



*glimpse* study abroad acclimation guides

# race abroad

*for Americans of color preparing to live abroad*



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To say that the United States has some unresolved “issues” with race is a huge understatement, despite popular myths to the contrary. Although in many ways our melting pot legacy creates a unique racial climate, the United States certainly isn’t alone when it comes to racial friction and prejudice.

If you’re a student from a racial minority who is about to venture overseas, you may find that you have special considerations to take into account as an American who doesn’t fit the blue-eyed “norm.” Your overseas experiences may also prove to be markedly different—in both positive and negative ways—from those of white Americans.

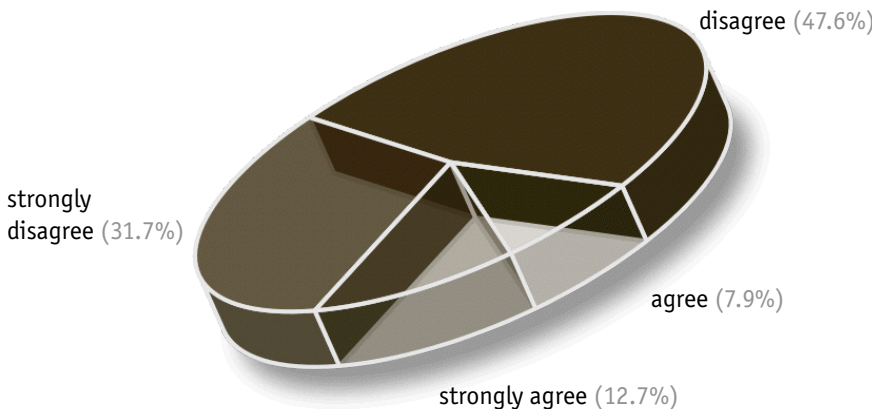
Of course, given the vast array of potential experiences, there is no single shared body of expectations applicable to all Americans of color who venture abroad. Because of varying cultural histories and demographics, racial norms vary drastically from country to country—and these will no doubt affect how people of your own racial background are treated and perceived. Nevertheless, based on a survey that The Glimpse Foundation conducted of 70 American study abroad students of color, we found a few key themes that may prove useful to you when considering a prolonged stay overseas.

## TOP 4

### \* CONCERNS ABOUT RACE WHEN TRAVELING ABROAD

1. Standing out
2. Coping with different treatment and/or racism
3. Being mistaken for a race/ethnicity other than your own
4. Finding race-specific products

### I ENCOUNTERED MORE RACISM ABROAD THAN I DO IN THE UNITED STATES.



## Somewhere In-Between

Race Relations in South Africa and the U.S.  
by Susanne Johnson

In the words of the Counting Crows, “I am coffee black and egg white,” a mixture of two forever-clashing races. In the United States, I am “white.” I am white because I live in a white neighborhood, because I attend predominantly white schools, because I have predominantly white friends.

In South Africa, I am somewhere in-between. I hang in racial limbo. I am “colored.” I am colored because two people of different races decided that being together was right, not wrong. Such sentimentality is not of any importance in South Africa though, for in my brief experience here thus far, being colored simply means that I am “above” the black Africans, yet still “below” the white ones. In post-apartheid South Africa, I am a placeholder, a divider, a barrier between black and white.

I am strolling through one of Durban’s shopping centers with new friends. We do not feel the bewildered stares from other shoppers until one stops us. He catches us browsing through long peasant skirts and tiny tank tops in a department store and inquires as to why three “white” girls are having such a grand time with a black South African girl.

He has labeled me white, and in my mind I am protesting: I am not white in the way that he means. I am not the white of those who build their palaces against the edges of the townships. I am not the white of pretension, of snobbery, of gentrification. I am not the white of persecution. My contentment shatters; inside, I am up in arms about the backwardness of this man’s ideologies, of his accusatory look. Then my brain stops spinning, and I realize that similar queries are not uncommon in the United States, except for the fact that they are merely unspoken. In my desire to escape the banal familiarity of home, I had smacked headfirst into the worst part of my own country.



