



casa de las américas

**STUDENT
HANDBOOK**

CONSORTIUM FOR
ADVANCED STUDIES
ABROAD (CASA)

SPRING 2019

HAVANA, CUBA

As you begin your journey abroad...

Think with your heart, not just your head.

Practice humility, not hubris;
empathy, not entitlement;
objectivity, not judgement;
compassion, not privilege;
resourcefulness, not resignation;
wonder, not indifference.

Be open to other thought-processes;
share your perceptions of things, but don't impose them.

Your experience is yours alone -- deeply personal -- and worthy of utmost respect;
so too are the personal motivations of others you meet abroad, though they may differ from your
own.

Take the road less travelled and, if so inclined, thoughtfully forge your own path;
And when you have completed your journey abroad, realize that it is but one important chapter
along life's longer journey.

Continue to seek out knowledge in its many facets,
but with humility, not hubris.

Remember, even Socrates, at the end of his life, acknowledged that

*"The only true wisdom is in knowing
you know nothing."*

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Brown University/The Consortium for Advanced Studies Abroad

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INTRODUCTION

Congratulations on your acceptance to the Consortium for Advanced Studies Abroad (CASA) Divisional Program in Cuba. This semester-length program provides you with an unparalleled opportunity to examine, firsthand, some of the key political, social, economic and cultural issues affecting this island nation and its Caribbean and Latin American neighbors.

This handbook will provide you with a wealth of information that will guide you as you prepare to immerse yourself fully into the academic and cultural context of Havana and of greater Cuba. Use it as a resource but don't consider it to be your only guide to Havana and the CASA-Cuba program. Dedicated staff at each of the CASA member institutions, together with our experienced personnel on-site are fully committed to delivering a program that will challenge you to go beyond your comfort zone, to gain an understanding of the subtle – and sometimes not so subtle – nuances that have come to define Cuba.

Our orientation program begins even before you arrive and will accompany you throughout the semester as you experience Cuba in all its complexity and contradictions. As you prepare for your experience abroad, heed the advice provided in the following pages, read up on this fascinating island nation, and allow your mind to be open to discovery.



PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Consortium for Advanced Studies Abroad is a collaborative initiative involving several high caliber U.S. and international universities – Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Northwestern, the University of Pennsylvania, Vanderbilt, Trinity College, Dublin and the University of Melbourne.

CASA's Divisional Program in Cuba provides students with a unique opportunity to have direct access to Cuba's leading institution of higher learning, The University of Havana, and to Casa de Las Américas, Cuba's premier research institution on Caribbean and Latin American studies, Cuban culture, and the arts. CASA-Cuba, the University of Havana and Casa de Las Américas have worked together to develop a program of study that will challenge you to achieve a critical understanding of the key issues facing Cuba today and enable you to interact with some of the country's leading academic experts in the social sciences, arts, and the humanities.

You will immerse yourself in Cuba, taking credit-bearing classes in Spanish from recognized experts on key issues facing the country and interacting with peers who share your intellectual curiosity about Cuba's past, present, and future. All students will also take the CASA Seminar. This once a week meeting will help you navigate Cuba through cultural, intellectual and practical dimensions. This is the space we share as a group and where you will be able to reflect on your experiences in Cuba.

Students should plan to take advantage of a special non-credit bearing Spanish language course that allows students to practice and improve their Spanish as well as individual language tutorials to meet specific needs.

CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Your courses will be complemented throughout the semester with special seminars and guest lectures by respected experts from key Cuban research centers as well as actors from Cuban civil society and innovative new projects. Field trips on the weekends explore different neighborhoods and important cultural sites. We will also have three program-sponsored trips outside of Havana.

The program aims to ensure that students will return with an invigorated sense of inquiry, a better understanding of the complex situation facing Cuba today, and a wealth of knowledge obtained through in-country learning experiences that will challenge you in many ways, taking you beyond your comfort zone and teaching you more than you ever imagined.



Interior courtyard at Haydee Santamaria Gallery.

**PROGRAM
STAFF
IN HAVANA**



CENTER DIRECTOR, DR. RAINER SCHULTZ

Dr. Rainer Schultz is the Center Director for the Consortium for Advanced Studies Abroad/Cuba Divisional Center. As the Director, he is charged with the overall responsibility for administering the CASA-Cuba program, including its day-to-day academic and programmatic management, student advising, liaising with CASA's partner institutions in Havana and supervision of local faculty and staff.

He previously worked with the Cuban Studies Program at Harvard University and the Harvard College Program in Cuba. As a historian, his research focuses on education, development, and nationalism in republican and revolutionary Cuba with a special attention to American and Soviet influence. His doctoral research in Cuba and the US was sponsored by grants from the Mellon Foundation and the German DAAD, among others.

As an undergraduate at Humboldt University, Berlin, Dr. Schultz was an exchange student in Havana himself in 2000. In Cuba, he has taught at the University of Havana and worked for Cuban journals such as Temas and OnCuba.

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ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, DR. HOPE BASTIAN

Dr. Hope Bastian is the Associate Director for the Consortium for Advanced Studies Abroad/Cuba Divisional Center. Since 2014 she has been a professor at the Colegio Universitario San Gerónimo de La Habana, Universidad de La Habana. Her research looks at social capital, social networks and social mobility and economic and social inequalities in contemporary Havana. As an anthropologist she has done research in Cuba since 2012. Her PhD research in Havana from 2012-14 was funded by a National Science Foundation Doctoral Dissertation Grant. She is the author of a new book, "Everyday Adjustments in Havana: Economic Reforms, Mobility and Emerging Inequalities" (Lexington Books, 2018).

As Associate Director Dr. Bastian assists in academic programming, extracurricular activities, and private cross-cultural support. Before joining the consortium team she directed study abroad programs for American University and CIEE in Havana. She has also worked in Cuba at the Martin Luther King Center in Marianao, and as a public health reporter for MEDICC Review.

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THE GALERÍA HAYDEE SANTAMARÍA

CASA's academic center in Havana is located in the historic Galería Haydee Santamaría, a spacious art gallery in the Vedado district of Havana. Built in the early 20th century in the Spanish colonial style, and restored in 2015 for use by CASA, the Galería provides classroom space, two interior patios and administrative office space for the program. The gallery is open for student use from Monday through Friday from 8 AM to 8 PM and on weekends from 8 AM to 4 PM.

The space is outfitted with limited Wi-fi access for CASA students, faculty and staff. There are restrictions on Wi-Fi from Monday through Friday during class hours to guarantee that students, faculty and staff are able to access their e-mail and do online research at reasonable speeds. During these time periods social networking sites, VOIP calling services (Skype, IMO and similar), video and audio streaming and download sites like YouTube, Netflix, torrents and other pages and programs that require high-bandwidth are blocked. High-bandwidth sites and software updates should be done during evening and weekend Wi-Fi hours.

Galería Haydee Santamaría
Casa de las Américas
Avenida de los Presidentes (G) esq. 5
El Vedado, La Habana
Cuba
C.P. 10400

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Casa de las Americas

**GALERÍA HAYDEÉ SANTAMARÍA
CASA DE LAS AMERICAS
STAFF**



Mariuska García Clavel, Receptionist

Mariauska has worked as a receptionist at CASA since the Gallery opened. She alternates shifts with Tania. As receptionists they regulate access to the Gallery, maintaining security. They are also available as friendly resources for practical questions such as getting arounds Havana by bus. She lives in Luyano with her husband. When she is not working she spends time with her mother. She enjoys dancing to salsa and merengue music and listening to romantic and classical music. She was born in Santiago and came to Havana when she was 16 years old. She studied to be a Veterinarian Tech and did martial arts in school.



Tania Domínguez Hernando, Receptionist

Tania has worked as a receptionist at CASA since the Gallery opened. She lives in Alamar with her husband and two children, 18 and 24 years old. As a small child she lived for 5 years in Moscow with her family and for a year in Ukraine. She attends a Baptist church in her neighborhood and enjoys listening to romantic and classical music. She likes watching nature documentaries and enjoys the peacefulness of her neighborhood by the sea.



Elvia Pimentel Betancourt, Coordinator of Building Services in the Haydee Santamaria Gallery

Elvia has worked as services coordinator in the Gallery since it opened in 2015. Elvia has worked for CDLA for 23 years, most recently as CDLA service staff supervisor. Before coming to CDLA she worked for 18 years in the locker room of the José Martí stadium across from the Gallery. She loves sports (volleyball, basketball, baseball and international boxing) and enjoys watching telenovelas and Sunday afternoon movies on Cuban television. She is a fan of Havana's baseball team, the Industriales, classic boleros, danzón, and other types of danceable music. One of 9 children from a family in Camaguey, Elvia came to Havana in her teens in the 1970s. Today she lives with her husband of 50 years in the nearby Girón building. She also has a 12 year old grandson.



CASA DE LAS AMERICAS INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS



Surama Zayas Arioza, Assistant Coordinator for United States Academic Programs

As Casa de las Américas' Assistant Coordinator United States Academic Programs Surama assists students with their courses at CASA and serves as a liaison to the Casa de las Américas (CDLA). Surama studied Information Technologies and has a BA in Cultural Studies. She has taken numerous courses in project management and international relations. Before coming to CDLA she worked 14 years organizing cultural events in the Ministry of Culture and National Union of Writers and Artists of Cuba (UNEAC). Her email is cursos2@casa.cult.cu



Caridad Tamayo Fernandez, Director of Casa de las Américas' Book Publishing and Coordinator of US University Academic Exchanges

As Director of Casa de las Américas publishing house Caridad coordinates the institution's book publishing. Each year Casa publishes prize-winning literature from Latin America and the Caribbean, making novel works available to readers in Cuba and throughout the region. Caridad is a literary researcher, trained at the University of Havana, Facultad of Artes y Letras and coordinator of an anthology of young Cuban writers, among other works. In addition to her research and publishing activities at Casa de las Américas she has coordinated US Academic Programs at the institution for over 20 years.



Yolanda Alomá Reyna, Director of International Relations

As Director of International Relations at the CDLA Yolanda and her team are tasked with coordinating the institution's international ties, organizing prestigious international events, and receiving visiting dignitaries, authors, artists and musicians from across Latin America and the Caribbean. She and her team are key to our program's development, from organizing your immigration paperwork, to Cuban health insurance, and a thousand things behind the scenes. Yolanda has a MA in Psychology and has worked at CDLA for 19 years.



**SPRING 2019
ACADEMIC CALENDAR**

January 26th Student cohort meets up in Miami, Florida. Students must arrive at hotel by 3 p.m.

January 27th Group pre-departure orientation in Miami.

January 28th Group departs Miami for Havana, Cuba. (Travel arrangements to Havana made by the Brown University Office of International Programs.)

January 29th - February 1st Onsite Orientation conducted by CASA and Casa de las Américas

February 4th CASA and University of Havana classes begin

February 16th-17th Weekend Retreat

March 22nd- 24th Student Research Trips

April 13th -20th Semana de la Victoria Recess, Week-long Group Trip

May 11th Program officially ends; students depart as a group from Havana to Miami. (Students are responsible for their own domestic flight reservations from Miami to their homes.)

ACADEMIC OVERVIEW

Upon arrival to Havana, the program begins with a one-week on-site orientation geared toward providing students with an introduction to Casa de las Américas, the University of Havana, and the city of Havana. The orientation aims to help students understand basic academic, social, political, and cross-cultural elements that will be a part of their everyday lives and that may be significantly different from what they are used to. Field visits throughout Havana will help students become comfortable navigating their way through their host city. Additional orientation activities will be offered during the remainder of the semester.

Students will then have an opportunity to enroll in up to four full-time courses. They may choose between courses offered at CASA and up to two courses on the main campus of the University of Havana

CASA COURSES

The CASA courses are delivered at the CASA program center to a combined audience of CASA students and a select group of Cuban university students. We encourage students to take a combination of CASA courses and courses offered at the University of Havana. We recommend that students take at least one course at the University of Havana to enhance the cultural and social immersion experience. CASA-delivered courses will be taught by a group of carefully selected faculty, recognized experts from Casa de Las Américas, the University of Havana and other Cuban research institutions. Each course meets for a total of 60 hours, the equivalent of four semester hours. Irish students should be aware that 4 CASA classes are equal to 30 ECTS credits, over half of the required credits needed to rise into Senior Sophister year, but that modules in the UH depend on the amount of contact hours.

COURSE OVERVIEWS

CUBAN PUBLIC HEALTH: PAST AND PRESENT

Dr. Enrique Beldarraín Chaple, M.D., Ph.D., is chief of the research department at the Centro Nacional de Información de Ciencias Médicas, and full professor and researcher in the history of public health at the University of Havana Medical School. He has published five books and 46 articles about the history of medicine and epidemics in Cuba. Dr. Beldarraín Chaple can be contacted at enriquebelda@gmail.com.



