationship. This requires patience. Koreans prefer to do business with people they know.
The first meeting is to establish trust, so business should not be discussed. Be formal in meetings until the Korean delegation loosens up.

Negotiations are generally long and require several trips. Be prepared for business meetings to go well beyond business hours.

Koreans generally start negotiations at an unreasonable position and prepare to compromise. Koreans are tough negotiators and admire a firm, persistent negotiator, but refrain from being too aggressive.

A low, deep bow from Koreans at the end of a meeting indicates a successful meeting. A quick, short parting bow could mean dissatisfaction with meetings. Send a meeting review outlining all discussions and agreements to your Korean counterpart after you leave Korea. Make several visits during negotiations and after business is established.

"Yes" is not necessarily “yes." Koreans avoid saying "no." Try to phrase questions in a manner that doesn't require a "yes" or "no" answer. Example: Instead of saying "Could we sign the agreement by next Friday?" say "When is the earliest date that we could expect to sign this agreement?"

### Dining and Entertainment

Sharing a dinner is vital to building friendships that foster trust. Your business success is directly related to your social relationships.

Do not pour your own drink, but do offer to pour others'. It is common to trade and fill each other's cup. To refuse is an insult. Women pour men's drinks, but never another woman's drink. A woman may pour her own drink. Leave some drink in your glass if you don't want a refill.

Wherever you see a "No Tipping" sign, do not tip. Koreans find tipping offensive, although tipping is now becoming expected in Western hotels.

Always allow your host to seat you. The seat of honor is the seat looking at the front door. If you are seated in the seat of honor, it is polite to protest slightly.

Koreans do not like to talk a lot during dinner. Periods of silence are common and appreciated at a dinner. The meal usually comes before socializing at a dinner party.

It is polite to pass or accept food or drink with your right hand while your left hand supports your forearm/wrist.

The person who invites pays the bill for everyone. However, it is polite to offer to pay. When two people are dining, usually the younger person pays for the older person.

Prepare to sing a solo number after dinner, no matter what kind of voice you have. Any song is acceptable, as long as you sing with spirit. After dinner, the host may invite his guests to go drinking. Don't refuse this invitation.

### Dress

Koreans dress well, and you should dress accordingly to show respect for them. A formal suit and tie is almost always appropriate. Koreans dress up for city activities, especially in Seoul.

Women dress modestly. Prepare to sit on the floor; avoid straight, tight skirts.

### Gifts

Gift giving is very common in Korea. Offer and receive a gift with both hands. Wrapped gifts are never opened in the presence of the giver.

Reciprocate with a gift of similar value when receiving a gift from your Korean colleague. Koreans like regional United States gifts and Indian/Western artifacts.

Wrap your gift nicely. Bright colors are preferred for wrapping gifts. Yellow and red or green stripes are a traditional Korean wrapping paper design. Avoid wrapping gifts in dark colors or red.

Always bring a small gift for the hostess when invited to someone's home. Give: small gift, candy, cakes, cookies, flowers, fruit. Do not give liquor to a woman.

It is common to exchange gifts at the first business meeting. Allow the host to present his gift first.
Give: liquor (good quality scotch), fruit, desk accessories, small mementos, gifts from France or Italy (which often indicate status).

Do not give: expensive gifts (Koreans will feel obligated to reciprocate with a gift of equal value), knives or scissors (they signify "cutting off" a relationship), green headwear, gifts with red writing (denotes death) or gifts in a set of four (denotes death).

**Helpful Hints**

Never use words like "fellow," "guy," "this man" or "that man." This is considered demeaning.

Koreans are not Chinese. They are distinct from other Asians in food, language and culture.

Expect Koreans to ask personal questions. This is viewed as showing a polite interest in your life.

Deny a compliment. Don’t say "thank you." It is impolite and shows a lack of humility.

Never expect Koreans to admit to not knowing an answer when questioned. They may give an incorrect answer or an answer they think you would like to hear to make you feel good or to save face.

Don't talk about Koreans or their customs or culture within earshot of a Korean, even if you are saying good things. Do not talk about politics.

**Especially for Women**

Foreign women may have difficulty doing business in Korea. Although women are becoming more accepted in the Korean business place, Korean men generally prefer to negotiate with men.

Korean women seldom shake hands. A Western woman can offer her hand to a Korean man, but should not to a Korean woman.

