



A STUDENT'S GUIDE TO STUDY ABROAD IN SOUTH AMERICA

Prepared by the Center for Global Education

CONTENTS

Section 1: Nuts and Bolts

- 1.1 Contact Information & Emergency Contact Information
- 1.2 Program Participant List
- 1.3 Term Calendar
- 1.4 Passport & Visas
- 1.5 International Student Identity Card
- 1.6 Travel Dates/Group Arrival
- 1.7 Orientation
- 1.8 What to Bring

Section 2: Studying & Living Abroad

- 2.1 Academics Abroad
- 2.2 Money and Banking
- 2.3 Housing and Meals Abroad
- 2.4 Service Abroad
- 2.5 Email Access
- 2.6 Cell Phones and Communication
- 2.7 Travel Tips

Section 3: All About Culture

- 3.1 Experiential Learning: What it's all about
- 3.2 Adjusting to a New Culture
- 3.3 Culture Learning: Customs and Values

Section 4: Health and Safety

- 4.1 Safety Abroad: A Framework
- 4.2 Health Care and Insurance
- 4.3 Women's Issues Abroad
- 4.4 HIV
- 4.5 Drugs
- 4.6 Traffic
- 4.7 Politics

Section 5: Coming Back

- 5.1 Registration & Housing
- 5.2 Reentry and Readjustment

SECTION 1: Nuts and Bolts

1.1 CONTACT INFORMATION

FACULTY DIRECTORS

Professor Scott McKinney
Department of Economics, Stern 313
Hobart and William Smith Colleges
campus tel: 315-781-3424
home tel: 315-789-8807
cell: tba
email: mckinney@hws.edu

Professor Eugenio Arima,
Environmental Studies, Stern Hall
Hobart and William Smith Colleges
campus tel: 315-781-3445
home tel:
cell: tba
email: arima@hws.edu

CENTER FOR GLOBAL EDUCATION

Thomas D'Agostino, Director
Trinity Hall 3rd Floor, 660 South Main
Hobart and William Smith Colleges
Geneva, New York 14456
315-781-3307 (tel)
315-781-3023 (fax)
e-mail: tdagostino@hws.edu
Contact for: Emergencies and other Critical Issues

Amy S. Teel
Programs Operations Manager
(same address, tel, fax)
e-mail: teel@hws.edu
Contact for: program details, flight information, credit information, financial or other logistics etc.

Doug Reilly, Programming Coordinator
(Same address, phone and fax)
e-mail: dreilly@hws.edu
Contact for: Orientation questions, return issues, SIIF grants, the Aleph, etc.

Sharon Walsh, Short-Term Programs Coordinator
(same address, phone and fax)
e-mail: walsh@hws.edu
Contact for: Info on short-term/summer programs

Sue Perry, Office Support Specialist
(same address, phone and fax)
e-mail: cgestaff@hws.edu
Contact for: Paperwork, general inquiries

ADDRESS, PHONES AND FAX OF AFFILIATE HOST INSTITUTIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA

From Jan 22-March 20

ACLAS (Andean Center for Latin American Studies)
Director: Fernando Miño-Garces
El Dia 207 (N37-111) y El Comercio
Quito, Ecuador
phone: (593-2) 2240-179; (593-2) 2455-942
fax: 593-2-2258-441
email: fmino@aclas.org
web: www.aclas.org

From March 20 – May 6

Centro Tinku. Director: Jean-Jacques Decoster
Calle Nueva Baja #560
Cusco, Perú
Tel/fax: (51-84) 249737
Email: decoster@centrotinku.com
Web: www.centrotinko.com

During our excursions, the best way to get in touch with us in case of an emergency will be through ACLAS or Centro Tinku. They will know our whereabouts and the best way to contact us.

NOTE: When dialing direct from the U.S. dial “011” prior to the 593-2 or 51-84 sequence. When calling from WITHIN each country, drop the country code (either 593 or 51).

Emergency cell phone # for faculty directors: TBA

You will not be provided with the name and address of your host family prior to your arrival in Quito. Thus, you should use ACLAS for your mailing address. Be sure that any letters or packages to you are clearly marked (after ACLAS and before address) “YOUR NAME – HOBART/WM SMITH GROUP”. For emergency telephone calls, your family can use the phone numbers provided above.

In all likelihood you will have very limited – if any – long-distance calling access from your homestay. See sections below on telephones and email.

1.2 PROGRAM PARTICIPANT LIST

Name	Email
Brodie, Courtney A	CB5831@hws.edu
Carver Dionne, Laura R	LC3293@hws.edu
Connery, William A	WC2434@hws.edu
Duff, Kaela	KD6083@hws.edu
Early, Clayton	CE7599@hws.edu
Hudson, Tyler A	TH2697@hws.edu
Kolinski, Daniel M	DK3785@hws.edu
Kraemer, Samuel S	SK2330@hws.edu
Krifka, Molly F	MK6177@hws.edu
McCarthy, Jillian	JM3187@hws.edu
McCorkle, Bryan	BM7442@hws.edu
McKinney, Angela	AM0027@hws.edu
Monroe, Drew V	DM2367@hws.edu
Nelson, Lisa A	LN6144@hws.edu
Niziankiewicz, Derek K	DN5122@hws.edu
Oelhaf, Eileen C	EO6115@hws.edu
Olsen, Sarah R	SO5882@hws.edu
Phillip, Lauri-Anne	LP3349@hws.edu
Rossmann, Lauren V	LR6135@hws.edu
Schuler, Stephen S	SS3364@hws.edu
Scibilia-Carver, Daniel	DS2984@hws.edu
Spencer, Daina	DS5455@hws.edu
Tarantino, Jessica R	JT3319@hws.edu
Thomas, Daniel L	DT4844@hws.edu
Vasquez, Jade D	JV4507@hws.edu
Wasmund, Mark G	MW5033@hws.edu
Willis, John T	JW2059@hws.edu

1.3 TERM CALENDAR

SPRING 2011

Ecuador January 23- March 20

Depart JFK
Arrive in Quito, Ecuador

Saturday, January 22
Sunday, January 23

Classes at ACLAS
Galapagos trip
Carnival
Fly to Lima, Peru

Classes will meet Monday – Friday mornings
February 16-20
March 4 - 8
March 20

Peru March 20-May 6

North coast trip
Fly to Cuzco
Classes at Centro Tinku
Lake Titicaca trip
Sacred Valley trip
Machu Picchu trip
Fly to Lima, depart to U.S.
Arrive JFK

March 20-26
March 27
Classes will meet Monday – Friday mornings
April 7-10
April 17-18
April 29-30
Friday, May 6
Saturday, May 7

1.4 PASSPORTS AND VISAS

You should already have your passport and you will receive your (electronic receipt) plane ticket. Remember as a U.S. citizen, you will receive your visa when you arrive in Quito by filling out the form on the plane. You want to get a visa for a ninety-day stay and will need to ask for this at customs/immigration upon arrival in Quito (“Noventa días estadia, por favor”). Depending on the mood of your customs agent, you may not get the 90 days, and that is ok, but you should let the faculty directors know because you will have to renew during your visit.

Don’t lose your visa! You will need your visa, given on a small piece of paper, when you leave the country, so paper clip it to an inside page of your passport. If you are a citizen of another country, you need to make sure that your visa requirements have been met BEFORE you travel. If you have any questions, please contact the Center for Global Education or one of the resident directors. U.S. citizens are not required to have a visa for Peru.

Make copies of your passport’s identification page (with the photo on it) any pages with entry stamps, as well as your visa (if you are required to have one, it will be stamped in your passport). Put these copies in various locations. Leave one at home with your parents. Put them in different pieces of luggage/locations. Here’s why: if you lose your passport, having a copy of it will make getting a new one much, much easier.

1.5 INTERNATIONAL STUDENT IDENTITY CARD (ISIC)

All program participants **must** obtain the International Student Identity Card (ISIC). Many of you have already done this through the HWS Registrar. If you have not, go online to the STA web site (<http://www.sta.com/planyourtrip/isiccard.asp>) where you can purchase the card. The card will provide you with an emergency medical insurance package; in the unlikely event that you are injured or fall ill and need to be evacuated back to the United States, the ISIC card will pay for much of the expense. Medevac services can be unbelievably expensive, so make sure you get your ISIC card! You can also enjoy a number of discounts with the card (for admission fees and the like) that will identify you as a student. Finally, if your passport is lost or stolen, you will be eligible for special replacement services which will expedite the process and pay for a new passport. **PLEASE BE SURE YOU HAVE THIS CARD WITH YOU. Be sure to make a photocopy of the card in case you lose it; you can continue to receive all the services attached to your ISIC as long as you have the ID number and issue date from the card.**

1.6 TRAVEL DATES/GROUP ARRIVAL

If you chose the optional group flight, you can expect to receive your plane tickets (or e-ticket confirmation) shortly before departure. This flight is scheduled to depart U.S. on January 22 and arrive in Quito, Ecuador on January 23 where you will be met at the airport, just outside the baggage claim area. Your host families will meet you and bring you to your new home. If you are arriving independently, you may schedule your arrival to coincide with the group arrival and then join the group as they go off to ACLAS and to the host families. ASK FOR DIRECTIONS FROM PROFESSOR MCKINNEY OR PROF ARIMA if you are not planning to transfer with the group to ACLAS. Details of the group flight are below:

Group Flight Itinerary:

Saturday 22 JAN 2011 LAN Airlines FLT:539
Leave NEW YORK JFK 1055P DEPART: TERMINAL 4

Sunday 23 JAN 2011
Arrive GUAYAQUIL 535A
Leave GUAYAQUIL 825A
Arrive QUITO 920A

Sunday 20 MARCH 2011 LAN AIRLINES FLT 2591
Leave QUITO 915A
Arrive LIMA 1130A

Friday, 06 MAY LAN AIRLINES FLT
Leave LIMA 1155P

Saturday, 07 MAY
Arrive NEW YORK JFK 835A ARRIVE: TERMINAL 4

GENERAL TRAVEL SUGGESTIONS

You may want to contact your local travel agent about other travel information, especially if you are staying in Latin America after the end of the program. The CGE's agency is Advantage Travel of Central NY (1-800-788-1980). Also in Geneva, Destinations Travel at 315-789-4469 (Cynthia Cannon) or Jeff's Travel Port at 315-781-0265 are convenient.

