



INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

CROSSING BOUNDARIES > CHANGING LIVES

Buenos Aires Program Manual



INTRODUCTION

Congratulations on your decision to participate in Pepperdine University's Buenos Aires Program!

This program manual contains information specific to the Buenos Aires Program. You have also been given the International Programs' Student Handbook with general information, rules and regulations for all International Program participants. We expect you to read all information provided in both handbooks carefully.

This program manual provides you with the most updated information and advice available at the time of printing. Changes may occur before your departure or while you are abroad. Your flexibility and willingness to adjust to these changes as they occur will help you to have the best study-abroad experience possible.

Our handbooks are revised annually by International Programs in Malibu. Your comments and suggestions for next year's handbook are welcome. Please direct them to International.Programs@Pepperdine.edu.

One of the best ways to prepare for study abroad is to learn as much as possible, prior to departure, about your program's host country as well as the countries you will visit. Visit the International Programs website, talk with faculty and program alumni, visit the suggested websites included in this program manual and consult books about the area. Your flexibility in adjusting to unanticipated situations and cultural differences will determine, in great part, the kind of experience you will have while abroad.

We wish you a successful and rewarding study abroad experience!



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History of Casa Holden and Casa Olleros

The Buenos Aires program began in 2000 as Pepperdine's first and only program located in South America. Once a much smaller program, the Buenos Aires program has grown to host around 60-65 students. The University owns Casa Holden, donated by Glen and Gloria Holden. This beautiful facility is located in the Belgrano neighborhood, also known as the embassy district of the city. Since 2007 we have added "Casa Olleros," connected through the backyard to Casa Holden. Casa Olleros holds classrooms and the library.

Location

Buenos Aires is the dynamic metropolis of Argentina. It offers a charming combination of European tradition and Latin attitude. Often called the "Paris of South America" for its wide boulevards and active sidewalk cafe life, Buenos Aires is one of the world's greatest cities. Porteños like to boast that their city is home to over 300 theaters, 100 plus galleries, and at least 70 museums. It is also the home of tango! Buenos Aires is definitely one of the most culturally creative cities of the southern hemisphere. The Pepperdine facilities are located in the northern, upper-middle class Belgrano neighborhood.

Program Office

The program office is located at the entrance of Casa Holden, it opens from 9:00am until 6:30pm. You will find Maria Schwartz and Maria Constanza Guerrini (Tati), the Program Assistants in the office. The phone number is: 011-54-11-4772-5969 and their e-mail addresses are: Maria.Schwartz@pepperdine.edu and Tati.Guerrini@pepperdine.edu.

Telephone

Skype

Many students prefer to use Skype as an inexpensive and efficient method for communicating with friends and family.

Student Mail

The address to send mail is listed in “Contact Information” on page 4. Student mailboxes are located on the second floor in Casa Holden.

Packages

We strongly recommend that you acknowledge the risk in sending packages by mail to Argentina because of the problems they have getting through Argentine customs. If your family or friends must send you a package, it is best to use a private carrier such as UPS or FedEx – although, this can be quite expensive. Please note that students in the past have experienced difficulties, incurring unexpected fees or having to make inconvenient retrievals at the airport. Electronics, medicines and food experience the most difficulty clearing customs, and usually incur high customs fees even for small items like calculators.

Classroom Facilities

Classes are conducted at the Pepperdine facility, Casa Olleros, adjacent to Casa Holden. Students enter the facility through Casa Holden. Casa Olleros houses the Patagonia Library, three classrooms: Pampa, Cuyo, Noroeste, and a large study area on the bottom floor.

Student Rooms

Casa Holden, the University-owned facility in Buenos Aires, is located in the embassy district of the city. It houses a student center with sofas and cable television, an auditorium, and a computer lab connected to the Internet. This facility also contains the visiting faculty’s living quarters as well as the program office. There is a swimming pool and BBQ in the backyard. The Casa is near public transportation including bus and subway.

Student Center

The Student Center, TV Room and Music Rooms are for the enjoyment of all students. Be respectful of people in surrounding rooms and monitor noise levels so they can have a peaceful environment. Noise from the Student Center can bother neighbors so be aware of loud music in the late evening hours. Students are requested to take care of televisions, DVD players and all other items in the student areas.

Student Kitchen

The Student kitchen is for communal use. There are utensils, crockery and cutlery available. Please wash and put these away after use and do not take them out of the kitchen. Be sure to label anything you put in the refrigerator. Spoiled food may be thrown away by staff.

It is critical that students clean up after themselves (wipe counters, hotplates, and wash any dishes used). Be aware of how easily illness can spread and use hot water and soap. It is each user's responsibility to keep these areas clean and tidy so that everyone can enjoy them. If the kitchen is not cleaned after use the privilege of using this kitchen could be lost.

Homestay

Students live in the homes of carefully chosen families, many of whom have successfully housed Pepperdine students in previous years. The experience of a "homestay" is like no other. The student will be able to embrace the culture, customs and language of the Argentine people within the comfort of a family unit.

Keys

Please take care not to lose the key to your homestay house, as a fee of \$100 USD will be charged to replace it.

Laundry

The homestay family will provide the students clean towels and linens. The laundry is done outside the house in "Lavaderos". Your family will indicate to you the location of closest one in the neighborhood.

House Security

The main entrance has a passcode, which is known only to staff and students. Casa Holden is open for students from 8:00am until 11:00pm. Outside of this time, the house is locked. Only the visiting faculty members, who live in the house, along with Claudio and Lili, the housekeepers, have the keys.

Please promptly report strangers who do not appear to have legitimate business at the house with the Director, resident faculty members or staff. If in doubt, report a concern immediately.

Casa Holden and Casa Olleros will have different open hours, which students will be notified of, during vacation periods between semesters. Students are allowed to be at the Casas during the open hours. Jorge Carnaval is the expert in charge of the facility security. In addition, the house has a 24-hour security guard located on the sidewalk outside.

Fire Safety

Fire extinguishers are located on each floor and under no circumstances should be moved or used unless there is a fire. Fire drills are held every semester. In case of fire, there is an evacuation plan in place.

House Policies

In order to maintain the integrity of the principles upon which the University was founded, it is necessary that certain policies and regulations be observed. It is understood that each student who enrolls in Pepperdine University will assume the responsibilities involved in adhering to the regulations of the University in general and in those promulgated for the International Programs in particular. It is expected that students participating in the International Programs will be in harmony with the Christian ideals of the institution and self-monitor behaviors and life-styles that will contribute to a harmonious living environment. Malibu Campus or “BA” rules apply whenever the group is identifiable as Pepperdine University (e.g. on field trips and in restaurants during group meals).

