



A STUDENT'S GUIDE TO STUDY ABROAD IN SENEGAL

Prepared by the Center for Global Education

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SECTION 1: Nuts and Bolts

1.1 CONTACT INFORMATION

In the U.S:
CENTER FOR GLOBAL EDUCATION

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

ADDRESS, PHONES AND FAX OF AFFILIATE HOST INSTITUTION IN SENEGAL:

The Professor/Staff member who is responsible for the HWS student group throughout your stay
(and available for questions by email, in advance, as well) is:

Dr Papa Meissa DIENG
Enseignant- chercheur UFR Sc.jur.& Po
Conseiller aux Aff. Jur. & Coopération du Recteur
Université Gaston Berger
St-Louis
Bp 534
SENEGAL
Tél: (221) 961 98 53 / 961 2270 - office
Tél: (221) 961 48 60 / 825 18 57 - home
Cel: (221) 654 52 92 - cell
Fax: (221) 961 51 39 / 961 18 84
Email: dieng2@caramail.com

First TWO NIGHTS (in Dakar only): January 3 and 4:
You are staying at the Hotel Nina which is located at 43, Rue du Docteur THEZE
Dakar BP 1758
Senegal

Tel: 221-889-0120

Fax: 221-889-0181

You can find pictures of the hotel online at www.au-senegal.com/pages/nina.php

1.2 PROGRAM PARTICIPANT LIST

Full Name	Email address
Arnold II,Roger	RA4681@hws.edu
DiStefano,Molly	MD7230@hws.edu
Martin,Laura	LM9952@hws.edu
Secor,James	JS3095@hws.edu

1.3 TERM CALENDAR

Spring 2008

The Senegalese term is “fluid” by U.S. standards with things happening somewhat ad hoc. We have arranged the following firm dates, however:

Departure from U.S.:	January 2
Arrival in Senegal:	January 3
Introduction to Dakar	January 3-4
Arrive on campus at UGB	January 5
Orientation/registration at UGB	January 6
Classes begin:	January 7
Students negotiate early or alternate exams with faculty:	May 1
HWS program ends:	May 31
Departure from Dakar.	June 2

There will be a number of escorted excursions ranging from day trips to three or four day/night expeditions over the course of the semester to points of historic or cultural interest. Dates and destination of these excursions will be announced once you are in Senegal.

1.4 PASSPORTS AND VISAS

By now your passport is with the Senegalese Embassy in NY – IF you provided it to the CGE. It will be mailed to you directly once by overnight mail. **BE SURE THAT YOU PROVIDE THE CGE WITH YOUR ACCURATE MAILING ADDRESS FOR THE DURATION OF DECEMBER AND UP TO THE POINT OF DEPARTURE.** If you have failed to secure the proper visa in advance, Dr. Dieng will assist you in getting it once in Saint-Louis. Expect that things may take some time, however, so be sure to provide him with whatever documentation he asks of you promptly.

One recommendation we have remains consistent and universal: **make copies of your passport’s identification page (with the photo on it), any pages with entry stamps, your visa (if you are required to have one, it will be stamped in your passport) and your acceptance letter.** 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 *may* be able to receive discounts with the card (for admission fees and the like) that will identify you as a student, but this varies by country. There is also a feature called ISICConnect (which is free but you must sign up for it online) and this gives you big discounts on phone calls as well as a free voicemail and email account and a fax service. Check this out at http://www.statravel.co.uk/c_yearout/travelsafe_isic.asp?bhcp=1. 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. Make a photocopy of it in case you lose it.

1.6 TRAVEL DATES/GROUP ARRIVAL

All of you will travel together, accompanied by HWS professor Kanate Dahouda on the following flights (which will be met by a representative of UGB at the other end) to facilitate your arrival:

South African 204 02 JAN JFK to Dakar 520PM arrives 600A 03 JAN
South African 203 02 JUN Dakar to JFK 2:30AM arrives 655AM same day

We are not permitted to require you to take the group flight although we strongly recommend that you do. However, we will INSIST that any flight you choose be scheduled to arrive on the precise day of the scheduled group AND that you have your itinerary approved through us before you purchase it. Be forewarned - if you book (and pay for) something that you've not vetted through us in advance, we reserve the right to ask you to change it – even if that costs you.