1.7 ORIENTATION

Once you arrive, Professors McKinney and Arima with the staff of ACLAS, will hold an orientation to the program, to living in Quito, and to the local culture. During the orientation you will have a chance to ask questions and become more comfortable with living and studying in Quito. As with all new living situations, but especially at an overseas location, it will take some time to settle in. Many

students on past programs have reported that somewhere about mid-term the overseas site begins to feel like home and a certain level of comfort is attained.

1.8 WHAT TO BRING

CLIMATE

As your guidebook mentions in more detail, in general the climate should be pleasant, but the evenings may be cool. The weather should be pleasant in Quito, although occasionally rainy (it is the rainy season). Cuzco can be hot during the day and cold at night. Layers of clothing work best. Be sure to have, above all, comfortable shoes for a lot of walking and light hiking!

There will be definite differences between the temperatures in the Andes and those of the jungle/coastal areas. Be sure to plan accordingly. For the jungle and the Galapagos, it is wise to have light cotton garments to cover your entire body to keep away the mosquitoes. Good sunglasses, suntan lotion and a hat are necessities, as the sun is much stronger than we are used to! **On all trips during the program, be sure that you pack any medicine, glasses or contacts, sunscreen, bug repellent, hat, passport and other necessities in your daypack and NOT in any checked luggage or bags that will be stowed or stored.**

Ecuador has a wide range of climates because of its varying altitudes. In general, the tropical lowlands have hot, humid weather ranging from 65-90° F (18-32°C). The Andean plateau is noted for its year-round spring like weather; daily temperatures usually range from about 50-70° F (10-21°C). Besides its exuberant diversity, Ecuador embraces an impressive variety of ethnic groups, including some untouched communities which still preserve traditional values and customs from ancient times.

For Peru, you will arrive at the end of the wet season. It's usually clear and dry most mornings with outbursts of heavy rain in the afternoons. The daily temperatures are typically 18°C (65-ish). By the final weeks or so, you can expect considerably less rain.

PACKING

How much to pack is our concern here, or rather: *How little to pack!* The rule of thumb is: pack light. Most students abroad do more walking than they do in several years in the United States. And often you are carrying your luggage, or a subset of it, around with you. Students who pack three suitcases are often sorry for it. There are several ideas out there about how not to overpack:

1. Pack up what you think you'll need, and walk around the block with it. Chances are you will decide on taking about half of that.
2. Or, trust the experience behind the above piece of advice, put what you planned to take abroad on your bed, and then remove half of it.

WHAT TO BRING

There will be airline restrictions on how much baggage you can bring. The usual is two pieces checked and one carry-on. Keep in mind the Lima to Cuzco flights will have a smaller weight allowance because it is not an international flight and you are responsible for any charges incurred by exceeding either the space or weight restrictions. Be sure to label each piece with your name and address.

Leave room for things you may want to buy in South America. Pack an empty duffel bag inside your large bag. You will want to bring home gifts.

Maximize your so space and bring clothes you can layer. Bring some quiet clothes such as tan pants, standard jeans, plain or white shirts, plain windbreakers that will allow us walk around the city without screaming out TOURISTS. Drip-dry and permanent press clothing is desirable, as you may not regularly get to the launderette. Some clothing is likely to be washed in your sink. Much clothing will receive very rough laundry treatment; be prepared.

Each individual will have her or his own tastes and habits, but the following is a **suggested** list of items you may want to include (your Ecuador/Peru guidebooks also has useful tips). Don't forget that you can buy both clothing and accessories in Ecuador and Peru.

THE ESSENTIALS

Passport

Airline ticket (or e-ticket itinerary)

Traveler's checks/credit card/ATM card/cash

International Certificate of Vaccination (Yellow Card)

International Student ID card (ISIC) AND your BC/BS Excellus Health insurance card

Your HWS student ID (sometimes needed in conjunction with ISIC)

Photocopies of above kept separately with additional copies/contact info/itinerary stashed separately in luggage and with parents in states

This handbook

Any/all textbooks you've been told to buy. You will NOT be able to find them in S. America.

CLOTHES AND ACCESSORIES

Skirts and/or dress pants (2) for formal events for women

Nice pants, collared shirt and tie (1) for formal events for men

Jeans/trousers (3)

Shirts (5) – no tank tops or sleeveless

T-shirts

Underwear/socks (7)

Belt (1)

Warm sleepwear and slippers (important)

Sweaters (1) (Otovalo & Cuzco are both great places to buy sweaters. Bring one with you initially (nights will be chilly) but you'll likely want to buy some while you're away!

Dressier shoes (1 pr)

Sturdy walking shoes (most important item! Some light hiking)

Teva's (1 pr; for the Galapagos)

Raingear (1)

Fleece (1 that can fit over a sweater)

Light windbreaker (1 waterproof; can fit over fleece)

Warm hat/cap (1pr; alpaca and llama knit hats and gloves are available and inexpensive in Quito)

Sunhat/cap (1)

Bathing suits (2; conservative)

Medium sized or beach towel (1)

COSMETICS

(Note, all supplies below can be bought locally so just bring enough to get started.)

A washcloth or hand towel

Sunblock (this is the equator!)

Shampoo

Conditioner
Deodorant
Soap
Toothpaste
Toothbrush
Floss
Q-tips
Razor
Small container of hand sanitizer (to bring on trips)
Tampons or pads – readily available in Ecuador
Insect Repellent (Those with 30% DEET or 20% time-release DEET are best. Avoid combination sunscreen and insect repellent. They do not work.) Permethrin treatment can be *in addition* to repellent (not instead of).

MEDICINAL

Dramamine/Bonine (for sea-sickness on ship in Galapagos)
Imodium
Antibiotic for stomach problems
Anti-malarial medicine
Spare set of contact/glasses (and bring your prescription with you)
Good, dark sunglasses (VERY IMPORTANT: the sun is REALLY strong)
Enough prescription medication for the term with your doctor's prescription
Specific medicines you use (prescription or not). Keep them in their original containers even if not prescription.

GADGETS

Small first aid kit
A snorkel and mask (for Galapagos) will be provided on the boat but bring your own if you prefer.
Travel alarm clock
Small umbrella
Earplugs (spongy ones are best)
Camera
Film and/or memory card for digital camera (can buy more there but expensive)
Alarm clock (non-electric)
Swiss army knife (**pack in your checked luggage**, NOT your carry-on bag)
Small flashlight for walking at night in the Amazon region

TRAVEL STUFF

Lightweight pack for day trips – your necessities should always be in this – not in other luggage
Small suitcase/sturdy backpack for weekend trips
Water bottle/thermos
Travel clothes line
Travel-sized sewing kit
Money belt or pouch to wear under your clothes (IMPORTANT)
Adapter
Guide books (required)

CLASS STUFF

Notebook/binder/folders
Books for classes – consult your reading lists
Pens/pencils
Journal

OTHER/MISCELLANEOUS

Picture of your family
Gifts for your Ecuadorian and Peruvian host families
e-mail addresses and mailing address book
CDs or other music to listen on busses, etc

Remember, although selection may be smaller and prices may be a little higher, just about all of the above is available in Quito

WHAT NOT TO BRING

More luggage than you can carry on your own
Expensive jewelry or watches
Nothing that you are not willing to lose or cannot replace n returning home!

Suggestions: Try not to bring brand new expensive articles to South America such as cameras, expensive music systems, sports equipment, jewelry, computer, etc. If you do, you may want to register them at the customs office in the U.S. to avoid paying duty on your return.

Other things to keep in mind:

Point 1: Most other countries have stores! Most other countries have stores that sell things like toothpaste and socks. The brands might be unfamiliar to you, but they will get the job done. Also, you're going to want to do some shopping abroad for souvenirs, art, clothes, etc...so leave some empty space in your pack.

Point 2: Bring a day pack large enough for a weekend away but not so large you break your back. You'll need a day pack to get your books/things back and forth around the city, and a 4000 cubic inch frame backpack is quite inconvenient for this! A lot of people forget this basic necessity. (If you do, see point 1!)

Point 3: Choose the form of your luggage carefully. Many students find the internal frame backpacks efficient for getting around since they can be worn instead of being dragged or wheeled (not nice on cobblestones or dirt roads!) But there are options for all kinds of people and all kinds of travel. You know what you like best...we really just want to you to bring less.

Point 4: Bring some nice clothes. Check with the faculty director, a guidebook, or students, and they'll all likely tell you U.S. Americans are some of the most informal folks around. That means that for most students going abroad, you'll be diving into a more formal culture with a more formal standard of attire. Shorts are great for hot weather, but (in Europe and Latin America, for example)

are reserved for sport and certainly not for visiting cathedrals! In general, bring at least some dressy clothes with you. It never hurts to look “good”—just remember that this is culturally defined. (See the section on fitting in, as well.)

PRESCRIPTIONS

If you have any medication you must take while you are abroad, please be sure that you have enough for the entire time you are away as it may be difficult to have prescriptions filled. Be sure to bring the written prescription (no photocopies) and a signed statement from your doctor if you have a particular medical requirement. Also, please notify the Center for Global Education before departure if you haven’t done so already. Immigration authorities may question medications in your possession and you should have proper documentation. Finally, it would be advisable to verify that a particular drug is not restricted in the host country (or others that you may plan to visit). The Center for Global Education is not aware of specific problems in South America, but some countries ban some types, even when prescribed by a doctor (for example, the drug Ritalin cannot be legally brought into some countries). The best advice is to be prepared and check either through your personal physician or through official government sources (such as the US State Department www.state.gov/travel/ or the Center for Disease Control: www.cdc.gov/travel/)

LAPTOPS AND ELECTRONICS

The utility of having a laptop computer varies from program to program. As would be the case at HWS, you may find it convenient to have your own computer, but this is not required as the programs do their best to provide computer access to students. You will have some internet access through ACLAS and Centro Tinku but may or may not have it with your home stay. Expect that you won’t so if there is a surprise, it will be a pleasant one. Also, EVEN if your host family has internet access, this may be expensive so do not make assumptions about use unless they specifically invite you. In all cases, you should be considerate that your use does not interfere with the family’s own internet or telephone needs. Taking a laptop is also a personal decision based on your preferences: some students choose to take laptops and are glad they did simply for the ease in editing papers. Others wish they hadn’t because they can break or be a pain to carry about. If you do take a laptop, remember to investigate whether you need a special power converter. Ecuador operates on the same system as the US (120 volts) but Peru uses the European system (220 volts). Most laptops have 120/220 switches that will allow them to work on European current without a separate transformer. These only need a plug adapter to allow you to plug it in. Ones that do not have a switch (which may be automatic: read your manual!) need a converter.