House Maintenance

Claudio is in charge of the maintenance of the Houses. If there is need of an emergency repair, notify the Program Office, faculty family or any available staff member immediately. Lost and found is also located in the Program Office.

Guests/Visitors

If any of the students want to invite someone to Casa Holden, they will have to be authorized by someone on the staff.

For Student Parents

We have a couple of rooms available for guests or parents visiting students. Contact maria.schwartz@pepperdine.edu for more information and availability.

Meals

Breakfast and dinner is available seven days a week at the student’s homestay. Most Argentines do not eat bacon and eggs for breakfast, but you can ask your homestay to cook it for you, or prepare it for yourself at the kitchen in Casa Holden. Punctuality is always appreciated for dinner, since this is the time of day when the whole family gathers. If you are planning on eating out for dinner or will not be home in time, it is important to notify your family beforehand to avoid any inconveniences. Dinner time generally starts around 9:00pm. Students will be given Stored Value Cards (SVCs) with funds for lunch and transportation during school days. Once a week on Mondays, after Convocation, the group meets together for dinner at a restaurant in town.



What do you need? What should you leave behind? How will you ever get all of your things into the suitcases the airline will let you check? The answer to all three of these very valid questions is “Less is definitely more!” Do not take too much and choose carefully what you do take.

As to choice, that should be determined by two factors: climate and cultural differences. As to quantity, that will be determined by airline luggage restrictions. Airlines have strict luggage allowances, and they will charge you a costly excess baggage fee for exceeding the maximum weight or size allowed. In some cases they may refuse to allow luggage on the airplane.

Typical Luggage Allowance

Policies on maximum number of checked luggage, dimension and weight restrictions, and checked luggage fees vary from airline to airline. It is the student’s responsibility to check with his or her airline for these luggage restrictions. Most airline carriers charge a fee for each piece of checked luggage. Fees vary by airline, and it is the student's responsibility to be prepared to pay these fees at the airport.

What to Take

During the week, students have a schedule much like in Malibu. Classes and meals will take up most of the day, but evening activities may vary. The most common student dress is casual – jeans or khakis, shorts, short-sleeved shirts, and sweaters. Spring and summer (remember September in Argentina is the beginning of spring) are warm and often humid. However, at the beginning of the program and at higher elevations evenings may be cool. Spring and summer weather in Argentina is warm and often humid. Rain showers are far more frequent than in Southern California. While many of the buildings are now air conditioned, some rooms in the facilities are not.

Comfort in these conditions calls for light, washable, wrinkle-resistant, clothing. Fabrics that breathe like cotton and washable silk are probably best. Even though the weather will be warm, remember that some of the places you will want to see have dress codes that prohibit shorts, bare shoulders, and bare midriffs. Some of the most important items to bring are a light, waterproof jacket and comfortable, waterproof shoes (canvas-sided athletic shoes are miserable when wet). International Program students walk a lot on uneven, hard surfaces, so shoes must be up to the task.

One of the most obvious cultural differences between Argentines and Americans is the way they dress. Argentines tend to be more stylish and fashion conscious. When they go out at night, even to a local restaurant, they tend to dress up. You should too, even in the

cities you visit when traveling – especially if you plan to go to nicer restaurants or the theatre.

While traveling on weekends, you want to take as little as possible, but be prepared for rain and possibly cool evenings. Wear comfortable clothes in layers that you can take off if it warms up. Your destination and what you plan to do there will determine whether you take along a dressier outfit or not. Keep in mind that it is better to be prepared. Do take jeans, a t-shirt, a warm, long-sleeved shirt, a sweater, a lightweight waterproof coat/jacket, socks and waterproof shoes.

Suggestions from Program Alumni

- Practical clothes that are dark-colored, machine-washable, wrinkle-resistant, and colorfast will last longer and be more comfortable.
- Don't take too many shoes. You'll be much happier with a few pairs of versatile, comfortable walking shoes than a suitcase of shoes to match every outfit.
- You can find personal products like toothpaste, shampoo, soap, etc. overseas – often even the same brands. However, bring your favorite product if you can't live without it. It is suggested that girls bring their preferred brand of tampons with them. If you wear contact lenses, you may want to take along a supply of lens solution. The brands overseas may differ slightly from those in the U.S.
- Cathedrals and other religious sites often require modest attire, which is defined both for men and women as covered shoulders and long pants (or skirts). Women may wish to carry a large, lightweight scarf during warm weather so they can quickly cover their shoulders.
- If you are on prescription medication, bring a supply from home. U.S. Prescriptions will not be filled overseas. When traveling with a medication, keep it in its regular prescription container and keep a copy of your doctor's prescription with you. If you must take medication by injection (i.e. insulin) please carry your doctor's letter describing your condition and inform Pepperdine's staff overseas immediately upon arrival.
- Generic brands of aspirin, cough syrup, etc., may be found locally, but specific U.S. brands may be hard to come by. It is suggested that you bring a basic supply of medication (aspirin, cold medication, cough medication) overseas with you. Program staff will not provide medicine.
- Bring your own deodorant if you have a preferred brand; availability of some brands is limited overseas.
- Bed linens and towels are provided at your homestay. When you travel, you will find that many hotels/hostels do not provide towels or washcloths. You can, however, easily find these things in BA.
- Bring a padlock when traveling so that you can lock your suitcase or locker when staying at a hostel.
- Put your textbooks in your carryon luggage, so that you will have more space in your checked luggage.
- If you are arriving in September, make sure to bring warm clothes for the first couple of weeks. Keep in mind, however, that you will be there during the summer which gets very warm so come prepared with shorts and T-shirts.

Clothing

- Slacks or jeans
- Shorts
- Shirts
- Skirts/dresses (appropriate for local culture)
- Light, waterproof coat or jacket
- Walking shoes
- Socks
- Underwear
- Pajamas and a lightweight robe
- Slippers or sandals
- Some special occasion wear (theatre, opera, banquet, a date!?!)