When you arrive, expect a fair amount of attention from hawkers, currency (black market) traders, souvenir vendors and others. Ignore them if you can; if they are persistent look them in the eye and tell them “no thank you” in French. If this doesn't work tell them (in French) to “go away”. They can be a nuisance but are generally harmless. Please note the cell phone number for Papa Dieng (under contacts above) and use it if you get separated from the group.

GENERAL TRAVEL SUGGESTIONS

You may want to contact your local travel agent about other travel information, especially if you are staying in your host country after the end of the program. The CGE's agency is Advantage Travel of Central NY (1-800-788-1980). Bonnie Ayers is our representative at Advantage. 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

Upon arrival in Dakar, you will spend two nights at the Hotel Nina, located in the heart of the city. Professor Dahouda and your guide will use this as a home-base to explore the city of Dakar and will take you to visit Goree Island, center of the colonial slave-trade and now an historic monument. After this brief orientation to Senegal's capital, Professor Dahouda will accompany you to Saint-Louis (private taxi service has been arranged to meet you at the Hotel Nina the morning of January 5) where you will receive a more extensive orientation to the University, to Senegalese education, to the culture, and to the logistics of navigating your way around the campus and the city.

During orientation, you will begin your Wolof language instruction and also work with Dr. Dieng and an academic advisor in your field that he assigns to register for your classes and get started with your academic program. Professor Dahouda will leave Senegal on 11 January and you will then be entirely in Dr. Dieng's capable care and supervision. Dr. Dieng does travel on university business with some regularity so we have also hired a graduate assistant to be responsible for your group during his absence (this student will also be able to reach him 24 hours in an emergency) and will facilitate your social experience at the university as well.

"Orientaton" in Senegal is a different concept than "orientation" here, however. Senegalese do not use maps, for the most part, and there simply isn't one of the UGB campus. A tour of campus will be provided by a current student or a staff member, but this will likely not include every building or service on campus. Instead, new Senegalese students will go back and re-orient themselves to the campus by walking through things several times before they actually begin classes, need to see a doctor, or have to use the library for a paper. They explore independently, ask questions as they go "is this the English literature building and where is Prof. So and So's office?" and generally take responsibility for showing themselves around. You will be expected to do the same.

1.8 WHAT TO BRING

CLIMATE

Senegal's climate is pleasantly tropical, with Dakar ranking as one the coolest, breeziest spots in West Africa. The country's average daily temperatures range from 18°C (65°F) to 31°C (87°F). Nights can be chillier – down in the 12-13 range (mid 50s). In the north and central parts, the wet season lasts from July to September, while in the Casamance it's about a month longer on either end. Rainfall averages range from 300mm (12in) in the north to as much as six times that in the south; Dakar gets over 600mm (24in) annually. The dry season (December to April) is plagued by the hot, dry *harmattan* winds.

Temperature equivalents are:

Fahrenheit	Centigrade	Fahrenheit	Centigrade
10°	-12°	60°	16
20	-7°	70°	21
32°	0	80°	2
40°	5	50	10

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.

ACADEMIC

You will be instructed about any books that are required once you've registered for classes but generally you will need fewer books than in the U.S. and in many cases be handed photocopied reading packets for your classes. Your Wolof instructor will have materials for you as well. So, you do not need to prepare much in advance except that we think you will appreciate having with you:

One or more notebooks to keep a journal

One or more notebooks for your independent research project (plus any texts which you feel might be important in preparation for your project).

Basic supplies like pens and pencils (of course more can be purchased in Senegal)

A French-English dictionary

One of your favorite French grammar books, for reference

CLOTHING

In General: TRAVEL LIGHT! You will need light but durable summer clothing. At the same time, it gets chilly in the evenings, especially on the coast, so a warm but lightweight (consider fleece) sweater or sweatshirt is necessary. You might also want a windbreaker. Absolutely imperative are comfortable walking shoes.

Senegalese dress more conservatively and neatly than most American college students. Avoid expensive, hard to-care-for clothes since local detergents and washing methods are hard on clothes. Easy-wear and fast-dry fabrics are best: cotton, permanent press. Take clothes that you like and in which you feel comfortable. Whites are difficult to keep clean. Bring light canvas shoes because they dry quickly and sneakers. You might wish to bring along a pair of sandals but be aware that Muslim women generally do not show their feet so expect that sneakers or walking shoes will be your day-to-day footwear.