Please note that petty theft is the most common crime affecting travelers. Please do not bring anything without first considering the impact of it getting stolen, or the reality of having to worry about the safety of these possessions all the time.

Two general rules for all electronics: 1) bring copies of your receipts. If your equipment looks new, upon return to the U.S., you may be asked to pay customs duties if you don’t have a receipt to prove that you didn’t purchase it abroad. 2) we STRONGLY recommend you investigate insurance coverage for your electronic devices and other expensive items. They might be covered by parents’ homeowners insurance policies.

JOURNALS

Have you thought about keeping a journal abroad? Many students write journals as a way of capturing and reflecting upon their experiences, even though some may have never kept a “diary” before. A journal (or diary) is a book of dated entries. The author can record experiences, dialogues, feelings, dreams,

describe sights, make lists, take notes, whatever the writer wants to leave as documentation of his or her passage through time. **Journals are tools for recording and interpreting the process of our lives.**

Why should you keep a journal? Because a journal...

- is a keepsake that will record memories that you'd otherwise forget.
- is a keepsake that will record the person you are now—and how you'll change abroad.
- is a way to interpret what you're seeing/experiencing.
- gives you something to do on long plane/bus/train rides or alone in cafes.
- helps you become a better writer.
- is a good remedy for homesickness.
- is a space where you can express yourself with total freedom.
- is a powerful tool of exploration and reflection.

For more about keeping journals, download the CGE's Writing to Explore Journal Handbook at www.hws.edu/academics/enrichment/studyabroad/, from the 'downloads' page.

DON'T BOTHER BRINGING...

Expectations: "Don't expect, accept," is a good attitude for students crossing cultures to have. How you set your expectations now will impact how positive of an experience you will have abroad. This means that you can do a lot now to help ensure you will get the most out of your program. Simply put, examine your expectations and be realistic. You are going to a different country. Expect that things will be different. You have no idea how many things will differ or in what ways, and of course you may well be surprised at how many things are similar. But for now expect that *everything will be different*. Be alert, because things that might initially seem similar or familiar might turn out to be quite different.

How you set your expectations now will impact how positive of an experience you will have abroad.

Believe it or not, notions of the "right way of doing things" are entirely cultural and relative. Efficiency, manners, punctuality, customer service and "the rules" do not mean the same thing in different countries. Germans might be meticulously punctual. Italians might operate under a different conception of time (and being "on-time".) and for Latin Americans still another set of principals regarding time and promptness operate. The point here is not to draw national stereotypes but to understand that different countries organize things differently, and not all of them work well from the U.S. American's point of view. So don't expect people in your host country to define these terms in the same way as you do. And don't expect not to run into bureaucracy. But do look at how the people around you react to these things, and follow their lead. If they're not throwing a temper tantrum and lecturing the mail clerk/waiter/train conductor, then neither should you.

You'd be surprised how ingrained our expectations are. We don't see them as culturally-determined; rather, we see them as part of "the right way of doing things." So you will get frustrated. Expect that too. But keep telling yourself that things are different, and remember that it's not the local people's duty to meet your expectations—it's your duty to adjust yours to what is considered right and reasonable locally. "Don't expect, accept."

SECTION 2: Studying and Living Abroad

2.1 ACADEMICS ABROAD

There is much to learn outside of the classroom. Nevertheless, study abroad is also fundamentally an academic endeavor. No matter what *your* goals and expectations might be, the Colleges also have expectations of *you*. These include the expectation that you will take all of your academics abroad seriously and that you will come prepared, meet deadlines, read assignments, write papers or exams with care, etc. Having said that, as study abroad programs are uniquely well-suited to non-traditional learning (i.e. experiential learning such as field-trips, internships, or field research), you will likely find that you have never had so much “fun” working so hard. The key, however, is to realize that if the fun comes at the expense of learning, you will likely be very dissatisfied with the final results. The sections that follow are designed to answer the most commonly asked questions about academics and study abroad.

Courses and Texts

ECON 140/340 Latin America in the Global Economy

In this course students will examine the changing economic landscape of Latin America in the 21st century: the rise of Brazil as a major economic power, the growth of transatlantic investment, the reemergence of petroleum and mineral exports as a major influence on the economies of Ecuador and Peru, and the arrival of Chinese investment.

This course can be taken as an introductory level course or, if the student has taken Econ 300 and 301, as an upper level course. There will be some difference in the exams for the two levels, and students in the upper level course will have some additional sources to read.

Books:

- 1) Allen Gerlach Indians, Oil and Politics: a recent history of Ecuador. (Scholarly Resources, Inc., 2003).
- 2) Kevin P. Gallagher and Roberto Porzecanski The Dragon in the Room: China and the future of Latin American Industrialization. (Stanford University Press, 2010).
- 3) Other articles and sources.

You can either pick up the two books at the College Store before leaving campus or order online at Amazon, etc.

ENV 255 –Emerging Environmental Issues in Latin America

Examines emerging environmental issues in Peru and Ecuador that might fundamentally alter the cultural and biological landscapes of the region, such as climate change, infrastructure development across Amazonian forests, ecotourism, and rapid urbanization. Emphasizes the socio-economic impacts that will inevitably result from those issues and discusses mitigation and adaptation policies and strategies.

Required book

Title: **Conservation: Linking Ecology, Economics, and Culture**, by Monique Borgerhoff Mulder & Peter Coppelillo.

Publisher: Princeton University Press

Date: 2005

Edition: Illustrated

ISBN13: 9780691049809

ISBN: 0691049793

Articles will be handed out as the semester progresses.

BIDS 232 Diversity and Adaptation

Profs. Scott McKinney and Eugenio Arima

Examines the roles of diversity and adaptation in the natural and human spheres by examining cases such as the Galapagos Islands and Darwin's reaction to them, the adaptation of pre-Columbian cultures to the Peruvian environment, and present-day indigenous adaptation to encroaching modernity.

Required Books:

- 1) Savages, by Joe Kane.

Publisher: **Knopf Doubleday Publishing Group**

Date: **August 01, 1996**

Edition: **Illustrated**

ISBN13: **9780679740193**

ISBN: **0679740198**

- 2) The Beak of the Finch: A Story of Evolution in Our Time, by Jonathan Weimer

Publisher: **Knopf Doubleday Publishing Group**

Date: **June 01, 1995**

Edition: **Illustrated**

ISBN13: **9780679733379**

ISBN: **067973337X**

- 3) The Incas, by Terence D'Altroy

Publisher: **Wiley, John & Sons, Limited**

Date: **August 08, 2003**

Edition: **Illustrated**

ISBN13: **9781405116763**

ISBN: **1405116765**

- 4) Cradle of Gold: The Story of Hiram Bingham, a Real-Life Indiana Jones, and the Search for Machu Picchu, by Christopher Heaney

Publisher: **Palgrave Macmillan**

Date: **April 13, 2010**

Edition: **Illustrated**

ISBN13: 9780230611696

ISBN: 0230611699

SPAN 102-99 Beginning Spanish II:

Eduardo Zayas-Bazan and Susan M. Bacon, Arriba! Comunicacion y Cultura (Brief Edition). (The College Store)

SPAN 122-99 Intermediate Spanish II:

M. Gonzalez Aguilar, Atando Cabos (Second Edition) (The College Store)

ECUA 190-99 Quechua

Materials will be purchased on site.

ECUA 225-99 Spanish for Contemporary Issues

Materials will be purchased on site.

SPAN 315-99 Spanish Conversation

Materials will be purchased on site

SPAN 380-99 Contemporary Latin American Literature

Materials will be purchased on site.

Note: You will all take a Spanish language placement test before you leave Ecuador so that you can be placed in a Spanish class in Peru at an appropriate level.

GRADES AND CREDITS

If you are studying on any HWS program at any destination, you will be required to carry a full course-load and you will receive letter grades for your work which WILL be computed into your HWS grade point average and will be posted on your permanent transcript. A full-time course load on our programs abroad is USUALLY four courses. If you have not been directed otherwise, this is the load you should expect to take. However, highly motivated students may petition for permission to take 5 if they prefer. That process is the same as on the home campus; you should petition to your Dean's Office (with a copy to the CGE office) for permission to take an unusual course load, outlining the five classes you'd like to take and why you wish to overload. If your request is granted, the Dean's Office will notify you and the CGE office and we will then facilitate your enrollment in the extra class. As would be the case on the HWS campus, there is no extra (tuition) charge for the fifth class, but you are also obligated to complete the course once you begin it. If you are attending a faculty-led program, you must also get the permission of your director.

ACADEMIC CULTURE AND STANDARDS

As is the case on campus, there is no single "standard" or classroom culture abroad; each professor will run his/her own classroom his/her own way and your job, as the student, is to adapt to his/her expectations and teaching style. This having been said, there are some general statements that can be applied to most classroom settings outside the United States. Here are some of the most

prevalent and most pressing that are likely to affect the classroom “culture” you will experience and to which you must adapt if you will have any professors from the host country.

- 1) Learning is YOUR responsibility, not your professor’s. It is much less common abroad for a faculty member to seek you out if your work is deficient, your attendance is unsatisfactory or your understanding of content inadequate. Faculty abroad expect that you will ask for help if you need it – and if you don’t then you should be prepared for the consequences.
- 2) Assessment (i.e. graded papers or exams) is less frequent and therefore each grade counts – a lot. In the U.S., we’re accustomed to frequent assessment and feedback. You normally receive a paper back with lots of comments. A first exam is usually returned before the second exam is given. This is NOT always true abroad. If you feel uncertain about how you are doing, make a point of sitting down with the professor to ask where you stand. For some classes the ONLY assessment may be in the form of a final paper or exam. Be sure you are prepared!
- 3) Unlike here where assigned readings are often discussed in class, faculty abroad frequently provide students with a list of required readings and also some supplemental “recommended” readings to further illuminate some of the themes emerging in class. However, these readings may never be discussed explicitly nor are you assigned homework designed to demonstrate your understanding of the readings. Be forewarned: whether or not readings are discussed, if they are assigned they are fair game for exams. You are expected to do the readings, to understand them and to incorporate them into your thinking about a particular topic. If you feel that you’re not “getting” something, ask questions.
- 4) Grading standards may vary from those you’ve experienced in the U.S.. In some countries, an “A” is reserved for only the most outstanding or original work with “B”s or “C”s being more of the norm for students who have clearly learned the material but aren’t going the extra mile. Similarly, you may find that you are rewarded or penalized for different skills than are normally measured here. Some cultures place a higher premium than others on rote memorization, others want you to think independently, and in others you might be expected to draw upon a basic factual foundation that is assumed rather than explicitly taught. If you aren’t certain what a professor expects of you or what you can expect from him or her, ask for clarification. The Center for Global Education and its staff CANNOT change a grade once it’s been assigned nor intervene in its determination.
- 5) In most societies, classrooms are run more formally than in the U.S. (there are a handful of exceptions) and the division between student and professor is more marked. Unless/until you are told otherwise, here are a few basic “don’ts” about classroom etiquette:
 - Don’t eat or drink in class.
 - Don’t dress more casually than is acceptable for the culture.
 - Don’t shout out an answer without being called upon.
 - Do not interrupt another student while s/he is talking, even if you disagree.
 - Don’t put your feet up on desks or other chairs.
 - Don’t address your professors by their first names without being invited to do so.
 - Don’t enter a faculty member’s classroom or office (other than for the scheduled class time) without knocking first.
 - Don’t challenge a professor’s grade or assignment. (You can and should ask for an explanation of how a grade was determined and what you can do to improve your performance.)
 - Don’t assume that “dissenting” or original opinions are equally rewarded on exams and papers. Find out whether you are free to develop your own ideas or if you must demonstrate understanding and ability to apply the faculty member’s own ideas or themes.