Other Essential Items

- Textbooks must be purchased before the start of the program. Books may be purchased in the Seaver Campus Bookstore or online at www.efollett.com. It is crucial to bring your own textbooks with you to Buenos Aires because it is very difficult and sometimes impossible to receive packages. You will get an email about 1 month before arrival from Program Assistant, Tati Guerrini, listing textbooks that are available to be borrowed in BA. Keep in mind that there are a limited number of textbooks so it is not guaranteed that you will be able to borrow one from Pepperdine. All Spanish workbooks must be purchased beforehand.
- Emergency envelope (see Student Handbook)
- Travel alarm clock
- Lightweight towel and washcloth (at least one of each; more can be purchased locally)
- Backpack for weekend travel
- Money belt or passport pouch (to store valuables under your clothes)
- Thumb drive to store word documents/pictures
- Spare contacts or glasses
- Chargers for personal electronics

A Few Tips

- Avoid over-packing your bag so that the airport security screener will be able to easily reseal your bag if it is opened for inspection.
- Avoid packing food and drink items in checked baggage.
- Place identification tags with your name and phone number on all of your baggage, including your laptop computer. It is a good idea to place an identification tag inside your baggage as well.
- Pack one change of clothing and necessary toiletries in your carry on luggage. Suitcases do not always arrive when you do.
- Roll your clothes instead of folding them. This saves space and leaves room for overseas purchases.
- Wear your bulkiest, heaviest shoes and your coat or jacket on the plane so you won't have to pack them.

- Use the space inside your shoes for small items (socks, toiletries, etc.)
- Don't forget to save space for your books!
- DO NOT pack money, travelers' checks, or credit cards in your checked luggage.
- Save space for your return trip – luggage restrictions can be even more strict flying from Argentina to the United States.

Do Not Bring

- Linens or Towels
- Expensive jewelry or other valuables
- Too many shoes
- Sophisticated electronic equipment
- Things on the list above that you'd rather buy overseas
- Anything you don't absolutely need

Electrical Appliances

Voltage in Argentina is different than in the U.S. Essentially, using an American appliance (110 volts) on Argentine electricity (220 volts) “fries” the appliance. Voltage converters that are sold widely with plug converters do not work very well – in spite of manufacturers' claims. Using them for such things as curling irons, hair dryers, radios and stereos may mean damage to the unit. When you arrive in Argentina, you can buy adaptors for your electronic equipment that are reasonably inexpensive.

Cellular Telephones

Mobile telephone use is widespread in Argentina, using several different systems, but they are all different from the system used in the U.S.. If you want to use your regular phone from the states with an Argentine SIM card, make sure that you contact your telephone provider and figure out the details of how to unlock your phone before arriving in BA. Also, make sure to keep your American SIM card if you want to continue using the same phone when you go back to the U.S. Upon arrival, you will find that it is not super difficult to find an Argentine SIM card and phone plan to put in your unlocked phone. Another option is to buy an Argentine pre-paid phone. This type of phone can be purchased at any of the local phone company stores. You can add minutes to the phone by buying pre-paid minutes cards which are available at many of the local kiosks.



Arriving in Argentina

Argentina group flight participants arrive at the Ezeiza Airport (EZE) in Buenos Aires. Flight exemption students should follow the instructions that follow at their point of entry

into Argentina. When you arrive, you will have to pass through Immigration or Passport Control before leaving the airport. You will be asked to show your passport.

It is important for Pepperdine students to identify themselves as visitors and students in an American university program because Argentine laws restrict visitation periods and immigration that take jobs and/or positions in Argentina universities.

The Argentine Government applies a “reciprocity fee” to the nationals of those countries who charge Argentinean citizens to get a visa to enter their countries. According to the “Dirección Nacional de Migraciones” website: When entering Argentine territory, the nationals of the following countries must pay a “reciprocity fee.” This payment is not a Visa since Argentina does not require Visas for nationals of the mentioned countries. The Argentine Government based this entry fee on those Argentine citizens must pay when requesting a Visa to travel to those countries. United States: \$160 USD. For American nationals, the payment will be valid for multiple entries for ten years. This must be paid online beforehand and you must have the printed version of the reciprocity fee upon arrival to the airport

The next step in entering Argentina is passing through Customs. Pepperdine students should pass through the gate posted “Nothing to Declare” (Green) since, as visitors they can expect to consume or carry out whatever they bring in.

Transportation to Your Facility

By Taxi

Students can take a taxi from the Ezeiza airport to Casa Holden. As soon as you go through customs, you exit the glass doors and you will see a travel kiosk named “Taxi Ezeiza.” The address for Casa Holden is 11 de Septiembre 955. It will cost around US\$40.

By Bus

Students can take a bus from the airport into Buenos Aires. Tickets may be purchased at the booth just outside of customs. The name of the bus is Manuel Tienda Leon.

By Car

Take the Richieri Freeway until you see the General Paz sign. Take the General Paz freeway towards Rio de la Plata (there are signs!). Exit at Libertador Avenue. Go straight on Libertador Avenue and turn right on Olleross Street. Go straight for 5 blocks and turn left on 11 de Septiembre. Casa Holden is on the left, halfway down the block.

Returning to the United States

Upon return, United States Immigration and Customs requires a valid passport and a statement about articles purchased outside the United States. Immigration officers check passports and make sure that the customs declaration form presented on the airplane has

been completed. After collecting luggage from the baggage claim, the customs declaration form and luggage is then presented to a Customs officer who may ask to see purchases or search luggage. It is wise to place all purchases together in the same suitcase and retain receipts that prove the amount of purchase.

A U.S. citizen or permanent resident may bring goods totaling a value of \$800 into the United States. If purchases exceed that amount, the customs official will compute the duty, usually including articles with the highest rate of duty in the allowed \$800. (Rates of duty vary for different kinds of articles.) Should unclaimed articles be discovered in a search, they may be confiscated and/or a fine levied. Duties and fines must be paid either by cash, personal check, or credit card before leaving the Immigration and Customs facility at the airport.

Live animals, plants, or other agricultural products (including sausages and other meats) may not be brought into the United States. A person twenty-one years of age or older may bring in one bottle of liquor. A person eighteen years of age or older may bring in two cartons of cigarettes. Products from Cuba – including Cuban cigars – are banned altogether. Anything purchased from Duty-Free at an airport or on an airplane is included in these limits. Customs officials will confiscate goods in excess or in violation of these standards.



Resident Advisors

One male and one female RA are hired and trained by the IP Office prior to departure. RAs are expected to work together with the Program Director, Visiting Faculty, and IP Office to create a strong learning community, maintain Pepperdine standards, and promote the IP mission statement within the group. Through planning events, acting as a leader and working as a liaison between the students and the Program Staff, RAs are essential for the development of comradery within the house. RAs also help coordinate Bible studies and small groups and the spiritual retreat if taking place.

