

## C.V. Starr - Middlebury School in Latin America

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# Middlebury

Estimados estudiantes:

Como directores del **Programa de Middlebury College en América Latina** queremos felicitarlos por su decisión de participar en esta iniciativa académica de inmersión cultural, y darles nuestra más cálida bienvenida a América Latina.

En este mensaje queremos asegurarles que su experiencia académica de inmersión cultural es el mejor camino para comprender la naturaleza de la vida de cada una de las ciudades incluidas en el programa. Sabemos que ustedes son estudiantes especiales, con una visión cultural amplia y generosa del nuevo mundo globalizado. Sabemos que ustedes tienen una particular ambición por integrarse en una sociedad diferente. La estructura del Programa de **Middlebury College** asegurará las condiciones necesarias para que ustedes puedan llevar a cabo sus sueños y aprovechar todas las oportunidades de desarrollo educativo, cultural y personal.

Mediante acuerdos con las más prestigiosas universidades en América Latina, y a través de oportunidades para vivir junto a familias locales y para desarrollar pasantías profesionales, **Middlebury College** ha establecido las bases para una experiencia de máxima calidad académica dentro de un marco de verdadera inmersión cultural.

Conocemos y comprendemos las dificultades que enfrentan en esta experiencia: la determinación que han adoptado de hablar solamente en español y de integrarse a la sociedad latinoamericana. Sabemos que eso representa un gran esfuerzo, pero también creemos que es el único modo de acceder al dominio de una lengua y el goce de una cultura diferente. En esa lucha diaria, con sus altos y bajos, sus entusiasmos y desencantos, los estaremos acompañando hacia su objetivo, que también es el nuestro.

Hasta pronto,

Claudio González Chiamonte, Ph.D.  
Director: Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay

Jeffrey Lee Stevenson, Ph.D.  
Director: Chile and México

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# PREDEPARTURE INFORMATION

## APPROXIMATE PROGRAM COSTS

The following is an estimate of program costs for full and half-year students as of February 2009. Please remember that Middlebury College only bills you for the tuition portion (and the \$1,100 per semester study abroad fee for Middlebury students); the remaining expenses will be out-of-pocket. Figures may vary depending on individual lifestyles and situations. Please note that the “personal” figure covers only some basic necessities (e.g. local transportation, personal items, cell phones, laundry, cultural activities) and does not and is not intended to include students’ discretionary spending (e.g. entertainment and travel).

N.B. Fluctuating exchange rates make advanced planning of costs challenging. We advise that you overestimate your costs to accommodate these fluctuations. Please be sure to confirm the exchange rate shortly before your departure so that you budget accordingly.

**Semester tuition: \$9,500**

### Out of pocket estimated expenses, semester:

	Buenos Aires	Tucumán	Montevideo	Belo Horizonte	Florianópolis	Niterói
Room/Board	\$4,500	\$4,000	\$4,500	\$4,500	\$4,500	\$4,500
Books/Supplies	\$150	\$150	\$150	\$300	\$300	\$300
Personal	\$2,000	\$1,750	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
Travel from New York	\$1,500	\$1,700	\$2,000	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,300
Visa/Residency Permit	\$100	\$100	\$0	\$300	\$300	\$300
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$8,250</b>	<b>\$7,700</b>	<b>\$8,750</b>	<b>\$8,450</b>	<b>\$8,450</b>	<b>\$8,250</b>

	Mexico	Concepción, La Serena, Temuco	Santiago, Valparaíso	Valdivia
Room/Board	\$2,650	\$2,750	\$3,750	\$3,250
Books/Supplies	\$100	\$250	\$250	\$250
Personal	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$1,750	\$1,500
Travel from New York	\$700	\$1,600	\$1,600	\$1,600
Visa/Residency Permit	\$100	\$145	\$145	\$145
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$4,550</b>	<b>\$6,245</b>	<b>\$7,495</b>	<b>\$6,745</b>

**Academic year tuition: \$19,000**

**Out of pocket estimated expenses, academic year\*:**

	<b>Buenos Aires</b>	<b>Tucumán</b>	<b>Montevideo</b>	<b>Belo Horizonte</b>	<b>Florianópolis</b>	<b>Niterói</b>
Room/Board	\$9,000	\$8,000	\$9,000	\$9,000	\$9,000	\$9,000
Books/Supplies	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300
Personal***	\$4,000	\$3,500	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000
Travel from New York	\$1,500	\$1,700	\$2,000	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,300
Visa/Residency Permit	\$100	\$100	\$0	\$300	\$300	\$300
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$14,900</b>	<b>\$13,600</b>	<b>\$15,400</b>	<b>\$15,100</b>	<b>\$15,100</b>	<b>\$14,900</b>

	<b>Mexico</b>	<b>Concepción, La Serena, Temuco</b>	<b>Santiago, Valparaíso</b>	<b>Valdivia</b>
Room/Board	\$5,300	\$5,500	\$7,500	\$6,500
Books/Supplies	\$200	\$500	\$500	\$500
Personal**	\$2,00	\$3,000	\$3,500	\$3,000
Travel from New York	\$700	\$1,600	\$1,600	\$1,600
Visa/Residency Permit	\$100	\$145	\$145	\$145
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$8,300</b>	<b>\$10,745</b>	<b>\$13,245</b>	<b>\$11,745</b>

\*Year estimates do not include the Southern Hemisphere summer break (mid-December to early March) for those students following the U.S. academic calendar (early August to mid-July).

**EXPENSES**

Keep in mind that the amount of money you spend ultimately depends on the lifestyle you choose. One School in Latin America staff member noted, “I would even make a direct relationship here: the less money you spend, the better the experience. Think of yourselves as travelers rather than tourists. Oftentimes, the in-country facilities used by foreign tourists are not those used by the locals. The more money you spend, the more you alienate yourself from the Latin American experience and miss a main point of the program.” Local university students,

on average, spend far less money than American students, don’t travel out of the country as much, and are not often found in discos and pubs on weekday evenings. In general, you should plan to spend at least as much in a given month abroad as you would at home. Remember to budget extra if you are planning to travel before or after your program. Plane tickets are often more expensive than in the U.S., but bus travel has remained relatively inexpensive. In some countries (i.e. Chile), you can save more buying your bus tickets on-line. If you are a big spender in the U.S., bringing more

money would be a good idea. Many students have found that they buy many books, as they are inexpensive and easy to mail home, and spend more than expected on gifts, liquor, etc. Students who plan on regularly sampling the nightlife of their cities should budget extra money for taxis.

Another factor that will contribute to your expenses is the fluctuating [exchange rates](#) now common in Latin America. You should keep track of these fluctuating exchange rates in order to become a more conscientious consumer.

## STUDENT VISAS

A student visa gives you permission to be a student in Latin America and is required of all U.S. citizens studying in Brazil, Chile, and México. You will apply for this visa in the U.S. before leaving for your semester abroad. **The visa procedure requires that you already have a valid passport. Students are responsible for obtaining their own visa.**

Each consulate determines its own procedures for obtaining the visa; **please call your consulate for instructions as soon as possible and before making your travel plans.** Most consulates require students to apply **in person** for their visa; others will process them by mail.

One of the requirements for obtaining a visa is a letter from the host institution abroad. The host institution will send this letter to Middlebury and it will be forwarded to you. It is impossible to know exactly when these letters will arrive, but in some cases, they arrive very near the start date of the program, making it very difficult to travel much in advance of the suggested date of arrival. Please make a copy of your acceptance letter and take it with you, as you will submit the original to the consulate when you apply for your visa.

If you are traveling under another country's passport, please contact International

Programs and Off-Campus Study to inquire about any specific requirements or prohibitions for your particular nationality. Students of all nationalities should bring a photocopy of their passport with them and keep it separately so as to facilitate replacement should it be lost or stolen at any time during your stay abroad. Be certain to travel with all documents in your carry-on luggage.

While U.S. citizens studying in Argentina and Uruguay do not need a student visa, they must also follow regulatory procedures to ensure they are legal residents while abroad (see specific instructions below).

### Argentina

Since August, 2006, U.S. citizens studying abroad are not required to obtain a visa before going, but they must register for a student residence permit at the Dirección Nacional de Migraciones within 30 days of entrance into Argentina. During the orientation week, the Middlebury staff will guide you through this procedure.

You should have your passport, valid for at least one year from the date of departure from Argentina back to the U.S., acceptance letter from the host institution (which you will receive in Argentina), local currency to cover the processing fee (currently the equivalent of \$75, though the specific amount will be communicated to you at orientation), and, in the case of **students studying for the year, an [FBI good conduct report](#). Begin the process early, as it can take up to eight weeks just to process this document *after* you send in your fingerprints.**

Those non U.S. students whose country of birth grants legal majority at age 21 should bring a letter of his/her parents consenting to his/her studying abroad. This letter has also to be notarized and apostilled before leaving

the U.S. The same requirement applies to U.S. citizens born in Puerto Rico, the state of Mississippi and the District of Columbia.

You will enter the country as a tourist (a tourist permit lasts 90 days), but during the first 30 days of your stay you will have to get a “temporary residence permit” as a student. Before applying for it at the Dirección Nacional de Migraciones, you will have to ask for a criminal record at the Policía Federal Argentina. This document costs 50 pesos. The offices to visit are:

**BUENOS AIRES:** Piedras 115, you have to schedule an interview by calling 0800.666.0055, between 8:00am and 6:30 pm.

**TUCUMAN:** 24 de Septiembre 741. Open from 9:00am to 11:00am, phone number: 430.6369.

Before your arrival in Buenos Aires, the Middlebury office will ask your host university to enroll you as a candidate for a residence permit at the Dirección Nacional de Migraciones webpage. You will receive the proof of enrollment during orientation. Once all this has been done, you will have to go to the Dirección Nacional de Migraciones building located in:

**BUENOS AIRES:** Av. Antártida Argentina 1355 (open from 7:30am to 1:30pm)

**TUCUMAN:** Corrientes 942 (open from 7:00am to 3:00pm).

There you will be asked for the following materials:

- Original passport
- Photocopies of ALL pages of your passport, cover to cover (including the unused/blank ones), which you should take abroad with you
- Two photos 4cm x 4cm, facing the camera, blue background, which you can have taken in Argentina
- Criminal record from Argentina
- Apostilled criminal record from U.S. (if you are applying for two semesters), translated and legalized by an Argentine notary

- Proof of enrollment at the Dirección Nacional de Migraciones provided by your host university
- 200 pesos

The definitive residence permit will be issued on the same day. Should there be a delay, you will be given a temporary residence permit that you should photocopy and carry everywhere until you get the definitive permit.

Some students carrying a non U. S. passport will be required to secure an entry visa. They must apply for the visa at their local consulate in the U.S. (see the list that follows for the consulate with jurisdiction over the state where you live OR attend school). You should determine which consulate you prefer (based on their requirements: cost, requisite application materials, and whether or not they require one or two personal appearances versus allowing you to mail in your application). Once you inform Middlebury of the Consulate through which you will apply and supply the necessary university application materials, the staff will request the letter that you will need from the university in order to apply for your visa. These letters are difficult to obtain and are consulate-specific; therefore, you should be certain before informing our office of your choice of consulate. This visa procedure can take a long time, so students should apply at least two months before his/her intended departure.

### **Brazil**

Requirements for student visas vary according to the length of stay in Brazil. If your consulate does not list “student visa” as an option, you should apply for the VITEM-IV visa (though it will likely say it’s for “graduate studies,” which is simply a faulty translation).

What follows are the [Boston consulate’s](#) requirements at the time of printing; please verify the specific requirements with your own consular office. The Boston consulate

prefers that students apply by mail, as they only accept 20 in-person applications per day.

- Valid (not expiring within six months after your intended return to the U.S.) passport or permit to reenter the U.S.
- Two completed copies of a [visa application form](#)
- Two recent passport-sized photographs
- Evidence of enrollment in a school, college or other academic institution in Brazil (Middlebury will procure this letter on your behalf and send it to you)
- Proof of means of subsistence in Brazil (parents' bank statement complete with name and address, notarized letter from the party responsible for supporting you while you are in Brazil, etc.—the consulate should provide specific instructions for what they will accept)
- "Good Conduct Certificate" (the original form must be legalized by the Consulate at U.S. \$20.00 per document) issued by a police department with jurisdiction over the applicant's place of residence. The student's residence must be within the jurisdiction of the Consulate General (if you're applying through the consulate with jurisdiction over your permanent residence, the "Good Conduct Certificate" must come from your local police department; if you're applying through the consulate with jurisdiction over your home school, it must come from the police within your university town). *N.B. Some consulates now require a federal police record, which can take ten weeks to process, so look into this requirement early (see below for*

*instructions on obtaining the FBI good conduct report)*

- Non-U.S. citizens are additionally requested to present one of the following:
  - a U.S. resident alien card or
  - a valid re-entry visa to the U.S.