## Union Black

Being African American in England

by Kia Hayes

I still feel my “otherness” here, even more than I do back home in the States. In an effort to buy tickets online to a professional soccer game, I wandered into a fan chat room. One topic stood out. A young man was talking about how he is tired of all the racist name-calling that goes on at soccer games. Apparently, some of the white fans like to have fun by calling the black players racist and demeaning names such as “black bastard” and “monkey,” among others. The young man was pleading for the fans to use a little more tact in their cheering; however, his request fell on deaf ears. People replied that he needed to loosen up a bit, that it was all in good fun, that it was not racism, and that he should stop taking it so seriously. I questioned whether going to a soccer game was really a good idea.

Another time I went to a club with a few friends, all of them black, British and female. I think we were the only black women there. Throughout the course of the evening, we got hit on by a number of very drunk, white British guys whom we politely turned down. But the great time ended when I felt something on my behind which, after I grabbed it and held it up, turned out to be a man’s hand. After I sternly berated him for his behavior, his friend said he had the impression that we wanted to have a “good time,” implying that he thought I was the kind of girl who didn’t mind someone grabbing my ass. Did he get this impression because we’re black? Because we were dancing?

While walking around downtown once with some friends, I passed a McDonald’s and was almost run over by a young white man running out. He was evading an Indian McDonald’s employee for some reason. Once across the street, he called the Indian man a “black bastard.” He got several strange looks from people on the street, and he ran away. Do these incidents represent the feelings of an entire country? Probably not. But even so, I wonder.



PHOTO by Juliana Broste.

## I. POLITICALLY INCORRECT HOW DO PEOPLE IN YOUR HOST COUNTRY HANDLE RACIAL DIFFERENCE?

Although nearly 70 percent of surveyed students did not prepare for their international trip with their race or ethnicity in mind, the number-one piece of advice offered was to review the cultural history and current events of your host country to ascertain a better understanding of potential racial prejudices. Some suggested exploring online travel forums, where you may be able to find information more specific to your racial background in the context of your host country.

U.S. popular culture is ubiquitous around the world, with American TV shows, movies and songs often overshadowing their local counterparts in popularity. While most Asian American and Latino American study abroad students found that locals assumed they were from their country of ethnic origin, this was less true for African Americans—largely because of the prevalence of black actors and sports players in American popular culture.

### TOP 3

#### \* PERCEPTIONS OF AFRICAN AMERICANS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

1. Rap and hip-hop stars
2. Gangsters
3. Athletes

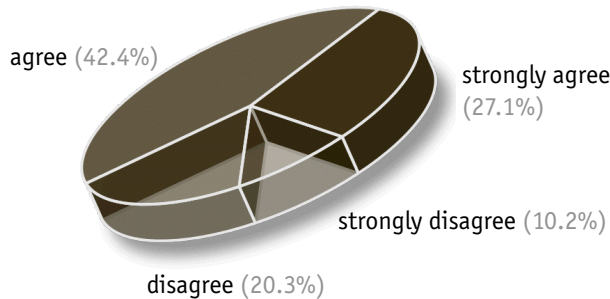
Dealing with assumptions made about you because of your race probably isn’t a new experience, but what may prove more challenging is adapting to new paradigms and attitudes when it comes to discussing racial issues. Many students we surveyed realized the extent to which “political correctness” is a uniquely U.S.



phenomenon—and the extent to which it can potentially hinder honest dialogue about racial issues. While these students were initially taken aback by the bluntness of racial references in their host countries, they often came to realize that such references, which might be considered offensive in the United States, were intended there merely as innocent questions or frank statements of fact.

On the other end of the spectrum, students found themselves in host countries wherein there was very little dialogue surrounding race at all. Neither extreme, of course, precludes potentially derogatory remarks or racist viewpoints, but students across the board recommend keeping an open mind while adapting to other methods of dealing with racial difference. What’s most important, they say, is to remain culturally sensitive and to make the effort on your part to acclimate to cultural norms. If locals see that you are putting in the effort to respect their culture, they will be less likely to hold any pre-conceived prejudices against you.

MY HOST COUNTRY’S TREATMENT OF RACIAL ISSUES WAS MARKEDLY DIFFERENT FROM THE UNITED STATES.



