

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL DISTRICT 5970

Youth Exchange Inbound Program



**Information Book for
Host Parents**



Rotary District 5970 Youth Exchange Committee

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To the Host Parents,

Congratulations! You are about to become a new parent, probably not for the first time, but this time your new child will already be a teenager upon arrival, may not speak English fluently, and will certainly have cultural traits that are different from yours.

By agreeing to be a host family for a Rotary Exchange student, you have agreed to assume parental responsibility for this young ambassador from another country, to provide shelter and sustenance, guidance and counsel, and love and support to the child of strangers who may live thousands of miles from you. But we do not ask you to do this all on your own; Rotarians in your local community as well as those of us who serve on the Rotary District Youth Exchange Committee will do all we can to make this exchange a success. We meet with and provide orientation training to the exchange students upon their arrival. And we will, throughout the exchange period, be in contact with both you and the Exchange student to answer questions, address concerns, and resolve problems.

All too soon, it will be time for your student to move on to the next host family or return home at the end of the exchange year. Many of the host parents who preceded you do not say "goodbye" when that time comes, but, instead, say "farewell, until we meet again", with the full intention that this new member of the family will indeed be met again. We hope you experience those feelings and will do all we can to have that happen. This Information Booklet provides the information you will need to be a successful Host Family; please refer to it often.

In Youth Exchange Service,

Mike Hamilton
Rotary District 5970 Youth Exchange

Table of Contents

Objectives Of The Program	3
District 5970 Youth Exchange Committee	4
The Rotary <i>Support System</i>	5
The Exchange Student’s Role	7
The Host Family’s Role	9
Other Information Needed by Host Parents	10
Appendix A – What is Rotary?.....	13
Appendix B – Program Rules	15
And Conditions of Exchange.....	15
Appendix C – Travel Policy for	17
Inbound Exchange Students	17
Appendix D – Questions for “First Night”	19
with Host Family	19
Appendix E – How to Cope with Culture Shock.....	21
It’s OK.....	24
Appendix F – How to File an Insurance Claim.....	25
The Exchange Cycle.....	26

Objectives Of The Program

- **To further international goodwill and understanding** by enabling students to study first hand some of the problems and accomplishments of people in lands other than their own.
- **To enable students to advance their education** by studying for a year in an environment entirely different from their own, and undertaking the study of courses and subjects not normally available to them in their own country.
- **To give students opportunities to broaden their outlook** by learning to live with and meet people of different cultures, creeds, and colors and by having to cope with day-to-day problems in an environment completely different from the one they have experienced at home.
- **To have students act as ambassadors** for their own country by addressing Rotary Clubs, community organizations and youth groups in their host country; by imparting as much knowledge as they can of their own country, its attributes and its problems to the people they meet during their year abroad.
- **To provide sufficient time to study and observe another country’s culture** so that upon returning home students can pass on the knowledge they have gained by addressing Rotary clubs and other organizations and assimilate the positive aspects into their everyday living.

District 5970 Youth Exchange Committee

The Rotary *Support* System

What is Youth Exchange?

Rotary Youth Exchange is a country-to-country exchange of high-school age young people, between the ages of 16 to 18 ½ years old at the time of arrival in the hosting country, for a cultural and educational experience for both the student and those serving as hosts. The duration of the exchange is 10-12 months, and generally follows the school year as defined by the Exchange student's home country.

What is Rotary?

Rotary International, as the sponsoring organization of this program, is an international volunteer organization comprised of Rotarians around the world dedicated to improving their community, both locally and world-wide, through service to others. A more comprehensive description of Rotary and its structure can be found in Appendix A of this Information Book. However, one term used throughout this Book warrants explanation here: **District** is the geographic organization of a number of local Rotary clubs for the purposes of governance and support. We are **Rotary International District 5970**, consisting of 56 Rotary clubs representing much of northern Iowa

Role of the Rotary District and Youth Exchange Committee

Rotary Youth Exchange is, more specifically, an exchange of students between two Rotary Districts in different countries. District 5970 is excited about the possibilities of expanding our Youth Exchange program, involving more and more countries and more and more students. Conduct and administration of the Exchange program is the responsibility of each participating Rotary district under the authority of the respective **District Governor**, a Rotarian elected for a one-year term, to provide leadership to the clubs and Rotarians in that District. All Rotary districts participating in the Youth Exchange Program agree to comply with Rotary International guidelines, but retain autonomy in conduct of the program. This responsibility is delegated in District 5970 to the **District Youth Exchange Committee** (or **YEC**).

For example, the selection, screening and preparation of "outbound" exchange student candidates is the responsibility of each sending or sponsoring Rotary District, although a uniform application form has been developed for this purpose by Rotary International. On the other hand, once our District YEC has agreed to accept an "inbound" exchange student, and one of our 56 Rotary clubs has agreed to host and support that student, that student agrees to comply with **this** District's rules, regulations, and guidelines as a condition of the exchange.

To assure a complete understanding of those conditions, the District 5970 YEC provides a comprehensive orientation to our inbound students shortly after their arrival. Even before the student's arrival, the Youth Exchange Committee establishes and maintains communications with its counterparts in the exchanging district, the inbound students both before their arrival and during their year here, and the outbound students we are sending overseas.

The District 5970 Youth Exchange Committee is a valuable resource for both you and the exchange student, and its members are familiar with the conduct of the Exchange Program both here and in the country your student is from. Feel welcome to contact any member of the District 5970 YEC anytime you have a question or need help with a problem. Names, addresses, and telephone numbers are available in the Host Family folder you should receive before your exchange student arrives in your home.

The Hosting Rotary Club's Role

The local Rotary club provides another level of support to you, the student, and the Exchange Program. Most Rotary clubs will identify an individual Rotarian as the **Youth Exchange Officer** (or **YEO**) to administer the Club's

Exchange program, including recruiting Outbound candidates and Host families. This person, or another member of the Rotary club, will be designated as the Inbound Exchange student's **Club Counselor** for the duration of the exchange. The **Club Counselor** serves primarily as an advisor and advocate for the student, but should certainly also be in contact with the host family on a regular basis, and be available to answer questions or direct host parents to the appropriate resource when needed.

The hosting Rotary club has made or will make arrangements for enrolling the exchange student in your community's high school or a private school shortly after he or she arrives. The YEO or Club Counselor will assist the student in selecting a course of study that should be neither overly-challenging nor boring for the student. As a host parent, you should discuss school work with the student, teachers, and school officials if academic or social problems are becoming apparent.