In the decades since the success of the 1959 Cuban Revolution, the tiny island has gained a global reputation for its pioneering health system. Although Cuba's GDP is only a fraction of its northern neighbor's, the island boasts a lower infant mortality rate than the U.S., and has among the highest life expectancies and doctor-patient ratios in the world. In recent years, Cuba's "medical internationalists" – medical workers sent overseas to help shore up other countries' health systems or combat new disease outbreaks – have also gained widespread acclaim. What factors account for the seemingly outsized importance of medicine and public health under the Cuban Revolution? What can the study of public health and medicine tell us about broader themes in Cuban history?

The Cuban Public Health course is designed to introduce students to the history of public health and medicine in Cuba. Taking a long historical approach, this course explores both the development of medicine in colonial and early post-independence Cuba as well as recent innovations in Cuban medical care and public health systems. Some topics that students will explore include: the relationship between slavery and medicine in colonial Cuba; the nationalist politics of health in republican and revolutionary Cuba; popular medicine and its relationship to biomedical ideas; and Cuba's controversial yet successful fight against HIV/AIDS.

GENDER, RACE AND INEQUALITIES IN CUBA: VISIONS FROM CUBAN SCHOLARS



Dr. Marta Núñez Sarmiento is a professor of sociology and a researcher at the Center for Studies of International Migrations (CEMI) at the University of Havana. Her research has concentrated on transition projects for Cuba; women and employment in Cuba; gender studies in Cuba, images of women in Cuban and foreign mass media. At the University of Havana, she teaches courses related to methodology and methods of sociological research, gender studies and contemporary Cuba. She has served as a consultant for several agencies of the United Nations (1988-2003), for the Association of Caribbean States (1999) and for several NGOs. She is one of the founders of the Cuban Federation of Women. Dr. Núñez can be contacted at mnspascual@gmail.com.

For more than half a century scholars, journalists and artists from all over the world including from the United States have explored Cuba intensely; their visions have been widely spread by the mainstream media. The works by Cuban social scientists living on the island have been scarcely published outside the island Cuba even though they produced their studies while experiencing and being part of the transformations that started in 1959.

This program discusses recent studies produced by Cuban scholars on three of the most relevant challenges to eliminate discrimination in society: gender, race, and social inequalities. Although the works refer to historical events explaining the evolution of the present situation in each of these topics, they will basically focus on case studies elaborated since the crisis and reforms of the 90's in Cuba – following the disappearance of the Soviet Union and the Eastern European socialist countries as well as the strengthening of the US embargo/blockade on Cuba. The course will be co-taught with other specialists in racial and social inequalities.



SLAVERY AND ITS LEGACY IN CONTEMPORARY CUBAN SOCIETY

Professor Bárbara Danzie León is a history researcher and specialist in resources on the African presence and lecturer of the Instituto Superior de Ciencias Aplicadas del Ministerio de Ciencia Tecnología y Medio Ambiente. Three additional professors are invited to guest lecture the course as well. Professor Danzie can be contacted at danzieby@nauta.cu

The enslavement of Africans and their forced arrival in Cuba from the 16th to 19th centuries is an important axis around which a significant part of the history of Cuba moves. This course proposes to address, from an interdisciplinary perspective, the African influence and contribution to the shape of Cuba's nationality, where they are recognized as members of an important part of the values with which Cubans identify themselves. The multiethnic and multiracial state of the country is based on Cuba's historical memory and diverse contemporary expressions. In the same way, the course will also distinguish the implications of the period of discriminatory and racist ideology based on skin color. Many times this is and has been expressed unconsciously and through colonial systems of marginalization, through which slavery came about.



REVOLUTIONS AND NATION IN CUBA: HISTORY AND CURRENT CHALLENGES

Dr. Ivette García is a full professor at the Center for Advanced Studies Fernando Ortíz, at the History and Philosophy Division, University of Havana. She presides the Historians' Division of Cuba's Union of Writers and Artists, UNEAC and is a member of the Cuban Academy for History. Dr. Ivette García has previously taught at the Higher Institute for International Relations (ISRI), the Institute for Cuban History and the Cuban Institute for Anthropology. Prof. García has previously worked in diplomatic missions for Cuba in Europe. Professor García is also a consultant for academic programs in Central America. Professor García can be contacted at ivettegarcia@cubarte.cult.cu

The course examines the moments in the history of Cuba that have been key to its national and cultural formation, focusing on the most important aspects of its history, including its social composition, architecture, religion and popular traditions. The concepts of nation and culture, and the country's notions of identity, Cubanidad, idiosyncrasies and Cuban identity will be reviewed by the instructors from a variety of perspectives. Beginning with a review of the principal events of the colonial and republican periods and leading up to the Revolution, the course will focus on those elements that have come to define contemporary Cuba, including its economic development, international relations, social changes and generational conflicts, religion, ethnicity, history of ideas racial relations, music and dance. As a complement to the lectures, students will read a variety of carefully selected Spanish texts, watch and discuss audiovisual offerings, observe "in situ" locations of historical and patrimonial importance, visit museums and other cultural institutions and exchange ideas with specialists on these topics.



US-CUBAN RELATIONS: A DEBATE

Rafael Hernández is a Political Scientist and editor-in-chief of the acclaimed Havana-based journal *Temas*. Professor Hernández can be contacted at meinardo1948@gmail.com

This seminar will discuss the complexities of the U.S.-Cuba conflict, a case-study at the crossroads of North-South and East-West tensions, focusing on its most recent developments since the Cold War to the present, on domestic and multilateral interactions, national interests and international actors, as well as points of convergence and clash in the bilateral, regional and extra-hemispheric arenas. This conflict is explored considering the roles played by both countries in each other's internal affairs. The seminar will emphasize the case of US-Cuba relations as a paradigm to understand nationalism and imperialism, the limits of US power and the dynamics of Third World revolutions. It focuses in depth on the major themes that have shaped current U.S.-Cuban relations, their different political values and national interests, ideological and cultural representations, and their current meanings; but also its “ties of singular intimacy”, cultural affinities, mutual images and civic cultures. This special relationship offers a case-study to discuss how a conflict matrix also involves instances of cooperation, actual and potential, where creative policies may thrive, and develop the current process of normalization, with all its complexities and perspectives.



21ST CENTURY CUBAN LITERATURE

Susana Haug is Professor of Literature, Faculty of Arts and Letters, University of Havana. She is the recipient of a number of important literary awards and her work has been included in diverse anthologies of contemporary literature in Cuba, Spain, Brazil and Mexico. She contributes frequently to Cuban and foreign journals and magazines and her work has been translated into Italian, French and Portuguese. Professor Haug can be contacted at susanahaug@cubarte.cult.cu.

In this course, we will explore the directions taken by Cuban Literature in the 20th century after the US occupation to the Triumph of the Revolution and beyond. We will explore many themes, aesthetics, continuities and disruptions of the canon of Cuban Literature and writers pushing the boundaries.

**NON-CREDIT
SPANISH COURSE**



ELEMENTS OF SPANISH GRAMMAR, WRITING AND STYLE

MsC. Patricia Motola Pedroso Assistant Professor at the University of Havana, School of Arts and Letters. Head of the department of Theoretical and Social Cultural Studies. For ten years she has taught Cuban culture and literature to students at the University of Havana in the departments of Humanities, Foreign Language (English, French and Chinese), and Communications/Journalism. From 2009-2015, she served as coordinator for Tulane University’s Fall program in Cuba. She has also taught a summer course, “The short story in the Revolutionary Period” for that institution since 2012. Her research has focused on notions of urban space, in the works of the Cuban author Lezama Lima, and chronicling the history of the Cuban Academy of the Spanish Language. She has a BA from the University of Havana (2007), and a MA from the University of the Arts in Cuban Cultural Proceses (2012). She is an active participant in Jewish education at the Patronato, home of the Jewish Community of Cuba (2013-2018). Professor Motola can be contacted at patricia@fayl.uh.cu

The course Elements of Spanish Grammar, Writing and Style seeks to consolidate students’ previously acquired knowledge of the language. It is not for credit and offered in addition to the other classes. It offers tools and exercises that will be helpful for reading skills, discussions, presentations, research activities and the crafting of academic essays, as well as for everyday usage of the Spanish language. The course helps the student in his/her linguistic and socio-cultural immersion in Cuba. It is an integral part of what it means to study abroad, in a foreign language, with the goal to maximize the productivity of your semester abroad.

The classes are balanced between a practical and theoretical part and focus on expression, written and oral comprehension, as well as other interests and necessities of students. Students’ profiles, needs, and interests are an integral part in the delivery of this course.

LANGUAGE TANDEM

As an additional and complementary exercise to the Spanish course CASA-Cuba offers the possibility to practice Spanish as part of a “Language Tandem.” The tandem brings together speaking partners, CASA students and Cuban students, interested in improving their Spanish and English skills. This activity is an excellent opportunity to socialize with young Cubans and at the same time practice and apply the skills learned at the Spanish course. The tandem takes place on a weekly basis. Professor Motola also offers individual tutorials to students that are especially useful to improve academic essays and class assignments.



**SPRING 2019
VISITING PROFESSOR**



**DR CLAUDIA SANDBERG,
UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE**

CUBAN CINEMA BETWEEN REVOLUTIONARY IDEALS AND NEOLIBERAL DEMANDS

Dr. Claudia Sandberg is a filmmaker and currently employed as Senior Teaching and Research Fellow in the School of Languages and Linguistic at the University of Melbourne. She is an expert on European and Latin American cinemas and did extensive research on the role of filmmaking during the Cold War. Her research has appeared in books and journals, She co-edited the volumes *Contemporary Latin American Cinema. Resisting Neoliberalism?* (2018) and *The German Cinema Book II* (2019). Claudia's feature-length documentary *Películas Escondidas. Un viaje entre el exilio y la memoria* (2016) has participated in film festivals across Latin America. It has just been selected to screen at the Havana Film Festival in December 2018. Claudia can be contacted at claudia.sandberg@unimelb.edu.au.

This course studies Cuban Cinema from 1959 to the present time. Filmmaking offers an interesting perspective on Cuba's state as Third World country and the important role the country had in the Cold War, and the needs and desires of Cuban society in the current neoliberal world order. We start with the role cinema acquired after the Cuban Revolution, when filmmakers experimented with film as a means to resist hegemonic power structures. Cuba had a vital role in developing the pan-Latin American film project of the New Latin American Cinema, taking an active stance to keep progressive cinema alive when repressive military regimes ruled most countries of the Southern Cone during the 1970s and 1980s. Fast-forwarding to 1989, the collapse of the Soviet Bloc presented a decisive turning point for Cuban film. With decreased state funding and an influx of foreign capital, Cuban filmmakers had to look elsewhere for financial resources. Transnational co-productions and genre films tell smaller stories and have sleeker looks, refreshingly combining issues of identity with revolutionary values and ideals. More recent box office successes are made by a younger generation of artists, examples that show present day Cuba in all its vibrancy and complexity.

Students may enroll in courses in two divisions of the University of Havana: in the Social Sciences Division (Facultad de Filosofia y Historia-FFH) and the Division of Humanities (Facultad de Artes y Letras-FAYL). These divisions of the University of Havana offer a variety of courses in history, philosophy, political and economic theory, sociology, anthropology, gender studies, art history, musicology, sociolinguistics, and literature with concentrations in Latin America, the Caribbean and Cuba. All course instruction will be conducted in Spanish, and students will be expected to attend classes regularly, participate in-group discussion and keep up with all assignments and required readings. Evaluations and assessment will be based on a combination of written assignments, oral presentations, exams, and class projects.

Opportunities to take courses at the University of Havana outside of these two divisions are extremely limited. **Students hoping to take courses in other parts of the University must notify the program director upon application so that requests may be made to the departments before you arrive.** Such requests are not possible to guarantee and depend on the prior approval of University of Havana administration before the semester begins.

University of Havana courses usually vary in length from 32 to 64 contact hours. You will need at least 48 contact hours for a three-point credit and 64 hours for a full credit. On an exceptional basis arrangements can be made with the Cuban professor or department offering a course to arrange to do extra work to earn additional credits (for example in a 32 hour course, which in the US system is worth two credits you may be able to complete 15 hours of additional assignments and earn a full three credits). Professors and departments vary on their willingness to make these accommodations and students should speak to their professors about such requests at the first class meeting to have time to drop the class and add another if such arrangements cannot be made.

There is a two-week drop-add period for foreign students at the University of Havana. By the end of the second week of classes students must decide and register for their classes. Final determinations of semester course load and credit transfer policies are made by the CASA home institutions for their respective students.

The Cuban education system does not provide students with syllabi as US institutions do. Keep in mind that to grant credit for a course, some home university departments may ask to see your syllabi. We recommend that you keep a log of lecture topics, required readings, your notes, assignments and final papers for your home university department. Students should communicate with their home institutions about credit transfer as early as possible.

Since our program ends about one month before the official end of the Cuban semester you must inform your professors early on about your departure date and arrange for final examinations ahead of time. Most professors in FFH and FAYL are used to this practice which is the same for all international programs.