**“Perceptions of African Americans that I encountered in Jordan varied along some unsurprising, stereotypical paths, from the belief that all crime in America is perpetrated by blacks to the assumption that black people are inherently more ‘cool’ than whites. Get ready to hear the word ‘nigger’ far more often than you’d dream of. Not because people are using it in a derogatory sense, but because many assume that is how black Americans are referred to as a matter of course, given the preponderance of rap music and prominent black entertainers through which their impression of blacks is garnered, and which helps shape their understanding of American English.”**

*Austin Branion, Georgia State University  
Studied abroad in Jordan through CIEE*

**“In Mexico, where American movies and music have a big influence, I found myself having to explain the use of the word ‘nigga’ several times. I also sometimes felt uncomfortable in dance clubs because it seemed like everyone was watching how I moved. I sometimes felt the need to tone down my dancing because I didn’t want to further stereotypes about black women that Mexican men see in rap videos.”**

*Elon Cook, Spelman College  
Studied abroad in Mexico*



PHOTO by Nicole Santa-Mania.



## A Few Tums and a Shot of Pepto

Racial Prejudice in Italy  
by Stephanie Im

**H**ere I am, in the land of love, passion, art, food and wine. And where am I now? In the library, the very place I had planned to escape from this year. I am surrounded by Italian books and Italian people, and this dear old man sitting next to me, in his stylish green and burgundy silk scarf, a beige hat on his knee, is reading an Italian newspaper.

But how do I even begin to express who I am here? My identity as a Chinese-American woman is stronger now than it had ever been before my arrival in this overwhelmingly racially homogeneous country. I am not so naïve as to believe that Asian Americans do not experience prejudice in the States; however, at least there, a code of political correctness exists that muffles blatant racism.

My blond-haired, blue-eyed American friend sometimes hears “Ciao, Barbie!” when she walks across the piazza. But Barbie can throw on a pair of big designer sunglasses and Ken can trade in his Patagonia fleece for a jean jacket (collar flipped up), and for them, it’s a start. But for me ... how can I stop feeling like an outsider when I am constantly reminded that I don’t belong here?

Do I become the angry little Asian girl, trapped in Italy? Of course not. My experiences so far have pushed me to places I’ve never had to go before. By losing my immediate bearings, I have been forced to re-evaluate, re-establish, re-create. My original intention of learning all that I can has branched off into a new goal of trying to educate all whom I can as well. And who knows what other twists and turns and short stops will arise over the months to come, but it’s OK, because I’ve learned to take the anxiety of the unknown with a few Tums and a shot of Pepto.

**“I ran into several kids native to the United Kingdom who thought racism only existed in the United States. They found racial conflicts between whites and blacks, Latinos and Native Americans very amusing and made fun of the fact that we take words like ‘nigger’ or ‘spick’ very seriously.”**

*Vanessa Butler, Carnegie Mellon University*

*Studied abroad in the United Kingdom through University College London, Slade School of Art*

**“The perceptions of black people in Japan were tragically the same as in the United States; however, since the number of blacks in Japan is almost negligible, our behavior was under a tighter magnifying glass. The Japanese, on the rare occasion that they encounter a black person, used him or her to assess the entire race. Some blacks perpetuated the same tired images filtered here by the media, while others tried to erase them.”**

*Derek Paylor, UNC Chapel Hill*

*Studied abroad in Japan*

**“People in Peru are less politically correct and will call you ‘Negro’ if you’re black and ‘Chino’ if you’re Asian. They typically don’t mean any harm and these are often used as terms of endearment.”**

*Shana Aoyama, Mount Holyoke College*

*Studied in Peru through SIT Study Abroad*

**“Race is a very taboo subject in the United Kingdom and it is not openly discussed, unlike the way it is in the United States. Any mention of racial tension or racial issues is avoided and most people have never talked about race before.”**

*Grace Sur, Brown University*

*Studied abroad in the UK*

**“I did notice that in some cases, attendants would address the white person I was with rather than me, even though I was the first person in the establishment or the ‘leader’ of the group. In the United States, I know what my rights are and I know where I stand in most situations. In the United States, racism is discussed and addressed, but in Mexico, they try to deny it exists. Usually it’s racism toward the indigenous peoples of Mexico.”**

*Nichelle Sullivan, University of Arkansas*

*Studied abroad in Mexico*

**“In the United States, I am black and the racism stems from history. But in Spain, it seems that the racism stems more from language and religious differences. However, it’s still racism.”**

*Student, University of Virginia*

*Studied abroad in Spain through University of Virginia*



PHOTO by Nithy S.R.