The hosting club provides another form of support to the Exchange student in the form of a **spending allowance**. Each month the Rotary club will provide a minimum of \$60 directly to the student, to be used for incidental personal expenses, entertainment, school supplies, etc. Some clubs may offer more. Through the Rotary-provided allowance and parental resources, exchange students are expected to be **financially self-supporting** in terms of personal expense, clothing, entertainment, and travel when not a part of a host family event. In addition, District 5970 requires all inbound students to deposit with the hosting club a **\$300 emergency fund** that can be accessed by the club to pay for such expenses when the student is not able to do so. Please discuss any financial concerns with the Rotary club president.

The hosting club will regularly invite the exchange student to attend Rotary meetings and other Rotary events. While students are encouraged to attend Rotary meetings and other events as often as possible, only attendance at the Inbound Orientation and the annual Rotary District Conference are mandatory for the student. Interference with host family activities from, or transportation to/from, Rotary events should not impose a burden on the host family, and the YEO/Club Counselor should be advised before this can occur.

Rotary Support – District + Club

This Team of the **District Youth Exchange Committee**, the local Rotary club **Youth Exchange Officer** and **Club Counselor** are here to help the Exchange student and host family have a successful exchange experience. They are available to you, 24 hours a day, to provide you with assistance on any matters of concern. We strongly urge you to seek our involvement before problems become too large for simple solutions.

The Exchange Student's Role

Above all else, we expect the inbound students to be involved: involved in your family, involved in school, involved in the community in which you live, and involved in Rotary. To do this successfully, most Exchange students must do two things: **learn to communicate in English, and learn to adapt.**

Learning English

All students arrive with some understanding of the English language, and most can speak and understand our language well, having studied English for several years in school. But for most, considerable effort will be needed on their part to understand the English we *speak*, which is often different than the English they were *taught* in school. Practice, by engaging in real conversation, reading, and writing our language are necessary to develop true proficiency. You can help by asking questions that require more than “yes” or “no” answers, having patience when communications are not clear, and consciously speaking slowly and clearly, with frequent checks for understanding.

Inbound exchange students may be tested for English proficiency shortly after arrival and tutoring can be arranged by Rotary for students who are experiencing difficulty communicating. School counselors and teachers can also be valuable resources for both the student and host family in addressing communications problems.

Learning to Adapt

Learning to adapt means, for most students, being willing to try new things, do things differently, recognize the cultural basis for the environment they are used to, and accepting that our cultural differences and neither “better or worse”, simply “different”

Comply with our Rules

All inbound exchange students, and their parents, agreed to comply with the rules, regulations, and guidelines that are part of the Rotary Youth Exchange application. These are common sense conditions that are intended to insure their safety, comply with the standards of the international organizations monitoring exchange programs, and assure that their conduct does not impose a burden on the families who open their homes to these students – your Host parents.

The Program Rules & Conditions of Exchange is located in Appendix B of this handbook for your information. A summary of the more important rules are listed below:

1. **Driving:** Exchange students are **not** permitted to operate motor vehicles, including motorcycles, boats, or any other powered device requiring an operators license as a condition of the medical and accident insurance. Under no circumstances may they take a Driver Education course.
2. **Drinking and Drugs:** We expect all exchange students to comply with our laws, including those applying to possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages and controlled substances. Students may, with the approval of the host parents, accept an alcoholic beverage offered by the host parent in the host home.
3. **Smoking:** Applicants are asked to indicate if they smoke on the application, and this information is often the basis for the decision by the host family to host the student. Students who do smoke must comply with the conditions and restrictions imposed by the host family in all cases, and we strongly endorse the requirement that smoking not be permitted in the student's bedroom. Any student who stated on the application that he/she did not smoke is absolutely not permitted to smoke while here on exchange.
4. **School Attendance:** This is an educational exchange, and students are **required to attend school**

regularly, and maintain satisfactory class work. On the other hand, the program's objective is not to provide a high school diploma to these students, and each school agreeing to enroll exchange students will determine what, if any, certification will be provided for classes taken. As the host parent, you are responsible for determining the appropriateness of any school **absence requested by the student**, as you would for your own children. You should know, and comply with, the attendance requirements (and absence notification requirements) for the school your student is attending.

5. **Travel:** Travel for the exchange student as part of your family, or with school or church groups, is highly encouraged and will provide the student with opportunities to learn about the host country. However, **independent travel, or travel without adult supervision** should be given the same level of parental control you would impose on your own children of that age. Additionally, Rotarians at both the host club and district committee need to know where Exchange students are in the event of an emergency. The **Travel Policy for District 5970 Inbound Exchange students**, contained in Appendix C, will be reviewed in detail with your exchange student, and **compliance with this policy is a condition of the exchange**. We ask that you be familiar with this policy, and enforce it with your student. *Please know that we will always support the host parents when you say NO to travel by your student that YOU are not in agreement with.*
6. **Visits by the student's parents, family, and friends:** Program rules prohibit any visitors from the student's home country during the first 3-6 months of the exchange year, and **specifically at any time that will interfere with school or that will cause an inconvenience to the host family. Furthermore, visits by family or friends during the transitional Christmas, New Year, and Easter holiday periods are expressly forbidden.** On the other hand, parental visits near the conclusion of the exchange year are great opportunities for the student to share their mastery of our language and knowledge of our culture, and introduce natural parents to all of the host families they've lived with. Any such visits planned by the student or his/her parents should be fully acceptable to you, the host parents, and should be discussed with the appropriate Rotarians **before** being finalized.
7. **Use of telephone and Internet::** Students who frequently communicate with family and friends "back home" by telephone or e-mail often delay their own adjustments and adaptation to the exchange, and extend, rather than reduce, feelings of homesickness. In addition, they often do not recognize the cost of lengthy, international telephone calls until the phone bill arrives. **Occasional** (perhaps every 3-4 weeks) telephone calls to or from home, plus calls on special occasions, should be sufficient voice contact when combined with "newsy" letters the student mails home that will likely be cherished and reread by his or her parents long after they arrive. Constant e-mail or instant messaging also prevents a student from becoming part of the host family and community. Students are told to limit that kind of electronic communication with home to once per week. Of course, the student is responsible for any costs incurred for telephone or Internet charges, and host parents should decide, in advance, how the student will pay for such usage when it is permitted. Additionally, we advise against providing cell phones to exchange students, as those bills can get very high very quickly. If the host family and student agree that it is advisable or necessary for the student to have a cell phone, only prepaid plans should be accepted.