ACADEMIC SUPPORT

CASA-Cuba offers an additional not for credit Spanish course that is highly recommended for all students to build into their schedule. The course focuses on improving oral expression but also covers grammar and writing practices.

The instructor also offers individual tutoring for our students. We encourage students to use this valuable resource from early on in the semester if they find they are having problems with academic coursework in Spanish. If necessary, CASA Cuba can assist students in finding tutors for other academic subjects upon request.

We recommend that students bring a serious, academic dictionary for their studies in Cuba, either in digital format, as an application, or a printed book.

CHOOSING COURSES AT THE UH

Setting up a class schedule that works for both the classes at CASA and UH can be a challenge. Between selecting courses that interest you, making sure you have enough time between CASA and UH classes, and ensuring you can get credit for that 32 hour UH class, class selection was proven to be quite the overwhelming experience. But no fear! Official course enrollment takes place two weeks after classes begin. You will have ten very useful weekdays before finalizing a schedule. Use this time wisely. Explore multiple classes at the University-the trips over there can be exhausting, but it won't be time wasted; you truly never know what a class might be like until you sit through a few sessions. This is especially true with respect to understanding the classroom environment. For example, some students were almost certain they were taking a particular class, completely changed their minds because the rowdiness in the classroom was too distracting, and made it difficult to focus in class.

Another issue students only resolved after having attended a class or two, and spoken with the UH professor, is credit transfer. A first look at the class schedule might turn you away from any 32 hour class, despite your interest in the subject. Fear not. Some UH professors might give extra work to exchange students, and some US universities might be willing to compromise credit transfer. If your UH professor is willing to give you more work-take it!-that is your cue to negotiate with professors back home, or your department head, and see if there is a way for you to be awarded an extra credit for a 32 hour class.

JASMIN ANOUNA, Swarthmore College

SOCIAL LIFE

Because we are limited to taking two UH courses during the semester, it can be somewhat challenging to integrate deeply into the university culture and environment. Since UH students take all of their classes together in small cohorts, they generally have strong pre-established group dynamics. That said, the best way to mold into the fabric of your classroom(s) is to reach out to people and identify who may be willing to update you on university parties and events. The Casa de la FEU (located on Calle 27 de noviembre between K and L) is a good place to socialize with other students and find out about upcoming events. Members of the FEU are generally good about keeping us in the loop, but don't be afraid to keep reaching out to ask about upcoming events and parties. By making the effort to keep in touch with them, you let them know that you are interested in their work and in university life in general, and it will be easier for you to make friends and integrate generally into university life if you know what's going on in and around the UH.

Likewise, if you have plans, invite UH friends! Cuban students are generally very sociable and will be happy to go out if you invite; reciprocal relationships are key. Especially since our stay is relatively short, it can be easy to forget how many new foreign students pass through the university every semester. Don't be afraid to reach out to people and make your interest in university life known!

KILLIAN MCGINNIS, Swarthmore College

ACADEMIC LIFE

Again, because we are trying to merge into the often pre-established classroom routine, and because we have a modified schedule and semester compared to the non-exchange students, we run the risk of being left out of at least part of the academic trajectory of classes. The most important thing to do to avoid this is to establish open lines of communication with your professor(s) early, and to identify at least one student in each of your classes that you feel comfortable reaching out to if you are uncertain about an assignment. (Be sure to identify the "jefe/a de grupo" from the beginning, since they are the person who will keep in close touch with the professor and distribute class readings and assignments to all fellow students.) Unlike at our home universities, there is often no class-by-class syllabus or schedule to follow; rather, professors assign readings as topics are covered in class. (Class bibliographies generally include a combination of print and digital texts, distributed in the first few classes.) Therefore, it's essential that you keep up with changing assignments. It is often helpful to read all material on a topic that appears in the class bibliography, even if the professor does not explicitly assign it. This will help facilitate your participation in class and get more out of your academic experience, since UH professors don't usually have/make time to meet individually about class topics or assignments. Ultimately, you get out of your academic experience what you put in. While classes aren't usually discussion-based, there is generally ample opportunity for discussion, as long as you are willing and prepared to participate!

KILLIAN MCGINNIS, Swarthmore College

CO-CURRICULAR AND EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES



Lunch Seminar at Gallery Classroom with Julia Sweig

WEEKLY CASA SEMINAR

During the semester the program will hold mandatory weekly meetings with all students with guest lecturers, to discuss experiences and coordinate program activities. **No student should sign up for University of Havana courses which conflict with this meeting period.**

LUNCH SEMINARS

Throughout the semester we invite important researchers and practitioners to give short talks on subjects of current interest in Cuba over a light lunch in the gallery for participants in the seminar.

CASA will, over the course of the term, organize a variety of special lectures and local field visits that expose students to the tremendous cultural mosaic of Cuba. Topics may include Cuban music, food, religion, race and ethnicity, sports, and politics and will capitalize on CASA's extended network of contacts throughout Havana.

INTERNSHIPS AND RESEARCH PROJECTS

Internships in Cuba are less common than in the United States, and not always possible to accommodate, but CASA will offer a variety of activities for interested students. These activities may include working with Casa de las Américas on a project in one of their many branches of activities: publication, exhibitions, theatre, conferences, as well as other established institutions and novel initiatives. Students have also worked with Cuba's premier academic journal *Temas* and *On Cuba*, one of today's most widely read online news sources. Other community-based volunteer opportunities may be available. The earlier that you communicate a specific interest the better the program may be able to help you find an interesting opportunity.

TEACHING ENGLISH

CASA students have the opportunity to teach beginning and advanced English Language classes for Casa de las Américas staff and UH students at the Galería Haydee Santamaría twice a week. This is a great way to get to know the staff and make connections with local Cubans and give back to the institutions that hosts our program.

BEYOND THE SUGAR CURTAIN

CASA collaborates with a Brown-based initiative to facilitate critical reflection on your experiences in Cuba and provide publishing opportunities in *Beyond the Sugar Curtain: Tracing Cuba-U.S. Connections (1959-Present)* which seeks to contribute to a new age of diplomatic normalization by exploring the past and present of travel and encounter between the two nations. Against depictions of a "sugar curtain" or "emotional embargo", this project features spaces and moments of connection in the post-1959 period, including but not limited to those between the United States and Cuba. From students to activists, family members and journalists, human ties have long defied political obstacles, bridging the material and affective barriers wrought by diplomatic isolation. Even in the most unpropitious circumstances, citizens of both countries have thus found room for mutual inspiration, productive disagreement, and even friendship and love.



Read the latest issue here: <https://www.brown.edu/research/projects/tracing-cuba-us-connections/>

Students participating in the CASA Cuba Consortium are invited to contribute to the project in the following ways:

1. Reflecting on their own experiences in writing for either private consultation or publication in a digital archive
 2. Conducting research on U.S.-Cuba human ties in Cuban or U.S. libraries, newspapers, and archives
 3. Interviewing Cubans and U.S. Americans about their past travels to and experiences in the two countries
 4. Writing analytical essays about historical or present-day travel accounts
 5. Conducting primary or secondary research on issues of diversity and inclusion in student mobility to Cuba
- Contributions may be written in either English or Spanish, and may also include photographs, visual art, music, film, and other media.

For more information or to participate please contact:

Jennifer Lambe, Assistant Professor of History, Brown University
jennifer_lambe@brown.edu

OTHER CULTURAL EVENTS

Depending on student interest each semester CASA Cuba has offered yoga and Cuban dance classes to students taught by wonderful Cuban instructors.

Beyond the many extracurricular activities offered by the CASA Cuba program specifically for our students, the city of Havana is full of opportunities for sampling Cuba's rich cultural life. We keep students informed through notices posted in the gallery and group e-mails. Our Facebook group is updated regularly with information about cultural and academic events taking place at the Casa de las Américas and around Havana.

GROUP TRIPS

Eastern Cuba Trip: Mid-semester, the group will undertake an academic field visit to eastern Cuba. In each place visited, students will be guided by academics, local intellectuals and community members who will take them to important sites to learn about local history and contemporary community life.

Weekend Trips: Two weekend trips will be organized by the program. The themes of these trips vary from semester to semester. Past trips have included visits to the beautiful valley of Viñales in western Cuba. The second weekend trip is student led. Students propose destinations for weekend study trips to explore different academic themes outside of Havana and are responsible for making their travel arrangements. The student organized trips (minimum two students) allow students to expand their knowledge of Cuba beyond the capital city of Havana. All of these tours are an integral part of the program. Dates will be confirmed before the beginning of the semester so that there is no calendar conflict with other activities. Students should not schedule any outside activities or family visits during these dates.

PREPARING FOR YOUR DEPARTURE

YOUR PASSPORT

Your passport is the most important document you have when outside the United States. Know where it is at all times and **always carry a copy of your passport identification pages** with you when you leave home. You should make several copies of your passport and keep the copies in different places. You should leave a copy of your passport with your parents at home, e-mail yourself a digital copy, and keep one on your phone. This will facilitate replacement if your passport is lost or stolen.

We strongly recommend that students NOT carry their passports with them on an everyday basis in Havana. You should leave your passport in a safe place in your residency and only take it out when you need to change money or when traveling outside of Havana.

Do NOT pack your passport in your luggage as you will be required to show it when you check-in for your flight to Cuba. On your return, you will need to show it to customs and immigration authorities.

CUBAN STUDENT VISA

CASA and Casa de las Américas coordinate to obtain the necessary student visa on your behalf, no matter what your country of citizenship.

All CASA students enter Cuba with a single entry visa for the exact dates of the program. This means that **students cannot travel outside of Cuba for the duration of the program. Students are also not allowed to arrive or leave early or stay late after program dates.** All students must enter and leave Havana on the approved group flight.

Once in Havana you will receive a student ID card from Casa de las Américas that you should carry with you at all times in addition to your passport copy. Many students have chosen to laminate their passport copy and student ID card.

GROUP MEETING IN MIAMI AND GROUP DEPARTURE TO HAVANA

Students are responsible for making their own domestic travel arrangements from their home to the hotel (Hyatt Regency Miami, 400 S.E. Second Avenue, Miami, FL 33131). All students are required to arrive in Miami no later than **3:00 pm, Saturday, January 26th, 2019** to begin Orientation. The program will formally begin with an introductory meeting followed by a welcome dinner the evening of **Saturday, January 26th, 2018**. Other pre-orientation activities will take place the following day.

The CASA program will cover the cost of hotel accommodations for the nights of **January 26th and 27th**, and all meals and excursions related to the program in Miami.



Student identity card provided by Casa de las Americas

In Miami, students will be expected to stay with the program group until departure to Cuba on **Monday, January 28th**. Students will depart Miami for Havana as a group, accompanied by the CASA-Cuba Director and the Associate Director.

CASA is in charge of making group travel arrangements. The entire group is required to travel to/from Cuba together. The corresponding cost from Miami to Havana will be billed by CASA to each student's home university which will bill its students.

BAGGAGE- GENERAL ESTIMATES ONLY

Charges for luggage vary by airline. Check the airline policies online before travel. Make sure to carry cash when leaving at the end of the program to pay for your luggage. Past students have recommended bringing whatever you will need for the semester as you may have a difficult time finding toiletries, medicines and other items—it is worth the extra cost of baggage. Cuba is a much less developed country and for a variety of reasons, part of which are the continued US sanctions, you may find very few of the consumer goods in Cuban shops that you are used to in the U.S. There is a scarcity of many basic goods and supplies. If you have special dietary needs, need to take specific medication, or can't live without hot sauce or certain hygiene products make sure to bring plenty of these with you.

GROUP RETURN TO MIAMI FROM HAVANA

The program officially ends on **Saturday, May 11, 2019**. Students will return to Miami from Havana as a group on that day. Please wait to make travel arrangements to return home from Miami until after the return travel time has been confirmed.

Please note: Once you are back in Miami, all hotels, food, and other travel accommodations are the responsibility of the student and are not reimbursed by CASA.



STUDENT HOUSING IN HAVANA

STUDENT HOUSING

Students will share living accommodations in a residence provided by Casa de las Américas or administrated by Cuban families. All residences are safe, clean and secure, located in the Vedado district, within walking distance to Casa de las Américas and the University of Havana. Students will share ample double rooms with toilets and showers. Safe drinking water, breakfast and dinner will be provided. Lunch will be on your own. Laundry will be taken care of by each residence.

Students will be required to sign a written code of conduct for use of the residence and, as part of the on-site orientation, will be provided with clear instructions as to the importance of adhering to Cuban cultural and societal norms and to strictly abide by any and all Cuban policies governing their conduct as visitors to Cuba. **Under no circumstances will students be granted permission for independent housing.**

We recommend you budget approximately \$5.00 to \$10.00 per day for mid-day meals taken outside of the guest residence.