### Wrestling with Roots

Being Asian American in Greece

by Shan Shi

**"S**o Shan, what are you going to do after you graduate?" asks Nadia, the Director of Student Affairs for my abroad program in Greece. I respond that I might go to grad school, but not right away. From Nadia's furrowed brows, I can tell I haven't answered her question.

"So you're not going back?" she asks.

"Back where?"

"To your country." I realize my mistake. I have answered her question from the point of view of a student trying to transition from academia into the real world. But Nadia was seeing me in the way that so many people have seen me since my arrival in Greece: as an immigrant.

I was born in Tianjin, China and moved to the United States with my parents when I was six years old. When people ask me where I am from, I say, "Virginia." If people ask me what I identify as—Chinese, American or some hyphenated combination thereof—I simply say I don't really think about it. Race doesn't matter, right?

But in Greece, family is everything. People live with and for their kin, and cultural identification is inextricably tied in with blood. To be able to say that you are Greek is not only a piece of information, but a source of pride. I realized that in Greece, what I looked like spoke more loudly than anything I could say.

I have decided I am not going to fight a losing battle, not when there isn't much to be won. If people take an interest in me because I look interesting and different, that's okay. Their curiosity is more of a compliment than anything else. In fact, I am able to escape much of the flak my obviously American classmates are getting for Bush and the war in Iraq.

"Well Nadia, I don't know that I will go back to China," I say. She looks at me, disappointed.

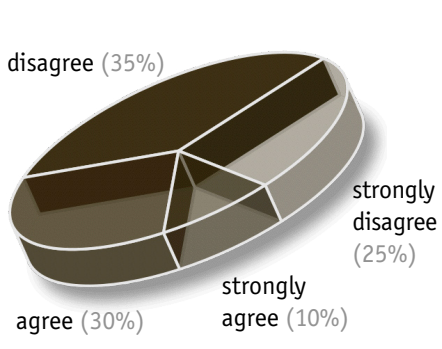
"You should, you know," she says. "It's where your roots are." That's certainly true enough.

PHOTO by Elyse...

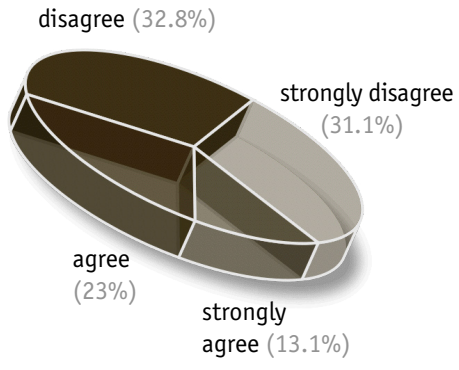
## II. IDENTITY CRISIS: NATIONAL IDENTITY VERSUS RACIAL IDENTITY

While you may be accustomed to being part of a racial minority, when you go abroad, you are suddenly thrust into a national minority—a challenging experience no matter what color you are. However, because white Americans dominate U.S. popular culture, people in other countries sometimes have trouble reconciling their image of "American" with an American who isn't white. Many students found that they were identified primarily on the basis of their race, and often had to cope with disbelief while trying to explain to locals that they were, in fact, born and raised in the United States. Other students, by contrast, felt that their identity as an American "eclipsed" their racial identity in terms of how locals viewed and treated them.

MY RACIAL HERITAGE DEFINED LOCALS' PERCEPTIONS OF ME MORE THAN MY IDENTITY AS AN AMERICAN.



MY RACE/ETHNICITY PLAYED LITTLE OR NO PART IN MY EXPERIENCE ABROAD.





## The Other

On Being Black in Vietnam

by Philip Arthur Moore

**A**ll I have ever known how to be is an “Other.” Born to a black father and a white mother, my life was turned into a complex quest for self-understanding at an early age. Eventually I gave up trying to please everyone, but in the process, I lost an understanding of what it meant to belong to a cultural collective. Until I went to Vietnam.