Media Coordinator

One IP Media Coordinator (IPMC) is hired and trained by the IP Office prior to departure. The IPMC acts as a liaison to the IP Office for collecting photos and video footage from the program and then creating videos from that footage. The IPMC creates two end-of-the-semester videos, an Orientation House Tour video, a service-oriented video, and a 5-minute video to be shown at *The Return* the following Fall semester. Additionally, they are responsible for creating two “check in” videos per month while abroad. These videos are posted onto both the IP and program-specific Vimeo sites: <http://vimeopro.com/pepperdine/ip> and <http://vimeopro.com/pepperdine/buenosaires>

Library Assistant

The library worker is hired on the Malibu campus before departure for the program. This position serves as a resource for managing and organizing the library resources at the facility, and helping students to more effectively use online library resources provided by the Pepperdine University Libraries.

Student Worker Positions

Student Workers are hired by the Program Director once students arrive at their program. These positions range in the amount of responsibilities and time commitment. If you are interested in acquiring a job overseas in the house, please make sure that you have an updated I-9 card with Student Employment. Make sure to set up direct deposit so that you will have a way of receiving your money while abroad. This can be done in Student Employment at the Malibu campus. The Service Coordinator position is also hired upon arrival to the program.

Office Assistants

Two students workers will be hired in the program to assist program staff with administrative tasks and office errands as needed. They will also assist with matters related to scheduling.

Backyard Assistant

The backyard assistant makes sure water dispensers are filled, the pool is kept up, and helps Claudio with anything he may need. They also help maintain order in both Casa Holden and Casa Olleros.

Social, Cultural and Sport Activities Coordinator

Two student workers will be hired in the program to organize cultural and sport activities. They will work with BAIS Argentina (Buenos Aires International Students) to plan various activities.

House Assistant

The house assistant helps with keeping the facility in order. This includes tidying up classrooms, checking printers, re-stocking where needed, and helping the Program Assistants with anything they may need.

Service Learning Coordinator

The Service Learning Coordinator helps coordinate the weekly scheduled service learning activities such as visits to La Casita, Hospital de Niños and Adulam.



SERVICE OPPORTUNITIES

Adulam

Adulam is composed by a series of farm communities in the suburbs of Buenos Aires related to a Christian entity that preaches and helps those in need, recovering from drugs, those abandoned or living in poverty. They are given a place to live, taught skills and to read and write and live in peace away from addictions, delinquency and violence.

Pepperdine has been very involved with Adulam throughout the years. Students can go spend the day or stay over the weekend and help out with their daily activities, help with construction or work in the farms, and help with the school built with Pepperdine funding where English is taught to the children living in the community.

La Casita del Niño, Tigre

The mission of La Casita del Niño is to help families in the education, care and support of their children. La Casita is a day care institution for children ages 6 to 12. Children attend during the hours they are not at school and receive help with their homework, recreational activities and a meal. Pepperdine students go there every Thursday morning to help with their activities and play with the children.

Escuela Manuel Láinez

Escuela Lainez is a public primary school just one block away from Casa Holden. Pepperdine students can coordinate to come help at the school with regular activities or can come on specific events to play with the kids or talk on one of their English classes.



LIVING IN BUENOS AIRES

Personal Finances

The currency of Argentina is called the Peso (pl. Pesos). Peso banknotes are issued in the following denominations: 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 Pesos. Coins are called Monedas.

Credit Cards

Major American credit cards are widely accepted in Latin America, especially Visa and MasterCard. Purchases made with credit cards are billed in the local currency and the credit card company converts the amount to dollars. **Since most credit card companies are major financial institutions , they receive the bank conversion rate.** We recommend that you call your credit card company in advance to inform them you will be

temporarily living in another country so they do not mark your charges as fraud; this applies to your ATM cards as well.

ATM Cards

Obtaining cash from automated teller machines with ATM cards is common in major cities around the world. Before departure, be sure to check with your bank to determine whether or not your current ATM card has an international PIN. The fee for obtaining cash from an international ATM is generally less than the fee associated with a credit card cash advance.

Citibank does not charge ATM fees in Argentina and does not have a withdrawal limit. Citibank is also accessible throughout South America. Former students recommend setting up a checking account with them before leaving the country.

Cash

If possible, take along \$50.00 USD exchanged into Argentine currency. This initial money will be helpful during your first few days abroad. American Express cardholders can obtain foreign currency at American Express offices in the United States, and many U.S. banks offer this service if the foreign currency is ordered ahead of time. Money also may be exchanged at Los Angeles International Airport but the exchange rate may not be favorable.

While traveling in Buenos Aires it is recommended that you keep small change on you, as you will need it for buses, the subway, and the train.

Cultural Activities

The following are some of the places to see once you are in Buenos Aires:

Colon Theatre

The Colon Theatre is one of the main lyrical theatres of the world. During the 20th Century, the most important directors, singers, and dancers from the period performed here.

In 1857 the first Teatro Colón was opened, in front of Plaza de Mayo. In 1888 it was closed to become the head office of the National Bank and the authorities from Buenos Aires invited tenders to build the new theatre. The government pretended to open it in 1892, but, although the workers started in 1889, they did not finish until the year 1908. Tamburini died and he was replaced by his collaborator Víctor Meano, who directed the building until his death, in 1904. Belgian Jules Dormal finished the building.

The main hall, horseshoe shaped, is considered as one of the best acoustics halls in the world. The dome is decorated by painter Raúl Soldi. The theatre has a stable cast, a corps de ballet, orchestras, set design and costumes workshops, a library and a museum. Seating capacity is 3542, with room for 700 people standing.

Café Tortoni

This is the oldest café in the city. The marble and wooden tables, the old pictures on its walls, the traditional menu, the waiters, and the customers turned it into the archetype of bar in Buenos Aires. A French immigrant called Touan founded it in 1858. The name was one of a trendy café at the Boulevard des Italiens in Paris. The Tortoni established in its current location in 1880 (until then it was around the corner, where Roberto Arlt square is currently located).

At the end of the 19th Century, another Frenchman, called Celestino Curutchet, bought the café. In 1898 he asked architect Alejandro Christophersen to build the entrance on the Avenida de Mayo, where it actually remains.