Foreign businesswomen should always act elegant, refined and very "feminine." Laughing and loud talking are frowned upon. **Generally, women wait for Korean men to make the first move.**
Korean Dining

Our home hosts may find it interesting to know what a typical dining experience is like in South Korea. It is always enlightening to find out how other cultures go about daily life.

Korean restaurants usually have a communal section with tables, although private rooms are available where guests sit on the floor. Sitting on the floor with legs crossed for at least an hour’s dining and business can be a pain, but it will give you a glimpse of traditional Korean dining ceremonies. Koreans usually use a spoon for eating rice, and chopsticks for noodles or side dishes. Only right hands are used to hold a spoon or chopsticks. Blowing your nose during a meal can be one of the most embarrassing things you can do in Korea. If your nose is running from eating all that spicy kimchi, simply wipe. Do not drink from your soup bowl.

Manners and Table Settings

These table setting tips should help you avoid embarrassment when planning a dinner in South Korea. If you still need more information, let us know. A long time ago throughout Korea Koreans used to have different table settings based upon the occasion at hand. There was of course the main dish and then various side dishes.

Although traditional table settings are not as common for the average meal formal table settings are still used for formal situations such as a child’s 100th day celebration from birth, an elder’s 60th birthday, a wedding, or in some cases, memorial services.

The average and everyday table setting is called pansang. This breaks down into a 3, 5, 7, 9, or 12 chop. In this case the term “chop” with a long O, means side dish. (i.e. 7 course meal as an example). Instead of the word course, the word chop is used. Typically things like rice, soup, kimchi, and sauces are not counted as an item in the chop manifest. A 12 chop meal would usually be reserved for very formal situations and was seen years ago at the tables of royalty.

South Korean families usually eat rice at every meal, some soup, and maybe 4 side dishes. From each place setting starting on the left are placed rice, soup, spoon, and chopsticks. Main courses like beef, stews, and side dishes are in the center of the table for all to share and this is quite common even today. South Koreans believe that sharing food brings people closer together and in all reality is seems to work. Although some South Korean restaurants will offer separate bowls and plates. Unlike the Chinese, South Koreans do not hold their bowls or plates in their hands while eating.
Pouring Drinks at Tables

South Koreans are very formal when drinking at a table or gathering. These practices may date back hundreds of years or more as Korean history dates back just over 2,500 years. Rich in tradition, these drinking and serving practices are an important part of etiquette. In South Korea, it is very common to see South Koreans offer glasses of liquor to each other rather than pouring their own. If someone offers you an empty liquor glass, you are expected to hold it out toward them and receive a full glass. Drink it all and then return it to the person who offered it to you. Juniors always keep the glasses of seniors full. If a senior offers a glass to a junior, the junior should accept the glass with both hands and consume the drink with the head turned toward the side so as not to face the senior directly. When pouring for anyone as a general rule, it is always a good idea, and polite to cup the right arm or elbow with the left hand while pouring with the right arm.

Subways and buses

These are free for alls and manners sometimes go out the window. However there are certain behaviors that you should not do, or tolerate from others. **Pushing and shoving** - A light brush is understandable, but sometimes, Koreans have been known to shove with their hands, cut you off in line, or start pushing like American football players. It is a good idea to either let everyone else on first, or stand firmly in your place or to politely jump a line-jumper. If they are old, let them go. Unless they are exceptionally rude, they have priority over you. Keep in mind, that when the Korean elderly were growing up, Korea was underdeveloped; pushing, shoving, spitting, and staring at foreigners was common. Younger Koreans still do some shoving, but if they are in a hurry they may gently touch your arm so that you may let them pass.

Paying for meals

One person will pay for everyone’s meal. However, people usually take turns doing this. Always bring enough money with you and offer to pay at least once.
Visiting a home or restaurant

Depending on the restaurant, you should remove your shoes. Place them near the door or in a shoe shelf. You shouldn’t have to worry about anyone stealing them; no one ever does. When visiting a Korean home, always remove your shoes!
Acknowledgements

October 15, 2011

Thank You Governor An of District 3690 for sharing your country and your customs with us through your GSE team.

The District 5240 GSE Organizing Committee wants to take this opportunity to acknowledge and express our gratitude to the Rotarians and their families whose support has been invaluable to the success of the Group Study Exchange program this year.

I also thank and acknowledge the following Rotarians who made this year’s exchange possible:

California District 5240 Governor Wade Nomura and District 3690 Governor Hee-Jin An who established this exchange. Both have worked very hard to make it successful in their respective Districts;

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Heather Frankle
District 5240 GSE Chair 2011-12