Other consulates will have different requirements which may include proof of health insurance, yellow fever vaccine, or a FBI good conduct report; the Houston consulate will not accept the letter from a parent for proof of financial subsistence—they require bank statements (student's or parent's) as proof of the necessary funds. **If your consulate requires the [FBI good conduct report](#), the newest requirement, begin the process early, as it can take up to 10 weeks just to process this document.**

If you need to list an address, use the international office address at your university:

Universidade Federal Fluminense  
c/o Assessor/a para Assuntos Internacionais  
Rua Miguel de Fria, 9/70  
andar, Icaria, Niteroi, RJ  
CEP 24220-000 BRASIL

Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina  
ESAI – UFSC  
Campus Universitário  
Florianópolis, SC,  
Brasil Prédio da FAPEU - 3º Andar  
Caixa Postal 476  
CEP.88040-900

Universidade Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais  
c/o Coordinator of Exchange Programs  
PUC Minas Coração Eucarístico  
Avenida Dom José Gaspar, 500, Prédio 4  
Sala 102  
Coração Eucarístico  
30535-901 - Belo Horizonte - MG - Brasil  
A student visa will allow for a stay of one year and can be extended for another year in Brazil. See ["Entry Visas General](#)

[Information](#)” for fees and general information from the Boston consulate.

Once you arrive in Brazil, you will have to register at the Federal Police during the first 30 days of your stay so you can get your Foreigner ID (“Registro Nacional de Estrangeiro” or “RNE”). If you fail to do it, you may face problems like not being allowed to return to Brazil in the future, or being asked to pay a penalty fee.

The Policia Federal stations are located in:

- BELO HORIZONTE: Rua Nascimento Gurgel 30, Gutierrez (open from 8:30am to 12:00pm and from 1:30pm to 4:00pm)
- FLORIANOPOLIS: Av. Governador Irineu Bornhausen 4744, Agrônômica (Av. Beira Mar Norte)
- NITERÓI: Praça Fonseca Ramos s/n, Centro (open from 10:00am to 4:00pm).

When you go to the Federal Police, you must remember to bring the following documents:

- Original passport
- Photocopy of all pages of your passport that were used, written on, or stamped
- Original visa application
- Entrance registration (you will receive this document at the airport, upon arrival to Brazil)
- Two recent color photos, 3cm x 4cm, white background
- Two completed forms and payment receipts. The [forms](#) (codes 140082 and 140120) are at “GRU-FUNAPOL –Emissao do guia para pessoas e entidades estrangeiras” Once there, where it says “Unidade Arrecadadora”, you’ll have to choose the one that operates in your area: “MG (015-9) SUPERINTENDENCIA REGIONAL NO ESTADO DE

MINAS GERAIS” for Belo Horizonte students; “RJ (056-6) DELEGACIA DE POLICIA FEDERAL EM NITERÓI” for Niterói students; or “SC (026-4) SUPERINTENDENCIA REGIONAL NO ESTADO DE SANTA CATARINA” for Florianopolis students. Then, on the field named “Codigo da Receita STN” you have to click on the magnifying glass icon and choose the code 140082 (“Registro de Estrangeiros / Restabelecimento de Registro”). Once you have completed the form, print it and repeat the steps choosing the code 140120 (“Carteira de Estrangeiro de Primeira Via”). Then you will have to take these printed forms to any bank and pay the fees, and take the receipts to the Policia Federal for the registration procedure.

Be aware that you could have to wait up to 90 days for your Foreigner ID to be ready, so please keep with you the Protocol RNE that will be given to you. Also, it would be advisable to ask the Federal Police, on the same day you apply for your ID, for the SINCRE Report (SINCRE = Sistema Nacional de Cadastramento e Registro de Estrangeiros) that includes your personal data. These two documents can replace a Foreigner ID while you are waiting for it.

## Chile

Each consulate has its own requirements for obtaining a student visa, so you should contact your specific consulate and be certain you submit all requisite documentation. You may only apply at the consulate with jurisdiction over your permanent, and in some cases, your university address. Once you inform our office through which consulate you will apply, we send each consulate a list with the students who will be applying, so it is important that you do not switch consulates.

What follows are the New York consulate's requirements at the time of printing:

- Valid (not expiring within 6 months after your intended return to the U.S.) passport or permit to reenter the U.S.
- Health Certificate: Any medical doctor may issue this "certificate" or letter. It should state that the applicant is in good health and has no contagious diseases. It must be issued within 90 days of application
- HIV Certificate (negative): It must be issued within 90 days of application
- **Proof that you do not have an [FBI record](#). Obtaining this certificate can take up to 10 weeks, so do not delay**
- Four recent passport-sized photographs
- Processing Fee: The fee for the visa is \$131, payable by money order. This is a one-time reciprocal fee reflecting what Chileans pay for a U.S. visa. It covers the life of your current passport, even after your visa expires
- Proof of Enrollment in Chile: Middlebury College will send you an enrollment certification letter from your Chilean university. We will also inform the Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores of your upcoming travel to Chile. The Ministry will, in turn, be able to send an approval to your home state consulate should the need arise.
- Proof of Financial Solvency: Consulates vary as to what they require to show that you have the means to support yourself during your stay in Chile, but this could include copies of your financial aid award (if applicable), a notarized letter from a parent claiming financial responsibility during your

time abroad, and/or copies of bank statements showing sufficient funds (different consulates may have different amounts they expect, but \$1,000 per month is the highest requirement we have seen)

- [Student visa application form](#) (some consulates have their own version)

If you need to list an address, use our director's:

Dr. Jeffrey Stevenson, director  
Middlebury College School in Latin America  
Hernando de Aguirre 61-C  
Providencia-Santiago CHILE

Once you have gathered the requisite items, you will either appear in person, send copies of everything and present your passport when you go to pick it up, or send everything, including your passport, to the appropriate consulate with a letter citing your name and passport number, requesting a student visa for either six months or one year, depending on your stay. Each consulate has its own requirements, so be sure to follow their guidelines.

Most consulates will require you to pick-up the finalized visa and your passport in person; though in some instances they may return them to you by mail. If this is the case you should include a prepaid overnight express mail envelope with your application. Some consulates also require that you drop off your materials in person.

A student with a six-month visa who decides to stay another semester with the program will have to go through the process of renewing the student visa within Chile for an additional cost.

#### ENTRY/EXIT REQUIREMENTS

U.S. citizens entering Chile must have a valid passport. U.S. visitors will be charged a reciprocity fee at the port of entry, and a small receipt for the fee will be stapled in the last page of the passport. There is a

reciprocity fee of \$131 dollars to be paid in cash (U.S. dollars) or credit card. The one-time charge is good for the life of your passport. Visitors should be aware of the severe Chilean restrictions on the importation of fruit, vegetables & agricultural products. Check the Ministry of Agriculture web site [www.sag.gob.cl](http://www.sag.gob.cl) for current requirements. Recently a tourist was fined (U.S. \$80) for bringing an apple and some nuts.

## México

All students studying in México are required to obtain a visa, which they should do before leaving the U.S. Once you have been enrolled at the university, your letter of enrollment will be sent to International Programs and Off-Campus Study and then forwarded to you. You should contact the consulate with jurisdiction over your permanent residence to determine what other materials you need to apply for the visa. These are the general requirements at the time of printing:

- Valid (not expiring within 6 months after your intended return to the U.S.) passport and one photocopy
- Proof of Enrollment in México dated within 30 days of visa application: Middlebury College will send you an enrollment certification letter from your Mexican university
- Proof of financial solvency issued by a bank or a notarized letter from a parent stating that the student will receive a monthly income of \$500 U.S. during his/her stay in México (the current regulation is actually \$300, but these are subject to change, so aim high)
- Six passport front-view photos and five right-side photos (all in color, not processed in do-it-yourself, automatic machines)

- [Completed student visa application form](#)

If you need to list an address, use the international office address at your university:

Universidad Veracruzana  
Dirección de Escuela para Estudiantes  
Extranjeros  
Zamora 25 – Col. Centro - Apdo. Postal 440  
Xalapa – Veracruz – CP 91000 –México

Universidad de Guadalajara  
CUCSH  
Guanajuato 1045  
Guadalajara – Col. Alcade – Jalisco – CP  
44260 México

Once you have the student visa, do not complete the tourist visa card given to passengers on international flights. **Enter with your student visa and make sure it gets stamped when you enter the country.** Failure to do so when you have a student visa may result in fines once you attempt to register your student visa with the Mexican government.

Within the first 30 days of arrival in Mexico, students must submit the following:

- Original visa and copies of the pages which are annotated
- Two copies of all the pages of the passport (four passport pages per sheet of paper)
- Receipt for payment (currently \$669 pesos, subject to change) and three copies of the receipt
- Four photos face forward
- Three photos right profile (no earrings, no glasses, no makeup, with forehead and ears uncovered, black and white, matte paper (from a studio, not instant), 4x4 centimeters, square, not oval)
- Copy of Mexican university acceptance letter

Alternately, U.S. citizens may enter México on a tourist visa and extend it through the university, but this process is lengthy, bureaucratic, expensive, and requires

production of original documents translated into Spanish. Some Mexican consulates in the U.S. have told students they don't need to get a student visa before arriving in-country, which is technically true, but if at all possible, enter the country with a student visa. If for some reason you are unable to apply for your student visa in the U.S., contact International Programs and Off-Campus Study for further details; this should be a last resort.

## Uruguay

Uruguay only requires an entry visa for a handful of countries. U.S. citizens and most European citizens do not need one, and should enter the country with their passport to get a tourist visa that lasts for 90 days. **You must have a round trip ticket** (and be able to present proof of the return trip) before leaving for Uruguay. The airlines will ask you for it at the airport. There are no special residence permits for students, so when this tourist visa is about to expire, you should take your passport to the Dirección Nacional de Migración (located in Misiones 1513, open from 9:15 am to 2:30 pm, phone 916-0471) and ask for an extension ("Prórroga de Permanencia Temporal"). The cost of this extension is 287 uruguayan pesos if the extension is requested before the expiration of the tourist visa, and 439 uruguayan pesos if requested afterwards.

If you are a non-U.S. citizen planning to study in Uruguay and you need a visa, please contact the [Uruguayan Embassy](#) at 202.331.4219 to inquire about what you may need to do.

## EMBASSIES AND CONSULATES

The following is current to the best of our knowledge at the time of printing.

### Argentine Consulates in the United States by Jurisdiction

#### Consular Office – Argentine Embassy in Washington DC

1811 Q St, N.W.,  
Washington D.C. 20009  
Phone: 202.238.6478  
Fax: 202.238.6471  
E-mail: [consular@embassyofargentina.us](mailto:consular@embassyofargentina.us)

**Jurisdiction:** Washington D.C. and states of Delaware, Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, West Virginia.

#### Argentine Consulate in Atlanta

245 Peachtree Center Ave., Suite 2101  
Atlanta, Georgia 30303  
Phone: 404.880.0805  
Fax: 404.880.0806  
E-mail: [catla@bellsouth.net](mailto:catla@bellsouth.net)

**Jurisdiction:** States of Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi.

#### Argentine Consulate in Chicago

205 N. Michigan Ave. Piso 42 Suite 4208/9  
Chicago, Illinois 60601  
Phone: 312.819.2610/2604  
Fax: 312.819.2612  
E-mail: [hrgcchic@aol.com](mailto:hrgcchic@aol.com)

**Jurisdiction:** States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Ohio, Wisconsin.

#### Argentine Consulate in Houston

3050 Post Oak Boulevard Suite 1625  
Houston, Texas 77056  
Phone: 713.871.8935  
Fax: 713.871.0639  
E-mail: [chous\\_ar@hotmail.com](mailto:chous_ar@hotmail.com)

**Jurisdiction:** Estados de Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arkansas.

#### Argentine Consulate in Los Angeles

5055 Wilshire Blvd. Suite 210  
Los Angeles, California 90036  
Phone: 323.954.9155  
Fax: 323.934.9076  
E-mail: [clang@mrecic.gov.ar](mailto:clang@mrecic.gov.ar)

**Jurisdiction:** States of California, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho,

Nevada, Wyoming, Utah, Alaska, Hawaii,  
Pacific Islands

#### [Argentine Consulate in Miami](#)

800 Brickell Ave. Suite PH-1  
Miami, Florida 33131  
Phone: 305.373.1889/4705/7794  
Fax: 305.373.1598/371.7108  
E-mail: [cmiam@mrecic.gov.ar](mailto:cmiam@mrecic.gov.ar),  
[info@consuladargentinoenmiami.org](mailto:info@consuladargentinoenmiami.org)  
**Jurisdiction:** States of Florida, Bahamas  
Islands, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands (U.S.),  
Anguilla, Monserrat (U.K.), Cayman Islands  
(U.K.), Guadeloupe and Martinique  
(France).

#### [Argentine Consulate in New York](#)

12 West 56th Street  
New York, New York 10019  
Phone: 212.603.0400/45/24/22/50/19/02  
Fax: 212.397.3523//541.7746  
E-mail: [cnyor@mrecic.gov.ar](mailto:cnyor@mrecic.gov.ar)  
**Jurisdiction:** States of New York,  
Connecticut, New Jersey, Maine, Rhode  
Island, New Hampshire, Massachusetts,  
Vermont.