RESIDENCIA CASA

Overlooking the Malecon (sea wall) of Havana, the Residencia of Casa de las Americas is the original and largest living space of CASA-Cuba. In a beautiful rosy pink art deco building, the Residencia offers its students a two-story penthouse suite with four double-occupancies, complete with four balconies, including one with a 360-degree view of all of Havana. Your host mother, Maria, will teach you many life lessons using personal anecdotes and *rantitas*. She will shower you with love and become, as she says, your mother, grandmother, sister and friend. The Residencia is centrally located next to different food and drink options and two blocks away from the closest ETECSA Wi-Fi hotspot. Maria's granddaughter, Miladi, will cook you some of the best *criollo* (traditional Cuban) food in all of Havana, including *conгри* (rice and beans), avocado, juices, tasty meats and, for dessert, rice pudding.

PETER DUNPHY, Wesleyan



RESIDENCIA LUPE

Think of Casa Lupe as a modified homestay. Six students live together in the apartment owned by Lupe. Lupe and her husband, Rogelio (we call him Molina), live nearby and are always in and out of the apartment. Dani helps clean the house and other chores. Margarita cooks breakfast and dinner. There are three bedrooms, each with one queen and one twin bed. The rooms are very comfortable and there are two bathrooms with all of the amenities you are accustomed to in the US (or Ireland). Breakfasts are at 8:30am and dinners are at 7:00pm. In the past, Casa Lupe has been the house for vegetarians and others with dietary restrictions. When Rainer and Hope email you asking about dietary restrictions, make sure you let them know if you have any! This will play an important role in the housing allotment process. Lupe, Dani, and Margarita work hard to make sure everyone receives healthy, delicious, and balanced meals. As a vegetarian, I was pretty nervous about traveling to Cuba, but living in Casa Lupe has made everything much easier than I anticipated.

HAZEL MILLARD, Middleberry College

HOMESTAYS

Living in the homestay can be an especially rewarding experience if you choose to take it. Here are some tips for the homestay, that'll enrich your experience.

Tips for the homestay:

- Don't worry about being by yourself! The homestays are two apartments right across from each other and located a few floors down from one residence and across the street from the other. "I was so scared of being far away from everyone but I got the best of both worlds in my homestay! I got to stay up late talking to my family and bonding with my host sister. I also would just ride the elevator up after dinner and hang out with my friends in the residency. I basically lived in both homes and it was great." Amira Chamber Ottley, Cuba 2017
- Get to know your host family! Getting to know your host family can provide you with a support system that can only make your time in Cuba easier.
- Spend time with your host family! The host families that CASA pairs students with are especially welcoming and excited to get to know and let you know them. Spending time with your host family can even open up opportunities that students outside of the homestay won't get. In the past this included: a visit to the rural hometown of the host family and going rock climbing, celebrating the birthday of a member of the family with all of their relatives and an amazing variety of food, experiencing a Palm Sunday in Cuba, cooking lessons in common Cuban dishes, workout days with your host family, practicing English with your host family, and more.
- Treat your host family how you would treat your family (or better)! This means keeping your room relatively clean so they don't have to pick up after you, picking up your dishes, etc.

Ask for advice! Your host family has lived in Cuba their entire life and can be an amazing resource when looking for the most economic forms of transportation, the best places to eat and great places to visit while in Cuba.

HOMESTAY MARINA AND LOLI

Marina and Loli are very kind and caring women. Loli is your typical grandma who makes sure you have everything you need. Marina is full of interesting stories and also very opinionated. They always sit down and talk with you during your meals and make an effort to get to know you. A homestay is the best way for you to constantly practice and improve your Spanish. Loli doesn't speak any English but Marina is a translator! I would recommend this living situation to someone who truly wants to immerse themselves within Cuban culture from day one and doesn't have a problem with close personal interactions. In fact, a lot of my cultural understanding of Cuba has come from my interactions with my host family. If you are someone who likes to be alone or is not very talkative then I don't recommend living here.

The room is spacious with 2 beds, a couch, a desk, a large closet, a refrigerator, a safe, air conditioning (very cold), and a view of the ocean. There is a bathroom as you exit the room. There is a beautiful living room with comfortable couches and it connects to a terrace with a perfect view of the ocean.

Marina and Loli both each have their own rooms relatively close to yours so its important to be considerate when you get home late or you have friends in your room late in the evening. Loli is a great cook, even with food and gas shortages she manages to make some unbelievable meals that will never cease to impress. The building is 10 minutes walking from the gallery and 25 minutes in public transportation to the University of Havana. All in all, this is a wonderful homestay and you'll feel like part of the family.



HOMESTAY MARUCHI AND FLAQUI

Casa Maruchi and Flaqui is a two-bedroom house with two bathrooms, a living room, kitchen, dining room, library and balcony. CASA students share a bathroom and a room with a twin-size bed and queen-size bed overlooking the Malecon. The bedroom is air-conditioned, has a TV and from the balcony you're can even (sometimes) receive wifi signal. In the bedroom you have 2 dressers, a nightstand and a small closet to store your things.



Flaqui and Maruchi are a wonderful couple who make breakfast everyday and dinner everyday except Sunday; breakfast includes fresh fruit smoothies (like guava, pineapple, wheat, mamey, etc.), a beautifully-decorated fruit plate, tea and/or coffee, eggs, toast, and sausages/ham with cheese while dinner is typical Cuban food of rice and beans, a meat dish, soup or chowder, veggies and dessert. They accommodate to dietary restrictions with creative and eclectic dishes. You are given the opportunity to do some cooking if you want to, and if you like to cook/bake, join the moms before meals for preparation.

Our “mothers” are very organized and clean they do laundry weekly and make the beds and clean the house daily. However, as the “children” it is your responsibility to pick up after yourself, keep the moms updated on your whereabouts, and not be late for meals (although flexibility is offered). The building is 10 minutes away from the Galeria and 25 minutes with public transportation from the University of Havana. It is over-looking the Malecon and close to various restaurants, bars, a supermarket and hotels (that serve as wifi spots). The elevator sometimes doesn't work, but living on the second floor is a blessing. Another member of the family is Alicia, a small Tibetan-spaniel that barks but doesn't bite – she is very sassy and loves if you have peanut butter or candy.



Our moms are marvelous because they really care about making you comfortable and are very flexible/chill when it comes to meal times and other matters. Maruchi is a retired computer engineer who is very funny and knowledgeable and Flaqui is a plastic artist who is rather timid and is a dance and book fanatic. They keep you updated on cool events happening in the city, like plays, ballets, film events, etc. Moreover, they are in with the crowd, so they know great places to go to like restaurants, bars, and clubs. Don't feel shy about inviting them out with you as they will most likely want to catch a movie or see a play with you.

We recommend you bring little gifts for the moms because they are great homestay parents. Moreover, it could be useful to get to know the other homestay students and parents because sometimes you can feel disconnected with the residencias.

ELLIE PARK, Brown University



HOMESTAY CASA ANOLAN

Casa Anolan has a room with two double-sized beds and a bathroom. The two residents share the bathroom, which is complete with a shower and toilet. Anolan is married with a 11 year old daughter. Her husband is at home only a few nights a week, as his job requires that he drive to Matanzas, a neighboring province several times a week. Anolan prepares breakfast for the two residents of her apartment. Typical breakfasts include scrambled eggs, fruit and coffee or fruit with yogurt.

SASHA ZIENTS, Columbia University

Living with Anolan has been an absolute dream. She is lovely in every way possible and made me feel limitlessly welcome in her home; the family in general is very close and loving, and being around them was one of the most positive aspects of this experience for me. Anolan, a psychologist, is the main point of contact between the students and the family, because Marcos travels back and forth to Matanzas for work. Lauren, their daughter, is twelve, adorable, sassy, and keeps busy with school and friends, but often will have dinner with us or paint her nails with us, and that's always a huge treat. For me, coming home to their supportive family dynamic every day was so, so nice—they are the picture of Cuban hospitality in that they really try to get to know you and come to care about you as much as you do them during the course of your stay.

Living here was extremely rewarding. Just getting to know Anolan was the primary reason: she is a very considerate host, but even more than that she is a genuinely wonderful person—smart, open, always smiling, just emitting love—and I feel very fortunate that I got to know her over these four months. Additionally, the homestay dynamic, especially in Cuba, it seems, is fundamentally complicated—it was really rich and eye-opening for my roommate and me to try to navigate all the cultural differences we encountered and the intrinsic issues in entering into someone's home for four months, and to do so the whole time with Anolan's unwavering support and love.

Logistically, the apartment is beautiful, on the second floor of the building with a gorgeous sea view. It's located pretty centrally between the other homestays and the residencia upstairs, so I never felt too isolated socially—everyone was just a knock on the door away. The room is cozy and spacious, with a refrigerator, air conditioning, and a private bathroom (it's pink!); the food is INCREDIBLE. Anolan is an amazing, amazing cook, and she makes the best flan I have ever eaten in my life and probably will ever.

LANGLEY DUNN, Middlebury College

YOUR HEALTH IN HAVANA

Students will not be permitted to participate in the program without valid U.S. health insurance. Students will either need to demonstrate that they have health insurance independently or purchase coverage through their home university. You will need to present evidence of coverage to your home CASA institution before you travel abroad. Check with your study abroad office for additional details.

ADDITIONAL EMERGENCY TRAVEL ASSISTANCE COVERAGE THROUGH CASA

Brown students and those from non-Consortium universities applying through Brown will also be automatically covered by a supplementary travel assistance plan administered by International SOS, whose services range from telephone advice and referrals to full-scale evacuation by private air ambulance. International SOS has more than 3,500 professionals in 24-hour alarm centers, international clinics and remote-site medical facilities across five continents.

CUBAN HEALTH INSURANCE FOR FOREIGN VISITORS - ASISTUR

All students on the CASA program will also be provided with a local health insurance to receive care at the Cira García Clinic in Miramar and other international health clinics in Cuba.

GETTING HEALTH CARE IN HAVANA

Cuba is known internationally for its well-developed public health system. Even in the most remote areas of the country there are highly trained doctors and health facilities so you are never far away from good medical care! Cuba has two healthcare systems: one for Cuban nationals and another for tourists and international visitors/residents. The one for foreign residents does not suffer from the same sort of shortages due to the US embargo from which the regular public health system suffers. Unless you are in a remote area, far away from an international clinic we recommend that you seek care in the second system for foreign visitors/residents. Students will be provided with a local Cuban health insurance through ASISTUR for the duration of the program which is accepted at the Cira Garcia clinic. Havana has good doctors who can provide excellent care. The main facility for foreigners in Havana is the:



Clínica Internacional Cira García

Calle 20 No. 4101 esq. 41

La Habana, Cuba

Tel: + 53 7 204-2811

Think of Cira Garcia as your student health center on campus. There is an emergency room and walk-in clinic and you can also make appointments for seeing specialists. During orientation we will visit to make sure that students know how to get there and feel comfortable with using the services. There is also a very good pharmacy there as well as across the street. In the unlikely event that you experience an emergency in a remote

area of Cuba with no international clinic you should go to the nearest health center and you will be transferred to the international clinic system once you are stabilized.

VISITING CIRA GARCÍA

Keep a copy of your passport and proof of Cuban insurance on hand for medical emergencies. If you're sick enough that you feel like you need to seek medical care you should do so!

To visit the international clinic (emergency room, walk-in and prearranged appointments) you should always bring a copy of your passport and your proof of Cuban ASISTUR insurance policy (US insurance is not accepted). **To speed up the processing of your insurance we highly recommend sending an e-mail to ASISTUR asisten@asistur.cu with your full name, insurance number, passport number, the hospital or clinic that you are going to and the reason you're seeking treatment.** You may also call the ASISTUR before your visit: 7-866-4121, 7-866-8339, 7-866-8527. To make an appointment at the Cira García clinic in Havana call 7-204-2811 extensions x 445, 666, 429, 400,496

TAKING GOOD CARE OF YOURSELF IN HAVANA

You are required to complete a Physician's Medical Report form in order to participate in the program; please be sure it indicates any allergies you have, in particular to medications, as well as dietary restrictions. This information is confidential and has no bearing on your participation in the program. If you have a chronic illness that needs medical attention, have your doctor write a clinical report that can be given to a specialist in Cuba if necessary. In addition, we strongly urge you to have a complete physical and dental checkup before departing.

PRESCRIPTION MEDICATIONS

If you require prescription medication, you should bring a supply with you to last the entire time that you will be abroad. Although many medications are available worldwide, they are not always identical in strength or composition to what you take at home. Bring an adequate supply of medications in your carry-on luggage, in their original containers, along with a letter from your doctor explaining the dosage, why the medication has been prescribed, and why you are traveling with a large quantity. Be sure to get a typewritten diagnosis/prescription with the generic name of your prescription in case you lose your prescription or it is misplaced, so a doctor in Cuba may use it to write a valid prescription. If you use contraceptives, please bring an adequate supply with you. International or very specialized drugs may be difficult to obtain. Since brand names vary, it is important to know the generic (chemical) names of your medications.