STUDENTS WITH LEARNING OR PHYSICAL DISABILITIES

Both the law and the custom abroad with regard to accommodation for special student needs are different than the law and custom here. If you have a physical or learning difference that requires accommodation, you should: 1) disclose this prior to embarking on the program abroad to find out about the accommodation that is available and how to gain access and 2) be prepared to find arrangements more ad hoc than they would be here on campus. If you are attending a program led by an HWS or Union faculty member, you can normally expect to receive similar accommodations as you would here for his/her particular class(es) (such as extended time on exams or access to a note-taker, etc.) but may not receive the same accommodation from host country faculty unless this is arranged and agreed to well in advance.

2.2 MONEY AND BANKING

The most important general advice we have regarding money is twofold: first, make sure you can access money in several different forms. That way, if for some reason your debit card doesn't work at a particular ATM, you can use a credit card or travelers' checks.

Do your homework. Here are some things you're likely to need to learn about each way to access money:

CREDIT CARDS

Credit cards are useful in many countries now, and one of the advantages is that by using them, you'll be getting a competitive exchange rate. But, if you're going to be using a credit card abroad, make sure your card company knows about your trip. It's possible that they may cancel your card if they see lots of foreign charges all of a sudden. While you've got them on the phone, ask about any fees for using the card abroad for purchases or cash advances. Also, make sure you have your pin number memorized before you go...this will enable you to get a cash advance from many ATM machines. NOTE: You can often get a credit card cash advance inside a bank, though they may wonder why you are not using the machine outside. Just make sure you have your passport for identification purposes. This process may take a while, but can be a saving grace in a financial pinch.

DEBIT/ATM CARDS

Make sure your card is on one or both of the big international ATM systems, Cirrus or Plus, by looking at the back of the card. If you can't tell, ask your bank what international networks they belong to (and perhaps they even have a list of compatible ATM machines for Ecuador and Peru that they can provide to you). Make sure you contact your bank to let them know you'll be abroad and ask about any fees for using ATMs overseas.

Please be aware of your surroundings when you take out money from an ATM. This is a common place for theft so stay alert.

Some students have found it useful to sign up for online banking before they leave home so they can keep track of their balance and the fees charged for overseas transactions – and to help ensure that they don't go overdrawn.

TRAVELER'S CHECKS

These are used less and less as credit and debit cards become more popular, but they are still useful in some countries and are far safer than carrying cash. Traveler's Checks have tracking numbers on

them that will allow you to easily cancel them and recoup your losses in case they are lost or stolen. You must keep these tracking numbers separate from the checks and several copies in different locations are recommended. You can sometimes pay establishments directly with these checks, but most often you must change them at a change office or bank. There is often a fee involved in cashing them, expressed as a percentage of the total or a flat fee. In Ecuador, traveler's checks are subject to a 10% service charge, but they are still important as an emergency backup.

You should not open a bank account for the relatively short time you will be in the country. Also take dollar bills and change since Ecuador is dollarized, but short of singles and change! When changing money, combine with a friend so that you are charged only one transaction fee, rather than multiple ones.

Be sure to set aside your exit taxes of \$25 **in cash** for leaving each country (**\$50 total** in exit taxes). Keep this in mind if you are traveling internationally independently. Above all, be smart and safe with your money and valuables, as when you travel anywhere. Avoid changing money on the street and have a friend with you. Keep valuables out of sight. This includes not leaving money on your dresser in the hotel when you leave for the day and separating your cash as well as your other sources of money (i.e. put ATM and credit card in different places). Use inside pockets when you need to carry money on you: you can carry a wallet hanging inside their trousers, suspended from the waist, sew-in inside pockets, or purchase neck-hanging or other type of money holder from a travel store.

HOW MUCH MONEY DO YOU NEED?

Students and families always ask us to estimate the amount of funds that they'll need for personal spending in South America. This is VERY difficult for us to estimate as "typical" student spending ranges vary so widely depending upon resources available, personal spending habits, and your interest in traveling independently of the program. Given the fact that all your basic needs are provided for (see meals, housing below) and that the program pays for A LOT of group travel and tourist admission fees, you actually NEED (as opposed to want) very little personal spending money. Thus, for most students an extra \$1,200-\$1,500 for personal/ discretionary spending should be adequate. This sum should buy you that occasional night out, one or two extra weekend trips and gifts for your U.S. family and an active social life. Be forewarned, however! If you are a power shopper, expect to travel to a new destination every weekend, or tend to consume large amounts of alcohol or food at night, you will certainly spend a lot more. Similarly, if you drink or dine or shop at 'tourist' places rather than the areas frequented by locals, you will pay much more for everything. You'll also need more if you expect to stay on in Latin America through much of the summer. Most students tend to spend however much they have (we seldom hear of students bringing money back home with them), whether this is \$600 or \$3,000 or even more; our best advice is for you to sit down as a family and decide what you can afford and what you think is reasonable. Given that it is very easy to get money to you quickly if you underestimate (mom or dad make a deposit at the ATM in the U.S.; you have access to the funds within 24 hours), it's better to bring less and ask for more in a pinch than to re-mortgage the home up front. If you're on a tight budget and need tips, ASK us! This really is a program that can be done on the cheap if you budget carefully.

Note about financial aid

Many students manage the cost of their education through grants, scholarships and loans. If the total of these items exceed the total amount that HWS bills you for your term abroad, you will be eligible for a refund. You can use this refund to pay for room, board, travel or any other educationally related expenses while abroad. You can determine the amount of your refund by referring to your student bill for the abroad term. If the balance due is preceded by a minus sign, this indicates a credit owed

back to you. To arrange for your refund check, contact the Student Accounts Office at 315-781-3343. If the refund is not enough to cover your expenses, be sure to contact the Financial Aid Office to explore your options in terms of additional loans or grants. The Student Accounts Office can also help you and your family plan for an expected refund before the term bills are generated. However, before making the call, please be sure to educate yourself regarding the costs of your program including things like airfare, how much money you think you'll need to take with you and your current financial aid package in order to gain the most information from the conversation. Applicable e-mail addresses are Finaid@hws.edu and studentaccounts@hws.edu.

2.3 HOUSING AND MEALS ABROAD

U.S. Americans are used to large living spaces, lots of privacy, endless hot water and access to the telephone. Most people in the world do not have the same expectations and get by with (sometimes much) smaller spaces, less privacy, quick showers (often turning off the water between getting wet and rinsing off) and use the telephone for only very brief communications. Often there are economic and ecological reasons for these differences.

While in both Quito and Cuzco, you will be staying at a homestay carefully selected by ACLAS or Tinku staff and you will receive your meals each day except for the times you will be out on field trips. The resident directors will be providing a meal stipend to you for most of the meals you will be eating away from your host family so you will need to use your own money only for snacks between meals or the occasional night out. In Quito, laundry will be done with your host families – but expect that you can only do this once a week. In Cuzco, you may need to do your laundry at a laundromat – these are readily available.

These will be your families for several months. Many alumni of the program still keep in contact with their host families. Please be considerate to your host family as they have opened up their home to you. Be conscientious and polite. For example, call if you will be late so the family doesn't wait for you for dinner. You may want to bring pictures of your significant others (family, boyfriend/girlfriend, etc.) to share with your host family. We recommend that you bring gifts for them from the US to give when you arrive (i.e. dictionary, something typically American, such as post cards, baseball caps, American CDs, or DVDs, or something decorative for the house.

Electricity

In Quito, the electric voltage is 110V 60 cycles as in North America but it is 220V 50 cycles in Peru. You can bring a voltage converter, as well as plug converters for Peru, or you will be able to buy a small appliance in Cuzco. Another possibility is to use a safety razor and towel-dry your hair.

2.4 SERVICE ABROAD

U.S. Americans live in a service-oriented economy. We expect a certain level of service for our money. Many other countries have no similar service culture. Store clerks don't have to be polite and warm. Wait-staff in many Latin American countries may be accustomed to smaller tips and so therefore do not feel the need to give you a lot of attention or deference. Remember that you expect what is normal, and what is normal for you is not necessarily normal for the local culture. The good side to this different definition of service is that you can often stay for as long as you would like at a café and the waiter won't bother you too often or urge you to leave. Latin Americans are clearly okay

with the quality of service at cafes and restaurants—they would have a different system if they were not. So accept it, and look to the local people to help you figure out how to get your check. Tipping is still appreciated, of course, but you might want to ask your host family for advice about how much is appropriate.

2.5 EMAIL ACCESS

Email has become such a part of student life in the United States that many students abroad are appalled by the lack of easy email access. So take note: email/internet access is not as universally available as it is in the U.S. Don't expect to be able to log in from your home stay. Don't expect unlimited access at school. You might not have it all at some points in the program, and you may prefer the convenience of internet cafes to waiting your turn at the academic sites. In some cases you may have to revert to that old stand-by, snail mail. The bottom line is that you should not expect the level of access and ease you've come to expect here. You're likely to be disappointed if you do.

Email accounts, such as hotmail or yahoo can be used or you can log in through your HWS account and a SMALL NUMBER of computers are available at both ACLAS and Centro Tinku. In addition, internet cafes and phone cards abound. Details will be provided during orientation. If you will be switching email systems, you may want to bring a printed version of email addresses so that you can transfer them to your new account.