### **Brazilian Consulates in the United States by Jurisdiction**

#### [Brazilian Consulate in Boston](#)

The Stattler Building  
20 Park Plaza, suite 1420  
Boston, MA 02116  
Phone: 617.542.4000  
Fax: 617.542.4318  
E-mail: [cgbos@consulatebrazil.org](mailto:cgbos@consulatebrazil.org)  
**Jurisdiction:** States of Maine,  
Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode  
Island, and Vermont.

#### [Brazilian Consulate in Chicago](#)

401 North Michigan Avenue, Suite 1850  
Chicago, IL 60611  
Phone: 312.464.0244/464.0245  
Fax: 312.464.0299  
E-mail: [cgchgo@ix.netcom.com](mailto:cgchgo@ix.netcom.com)  
**Jurisdiction:** States of Illinois, Indiana,  
Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri,  
Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and  
Wisconsin.

#### [Brazilian Consulate in Houston](#)

Park Tower North  
1233 West Loop South, Suite 1150  
Houston, TX 77027  
Phones: 713.961.3063/961.3064/961.3065  
Fax: 713.961.3070  
E-mail: [consbras@brazilhouston.org](mailto:consbras@brazilhouston.org)  
**Jurisdiction:** States of Arkansas, Colorado,  
Kansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma,  
and Texas.

#### [Brazilian Consulate in Los Angeles](#)

8484 Wilshire Blvd., suites 711/730  
Beverly Hills, CA 90211  
Phone: 323.651.2664  
Fax: 323.651.1274  
E-mail: [visas@brazilian-consulate.org](mailto:visas@brazilian-consulate.org)  
**Jurisdiction:** States of Arizona, Hawaii,  
Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming,  
and in the State of California, the counties of  
Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange,  
Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San  
Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura.

#### [Brazilian Consulate in Miami](#)

80 SW 8<sup>th</sup> St., Suite 2600  
Miami, FL 33130-3004  
Phone: 305.285.6200  
Fax: 305.285.6240  
Fax on demand for information and forms:  
305.285.6259  
E-mail: [consbras@brazilmiami.org](mailto:consbras@brazilmiami.org)  
**Jurisdiction:** States of Alabama, Florida,  
Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South  
Carolina, and Tennessee. Puerto Rico, U.S.  
Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of  
the Bahamas.

#### [Brazilian Consulate in New York](#)

1185 Avenue of the Americas (Sixth  
Avenue), 21st Floor  
New York, NY 10036  
Phone: 917.777.7777  
Fax: 212.827.0225  
E-mail: [consulado@brazilny.org](mailto:consulado@brazilny.org)  
**Jurisdiction:** States of Connecticut,  
Delaware, New Jersey, New York,  
Pennsylvania, and the Bermuda Islands.

### **Brazilian Consulate in San Francisco**

300 Montgomery Street, suite 900

San Francisco, CA, 94104

Phone: 415.981.8170

Fax: 415.981.3628

E-mail: [consular@brazilsf.org](mailto:consular@brazilsf.org)

**Jurisdiction:** States of Oregon, Washington, Alaska and in the State of California, the counties of Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Contra Costa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Humboldt, Inyo, Kings, Lake, Lassen, Ladera, Marin, Mariposa, Mendocino, Merced, Modoc, Mono, Monterey, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Benedito, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sierra, Siskyou, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tulare, Tuolumne, Yolo, and Yuma.

### **Brazilian Embassy in Washington, DC**

Consular Service

3009 Whitehaven St., N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20008

Fax: 202.238.2818

E-mail: [consular@brasilemb.org](mailto:consular@brasilemb.org)

**Jurisdiction:** District of Columbia, States of Kentucky, Maryland, Ohio, Virginia, and West Virginia.

### **Chilean Consulates in the United States by Jurisdiction**

#### **Chilean Consulate in Boston**

1 Bernardo O'Higgins Circle

Brighton, MA 12135-7840

Tel: 617.232.0416

Fax: 617.232.0817

Email: [conchile.org@comcast.net](mailto:conchile.org@comcast.net)

**Jurisdiction:** States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont. \*Students residing in this jurisdiction may also apply through New York.

#### **Chilean Consulate in Chicago**

875 North Michigan Avenue, Suite 3352,

Chicago IL 60611

Phone: 312.654.8780/8946/8114

Fax: 312.654.8948

E-mail: [cgchicus@ameritech.net](mailto:cgchicus@ameritech.net)

**Jurisdiction:** States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

#### **Chilean Consulate in Philadelphia**

620 Chestnut Street, Suite 1030

Public Ledger Building

Philadelphia, PA 19106

Phone: 215.829.9520/9531

Fax: 215.829.0594

E-mail: [cnfilaus@infionline.net](mailto:cnfilaus@infionline.net)

**Jurisdiction:** States of Delaware and Pennsylvania.

#### **Chilean Consulate in Houston**

1300 Post Oak Boulevard, Suite 1130

Houston, TX 77056

Phone: (713) 963-9066

Fax: 713.621.8672

E-mail: [conchihous@aol.com](mailto:conchihous@aol.com)

**Jurisdiction:** States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

#### **Chilean Consulate in Los Angeles**

6100 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 1240

Los Angeles, CA 90048

Phone: 323.933.3697/0187/0831/1348

Fax: 323.933.3842

E-mail: [cgchilela@aol.com](mailto:cgchilela@aol.com)

**Jurisdiction:** States of Arizona, Southern California, Colorado, Hawaii, Southern Nevada, and Utah.

#### **Chilean Consulate in Miami**

800 Brickell Avenue, Suite 1230

Miami, FL 33131

Phone: 305.373.8623/8624

Fax: 305.379.6613

E-mail: [consuladochilemiami@yahoo.com](mailto:consuladochilemiami@yahoo.com)

**Jurisdiction:** States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

#### **Chilean Consulate in New York**

866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 601

New York, NY 10017

Phone: 212.980.3366/3504/355.0612

Fax: 212.888.5288

E-mail: [consul@chileny.com](mailto:consul@chileny.com)

**Jurisdiction:** States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

#### **Chilean Consulate in San Francisco**

870 Market Street Suite 1058

San Francisco, CA 94102

Phone: 415.982.7662, extension 4

Fax: 415.982.2384

E-mail: [acongechile@sbcglobal.net](mailto:acongechile@sbcglobal.net)

**Jurisdiction:** States of Alaska, Northern California, Idaho, Montana, Northern Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming

#### **Chilean Consulate in Puerto Rico**

Edificio American Airlines Of. 800

López Landrón 1509

San Juan, PR 00911

Phone: 787.725.6365/7295

Fax: 787.721.5650

E-mail: [conchilepr@coqui.net](mailto:conchilepr@coqui.net)

**Jurisdiction:** Puerto Rico

#### **Chilean Consulate in Washington DC**

1732 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20036

Phone: 202.530.4104/4106/4107

Fax: 202.530.4145

E mail: [consulado@embassyofchile.org](mailto:consulado@embassyofchile.org)

**Jurisdiction:** Washington DC, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina

#### **United States Mexican Consulate Information**

There is only [general visa information](#) available on-line for México. Toward the bottom of the page is a link for all the Mexican consulates in the U.S. Not all consulates issue visas, so students must call the consulate of choice to ensure that they will be able to apply there.

## **TRAVEL TO LATIN AMERICA**

### **Travel Arrangements**

Students are responsible for their own travel arrangements. We recommend using a student travel agency for flexibility and the best rates:

- [Student Universe](#)
- [STA Travel](#)
- [Travel Cuts](#)

Consult the [School in Latin America](#) calendar (available by country) when planning your travel dates. Please understand that the universities may change their dates even after they have published their calendars. If you are going to a country for which you need a visa, you should not count on being able to travel much in advance of the program start date, as when you are booking your ticket, it is impossible to know when your visa will be ready and you will be able to leave. Student travel agencies often offer an inexpensive or free one-time change to the ticket, so they offer the most flexibility to students who aren't sure of the dates when booking their travel.

It is especially important that you *not* plan your return to the United States or travel to another destination before the date of the last final exam. Exam dates will not be changed to accommodate students' travel plans, even if individual professors agree. No exceptions will be made, so please don't ask. The directors in Latin America are adamant on this as students asking for exceptions cause them to lose credibility with their Latin American counterparts.

### **TSA Regulations**

The [Transportation Security Administration](#) regulates what items may be carried aboard the aircraft and, as these regulations are subject to change frequently, you should consult their website close to your date of departure.

### **Airline Luggage Regulations**

Students should contact their airline to confirm exact luggage allowances. We strongly suggest you stick to these guidelines, or be prepared to pay excess baggage fees, which can be quite expensive. Those students continuing on a domestic flight within their country of destination should be aware that domestic flights usually have more strict baggage requirements than international flights and they should check to see if excess charges will apply in country.

We also suggest that students consider insuring their luggage through a comprehensive [travel insurance policy](#).

### **IMMUNIZATIONS**

Although no agency requires proof of any immunizations for travel to our host countries, experts strongly recommend that travelers consider taking some precautions.

[The Center for Disease Control](#)

recommends the following vaccines:

- Hepatitis A or immune globulin (IG)
- Rabies
- Typhoid
- Yellow fever, if you are traveling outside urban areas
- Booster doses for Hepatitis B, tetanus, diphtheria and measles
- Polio (Chile)

You should consult with your own health care provider to determine which immunizations you should obtain. Some immunizations can take at least 4-6 weeks to take effect, so please see your physician in ample time. If you plan to travel to other countries in Latin America be sure to check the CDC website to find out if they require immunizations for any of the areas to which you plan to travel. If you think you may be traveling to a country that requires proof of inoculations for entry, you should obtain an International Certificate of Vaccination through the [World Health Organization](#): 202.861.3200.

We highly encourage students traveling to Brazil and Argentina to get a yellow fever inoculation (it may even be required in the future, though at the time of publication it was not).

### **WATER**

With the exception of México, water in the capital cities is adequately treated. If you have any doubts, stick with bottled mineral water in rural areas, as in México. Some people have diarrhea just changing countries; the adaptation period can be minimized by avoiding fruits or vegetables that are unpeeled, uncooked, or otherwise grown with irrigation water. Our advice is to pay heed to the following measures: **avoid uncooked and/or unpeeled fruits and vegetables, raw seafood, and food sold in the street.** These same precautions will also provide some protection from hepatitis, typhoid, and cholera. The Center for Disease Control does not recommend shots for cholera, since the protection they provide is too uncertain.

### **CHECKLIST OF THINGS TO PACK**

- Passport (and photocopy)
- Visa (and photocopy)— Brazil and Chile, and México; Argentina and Uruguay, for some non U.S. citizens)
- Airline Ticket/Itinerary (and photocopy)
- 4 Passport-sized photos
- [International Student Identity Card](#) (optional)
- Insurance Card
- Calling Card
- Debit and Credit Cards
- Certified copy of original birth certificate (in case your passport is lost or stolen)
- Medications in original containers
- Warm clothes, including a coat
- If doing an internship, one set of dress clothes for initial interview and subsequent formal meals with host supervisor

## GENERAL PACKING SUGGESTIONS

Plan carefully what to bring, keeping in mind that you will have to carry all of your own luggage while traveling. This means TRAVEL LIGHTLY. We cannot emphasize this strongly enough. Choose each item carefully and avoid duplication. Consider what you will use for luggage and avoid using extra large or over-sized bags. As you pack for the flight over, also keep in mind that when you travel you will be carrying this same luggage by yourself, sometimes over great distances or on crowded trains. Take things that are easy to manage and avoid over-packing. One rule of thumb is to pack your bags and walk around the block with them three times; then re-pack.

You might consider sending excess luggage (e.g., winter clothing) by air freight, though getting packages out of customs can be a hassle. Remember to also check whether luggage accompanying you is limited **by weight or by physical dimensions**. In view of frequently-changing airline regulations, it is essential that you find out from your airline which items may be transported in checked baggage, and which may or must be hand carried. Do not pack lots of books in your luggage. You can buy them in Latin America and ship them home after the term ends. We suggest that you insure your luggage.

### Toiletries

Toiletries are readily available throughout most of Latin America. If you are particular about brands, you may want to pack an appropriate supply of the articles you regularly use. Many American brands, while more expensive, can be bought in Latin America, although Latin American brands are of high quality and usually less expensive. Advil, though, is impossible to find. If you wear contact lenses, you may want to bring enough solution with you to last your entire stay as it is quite a bit more expensive in Latin America. Suntan lotion is also very expensive in Latin America.

### Climate and Clothing

The seasons in Latin America (except México) are the opposite of the northern hemisphere. Winter stretches from June to August, and summer runs from December to March. Generally residences and classrooms are not heated to the same extent as in the U.S. (the average temperature indoors range between 50 and 60 degrees Fahrenheit).

Latin American students dress very similarly to their American counterparts though with a bit more style. Layered dressing for spring (September-October-November) and autumn (April-May) is recommended since temperatures fluctuate throughout the day. During winter (June-August), central heating may not be adequate, so your clothing should include wool sweaters and rain gear (rain coat, umbrella, rain boots), especially in the city. If you venture to the interior or the mountains in the winter, be sure to have heavier clothing. Dress tends to be a bit more casual during the summer months (December-March). Light clothing, preferably cotton, is necessary.