Almost immediately I knew that blending in would be impossible for the entire duration of my stay. I resented the fact that no one understood the rich cultural history of African Americans in the United States, which placed the responsibility of teaching others squarely on my shoulders. The most ironic part of it all was that just under a decade prior, I had given up on trying to belong completely to “African Americans” as a group.

In Vietnam, I started to miss “black things”—darker faces, Southern slang and soul food. The first time I ever met another black person in Vietnam, I approached him and we embraced each other like long-lost brothers. For the first time in my life, I felt proud of my father’s ethnicity, his culture and his history.

As soon as I returned to the United States, the new perspectives I had gained while abroad seemed to scurry back under the rug. In Vietnam, I never had to prove anything as a black man. I never had to work to gain acceptance in academia. I spoke Vietnamese better than most of my fellow American students, ate properly with chopsticks and smiled regularly. That was all I ever needed to get me by.

In the United States, my trips to the barbershop lead me to wonder just how different an upbringing I must have had to end up being completely disconnected from a central African American community. I am left confused as to why it took leaving my own home and traveling to a country over 9,000 miles away to embrace a culture that had been just down the block from me all along.

**“In Mexico, I think African Americans are viewed as something new and different. The normal American is viewed as having blonde hair and blue eyes. Sometimes I felt like I stood out, sometimes I felt like I blended in.”**

*Nichelle Sullivan, University of Arkansas*

*Studied abroad in Mexico*

**“Something that happened quite often that I was actually expecting was that many times, Jordanians would assume that I was an Arab, which is not unreasonable. However, something that was highly annoying and totally unexpected was having to *convince* people that I was, in fact, American. This problem was compounded by the fact that I can speak Arabic fairly well, which served to corroborate their suspicions that I wasn’t ‘really’ American. All told, I have never been so aware of my ‘blackness’ as I was in Jordan.”**

*Austin Branion, Georgia State*

*Studied in Jordan through CIEE*

**“In my experience, Asian Americans (first-generation) tend to be seen as an anomaly in the United Kingdom, as the American accent seems incongruent with an East Asian appearance. Most English people assume that I’m native Chinese from my appearance, and upon hearing my American/Chicagoan accent, ask about my family’s history. I’m caught between three cultures, and I don’t fit perfectly into any of them: I look Chinese and was to some extent raised as such, though I’m an American first and foremost. And though I was thrust into an English-speaking country with very close U.S. ties, it was definitely *not* the same as the United States.”**

*Esther Wang*

*Studied abroad in the United Kingdom through King’s College London*

**“Both my American roommate and I were students of color. One day we were talking to our host mother about racial issues. This wasn’t particularly extraordinary since she enjoyed talking about politics at the dinner table. Well at some point in the conversation, she said, ‘*Sois negros, pero no sois negros*’ (‘You are black, but you aren’t black’) and proceeded to explain how we are physically and culturally quite distinct from the African immigrants who lived down the street. Most of these distinctions could be attributed to our privileges as Americans. Thus, some how our American identity compromised our ability to be black, in our host mother’s eyes.”**

*John Smith-Ricco, Carleton College*

*Studied abroad in Spain through University of Virginia*

**“What I found to be ironic was that in Spain, the Spaniards viewed me as being American first (since that is what my passport says) and then of Indian heritage. But in the United States, whenever I travel and meet new people who ask me where I am from, and when I reply with the state or city that I am from, they always ask for further clarification by saying, ‘Oh ok, but where are you originally from?’—implying my Indian background.”**

*Nrupa Jani, University of Virginia*

*Studied abroad in Spain through SPU Servicios Programas Universitarias*



PHOTO by Lily Kuo.

### III. STANDING OUT CURIOSITY OR DISRESPECT?

Obviously, the degree to which you're going to stand out in your host country depends on where you go. Though most Americans of color are used to standing out to some degree, by the same token, the United States is home to a stunning diversity of racial and ethnic backgrounds. In urban areas especially, Americans are accustomed to seeing people who think, act, dress and speak in many different ways.