Be sure to check your HWS email regularly because that is how we will be in touch with you. Make sure you clean out your email mailbox before you go – otherwise it could fill up and you could be unable to receive any new email.

2.6 CELL PHONES AND COMMUNICATIONS HOME

Many students and families worry about having easy access to telephone or other easy communication home. In every case, either at your home stay or in your residence hall, you will be provided with a telephone number for emergency use and your parents(s)/loved ones can reach you there should a pressing issue arise. So you do not HAVE to have a cell phone. We have learned that many students feel strongly about having one, however. PLEASE understand that new cell phone programs and packages literally crop up daily and there is truly no way that our small staff can monitor these to ensure that we have provided students with the latest, least expensive and most efficient technology.

Option 1 (**recommended**): buy a phone once you get to Ecuador – they cost around \$50 and you can then buy a SIM card (for about \$5.00) and prepaid minutes. Former students have recommended the cell phone companies Movistar and Claro. You will have to buy another SIM card if you also want to use the phone in Peru but the phone itself should work in both countries.

Option 2: Students can bring their own phones from home as long as they are unlocked, and then purchase a SIM card for their phone and buy prepaid minutes. However, be aware that your phone could be lost or stolen so you may not want to take the risk of bringing your own phone.

Option 3: Buy a cell phone before you leave home from a provider that has international service. This will allow you to have a phone with you as you travel to and from home. However, be aware that this can be a very expensive option.

We recommend that you keep only enough outgoing minutes on the phone for you to call and text-message your LOCAL friends abroad to arrange logistics and to have an hour of calling home for EMERGENCIES. In all other cases, have people in the States call you or you may find your cell phone costs really adding up. For people to call YOU cheaply, we encourage them to download “skype” or “messenger” onto their computers at home or the office. Both of these are free downloads and only require a microphone for you to be able to talk – in real time – from computer to computer (if you have internet access) or from computer to your cell phone. The caller pays only a small amount per minute and if you are using your cell phone those minutes are free for you to receive.

ONE WORD OF CAUTION about cell phones and computer ‘skyping’ or ‘messageing’: Both here in the office and in the study abroad field in general, many of us have noticed an increase in the number of U.S. students abroad who experience prolonged difficult periods of cultural adjustment. This appears to correlate in part with excessive cell phone or internet use. Although it might seem intuitive that calling home daily to check in or having constant email communication will ease the transition and help you feel at home, in fact it connects you ONLY to home and really inhibits normal integration with the host culture. You never leave your U.S. mindset and so the local culture continues to feel ‘weird’ or uncomfortable. The more frequent your communication with the people at home you miss, the less likely you are to establish meaningful relationships with the wonderful new people around you. So, students, THINK SERIOUSLY about limiting the frequency of your use. You might want to establish a ‘check-in’ schedule (say once or twice a week, on Sunday and Wednesday evenings at such and such a time) when you know your parents or significant other will be available and they know that you will be around and ready to talk. And then really try to stick to that schedule. Keep a journal to record all the many new things happening to you so you won’t forget them when you next chat with people at home!

2.6 TRAVEL TIPS

For some of you, your term abroad represents your first excursion out of the country and your first real travel experience. Some of you are already seasoned travelers, or, at least, seasoned *tourists*. A term abroad will open up to you many opportunities for further travel. Sometimes there are so many choices it can be difficult to make decisions. It’s worth thinking about what you’d like to do, and how you’d like to do it, before you go. Develop a strategy or philosophy to guide your travels. Perhaps you have two weeks to travel after your program. Do you plan a whirl-wind tour of 10 countries? Or do you choose one or two places to get to know well? Do you put the well-known cities and sites on your itinerary, or do you choose lesser-known, out of the way places? This is a good time to do some homework, too, reading guidebooks about the country you are going to and the surrounding region. Consider what is important to you, what kinds of things you think would make the best memories later on. You might want to make a list of things you hope to see and experience while abroad, or maybe you even want to make a detailed plan; or maybe you want to leave it entirely open and be spontaneous. But thinking about how you want to explore now will enable you to make better use of your time.

AROUND THE CITY

The city you are studying in is your major entry-point into the study of the nation as a whole. This is one of the reasons we tend to name programs by both city and country (Bath, England; Quito, Ecuador). Students abroad can choose between two extremes, spending a lot of time getting to know every corner and nook the city has to offer, or traveling most weekends to other cities or even other countries. These trips will not offer the level of in-depth access you will get by regularly exploring

the city you live in while abroad. One of the writers of this guide was struck when, at the end of his study abroad term in Seville, Spain, a fellow student asked him “what’s there to do in this town?”

FAMILIARITY AND TIME

Remember that around the world, most people don’t move as often as U.S. Americans do. We’re a very mobile society. Globally it is much more common for a person to spend his/her entire life in one city of one country. A result of this difference in mobility is that in general, people abroad spend much more time building relationships and friendships than U.S. Americans do. What this means for you abroad is that you might need to spend more time getting to know a place and its people before you become a “regular” at a café or life-long friends with your host family or local classmates.

AROUND THE COUNTRY

If you do travel during weekends outside of the excursions may be built into your program, consider limiting yourself to your country, especially if you’re on a language immersion program. Taking a break entirely from the language for a weekend will delay or even push back the progress you’ve already made. Traveling around a country and visiting its different regions and cities can give you a fascinating comparative view and a sense of the diversity of the place. Also, traveling in a country where you speak the language (even not very well) will always be a more in-depth experience than traveling through countries where you speak none of the language.

SECTION 3: All About Culture

If you think back to your first year of college, you might remember both apprehension and anticipation. You were quickly hit with what you did not know—how to do your laundry, how to navigate the cafeteria, the necessity of having your I.D. card on you at all times, where to buy books, how to succeed in a new kind of study...the list goes on. What you were going through was a *process of cultural adjustment*. You were learning the rules of a very new game; it took time, patience, and a willingness to watch, listen and learn. What you are about to experience abroad is roughly comparable in character to the transition you went through coming to HWS, but it will be far more intense, challenging and rewarding. It’s the next step. Congratulations on choosing it.

How long will you be abroad? About four months? That’s really not all that much time to fit in what many returned students would call the most significant and amazing experience of their college careers (if not their lives). Although many students experience homesickness and/or culture shock and have good days and bad days, you want to try to maximize what little time you have abroad. This section will help you understand what *intercultural adjustment* is all about, what you should expect to experience, and how you can actively work to make this process a vibrant learning experience.

You are about to encounter a culture that is typically much different from that with which you are familiar. The rules of the game will not be the same. Researchers of cross-cultural communication use several models to describe various aspects of the study abroad experience; this packet will guide you through them. You may not think you need this information now, but many students who have crossed cultures—and come back again—say that they are glad they knew about these ideas beforehand. Take this packet with you...our bet is that at some point in your time abroad, you’ll pick it up again.

3.1 EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING

danger



Much of the value of your study abroad program lies in the experiences of day-to-day living, the encounters and relationships you build with the people of your host country. The experiential learning model depicted to the left contains several key ideas that, if you keep them in mind, can help you get the most from your time abroad.

The experience of living amidst a totally new culture can be at turns exhilarating and frustrating. These frustrations can add up as you run into more and more differences between the culture you carry around with you and the host culture.

One of the benefits of study abroad is this realization—that you actually carry America around with you. It's your comfort zone, a set of values, ideas, and manners, a language and a set of products. You've got to step out of this comfort zone if want to truly have a great experience.

There's no way around this: If you want to really learn, you'll have to go outside of your comfort zone. And going outside of your comfort zone means taking a social risk.

A good rule of thumb for students abroad; if you're not feeling *uncomfortable*, you're not in much of a position to learn anything. *You haven't felt confident enough in your language to talk to the newspaper seller you pass every day, even though he looks like a character. You've felt too shy to go into that corner pub. You're lost—but rather than ask someone for directions, you fumble with a map. You pass the town square and people are dancing in traditional costume—what's the occasion? Your host family invites you to a familiar gathering—but your American friends have planned a day away at the beach. You're in class all day with foreign students and many of them look very interesting but they haven't introduced themselves to you.*

Stepping up to these challenges involves social risk and possible feelings of discomfort. But they all offer opportunity as well. There's much to gain, so take a chance!

TOURISM VS. STUDY ABROAD

Most cities have their tourist attractions and these are great things to take in during your time abroad. But remember that most local people don't frequent these places. And remember too that the spaces where the local people live aren't frequented by tourists. There is a name for this: tourist infrastructure. Tourism is the largest economy on the planet. This infrastructure (with multi-lingual tour guides, menus in 12 languages, museums and historic sites, and boutiques) is designed to do three things: make you feel comfortable, show you what most tourists want to see, and separate you from your money.

If you understand the experiential foundation of study abroad, then you realize that this is not the optimal space for students studying abroad to spend their time. Tourist infrastructures in fact insulate the traveler from the daily life of the country (and the citizens that don't speak the tourist's language) and this is exactly what you should want to experience while abroad. So, as a student abroad and not a tourist, take delight in the simple pleasures of daily existence and really get to know your neighborhood and your city. Find a local hangout. Become a regular. Go to restaurants without menus out front in five languages (they're also often less expensive). Get to know the merchants,

waiters, and neighbors you bump into every day. Play basketball or football (soccer to us) with the local kids. These experiences often have as much (or maybe more) to say than every city's "tall thing to climb" or sanitized "attractions".

BREAKING AWAY

If you're abroad for a language immersion experience, hanging out all the time with other U.S. Americans will keep you from advancing your language skills. So too will missing out on activities because you have wait around for boyfriend/girlfriend to call for the second time that week. And: did you really travel halfway around the world to spend *all your time* with people you already know or talking to people at home? So take advantage of invitations from your host family, your language partner, or a foreign classmate. Go off exploring on your own or with one good friend.

It's okay to explore with an American buddy, but beware the pack! Large groups of U.S. Americans (along with being immediately recognizable and off-putting) will keep you from really getting to know the local culture and people.