Students who wear contact lenses will want to bring all the lenses and care products they will need for their stay. These can be expensive and sometimes impossible to find in Havana.

It is recommended to bring your own supply of common over-the-counter medications as they are often not available for purchase (or only after scouring the city's international pharmacies, and when you are sick you want to take a pill and go to sleep, not be going from pharmacy to pharmacy looking for cough syrup!)

It is best to be prepared for the common cold, allergies stomach and intestinal disorders often caused by changes in diet and drinking water. Bring medications in case these problems arise; your doctor may suggest which drugs to consider. Over the counter cold/flu medications are very hard to come by in Cuba, so bring them with you. Remember, however, to be careful about treating yourself, and be sure to seek professional help when necessary.

Pack medication for constipation, heartburn or upset stomach, surface scratches and cuts, sore throat, yeast infections, coughs or colds. Be sure to bring medicine for any recent or chronic ailment which might reoccur in Cuba. Some over-the-counter medications are available, but it is highly advisable that you bring extra supplies of any medications or prescriptions that you use regularly. Most people seriously underestimate the amount of medicine they will need.

WHAT OTHER PRECAUTIONS SHOULD I TAKE?

Inform the resident staff of any existing health problems, including mental health, or any potential problems you anticipate arising throughout the course of the program. **This includes allergies to any medications or foods.** CASA staff will use this information to ensure that appropriate accommodations are made. Please inform the resident staff if you become ill during the program.

If you suffer from asthma, allergies, or any other medical conditions, you will be expected to take responsibility for your own condition and to keep staff informed in case you need assistance in accessing care. It is very important to seek medical advice and to follow doctor's orders.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Mental health facilities in Cuba for international visitors are very limited and mostly available in Spanish. Should you need access to mental health facilities, contact your home campus resources is one possibility. CASA can also help you identifying local mental health resources.

LOCAL MENTAL HEALTH SUPPORT STAFF

Michele Frank, M.D., a Child & Adolescent Psychiatrist is affiliated to CASA-Cuba and available to students upon request. Originally from the US, Michele Frank has studied, worked and taught in Cuba since 1983. She is co-founder of Eco Cuba Network, and a member of a number of Cuban and U.S. professional organizations, including the Cuban Society of Psychiatry; the Cuban Society of Natural, Traditional and Bio-Energetic Medicine; the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry; the American Orthopsychiatric Association.

ENDEMIC DISEASES

You are living in a tropical environment where everything flourishes, including bacteria and viruses. Hepatitis A, B, C, typhoid, cholera, tuberculosis, are all present and dengue fever is common.

Because you live in a perfect climate for growing germs, you must be particularly careful to practice good hygiene. Drink only bottled, filtered, or boiled water. Avoid food cooked in areas where proper hygiene is not possible. **Always wash your hands before eating.** We recommend several small units of disinfecting gel. Avoid exposure to the sun, and drink lots of water to avoid dehydration.

TAP WATER

Since the Cholera outbreak in July 2012 most families in Havana boil or treat water. Your residences will boil or chemically treat your drinking water. Safe drinking water is also available at the gallery for all students. We recommend you to fill up a bottle and carry it around with you. We recommend bringing a reusable water bottle with you. Bottled water is usually available for purchase throughout the country as well.

DENGUE FEVER

In recent years, dengue fever outbreaks have occurred with increasing frequency in Cuba and most countries of the tropics. Cases are common in Havana. Cuba's public health system has a rigorous prevention program in place with regular fumigations in the city of Havana to destroy the larvae of the *Aedes Aegypti* mosquito which spreads Dengue.

Dengue is a mosquito-transmitted viral disease occurring chiefly in tropical and subtropical areas of the world. Generally, there is a low risk of acquiring dengue during travel to tropical areas except during periods of epidemic transmission (during or shortly after the rainy season). Dengue viruses are transmitted by *Aedes* mosquitoes, which are most active during the day. Mosquitoes that transmit dengue usually are found near human dwellings and are often present indoors. Dengue is predominant in urban centers, but may be found in rural areas.

There is no vaccine for dengue fever. Therefore, the traveler should avoid mosquito bites by using insect repellents on skin and clothing and remaining in well screened or air-conditioned areas.

VAGINAL INFECTIONS

Women are often prone to vaginal infections in the heat and humidity of the tropics. You can minimize such problems by wearing cotton underwear, which breathes, and by not wearing tight-fitting pants full-time. Talk to your gynecologist about bringing suitable medication in case you do get an infection. These medications can be extremely hard to find in Havana so it is recommended that you pack them!

AIDS

Take the appropriate precautions. Many U.S. doctors are concerned about needle re-use in some countries. Should you need an injection while in Cuba, make sure the needle comes sealed and is torn open in front of you. This is normally done in the clinics you would go to in Havana.

SMOKING

Smoking in the Cuba is much more common as it is in the United States and the anti-smoking regulations that are common in the U.S. are not common and are not enforced in Cuba. Therefore, if you are allergic to or easily bothered by smoke, be aware that it will be more difficult to avoid in Cuba than it is in the United States.

VACCINATIONS

Make sure you are up-to-date on routine vaccines before every trip. These vaccines include measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine, diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine, varicella (chickenpox) vaccine, polio vaccine, and your yearly flu shot.

-Typhoid: You can get typhoid through contaminated food or water in Cuba. CDC recommends this vaccine for most travelers, especially if you are staying with friends or relatives, visiting smaller cities or rural areas, or if you are an adventurous eater.

-Hepatitis A: We recommend this vaccine because you can get hepatitis A through contaminated food or water in Cuba, regardless of where you are eating or staying.

-Hepatitis B: You can get hepatitis B through sexual contact, contaminated needles, and blood products, so it is recommended to get this vaccine if you might have sex with a new partner, get a tattoo or piercing, or have any medical procedures.

CDC RECOMMENDATIONS

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, has put in place a webpage for students studying abroad. It pulls together a number of documents that participants can find on the CDC site as well as a few links to other resources. The document is available at http://www.cdc.gov/travel/study_abroad.htm

CULTURAL DIFFERENCES

Remember, you are in another country with its own laws and customs, and they are different from the ones you are used to. During the orientation activities we will also cover practical aspects of living in a new place, Cuban laws, proper social conduct, and cultural differences, including race, gender, and class.

Just as it is impossible to define a typical American, it is equally impossible to define a typical Cuban. You will meet many types of people in Cuba who have different opinions, attitudes, and habits. The more you interact with Cuban people, the better chance you will have of forming relationships and understanding the culture. During these interactions, use common sense, intelligence, and a sense of objectivity. Be prepared to discuss your views freely and openly, try to listen with an open mind, and be respectful of others' views, no matter how much they may be different from your own.



US CASA Program and Cuban students at the weekly language tandem

GENDER, RACE AND SEXUALITIES

One of the goals of study abroad is to take students out of their comfort zones to learn about a different country and culture. It is only natural that, by venturing out of your comfort zone you will feel uncomfortable. Cuba and the US have a long history of “ties of singular intimacy” US and Cuban cultures have rubbed off on each other over the years and both cultures have changed as a result. At first glance, Cubans and US Americans may seem to be very similar, but there are many differences that you will discover in your time here if you get to know locals.

Public displays of sexuality are common in Havana, you may be surprised to see Cuban couples kissing and necking in public while no one bats an eye. Because sexuality is so freely expressed without taboos in many social spaces, both women and men are likely to frequently be the object of advances that you may not be interested in receiving. These practices include catcalls, known in Cuba as piropos. Recent public campaigns in Cuba have drawn attention to street harassment as a social problem. Nonetheless, it is a part of Cuban life that many people accept as part of everyday life. Many Cuban women advise that the best strategy when confronted with such attention is simply to ignore it. Despite the omnipresent piropos in Havana streets, rape and sexual assault remain quite rare.

Visiting women should approach travel to Cuba with the same caution as they would any other major urban center. You will get piropos daily, but you will learn to see them, as Cuban women do, as more of an annoyance than a danger. Know that if a guy tries to cross the line between piropo and violence bystanders will intervene. Always trust your instincts and let the program staff know about any problems. Being a foreigner in Cuba is a doubled edge sword, in some ways it will mean that you will be subjected to more attention and for example you may be more prone to fall victim to petty crimes like purse snatching, but on the other hand, many Cubans are aware of the consequences that would arise from a physical attack on a foreigner are much more severe than an attack on a fellow Cuban.

Public masturbation is also common in secluded places, like parks, and dark movie theatres. The roots of this phenomenon are complex and multifaceted, but many Cubans, even women, regard it as unpleasant rather than dangerous. Cubans tend to react to instances of public sexual behavior with humor, but the most effective response is to simply ignore and avoid.

Similarly, in everyday life and out on the street, comments based on perceived physical features (negro, rubia, chino, gorda, etc.) and sexuality are very common. The discourse and terminology on race, gender, and sexual orientation are very different from the United States and many students in the past have perceived this as discriminatory. The cultural consensus in Cuba continues to see these expressions as without discriminatory intent.

Over recent years, there has been an increasing awareness about these issues in some Cuban academic circles and the program will facilitate debates and awareness of these issues and will do its best to provide you with a safe learning experience. However, students should be prepared for very different discourses and practices as they relate to gender, race and sexual orientation. To understand and navigate these topics can be at times very upsetting for students used to a very different climate at US universities.

To help address the cultural shock that students encounter in Cuba, the program has created three courses (Gender, Race and Inequalities in Cuba: Visions from Cuban Scholars; Slavery: Manifestations of its Legacy in Contemporary Cuban Society; and Identity and Nation in Cuba: Current Challenges) and we encourage students to take one or more of these courses.

STUDENT TIPS

In my experience if you don't look Cuban people are going to treat you differently. If you are white and "American looking" they're going to think that you have a lot of money. If you're black and try to hang out at the hotels you're going to get asked if you are guest there. And if you're Asian just know you're going to get a few "chino!" or "china!" as you're walking down the street accompanied by some "Nihaos". I don't even know how you properly spell "hello" in Mandarin because I'm not Chinese. But just know that if you come to Cuba it's way different.

At the University of Havana my professor has made me uncomfortable with probing comments about my racial identity several times the semester. When I go out I get called "Chino" in the street. If I reject an advance they will always say something about me being Chino. What's annoying is how I can't just be, I always have to qualify my racial identity here.

For those of you who read this it's important for you to remember that you should come to Cuba with an open mind. Systems of race and gender function differently here than in the United States. Sometimes things happen that are not seen as discriminatory in Cuba but definitely feel that way for students coming from the US. Take care of yourselves and take care of each other. I highly recommend taking class on slavery to better understand how race works in Cuba. It has been tremendously helpful to me.

RECOMMENDED READINGS

HAIR DIARIES: DIASPORIC BLACKNESS FROM THE US TO CUBA Arnelle Williams

THE PASSING OF A BLACK YANQUI: FIELD NOTES FROM A WANNABE SANTIAGUERA Andrea Queeley

CUBAN COLOR Kaifa Roland

ANTIRACISM IN CUBA: THE UNFINISHED REVOLUTION Devyn Spence Benson

SEXUAL REVOLUTIONS IN CUBA Carrie Hamilton

CHINESE CUBANS: A TRANSNATIONAL HISTORY Kathleen López

RAZA Y RACISMO Esther Pérez and Marcel Lueiro

LA PROBLEMATICA RACIAL EN CUBA ALGUNOS DE SUS DESAFIOS Esteban Morales

LAS RELACIONES RACIALES EN CUBA Rodrigo Espina

SAFETY & SECURITY



Cuban Police securing major musical event near the US Embassy

Experience has shown that the single most important factor in assuring a safe study abroad experience is the sensible and cautious behavior of the participants themselves. When traveling abroad, you should exercise additional caution until you become familiar with your new surroundings. Always remain alert to what is going on around you, especially in crowded tourist areas and on public transportation.

While we provide you with important safety information, please remember that your safety is in your own hands. Since we cannot be with you at all hours of the day to ensure you remain safe (and we are pretty sure you wouldn't want us to be!), you must take it upon yourself to practice caution.

CRIME

Havana, and Cuba more broadly, remains a safe destination for travelers, though petty crime is on the rise in urban centers. It is important to observe caution when traveling alone or at night, as many streets are not well-lit.

Although Havana is safe and violent crimes are rare, you must be careful about what you do and where you go, just as you would in any major city in the world.

Follow these general rules:

- Tourists are common targets for pickpockets and muggings. Be aware of your backpacks and cameras especially on crowded buses. Do not carry large amounts of cash or your passport with you.
- Within Havana the only reason you would have to carry your passport would be when you need to change foreign currency in the CADECA. Otherwise LEAVE IT AT HOME! When you must carry your passport, wear it around your neck in a thin pouch inside your shirt or in a moneybelt under your clothes. If you must carry it in a bag, use one that can be slung diagonally across your chest and that has a sturdy strap that cannot be easily ripped off.
- Never carry valuables in the back pockets of your pants. As in any major city in the U.S. or elsewhere, one should be careful about wearing or displaying expensive jewelry or electronic equipment. Pickpocketing is an annoyance confronted by foreigners and Cubans alike, and the best approach is always to relinquish items rather than engage in a struggle.
- Never accept rides from strangers, and stick to established collective taxi (also known as máquinas, almendrones, boteros, and colectivos) and bus routes. Especially at night it is best to travel with at least one other person.