If you're going to a more racially homogenous country whose residents don't share your racial background, you're going to have to prepare for the prospect of being treated as a "novelty item." While students report feeling initially alarmed by the unabashed stares they received in their host countries, they ultimately learned how to handle them and how to distinguish between innocent curiosity and blatant disrespect.

**"I accepted the fact the differences would exist and that it was my job, on this occasion, to visit the country and learn its ways, not to change them. On a train to Shinmatsudo, my white/Indian friend and I were being stared at by a Japanese man of similar age. I, being fed up with the amount of staring we always receive, put my hand in his line of sight and snapped as if trying to wake him from a trance. He smiled, embarrassed. I smiled at him and waved. He waved in return. On the way off the train we exchanged pleasantries. I took this event to prove that staring is not always negative, just curiosity at the uncommon sight of outsiders in one's space. Some people simply want to understand, and a light attitude is the best way to see the best in people."**

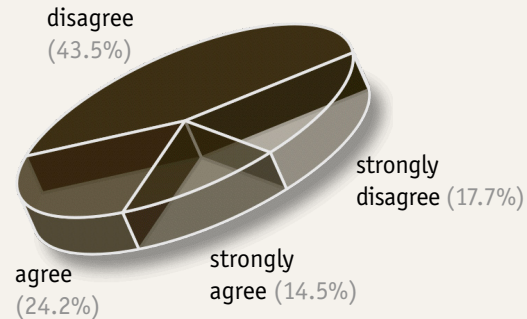
*Derek Paylor, UNC Chapel Hill  
Studied in Japan*

**"Go with an open mind. People will love you if you love them back. Stay ready for change. And, above all, appreciate individuality and expect it everywhere you go. Not everyone is the same."**

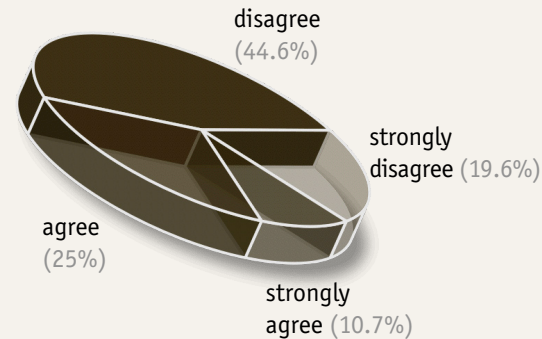
*Philip Moore, Rice University  
Studied in Vietnam through SIT*

## Local Treatment

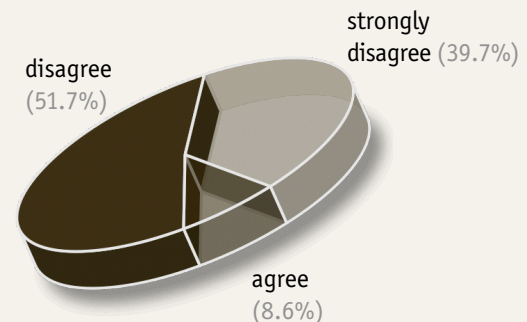
LOCALS TREATED ME DIFFERENTLY THAN OTHER AMERICANS ON MY PROGRAM BECAUSE OF MY RACIAL COMPOSITION.



LOCALS TREATED ME BETTER THAN OTHER AMERICANS ON MY PROGRAM BECAUSE OF MY RACIAL COMPOSITION.



LOCALS TREATED ME WORSE THAN OTHER AMERICANS ON MY PROGRAM BECAUSE OF MY RACIAL COMPOSITION.







## The Road Taken

From Wall Street to the Dirt Roads of Guinea  
by Harris Bostic II

**W**hen I arrived on Kassa Island, Guinea—my home for the next two years—I was anxious about living in a “foreign” environment so far from the ways of life that I had always known. But the moment I stepped onto shore, I heard three simple words that cut through my nervousness: “Welcome home, brother.” Then it hit me: This was the very first time that I, an African American, had ever been part of the majority.