Since the beginning of the 20th Century, the Tortoni is visited by artists, politicians, and office workers from downtown. Jorge Luis Borges, Luigi Pirandello, García Lorca, Julio Cortázar, Arturo Rubinstein, and Carlos Gardel used to visit it, among other people. Pictures, poems, and busts in the interior tell the story of this bar. Jazz and Tango shows are performed at the Tortoni. There are some typical dishes and desserts on the menu, such as the “leche merengada,” that can only be bought here.

Malba Museum

The Malba Museum or Museo de Arte Latinoamericano de Buenos Aires, is one of the most modern museums in Buenos Aires. It hosts the Constantini collection: more than 200 pieces (paintings, sculptures, engravings, pictures, and objects) by Latin American artists from the 20th Century. The complete collection of Eduardo Constantini was exhibited at the Museo Nacional de Bellas Artes in 1995; three years later, the business man called for international bidders to design a museum for the collection. The building is covered with limestone and has great glass and steel surfaces. Among many others, the museum hosts works by Frida Kahlo, Wifredo Lam, Roberto Matta, Diego Rivera, Joaquín Torres-García, Antonio Berni, Emiliano Di Cavalcanti, Jorge de la Vega, Tarsila do Amaral, Pedro Figari, Lygia Clark, Helio Oiticica, Liliana Porter, Guillermo Kuitca, and José Bedia Valdés. The museum has a cinema, a café, a gift store, and a bookstore.

Campo Argentino de Polo

The polo horses and players are considered the best ones in the world. This stadium is known as “the Cathedral of Polo.” The stadium, opened in 1928, holds 30,000 visitors and it is used for musical events, pato (sport played with a horse) and field hockey matches.

Among the most significant clubs of the country, we can enumerate “La Dolfina”, “Indios Chapaleufú”, “Ellerstina” and “La Aguada.” The Argentine Open Championship begins at the end of November. This tournament is the most important at the international level.

Cementerio de la Recoleta

It was the first public cemetery in the city and today is the most elegant and aristocratic. In its almost six hectares, national heroes, presidents, politicians, military men, scientists,

artists, and celebrities are buried here. At the beginning of the 18th Century, the “recoletos” monks settled in the land, where in 1732 the “Iglesia del Pilar” was raised, one of the oldest churches in Buenos Aires. In 1822, after the monk's expulsion – as a consequence of the general reform of the ecclesiastic order – the vegetable garden of the convent became into a public cemetery. Its layout by French engineer Próspero Catelin was redesigned in 1881, when Torcuato de Alvear was the mayor, by architect Juan Antonio Buschiazzi. Italian sculpture Giulio Monteverde made the Christ that dominates the chapel. The mortal remains of the leaders and political enemies of the 19th Century Rosas and Quiroga; presidents Sarmiento, Mitre, and Yrigoyen; the First Lady and political leader Eva Perón; writers José Hernández, Bioy Casares, Silvina Ocampo, Gironde, and Mallea; Nobel prizewinners Federico Leloir (chemistry) and Saavedra Lamas (peace), among others, are in this cemetery.

Museo Nacional de Bellas Artes

This museum is the most important fine-arts museum of the country, and it is among the main museums of the world. Its collection of Argentine art is the biggest existing.

Plastic arts in Argentina were developed gradually during the 19th Century and showed great advancement toward the end of the century. The Argentine artists educated in Europe (especially in Italy, France, and Spain) who came back to the country started to exhibit their works and organize shows by other artists. In 1885 the first one-person show by a national artist was held in Buenos Aires, with 29 pieces by Cándido López. In 1893 the first national painting hall was established. No statue was made in Argentina until the creation of the “Falucho” monument, by Correa Morales, in 1897, located in the intersection of Santa Fé Avenue and Luis María Campos Street.

The MNBA was inaugurated in July 1896, and opened for the public on Christmas day the same year. The director was painter and art critic Eduardo Schiaffino, in a rental space in a building constructed for the French store Au Bon Marché (today “Galerías Pacífico,” in Córdoba Avenue and Florida Street.) The museum's assets, made of donations and acquisitions by Schiaffino himself in Europe, had grown 20 times over in 1909. The MNBA moved to the “Pabellón Argentino,” an iron and glass building which represents the country at the “Exposición Universal de París” of 1889. Finally, in 1993, the current site was opened, in the old building of the “Casa de Bombas,” built in 1870. Architect Alejandro Bustillo was in charge of restoration, he designed spacious rooms, well illuminated, and simple. During the 60s and the 80s, several rooms and halls were added to the building. The MNBA collection is the largest in the country and one of the most remarkable in Latin America. The most important international pieces in the museum include works by El Greco, Rodin, Goya, Renoir, Degas, Cézanne, and Picasso, among others. Argentine artists include Cándido López, Spilimbergo, Pueyrredón, Fader, Quinquela Martín, Xul Solar, Berni, Alonso, de la Vega, Gorriarena, Seguí, and many more. The museum has a photography hall, a Pre-Columbian Andean art hall, two sculpture terraces, and a library holding over 150,000 items.

Bosques de Palermo

With more than 80 hectares, it is one of the biggest green areas in Buenos Aires. The “porteños” visit the park to have picnics or to practice sports. The park was started to be

built in 1874 by the initiative of President Domingo F. Sarmiento. The original design was in charge of architects Oldendorf, Mauduit, and Wysocky; Belgian architect Jules Dormal (one of the architects of the “Teatro Colón” and the “Congreso”) participated in the buildings too. It was inaugurated in 1875. Since 1892, Carlos Thays was in charge of the many changes and extensions. Thays was the main landscape gardener who worked in Argentina at the end of the 19th Century and at the beginning of the 20th Century. The park has two artificial lakes which can be travelled by boat or by water-bicycles. The park has around 12,000 trees; many of them are yellow-flowered hardwood trees, eucalyptus, “talas”, and ombus. Inside the park, at the Plaza Holanda, “El Roseda” there is a garden with more than 12,000 rosebushes.