The Host Family's Role

The operative word here is *Family*, as we ask you to help your exchange student become a part of your family during the period that he or she lives with you. That means treating this young person as you would your own son or daughter, not as a guest, and exercising all of the **parental responsibilities and authorities** you would for your own child. While many factors will influence to what extent you may need to focus on this role, such as your own experience as a host parent, ages of your own children, and whether you are the first, middle, or final host family for this student, here are some suggestions that previous host parents have provided to us:

- **Establish a clear understanding of expectations** soon after your student arrives. Appendix D is a listing of **First Night Questions** that we provide to both students and host parents that cover most of the topics that will help define those expectations. Cultural differences as well as personality differences often lead to misunderstandings unless these topics are discussed and clarified. Many students will use the questions as a “check-off list” to make sure nothing has been overlooked during the first few days; we suggest that host parents also review this list for any topics that are important to them.
- Be prepared to help your student recover from **homesickness**. This can take many forms, from simply general sadness to wishing to stay in his or her room alone. It is perfectly normal for Exchange students to have bad days and experience homesickness. If you are sensitive to this, you will be able to reassure your student that their reactions are perfectly normal. Help them to keep busy and involved. These feelings will pass. If they have poured out their frustrations in a letter home (often saying they want to return home immediately), suggest that they put it away for a couple days, re-read it, and only then mail it ... if it still applies. Most times the letter will be thrown out!
- Encourage your student to **get involved**. School extracurricular activities, sports, community activities, church groups, and family activities may be new and unfamiliar to your student, and will likely be very “different” from those activities he or she was involved in back home. If you sense that your student is bored and reluctant to participate in available activities, it may simply be because no one has asked him or her to join in. Try to introduce the student to some people who will help overcome this reluctance.
- **Understand “culture shock”, and help your student learn our culture.** Appendix E in this booklet provided the article *How to Cope With Culture Shock* which may help you understand some of the feelings your student may experience as a result of the differences between our culture and the one they have known since birth.

Other Information Needed by Host Parents

INSURANCE

All inbound exchange students must have a medical/accidental injury policy that meets Rotary's requirements, under a policy issued by the American International Companies through CISI Bolduc (formerly Joseph C. Bolduc & Associates). Instructions for submitting a claim are included in Appendix F. In addition, a **Medical Authorization form**, signed by an officer of the Host Rotary club, should be provided to the Host Parents before the student moves into your home, authorizing you to seek medical treatment for students while part of your household.

The cost of any medical treatment is the responsibility of the student and his/her natural parents, and the insurance provides for either payment or reimbursement of a portion of those expenses (usually after a nominal deductible has been met). Students should have the financial ability to pay for any medical expenses at the time provided, and host families should not incur any costs in this regard.

However, as host parents, you are asked to make arrangements for medical treatment when necessary, as well as to determine when medical treatment is called for. Your student may be reluctant to discuss medical problems initially, and their own culture, or medical system at home, may be quite different than that which we have, so you may need to patiently ask questions and offer suggestions when you observe conditions that may be medically-based. Many Rotary clubs have arrangements with local medical-services providers (often a member of the Rotary club), and you should be apprised of these arrangements by the Rotary YEO or Club Counselor before a medical problem arises.

It is always advisable to inform the host Rotary club of any medical treatment or medical problems that have occurred so that information is made available to subsequent host families. Serious illnesses or injuries should be made known to the District YE Chair as soon as possible.

BEING THE FIRST HOST FAMILY

While being "first" often provides the greatest challenges for dealing with things like language difficulties and cultural differences, it also provides the opportunity to form a lasting emotional bond with the student that can continue after the student moves on to subsequent host families, since he or she will remain a part of your community for the balance of the exchange year.

When the time comes for the student to move on, be prepared for the emotions that come with separation and fear of something new, both for the student and you. It will help to make this transition go smoothly if the student has met the new family, perhaps first in your home, and then later for a visit in the next host family home, to provide opportunities to become familiar with the family and surroundings.

Once your student has moved, maintain contact without undermining the development of relationships with the next family. Inviting your student to share special family events, like birthdays, will reinforce the relationship you developed earlier, and will usually be welcomed by the current host family, just as you welcomed others' invitations to the student when part of your family.

When it is finally time for your student to return home to his or her own family, they will be leaving not one but several **families** that they will consider “home” for the rest of their lives.

BEING THE FINAL HOST FAMILY

Being the host family at the conclusion of the exchange year could involve dealing with many of the same emotions the student had upon arrival, but this time caused by the realization that the “familiar” is now *our* culture, and the “unknown” involves *returning home*. Understand that the exchange student **must** return home at the conclusion of the exchange year (generally within 10 days of high school completion, or the conclusion of a USA Tour, if applicable) as a condition of the exchange program. **A sign of a successful exchange is the student’s reluctance to go home, and we wouldn’t want it any other way.**

You may need to help your student prepare mentally for this departure, in addition to the many physical aids that will be needed. **Start by selecting an actual departure date** that everyone involved agrees with (including the student’s parents), and help the student make the necessary airlines reservations. (Although we require all students to have round-trip airlines tickets, some airlines can only book flights 6-9 months in advance, and many students must change the initial return date once they know graduation and Tour dates, etc.). As the departure date approaches, help the student with packing and luggage, recognizing that much has been collected since their arrival, and it may be necessary to ship some of the student’s possessions home to keep suitcases below the airlines’ quantity and weight limits.

Help the student wrap up any financial obligations with you and others, especially regarding long-distance telephone charges. Use of a pre-purchased phone card, or having the student make final calls collect, will minimize phone charges appearing on your telephone bill after the student has departed. Discuss with the student and the Rotary Club Counselor the return of the student’s emergency fund.

Involve the prior host families, and the host Rotary club, in planning a farewell event before the student departs. And allow sufficient flexibility in your schedule during the final few days to provide your student with the opportunity to say goodbye to the many friends made during the past year. In many cases, these “good-byes” will be even harder for the student than those said 11 or 12 months earlier, and your understanding and support will make this a happy time for everyone involved.

IMPORTANT REMINDER

Whenever the exchange student changes host families, the new family name, address, phone numbers, and e-mail must be reported to Youth Exchange Chair Mike Hamilton. The regulations of the US State Department require address changes to be filed within ten days – failure to do so can result in the deportation of the student. Although we consider it the student’s responsibility to report their moves, we recommend that host families and/or club counselors stay on top of the situation as well, due to the seriousness of the consequences.

LASTLY, IF THERE ARE QUESTIONS OR PROBLEMS....

While there is no way we or you can guarantee that every Exchange student and host parent will enjoy a completely successful exchange, we do our best to help them, and you, and the percentage of unsuccessful exchanges is very small. Most problems that do occur can be taken care of satisfactorily if addressed early, before they become too big to handle.

IF YOU DO HAVE A CONCERN, AND NEED TO DISCUSS SOMETHING, please contact the local Rotary Club Youth Exchange Officer or the student's Club Counselor. If he or she is not available, please contact a member of the District YE Committee. They will get in touch with the student and, if appropriate, the counterpart in the sponsoring district for further information and help, if needed.