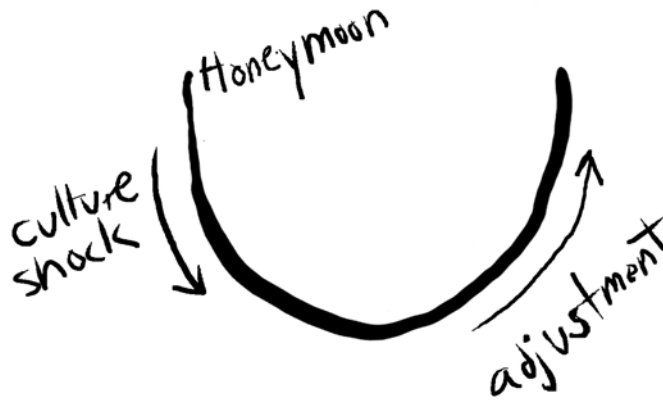
Going abroad is about *breaking away* from what you know, so make sure you actually do that and don't live abroad in "Island America". There are two other related things that will keep you from actually experiencing what is going on around you: one is the easy accessibility of internet cafes, and the other is cell phones. Technology allows us to be connected with people far away with great ease, but remember that is often at the expense of connections with those immediately around us (not to mention actual monetary expense!)

"OH YEAH, YOU BLEND"

It's a famous line from *My Cousin Vinny*, a film about culture clash right here in our own country. But blending is what the characters try to do, and it's what you should do. Why should you try to blend? First and foremost, it's a great way to learn about the culture. To blend in first requires you to actually look at the people around you. You must become an ardent and keen observer of people's behavior, language, etiquette, dress and, in more general terms, the way people carry themselves and treat each other. Local people will appreciate your efforts to understand and adopt some of these behaviors. It will show them that you respect and want to understand their customs and values. And therefore they'll trust you more, share more with you, and feel more of an immediate bond of commonality with you. You'll learn even more. Another reason you should try to blend in is safety. The reality is that foreigners are often the targets of petty crime or unwanted attention from the wrong kinds of people. Not sticking out in the crowd will keep you safer, and that bond of commonality will mean that local people will be more likely to look out for you.

3.2 ADJUSTING TO A NEW CULTURE

Just as you did when you entered college, you will go through a process of cultural adjustment abroad where you will learn to operate in a different cultural system, with different signals, rules, meanings, values and ideas. Your experience living in this host culture will change over time. Once the immediate sensations of excitement subside (*the honeymoon phase*), the experience of adjustment will likely be characterized by feelings of anxiety, stress, sadness, and fatigue, as things begin to seem very...*foreign*. This process of intercultural adjustment is often represented by the "u-curve", plotted below:



If you're studying in a non-English speaking country, your language skills will be quickly tested to their limit. You might not understand the local accent. You might not be able to communicate with the bus driver. Your host family's behavior may confuse you. You may feel fatigued at having to use the language so much, and finding it so difficult. This is normal and to be expected.

The truth is living in a culture different from your own is challenging and exhausting, especially early on in the process where almost everything is a mystery. What is happening is simple: you are realizing how different this new culture really is! And you are realizing that what you knew from before, what was familiar and comfortable to you, may not help you at all now. Some people call this "culture shock".

You may react to "culture shock" in a number of ways: you may find yourself favoring time alone, preferring contact with friends or family at home over contact with foreigners or fellow students, and perhaps as a sense of rejection of the host culture (hopefully, for your sake, temporarily!). Don't let this phase of adjustment forfeit an amazing opportunity to learn and grow! It is important to bear in mind that the initial difficulties do wear off, and get much easier with active immersion in the culture that surrounds you. As shown on the U-curve, the initial low subsides as you become accustomed to the norms and custom of your host-country. This is called *adjustment*. Another note of good news: there are concrete strategies you can use to minimize emotional and social difficulties:

- * **Take time to re-energize with your friends.** Don't feel guilty about hanging out and comparing experiences...you can do a lot of processing in these sessions. Just don't isolate yourself from the culture in that group.
- * **Get out and explore.** Don't waste your time abroad in a mob of U.S. Americans! Strike off on your own, or pair up with a friend, be it another American on your program, your host brother or sister, or a local acquaintance you've cultivated. It's good to have someone to experience things with, bounce ideas off of, help out with language—but it's also good to explore on your own and see what life throws your way.
- * **Narrow your world**—focus your efforts on a neighborhood, street or even a single place, and try to get to know that, using it as a window onto the rest of the culture.
- * **Widen your world**—wander around the city or take trips to places you've never really heard of. Be curious and open to the possibilities around you. View unfamiliar things as mysteries to be investigated.
- * **If you have a hobby or interest you pursued at home, pursue it abroad.** If you sang in a choir or played soccer, do those things abroad, too. You'll meet local people who share that interest! One student we know of brought her tennis racket to France; every other day she'd play tennis at the nearby university, and this social sport became her

doorway into French culture, introducing her to many local people she would never otherwise have encountered.

- * **Keep a journal.** Journals are powerful tools for becoming aware. You can focus on the changes going on within yourself, or you can focus your writing on what is going on around you, the weird and wonderful details of that culture. Or both.
- * **Write letters.** Letters can help you formulate your impressions and communicate your experience with others; just be careful, you could alarm family and friends unnecessarily if you write about your difficulties only and not your successes!
- * **Set small goals for yourself every day.** “Today I’m going to buy a newspaper and conduct the transaction in the local language.” “This evening I’ll accompany my host parents to their relative’s home and see what happens.”
- * **Read...**reading a book about the culture and civilization, be it a popular history or the musings of another traveler, can be relaxing and informative. It’s great when what you read sheds light on what you see or experience every day.
- * **Find a conversation partner.** In non-English speaking countries, many local people are seeking to practice their English. Set up meetings and spend half the time conversing in English and the local language. In English-speaking countries, take advantage of the shared language to really engage people in dialogue about local history and contemporary issues.
- * **Be open to invitations!** One student reported back to us that she never felt like she had successfully lived in a place unless she had had dinner in a family’s home and seen how normal people lived. In some countries inviting foreigners into one’s house is an honor—for both the guest and the hosts!

You may have your down moments, but if you persist in trying, eventually the daily victories—when you have successfully adapted to one or another aspect of the culture—will start to outweigh the setbacks and frustrations. Over time, as you gain confidence in your ability to navigate through a different cultural system, as your familiarity with local norms, values, and attitudes grows, and as you start to see things from different perspectives, your adjustment will enhance the exciting and happy time you originally anticipated your experience abroad to be.

One final note: everyone experiences cultural adjustment differently. This is just a general model to help you visualize the fact that you will go through a process of cultural adjustment, and that this process will include ups and downs, good days and bad, and moments of alternating homesickness and elation at the new culture that is all around you.

3.3 CULTURE LEARNING: CUSTOMS AND VALUES

Before you go abroad, it’s a good idea to start thinking about culture as being one part customs and one part values. As a person going abroad to immerse yourself in a different culture, you should be extremely flexible about your customs, that is, the little things that make up your daily routine, the way you do things, the level of service or quality of life you expect. You should, however, be more reserved about your values, that is, the core beliefs that are important to you. It won’t hurt you to eat a food you are not accustomed to (notice the word “accustomed”?) but say, for example, your host-father makes a racist comment about the recent wave of North African immigrants. You shouldn’t feel like you have to agree with him just for the sake of fitting in. Be respectful, but be true to your values, too.

There’s a connection between customs and values, however; the values of a culture are often expressed in its customs. The café society of many Mediterranean countries suggests a certain value

for comfortable social interaction, a relaxed view of time, and the idea that life should be savored teaspoon by teaspoon. So as you adopt new customs, take time to reflect on the values that underlie them, and examine your own values as well. Is there something in this culture worth taking back with you, making part of your own core values?

LOCAL CUSTOMS

EATING AND DRINKING

Food is one of the most important parts of any culture. Although we may have pushed eating aside in the United States, trying to make it fast and unobtrusive on the *real* concerns of our lives, for many cultures across the world, eating and food are still of central importance to family and social life. Following the logic above, a country's eating habits and customs suggest its values. Note the café example above; a simple cup of coffee has many facets of Mediterranean culture encoded in it. In Africa, to take another example, meals may be eaten with hands from a central bowl. Encoded in this is a statement about community, family and sharing. As a guest in another culture, you should be open to trying as many different new customs as you can, and this means kinds of food and modes of eating. But be realistic: don't expect yourself to eat beef if you're a vegetarian or down tripe soup for the fourth time if you really hate it. If you're in a home stay, first and foremost, be honest on your application for housing. If you're a vegetarian, say so. If you can't handle cigarette smoke, write that. The programs we work with abroad will try to meet your needs as best as they can. But expect some compromises! Also, be honest and polite with your host families; probably not every family member likes the same kinds of food there, too. It should be a process of mutual discovery. But also try new foods. Experiment with menu items you can't necessarily identify. You never know what you'll discover. Bon appetite!

While alcohol consumption varies in degree and social context from country to country, it is safe to say that, in general, few countries consider the kind of drinking prevalent on American college campuses to be socially acceptable. Many countries do not have strict drinking ages and therefore alcohol, not being illegal or taboo, isn't considered novel, and binge drinking is relatively rare. Many other cultures appear to have a much healthier relationship to alcohol than does society in the U.S..

Latin American cultures value alcohol as a social lubricant and as an intrinsic part of meals. People will socialize in bars, but the careful observer will notice that the local people will space their drinking out over a large stretch of time, and eat small snacks in-between drinks. In this environment, it is not uncommon to leave drinks half-finished as there will be a lot of sampling over the course of the evening. If you finish everything, you'll normally drink quite a bit more than you might here.

Although you are all "legal" abroad, we strongly encourage you to drink responsibly and carefully abroad. Drinking too much leaves you more vulnerable to pick-pocketing and other petty crime and, in excess, will lead you to display behavior that may fuel anti-American sentiment. If you choose to drink, be very aware of the quantities you consume. Also note that alcoholic drinks in other countries, beer and hard cider in particular, tend to have a higher alcohol content per volume than their U.S. counterparts. Whatever you may have heard from peers about the exciting Latin American night-life, staff and local people who worked with our students the last time it ran were frankly shocked by how much American students drink. Please think about how this affects their perception of you and whether you want our group to be 'known' for excessive drinking behavior. And absolutely make sure you understand the risks you take to your safety if you are visibly impaired.

SHOPPING

Expect shopping to be a very different experience in Latin America than at home. There are some U.S. style, upscale stores, especially in Quito and Lima, which set firm, non-negotiable prices and

have sales clerks not unlike those you'd find in the U.S. In many other cases, however, you will find that marked prices are not firm and, in fact, that many vendors enjoy bartering and bargaining with you. Your hosts at ACLAS and Centro Tinku will tell you more about how and when this is done. It will seem very strange to you at first, but try it!