Wearing several layers for chilly nights is better than taking heavy clothes. Most Senegalese women do not wear clothes that are revealing, transparent or tight; rather, they wear loose, long and billowy clothes in hot weather. You will probably want to buy some clothes in Senegal but for those you bring think light, modest and easy-to-maintain. Wrap skirts with a blouse and cotton jumpers over a light blouse are most appropriate. Slacks are fine so long as they are not too tight-fitting. For the men, while clothing may not be as heavily prescribed it is again a bit more modest than you'd see in the U.S. and also a bit more formal. Light-weight khakis are best and easy to dry shirts. For men and women both - NO SHORTS!!!! NO TANK TOPS or sleeveless tops. Also you will want:

- 6-7 shirts or blouses with coordinating slacks or skirts
- 1-2 dressier dresses or outfits for men (still modest, please)
- 6-7 pair of cotton underwear and several comfortable bras for women
- 1-2 sweaters/sweatshirts/light jackets

- 1 Bathing suit (One piece conservative only for women, for men, nothing really short or clinging to the body).
- 6-7 pairs of socks including a sturdy pair for long walks.
- Hat with a protective brim to cover face and neck.
- 1 big fluffy towel
- For women only: Scarf for head-covering and tying back hair; sarong/shawl/head-wrap (all in one).
- 2-3 comfortable bras.

EQUIPMENT (these are suggestions not requirements; use your judgment and tastes; **don't** bring things you won't be likely to use.)

- Easily concealed purse, pouch or money belt for passport and money
- day pack -good for weekend trips AND carrying your stuff on campus
- PolarPure, small hand pump or other water purification system, like tablets
- light-weight sheets
- Tampons: some brands are available but best to bring your own; without plastic applicator which is a pollutant and not easy to dispose of. Sanitary napkins are available but in brands you may not recognize.
- Shaving kit
- Extra bag for storing things you don't need the whole trip
- Flashlight with extra batteries and bulbs
- Water bottle(s), liter size (two is good; at least one)
- Sunglasses
- Plastic bags or stuff sacks
- Sewing kit
- Small towel and washcloth; some prefer lightweight, fast drying camp towels
- Insect repellent
- Walkman for tapes, esp. with recording capability (the latter especially good for Independent Field Study Project interviews)
- Combination or padlock; locks for luggage
- Watch and small travel alarm
- Camera and film or memory cards. Extra camera batteries.
- This handbook

Medical and Personal (suggestions, not recommendations)

- Food supplements like multivitamins
- Take a 5-month supply of prescription drugs; allergy medicine
- Extra set of prescription glasses/contacts; copy of prescription
- Contact lens cleaner is available but bring glasses for traveling and fieldtrips
- Deodorant (not readily available)
- Conditioners are available but expensive; good shampoos, soaps and lotions are available

- Refillable sample-size containers of shampoo, conditioner, toothpaste for weekend fieldtrips
- Chapstick or Blistex
- Dental floss
- Prophylactics or contraceptives
- Some people bring packets of cocoa, lemonade, even granola bars
- Sunscreen (lots of it!)
- Band-Aids
- Anti-diarrhea pills
- Antibiotic cream for cuts
- Face wipes, astringent pads, hand-sanitizer

GIFT IDEAS

You will probably want to bring a few gifts to offer to Senegalese who offer hospitality in their own homes or those who become close friends. Moderate gifts are best. The intention is not to demonstrate wealth, but to offer thanks and appreciation. Choose one or two things from the following list or come up with your own comparable ideas. Something that is personal or connects to you and the place you are from is best. Things you made, or that relate to America are appreciated. Photographs of your house and family are always good to bring with you to show people, not necessarily to give them.