I hadn’t just come home to my people in sub-Saharan Africa; I had come home to my very own people in Guinea. Each day, locals said how much I resembled the Guineans from the Fouta Djallon region. One day, the elders and others in the village came up to me and said, “Get ready to go home.” This confused me since I was sitting on my doorstep at the time. I soon realized that they were planning to take me to Dalaba, the village where they were convinced “my people” originated.

Although I wasn’t the first American the locals had seen, I was the first African American who they had laid eyes on and generally accepted into their community. Occasionally, my life there was akin to that of a rock star in America. Children followed me down the streets everywhere I went, chanting my name. Women continually sent me fresh fruit and plentiful meals, certain that this young, wife-less American would otherwise starve to death. Villagers twice my age would give up their seats for me or serve me the best cuts of fish and meat. Young girls giggled innocently whenever I walked by. Boys asked question after question about life in the United States. Did I know Michael Jackson? Was I rich? And my favorite inquiry: Does my mother know that I’m here?

During my brief stint in Guinea, I discovered a home I never knew I had. In a little-known African village, I forged connections with some amazing people—descendants of my ancestors—who unreservedly took me under their wing.

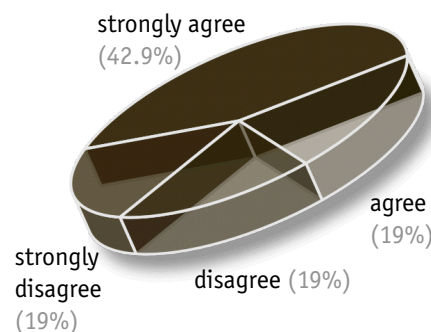


PHOTO by Harris Bostic.

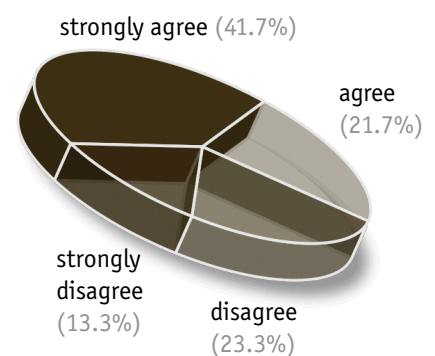
## IV. BLENDING IN BEING PART OF A RACIAL MAJORITY

On the other hand, if you choose a host country where you’re part of the racial majority, you may encounter the unique prospect of physically blending in *more* than you do in the United States. For nearly all students, this has proved to be an overwhelmingly positive experience—though it can be disconcerting to cope with simultaneous senses of alienation and belonging. While cultural discrepancies and language barriers might still set such students apart from locals in their host country, they embrace the opportunity to engage in conversation with people who share their racial and/or ethnic heritage but not their national identity.

THERE WERE FEW PEOPLE OF MY RACE/ETHNICITY IN MY TOWN/CITY.



THERE WERE FEW PEOPLE OF MY RACE/ETHNICITY IN MY PROGRAM/UNIVERSITY.





**“While being part of the majority in Brazil I felt more at ease wherever I went. Clothing and hair styles are similar in Brazil and the United States so most people assumed I was Afro-Brazilian. On Mexico’s southern coast, where there is a small Black population, I only stood out because of my clothing. If you’re black, try to seek out black populations during your travels. There are so many things you can learn about life, history and yourself from speaking with someone who looks like you, but was born somewhere else.”**

*Elon Cook, Spelman College  
Studied abroad in Mexico*

**“As a Middle-Eastern American, I felt very welcome in Egypt. Obviously, Egyptians are not hostile to those of Middle Eastern backgrounds, as people are in the United States.”**

*Rose Alsan, American University in Cairo  
Studied abroad in Egypt*

**“In the Dominican Republic, it was an advantage to blend in. Crime was less likely to happen to me because I am of Dominican descent. It’s commonly thought there that Americans are rich, so they are often targets for thieves.”**

*Student, College of William and Mary  
Studied abroad in the Dominican Republic through International Studies Abroad*

**“It was certainly surprising to travel to Australia and be amongst many Asians! I coached a cheerleading team there, and it was ironically composed completely of Asian Australians; the few white Australians were the minority. I don’t feel that my racial background or ethnicity affected my experiences very much; however, I did feel that it was interesting to be around many more people than usual who looked like me.”**