Plaza de Mayo

It is the oldest square in Buenos Aires. Its location was determined in the 2nd foundation of the city, in 1580. It is surrounded by historical and governmental buildings, such as the Cabildo, the Casa Rosada (National Government seat,) the Palace of the Government of Buenos Aires, banks, and ministries. On June 11, 1580, Spanish Juan de Garay did the foundation ceremony of the “Ciudad de la Santísima Trinidad” and “Puerto de Santa María del Buen Ayre” in the lands that nowadays Plaza de Mayo is located. The village was raised around it. Until the middle of the 17th Century, the surface was the half of the current; in 1884 an arcade that divided in two was demolished and it received its modern name. The name is homage to the revolution of May 25, 1810, when the neighbours from Buenos Aires gathered at the square to expel the viceroy and name the first government of the creoles. Six years later, the National independence was sworn at the square, and 1860, the constitution. Since half of the 20th Century the square is the place of big social demonstrations, and since 1977, it is the meeting point of the “Madres de Plaza de Mayo,” who claim the apparition of their kidnapped sons and daughters during the military dictatorship. The “Pirámide de Mayo” is on the center of the square, it is a monument that has the shape of an obelisk, and it was built in 1811 to celebrate the first anniversary of the revolution. In 1856 it was completely refurbished by artist and architect Prilidiano Pueyrredón. Its height is of 19 meters.

Feria de Mataderos

It is a fair of production and diffusion of the Argentine popular traditions. It is located in front of the “Mercado Nacional de Hacienda,” a National historical monument. The many sale stands surround the monument to the cowhand. (the one who did the old trade of leading the cattle on foot in long distances.) The walk has three areas: traditional handicrafts (“mates,” hats, leather items, musical instruments, etc.), artistic festivals, and “gaucho” skills. This last one includes rides, breaking-in, and ring races. There are also exhibitions, chats, traditional games for children and adults, folklore and tango dance classes, and regional food is sold. The fair is visited by 5,000 people each Sunday.

Churches

Argentina is a Catholic country and you will find Catholic Churches in every neighborhood. There is a Catholic Church in the Retiro neighborhood that offers mass in English every Sunday at 10:00am. (www.madreadmirable.com.ar)

The Church of Christ in Caballito offers Sunday service at 10:45am. They also have many activities, especially for young people. People from these churches usually come to the first convo to introduce themselves and invite students to their activities. For more information you can go to www.iglesiadecristo.org.ar. The BA staff can help you locate a church or temple of the religion you desire in your neighborhood.

Postal Services

Correo Argentino is the national postal service. They have several offices around the city. The closest one to Casa Holden is on Federico Lacroze 2476. They are open from 10:00am to 6:00pm, Monday through Friday and from 10:00am to 1:00pm on Saturdays. For more information you can go to www.correoargentino.com.ar. To send letters or postcards you need to go to the post office. It is not common to buy stamps in other places besides the postal office. You can also find offices for DHL and UPS if you need to send something through their services. Students often encounter difficulty in receiving large packages and expensive goods.

Bookshops

There are many bookstores in Buenos Aires. Many of them are chain stores like Yenny, La boutique del libro, Libreria Santa Fe and Distal. Bookstores closest to the Casa are Yenny in Solar de la Abadia Mall, two blocks from the casa and Libreria Santa Fe on Av. Cabildo 605.

El Ateneo Grand Splendid on Av. Santa Fe 1860 is worth a visit for its historical value. The building used to be a cinema that was transformed into a three floor bookstore. Bare in mind that textbooks for class cannot be acquired in Buenos Aires so we strongly recommend you bring them with you from the US.

If you are interested in buying books in English, the Kell bookstore probably has the best catalogue. (www.kel-ediciones.com)

Dining Out

Buenos Aires is famous for its good restaurants, and people dine out often. Most people dine around 9:00pm so most restaurants are not open before 8:00pm. There are many restaurants to choose from, from typical Argentinean style food to ethnic foods from around the world. BA staff will be willing to help you choose restaurants according to your interests. There is a very good restaurant guide online: Guia Oleo (www.guiaoleo.com.ar) where you can check out restaurants and read reviews. Only top scale restaurants require reservations on a regular day, or if you are going with a very large group, you should make reservations prior to arrival.

Shopping

Most stores in Buenos Aires are open Monday to Friday in the morning and afternoons and close for a lunch break usually between 1:00pm and 3:00pm. On Saturdays most stores open in the morning although some open in the afternoon.

Shopping Malls are open every day, including Saturdays and Sundays, usually from 10:00am to 10:00pm.

Two blocks from Casa Holden you can find Solar de la Abadia Mall. It is the closest shopping mall and in it you can find many of the popular chain stores in Buenos Aires (www.elsolarshopping.com.ar). In the area of Cabildo and Juramento streets, in the Belgrano neighbourhood, there is also a commercial area popular with our students. Other popular areas for shopping are the Palermo Soho neighbourhood, the Alto Palermo mall and Santa Fe Ave.

Only two blocks from Casa Holden you can find Coto supermarket where you can buy food and other supplies for daily life.

Getting Around the City

Try to keep small bills and change with you. You'll need the SUBE card to pay for the bus, subway or train. While riding public transportation, be sure to carry your handbags on your chest. Rush hours are from 7:30am to 9:30am and 5:30pm to 8:00pm; the subways can be very busy during lunch hours as well.

Buses

Buenos Aires has a large network of buses called "Colectivos." Buses are the most common mode of transportation in BA. Everyone takes them, and they are very inexpensive. You buy your ticket on the bus with coins or you can purchase a reloadable "SUBE" card for use on both buses and the subte (subway). There are different fares depending on the length of your trip. Once you get on the bus you must tell the driver your destination and he will enter the amount on the ticket machine located next to the driver, where you have to insert the money (only in coins). The machine prints a receipt as proof of payment. Do not throw away the receipt until you get off the bus. If you don't have the exact fare, wait until the machine gives you the change. Bus stops are usually within two to three blocks and most lines operate 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Late night services are less frequent. Once you are ready to get off, go towards the back of the bus, ring the bell that is on top of the back door and wait for the bus to stop.

Subte

The Buenos Aires Metro, locally known as the Subte, is a mass-transit system that serves the city of Buenos Aires, Argentina. The current network is made up of six underground lines, labeled "A" to "E" and "H" which are further identified by different colors. There is also one surface PreMetro E2 light rail line. This is the fastest way to move about the

city. Fares are inexpensive and riders can purchase either single-use or multi-use cards. Students can also purchase a SUBE card that can be recharged with cash or linked to a bank account for automatic debit. Trains run from 5:00am until 10:00pm, every 3 – 6 minutes. For more information, visit <http://www.subte.com.ar/>.

Taxis

Taxis in Buenos Aires are black with the roof painted yellow. They roam the city streets 24 hours a day, but we recommend that you do not stop taxis on the street. It is much safer to call a taxi company to come and pick you up. Every taxi carries a digital clock that shows the exact amount of money you have to pay. You can tell if a taxi is available when a small red light in the inside is on and says LIBRE.