- Never walk alone after dark. Be especially cautious in areas frequented by tourists.
- As noted earlier, keep a photocopy of your passport in a separate place. This will speed up the process of replacing your documents should they be lost or stolen.
- Always be aware of your surroundings and immediately leave the site of arguments. While guns are extremely rare in Cuba in places where drinking gets out of control like Tropical on 41 in Marianao or in shady discotheques (we will tell you more places to avoiding orientation) can result in knife fights or broken bottles being used as weapons. Leave immediately if things look suspicious!
- If you are the victim of a pickpocketing, or if something is stolen, inform the CASA staff who can help you make a police report.

ILLEGAL DRUGS

Do not bring in or buy illegal drugs of any kind while in Cuba. Penalties for drug violations in the Cuba are much harsher than in the United States. If you use illegal drugs, you will be expelled from the study program, and the local police will prosecute you as a criminal. Remember that you are subject to Cuban laws. You are not protected by your own country's laws. The United States and other governments can only seek to ensure that their citizens are not discriminated against; that is, that they receive the same treatment as do citizens of the country in which they are arrested who are charged with the same offense. Note that possession of marijuana is considered a serious offense in the Cuba, and users are often given the same penalties as sellers (approximately 15 years for simple possession!).

INFRASTRUCTURE HAZARDS

Because Cuba is a small developing country, you will find that conditions in general do not compare with those at home. An inadequate infrastructure means that electrical power is irregular at best, and power may disappear for hours at a time with no warning. We recommend that you always carry a small flashlight on your keychain.

Most streets and sidewalks in Cuba are in disrepair. You must always be on the lookout for holes, unmarked ditches, etc. Many streets are badly lit. Be careful walking or running on the Malecón Boulevard as the sidewalk is often wet and very slippery!

Although the municipal water in Havana is treated at a modern plant, water and sewage pipes are in disrepair and the water can be contaminated as it travels through them. We recommend that you drink only bottled, boiled or treated water. All residencies are instructed to provide this for our students, as well as to use proper hygiene

in the preparation of food. Treated water is also available at the gallery.

NATURAL DISASTERS

Hurricane season is from June to November. The threat of hurricanes exists during this period. Because Havana is located on the coast, it has experienced hurricanes in the past. CASA staff monitors the weather, and will post warnings against weekend travel if necessary. Extreme weather conditions may also affect planned program activities and field trips. Housing is sturdy, and the residency staff and most families are well practiced in preparing for hurricanes with adequate water and food supplies on hand. During orientation we will explain our Hurricane Response plan to you.

The greatest potential danger to you from hurricanes is after the storm. Electrical lines may be down, water and communications may be cut off, and services are rarely restored promptly. Local rivers and streams may be flooded, and sanitation conditions may decline. The danger of injury from debris makes cleanup difficult. You should stay at home until contacted by CASA staff. We will contact you about what to do concerning classes and communicating with your families in the United States. We will make every attempt to stay in touch with the study abroad advisors at your home universities about local conditions, and your parents can contact them as well.



MONEY MATTERS

How much you spend will depend on how much you integrate into life in Havana the way that most Cubans live. There is a double economy in Havana, the hard currency economy, initially and mostly tied to tourism, and the traditional state economy. If you stay in the tourist economy your expenses will be considerably higher! In the tourist economy the cost of living for a student in the Cuba is comparable to that of a student in the United States, while in the Cuban economy it is considerably lower (remember the nominal average salary here is about 30 CUC!).

For example, if you travel like a local, in collective taxis and busses local transportation will run you about \$1-3 CUC (\$1.13-3.40) a day. If you travel like a tourist, a one way cab ride will cost you between \$3-15 CUC (\$3.40-17 USD). Be sure to budget enough for local transportation. If you like to go out at night, plan to be taking taxis, which will run you about \$5-10 CUC round trip each time you go out, but this is usually split among a group of students who go out together.



Different denominations of the Cuban Peso, Moneda Nacional

CURRENCY RATES - CUBA'S DUAL CURRENCY SYSTEM

There are two types of currency in Cuba, both popularly referred to as the peso (to make things extra confusing!).

CUBAN PESO: (MN)

MN or CUBAN PESOS

The regular Cuban peso (approx. \$.05 USD) is referred to as “moneda nacional” or “pesos cubanos” and identified on signs as MN or less commonly CUP.

CUBAN CONVERTIBLE PESO: “CUC” (1.13 USD)

CUC: The Cuban Convertible Peso, or CUC (approx. \$.87 USD) is used in tourist places, and many stores and restaurants.

CADECAS

CADECAS are the official currency exchange houses (the name comes from: Casa de Cambio). NEVER change money on the street or with a money changer!!!! This can be extremely dangerous and you will probably be given false bills. US dollars can be exchanged for convertible pesos, but a charge of 10 percent will be levied that the Cuban state justifies with its extra-costs caused by the US economic sanctions. Euros, Canadian dollars, British pounds sterling or Swiss francs can be exchanged for convertible pesos and there is no service charge.

It is possible to exchange any currency for convertible pesos (CUC) at airports, banks and hotels, and re-exchange them when leaving the country. For changing money from foreign currency to CUC you must present your passport. For safety we recommend that you do these transactions in hotels such as the Hotel Nacional and Melia Cohiba. At these places you may only convert from foreign hard currency to the Cuban CUC, not the Peso Cubano. There are ATMs in Cuba, particularly in the larger cities, but they do not accept any U.S. issued debit or credit cards.

To change from CUCs to CUP there are many CADECAs scattered around the city. The closest CADECA to the gallery is on Línea between Paseo and A. There are two other CADECAs close to the University: one across the street from Copellia ice cream parlor on Calle 23 between J and L, and the other in the Focsa Building on Calle N and 17. In Habana Vieja there is a CADECA on Obispo Street.

WHAT WORKS

CASH-USD

USD cash can be brought to Cuba and changed in the CADECA for the CUC (and then MN) you will spend here. USD cash is subject to a 10% tax by the Cuban government. The tax is first applied and then the exchange rate. If you change \$100 USD you will receive \$86.85 CUC.

CASH- EURO AND CANADIAN DOLLARS

One way to avoid this tax is by changing USD to Euros or Canadian dollars prior to coming to Cuba. These currencies are not subjected to the 10% tax in Cuba.

You should decide whether this is the best option for you by checking your local banks for their USD-EUR or USD-CAD exchange rates to see how much you would lose in the transaction. If it is considerable less than 10% it is probably worth it. Remember that you will have to change the EUR or CAD for CUC in Cuba. These rates fluctuate daily as any international currency. You can check the exchange rate online.

Remember that at the end of your trip whatever EUR or CAD you have left over you will have to trade back into USD when you get back home or keep for future international trips. It is advised that you calculate a minimum overall budget and convert only that from USD to EUR or CAD and bring some extra cash in USD.

Sometimes changing USD to other currencies is worth it, sometimes it is not. It depends on the exchange rates, which are constantly changing. Some students prefer to just use USD.

REMITTANCE CARDS: CARIBBEAN TRANSFERS, TRANSCARD, ETC

These services are available online and allow you to create a prepaid debit card which you (or your family) can load online using your US credit card. This process has to be initiated before you come to Cuba. Service charges can be considerable (up to 20%). When you arrive in Havana you can go to the card office to help you pick up your card. If you decide to use this card we recommend that you also bring a couple hundred dollars in cash in case there are delays with your card or account.

TRAVELER'S CHECKS

Traveler checks can only be exchanged at the Banco Financiero Internacional (BFI), again with a 3% service charge. One BFI is within walking distance from the Gallery.

WHAT DOES NOT WORK

US CREDIT CARDS AND ATM/BANK CARDS DO NOT WORK IN CUBA!!!

Credit Cards and ATM/Bank Cards from NON-US bank accounts usually work in Cuba. American Express credit cards generally do not work in Cuba. Make sure to check with your financial institution and bring some cash to be safe! Irish debit cards will work as normal, but you should notify your bank that you will be using your card in Cuba so they can put a note on your account

MONEY MATTERS

Always make sure you have a decent amount of CUP on you (at least \$5 CUC worth, or, \$125 Pesos MN) because many local and state-run businesses will not accept large CUC bills.

In terms of money, you do not need to travel with large amounts of cash unless you are looking to buy gifts or go to higher-end restaurants. During a regular day that includes transportation, meals and nonessentials, it is best to carry \$10 CUC on you and \$5 CUC worth of Moneda Nacional (\$125 MN).

If you have a large amount of USD and need to change them, it may be better to ask the owner of your residence first. They may offer to change it for you at a more preferable rate.

JUSTIN JIMENEZ, Oberlin College

The Banco Metropolitano is also an option to change your foreign currency into CUC. It usually has a slightly higher exchange rate than the MelhiaCohiba but at times there can be very long lines and thus the MelhiaCohiba is the the most efficient location to exchange your foreign currency.

RAFAEL NÚÑEZ, Dartmouth University

BUDGETING ADVICE

At the end of my trip I will have spent \$1500 USD including all my independent travel, gifts, meals, going out to bars/clubs, etc. I've had a relatively generous budget in that I tend to have more expensive meals and buy a lot of snacks/extras in CUC. On a normal day I usually carry about 20 CUC broken up in small bills because it is hard get change. In addition, I always carry about 100 CUP to be able to pay for certain things such as collective taxis (máquinas) or snacks on the street.

Since Americans can't use credit or debit cards in Cuba, it is necessary to bring all the money that you think you will need in cash. All the apartments should have safes where you can store valuables. It is very easy to trust people throughout your stay in Cuba but always be cautious and don't let your guard down, especially in your first couple of days. Watch your money and valuables around people that you just met.

Lastly, the free internet at the gallery is spotty at best so if you plan on doing something important through email you will need to purchase wifi cards to use at wifi hotspots around town that cost \$1.50 CUC per hour. Also factor this into your budget.

RAFAEL NÚÑEZ, Dartmouth University



INDEPENDENT TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS

All travel outside of Havana must be communicated to the program direction prior to the trip. Weekend travel plans proposals should include an itinerary for your travel and contact information for the place you will be staying and be submitted to CASA staff by the weekly deadline set by the program. Students should also communicate with their host family or residency staff of any travel involving an overnight stay outside Havana. While traveling outside of Havana you must carry your cell phone at all times with sufficient funds to make and receive calls.

Failure to follow these regulations or missing classes or other program activities in order to undertake independent travel may result in your dismissal from the program.

All CASA students enter Cuba with a single entry visa for the exact dates of the program. This means that students cannot travel outside of Cuba for the duration of the program. Students are also not allowed to arrive early or stay late after program dates. All students must enter and leave Havana on the approved group flight.



COMMUNICATIONS

YOUR CUBAN CELLPHONE

The program will provide each student with a Cuban cell phone upon arrival. **All students must provide a \$50 CUC deposit which will be returned at the end of the semester when the phone and SIM card are returned.** If you choose to use your own unlocked cellphone you will pay a deposit of \$50 CUC. The Consortium will give each student a phone pre-charged with a credit of \$10 CUC. It is your responsibility to always maintain a minimum credit balance of \$10 CUC for emergencies.

The cell phones are the best and most immediate form of communication and students should always carry it with them. Cuban cell phones are pre-paid; pre-paid cards for \$5, \$10 or \$20 CUC are available at hotels, most Etecta offices, and through private resellers. An alternative is to put credit on your cell phone via certain internet platforms, such as ding.com.

Incoming international calls are free; you may receive phone calls from the U.S. through your cell phone, but calls within Cuba are \$.35 cents CUC a minute, and text messages \$.09 cents CUC. If a person calls you from a landline, you as the receiver will bear the costs of the call. Keep this in mind when you call a friend or professor on their cell phones from a landline.

To make an international call from your Cuban cellphone:

DIAL [+] + [country code] (US code is 1, Ireland is 353) + área code + phone number

Calls to USA and the rest of the Americas from your cell are \$1.00 CUC/minute. Calls to the rest of the world \$1.80 CUC/minute.

USING CUBAN LANDLINES

Local calling: You may use telephone in your residency for local calls. The phone is generally used as a means of relaying messages and making plans, not for long conversations. Please be respectful of others in the household and don't monopolize the phone. You can also make these calls from public payphones with a Cuban phone card called "Tarjeta Propia" which you can purchase in the ETECSA phone company office in Cuban pesos or moneda nacional. As a general rule, you shouldn't call or receive calls at the residency or your homestay after 10:30 pm.