Please do not dismiss non-compliance with our rules, or try to solve major problems yourself. Because this is an international program, there may be cultural and/or Rotary subtleties of which you are unaware, and there may also be long-range implications affecting future exchanges. Please call and give us the opportunity to show you that we are as concerned about the exchange student and the host family and club as you are. We can't help you or the student, if we don't know that there is a problem.

Finally, while much of this booklet addresses rules, regulations, and "dealing with problems", we want you to know that being a host parent is also a lot of fun and full of rewards. You will get to know, and love, someone from another country, another culture, and another part of the world. You will have the opportunity to watch, and help shape, the development and maturity of a young person. You will have opportunities to learn of another culture yourself, and in the process of sharing our culture and our country with this student, gain knowledge and understanding for you and your family. And at the end of the exchange, you will have added to your family a son or daughter who may live a "foreign" country the rest of their life, but will always be a part of **your** family.

Appendix A – What is Rotary?

The History of Rotary

Rotary was born on February 23, 1905 in Chicago, Illinois, the worlds' first and most international service club. The founder of Rotary was attorney Paul P. Harris (1868-1947), who gathered with three others to discuss his idea of a group of businessmen from different professions getting together periodically to become better acquainted. They decided to limit membership to one representative of each profession and to rotate the meeting site among each member's place of business, to acquaint each other with their various vocations and to promote business. The rotation of meeting places is the source of the name "Rotary".

Club membership grew rapidly. The second Rotary Club was founded in San Francisco in 1908. When clubs were formed in Canada and Great Britain, in 1912, Rotary became an international organization.

Since 1905, the ideas of Paul Harris and his friends have become ideals which have been accepted by people of practically all nationalities and of many political and religious beliefs. Today, there are Rotary Clubs in Austria and American Samoa, in Brazil and Brunei, in Italy and India, in Scotland and South Africa – in some 170 countries. The universal acceptance of Rotary principles has been so great that there are now more than 28,000 Rotary clubs, with a membership of over 1.2 million men and women.

Rotary Motto and Themes

Rotary International has adopted as its motto, "*Service Above Self*". A second theme of Rotary is "*He profits most who serves best*". Additionally, each year, the Rotary International President coins a theme for that Rotary year.

Rotarians throughout the world quote the Four Way Test of the things we think, say or do:

1. Is it the TRUTH?
2. Is it FAIR to all concerned?
3. Will it build GOODWILL and BETTER FRIENDSHIPS?
4. Will it be BENEFICIAL to all concerned?

Rotary in Northern Iowa

Each of the more than 30,000 Rotary clubs in the world is a member of Rotary International. Rotary is divided into 521 Districts, each of which is headed by a District Governor. We are District 5970 which consists of 56 clubs in northern Iowa

The District Governor, and all officers of Rotary on the international, district or club level, serves for a Rotary fiscal year that runs from July 1 to June 30.

A number of district-level committees are organized to provide sponsorship or support for Rotary functions and initiatives that involve Rotarians from across our District. The Youth Exchange Committee, or YEC, is an example of a District Committee. The YEC is led by Chairman Mike Hamilton, a member of the Estherville Rotary Club.

The Rotary Foundation

In 1917 the Rotary Foundation was born. The Rotary Foundation is a philanthropic trust promoting further understanding and friendly relations between peoples of different nations. The Foundation sponsors the largest scholarship program in the world and is supported purely by voluntary contributions from Rotary Clubs and Rotarians.

The Rotary Foundation has eight working programs and a budget of approximately \$45-\$50 million (US) each year. These programs include Ambassadorial Scholarships, Rotary Volunteers, The 3H program (for Health, Hunger and Humanity), Rotary Peace Conferences, World Community Service, Special Grants, and two others that you may encounter during your exchange: Group Study Exchange, and Polio-Plus.

Group Study Exchange involves paired districts in different countries sending teams of 4 or 5 business or professional men and women for a 4 week period of study and discussion with their counterparts in the other country. Polio-Plus is Rotary's plan to eliminate polio from the world by the year 2005, Rotary's 100th birthday.

Rotary at the Local Level – The Rotary Club

The “personality” of each Rotary club is a reflection of the community it serves and the membership of that club. Even within our own District, club size ranges from less than two dozen members to well over two hundred members. Rotary clubs meet weekly throughout the year; some for a breakfast meeting, others during lunch. Some Rotary club meetings are quiet and “serious”, staying to a tight schedule so members can return to work on time, while other club meetings are less formal and structured.

Exchange students often find that the Rotary club **hosting** them will be very different from the Rotary club **sponsoring them**, and both will be very different from other Rotary clubs they may have the opportunity to visit during their exchange year. But Rotarians around the world all share the common philosophy for Service to others, and as an exchange student, they are there to help provide a successful exchange experience.

As with most organizations, Rotary clubs are lead by officers who are elected by the membership for one year terms, beginning on July 1, and the beginning of the Rotary Year. The officers include the Club President, Secretary, Treasurer, Vice-President and/or President-Elect, and Directors. Rotary clubs participating in the Youth Exchange Program generally appoint a Youth Exchange Officer, or YEO, to oversee that program, and that Rotarian, or another member of the host Rotary club, will be designated as the exchange student's Club Counselor. This Rotarian serves as the primary liaison between the Rotary club, the exchange student, and the host families.

Appendix B – Program Rules And Conditions of Exchange

The following two pages contain the Program Rules and Conditions which all exchange students and their parents agreed to follow as part of the Application to the Exchange Program. These are the “universal” set of common sense rules that all Rotary District Youth Exchange Programs expect the student to comply with as a condition of the Exchange.

Program Rules and Conditions of Exchange

As a Youth Exchange Student sponsored by a Rotary Club and/or District, you must agree to the following rules and conditions of exchange. Please note that the districts may edit this document or insert additional rules on the reverse side if needed to account for local conditions.

Strict Rules and conditions of Exchange – Violations will result in student’s immediate return home.

- 1) Obey the Laws of the Host Country – If found guilty of violation of any law, student can expect no assistance from their sponsors or their native country. Student will be returned home as soon as he/she is released by authorities.
- 2) The student is not allowed to possess or use illegal drugs. Medicine prescribed by a physician is allowed.
- 3) The student is not authorized to operate a motorized vehicle of any kind which requires a federal/state/provincial license or participate in driver education programs.
- 4) The illegal drinking of alcoholic beverages is expressly forbidden. Students who are of legal age should refrain. If the host family offers a student an alcoholic drink, it is permissible to accept it under their supervision in their home.
- 5) Stealing is prohibited. There are no exceptions.
- 6) Unauthorized travel is not allowed. Students must follow the travel rules of the Host District.
- 7) The student must be covered by a health and life insurance policy agreeable to the Hosting District.
- 8) The student must attend school regularly and make an honest attempt to succeed.
- 9) The student must abide by the rules and conditions of exchange of the Hosting District provided to you by the District Youth Exchange Committee

Common Sense Rules and Conditions of Exchange – Violations will result in a district review and restrictions. Severe/Consistent disregard for these rules will result in being returned home.