### Argentina and Uruguay

Summers in **Buenos Aires** and **Montevideo** are quite hot and humid (approximately 30 degrees Celsius), and winters are fairly cool (ranges from 0-15 degrees Celsius). Autumn and spring temperatures range between 10-25 degrees Celsius in the region. The winter months can be chilly and rainy, though there is very little likelihood of snow. **Tucumán**, located in the northwestern province of Argentina, is settled near the northern Andean region in a rich valley that grows sugar cane. This city of about one million inhabitants is also the key to the Puna region. Summers are very hot (above 35 degrees Celsius), and hot weather continues through the start of classes, until early April. Winters are humid, rainy and cold.

## **Brazil**

**Belo Horizonte** can be classified as altitude tropical, with a yearly average temperature between 18-23 degrees Celsius. Its elevation of 852 m. helps to cool the city; extreme temperatures range from 8-39 degrees Celsius. The rainy season stretches from October to March and the dry season from April to September. In **Florianópolis**, temperatures are generally warm, 28 degrees Celsius during the day and 22 at night. June through September are cooler, with highs of 22° and lows of 14°. The rainy season on the island is fairly short, lasting from December through March. **Niterói** is a large city facing Rio de Janeiro across the great Bahia de Guanabara, in the center-south littoral of Brazil. The rainy season comes during the hot summer, with temperatures between 25-35 degrees Celsius. The winter is mild, rarely having temperatures below 12 degrees Celsius.

## **Chile**

The capital city of **Santiago** is attractively situated in the Central Valley, with a wonderful view of the Andean mountains. The temperature is cool during the winter months, ranging from 3-5 degrees Celsius, then rising to 12 degrees Celsius. The rainy season starts in early May and lasts until August. Located on the coast, the cities of **Valparaíso** and Viña del Mar enjoy a Mediterranean type climate. Temperatures range from 6-8 degrees Celsius, rising to high teens by midday. The rainy months are between June and August.

A beautiful and active city, **Concepción**, starts its rainy season in late April and lasts through late September. The lowest temperature could range from 2-3 degrees Celsius in the early mornings and evenings, and be in the high teens during the day with fairly high humidity.

**Temuco** is the capital of the Araucania region, where a large concentration of Mapuche people resides. During the fall and winter the temperatures in Temuco could be

from 5-6 degrees Celsius in the early mornings and evenings. The rain usually starts in early May and last until late September.

One of the most beautiful cities in Chile, **Valdivia** is located in the Rivers Region and lies at the confluence of three rivers that form the Rio Valdivia: the Calle Calle, Cau Cau, and Cruces. Its rainy season starts in early April and lasts as late as the end of September. Temperatures could range from 5-6 degrees Celsius early in the morning and late at night. During the day, the temperature rises between 12-17 degrees Celsius. A good rain jacket is a worthwhile investment in Valdivia.

**La Serena** is attractive to those who like to surf and enjoy the beaches. During the winter months it does not rain at all but it is very cloudy and humid and the temperature ranges from 5-15 degrees Celsius.

## **México**

The city of **Guadalajara** is located in the state of Jalisco, in the mid-western region of México, sharing the seasonal schedule of the Northern Hemisphere. The average temperature ranges between 19-22 degrees Celsius. Winter is the driest season. May-June is the hottest period in the year, after which comes the rainy season, between June and September.

**Xalapa** is nestled in the hills 4,000 feet above the Gulf of México. Its climate is temperate with average temperatures of 18 degrees Celsius. Given its coastal location, there is more humidity in Xalapa than farther inland.

## **Gifts**

If you are planning to live with a host family you may wish to present them with a token gift. It is probably best to select something that has significance to you and is packable and light. Consider the following items:

- Books - with lots of photos

- CDs of current American music and your favorite artists
- Small souvenirs of the U.S.: postcards, buttons, stickers, U.S. stamps, small handicrafts
- Items representative of where you are from (i.e. Vermont maple syrup).

DON'T FORGET PHOTOS! Your local friends will be interested in where you come from: your family, town, friends, and school. Take pictures that help explain parts of your life in the U.S.

### **Bed and Bath Linens**

We do not recommend that you bring sheets, blankets, or pillows with you. They are too heavy and take up too much space in your luggage. These items are also costly to ship in advance and can be easily purchased once you arrive in Latin America. If you are going to be living with a host family, sheets and blankets will often be provided. You may want to consider bringing one hand towel and one bath towel with you, which should suffice until you determine whether you will need to purchase more.

### **Electrical Appliances**

Most electrical current in Latin America is 220 volts/50 cycles, rather than the 110 volts/60 cycles found in the United States, Brazil and México. It is not unusual, however, that in the latter two, both types of current are found.

### **Computers**

If you enter Latin America with a laptop computer, you may be asked to sign a paper and register it. If asked to register, you must show the computer upon leaving the country, even if you are just going to visit a neighboring country. This is important to be aware of as it could be a headache.

You will be able to enter the country with your personal "used" laptop. A customs official may ask you to show your passport and your student visa as proof of your

intention to use it for study purposes and to take it with you when you return home. It is possible that customs will require you to leave a monetary deposit to guarantee that the laptop will leave the country with you at the end of your stay.

If you are considering bringing a laptop with you to Latin America, look on the external power supply or consult your dealer to determine whether it has dual voltage (110/220 with an internal transformer). If not, you will need an electrical transformer to bring down the volts from 220 to what the computer normally uses. Most, if not all, new models are equipped with self-setting transformers; printers may or may not be. Be sure to have back-ups for any media you take abroad.

Please be aware that while many people in the cities carry their laptops around with them, you should be very careful as thieves target laptops especially. If you do not take your laptop, you will need to go to "*locutorios*" or "cyber-café," because universities rarely have available equipment.

Some hosts families will provide a wi fi connection at their houses. Before travelling, get in contact with them and ask if that is the case, so as to bring your laptop to be used at home.

### **Prescriptions**

If you are taking any prescription medication you should bring a full supply of what you will need **with you** on the plane together **with all the appropriate prescriptions**. Mailing medicines across international borders is extremely complex and often impossible. Prescription medicines should be left in the original containers, be accompanied by a doctor's prescription, and be packed in your carry-on bags. Please also note that in the event that a prescription must be replaced in Spain, you should have the **GENERIC NAME** of your medication on the prescription, in addition to the American 'brand' name.

If you are under a doctor's care for a specific condition, you may want to bring a copy of your medical history with you or sign a release form with your doctor in case your medical history needs to be sent to a doctor in Latin America.

## **CUSTOMS**

If you plan to bring any new, non-U.S.-made articles of value, such as cameras, MP3 players, computers, bicycles, or jewelry that are **LESS THAN 6 MONTHS OLD**, you should register them with U.S. Customs and Border Protection before departure (CBP Form 4457). Alternately, you can carry your original sales receipts to prove that you purchased them in the U.S. This avoids your having to pay a duty upon your return. Customs regulations vary from country to country; there are usually limitations on liquor, cigarettes, and other goods.

To register your items, download and complete the [form](#) available online at and present it with your items to a Customs and Border Patrol Officer at an international airport.

## **REGISTERING AT THE U.S.**

### **EMBASSY**

In addition to securing a visa, all U.S. students are required to [register](#) themselves with the U.S. Embassy in their host country

before departure from the U.S. In the event of international, political, or family emergencies, or in the event that a passport is lost or stolen, the U.S. Embassy will be much better able to assist registered students. Please visit the Department of State's website and follow the links to register. Registration is fast and costs nothing. **Please print the confirmation page after you have registered; leave one copy at home and take a copy with you to show to your director.** Students of other nationalities should check to see if it is possible to register with their own Embassy in their host country.

## **INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS**

If you are an international student, you should meet with the international student advising staff at your home institution as early as possible to discuss how study abroad may affect your international student status in the United States and the ways it may impact your future plans.

The U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) requires re-entry documents for some foreign nationals. If you are living in the U.S. but are a citizen of another country, check with the USCIS to determine the regulations that apply to you and be sure to obtain all necessary re-entry documents before you leave the United States.

# ARRIVAL IN LATIN AMERICA

## IMMIGRATION

**Make sure that your passport is stamped** by the immigration official when you arrive in your host country whether you arrive directly or via another country in Latin America.

## HOW TO GET TO YOUR HOST CITY

Before leaving for Latin America, the staff abroad will send you contact information for your host family. In Buenos Aires and Santiago, the director can arrange a pick-up service for you, so you should provide them with your arrival information. You should then communicate directly with your host to discuss the details of your arrival. In Buenos Aires, you will travel directly from the airport to your host family. In Chile and México, you will receive instructions for traveling to your residence during the orientation; you should proceed directly from the airport to your orientation site. In Brazil and Uruguay, please ask your host about the best way to get from the airport to your residence and consult the following:

### Buenos Aires

If you are arriving independently at Ezeiza International Airport, downtown addresses can be reached by bus, taxi, or *remise* (preferred method: a car service for which the price is fixed and arranged beforehand; prices are only slightly higher than a taxi). You will find several options after leaving the customs area. The program can make a reservation, if you require it, in advance. The 21-mile ride takes about 45 minutes, and the rate is about 120 Argentine pesos (cash only) for a *remise*. You can pay the equivalent amount in dollars (about \$ 36).

We strongly advice taking a registered remise/bus from the airport, all based right inside the main arrivals hall. There are quite a few unscrupulous taxi drivers, who take

advantage of tourists unfamiliar with Buenos Aires, so it's best to stay safe and go with a registered driver.

### Tucumán

We strongly advise against taking a taxi that does not belong to an authorized company. Look for the booths inside the airport lobby and pay before leaving the building.

From Ezeiza Airport in Buenos Aires, transfer to Aeroparque (airport for domestic flights). You can take a van from the Manuel Tienda León company (\$12) or, if you are in a hurry, a remise by the same company (\$34). Upon arrival at the airport in Tucumán, take a *remise* to the city (20 minutes, 20 pesos).

### Belo Horizonte

Belo Horizonte International Airport (Aeroporto Tancredo Neves) is located in a neighborhood called Confins, about 38 km. from downtown. The city has also a [domestic airport](#), located in a neighborhood called Pampulha, which is only 9 km. from downtown.

To get from the international airport to the city, the approximate cost by taxi is R\$75,00, or you can take a bus that connects the international airport to downtown and also to Pampulha Airport. There are two kinds of buses, and the approximate costs are R\$6,45 and R\$14,75.

### Florianópolis

The city has its own airport, Hercilio Luz Airport. If you are flying into Brazil, it is likely that your first connection will be from São Paulo or Rio de Janeiro to Hercilio Luz airport in Florianópolis. Ensure that when you are making your travel arrangements your departing flight from your connecting city leaves from the same airport that you flew into, as both cities have more than one

airport, and transferring between them can be a hassle.

Hercilio Luz airport lies 10km. from the center of Florianópolis. The best way to get downtown is to take a taxi from the official booth (R\$60); regular buses take 25 minutes and the trip costs \$R3; fast buses only operate during the week.

### Niterói

If you arrive independently at the international airport of Río de Janeiro, after leaving customs, approach the ground services booth and hire a cab service to your destination in Niterói with a price fixed in advance. The trip to the city may take 20 - 30 minutes if you avoid peak-hours and the rate is about \$35.

### Guadalajara

Upon arrival, students should proceed to the lobby of the Guadalajara airport where they will see a stand marked "Taxis" near the currency exchange booths. At that booth, they should purchase a ticket into Guadalajara. The flat-rate ticket, which is based on pre-determined zones in the city, costs approximately \$19 (220 pesos) for a ride into the city. Multiple riders can share the ride into the city together on the same ticket, as long as there is space in the taxi for both riders and luggage. Buying the ticket ahead of time gives you the assurance that the taxi driver will treat you fairly. Students should provide a tip to the driver for baggage assistance or for extraordinary service.

### Xalapa

You can fly into Xalapa from México City, but flights tend to be expensive and are often rerouted to Veracruz in bad weather. It is recommended that you fly in and out of Veracruz. From the Veracruz airport, there are 3 options: an ADO minivan bus directly from the airport (\$20 pesos); a car with receipt (approx \$100 pesos); a car without receipt is less expensive. If two or three

students arrive together, it's less expensive. Cars can be arranged in advance by the Escuela de Español para Extranjeros (52.228) 817.86.87 or (52.228) 817.73.80 or [eeeuv@uv.mx](mailto:eeeuv@uv.mx).

Should you decide to fly into México City, from the airport you can take a taxi to México City bus station, then one bus to Xalapa (ADO buses are recommended). This takes about the same amount of time as flying from México City to Veracruz and then taking a car/bus to Xalapa, even if there is a convenient connection, which there often is not. There is a new highway between Veracruz and Xalapa that has reduced travel time to 75-90 minutes by car.

### Montevideo

If you fly into Montevideo, *Pluna* runs a shuttle bus service from Carrasco Airport to Montevideo (a 12 mile, 30 minute trip), and from the company offices on Avenida 18 de Julio to the Airport, at unscheduled intervals. The rate is about \$30. A taxi ride can be arranged beforehand by request.