- T-shirts -- especially those with the name of a college or of someplace in the U.S. are good gifts for younger males in your home stay family. Most Senegalese are smaller than Americans so bring medium or large.
- Baseball caps with school or regional logos.
- Hand creams and body lotions in nice scents and containers.
- Make up.
- Hair clips and ornaments, ribbons, -- for younger females in your home stay family.
- Inexpensive U.S. style pierced earrings (suitable for teens but not adults -- they wear gold only).
- Refrigerator magnets.
- Frisbees -- bring your own, too.
- Comic books.
- Tiny dolls or finger puppets (bring your acting skills, too).
- Jacks.
- Matchbox cars -- not battery operated.
- Cocoa -- U.S. brands are usually more mixable.
- Spices like oregano and basil for spaghetti and pizza.
- Ziploc bags.
- Stickers, coloring books and crayons for children.
- Calendars with photos.
- Good pens, of all varieties.
- Post-it note pads
- Folding umbrella.

- Plush towels.
- Stamps for collectors—a popular gift for some people.
- Coins for collectors—also popular.
- Sunglasses.
- Popular music tapes or CDs.
- Postcards of your home, campus, hometown, places you've been.

Often things that you don't want to carry along with you make good gifts. Sometimes students exchange items within the group to get items most appropriate for their host families.

WHAT NOT TO BRING

More luggage than you can carry on your own
 Expensive jewelry
 Expensive electronics that you are afraid will be stolen (petty theft is the most common crime affecting students abroad.)

Other things to keep in mind:

Point 1: Most other countries have stores! Most other countries including Senegal 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 luggage.

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 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). Some countries ban certain drugs, 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. If you DO bring your own laptop, keep in mind that you will NOT have internet access in your room but will need to bring your laptop to a campus computing center or internet café to access internet, to print, or to perform most functions other than word-processing. So, taking a laptop is also a personal decision based on your preferences. Some of the past students indicated that they found it inconvenient to access UGB computing facilities. If you do take a laptop, remember to thoroughly investigate whether you need a special power converter. Many countries operate on 220 volts (the U.S. is on 120). Many laptops have 120/220 switches that will allow them to work without a separate transformer. These only need a plug adapter to allow you to plug it in (make sure that the adapter has three prongs on the end that plugs into your computer). 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 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.

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

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*.

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".) 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. Expect 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

In Senegal, you will all take four courses. One will be your Wolof language course, a second is your independent study project. Dr. Dieng will assist you in registering for two other courses (which will be taught in French unless you elect them from the department of English language). Bear in mind that if/when the university goes on strike, your Wolof and independent study courses should continue; the other two may not. If the strike is prolonged, HWS has arranged with Papa Dieng to pay your particular faculty to meet with you anyway so that you may continue your education. Like here, most classes meet only a few times a week rather than daily. You will have Wolof instruction daily. Do NOT leave your independent study course to the last minute. You should have arranged in advance with a faculty member from HWS to review and grade this project. Together you should have arranged when things will be due – all at once or throughout the term – and what the end product is to look like.

PLEASE keep in mind that the academic culture in Senegal is dramatically different than in the U.S. As is typical in many francophone cultures, you can expect more “drier” straight lecture from your UGB professors and classes than you might have in the U.S. Often, tutorials or discussion based classes are held separately in small groups but the main content of the courses is delivered in lecture format with the professor imparting and the student receiving. This does NOT mean that you cannot ask questions; those are always welcome. If you have extensive questions, however, you should see your professor during his/her office hours or, ideally, immediately after class or just before the next one.

You may also find that some professors work without a course syllabus and others provide one but in a very different format than what you may have seen previously. Ask, ask, ask! It is never rude or pushy to visit your professors after class or during office hours to clarify what is expected, by when, and how. On the other hand, you cannot expect them to adapt their teaching style to your own learning preferences, if the faculty member reads his/her lecture notes to the class each session, that is neither uncommon and the Senegalese will not be very open to complaints about that.

Senegal is a poor country and books are very expensive. Expect a shorter reading list than you would normally have here. Expect that in many cases you will be given a reading packet or told to find your resources at the UGB library rather than being asked to purchase required texts. If a reading is assigned you are expected to complete it even though you may never be quizzed on it or asked to complete a written assignment that is linked explicitly to the reading. However, anything assigned is fair game for the final exam so if you don't bother to read because no one is keeping track, you are likely to pay the price later on!