- 1) Smoking is discouraged. If you state in your application that you do not smoke, you will be held to that position throughout your year. Your acceptance and host family placement is based on your signed statement. Under no circumstances are you to smoke in your Host Family’s bedrooms.
- 2) Become an integral part of the Host Family, assuming duties and responsibilities normal for a student of your age and other children in the family. Respect your host’s wishes.
- 3) Learn the language of your host country. The effort will be appreciated by teachers, host parents, Rotary club members and others you meet in the community. It will go a long way in your gaining acceptance in the community and those who will become lifelong friends.
- 4) Attend Rotary-sponsored events and host family events. Show an interest in host family and Rotary activities to which you are invited. Volunteer to get involved; do not wait to be asked. Lack of interest on your part is detrimental to your exchange and can have a negative impact on future exchanges
- 5) Get involved in your school and community activities. Plan your recreation and spare time activities around your school and community friends. Do not spend all your time with the other exchange students.
- 6) Choose friends in the community carefully. Ask for and heed the advice of host families, counselors and school personnel in choosing friends.
- 7) Do not borrow money. Pay any bills you incur promptly. Ask permission to use the family telephone, keep track of long distance calls and reimburse your host family each month for the calls you make.
- 8) Travel is permitted with host parents or for Rotary club or district functions authorized by the hosting Rotary Club or district with proper adult chaperones. Other travel must be approved by the host district contact, host club, host family and student’s own parents/legal guardians in writing exempting Rotary of responsibility and liability. Students may not travel alone or accompanied only by other students.

- 9) If you are offered an opportunity to go on a trip or to an event, make sure you understand any costs you must pay and your responsibilities before you go.
- 10) You must show proof of proper immunization. See page 4, question 5 – Immunizations
- 11) Students should have sufficient financial support to assure their well-being during the exchange year. Your hosting district may require a contingency fund for emergency situations. It must be replenished by the student's parents/guardians as it is depleted. Unused funds at the end of the exchange will be returned to the student. These funds must be turned over to your Host Rotary Club upon your arrival and is not meant to cover day-to-day expenses.
- 12) Any costs relative to a student's early return home or any other unusual costs (e.g., language tutoring, tours, etc.) shall be the responsibility of the student's parents/guardians.
- 13) You will be under the Hosting District's authority while you are an exchange student. Parents/guardians must avoid authorizing any extra activities directly to their son/daughter. The Host Club and District Youth Exchange Officers must authorize such activities. If the student has relatives in the host country or region, they will have no authority over the student while the student is in the program.
- 14) Visits by your parents/guardians, siblings and/or friends while you are in the program are strongly discouraged. Such visits may only take place with the host club and host district's consent and only within the last quarter of the exchange or during school breaks. Visits are not allowed during major holidays, even if occurring during school breaks.
- 15) Avoid serious romantic activity. Abstain from sexual activity and promiscuity.
- 16) Students must return home directly by a route mutually agreeable to the host district and student's parents/guardians

Additional Program Rules and Conditions for Inbound Students to District 5970.

- 1) Students must arrive with a complete round-trip airline ticket, including both domestic and international segments, and the ticket must have an "OPEN" return.
- 2) Students must maintain an Emergency Fund of \$300 US, to be deposited upon arrival with the host Rotary Club Counselor or Youth Exchange Officer. This fund is ONLY to be used in emergencies and then must be replenished immediately by the student or his/her natural parents.
- 3) All inbound students must purchase the Rotary-approved accident and sickness insurance policy, known as "Annual Plan B", from American International Group, Inc., through CISI-Bolduc. Insurance must be paid for prior to the student's arrival, by credit card or by bank check (in US Dollars, drawn on a bank in the USA). Guarantee forms and DS-2019 visa documents will not be issued until the insurance premium is paid.
- 4) Students must certify that they have no dietary or physical restrictions other than those shown on the application. If something occurred after submission of the application and the student needs special attention, the D5970 YE Chairperson must receive a complete report no later than 2 weeks before departure. If the applicant suffers from mental or medical condition(s), the D5970 YE Chairperson reserves the right to cancel or terminate the exchange.
- 5) To help in the adaptation of the students, we ask that phone calls home be limited to once per month after the initial phone call on arrival. E-mail to family and friends are permitted once a week.
- 6) Students must attend school regularly and make good effort in classes. Students will attend high school, at the school designated by the Host Rotary Club. Under no circumstances will the student be allowed to take driver education or operate a motor vehicle.
- 7) Students are prohibited from independent travel. Travel with host family, school groups, or Rotarians is permitted, but the District 5970 YE Chairperson must be notified in advance of all trips outside the District. Inbound students must arrive directly in District 5970 from their home country, and must return directly at the end of the exchange year.
- 8) Visits by parents and family members are permitted only during the last quarter of the exchange year. Visits by home country friends are strongly discouraged, and will be allowed only in very special circumstances. Students are not permitted to return home during the exchange year, except in cases of emergency.

Appendix C – Travel Policy for Inbound Exchange Students

This is a cultural and educational exchange, NOT a travel exchange. Exchange students should have no expectations of being a tourist. The Host Rotary club and Host Families are under no obligation to provide or permit it. However, some travel through the generosity of, and with, the Host club, individual Rotarians and Host Families is encouraged. **Under no circumstances shall students make their own travel arrangements and then expect the Host club and Host Family to agree. Inbound Exchange students must comply with this policy, and Host Families are asked to enforce it. Violations of this policy may be grounds for terminating the Exchange, and returning the student to his or her home country immediately.**

IN ALL CASES, THE STUDENT MUST POSSESS WRITTEN APPROVAL FROM THEIR NATURAL PARENTS AUTHORIZING TRAVEL DURING THE EXCHANGE YEAR.

The reason for these rules is simple. The Rotary District 5970 Youth Exchange Committee, Host Rotary club and Host Parents are responsible for students while in this country. We must know where students can be reached in case of emergency or a message from home.

Individual travel approvals will vary based upon many factors. Host Parents will ask themselves if the travel is something they would allow their own son or daughter to do. Further, common sense must be a guide. For example, students are not allowed to get together with other Exchange students every

weekend, as this is a detriment to them and the program. You chose to be an exchange student to meet and learn about people from the USA. Further, the travel desires of an exchange student should not place a burden on the Host Family.