Long distance calling within Cuba: These calls are relatively expensive for most Cuban families. You should always use your "Tarjeta Propia" when calling from your residence or homestay host's phone.

International Calling: No calling cards purchased in the United States are currently accepted by Cuban operators. You can buy an international calling card in the ETECSA phone company office in CUC (Cuban Convertible Pesos) to call the US or other countries. The best option is to call directly from your Cuban cellphone, or by using online applications such as IMO.

CALLING CARDS TO CALL CUBA

Computer to computer calling via Skype does not work in Cuba without a VPN. Friends and family can use it to send you text messages (9.7 cents) or call you (\$.80 a minute with at 8.9 cent connection fee). You can receive text messages, but not respond. Skype is NOT the cheapest option for calling you in Cuba.

Students in other programs in the past have recommended Nobel.com, Cuballama and Speedy Pin. They all have pages online where you can find more information. They are all phone cards where you dial an access number in the US which will be billed to the caller as a local call (if your area does not have an access number it would be billed as a US long distance call). The caller once connected will enter a pin number and then dial your phone. Recently, several US phone carriers have included Cuba in their international call packages. But calls to Cuba still are considerably more expensive than elsewhere. Check prices before making these calls.

TECH TIPS

With Internet in Cuba being slow and unreliable at times, it will be more complicated to complete things. It'll be helpful to download a few items before your semester abroad. These include:

MAPS

- Maps.me (Free) — At the time of writing, Google Maps doesn't allow offline downloads of a map of Cuba. Maps.me allows you to download a map of Havana and gives you walking, biking, and driving directions when needed. You should download the Cuba map within the app before departure.
- Reference Images of Cuba (Free) - It's helpful to download a provincial map of Cuba to situate yourself on the island and to also plan independent trips outside of the city

DICTIONARIES

- SpanishDict (Free) - Offers a wide selection of words and phrases. It also conjugates verbs
- Laptop Spanish Dictionary (Free) - For Macs, you can download an English-Spanish dictionary on the Dictionary app
- *Note: You probably won't need a paper dictionary

MEDIA

- New York Times and News App (can download news to read later)
- Quizlet - A flashcard app to practice vocabulary
- Offline version of Wikipedia (ask Hope about this)

MESSAGING/COMMUNICATION

- To communicate with friends and family back home, IMO, a free application, works best with the Internet in Cuba. Messages send reliably and audio/video calls are more reliable. A handy trick is to record audio messages to send to friends if audio/video calls aren't available. Messenger and WhatsApp also work, but they are apps that require higher-bandwidth which can be complicated when other students are using the Wi-Fi at the same time.
- A good idea is to download the Gmail app.
- Facebook is a bandwidth-heavy site. In order to make it load faster, a good idea would be to use the mobile version of Facebook (m.facebook.com) on your phone and laptop.

VPN

- School VPN or 3rd Party (TunnelBear, ExpressVPN) - Free or paid
- If there's one thing you would have to download before your semester, a VPN is the most crucial thing to download. Some websites are blocked in Cuba because some websites/servers blocking internet requests from Cuba. For example, Snapchat and financial websites (i.e. WellsFargo, Chase, CapitalOne) don't work here unless you have a VPN. Be careful with financial websites because you may be blacklisted if you don't use a VPN.
- Check with your school to see if they offer a free VPN. If they don't have one, you can go through third-party VPN services like TunnelBear and ExpressVPN, but you will have to pay a fee to use the VPN for the semester.

OTHERS

- Handbrake (Free) - A great application to convert weird movie files to recognizable formats like .mp4 and .mov. You'll need it because some movie files in the Paquete and for classes like Cine Cubano are in certainfile formats
- VLC (Free) - A great application that lets you view almost any type of movie file.

MUSIC AND STORAGE

- If you download Spotify music before departure, it often begins to disappear after a month or so. You can re-download music with a VPN connection, but it often requires a strong internet connection and can be a slow process.
- It's a good idea to bring music as MP3 files to avoid losing it through Spotify. You can then share music through the CASA hard drive and build a program music library.
- You might accumulate lots of movies, TV shows, and music through inter-program sharing and the paquete (a Cuban system of distributing and purchasing media). Therefore, it's ideal to have USBs with lots of storage (16-32 GB) and/or a external hard drive.
- Download some games before you come to Cuba as well! Downloading a 100MB game app will take a long time.

INTERNET STRATEGIES

- Utilizing your phone to access email, websites, and etc. will work a lot faster than your laptop.
- Try to write emails and messages in advance, so that you can send them immediately when you have wifi and get the most out of your wifi time.
- When browsing on your phone through Safari, you can save webpages as a PDF to iBooks to read them later offline.
- Practice transferring text between your phone and computer without Internet. For Mac/iPhone transfers, you can write a note on your Mac (using the Notes app), export it as a PDF, and AirDrop to your iPhone/Mac. After this, you can save the PDF to Dropbox/iBooks and copy/paste it onto your email application.
- Put your phone on airplane mode and turn off data-roaming on your phone so you don't rack up roaming charges.
- A great thing to do collectively is to turn off background refresh on your phones and laptops. 20-25 devices refreshing in the background can really slow down the Internet for everyone. Turning it off also saves battery!

IINTERVIEWS

- Spring semester is usually the time for internship searches and interviews! Calling the US from Cuba can be very tricky if the interviewer doesn't understand your limitations in Cuba, especially since Skype/FaceTime don't work reliably and international calls are prohibitively expensive from Cuba. Your best bet would be two things: Wi-Fi calling or IMO. Only few carriers offer Wi-Fi calling (ex: Verizon) in Cuba. It is a great option since it allows you to call US phone numbers for free through Wi-Fi. Check with your carrier and activate Wi-Fi calling on your phone before you arrive in Cuba. IMO is another option that works reliably, but some interviewers may be hesitant to download an application.
- If you have bonus credit on your Cuban cell phone (i.e. through Ding promotions), you can also use that to make international calls.

OTHER

- Bring a two-prong MacBook charger. Some houses have mostly or exclusively two-prong outlets.
 - For your voicemail and email, set an extended absence greeting so people will know that you will be gone and that you won't be able to answer right away. Tell them to contact you through IMO or email!
 - For some carriers, you may not get coverage in Cuba.
 - A key thing with the Internet in Cuba (and especially in the Galería), is for you to be flexible! The quality of the connection varies a lot and there will be times when you cannot access websites.
- Pro tip: For those that will miss SnapChat, AirDrop will be your best friend! It's a great way of sharing photos and files. However, keep in mind that this is limited to those with iPhones and Macs.

TIMMY JENG, Brown University
JEREMY SEITZ-BROWN,
Swarthmore College

CALLING TIPS

From the US dial 011 to signal you want to make an international call. Cuba's country code is 53. Havana's city code is 7.

To dial a landline in Havana: 011(to get out of US) + 53 (CUBA) + 7 (HAVANA) + the 7 digit phone number. For example 01-53-7-870-5228.

To call a Cuban cellphone from the US you would dial: 011(to get out of US) + 53 (CUBA) + 5 (code for CELL phones) + the 7 digit phone number.

US CELL PHONES IN CUBA

Cell phones operated by U.S. operators can now be used in Cuba but charge you considerable roaming charges. Make sure to inform yourself. Past students have used this mostly as an emergency back-up option only, and for occasional texting (also expensive).

INTERNET

Internet access will be limited and not as easily available as students are accustomed. The CASA gallery space will usually have Wi-Fi available during its daily operation times (currently 8a.m. to 8p.m. on weekdays and 8am to 4pm Saturday and Sunday), but keep in mind that, even in the best of circumstances, Wi-Fi connection in Cuba is sporadic and, oftentimes, slow. Outtages in the gallery are frequent and students should always have a back up wifi card to use public wifi parks when service is unavailable. Downloading or updating of software, videos, music etc. will most likely not be possible. Voice-over IP programs and video-chat occasionally work but are not always reliable. Social media will be restricted during class hours to ensure a more reliable and speedy connection to do research, work and emailing.

You will not be able to access some internet sites restricted on the island, including Skype and many .edu websites. We encourage you to check to see that your email account is current and learn to access it before you depart the U.S. It is the best way to communicate with academic advisors, friends and family. More information about email use in Cuba will be provided to students shortly before departure and on-site. We recommend opening a gmail account before departing for Cuba and having your campus email forwarded to this account. We also recommend downloading the video application for gmail before arrival as well as the voice-over IP program IMO which tends to work relatively well in Cuba. Finally we recommend having an active, usable VPN.

OTHER HELPFUL TIPS

POSTAL SERVICE

Postal service between the U.S. and Cuba had been interrupted for almost five decades and only recently been re-established. It still frequently takes six weeks or more, so you should not count on this as a means to communicate effectively with stateside family and friends. DHL is the most reliable but very costly option to send important documents or smaller items. Check their rates on their website. Some other private providers based in Florida also offer the delivery of packages to Cuba.

ELECTRICITY

In general, you should not have trouble using small electrical appliances brought from the U.S. (hairdryer, electric razor, etc.) as the standard electric current in Cuba is the same as in the U.S. (110 V). However, some homes and hotels may also have 220V connections. Always check before plugging in sensitive equipment.

SHOPPING

Come prepared with everything you need for your stay. Very few quality goods are available in local stores. To get an idea of the types of products available in Cuba you can check classifieds sites like revolico.com and portallivre.com, your Cuban version of Craigslist and portals into Havana's black and grey markets!

WHAT TO BRING

Year-round daytime temperatures in Havana average 65 – 90 degrees Fahrenheit, so pack for a tropical climate. In the hottest parts of the year (roughly May-October) the heat is intense, often with close to 80% humidity. Lightweight cotton, linen, or cotton-blend shirts, pants and skirts are better breathers than synthetics. In the hottest months you may want to take a cold shower several times a day and change shirts a couple times so pack accordingly! Undershirts are often recommended to avoid the uncomfortable image of being 'totally sweated.' In the "cool season" (November-April) the climate can vary significantly during the day—it can be cool at night and in the mornings, hot at midday and in the afternoon, and often cold in air-conditioning. In your daily routine, you will be moving between very different settings. Bring light layers and versatile clothing to be able to adapt to different settings and temperatures. May through October is often extremely raining. Be sure to bring plenty of rain gear!

Even though Havana is right on the Caribbean Sea, the atmosphere is far from that of a "beach town." Havana is a Latin American capital city; people place a great deal of emphasis on looking their best in public. Cubans generally dress as well as they can afford. People, especially women, "put themselves together" considerably more than U.S. students, even for activities you might think of as informal—going shopping on a Saturday, going to the movies, etc. In addition to dressing well, there is a lot of emphasis placed on grooming, especially for women.



Cuban and Program students at a US-Cuba soccer match

Cuban students make an effort to dress well to go to class. Men will wear jeans or khakis with a polo shirt or trendy tee. Women make an effort to wear attractive, trendy clothing, usually close-fitting jeans and shirts in the latest styles. Many young Cuban women wear high heels and trendy footwear, however uncomfortable, for everything. However, for the campus crowd, a pair of classic Converse seems to go with anything. Theatres, hospitals, libraries and other government institutions or offices usually do not allow visitors wearing shorts or tank tops. Your footwear is very important, especially since you will spend a lot of time away from home and probably walk a lot more than in the US. A pair of good-looking but comfortable shoes is essential (past participants have suggested “cute sandals”), as well as dressier shoes (heels are the norm for women) for going out.

Even though it gets hot, Cubans usually just wear shorts around the house or in their immediate neighborhood, but many Cubans don't see shorts as appropriate for class, work, or for going about the city. You may not be able to enter museums, theatres, hospitals, and government offices in shorts. For women, lightweight jeans and skirts will be your best clothing options. Skirts of breathable material work well for the heat.

For evening events and going out, Cubans dress up to their glamorous best. If you like to go out dancing, be sure to bring plenty of “going-out clothes”!

It is a good idea in general to leave space in your suitcase for the clothes, gifts, and other items you will acquire.

Some residences do laundry on a near-daily basis, others once a week. Because of the intense Caribbean heat, you will sometimes want to change shirts and bathe several times a day. Bring comfortable walking shoes and bring an umbrella (used to keep off sun as well as protecting from rain)!

We recommend four pairs: a pair of sneakers or running shoes, going-out shoes, flip flops, and a sturdy pair of sandals (ex. Chacos).

TOILET ARTICLES

If you need very specific products you should take a sufficient supply to make it through the semester. Stores carry a very limited supply of basic soaps, toothpastes and cosmetics. Women should bring all the pads and tampons they will use for the duration of the program as they are rarely available and when they are usually poor quality. Tampons are unheard of here so definitely bring a good supply!

Shampoo, toothpaste and all other toilet articles are your responsibility. Black hair care products other than chemical straighteners are not available so if you use them be sure to pack your own. You may want to bring your own water bottle as you will want to carry water with you most of the time. Again, if you wear glasses or contact lenses, bring an extra pair and enough contact lens solution. You may not be able to find items such as saline solution and if you do find them they will likely be extremely expensive!