Another significant difference you'll encounter is that our calendar and the Senegalese one are not compatible! To deal with this, we've made arrangements for you to arrive late and leave early. Due to the very gradual start of the Senegalese school year which tends to drift along informally for much of the first month or so, when you arrive in early January, you will find that you've only missed a small amount of course content and you will find your professors most willing to bring you up to speed. (SEE THEM to do that, however, as THEY will not come looking for YOU.). Similarly, you will be leaving a few weeks before the official end of term and thus won't get to take your final exams with the rest of your classmates. At least two to three weeks before your scheduled departure, talk to EACH of your professors and reach an agreement about how you will make up this final obligation and how you will be assessed. Some professors will write a modified exam for you and simply have you take it before you go. Others may prefer that you write a paper instead of the exam

about a topic to which you agree. The important thing to remember is that you have not completed your course obligations until you've written this paper or exam and returned it to your Professor(s). In most cases, a paper submitted from the States by email after the fact will NOT be acceptable unless you have explicitly agreed to this.

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. In the case of Senegal, normally the fifth class would be an independent project completed with someone here at home.

We encourage you to undertake coursework in areas that would be unavailable to you here on campus. However, if you have any concerns that this could unduly affect your GPA, be aware that you may select any course outside your major on a credit/no credit basis, simply by notifying the Registrar at HWS during the first eight weeks of class.

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 to **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 traveler's checks.

We recommend that you carry a credit card as a source of emergency cash and credit. Visa is the most widely used. You may also use your ATM card or Visa/MC debit card if it has the Cirrus or Plus logos--don't forget that you will need your PIN number (should be numeric PIN with no more or less than 4 digits).

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, including in Senegal's higher-end restaurants, shops and hotels 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 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. 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, including Senegal, 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.

We really recommend traveler's checks **ONLY** as a backup source of funds in the event that international money networks are down or your cash/credit card is lost or stolen. You will find them inconvenient to use on a regular basis. However, it's not a bad idea to bring along about \$200 (in relatively small denominations) in traveler's checks – just in case. If you don't use them while abroad, they're still "good" here in the U.S. upon your return.

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 Senegal. This is VERY difficult for us to estimate as "typical" student spending ranges vary so widely depending upon resources available and personal spending habits. Given the fact that all your basic needs are provided for and/or should have been pre-budgeted (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 will want) very little personal spending money. Thus, in addition to the \$900-\$1,000 you should plan to bring for food, for most students an extra \$1000 for personal/discretionary spending should be adequate. This sum should buy you occasional nights out, a visit home with a new friend or one or two extra weekend trips. Be forewarned, however! If you are a power shopper, expect to jet off to a new country across Africa every weekend, or tend to consume large amounts of alcohol or food at night at the European-style restaurants, you will certainly spend a lot more. You'll also need more if you expect to stay on in Africa or Europe 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 \$500 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 can 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!

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, have less privacy, take very 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.

As would be the case at HWS or on any program abroad, you are responsible for maintaining your flat/house/dorm to a reasonable degree of cleanliness and in keeping with local fire-safety standards and health codes. If you damage your room, your common area or the building due to carelessness, neglect or worse, you WILL be held accountable financially and charges will be placed by the program onto your student bill. Housing is inspected before students move in, but in the unlikely event that you find something broken or damaged upon your arrival, be sure to report this immediately to ensure that you are not held responsible later.

We have asked that you be placed in traditional student residence halls with a Senegalese roommate but be prepared for the possibility that you will be placed with each other (and the other foreign students) in faculty housing near the academic part of campus. Please be flexible. If you are placed in the residence, understand that your roommate is almost certain to be Muslim and may not be comfortable with immodest behavior. Alcohol is strictly forbidden in campus residences. Should you choose to break this rule, understand that: 1) you might be asked to leave UGB and 2) you risk compromising the education of your roommate – who could also be held responsible. Please be considerate and appropriate.

The student residences are segregated by gender. They are very modest, small rooms with a bed, desk, one lamp, and a small dresser. You should pack as lightly as possible for you'll have little storage space. The bathrooms, as would be the case here, are shared with others in your same housing block. The showers may not have warm water; the toilets are Senegalese style (squat toilets). Bring your own toilet paper if you think you prefer to use that than the Senegalese wash faucets.