In summary, so there is no misunderstanding:

THERE WILL BE NO TRAVEL ALLOWED THAT HAS NOT BEEN APPROVED BY YOUR HOST PARENTS, CLUB COUNSELOR, AND THE DISTRICT 5970 YOUTH EXCHANGE COMMITTEE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THESE RULES.

We are not trying to prevent you from traveling, or to reduce your fun. However, Rotary is responsible for your safety and therefore must know where you are at all times.

TRAVEL APPROVAL REQUIREMENTS:

Travel, other than as part of your Host Family travel, will only be permitted under the following conditions:

- Student possesses a letter from natural parents authorizing travel
- School is not in session (exceptions: school sponsored trip or Rotary sponsored trip)
- Travel is to visit relatives, other exchange students, host family relatives/friends, or for a school-, church-, or community-sponsored function.
- The following information is provided in advance and verified by a Host Parent:
 1. Where you are going
 2. When you are leaving and returning
 3. Who you are traveling with
 4. Means of transportation
 5. Where you are staying (name, address and phone number)

FOR TRAVEL WITH: -HOST FAMILY -ROTARIAN -CHURCH/SCHOOL -OTHER ADULT	LESS THAN 24 HOURS DURATION NEED:	GREATER THAN 24 HOURS DURATION NEED:
INSIDE DISTRICT 5970	HOST PARENT APPROVAL	HOST PARENT APPROVAL HOST CLUB NOTIFIED
OUTSIDE DISTRICT 5970	HOST PARENT APPROVAL HOST CLUB NOTIFIED	HOST PARENT APPROVAL HOST CLUB APPROVAL DISTRICT 5970 (COUNTRY CONTACT) NOTIFIED

UNACCOMPANIED TRAVEL:

It is understood that the host parents will verify by personal conversation with whomever the student will be traveling or staying, all plans and itinerary for the travel.

There must be an individual at the destination who assumes full responsibility for the student, and who has been approved by the Host Parent, and, if applicable, the Host Rotary club.

UNAUTHORIZED TRAVEL WILL RESULT IN THE STUDENT BEING RETURNED HOME.

Appendix D – Questions for “First Night” with Host Family

1. What do I call you? “Mom”, “Dad”, or given (first) name?
2. What am I expected to do daily other than:
 - a. Make my bed
 - b. Keep my room tidy
 - c. Clean the bathroom up after I use it
3. What is the procedure about dirty clothes? Where do I keep them until wash day?
4. Should I wash my own underclothes?
5. What is the procedure if I need to iron my clothes?
6. May I use the iron, washing machine, sewing machine, etc.?”
7. Where can I keep my bathroom accessories?
8. When is the most convenient time for me to use the bathroom on weekday mornings?
9. When is the best time for me to shower or bathe?
10. When are mealtimes?
11. Do I have a regular job at meal times? Set, clear, wash, dry the dishes, garbage?
12. May I help myself to food and drinks (non-alcoholic) at any time or must I ask first?
13. What areas are strictly private e.g. your study, bedroom, pantry, etc.”
14. May I put posters and pictures in my room? On the wall? How do you want things hung?
15. What are your feelings about my drinking alcohol if offered by you?
16. Do you object to my having wine at the table with you or an occasional beer?
17. What time must I get up weekday mornings?
18. What time should I get up weekends and holidays?
19. What time must I go to bed weekdays? Weekends?
20. What time must I be in on school nights if I go out? (Exceptions by special arrangement).
21. What time must I be in on weekends if I go out?
22. What dates are the birthdays of family members?
23. May I have friends stay overnight?

24. What is your rule on entertaining friends in my room with the door closed?
25. Can I invite friends over during the day? After school? When no one else is home?
26. What are the rules about phone calls? Local? Long Distance?, Overseas? How and when may I pay for calls I make? How do you want me to keep track of my pay telephone calls?
27. What are the rules about access to the Internet and e-mail if there is a computer in the house? Are there time limits or time periods that use is permitted or prohibited?
28. May my friends call me? What times are not good?
29. What is the procedure about posting mail?
30. Do any of you have any pet dislikes? e.g., chewing gum, music types, being late, wearing curlers or a hat at the table, being interrupted while reading, etc.
31. How do I get around? bus, bicycle, be driven, riding with friends, etc.
32. What about transportation to the mall or movies?
33. May I play the stereo or TV?
34. May I use kitchen appliances? Microwave? Dishwasher? Stove?
35. What are the rules about going to church?
36. May I smoke? Where? (Rotary discourages smoking in general and forbids smoking in bedrooms:
37. If I have something bugging me, how do you want me to handle it?
 - a. Write a note explaining it
 - b. Ask for a heart to heart discussion
 - c. Tell my counselor
 - d. Keep it to myself and live with it
38. How often can I go out each week?
39. Who pays for “event” expenses? me? you? Rotary? (movies, sports events, concerts/shows)
40. Can I use the shampoo and tooth paste or buy my own?
41. What do I do about school lunch? Buy – who pays – me, you, Rotary? Bring from home?
42. Are there any eating habits or foods I need to discuss? I don’t like _____.

In general, ask about those things you feel are most important the first night, and then others over the next couple nights. Try to always keep an open and honest communication with your Host Family and Rotary.

Appendix E – How to Cope with Culture Shock

by Arthur Gordon

As the world grows smaller, as ever-increasing numbers of people travel, work or study abroad, more attention is being focused on a kind of silent sickness that often afflicts the inexperienced traveler or the unwary expatriate. It's the loss of emotional equilibrium that a person suffers when he moves from a familiar environment where he has learned to function easily and successfully to one where he has not. The term used to describe this malady is "culture shock".

The effects of culture shock may range from mild uneasiness or temporary homesickness to acute unhappiness or even, in extreme cases, psychological panic, irritability, hyper-sensitivity and loss of perspective are common symptoms. Often the victim doesn't know what the matter with him is. He just knows that something's wrong – and he feels miserable.

Most experts in inter-cultural communication agree that the basic cause of culture shock is the abrupt loss of the familiar, which, in turn, causes a sense of isolation and diminished self-importance. "Culture shock", says anthropologist Kalvero Oberg, "is brought on by the anxiety that results from losing all our familiar signs and symbols of social intercourse. These signs or cues include the thousand and one ways in which we orient ourselves to the situations of daily life: when to shake hands and what to say when we meet people, when and how to give tips, how to give orders to servants, how to make purchases, when to accept and when to refuse invitations, when to take statements seriously and when not."

According to Dr. Oberg, these cues, which may be words, gestures, facial expressions or customs, are acquired by all of us in the course of growing up and are as much a part of our culture as the language we speak or the beliefs we accept. All of us depend for our peace of mind on hundreds of these cues, even though we may not be consciously aware of them. "When an individual enters a strange culture," Dr. Oberg says, "all or most of these familiar cues are removed. He or she is like a fish out of water. No matter how broad-minded or full of goodwill he may be, a series of props has been knocked out from under him.