### Santiago

All students in Chile will meet in Santiago and travel together to their orientation before heading to their sites. Upon arrival at the international airport, you will find various forms of transportation as you exit immigration. You should either arrange for a driver known by the director (do not take a taxi from the airport with anyone else as foreigners have been victims of fraud and robbery from airport taxi drivers) or take a TurBus transfer or Transvip (a minivan that transports roughly four people all going to the same neighborhood), which should cost roughly \$10 per person. The travel time from the airport into the city is 20-30 minutes.

See maps for other sites in Chile:

- [Concepción](#)
- [La Serena](#)
- [Temuco](#)
- [Valdivia](#)
- [Valparaíso](#)

On the official date of arrival, students must stay at the Hotel Bonaparte in Santiago and they will be picked up the following morning for transport to orientation. The staff in Chile will make a reservation and pay for all students for this night. Hotel Bonaparte. Program staff will be waiting for them at the hotel. After arriving to the hotel, students will purchase a local cell phone and have a 25-minute OPI (Oral Proficiency Exam). The day after arrival, all students will travel together by bus to continue orientation in Valparaíso.

**Hotel Bonaparte**

Mar del Plata 2171 (Esquina Ave.  
Ricardo Lyon) Providencia, Santiago  
02 796 6900

[Hotel Bonaparte](#)

Suggestions for other accommodations for early arrivals can be found in the Local Information section.

**ORIENTATION**

On-site orientation sessions will be held for all students during the week prior to the beginning of classes. Orientation is conducted in a relaxed informal atmosphere in which you will get the chance to meet the director and/or staff and other students on the program. During orientation sessions, you'll receive information relative to safety, transportation, health, choice of courses and extracurricular activities, university registration and cultural issues. **Please consult the [calendar](#) for dates. ORIENTATION SESSIONS ARE MANDATORY FOR ALL STUDENTS.**

# ACADEMIC AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

## HOST UNIVERSITIES

### Argentina

**Universidad del Salvador:** The oldest and largest private, liberal arts institution in Buenos Aires, located in the downtown area, USal benefits from its Jesuit heritage and associations and offers a full range of course offerings in the humanities, social sciences, and sciences, including a new program in Environmental Sciences. There are also options to study on the Pilar campus, which is located one hour outside the city yet has the same range of programs as well as a real campus that includes playing fields, a lake, etc.

**Universidad de Buenos Aires:** One of the oldest, largest (over 200,000 students), and most prestigious public institutions in Latin America, its history of social activism and political opposition resulted in a decline during the era of dictatorship from which it is now emerging. A wide range of courses is available through the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters (Humanities) and the Faculty of Social Sciences. It is, however, expected that students take all their courses within a single faculty to achieve the greatest benefits of immersion. While UBA is a typical large urban university, coursework is nonetheless widely regarded as among the most demanding available; students are highly motivated and socially involved.

**Universidad Torcuato di Tella:** Located in the residential district of Belgrano, UTDT is a small (1,600 student), private, non-profit undergraduate- and graduate-level institution born of a highly respected foundation and research institute a decade ago. It is a demanding, rigorous, and specialized program, and the majority of its teachers are full-time teachers and researchers on the U.S. model, most of whom hold PhDs, often

from Europe or the Americas. It is especially strong in the social sciences, particularly economics, political science, and international relations, as well as a recently added, and very strong, history program.

**Universidad Nacional de Tucumán:** Founded in 1912, the Universidad Nacional de Tucumán is today a modern university offering its 43,000 students twelve *Facultades* and several *Escuelas* and *Institutos Universitarios* in which to study. It is the intellectual and cultural center of the NOA—Andean Northwestern Region—and neighboring countries and combines academic excellence, a commitment to regional development, and international visibility. A full range of courses is offered in the humanities and social sciences, with particular strengths in anthropology and archaeology. Areas such as Medicine and Applied Science are at the top of the national rankings.

### Brazil

**Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais:** Founded in 1958, this is one of the largest universities in Brazil with 52,000 students and 2,500 professors. Its activities are concentrated in the city of Belo Horizonte at campuses in Barrio Corazon Eucaristico, Barrio São Gabriele e na Praça da Liberdade, but additional buildings spread across the state of Minas Gerais. This multi-campus structure amounts to one hundred locations including classrooms, libraries, museums, labs, auditoriums, multimedia facilities, and a TV channel.

**Universidade Federal Fluminense de Niterói:** UFF currently enrolls more than 35,000 students on its city campus spread throughout Niterói and in its numerous facilities located throughout the state of Rio

de Janeiro. The history of this traditional institution is tightly linked to the local community, and there is a high degree of involvement in the business of local development. Among the top-ranked institutions in Brazil, UFF offers a full range of courses with every liberal arts discipline represented. It is, however, recommended that students take all their courses at one faculty to achieve the benefits of immersion.

**Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina:**

Over 32,000 students attend this university, founded in 1962. The USFC campus is located in Barrio Trindade, 7 km. from downtown. There are nine bus lines departing from the Terminal Cidade de Florianópolis that reach the campus.

**Chile**

Students interested in courses such as Chilean history and other aspects of modern Chilean life need to be aware that these courses are magnets for foreign students, especially in universities in Santiago and the PUCV in Valparaíso

**Universidad de Chile:** A traditional and public university founded in 1842. The Central Campus of Universidad de Chile is located in downtown Santiago, the national capital with a population of about 5.2 million. No classes are held at the Casa Central, and the different *facultades* and schools are spread out all over Santiago. While a full spectrum of liberal arts classes is available, we encourage students to focus on courses at just one location.

**Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile:**

This traditional, private university founded in 1888 is a major Latin American center for graduate as well as undergraduate study in one of the most interesting and charming of South America's capitals. Students select La Católica for its wide variety of courses, organization, and less politicized atmosphere.

**Universidad de Valparaíso:** Located in an historic seaport, the traditional, public university is located in Valparaíso, but has buildings and classes in the adjoining residential city of Viña del Mar. The two cities are really one, and are just over an hour and a half's drive from Santiago. The university is especially strong in professional areas such as law, medicine, nursing, design, architecture and economics, but liberal arts-type courses are offered as a part of the curriculum of the professional schools.

**Universidad de Playa Ancha:** Another traditional and public university in Valparaíso, the campus is located on the western side of Valparaíso bay overlooking the ocean. With an emphasis in the field of education, this university has strong programs in Spanish, literature, history, anthropology, sociology, ecological studies, tourism, studio art, and music. For students interested in studio art, a solid background and ability is required.

**Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso:**

The traditional, private university is located in the center of Valparaíso, near the new national congress building. The university is especially strong in marine sciences, but also has all of the liberal arts curricula, including important programs in business, history, and public administration.

**Universidad de Concepción:** A traditional and private university located in the capital of the southern region in the Río Bio-Bio basin, about 250 miles south of Santiago. The campus of Universidad de Concepción has the most unified campus among the Chilean universities and is especially strong in Spanish literature as well as biological, environmental, and marine sciences.

**Universidad de La Frontera:** A traditional, public university located in Temuco, homeland to the Mapuche people of the Araucania region. La UFRO is one of the most attractive regional institutions in Chile,

enrolling about 5,000 students 5-10 minutes outside the downtown. Of special importance is the area of sociology and anthropology and its center of Regional Anthropological Studies.

**Universidad Austral de Chile:** 500 miles south of Santiago, Valdivia is home to this traditional, private university, established in 1954. Located in Isla Teja, geographically isolated between the rivers Calle-Calle, Cruces, and Cau-Cau, sixty acres of gardens, fields, and buildings are part of the campus. The university is especially strong in forestry, sciences, marine biology, zoology, business, economics, and agriculture, but also has a liberal arts curriculum. Public transportation from the center of the city, located one mile away from campus, and other parts of the city is plentiful.

**Universidad de La Serena:** This traditional, public university offers 33 majors to its 5,000 students in the sciences, humanities, and engineering.

## México

**Universidad de Guadalajara:** Students study in México's second largest city at the Universidad de Guadalajara, which enrolls approximately 185,000 students spread across 11 campuses. Courses will be taken alongside local students, primarily at the Centro Universitario de Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades (CUCSH), though other options may be available.

**Universidad Veracruzana:** Founded in 1944, the Universidad Veracruzana in Xalapa is one of five campuses in the Veracruzana system educating a total of 64,000 students each year. Students may study arts, humanities and social sciences, including offerings from a particularly strong anthropology department.

## Uruguay

**Universidad Católica del Uruguay:** Founded in 1985, a few days after the

country was returned to democratic rule, this is a private liberal arts institution that has complex historical roots dating back to the first Jesuit educational institution founded in the late seventeenth century in Uruguay. While firmly rooted in the Jesuits' long history of providing alternative forms of education in Uruguay, Católica was designed to be complementary to the sole university authorized by the Uruguayan constitution, La República. Católica has a full range of social science and humanities disciplines (though history and literature courses are currently only for foreign students, and, hence, not recommended) and is also very strong in the natural sciences.

**Universidad de la República: Facultad de Humanidades:** Founded in 1838 to be the sole university of the republic, it currently enrolls a total of more than 68,000 students on its numerous campuses throughout the country and employs some 6,000 faculty. 40,000 of these students attend classes in Montevideo; it is particularly well-suited for students in the humanities.

**Universidad ORT:** A private institution of some 8,500 students, sponsored by the World ORT, an international educational foundation and social agency founded in St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1880 to support Jewish emigres and now centered in London, the Universidad ORT began its existence in 1943, though has only recently been recognized as a university. It is committed to providing universal access to higher education. Unlike most Latin American institutions, it takes pride in its full-time faculty, most with Ph.D.s, who divide their time between teaching and research on the U.S. model. The university is especially strong in the social sciences, the faculty for which is housed in a series of imaginatively renovated buildings located in a charming section of the city.

## CREDIT

### All Undergraduates

A student's workload must be approved by the staff in Latin America. Normally this course load is comprised of two to five (depending on the university) university courses, the [Escritura para Competencia Lingüística y Cultural](#) course, and an internship. Students may not take any courses designed for foreign students at their host university. *Students are not permitted to take lighter loads, nor will they receive additional credit for heavier loads.* To facilitate the granting of major credit, students should bring back to campus their course syllabi, papers, and any other material relevant to determining the course content.

### Middlebury Undergraduates

Middlebury College students receive 4.5 units of credit for the fall or spring semesters and nine units of credit for the academic year (either the Middlebury or the Latin American calendar). The writing course and internship will count as general graduation credit only and cannot be applied toward any particular distribution.

For Spanish majors from Middlebury College, when registering for your classes abroad, the Spanish Department wants you to keep in mind that the Spanish major consists of a body of courses whose content relates to Hispanic language, literature and culture. **To consider courses for the major or minor, at least half of their content has to be directly related to one or several Spanish speaking countries.** Courses in Spanish that do not follow this description will not receive Spanish credit. For instance, a course like *History of Philosophy* with no emphasis on Hispanic philosophers will not count.

### Students from other colleges and universities

Middlebury College considers a semester/academic year abroad equivalent to a semester/academic year in the U.S. Students

who transfer their credits to other institutions typically receive 16-15 credit hours per semester or 20-25 quarter units per semester for 4 or 5 courses. Because an undergraduate student's home institution determines the number of credits awarded for work abroad, students are urged to consult with their advisers well ahead of time.

## REGISTRATION

Registration for classes will take place in country under the advisement of the staff in Latin America. At that time more detailed information about studying at a Latin American university will be given, and specific questions will be addressed. Some course descriptions are on the Web; those that are not will often be available upon arrival in country. You should be prepared to physically go to the university to look at the list of available courses in each department. Also, keep in mind that courses offered can change every semester, so you will have to adjust your choices after arrival.

## EXAMS

Students are required to take all exams when and where they are scheduled, even if students on other study abroad/exchange programs are allowed to opt out or rearrange exam schedules. This means that you are required to sit for exams at the same time and place as students in the host country. In many of our host countries, local students have multiple options to take a final exam. Students enrolled in the Schools Abroad are not permitted to avail themselves to this option.

## GRADE EQUIVALENCY: LATIN AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

Grades received at Latin American universities will be evaluated by the director of the School and converted to U.S. grades. The conversion takes into account the difficulties inherent in studying within a different university system. Due to the late reporting of grades by the individual

universities, students should understand that they will not receive their grades until a few

months after the end of the semester. Absences may affect grades.