For meals, you will have two different dining halls on campus from which to choose. If you bring a note from your doctor that you have "medical restrictions" that require a vegetarian diet, then you may eat in the vegetarian kitchen. The main kitchens offer less variety but healthy, nicely prepared Senegalese and (occasionally) Western foods. Try everything! There is no set meal plan (and you've not been billed for one) but rather you can purchase meal coupons and then use them as you need

them. You will not spend more than two dollars for a meal on campus. If you choose to dine out in Saint-Louis, prices vary widely with European restaurants charging the most (prices comparable to restaurants here), Arab or Indian restaurants at a more moderate price and Senegalese the least.

There are no washing machines on campus. Most students will use a wash bucket and soap and then hang laundry out to dry but for a very, very modest fee you can also hire a local person to wash your clothes for you.

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 most countries do not make their money from 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. Locals 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.

2.5 EMAIL ACCESS

Email access is seemingly a strange thing to add to the list, but 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 home. Don't expect unlimited access at school. You might not have it all, and you may have to rely on internet cafes, if there are any. In some cases you may have to revert to that old stand-by, snail mail. In general, don't go abroad expecting the same level of access. You're likely to be disappointed if you do.

The University of Gaston Berger has several computer labs for student use. Priority goes to those working on academics. You may use personal email only when others aren't waiting. If it is a busy time, there are internet cafes in town which charge modest fees for use. Otherwise, wait for a quiet time on campus.

Be sure to check your HWS email when you can because that is how we will be in touch with you. Make sure you clean out your mailbox before you go – otherwise it could fill up and you could be unable to receive any new mail. Since we are aware of limitations on internet access, if something is truly urgent we will find an alternate means of communication with you (usually calling your cell phone and/or leaving a message with Dr. Dieng to come find you).

2.6 TELEPHONES

Dr. Dieng and other university officials will have land-lines but these are almost unheard of in student residences and in many Senegalese homes. Instead, everyone relies on cell phones. Professor Dahouda will have funds from HWS to purchase a cell phone for each of you upon your arrival in Senegal. He'll buy you a phone and a SIM card (which usually comes with 30-60 minutes of calling time). You will get your phone number at that time and you will be able to receive telephone calls from your family and friends at home for FREE (i.e. you do not use minutes for incoming calls, only for outgoing calls). It will be your responsibility and expense if you wish to

purchase additional minutes for calling out. This can be done at phone stores and newsstands all over Senegal. We recommend that you suggest to friends and family with computers that they download “SKYPE” and plan to ‘call’ your cell-phone over the computer. This is by far the least expensive way to call you as in some cases the calls are free and in other cases they pay for a local call and then just use internet networks to reach you in Senegal.

2.7 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.

USE THE BUDDY SYSTEM WHEN YOU TRAVEL. NEVER travel alone!! If you travel with a Senegalese, you are probably safer than traveling only with foreigners but that can be okay if you discuss your planned route with UGB staff or students first and take their advice. If you are a female invited to travel with a Senegalese man do not go alone! Tell him you will be bringing your roommate or girlfriend and then do so. The cultures are very different and women who travel with men to whom they are not married or related are sending a very clear message – and one you probably do not wish to send. Similarly, our male students should NEVER invite a Senegalese woman to travel alone with you and/or to visit you in your room. (Nor should you visit in her room). You will socialize in public places on or off-campus instead.

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; Hanoi, Vietnam); we recognize that the city you live in is a major player in creating the sense of place you have. 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. Recognize that there’s a balance to be struck between these two extremes. But also recognize that weekend visits to other cities or countries 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 gem of a city by all accounts) 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. This reality is one of the reasons we suggest you explore your city and surrounding areas and save most of your major travel for after the program.