*Juliana Broste, University of Colorado at Boulder  
Studied abroad in Australia through University of New South Wales*

**“There weren’t any other Indian Americans at my university; everyone else of Indian descent was British. It was weird—people in England knew more about pan-Indian culture than I did! (I know a lot about where my parents are from, but not so much about cultural practices throughout India, like the foods of specific states.) Many Brits cook Indian foods, travel to India quite often and know a lot about Indian history. They don’t expect *you* to be the expert to teach them, like they do here in the States.”**

*Pamela Kavalam, Rutgers University  
Studied Abroad in the United Kingdom through Rutgers University*



PHOTO by Michelle Medina.



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## IX. FURTHER RESOURCES

### READ THE FULL-LENGTH ARTICLES EXCERPTED IN THIS GUIDE

- \* SOMEWHERE IN-BETWEEN [glimpseabroad.org/article\\_682.html](http://glimpseabroad.org/article_682.html)
- \* UNION BLACK [glimpseabroad.org/article\\_46.html](http://glimpseabroad.org/article_46.html)
- \* A FEW TUMS AND A SHOT OF PEPTO [glimpseabroad.org/article\\_58.html](http://glimpseabroad.org/article_58.html)
- \* WRESTLING WITH ROOTS [glimpseabroad.org/article\\_353.html](http://glimpseabroad.org/article_353.html)
- \* THE OTHER [glimpseabroad.org/article\\_601.html](http://glimpseabroad.org/article_601.html)
- \* THE ROAD TAKEN [glimpseabroad.org/article\\_57.html](http://glimpseabroad.org/article_57.html)

### PDF GUIDES

- \* “HOW BIG IS YOUR WORLD?”  
Developed by the University of Minnesota to encourage students of color to study abroad and address potential challenges. [www.umabroad.umn.edu/cj/groups/msag/MSAGBrochure.pdf](http://www.umabroad.umn.edu/cj/groups/msag/MSAGBrochure.pdf)
- \* “DIVERSITY ISSUES IN STUDY ABROAD”  
A collection of quotes by Brown University students about their experiences abroad, addressing diversity issues in study abroad, including ethnicity, heritage, sexual orientation, religion, minority/majority issues, physical appearance, and language. [www.brown.edu/Administration/OIP/files/faqs/public-pdf/diversity\\_st\\_abroad01.pdf](http://www.brown.edu/Administration/OIP/files/faqs/public-pdf/diversity_st_abroad01.pdf)

### BOOKS

- \* **GO GIRL! THE BLACK WOMAN'S BOOK OF TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE** Edited by **Elaine Lee**  
Contains 52 travel pieces presenting the perspective of black women, mostly African Americans. Contributors include Maya Angelou, Jill Nelson, Alice Walker and Jamaica Kincaid.

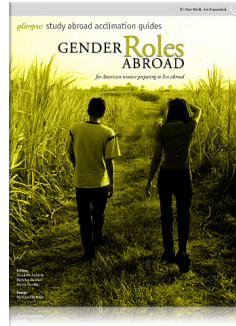
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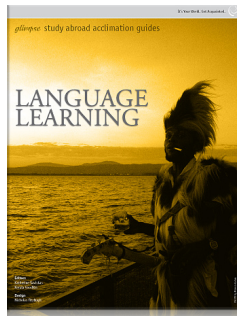
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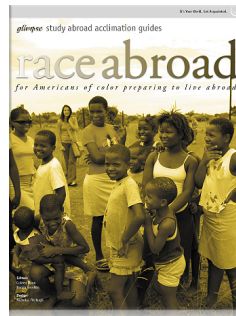
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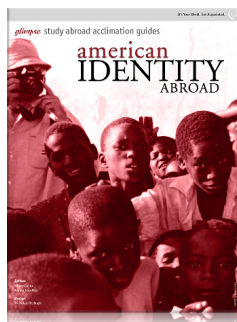
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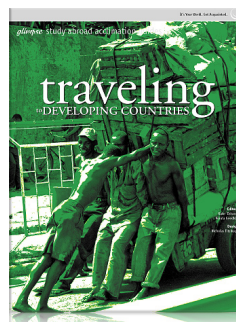
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