Sometimes the transition to an alien culture has an immediate impact. A short term American visitor to certain Eastern European countries may find himself dismayed or depressed by living conditions that seem perfectly normal and acceptable to the people of that country – toilets with no seats, for example, or even more primitive bathroom facilities. It may come as a real shock to

a teenager from Texas to find that hamburgers are non-existent or those local hairdressers never heard of plastic curlers.

More insidious is what might be termed delayed culture shock. Often when a person takes up residence in a foreign country there's a period of excitement and exhilaration when everything seems new and challenging and fascinating. If one has friends or business connections one may be asked to dinner, taken sight-seeing, made much of – at first. Also, in the beginning similarities between cultures are more apparent than differences. Almost everywhere people live in houses, go to work, relax on week-ends, do the shopping, and eat three meals a day and so on. All this seems reassuring.

It's not until this honeymoon period ends that the newcomer begins to realize that there are endless subtle differences that leave him facing a host of perplexing problems. Many of these problems never bothered him at home, because they solved themselves almost automatically. Now, to his increased dismay, he finds that he has language troubles, housing troubles, money troubles, transportation troubles, food troubles, recreation troubles, perhaps even health troubles. All of these things drain away his reservoir of good humor and equanimity. Having his laundry done may become a major struggle. Making a telephone call may be a small crisis. It may seem to him that people say yes when they mean no and promise to do things which they never do. Time may be regarded quite differently by the people among whom he finds himself. So may space; in some countries people like to stand very close together when they converse; in others this violates a deep-rooted sense of privacy.

Underlying all these difficulties is the uncomfortable feeling of not really belonging, of being an outsider. In changing cultures, the newcomer has inevitably changed his own status. At home he was "somebody", or at least his place in society was established and recognized; here he is relatively "nobody". As a foreigner, he is a member of a minority whose voice counts for little or nothing. He may find that his homeland, so important

to him, is regarded with suspicion or dismissed as unimportant. In short, as one observer put it, he finds himself in “circumstances of beleaguered self-esteem.

A mature, confident person may be able to shrug off these circumstances. But if the newcomer is insecure or sensitive or shy, they may seem over-whelming. Furthermore, as troubles pile up and he begins to look around for help, he may conclude that the natives of the country in which he finds himself are either incapable of understanding his plight or are indifferent to it. This, in turn, triggers the emotion that is one of the surest signs of culture shock: hostility to the new environment. The victim says to himself, “These people don’t seem to know or care what I’m going through. Therefore, they must be selfish, insensitive people. Therefore, I don’t like them.”

Inevitably this reaction tends to increase the isolation of the unhappy visitor because people sense his antagonism and begin to avoid him. When this happens, he may seek out other disgruntled souls, usually expatriates like himself, and find melancholy relief in criticizing all aspects of the host country. These discussions almost never lead to any honest evaluation of the situation or awareness that the difficulty may lie in the attitude of the critics themselves. They are simply gripe-sessions in which the virtues of the home country are exaggerated almost as much as the alleged failing of the country being visited. As Dr. Oberg says, “When Americans or other foreigners get together to grouse about the host country and its people, you can be sure they are suffering from culture shock.”

Sometimes the victim of culture shock may go to the other extreme, surrendering his own identity and trying to imitate all the customs and attitudes of the alien culture. Or he may try to solve the problem by withdrawing into himself, refusing to learn the native language, making no effort to find friends among the local people, taking no interest in their history, art, architecture, or any other aspect of their culture. While in this state of mind he may display a variety of unattractive symptoms. One is a tendency to over-react to minor frustrations or delays or inconveniences with irritation or anger out of all proportion to the cause. Another is to be unduly suspicious, to think that people are out to cheat or swindle him because he is a foreigner. Yet another is over-concern about cleanliness, an unwarranted conviction that water, food or dishes are unsanitary when, in fact, they are not. Often the person is unaware of the extent to which he is displaying these symptoms.

He does know, however, that he is miserable and that the casual remedies recommended to him –patience, hard work, mastery of the language and so on – don’t seem to do much good. Sometimes he will develop a marked degree of over-dependence on people from his own country who have passed through their own period of culture shock and are residing successfully and happily in the host country. If they, in turn, can display wisdom, patience and understanding of his symptoms, they often are able to shorten the span of his misery.

One reason the unhappy expatriate gravitates toward his own countrymen is that in their company he can at least feel sure of being understood. Underlying much of his confusion is the fact that even if he speaks the language of the country there remains endless opportunities of misunderstanding. All experts in communication emphasize the fact that language and voice are by no means our only form of communication; they are supported by hundreds of gestures and facial expressions that are easily misinterpreted.

Yet another stumbling block that compounds the problems of culture shock is the tendency of many people to think of members of other cultures in terms of stereotypes. The excitable Arabs. The amorous French. The touchy Italians, the lazy Latinos. The volatile Hungarians. The materialistic Americans. Some psychologists think that anxiety - prone people cling to stereotypes because it lessens the threat of the unknown by making the world predictable ... and what the victim of culture shock needs desperately is a familiar, predictable world.

Almost always, fortunately, symptoms of culture shock subside with the passage of time. The first sign of recovery may well be the reappearance of the victim’s sense of humor; he begins to smile or even laugh at some of the things that irritated him so much at first. As familiarity with local language and customs increases, his self-confidence and self-esteem begin to return. He comes out of his shell and makes tentative overtures to the people around him – and as soon as he starts being friendly, they stop seeming hostile. Slowly he progresses from a grudging acceptance of his surroundings to a genuine fondness for them and becomes

proud of his growing ability to function in them. In the end, he wonders what he was so unhappy about in the beginning. Is it possible to shorten the duration of culture shock or minimize its impact? The experts think so. Here are three suggestions they offer to anyone planning a stay in a foreign land.

- First, be aware that such a thing as culture shock exists, that it will probably affect you one way or another, but that it doesn't last forever.
- Next, try to remember, if and when you become thoroughly disenchanted with your surroundings, that the problem probably isn't so much in them as it is in you.
- Third, accept the idea that while it may be somewhat painful, culture shock can be a very valuable experience, a mind-stretching process that will leave you with broader perspectives, deeper insight into yourself and wider tolerance of other people.

If it happens to you, don't think that you're strange or abnormal. If you had a happy life back home, why shouldn't you miss some aspects of it or feel a sense of loss? You'd be abnormal if you didn't.

If it happens to you, don't sit around being negative and critical; this just prolongs and deepens your gloom. Try to keep busy. Arrange something pleasant to look forward to. Set goals for yourself – learning ten new foreign phrases each day, for example – and stick to them.