AROUND THE COUNTRY

If you do travel during weekends outside of the excursions may be built into your program, consider limiting yourself to other cities in the country. This advice is especially relevant to students on language immersion programs. When learning a language in this style, taking a break entirely from it for a weekend will delay or even push back some of 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

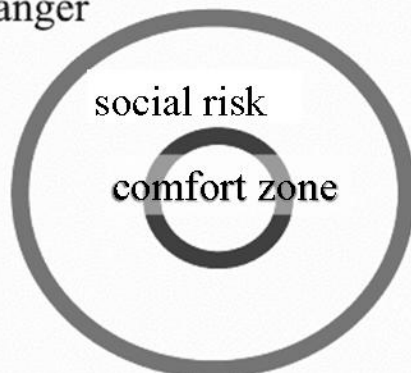
If you think back to your first year of college, you might remember both apprehension and anticipation. You were quickly hit with what you did not know—how to do your laundry, how to navigate the cafeteria, the necessity of having your I.D. card on you at all times, where to buy books, how to succeed 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 you 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 Americans will keep you from advancing your language skills. So too will missing out on activities because you have to wait around for your 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 of the pack! Large groups of Americans (along with being immediately recognizable and off-putting) will keep you from really getting to know the local culture and people.

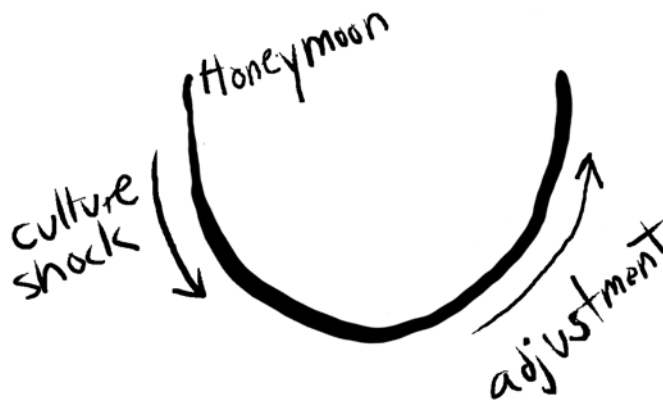
Going abroad is about *breaking away* from what you know, so make sure you actually do that and don't live abroad in "Island America". There are two other related things that will keep you from actually experiencing what is going on around you: one is the easy accessibility of internet cafes, and the 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.

Many students who study in English-speaking countries go abroad with the mistaken belief that they will have no cultural adjustment to make. Beware! Don't mistake the superficial similarities of the countries for *sameness*. While the differences may seem subtle at first glance, closer examination often reveals very different attitudes, values and "norms". Unfamiliar social customs (etiquette), and colloquial expressions ("tube" for subway, "mate" for friend, "*crail*" for good conversation) are just a few of the possible differences between countries that share the "same" language!

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. Be aware that many countries frown upon eating on-the-go and it is considered rude to eat food while you're walking across campus or down the street. Follow the examples of the locals: if you never see anyone else eating food as they walk, you can assume it is not appropriate. 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 appétit!

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. In Senegal, however, while you will find alcohol easy to procure at European style restaurants and night-clubs, it is NEVER acceptable to become inebriated and while some Western women do drink, local folks are often scandalized by this or at least make certain judgments about your character if you are drinking. Decide what sort of message you are willing to send. On campus, you MUST not drink.

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.

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 is lower than the typical US city. However, because there is often a large student population in many of the locations, 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: if you are going out at night try to go in groups 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, traveler's checks, valuables) and to lock the door to your flats at all times.

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.
- 3.) Don't do drugs abroad (see below for why).
- 4.) Avoid American hang-outs (McDonald's, Hard Rock Cafes, etc.) and avoid being in large groups of Americans.
- 5.) Don't wander alone in an unfamiliar city where you don't know the good areas from the bad.
- 6.) Don't drink too much in public; it may make you look foolish and you be more susceptible.

4.2 HEALTHCARE AND INSURANCE

You can anticipate that health care will be of a high quality on campus for most routine problems. The resident directors and the staff of the campus health center will assist you in case you need to seek medical care. All students are covered by the Colleges' mandatory medical plan, but you should also check to see if you are covered by your family policy before you depart. Normally, on campus you will not pay for treatment or else will pay only a very modest fee. Off campus you will have to pay for your first office visit and obtain an official receipt of the treatment you have received with the date of treatment. Then you must present that receipt with a claim form to the HWS Business Office upon your return for reimbursement if your parents' policy does not cover you. (The claim forms are available from the Business Office.) If you return for follow-up care to the same doctor later on in your stay, normally there is no charge. Bring your Blue Choice Excellus medical card with you!