MANNERS

Professors McKinney and Arima will brief you on site, as will our hosts at ACLAS, but here are a (very) few basics about manners and customs in South America.

Friends and acquaintances often greet each other with a hug or a kiss on both cheeks. Don't feel embarrassed if you are greeted this way even by someone of the same gender. After awhile, you'll probably find you enjoy it! However, you will NOT offend someone if you put out your hand for a shake as a greeting if this is more comfortable for you.

In your homestay, you can expect to have your own (bed)room and your family will respect your privacy in your room. Once you leave your room and enter the common family areas, DON'T expect much privacy! Always ask before you use anything belonging to a family member unless he/she has given explicit permission for you to use this item any time. You should be aware that host moms often feel very proprietary about "their" refrigerator. We strongly encourage you to ask what the expectations are in the household about food. May you prepare your own snack if you are hungry between meals? May you help (please do offer) with the cooking? DO NOT help yourself to the contents of the refrigerator unless your senora has given you permission because this is considered rude (and also might lead you to snack on what mom was planning to serve the family for dinner that night!). Be open to tasting new foods. If you really don't care for something, you can say so, politely, and ask if you can have something else instead. But taste everything before deciding you don't like it and if you are truly picky and have a very limited diet, do NOT expect your host mom to cater to your needs but be prepared to supplement with your own funds (and perhaps outside the home) foods that you prefer!

A final, important courtesy at home is to let your host family know in advance about your plans for the evening or weekend. It is perfectly fine for you to go out late with friends in the evening but tell your mom the night before or that morning if you will not be home for dinner. Similarly, if you expect to be away for the weekend or overnight, tell them so they will not worry. They will not restrict your freedom, but since they feel responsible for your safety, you should always show the courtesy of advance notice or a phone call if you will be late.

SECTION 4: Safety and Health

4.1 SAFETY ABROAD: A FRAMEWORK

Take a look at the experiential learning model again. Notice that there's "social discomfort", and there's **danger**. Taking social risks doesn't mean putting yourself in harm's way. What you "risk" should only be embarrassment and a wounded ego, temporary feelings that wear off. You can rely on your good judgment to tell the difference between risk and danger much of the time: for instance, there's talking to the newspaper seller, and there's wandering through a seedy part of town alone in the middle of the night. One poses the kind of social risk we're encouraging, and one poses danger to your well-being.

Recognize, however, that there are instances when you **can't** sense the line between social risk and danger simply because you don't understand the culture. Sellers in the open market place follow you around. They seem aggressive. Are you in danger, or is this simply the normal way of doing things in your host country? Is there some kind of body language you can use to communicate that you're not interested? You can't know this unless you know the culture well. And to know the culture well, you need to get out there, learn, ask questions, and take social risks!

The best way to stay safe abroad is to be more aware and learn as much as you can about your host-country.

Statistically the crime rate in most overseas locations where we send students (Ecuador and Peru included) is lower than the typical US city. However, Quito and Lima are large cities with most of the joys and problems that large cities normally experience. Due to the charm and "foreignness" of these places students can be lulled into a false sense of security. Remember that with your American accent you will stand out and could be a target. Given that you will be in unfamiliar surroundings while you are abroad it is particularly important that you use your best judgment. Above all, be street smart: NEVER go out alone at night, but use the buddy system or even travel with a small group and be aware of your surroundings. Look out for one another. You will be spending a lot of time in an urban environment so act accordingly. If something doesn't feel right, listen to your instincts.

Regarding your personal belongings, be sure to secure your important items (passports, travelers checks, valuables) and to lock the door to your home if you are the last to leave. Be cautious around ATM machines and banks. DO NOT display cash on the street.

DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR

The following is behavior you should avoid while abroad:

- 1.) Don't give out the names, numbers, and addresses of other program participants.
- 2.) Don't invite new friends back to your quarters; meet in a public place until you know them better.
- 2.) Don't do drugs abroad (see below for why).
- 3.) Avoid American hang-outs (McDonald's, Hard Rock Cafes, etc.) and avoid being in large groups of Americans.
- 4.) Don't wander alone in an unfamiliar city where you don't know the good areas from the bad.
- 5.) Don't drink too much in public; it may make you look foolish and you be more susceptible.

6) Women should dress somewhat modestly. It is hot, so be comfortable but very tight or revealing clothing will certainly draw unwanted attention.

4.2 HEALTHCARE AND INSURANCE

You can anticipate that you may be sick at some point during your stay. Your host “mom” will be extremely helpful to you if/when you are. The resident directors and the staff of ACLAS or Centro Tinku will assist you in case you need to seek professional medical care. Our local hosts have developed relationships with English speaking doctors in Ecuador and Peru for routine office visits, minor illnesses and prescriptions. For some of you, your parents’ insurance policy will cover you. If this is not the case, all students are covered by the Colleges’ mandatory medical plan which is provided through BC/BS Excellus of Upstate New York. **Be sure that you bring your Excellus-issued ID card with you.** On it is your name, the group policy number and info for medical providers. Note, that you will not be able to access the toll-free number on the card from overseas. So, if you need to speak with the insurance company, either have your parent(s) call the toll free number for you OR use the internationally accessible number: 1-585-325-3630. Normally, you will have to pay for each non-emergency office visit and obtain an official receipt of the treatment you have received with the date of treatment. Then you must present that receipt to the insurance company for reimbursement.

In cases of severe emergency, you will be treated first and billed later. Every attempt will be made to contact your parents/emergency contacts if hospitalization or surgery is necessary. In the most extreme cases, the insurance provided by your International Student ID card will cover the cost of evacuating you to the U.S. for treatment if adequate care isn’t available on site.

For more information about your student medical insurance plan, visit the plan’s website: www.excellusbcs.com.

Immunizations

Hepatitis A and B, typhoid and yellow fever immunizations are recommended for travelers to Ecuador and Peru, as is malaria medication. Please check the CDC website <http://wwwn.cdc.gov/travel/default.aspx> to read more about the recommendations. If you choose to get immunizations, you should check to see if you can get them from your home doctor. You can also get immunizations at a local medical clinic near your home (use this link to find travel medicine clinics: <http://wwwn.cdc.gov/travel/content/TravelClinics.aspx>) or you can contact one of the Passport Health offices in Canandaigua, Rochester or Syracuse who provide travel immunizations. Their contact number is: (585) 275-8884.

4.3 WOMEN’S ISSUES ABROAD

American girls are easy. A special word to women going abroad: the sad truth is that some foreign men believe this stereotype to be true. How they may have arrived at this conclusion is not hard to surmise if you watch a little TV. What this means for you is that certain behaviors in public (drunkenness being a big one) may get you unwanted attention from the worst kinds of people who will believe YOU to be a “certain” type of person. Again, blend in by watching the behavior of those around you and adopting it as your way.

4.4 HIV

HIV is equally or more prevalent abroad and just as deadly as it is here. Sometimes Americans abroad lower their guard and engage in activities that they never would back at home, feeling somehow “immune” or “invincible”. Resist these thoughts! Also, in a different context, many Americans are unsure of the cultural cues involved or are unsure of how (or whether it is appropriate) to talk about sex. Don’t let this uncertainty get in the way of your safety: get to know your partners, use a condom, and be aware of safer sex practices.

4.5 DRUGS

Each year, 2,500 U.S. Americans are arrested abroad, 1/3 of these arrests for possession of illegal drugs. So here it is in simple terms: don’t do drugs abroad. If you get caught doing drugs in another country you are fully subject to their laws (which are often more stringent than our own) and chances are good that you will spend time in prison, or worse: some nations have the death penalty for those found guilty of drug trafficking. Being a U.S. citizen gives you no special privileges. The U.S. embassy will not go out of its way to help you out. The Marines will not execute a daring amphibious landing to rescue you. And, HWS can do nothing to intervene other than to call your parents and advise them to hire an international lawyer – fast and at their own expense.

There are three key things to understand about this issue (drawn from a study of U.S. Americans in prison abroad by journalist Peter Laufer):

1. Most nations adhere to the Napoleonic code, which presumes the accused to be guilty until proven innocent.
2. Few nations grant bail between arrest and trial.
3. The State Department will rarely intervene to aid an accused or convicted American for fear of upsetting relations with the host country.

DON’T DO DRUGS ABROAD! Use of illegal drugs (or abusing prescription or non-prescription drugs) is, on top of everything noted above, grounds for being returned home to the US (to your parents’ home – not to your college) at your own expense and normally at the forfeit of academic credit (and tuition dollars) for the term. If you are caught using drugs abroad by the authorities, the only assistance the Faculty Directors and your home campuses will provide is to refer you (and your parents) to legal counsel. We cannot and will not intervene in matters between you and the local authorities. Breaking the law there is simply unacceptable and could be a decision you will spend a lifetime regretting.

4.6 TRAFFIC

Look both ways before you cross, cross in the cross-walk, obey the right-of-way rules. Traffic safety and the roles of drivers and pedestrians are deeply engrained in a car-oriented culture such as the U.S. When going abroad, it’s important—essential—to understand that like everything else, traffic rules differ from country to country. For students studying in the United Kingdom, Ireland, Japan, Australia or New Zealand or South Africa, you have to remember to look **right** first because that’s where the cars are coming from. This takes some getting used to! For students studying in the Germanic nations of Denmark, Germany and Austria, you have to understand that people in general follow the rules. Pedestrians do not jay-walk; they wait for the walk signal—even if there isn’t a car in sight. In contrast to this are Italy, Spain, France and **Latin America**, where general chaos often rules

and pedestrians are expected to make way for cars (or livestock!)—in the crosswalk, in the middle of the street, even sometimes on the sidewalk. Beware!

A final word about traffic: given the differences in the traffic rules but also patterns and driving customs, we strongly advise AGAINST ever renting a vehicle and driving yourself while abroad. Public transportation in most nations is far better and more accessible than it is here. Use it!

4.7 POLITICS

Don't read the newspaper? Unfamiliar with what's happening in Washington or New York, let alone the events shaking Paris or Moscow or Delhi? You're in the minority. People around the world, by and large, know a lot about politics and spend a lot of time talking about it. Not just their politics, *our* politics. So it is very important to read up on what's going on in the country you're going to, and what's going on here, too. We can pretty much guarantee you that people will press you for your opinion of the current U.S. administration or the next stop on the globe-trotting war on terror.