### Argentina

<b>USAL Grade</b>	<b>Middlebury Grade</b>
10	A
9	A-
8	B+
7	B
6	B-
5	C+
4	C
1-3.9	F

<b>Di Tella Grade</b>	<b>Middlebury Grade</b>
10	A
9	A
8	A-
7	B+
6	B
5	B-
4	C+
1-3.9	F

<b>UBA and Tucumán Grade</b>	<b>Middlebury Grade</b>
9 & 10	A
8	A-
7	B+
6	B
5	B-
4	C+
1-3.9	F

## Brazil

<b>PUC-Minas, UFF, and UFSC Grade</b>	<b>Middlebury Grade</b>
9 & 10	A
8.5-8.9	A-
8.0-8.4	B+
7.5-7.9	B
7.0-7.4	B-
6.5-6.9	C+
6.0-6.4	C
1-5.9	F

## Chile

<b>Chile Grade</b>	<b>Middlebury Grade</b>
6.5-7.0	A
6.0-6.4	A-
5.5-5.9	B+
5.0-5.4	B
4.5-4.9	B-
4.0-4.4	C
3.5-3.9	C-
0-3.4	F

## México

<b>UdeG and Veracruzana Grade</b>	<b>Middlebury Grade</b>
95-100	A
90-94	A-
85-89	B+
80-84	B
75-79	B-
70-74	C+
65-69	C
60-64	C-
1-59	F

## Uruguay

<b>Católica Grade</b>	<b>Middlebury Grade</b>
S Sobresaliente	A
MB Muy Bueno	A-
BMB Bueno Muy Bueno	B+
B Bueno	B
R Regular	C
I Insuficiente	F

<b>ORT Grade</b>	<b>Middlebury Grade</b>
95-100	A
90-94	A-
85-89	B+
80-84	B
76-79	B-
73-75	C+
71-72	C
70	C-
1-69	F

<b>República Grade</b>	<b>Middlebury Grade</b>
10-12 Sobresaliente	A
9	A-
8 Muy Bueno	B+
7 Bueno	B
6	B-
5	C+
4 Regular	C
3	C-
1-2.9	F

### **EDUCATIONAL DIFFERENCES**

Historically, most Latin American societies assigned a monopoly on the certification of higher education to the public university system. Their work as the main producers of knowledge for national development has been considered equally as important as their role as vehicles for upward social mobility through the universal and free admission of students. Such a perception conceives of education as a strategic tool for the democratization of “underdeveloped” countries with high degrees of social inequality.

The public system is said to provide the best education available, based on its close relationship to the intellectual community and the latter’s desire to collaborate in the task of national development. The majority of Latin American professionals studied in the public system. The vast majority of students attend public universities and work in their city of origin. For most of the faculty, teaching is a part time activity,

which creates a close relationship between professional/ everyday issues and in-class activity as well as influencing their research agendas. The contradictions within these institutions are numerous: constant announcements of international awards to Latin American public universities and a brain drain of some of the best intellectual talent to the developed world run parallel to inadequate budgets and often sharp tensions with the federal state; misallocation of resources due to political influence; underpaid and, hence, a high turnover of faculty; insufficient office and classroom space and inadequate physical plant; and shortages of technological infrastructure for research and development. The relative decline of the public system and the rise of private universities since the 1980s are directly linked to the near bankrupt condition of many Latin American states.

Private universities, both lay and confessional, have only been allowed to award degrees in recent decades. Parallel to

the decline of the state systems, over the past decade or so, private schools of varied size, orientation, and quality have multiplied; today they constitute a highly heterogeneous group that enrolls a sizable minority of the student population. These institutions are smaller, have fewer students, and pay closer attention to student needs and concerns. Classroom organization tends to keep groups together for the whole cycle of studies, while the administrative organization is similar to that of a U.S. college or a local high school. Classes tend to be more focused on professional areas and offer degree programs in fields abandoned by the state system. Despite their initial success, however, a high proportion of the private universities eventually abandoned the capital/tech intensive degree programs and ended up concentrating most of their resources on more traditional programs that required fewer resources to prepare students, thus replicating the asymmetry and vices of the traditional system and its degree offerings.

The values embodied in the public education system are “structure, autonomy, and responsibility.” In this system, students are conceived of as independent adults who pursue a degree according to publicly accepted rules. They are literally on their own in the face of a massive bureaucratic system that often does not work perfectly. Students are responsible for keeping up with all the “official” information, such as dates for various registrations, exams, course options, course schedules, etc., as well as with “unofficial” data, such as the best/worst instructors, the ideological orientation of *Cátedras* that offer similar courses, the course or schedule options taken by their friends, available alternatives in case of sudden teachers’ strikes, where to find the required course material, or the right *café* to discuss philosophy or politics. On the other hand, one of the greatest assets is the diversity of the student body in these institutions. The interaction of two or three different generations and varied social backgrounds creates an invaluable mix of

different types of knowledge from younger, inexperienced students, professionals in pursuit of a second career, working people with extensive field experience, or chronic one-course-per-year students with exquisite memories of the *Facultad*.

Latin American universities usually organize their *carreras* (degree programs)—unlike liberal arts institutions—around a higher number of required courses, which are more focused on career-specific subjects. Professors make innumerable references to particular field information that a U.S. student may not possess, assuming that students are able to grasp the content of those references and information.

At the classroom level, public universities usually have more class hours per week and more extensive reading requirements. Courses are taught in two sections: a theoretical section with voluntary attendance, or *teóricos*, where the principal professors offer authoritative lectures about specific or general issues with little or no teacher/student interaction; and a discussion section, or *comisión de trabajos prácticos*, where smaller groups analyze specific issues under the guidance of assistant professors or graduate student teaching assistants, with very active student participation. Private institutions, with few exceptions, do not replicate this system but offer classes that combine lecture and discussion. In both types of universities, final exams, tend to consist of an all-inclusive oral exposition before a committee of three professors.

Foreign students should feel comfortable in Latin American classrooms, for they tend to foster a friendly atmosphere, particularly at the level of the more interactive *trabajos prácticos*. While students are more passive in the *teóricos*, they have to take advantage of the opportunity to “find their voices” in the more informal setting of the *trabajos prácticos*.

Students should also get involved outside the classroom. As usual, the most valuable

information is in the corridors. For example, students have to take the initiative to locate the required readings in advance, which may not be an easy task, in order to be prepared for exams. Likewise, students should make every effort to find and participate in student study groups, which are a very common form of academic support. Group contact and group study is highly encouraged, for it not only constitutes a splendid avenue for social integration, it is an ideal means to learn what instructors actually expect in class discussions or exams.

## **LEARNING OUTSIDE THE CLASSROOM**

Middlebury College encourages all undergraduate students to take full advantage of their experience abroad by participating in learning experiences outside the classroom. Internships, volunteer work, and cultural activities provide students with opportunities to deepen their social immersion in Latin American culture, enhance their language skills, and gain a better understanding of present-day Latin America.

### **Internships**

Through an [internship](#) in a host organization, students will gain more in-depth experience and exposure to the host culture and work environment. This experience will also provide students with new knowledge and skills which can lead other opportunities in the future. Students will receive instructions for applying for an internship prior to their departure for Latin America.

Internships are not guaranteed for any participant. They are granted on a competitive basis and subject to the agreement of the school abroad and the prospective employer. Placements are dependent on availability, previous experience, qualifications, and the language ability of each student. Credit-bearing internships are graded A-F and require substantive academic work. Students who agree to pursue internships are expected to follow through with their commitment until the end of the semester. Students who withdraw from a credit-bearing internship after the on-site registration period will earn an “F” and will be ineligible to enroll in another course.

### **Volunteer Work**

Students wishing to contribute their time and service to the community may choose to work as volunteers with organizations in the non-profit sector. The staff in Latin America will help students find volunteer opportunities.

### **Cultural Activities**

Other options that facilitate student immersion include sports, cultural and outdoor activities. The director is available to advise students on the wide range of possibilities the cities have to offer.

### **Communication with Middlebury in Latin America**

It is of vital importance that the director in Latin America always have your current phone number and home address.

# LIVING IN LATIN AMERICA

## HOUSING

It is our policy that students must live in a Spanish/Portuguese speaking environment; they may not live alone nor solely with other English speakers. Due to the obvious benefits of cultural immersion and concern for students' safety, we recommend that students live in a homestay.

**As students are only billed for tuition; they are expected to pay their rent directly to their landlord at the beginning of each month. The first payment will be due upon arrival and students may be asked for a deposit.**

Students are expected to stay for at least two months with the family that they have been assigned by the program staff. Should they want to move elsewhere after two months, they have to give notice to the host family and the program staff two weeks in advance of their departure date, and to pay for those two weeks.

Students will complete a housing form to convey their housing preferences to the staff abroad who will place them accordingly. School in Latin America staff will send the host families' contact information 30 days before the orientation starts (except Mexico, which usually is sent later). Students should understand that while every effort will be made to accommodate their request, it is not always possible to grant everyone's first choice. We encourage students to keep an open mind in terms of their housing, as with all other aspects of the experience, and make an effort to integrate into the family lifestyle.

If students have contacts in Latin America and wish to arrange their own housing (of any type), they must adhere to the policy above. The staff in Latin America has the final word on approving students' housing to

ensure their safety and maximum cultural immersion.

## Homestay

Homestays, like families, vary widely in terms of composition; there may be one parent or two and there may or may not be children living at home. Homestays typically include breakfast and dinner, and students may ask to have kitchen access. Restaurant meals can be found at modest prices, and eating out is a common practice. Generally, students will have a single room, but will share a bathroom with other family members. Homestays offer a greater level of integration with the family.

## Pension/Apartment

In some sites, students may also be able to find their own accommodation in a home-style pension or apartment during their second semester. In most cases, the owner of the flat or house rents single rooms (often to students) who share common bathing, kitchen, and social spaces. As rental properties, these are often farther from the downtown area and the facilities may not be up to the usual standard of living. Usually, no meals are provided. This option should be considered by those who prefer a higher level of independence during their second semester.

## Traveling Between Sites

If you plan to visit another city in which the School in Latin America operates, you can get in touch with the local staff and use their homestay network. Some houses that work with our program do have an additional room that visiting students may rent for \$20 per night.

## MEETING LATIN AMERICANS

One of the questions we are asked most frequently is how to go about meeting local students. Those of your predecessors who have been successful in this respect would

say that the best approach is to find a group activity that includes local people: choral singing, hiking or sports, volunteer work or internships, etc. You will need some courage and a good deal of initiative; results may not live up to your expectations, especially right away, but be patient. Keep in mind the strategies you would use at home to meet people you are interested in knowing: you try to be where they are, you try to share an interest or an activity that will bring you into contact with them, you get to know people who know them. It goes without saying, if you have one or two Spanish- or Portuguese-speaking acquaintances to start, it can only make things easier. Conversely, if you decide to break the Language Pledge and insist on speaking English it will make interacting with locals more difficult.

## HERITAGE LEARNERS

If you are of Latin descent, studying in Latin America may be the realization of a long held desire to learn more about your own heritage and roots. It is a wonderful opportunity to experience first-hand the country that you've heard and read so much about and, of course, to improve your language skills. It may also be an important phase in developing your understanding of yourself. At the same time, some former students felt they were psychologically unprepared for the challenges to their self-identity that they met in Latin America. There is often a feeling of being "caught between two worlds."

## TRAVEL WITHIN ARGENTINA

While in Argentina, the following tourist guides are recommended:

*La Guia Pirelli*, Edicion 1995, Editorial Planeta, City, Towns Guide  
*Guia Ilustrada de Las Regiones Turisticas Argentinas*, Federico B. Kirbus, Edicion El Ateneo, 4 volumes divided by regions  
*Buenos Aires es Asi*, Lily Benmayor, Ediciones Arte y Turismo

## Buenos Aires

In Buenos Aires people use buses or "colectivos" or take the subway. You can find out about the different lines and where they go in the transportation guides. We recommend that foreign students buy a LUMI guide in which one can find maps for all the streets and avenues, showing the various modes of transportation (*colectivos*, subways, and taxis).

*Colectivos*: Bus service is very convenient, with frequent service on popular routes. Bus stops are situated every two blocks and are posted. You must have the correct change (coins) for the fare since the drivers do not give change. If you are traveling inside the Capital Federal (the city), it will cost you Pesos 0.90; it will cost more if you travel outside the city.

*Subway*: This type of transportation is also very efficient. It is the fastest way to get around Buenos Aires. The subway has about 150 stations that are part of the system and cover about one-half of the city.

*Taxis*: For taxis, it is good to know the route you will be taking, as well as an estimate of the cost. The safest and most reliable option is to use a radio taxi or a *remise*.

## Tucumán

This medium-sized city offers the opportunity for more involvement in the local social life. *Tucumanos* like to boast about their friendliness and are very proud of the diversity and rhythm of their cultural life as well as of their city's reputed nightlife.

## TRAVEL WITHIN BRAZIL

### Belo Horizonte

- Metro: There is an urban train system in Belo Horizonte that connects two edges of the city and also goes to Contagem, a neighboring city that is part of the metropolitan area. Currently, the

- railway has 19 stations along its line and another six are under construction. It passes through downtown, next to the main bus station, through commercial areas, the hospital area and residential areas. Stations are also close to two units of PUC Minas in Belo Horizonte: Coração Eucarístico and São Gabriel. The metro is one of the cheapest transportation options, with prices around R\$1,80. For further information, call 55 (31) 3250.3901 from Monday to Friday, from 8:00 am to 6:00pm.
- Taxi: Belo Horizonte has a very well-established and efficient taxi system. All cab drivers and cars are regulated by BHTrans. This means of transportation is more expensive if compared to the other ones, but taxis in Belo Horizonte offer reasonable prices. Taxi stands are spread all around the city and its neighborhoods, but you can also call taxi companies with toll free numbers so that they can pick you up wherever you are, for no additional fee.
  - Bus: All buses that connect Belo Horizonte to other cities leave from and arrive at the main bus station, located downtown. The price of these bus tickets depends on how far you are going and which bus company you choose.  
Address: Praça Rio Branco, 100 Centro - Belo Horizonte - MG  
Phone: 55 (31) 3271.3000
  - *Semi-Direta*: Travels between the Terminal de Integração and the Terminal do Centro and stops only at the Terminais de Integração on the itinerary.
  - *Paradora*: Travels between the Terminal de Integração and the Terminal do Centro, stopping at the Terminais de Integração and every stop on the itinerary.
  - *Alimentadora* or *Linha de Bairro*: Travels between a neighborhood and the closest Terminal de Integração.