If you are seriously ill, do not forget that the ISIC card which we required that you purchase includes emergency medical evacuation insurance in the event you need surgery or some other procedure that is best treated in the West. Keep in mind that for many tropical illnesses, you may find your best treatment is IN Senegal, where they are most familiar with such conditions and how to manage them. If you become really ill, do not be afraid to request that a translator speak with your doctor and parents and home to make some decisions together about how best to treat you.

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. In Senegal, a single woman simply will not be alone with a man in any private space (a car, someone's room or home, etc). So if you choose to be alone with a man he will read that as your willingness to engage in a sexual relationship with him and really may not get it if you say you are unwilling. Avoid such situations by meeting people in public places, by bringing along a friend of either gender when you go out for a meal or to listen to music, etc. 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 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, and France where general chaos often rules and pedestrians are expected to make way for cars—in the crosswalk, in the middle of the street, even sometimes on the sidewalk. Finally, in Africa, cars tend to share the roads with carts and with livestock. You never know what will be crossing the road! This makes driving a challenge so drivers are sometimes tempted to gun it when they finally find themselves with an open road. That, in turn, creates danger for pedestrians. And remember, in all countries, look out for bike traffic!

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 2008

The Office of the Registrar will federal express copies of the registration materials to ASE for your use at the same time as the materials are sent to everyone else on campus (last week of March). You'll receive your PIN numbers by email c/o your HWS account. Your program's academic director will also receive copies of them to assist you in registering electronically. Please note: advance registration dates will be sent to you but are likely to be during the first week in April. Both print copies and electronic copies of the course registration guide will be sent to you via email and by international courier at the same time that they are distributed on campus here. 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. **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 Fall 2008

The Office of Residential Education will shortly be announcing their procedures and deadlines for the on and off-campus housing lotteries for the 2008/09 academic year. As a student abroad, you will be sent, electronically, all pertinent information about opportunities and procedures. 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 academics? 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 ” 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 be a good time to ship a box home if you can. Remember that you'll likely be tired on the way back, and that jet-lag tends to be worse coming home than going away.

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? 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?

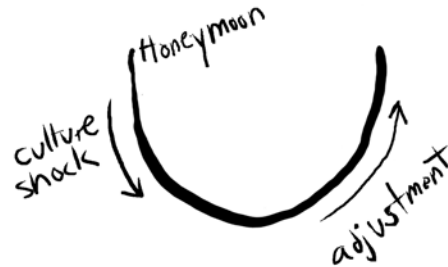
You'll want to ask yourself these questions again after you've been home for a while, but thinking about them now can be rewarding and can help you put a little closer on your experience.

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. You may be thrilled to pull all those clothes you left behind from the drawer and put on something clean for the first time in some weeks.

But, just as your initial elation at being in a new and exciting 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, so used to getting by with less things have you become. You may be dismayed at how fast-paced U.S. 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 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 U.S.

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 you 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've 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 closer 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.

DO YOU WANT TO FIND OUT MORE ABOUT THE OPPORTUNITIES?

In the first week that you're back on-campus, you'll receive a welcome-back letter and an invitation to the annual study abroad welcome back dessert. Please attend this informal, fun event; you'll have a chance to touch base with other students who studied abroad who are in the same shoes you are, and afterwards the CGE staff will lead a short discussion on other opportunities you might take advantage of.

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, and not just for vacations. 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. There's also *The Aleph: a journal of global perspectives*, published every Spring by the Center for Global Education. To submit your work to the Aleph, or learn more about it, email Doug Reilly at the CGE at dreilly@hws.edu. You can submit things at any time.

For photographers and artists, the CGE has opened a gallery space at their location on the 3rd floor of Trinity Hall. The *Global Visions Gallery* 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.

DO YOU WANT TO SHARE YOUR EXPERIENCES WITH FELLOW STUDENTS?

Learn about becoming a 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.

Also, consider becoming a *Study Abroad 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 WRITE ABOUT YOUR STUDY ABROAD EXPERIENCE?

The Center for Global Education, working with Stephen Senders in the Writing and Rhetoric Department, has started an informal writing group for students who studied abroad and want to explore their experiences through reflective or creative writing. The Away Café Group meets every other week; they eat dinner, write and share their stories. 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. We've all studied abroad, and 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.

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