If it happens to you, try not to be judgmental. Everyone has an ethnocentric tendency to think that his own culture is superior to all others. Actually, any culture is a good culture if it provides an environment that meets basic human needs.

If it happens to you, force yourself to look for the best, not the worst, in your situation. People who go around looking for trouble usually manage to find it. Train yourself to enjoy the diversity of people and cultures, not fear it or shy away from it.

Recently in Russia two members of an American tour-group at different times during the day bought a candy bar from a booth in a railroad station. Each was given his change in the form of chocolate wafers. One American, disturbed by this departure from the familiar, felt that he was being victimized and protested vehemently. The other, charmed by what seemed to him a quaint and delightful custom, regarded it as a novel and refreshing experience and even bragged about it to his fellow tourists. The first American, it seems reasonable to say, was far more a prisoner of his own culture, than the second.

In sum, before he leaves home the visitor to a foreign land should make up his mind neither to resist the culture in which he finds himself nor surrender to it. What he needs to do is fight or grope or inch his way toward a new and flexible personality, a personality that retains its own cultural identity but recognizes the right of members of other cultures to retain theirs.

If that new personality can help him toward a better understanding of himself and of others, if it can enable him to communicate easily and convey warmth and understanding and goodwill across the culture barricades, then the pain of culture shock will have served its purpose, and the recovered victim will truly have the better of two worlds.

Abridged version reprinted by kind permission of Youth for Understanding

It's OK

It's okay to be afraid
of things we don't understand

It's okay to feel anxious
when things aren't working our way

It's okay to feel lonely....
even when you're with other people

It's okay to feel unfulfilled
because you know something is missing
(even if you're not sure what it is)

It's okay to think and
worry and cry

It's okay to do
whatever you have to do, but

Just remember too...

That eventually you're going to
adjust to the changes life brings your way and you'll realize that

It's okay to get to love again
and laugh again

It's okay to get to the point where
the life you live is full and satisfying and good to you...

And it will be that way
because you made it that way.

Appendix F – How to File an Insurance Claim

**American International Companies
Through Joseph C. Bolduc & Associates
POLICY NUMBER: GLB 0009024420**

All students who are insured under this program have been provided a claim form, policy, and Insurance Identification Card. In addition, a claim form is enclosed with this handbook. If additional forms are required, write to:

CISI-BOLDUC
River Plaza
9 West Broad Street
Stamford, CT 06902-3788

SEND ALL MEDICAL CLAIMS TO:

**American International Companies (AIC)
Accident & Health Claims Division
P.O. Box 15701
Wilmington, DE 19850-5701
USA
Attn: Rotary Youth Exchange**

You can reach them by:

Telephone: 800-551-0824 (from USA)

Telephone: 800-367-2465 (from USA)

Telephone: 800-233-8541 (from USA)

Outside USA: 302-781-3700 Call Collect

Fax: 302-761-3740

Fill out Section A completely. Be sure to give the name and address of the **current** host family. Sign and date in the lower part of Section A

If the student is a minor (under age 18), a host parent should sign the claim form to insure that the claim is not delayed due to lack of Authorization acceptable to the insurance company.

Note: be sure that all questions are answered or an N/A (not applicable) is entered in the blanks to show that you have not overlooked anything.

Section B should be completed by the medical service provider unless you are attaching an itemized bill showing the services provided and amount paid. Itemized bills should clearly indicate the charge or payment. Attach any bills you have, whether you have already paid them or not.

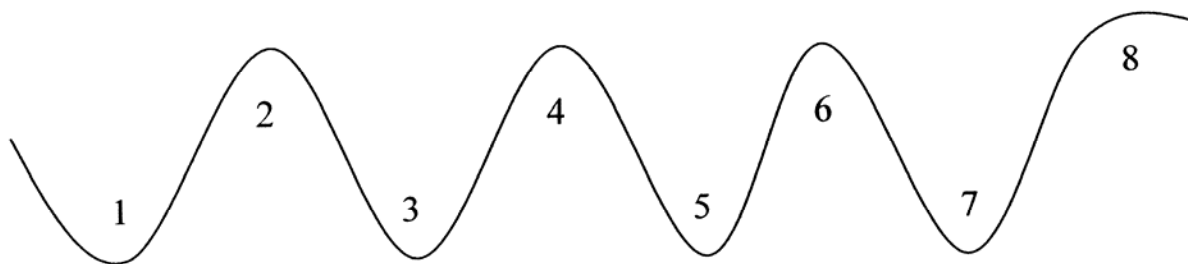
Be aware that the policy has deductibles which you and your parents are responsible for paying.

If filing a claim from outside the USA, be sure to mail the claim "AIRMAIL". Otherwise it takes weeks to reach the USA and payment will be delayed. If the payment has not been received in about one month, call the claims department at the appropriate telephone number to determine what is holding up the payment. They may just need more information which you can give them over the phone

Claim payments will be made by check in US dollars. Make sure you have a way to cash or deposit the claim check. Also consider where you will be living four to six weeks from the time you send the claim to the insurance company; you don't want it arriving at your host family after you have returned home.

If you have problems, contact your club counselor or the District 5970 Youth Exchange Committee.

The Exchange Cycle



1. Application Anxiety

2. Selection/Arrival Fascination

*Elation
Expectation*

3. Initial Culture Shock: 1-6 Months

*Novelty wears off
Characteristics:
Sleeping Habits
Disorientation
Language Difficulties
Fatigue (Mental/Physical)
Eating*

4. Surface Adjustments

*After initial "down"
Settle in:
Language improves
Navigate culture
Friends
Social Life*

5. Mental Isolation

*Frustration increases
New sense of isolation
Boredom
Lack of motivation
Unresolved problems
Language problems*

6. Integration/Acceptance

*Begin to examine society
Accept surroundings/self*

7. Return Anxiety

*Preparation for departure
Realize changes
Desire to stay
Results:
Confusion/Pain
Breaking of bonds
No promise of renewal in future*

8. Shock/Reintegration

*Contrast of old and new
Family/friends
Difficulty to accept change
Not the center of attention
Others not interested in experience details
Reorientation*

All exchange students experience phases of elation, anxiety, and depression. One or more of these phases will be experienced near the time of application processing. Various phases will then continue even after the student returns home. It is important that this be anticipated, and calmly accepted and dealt with.

The best method to resolve each occurrence is to keep busy and remember that all the exchange students before you, with you, and who follow you, will experience similar circumstances.

Parents and host families need to know that exchange students will experience these phases and should not be alarmed. They should be ready to help the student work their way out of the down cycles.

The time necessary to work through each phase is not predictable and will depend on the student and the circumstances.

Ref. Helmut Muscheid, Rotary Youth Exchange Officer, Germany