At the terminal, you can choose what type of line you will take to your next destination. The city is divided into seven rate regions and the bus ticket must be purchased from the *cobrador*, not the driver (the *cobrador* is the person sitting a couple of seats down who will let you through the turnstile after you buy your ticket).

### **Niterói**

Niterói is a very walkable city. The UFF campus is spread throughout the city, but the bus service is efficient and convenient, at around R\$1,80. Bus routes and schedules can be found in city guides and maps. Some lines run after midnight, but less frequently.

### **Inter-city**

Río de Janeiro can be accessed by bus, across the Guanabara Bridge, or by ferryboat, at an affordable price. Service is very frequent. The national and international airports and the bus terminal are about 30 minutes away with regular bus service, or 15 minutes by taxi during peak hours. The city of Río has a simple but helpful metro network that connects the northern, downtown and southern (beach) districts.

### **Florianópolis**

The bus transit system in Floripa has nine *terminais de integração* that operate the bus lines within the city:

- *Direta*: Leaves from the Terminal de Integração and goes directly to the Terminal de Centro without stopping at bus stops on the itinerary. These are comfortable, air conditioned buses.

### **TRAVEL WITHIN CHILE**

While in Chile the following tourist guide is recommended: *Guia Turística Turistel*. This guide comes in a set, but may also be bought by region: South, North, Center and a Camping and Road Guide. It can be

purchased at any *kiosko* in the city and at select supermarkets. Air travel within Chile is can be relatively inexpensive if flights include a Saturday stay.

### **Santiago**

A new transportation system called *Transantiago* started in 2007. You will need to buy a “bip” card in order to pay the buses and metro. This new system connects the buses (*micros*) and the metro for a single fare.

*Micros*: The *micros* start early in the morning and run until very late at night. They are economical and run frequently. A ride will cost you about 380 pesos, you will be able to switch to another bus or metro for free for 90 minutes after starting your trip.

*Subways*: The system is fast and efficient. There are four lines that run from 6:30am until 10:30pm (weekdays) and 8:30am-10:30pm (weekends and holidays). The cost is 470 pesos. We recommend that you buy a metro card or “bip” card, since they can be used both in the metro and micros, and you will save time and money.

*Colectivos*: These are taxis that transport 3-4 people; they are common in the *comunas periféricas* and they have their specific routes. The cost ranges from 350-800 pesos.

*Taxis*: You should know where you are going and make sure that the meter is working and in sight; if is not working you should ask in advance how much it will cost. Also make sure the meter is increasing at the rate per 200 meters posted on the windshield. We recommend you use a radio taxi late at night.

### **Provinces**

In the provinces, *micros* are the most common type of transportation followed by *colectivos* which are a very fast and efficient way of transportation. There are also taxis in the provinces, but they tend to be a bit more

expensive than in Santiago. The exception to this is Valdivia

## **TRAVEL WITHIN MÉXICO**

### **Guadalajara**

Guadalajara is a large and active city. Its bus and light rail network is efficient and convenient, though service is considerably reduced after 10pm. Taxis operate throughout the day and night. They are very common, reliable, and economical. UdeG’s campus is spread throughout the city. The CUCSH campus (Social Sciences) is 10 minutes from downtown by bus. The bus terminal is very busy and provides frequent service to different parts of the state of Jalisco and the rest of Western Mexico. México City is 550 km. from Guadalajara, one hour by plane.

### **Xalapa**

Xalapa is a medium-sized city, with a very active cultural life. The transportation network is very good within the city and offers long distance services that connect the city to Veracruz, Puebla and México City. In addition, UV’s campus has a very active social life that involves most of its full-time students and provides many services for foreign students.

Country-specific information on México in general can be readily had via the Internet. Some websites of interest are:

- [www.visitMexico.com](http://www.visitMexico.com)
- [www.lonelyplanet.com/destinations/north\\_america/Mexico](http://www.lonelyplanet.com/destinations/north_america/Mexico)
- [www.go2Mexico.com](http://www.go2Mexico.com)
- [www.travel.state.gov/Mexico.html](http://www.travel.state.gov/Mexico.html)

## **TRAVEL WITHIN URUGUAY**

### **Montevideo**

Extensive bus and some trolleybus services operate in Montevideo and the suburbs. There are flat fares for the central area and suburban services. Tickets cost \$.85 and you must keep your ticket for inspection. Bus

routes and schedules can be found in the yellow pages of the telephone directory. Metered taxis are available in all cities and from the airport. Drivers carry a list of fares. A surcharge is made for each item of baggage and between midnight and 6am. Within city limits, taxis may be hired by the hour at an agreed rate.

### **Inter-city**

Two main bus lines (CITA and COT) provide services throughout the country, connecting all towns and the Brazilian border points. Rail: A few local services run between villages.

## **TRAVEL OUTSIDE THE HOST COUNTRY**

If you plan to travel to other countries, be advised that regulations vary and may change at very short notice. In some cases a

visa and inoculations may be required. Consult a travel agent for current procedures. Visas are currently required for travel to Brazil and Bolivia, and all travelers should check the Embassy website for details.

Hitchhiking as a mode of transportation anywhere in Latin America is strongly discouraged as a matter of College policy. The practice is regarded by security officials to be extremely unsafe and is often illegal. Buses and trains provide a low-cost, safe alternative.

*South America on a Shoestring* (Lonely Planet), *Backpacking in Chile & Argentina* (Bradt Pub./Hunter's Pub.), *South American Handbook*, or *Fodor's Guides*, contain useful travel information.

# ON-SITE MONEY MATTERS

## **CURRENCY EXCHANGE**

Banks are usually open 10:00am-3:00pm Monday-Friday in Argentina and Uruguay; 10:00am-4:00pm in Brazil; 9:00am-2:00pm in Chile; 9:00am-3:00pm in México and currency exchanges are generally open from 10:00am-5:00pm Monday-Friday. All banks are closed on national holidays. If it is necessary to exchange money right after arrival, there are banks and Currency Exchange offices at the airports.

## **MONEY AND BANKING**

### **Accessing Money**

We suggest that you travel with several sources of money (ATM/debit card, credit card, traveler's checks, and cash). This will ensure that if one of your means for accessing money fails, you will not be stranded without money. ATM/debit cards can be used to obtain cash if they have a major credit card logo (Visa, MasterCard) on them, but they should not be relied upon as a consistent option, since they are subject to breakdowns, fraud, and other scams. If you do plan to use debit or ATM cards while overseas, be sure to check with your bank regarding applicable fees, which can sometimes be quite steep, but this is the most convenient way to access your funds. Also, be sure to notify your bank and credit card companies that you will be traveling so they do not freeze your account and to insure that your PIN will work while you are abroad. If you choose to bring cash with you, please examine your money carefully before departure to make sure it is in good condition.

### **Traveler's Checks**

Traveler's checks are accepted in Latin America, though you should be aware of the commission charges. Also, there are not many convenient places to exchange them.

### **Bank Cards**

CIRRUS, PLUS, Visa and Mastercard are accepted in Latin America, and you will see signs for them at automatic tellers all over the country (in cities). Check with your bank to make sure your card is activated for overseas use and that your PIN will work overseas. There are numerous ATM machines in the major cities, but more spotty coverage in provincial regions. The exchange rate for ATM withdrawals is usually the best available since it is the bank's own bulk rate plus a 1-2 percent charge. The normal service charge is \$2 USD per withdrawal. It is recommended that you consult with your bank about the variations and rules or charges for Latin America branches and carry the phone number of your local bank in case you lose your ATM card.

### **Credit Cards**

Credit cards are widely used; the best known are Visa, MasterCard, and American Express. They are accepted more and more, although not to the same extent as in the U.S. Do not, however, make the assumption that you can use a credit card in every establishment. Often you will be asked for identification in order to use the card. In many cases, you can give them the number without the card. However, notice that in some stores, the price of items is 10% more if paid with a credit card.

### **EMERGENCY CASH**

BEFORE you leave, you should discuss with your family a plan for getting more money during the program. The best way to be sent money is to have an American Express money order mailed through a reputable express mail carrier such as Federal Express, Courier, etc. Western Union is also available.

# COMMUNICATION WITH HOME AND FRIENDS

## COMMUNICATION AND IMMERSION

Students who seek maximum immersion should note that regular communication with home can significantly hinder their language progress and their adjustment to the new culture. If your goal is maximum immersion, you should prepare family and friends for the reality that you may be difficult to contact and that, even when possible, regular calling or e-mailing may interfere with your language acquisition. If something has gone wrong, your family will learn about it immediately. Otherwise, you can remind them that no news is good news.

## MAIL

Students should wait to receive their mail until they have settled into their housing. Only if an emergency address is needed or for the purpose of completing visa paperwork may you direct the letters to the International Office of your University or use the address of the office in Latin America, found on the inside front cover of this handbook.

For mailing packages, we advise you to use the regular post office system rather than UPS or similar services, which encounter more difficulties clearing customs and sometimes require payment of a customs charge or tax on the contents, regardless of what you're told at the U.S. Post Office. Generally, a package with a declared value of \$30 or less will not be charged duty. If you order something through the mail, the invoice will note the charges, and you should expect to pay between 25-35% of the total value, including the shipping costs. Customs officials also have the right to open a package and reassign its value; this happens in the case of used items most often. A package can take 2 to 4 weeks to

arrive by air mail. Letters usually take 7-10 days.

## E-MAIL

Computer facilities at the universities are very limited; you should expect to do your work and your email on a laptop at home then take your work on a flash drive to an internet café for printing or connecting to the internet. If you do not take a laptop with you, you will need to type your papers at an internet café. You should be able to access your home school account and this is a good way to ensure you receive important information from your home campus. Note that support for Apple computers can be limited, especially outside capital cities.

## TELEPHONE

The telephone at the Middlebury office in Buenos Aires and Santiago is for the use of the staff only. Students may not receive telephone calls through these offices, except in cases of emergency.

## FAX/XEROX

The School in Latin America's fax and photocopier are for office use only. Please note that any photocopying required for coursework is considered the responsibility of the student, and the school photocopier cannot be used for such purpose. Faxes can be sent through any of the many public fax services.

## CELL PHONES

Students generally purchase cell phones for use in Latin America after arrival in Latin America. Students should consider the following when making a decision:

- Cell phones are inexpensive in Latin America; the minutes, or airtime (*tiempo aire*) are not.
- Owners buy pre-paid minutes;

- there is no “plan.” (There are plans in Chile but we advise against it, for if the phone gets lost or stolen the owner will have to continue to pay for the plan.)
- Minutes are used on both incoming and outgoing calls, except in Chile, where owners are not charged for incoming calls.
  - Cell phones may be used to call the U.S. The best way is to buy discount cards for international calls at the “locutorios” (internet points).
  - U.S. cell phones charge a high rate to

- place local calls in Latin America. From within Latin America, it is more expensive to call a cell phone than a land line.

### **VOIP – VOICE OVER INTERNET PROTOCOL**

Students are now frequently using the Internet to speak to people around the world at low or no cost. Former study abroad students have recommended using [Skype](#), an Internet phone software service.

# LOCAL INFORMATION

## ARGENTINA

### U.S. Embassy

Avenida Colombia 4300  
1425 Buenos Aires, Argentina  
Tel.: 4777.4533  
Fax: 4514.1810

### **Emergency Numbers**

Students should memorize the following emergency numbers and carry on their person at all times the *Carnet de Urgencias* they will receive after arrival containing emergency phone numbers.

- Police: 101 or 4383.1111
- Fire: 100 or 4383.2222
- Ambulances: 107
- Hora Oficial: 113

### **Important Telephone Numbers**

- Directory information: 110
- Alcohólicos Anónimos: 4931.6666
- Centro de Asistencia al Suicida: 0303.0660
- Línea SIDA: 4922.1617
- Intoxicaciones: 4962.6666
- Medical Aid: 4445.1115, 4444.4900, 4788.2200/1300

### BUENOS AIRES

#### **Hospitals and Medical Services**

- Hospital Alemán: Av. Pueyrredón 1640, tel.: 4821.1700. Extensions: Guardia: 2322/23, Policlínica: 2314/2365.
- Hospital del Quemado: Av. Pedro Goyena 369, tel.: 4923.3022/5
- Hospital de Odontología: Av. Pueyrredón 1940, tel.: 4805.5521/7533/9300.
- Hospital Municipal Juan Fernández: Av. Cerviño 3356, tel.: 4801.5555
- British Hospital: Perdriel 74, tel.: 4304.1081

### **Calling Card Access Numbers**

- AT&T : 0800.555.4288 or 0800.222.1288
- SPRINT: 0800.222.1003

### **Credit Card Cancellation**

- American Express: 0810.555.2639
- Mastercard: 4331.2555
- Visa: 0800.666.0171

### **Bookstores**

- El Ateneo, Florida 340, tel.: 4325.6801
- Librerías Turísticas, Paraguay 2457, tel.: 4963.2855

### **Student Travel Agencies**

- Asatej, Florida 835, Oficina 319-B, tel.: 4311.6953
- Plane tickets: [Kinesis Travel](#) (contact Alejandro Pampliega)
- Organized trips and apartment rentals: [Pablo Polito](#)

### **Shopping**

Stores and other businesses in the downtown area generally stay open from 10:00am until 9:00pm. In some neighborhoods you may find that they close for two or three hours for lunch.