SUNSCREEN

Bring a high SPF sunscreen. The sun in the Caribbean will be much stronger than you are used to in the United States and it is rarely available for purchase here. Bring hats and light weight long sleeve cover-ups for beach and for around town.

BIRTH CONTROL

If you anticipate needing some form of birth control while you are abroad, bring it with you. If you are taking pills, bring a whole semester supply. Birth control pills are usually available over the counter in Cuba but sometimes they mysteriously disappear and there are not as many options as in the US. Condoms may be available at pharmacies but it is recommended to stock up at your student health center before you leave.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

Past participants have suggested bringing your school supplies with you. They are not cheaper in Cuba and the selection, price and quality is often better in the US. You will be taking 4-5 classes; plan accordingly. The basic spiral bound notebooks and 3-ring binders we are used to in the US virtually do not exist in Cuba so bring them along if that is what you will want to use. Bring notebooks, folders, whiteout, and anything special you use. Some students prefer to buy these locally because they feel like their US notebooks make them stick out in the classroom. USB/memory sticks are among the most needed instruments to share readings and academic work. **Make sure you bring at least two large USB sticks.**

LINENS

You won't need to pack bedding, but definitely bring a beach towel. Your residency or host family will provide you with towels and bed linens for usage at the house/residence. Cuban pillows are usually huge and hard and other types of pillows are not available for purchase so you may want to bring your own.

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

The current is 110 volts, 60 cycles, the same as in the United States. Irish students should bring the same travel adaptors that they would use in the USA. Remember that there may be frequent power outages, and high voltage surges can occasionally damage electrical devices. Bring a good quality surge protector for your room for your laptop just in case. It is a good idea to disconnect electronic devices when you leave your room/residence (You never know when a thunderstorm can hit!).

LAPTOP

It is strongly recommended that you bring a laptop with you as you will need for completing course requirements. **Be sure to update programs before coming to Cuba.** Be advised that if you have a Mac computer, it will be more difficult to have it repaired if necessary. Regarding its safety, you will receive a key to either your room or a closet in your host house where you can lock it. Do not pack the laptop or other valuables in your luggage in your checked bags. Be advised you may also be asked to start up your laptop at the airport.

Always keep a back up of your work on an external harddrive or USB memory in case you lose your laptop or it is damaged.

MOMENTOS FROM HOME

Bring things from home that you can share with your Cuban host family and new friends. This includes pictures of yourself and your family in the United States, recipes you like to cook, typical items from your community, college, or region of the United States. There will be both formal and informal opportunities for you to share talents in music, drama, dance, athletics, etc. Consider bringing music and instruments or other equipment.

GIFTS

While not expected, if you're in a homestay it is nice to bring gifts for your host family. You will not know your family before arriving and thus not know exactly how many family members there are, but you should bring various small generic gifts such as picture books of the United States, foods and crafts from your hometown, and memorabilia from your university, nice soaps, candles, etc.

BOOKS AND RESEARCH MATERIALS

We recommend bringing a serious, comprehensive Spanish or Spanish-English dictionary (Either digital or hard-copy) for your academic work and readings during your semester. Brown students completing GLISPs (or students working on other independent research) should collect their reading materials beforehand and bring them; library access and printing facilities are extremely limited.

HAVANA PACKING LIST

This checklist was compiled by past participants' suggestions. This is a general guideline and is updated each semester. You will repeatedly wear the same clothes, so choose the essentials carefully. Naturally you'll want to pack what best reflects your own life style and taste, but we recommend the following:

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS

- Money belt or pouch
- Airline tickets to Miami and back home
- Pre-departure materials
- Home Advisor's address, phone numbers and e-mail addresses
- Passport/Photocopy of passport (keep a copy separate from your passport)

CLOTHING

Cultural Note: Cubans often wear old clothes and flip flops around the house and dress up when they leave the neighborhood. For men, long pants, not shorts, are the norm. In addition to light and comfortable summer clothes, also bring some more formal clothes for visits or work in more formal environments (office and embassy visits).

- Belt
- Everyday Purse or Backpack (1-2)
- Small purse or bag for just the basics when going out at night (1)
- Raincoat (Rainy season May-October)
- Umbrella (both for rain and sun)
- Baseball cap or floppy hat for sun.
- Nice shoes (1-2 pairs)
- Sandals and flip flops (1-2 pairs) Most Cubans wear flip flops as house shoes and they should not be worn to classes or at the gallery.
- Sneakers (1 pair) particularly if you like jogging or plan to participate in sports
- Walking shoes, sturdy & comfortable and/or walking gear for hikes and muddy terrain (1 pair)
- Bras and underwear

- Exercise clothes (1-2 pairs)
- Socks (6-7)
- Pajamas (2)- think super lightweight!
- Lightweight robe
- Couple changes of comfy old clothes for hanging around the house.
- Pants (4-5 pairs) lightweight! For men one should be dressy.
- Shirts: combo of button down, blouses, T-shirts (10) Can also be bought in Cuba.
- Undershirts (5)
- Shorts, informal (1-2)
- Skirts or Dresses, (2) one should be Dressy
- Lightweight sweaters/sweatshirts (2-3)
- Sport coat/lightweight blazer (optional)
- Swimsuit (2)
- Beach towel (1)
- Other beach wear, cover-ups to protect from sun.

GENERAL

- Laptop with electrical adapter and surge protector.
- USB flash drives REQUIRED (1-2 of different sizes, minimum 16GB). Many students like to have a 1TB external hard drive as well.
- Camera and SD cards, batteries and chargers.
- Cell phone (that uses 900Mghz standard with SIM card) with charger. CASA will provide a very simple model you can use with your Cuban cell line, but you may choose to bring your own if you have one you prefer to use.
- Your music and portable speakers, with charger.
- Address book, including e-mail addresses
- Maps (Havana/Cuba), digital/print
- Journal
- Reading materials: books, magazines (you can share with other students or donate to CASA library when you leave), games
- Mementos from home, pictures of your family and friends
- Gifts for your host family and others (if in homestay)

TOILETRIES

- Pads and tampons (for the duration of the trip!)
- Medication you are taking and a copy of the prescriptions (sufficient supply for the whole trip)
- Over-the-counter medicine kit: PeptoBismal/antacid/aspirin/band-aids/cold or flu medicine/vitamins/ treatments for yeast infection/heat rash (these things can be nearly impossible to find in Cuba!)
- See CDC's medical packing list for further ideas: http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/destinations/traveler/extended_student/cuba
- Toiletries: razor blades, brush, comb, deodorants, toothbrush, toothpaste, soap and soap dish, special shampoos, face washes, or hair products, etc. (Your favorite brands will be impossible to find here!)
- Sunscreen, good quality
- Mosquito repellent

- Contact lens solution, glasses or contact lenses, extra pairs, prescription
- Birth control/contraceptives/condoms
- Hair dryer/straightener

SO YOU WERE A GIRL/BOY SCOUT??

- Backpack or overnight bag for traveling
- Rechargeable batteries and charger
- Keychain flashlight or rechargeable flashlight
- Hosteller's sack/light sleeping bag for travelling- you will be provided with linens at your residence but cannot remove sheets or towels from your room (optional)
- Sewing kit
- Plastic bags (Ziploc type)
- Pocket knife—pack in your checked bag (optional)
- Guidebooks
- Hot sauce and spices (people used to varied and spicy food often find food in Cuba bland.)

FOR YOUR EVERY-DAY BACKPACK

- Insulated Water Bottle
- Sunglasses, good pair (you will use them EVERYDAY!)
- Umbrella
- Spanish grammar book
- Pocket Spanish-English dictionary
- School supplies: notebooks, pens, highlighters, post-its, etc.
- Hand sanitizer and wet wipes
- Special snacks: dried fruits, nuts, chocolate, tea, protein bars, supplements
- Folding fan



**SUGGESTED
READING
BEFORE
YOU TRAVEL**

- BASTIAN, Hope. *Everyday Adjustments in Havana: Economic Reforms, Mobility, and Emerging Inequalities*. Lexington Books, 2018.
- ANDAYA, Elise. *Conceiving Cuba: Reproduction, Women and the State in the Post-Soviet Era*. Rutgers University Press, 2014.
- BRENNER, Phillip and Peter Eisne. *Cuba Libre: A 500-Year Quest for Independence*. 2017.
- FRANC, Marc. *Cuban Revelations: Behind the Scenes in Havana*. University Press of Florida, 2013
- DE LA FUENTE, Alejandro. *A Nation for All: Race, Inequality, and Politics in Twentieth-Century Cuba*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2001.
- GOTT, Richard. *Cuba: A New History*. New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 2004.
- HERNANDEZ-REQUANT, Ariana. *Cuba in the Special Period: Culture and Ideology in the 1990s*. New York: Palgrave MacMillan, 2008.
- JIMÉNEZ, Marguerite Rose, John M. KIRK, Phil Brenner and William M. LEONGRANDE, *A contemporary Cuba reader: the revolution under Raúl Castro* (second edition) Lanham, Maryland: Rowman & Littlefield, 2015.
- LIGHTFOOT, Claudia. *Havana: A Cultural and Literary Companion*. New York and Northampton: Interlink Books, 2002.
- PEREZ, LOUIS. *Between Reform and Revolution*. 5th edition. Oxford University Press, 2014
- Cuba in the American Imagination: Metaphor and the Imperial Ethos*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2008.
- On Becoming Cuban: Identity, Nationality and Culture*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1999.
- SCARPACCI, Joseph L., Roberto SEGRE, and Mario COYULA. *Havana: Two Faces of the Antillean Metropolis*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2002.



**HOME UNIVERSITY
CONTACT
INFORMATION**

IMPORTANT NOTE: IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY YOUR FIRST POINT OF CONTACT IS YOUR LOCAL PROGRAM STAFF IN CUBA.

BROWN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Office of International Programs Tel. (401) 863-3555

Fax (401) 863-3311

Office hours: Monday through Friday, 8:30am – 5:00pm www.brown.edu/OIP OIP@brown.edu

For administrative and academic questions or program payment and financial matters contact Study Abroad Advisor Ivana Freitas at ivana_freitas@brown.edu.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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For administrative and academic questions, contact Associate Director Jill Burya at jb3412@columbia.edu.

For financial questions, contact the Office of Global Programs at (212) 854-2559 or ogp@columbia.edu.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Cornell Abroad

Tel. (607) 255-6224

Fax: (607) 255-8700

Office hours: M,W,Th,F 9:00am – 4:00 pm; T 10:30am – 4:00pm www.CUAbroad.cornell.edu

For administrative and academic questions, contact Program Advisor Stephen Capobianco at 607-255-7213, slc328@cornell.edu. For program payment and financial matters, contact Financial Services Manager, Kathy Lynch at (607) 255-6224, kl16@cornell.edu.

DARTMOUTH UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Off-Campus Programs Dartmouth College

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Hanover, NH 03755

Ph. (603) 646-1202

Fax (603) 646-3838 <http://www.dartmouth.edu>

For administrative and academic questions, contact Executive Director John Tansey at john.g.tansey@dartmouth.edu. For financial questions, contact the Office of Off-Campus Programs at (603) 646-1202.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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Office hours: Monday-Friday, 10:00am – 4:30pm http://web.jhu.edu/study_abroad/contact.html

For health-related and/or safety emergency outside of business hours, call/text Dr. Lori Citti, (401) 530-6029 or email lcitti1@jhu.edu. For administrative, academic and financial questions, contact Study Abroad Adviser Jessica Mervis at jmervis1@jhu.edu.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Study Abroad Office

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Office hours: M/T/Th/F: 9:00am – 12:00pm &
1:00pm – 5:00pm; W: 9:00am – 12:00pm & 1:00pm -

6:00pm Central Standard Time www.northwestern.edu/studyabroad

For administrative and academic questions, contact Assistant Director Jessica Fetridge at (847) 467-6401, jessica.fetridge@northwestern.edu. For program payment and financial matters, contact Assistant Director of Study Abroad Financial Services, Krista Buda Bethel at (847) 491-7400, k-buda@northwestern.edu

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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Office hours: Monday-Friday, 8:00am – 5:00pm

<https://webapp.mis.vanderbilt.edu/studioabroad/index.cfm?FuseAction=Abroad.Home>

For administrative and academic questions, contact Dave Brown, Study Abroad Advisor at (615) 343-8162, david.brown@vanderbilt.edu.

TRINITY COLLEGE

Dublin 24 Hour Security Office in Ireland: 01-896 1317/ international: +353-1-896 1317

University Emergency number: 01-896 1999

Student Counselling Service: https://www.tcd.ie/Student_Counselling/support-services/after-hours/

Global Relations office hours number: Ireland 01 896 4494 / international: +353-1-896 4494

If you have an emergency that requires assistance from Global Relations, call the Security number listed above and a message will be relayed to the relevant member of the team

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