Remises

Remises are similar to taxis but they are private cars and you have to request them by telephone or in person at the “Remiserias.” The price of the trip is prearranged, meaning that you know exactly how much you will pay when you tell the operator what your destination is. This transportation is very safe, it is cheaper than taxis, and they will always take the fastest route. These are useful when traveling longer distances.

Personal Safety

Buenos Aires is a safe city, but as in any other big city in the world, tourists should take some precautions. For example, avoid leaving your purse or bag hanging from chairs in public places, as well as walking at night along poorly lit areas. Try to move around in small groups. While riding a bus or subway, make sure that you carry your handbags on your chest. Be careful of the people you meet on the streets or subways. *Never* invite strangers home, nor go to their houses or Casa Holden. Check for cars before you cross the streets as cars have the right of way in Buenos Aires – not pedestrians. *Never* try to stop taxis in the middle of streets – call them instead. Your emergency card has the phone numbers on it to call. Whenever you are carrying a laptop on the street, keep it hidden. Try to always have small amounts of money with you. If you frequently listen to your iPod, keep the volume low and the device out of sight when you are on the streets, subways, buses, etc. so you can be aware of who or what is around you. Don’t share the Casa Holden keypad code with anybody. Keep it secret! Always carry with you the Peppocket (a directory of program phone numbers and homestay addresses), the emergency card, the Medical emergency card and a photocopy of your passport.

Frequently Asked Questions

Q: What are some of the cultural differences in Buenos Aires?

A: If a list were created enumerating cultural differences, you would probably be able to find one that was missed. Differences range from what Argentines eat for breakfast (almost no one here has eggs in the morning) to girls hearing compliments from men on the street. Be prepared to encounter many differences and feel out of place. Be as flexible as possible and embrace the new experiences. The BA staff and your homestay family are

here to help you understand the differences. If you are stressed out about it, do speak out, as you are probably not the only one dealing with this.

Q: How far do most people live away from the Casa?

A: There are some people that live on the same street as the Casa and there are others who have to take either the bus or subway to get to and from the Casa. The range of where homestays are throughout the city in relation to the Casa varies, however all homestays are located in neighborhoods specifically picked out by Pepperdine according to their value, safety, and location.

Q: Do homestay families speak English?

A: Most homestay families speak little to no English and if they do they usually prefer to speak to you in Spanish. They know that becoming immersed in the language and culture is one of the purposes of our program so they try to help students with practicing their Spanish as much as they can.

Q: If you don't like your homestay family, can you change?

A: Yes it is possible and fairly easy to change homestay families if desired. Changes can be made between semesters or can be done anytime throughout the year for particular circumstances.

Q: Do other students live with you in your homestay?

A: This all depends on the homestay family. Some families do have other students living in their home; however, they are always international students from other schools either from the United States or other countries (not other Pepperdine students). Other students are the only student within their homestay, but overall it really just depends on the family and their preferences.

Q: What do students do for lunch?

A: Students in Buenos Aires receive SVCs (Stored Value Cards), which are essentially prepaid commercial cards. At the beginning of each month, money is deposited into each student's SVC account to use for lunch and other daily things. There is a super market located 3 blocks away from the Casa where students can buy groceries to cook their own meals in the kitchen. There are also many great restaurants and cafes near the Casa and all throughout the city of Buenos Aires where students can explore on a weekly basis.

Q: Where should I travel to while in Buenos Aires?

A: South America is your backyard. Depending on your budget, there are wonderful places to visit in every country. We have two long weekends where students travel to further away places such as Mendoza, Iguazu Falls, Cordoba, Calafate, El Chalten, and Machu Picchu. On normal two-day weekends students will travel to closer destinations such as Tigre, the Lujan Zoo, and Mar del Plata.

Q: How do I get around the city?

A: Students do a lot of walking throughout the semester whether it's walking from place to place or walking to bus or subway stop. Buses and the subway travel along the more busy streets and taxis can pick you up and drop you off at any specific destination.

Q: What if I have dietary restrictions or a disability?

A: It is best to notify the Program Staff and your homestay family in advance of these concerns. Additionally, students with disabilities should register with the Office of Disability Services in Malibu.

INTERNET RESOURCES

U.S. Government Sites

- Library of Congress: <http://www.loc.gov/rr/international/portals.html>
- State Department: <http://www.travel.state.gov/>
- Center for Disease Control: <http://www.cdc.gov/travel/>
- U.S. Transportation Security Administration: <http://www.tsa.gov/public/>
- Federal Voting Assistance Plan: <http://www.fvap.gov/>

Visitor Information

- Currency Converter: <http://www.oanda.com/convert/classic>
- IP Vimeo Site: <http://vimeopro.com/pepperdine/ip>
- BA Vimeo Site: <http://vimeopro.com/pepperdine/buenosaires>
- Tourist Information: <http://www.argentinaturistica.com/>
- Buenos Aires Government Information: <http://www.buenosaires.gov.ar/>

General and Travel Information

- Lonely Planet: <http://www.lonelyplanet.com/destinations/>
- Yahoo: <http://dir.yahoo.com/regional/countries/>
- Corniche Travel: <http://www.corniche.com/>
- STA Travel: <http://www.statravel.com/>

News and Entertainment

- News: <http://libraries.mit.edu/guides/types/flnews/spanish.html>
- News: <http://www.buenosairesherald.com/>
- Time Out Magazine: <http://www.timeout.com/>

Other Travel Resources

- Esteros del Ibera: <http://www.esterosdelibera.com/>
- Puerto Madryn: <http://www.madryn.gov.ar/>
- Mendoza: <http://www.turismo.mendoza.gov.ar/index.php/home>
- Cordoba: <http://www.cordobaturismo.gov.ar/Default.aspx>
- Calafate: <http://www.welcomeargentina.com/elcalafate/paseos.html>
- Ushuaia: <http://www.welcomeargentina.com/ushuaia/>
<http://www.tierradelfuego.org.ar/v4>
- Bariloche: <http://www.bariloche.org/categorias/english/>
http://www.welcomeargentina.com/bariloche/index_i.html
- Iguazu: <http://www.iguazuturismo.gov.ar/en/index.html>
http://www.welcomeargentina.com/paseos/ruinas_jesuiticas



All students of the program will be covered by Emergencias Medicas while they are in Buenos Aires. They will receive a card to keep in their wallet and can call in case of an emergency for an ambulance. Emergencias Medicas also has doctors that can be called to see students either at the Casa or at their homes within 2–4 hours of being called free of charge. In case of a more serious matter students will need to see a specialist and cover the fee. Students will pay an additional \$25 for this assistance.