### TUCUMÁN

#### **Emergency Numbers**

Students should memorize the following emergency numbers and carry on their person at all times the *Carnet de Urgencias* they will receive after arrival containing emergency phone numbers.

- Medical emergencies 107
- Police 101
- Fire 100

## Hospitals and Medical Services

- Asistencia Pública: Chacabuco 239, tel.: 421.6307
- Centro Ramón Carrillo: Sarmiento 2050, Yerba Buena, tel.: 425.4588

## **BRAZIL**

### U. S. Consulate:

SES - Av. das Nações  
Quadra 801, Lote 03  
70403-900 Brasília, DF  
(33)2292.7117/ 2220.0439 (Rio de Janeiro)

### **Emergency Numbers**

Students should memorize the following emergency numbers and carry on their person at all times the *Carnet de Urgencias* they will receive after arrival containing emergency phone numbers.

- Police 190
- Ambulance 192
- Fire 193
- International Phone Service 0800.703.2100

## **BELO HORIZONTE**

### **Hospital and Medical Services**

- Hospital Belo Horizonte 3449.7058 or 3449.7055
- Hospital Biocor 3289.5000

### **Financial Services**

- Banco do Brasil 3284.1400
- Banespa 3249.8800
- Bank Boston 3213.7788

### **Other Services**

- Domestic Airport-Pampulha 3490.2001
- Internacional Airport-Confins 3689.2700
- Bus Terminal 3271.3000 or 3271.8933
- Tourism Information Office 3277.9777

## **FLORIANÓPOLIS**

### **Hospital and Medical Services**

- Hospital Florianópolis 3271.1500
- Hospital Universitario 3331.9100/40

### **Financial Services**

- BESC 3216.6500
- Banco do Brasil 3221.1600

### **Other Services**

- International Airport 3331.4000
- Bus Terminal 3212.1600
- Radio Táxi 197
- Tourism Information Office 3271.7028 or 3271.7014

## NITERÓI

### **Hospital and Medical Services**

- Hospital Getulio Vargas 2627.1525
- Hospital Orencio de Freitas 2620.3434
- Hospital Universitario 2620.2828

### **Financial Services**

- Banco do Brasil 0800.785678

### **Other Services**

- Bus Terminal 2620.8447
- International Airport 3398.5050
- Domestic Airport 3814.7070
- Ferry Terminal 2620.6756
- Taxi Coop 137/ 305
- Embrataxi 2717.7071

## **CHILE**

### U. S. Embassy

Avenida Andrés Bello 2800  
Las Condes, Santiago  
Tel. 02.330.3000

### **Emergency Numbers**

Students should memorize the following emergency numbers that work throughout Chile, unless otherwise indicated, and carry on their person at all times the *Carnet de Urgencias* they will receive after arrival containing emergency phone numbers.

- Ambulance 131
- Fire 132 and Police 133

## Important Telephone Numbers

- Cuerpo de Socorro Andino  
699.4764
- Fonodrogas Conace  
188.800.100.800
- Servicio de Búsqueda y  
Salvamentos 635.3800
- Fonosida 800.20.2120 (736.5542  
Santiago)
- Violencia Intrafamiliar 149  
(Santiago)

## Hospital and Medical Services

### Santiago

- Clinica Santa Maria  
Av. Santa María 0500, Providencia  
46.12000 Vaccine service
- Clinica Davila  
Av. Recoleta 464, Recoleta  
73.08000 Vaccine service
- Clinica Alemana  
Av. Vitacura 5951, Vitacura  
58.61111  
Vaccine service: Concilio Vaticano  
5811, vitacura
- Integramedica  
Calle Barcelona 2116, Providencia  
(2) 337.6000  
and Av. Kennedy 9001, third floor-  
Mall Alto Las Condes.  
(2) 210.6500

### Valparaíso

- Hospital Clinico UCH  
Diego Portales 449, Cerro Barón  
Valparaíso 32.251213
- Hospital Aleman  
Guillermo Münnich 203,  
Cerro Alegre 32.217951
- Centro Médico Cemedina  
Rodríguez 560, Valparaíso  
32.218311
- Servicio de Salud Barón  
Blanco Viel 651, Cerro Barón,  
Valparaíso 32.256759  
Vaccine service
- Servicio de Salud Cordillera  
Chaparro 194, Cerro Cordillera,  
Valparaíso 32.257162  
Vaccine service

### Viña del Mar

- Clinica Santa Maria  
Calle 13 Norte 365  
32.451100
- Centromed  
4 Poniente 332  
32.389000
- Servicio de Salud Forestal  
Av. Blanca Vergara 1792, Paradero  
6 Forestal Viña del Mar  
32.581776 Vaccine Service

### La Serena

- Clinica Elqui  
Av. El Santo 1475  
51.332300  
VaccineService at Urgencias  
51.323323
- Hospital Clinico UCH  
Av. Balmaceda 1015  
51.218681
- Servicio de Salud Barón  
Av. 4 Esquinas s/n (entre  
Balmaceda y La Pampa), La Serena  
51.296681 Vaccine Service

### Concepción

- Clinica Sanatorio Aleman  
Av. Pedro de Valdivia 801,  
Concepción 41.796000  
Vaccine Service at Urgencias  
41.796167
- Clinica Avansalud Bio-Bio  
Av. Jorge Alessandri 3515,  
Talcahuano 41.734200
- Centro Médico Kendal  
Barros Arana 301, Concepción  
41.224813
- Servicio de Salud O'Higgins  
Salas 530, Concepción  
41.247644 Vaccine Service

### Temuco

- Clinica Alemana de Temuco  
Senador Estebanez 645, Temuco  
45.201201
- Centro Médico Araucania  
Diego Portales 287, Temuco

- Servicio de Salud Miraflores  
Miraflores 1369, Temuco  
45.404012 Vaccine Service

### Valdivia

- Clinica Alemana Valdivia  
Beaucheff 765  
63.246100
- Centro Médico Megoval  
Arauco 730, Valdivia  
63.213633
- Servicio de Salud Gil de Castro  
Vaccine Service  
Av. Ramón Picarte 2500  
63.214693

### Travel Agency

Deltour Travels  
Monseñor Felix Cabrera #62 Providencia,  
Santiago  
(56.2) 731.4534. Ask for Mireya Sanchez.

### Financial Information

- American Express Isidora  
Goyenechea #3621 Piso 9 Las  
Condes, Santiago  
(56.2) 350.6700  
Travelers Checks: Carmencita #26,  
Las Condes-Santiago (near El Golf)  
(56.2) 345.9500
- Visa 1230.020.2136 or call collect  
(410) 581.9994
- Master Card 1230.020.2012 or call  
collect (636) 722.7111

### Collect Calls to the U.S.

- ATT 800.800.288 or 800.800.312
- MCI 800.207.300

### Shopping

The stores in the center-downtown area usually open at 10:00am and close by 8:00pm. Some are open on Saturdays, but hardly any are open on Sundays. The shopping centers and big department stores are open seven days a week from 10:00am until 9:00pm.

### Hotels and Hostels in Santiago Santiago Hostel

Dr. Barros Borgoña 199, Providencia  
Phone: 011.56.2.236.6091 (metro M.Montt)  
\$7.000 room for 4-6 people with shared  
bathroom (ideal for foreign students)

### Hostal Casa Grande

Vicuña Mackenna 90, Santiago  
Phone: 011.56.2.222.7347  
(Metro Baquedano)  
\$8.000 single c/shared bathroom  
\$12.000 single, private bathroom.

### Hostelling Internacional

Cienfuegos 151, Santiago  
(Near metro Los Heroes)  
Phone: 011.56.2.671.8532  
\$6.500 room for 4-6 people with shared  
bathroom. \$12,500 single/shared bathroom.  
Breakfast included.

### **Residencial Pilar Barra**

Sara del Campo 540  
Phone: 011.56.2.633.4936  
\$7.000 single room with shared bathroom

### **Residencial Curicó**

Curicó 206, Santiago  
Phone: 011.56.2.222.0374  
\$6.000 single room with shared bathroom

### **Hotel Londres**

Londres 54, Santiago  
Phone: 011.56.2.638.2215  
\$9.000 single room with shared bathroom  
\$20.000 double room with private bathroom

## **MÉXICO**

**U.S. Consulate:** 3825.2700/ 3826.6549/  
3826.5553

### **Emergency Numbers**

Students should memorize the following emergency numbers and carry on their person at all times the *Carnet de Urgencias* they will receive after arrival containing emergency phone numbers.

- City Government Services  
3837.4400

- Police 3824.8000 (non-emergency)
- Police 080 (emergency)
- Ambulance 3616.9616
- Fire 3619.5241/ 5155

### GUADALAJARA

#### **Emergency Numbers**

- Javier Orozco (04433.3183.1213; cell 04433.3105.5367)

#### **Hospital and Medical Services**

- Hospital San Javier 3669.0222

#### **Financial Services**

- American Express 01 (800) 716.7943

#### **Other Services**

- Transportation 3623.0695
- Taxi 3688.6002/ 5289/ 5299

### XALAPA

**U. S. Consulate** : (01.55) 5080.2000  
(México DF)

#### **Emergency Numbers**

Students should memorize the following emergency numbers and carry on their person at all times the *Carnet de Urgencias* they will receive after arrival containing emergency phone numbers.

- Emergencies 066
- Police 817.3343
- Red Cross 817.3431
- Fire 815.3767
- Tourism Police 01800.903.9200
- Vicky Mateu and/or Carla María López (228.817.8687, 228.817.7380, home 228.816.0049, 228.819.1643 after hours)

#### **Hospital and Medical Services**

- Hospital Americano 810.2503
- Centro Médico de Xalapa 814.7755

#### **Financial Services**

- American Express 800.716.7943

### URUGUAY

**U.S. Embassy**: Lauro Muller Street 1776,  
tel: 598.2.418.7777, fax: 598.2.418.8611.

#### **Emergency Numbers and Addresses**

Students should memorize the following emergency numbers and carry on their person at all times the *Carnet de Urgencias* they will receive after arrival containing emergency phone numbers.

- Police: 109
- Fire: 104
- Ambulances: 105 y 400.11.11

#### **Important Telephone Numbers**

- Unidad Coronaria Móvil UCM): 147 y 487.0000
- Servicio de Emergencia Médico (SEMM): 159 y 71.11.11
- Unidad Cardio Respiratoria (UCAR): 480.90.90
- SUAT: 133
- Vida: 222.35.22
- Alerta Médica (CPS): 901.12.23 y 901.13.33
- Infodrogas: 402.86.39
- Intoxicaciones: 487.40.00
- ASEPO (apoyo infectados por HIV): 401.47.01
- Línea SIDA: 402.10.10
- Toxicomanía Clínica: 480.40.00
- Orientación y Apoyo a la Mujer Víctima De la Violencia: 401.41.77
- SOS Mujer: 401.36.25
- SOS Papá: 900.70.61
- Alcohólicos anónimos: 915.72.41

#### **Hospitals and Medical Services**

Hospital Maciel  
25 de Mayo y Maciel  
Tel.: 02.915.6810

#### **Student Travel Agencies**

Asatej  
Rio Negro 1354, 2<sup>nd</sup> floor  
tel.: 02.908.0509

## **Shopping**

Store hours vary slightly according to the season and the type of store, but are generally open from 10:00am until 9:00pm. Some stores may close for lunch.

## **Bookstores**

Linardi y Risso  
Juan Carlos Gomez 1435

## **Credit Card Cancellation**

- American Express 11.4312.1661
- Mastercard 11.4331.2555
- Visa 11.4379.3333

## **Calling Card Access Numbers**

- AT&T: 000.410
- SPRINT: 000.417

## **Other Services**

- Radio Taxi: 91.371.2131,  
91.547.8200/8500

- Lost and Found: 91.588.4346
- AA: 91.341.8282
- Drug Orientation: 900.161.515
- AIDS Information: 900.111.000
- Western Union: 900.633.633

## **Useful Addresses**

American Express (9:00am-5:30pm)  
Plaza de las Cortes, 2  
tel.: 91.322.5455

Municipal Tourism Office  
Plaza Mayor  
tel.: 91.266.5477

Círculo de Bellas Artes  
Marqués de Casa Riera, 2  
tel.: 91.360.5400