You can learn a lot from talking politics with surprisingly well-informed foreigners. Some of you might, however, be on the receiving end of angry talk against the United States. Second to the surprise over how knowledgeable people around the world are about politics is how angry many of them are over U.S. policies. In general people are very good at distinguishing between U.S. Americans and the U.S. government, but in some cases you might feel the need to remind them of this distinction and to diffuse some of the anger by saying that you might not necessarily agree with the policy either. It's an instance where you'll have to use your judgment. As you re-examine some of your values over time, you might also find yourself questioning some of your political beliefs. And you might change other's minds as well. Eventually people all around the world will have to come to the table and talk out their differences...you might as well be in on it early.

SECTION 5: Coming Back

5.1 REGISTRATION & HOUSING

HWS Registration for fall 2011

The Office of the Registrar will email instructions to you on how to register when you're abroad. You will be directed to the Registrar's webpage for the registration dates and course catalog, which is now only available online. You should not be at any registration disadvantage due to your off-campus status. Be aware of time differences and remember that there may only be a small window of time for you to register, so plan accordingly. If you will be on a required excursion or break during your registration dates, you may contact Linda Breese in the Registrar's office in advance of your registration date and she can register for you. **Also, be sure to check before you leave HWS that you do not have a financial or administrative hold on your account or you may be unable to register.**

HWS Housing for your return

Students going abroad in the fall will be invited to co-sign for a room with a student going abroad in the spring as soon as spring decisions are announced. If you are a fall abroad student who does not

co-sign for a room, you will have to work directly with Res Ed on your housing assignment and should be aware that choices will be limited.

If you are a spring abroad student, you will be sent, electronically, all pertinent information about opportunities and procedures for the following fall. Before you depart for your term abroad, you will be asked to complete a housing “proxy” form on which you designate a fellow member of the HWS community to participate in lottery for you. That person will receive your lottery number, receive all instructions, and will select your room for you based upon the preferences you convey to him or her. Make sure that your designated proxy is someone who is responsible!

Please note that only rising seniors will be considered for off-campus housing status and you must apply for off-campus approval by the same process as students on campus. **DO NOT SIGN A LEASE UNTIL YOU RECEIVE WRITTEN APPROVAL FROM RESIDENTIAL EDUCATION.**

5.2 REENTRY AND READJUSTMENT

This information is designed to help you prepare for the transition back “home”. It is organized into two themes: *Closing the Circle* looks at a few things you can do now to prepare for the next phase of your international experience, coming home (or reentry). *Opening New Doors* suggests ways you can keep your international experience alive and relevant, including information about some of the programs the CGE offers for returning students.

CLOSING THE CIRCLE

Are you ready to leave this place? Have you wrapped up all your academic work? Think back to all the times over the last few months (or in those months of planning and anticipation) that you said “before I leave I’d really like to...” Now’s the time to review this list and see if there’s any way to fit a few more of these things in before you go. We hope this will ignite a lifetime passion of travel and intercultural endeavor on your part, but although many students say they will return to their host country again, in reality most do not. So get out there while you can and have as few regrets as possible.

Think about all the photographs you’ve taken over the last few months. Did you really photograph everything that’s important to you? How about what you see on your walk to class every day? Or your host-family? Do you have a photograph of your favorite café or restaurant, or your host-country friends? Don’t end up with a thousand pictures of churches, temples or castles and none of the things that make up your day-to-day life, because it’s those commonplace details you’ll think-and talk-about most when you’re back.

An idea: do a “day in the life of” photo-shoot. Photograph your whole day from morning till night, so you can visually answer the question “what was a typical day like?”

PACKING UP

Remember the airline weight limits you worried about before you left? They still apply. Check with your airline if you don’t remember what they are. Now might also be a good time to pack up some things you wouldn’t have thought about bringing home otherwise Think of the food you’ve (hopefully) grown to love over the last couple of months. Is there anything you’d like to share with

your family, or just have at home for a taste of your host-country on those days when you're missing it? (Remember you can only bring back dry or canned/jarred food, not fresh meat, agricultural products or cheese.) Are there any recipes you'd like to have? Now's the time to ask about them and write them down.

Other things you might want to pack up include memories. If you've been keeping a journal, the last few weeks are a great time to reflect on your experience. The times in peoples' lives that are characterized by change often have a crisper quality to them; every experience seems to be imbued with a deeper meaning. Try to capture this in your writing.

Ask yourself some questions:

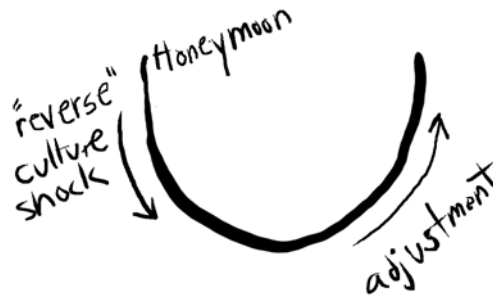
- What did I accomplish while abroad?
- What did I learn about myself?
- What did I learn about this country?
- What friends did I make, and what did they teach me?
- What will I miss the most?
- What am I most looking forward to?
- What does this experience mean for my future? Will I live differently now?
- What did I learn about my own country and culture while abroad?
- Do I want to return to this place? What have I left undone?

You'll want to ask yourself these questions again after you've been home for a while, but thinking about them now can be rewarding and can help you put a little closure on your experience.

COMING HOME

The first (and often surprising) thing to know about coming home is that in many ways you will feel like you did when you arrived in your host country a few months ago: exhausted and excited. Probably it will feel as great to be home as it felt to be in your host country for the first few days, though for different reasons. You'll enjoy some home cooking, calls from old friends, and telling your family about your experiences.

But, just as your initial elation at being in a new and excited place was tempered by a realization at how foreign and unfamiliar it felt, your honeymoon period at home may also start to not seem totally right. Things that you expected to be familiar may now seem quite alien. Your ears might find it weird to hear English being spoken everywhere. You might think your family throws too much away. You may balk at spending \$50 for a meal out when you know your host family lived off that much for a month. The abundance in the supermarket may stop you in your tracks, as you have become used to getting by with less. You may be dismayed at how fast-paced US culture is, or frustrated at how little people actually want to hear about all your experiences (or look at all your pictures). You may not experience every single one of these things, but most of you will experience some of them. The most important thing to realize is that this is totally normal, and the ups and downs you're experiencing constitute what is frequently called "reverse culture shock". It actually often gets mapped just like the U-curve:



The most important step in being ready for reverse culture shock is to expect it, and to realize that most of it is caused not by changes in home, but changes in you. You won't know how far you've come until you can reflect on the journey from the place you call(ed) home. This is actually a great time to not only learn about yourself and how you've grown while abroad, it's also a great time to learn about home from a far more objective perspective than you've ever had before. Lots of students come back saying that they never felt more American than when they were abroad, and never more foreign than when they were back in the US.

The first thing to do is relax. Like culture shock the first time around, you'll get through this, and end up stronger for the experience. You'll have your ups and downs, good days and bad. Some of the same coping skills you used to get yourself through the low points while abroad will serve you well here—reflect in your journals, keep active, rest and eat well, explore your surroundings with new eyes. Soon you will have adjusted, though we hope that you're never quite the same as you were before your experience abroad!

OPENING NEW DOORS

While the last section dealt with things you needed to address while still abroad, this section examines your (new) life at home and back on campus. And while we encouraged you to put some closure on your experience abroad, now we're going to suggest you take the next step—figuring out what doors have opened to you as a result of your experiences. We've posed a series of questions below with some information as well as suggestions where you can find out more.

DO YOU WANT TO STAY INVOLVED WITH STUDY ABROAD?

Get involved. Talk about your semester abroad in your classes. Make a zine about it. Come to Away Café and tell a story that crosses borders. The students who continue their international experiences often go on to international careers, or exciting opportunities like Peace Corps or the Fulbright Program. To start with, consider becoming a *Global Ambassador*. Ambassadors help the CGE represent programs to prospective students at admissions events, general information sessions for study abroad programs, and general and program-specific orientations, as well as tabling, and talking to classes. Contact Doug Reilly at dreilly@hws.edu.

DO YOU WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT THE COUNTRY YOU STUDIED IN?

Talk to your advisor, the faculty director of the program or anyone at the CGE; we'll help you find courses that may build upon your experiences. You can also consider an independent study; talk to your academic advisor to find out more. Some students focus their honor's thesis on their country of study as well.

DO YOU WANT TO LEARN MORE ABOUT INTERNATIONAL CAREERS?

Maybe you think you'd like to make travel a part of the rest of your life. Maybe you'd like to spend a few years after graduation traveling or working abroad before settling down. Career Services and the Center for

Global Education present an International Career Workshop every semester. In addition, please visit Career Services and the CGE and learn about some of the many options!

DO YOU WANT TO PUBLISH YOUR WRITING, ART OR PHOTOGRAPHY?

There are several opportunities available to you. There's a yearly photo contest, usually held in the Spring semester, and the CGE curates a gallery space on the third floor of Trinity Hall called the *Global Visions Gallery*. *GVG* hosts individual and group shows, with the goal of opening a new show each semester. If you have an idea for a show, see Doug Reilly. There's also *The Aleph: a journal of global perspectives*, published every Spring by the Center for Global Education and an editorial board of students just like you. To submit your work to the Aleph or learn more about the editorial board, email Doug Reilly at the CGE at dreilly@hws.edu.

DO YOU WANT TO SHARE YOUR EXPERIENCES WITH FELLOW STUDENTS?

Learn about becoming a paid Programming Assistant (PA) with the CGE and help orient other students going abroad, help the CGE develop on-campus programs aimed at making HWS a more culturally-diverse place, and help us out with programs like the photo contest, *The Aleph*, and International Week.

DO YOU WANT TO MAKE A FILM ABOUT YOUR EXPERIENCE ABROAD?

Doug Reilly at The Center for Global Education has been regularly offering a Reader's College on digital storytelling. Students meet each week to eat, tell stories, learn about making films, and actually make their own three-minute digital story. This is a great way to both process your experience and also create a statement about it that you can share widely. Contact Doug Reilly at dreilly@hws.edu for more information.

DO YOU WANT TO TALK ABOUT YOUR REENTRY EXPERIENCE?

The staff of the CGE love to talk about study abroad. Most of us have studied abroad ourselves - that's why we do the work we do today. Make an appointment with one of us or just drop in - if we're available, we'd be more than happy to hear about your experiences. It helps us learn how students perceive our programs, and it gives you a chance to talk to someone who understands.

Our hope is that you'll take advantage of one or more of these opportunities.

CENTER FOR GLOBAL EDUCATION
THIRD FLOOR TRINITY HALL
315-781-3307