Medical Insurance

Prior to departing on the program, students must look into their own health insurance policies and personal health requirements.

Most students contact their current health insurance provider regarding international coverage to understand how their current policy operates overseas. Each health insurance provider has its own coverage reach and payment policy.

If the student feels that they do not have adequate international health insurance coverage one option available to them is an international health insurance plan from one of the University's insurance affiliates, Wells Fargo. Wells Fargo can be contacted via phone at 1-800-853-5899 or 1-916-231-3399. For more information on this policy please visit the Wells Fargo website at <https://wfis.wellsfargo.com/pepperdine/StudyAbroadPlan/Pages/default.aspx>

Buenos Aires Program, supplemental health insurance, Emergencias Medicas S.A., covers a visit from a doctor during emergencies only, who will then refer the patient to a hospital

Students generally pay up front for all medical care and would then be responsible for submitting receipts for reimbursement to their own US based insurance provider.

Please note that the information above is subject to change. Country-specific policies are not enacted by Pepperdine but by each program's government and/or independent institutions. If you have any further questions please contact our office at 310-506-4230 or international.programs@pepperdine.edu.

Medical Service

Dr. Herrera Paz visits the program every week during at Convocation. For psychological counseling the students can contact Dr. Jaime Pahissa. Their contact information will be provided upon arrival in B.A.

Hospitals in Buenos Aires

Clínica Zabala: Av. Cabildo 1295

FLENI: Montañeses 2325,

Hospital Italiano: Juan D. Perón 4190

Hospital Aleman: Av. Pueyrredón 1640

Hospital Britanico: Marcelo T. De Alvear 1573

Centro Medico San Luis: San Martín de Tours 2980



Travel Agencies

- Silvina Braun: sbraun@actiontravel.com.ar

Day Trips

- Colonia, Uruguay: <http://www.guiacolonia.com.uy/>
- Delta del Tigre: <http://deltadeltigre.com/eng/>
- Ranches: <http://www.estanciasargentinas.com.ar/eng/index.php>
- Tours around BA: <http://www.eternautas.com/en/tours.aspx>

Bus Companies

- www.andesmar.com
- <http://www.nuevachevallier.com/>
- www.viabariloche.com.ar/
- www.flechabus.com.ar/

Airports

- **International** - Aeropuerto Internacional de Ezeiza: <http://www.aa2000.com.ar/>
- **Local Airport** - Aeroparque Jorge Newberry (AEP): <http://www.aa2000.com.ar/>

Hostels and Hotels

- http://www.buenosaires.com.ar/index_2.html
- <http://www.welcomeargentina.com/ciudadbuenosaires/hoteles-boutique.html>
- http://www.luxurytravel.com/destinations/argentina/buenos_aires/hotels.php



Facts and Statistics

- **Location:** South America, borders with Bolivia 832 km, Brazil 1,224 km, Chile 5,150 km, Paraguay 1,880 km, Uruguay 579 km
- **Capital:** Buenos Aires
- **Climate:** mostly temperate; arid in southeast; sub Antarctic in southwest
- **Population:** 41,167,000 (as of 2013)
- **Ethnic Make-up:** white (mostly Spanish and Italian) 97%, mestizo, Amerindian, or other non white groups 3%
- **Government:** Republic

Language in Argentina

Although Argentina's official language is Spanish, Argentinian Spanish is different from the Spanish spoken in Spain. In some ways it sounds more like Italian than Spanish. There are also many other languages spoken in Argentina, including Italian, German, English and French. Indigenous languages that are spoken today include Tehuelche, Guarani and Quechua.

Argentinean Society and Culture

Europeans or Latin Americans?

Most Argentines are primarily of European descent, which separates them from other Latin American countries where European and Indian cultures are more mixed. Culturally and emotionally, Argentines often seem more European than Latin American.

Argentinean Family Values

- The family is the center of Argentine life with extended families still having prominence.
- The heads of powerful families command widespread respect, but with this comes a responsibility to care for others in terms of security, jobs, etc. and to maintain personal and family honor.
- Honor is in all respects the be all and end all and it routinely affects day-to-day life at home, in the community and in business.

Religion in Argentina

- The Argentine constitution guarantees religious freedom.
- Roman Catholicism acts as the official state religion.
- Other world religions, notably Islam, are gaining a foothold within the country during the last ten to fifteen years.

Expressive Communication Style

- Argentines are on the whole open, blunt, and direct, yet are able to remain tactful and diplomatic.
- Argentines are a warm peoples and their unreservedness brings to the fore their passion and sentimentality.
- In addition they are close communicators physically so will often touch each other when speaking and maintain little physical distance between speakers.

Etiquette and Customs in Argentina

Meeting Etiquette

- Initial greetings are formal and follow a set protocol of greeting the eldest or most important person first.
- A standard handshake, with direct eye contact and a welcoming smile will suffice.
- Maintaining eye contact indicates interest.
- In general, Argentines prefer third-party introductions, so you should wait for your host or hostess to introduce you to others at a small gathering.
- When leaving, say good-bye to each person individually.

Gift Giving Etiquette

- If invited to dinner at an Argentine's home bring a small gift for the hostess.

- Since taxes on imported spirits are extremely high, a bottle of imported spirits is always well received.
- Do not give knives or scissors as they indicate a desire to sever the relationship.
- Gifts are opened immediately.

Dining Etiquette

If you are invited to an Argentine home:

- Dress well. Men should wear a jacket and tie. Women should wear a dress or a skirt and blouse.
- Arrive on time or not later than 15 minutes when you are invited for a dinner party.
- Telephone your hosts the following day to thank them.

Table Manners

- Wait for the host or hostess to tell you where to sit. There may be a seating plan.
- Table manners are Continental: hold the fork in the left hand and the knife in the right while eating.
- Do not begin eating until the hostess invites you to do so.
- Always keep your hands visible when eating, but do not rest your elbows on the table.
- Wait for a toast to be made before taking the first sip of your drink.
- When you have finished eating, place your knife and fork together across your plate with the prongs facing down and the handles facing to the right.
- Pouring wine is beset with many rituals and cultural taboos. If at all possible, avoid pouring wine.



Belgrano Area Casa Holden & Casa Olleros

