



AUSTRALIA PROGRAM HANDBOOK

BYRON BAY, AUSTRALIA

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Welcome Letter

Dear Student,

Greetings from Australia! This guidebook has been prepared for students intending to participate in LIU Global's Australia Program. It contains important instructions for acquiring your Electronic Travel Authorization (ETA) and information about academic matters, safety, housing, and logistical issues. The guidebook is primarily intended for students coming from the U.S.A., but will be equally useful for students traveling from elsewhere. Please read it carefully and make sure you understand its contents. You are required to carry a printed copy of this guidebook with you en route to Australia for emergency reference.

We invite all students to the Australia Program, whether you are matriculated in LIU Global's premier degree, the four-year Bachelor of Arts in Global Studies, or you are a transfer or visiting student from another campus or university. We offer a safe, open and supportive environment and welcome students of any race, nationality, class, creed, age, gender or sexual orientation. Our goal is to foster an environment conducive to learning and to building a strong sense of community where we can explore this fascinating culture together.

After reading this document, please do not hesitate to contact our program faculty if you have any questions or concerns. We are here to help make your time in Australia as worthwhile and rewarding as possible. Please note that the information in this guidebook is subject to change, so check with the LIU Global's Director of Admissions and Director of Student Services in Brooklyn for current costs, dates and deadlines.

We look forward to greeting you in person soon.

Best wishes,

Soenke Biermann
Program Director

B. LIU Global Mission and Vision Statement

Mission

It is the mission of LIU Global to provide its students with the knowledge, experiences and skills that will enable them to become socially responsible, engaged leaders in a richly diverse and increasingly complex world. Through an innovative, inquiry-driven, experientially-focused curriculum, LIU Global is committed to offering life-changing educational opportunities to students that expose them to the direct effects of global issues on local communities.

LIU Global considers the world as its campus and sees engagement with people of different cultures as integral to the learning process. A LIU Global education is a transformative educational experience that combines rigorous academics, career development, and individualized learning in the world's dynamic regions.

Vision

As a program within Long Island University, LIU Global seeks to support the LIU mission and vision (see below) by promoting the development of a learning community that actively contributes to a global dialogue addressing the world's most pressing issues.

1. LIU Global aspires to become a leader in the field of global studies through an innovative, experiential, and globally based curriculum guided by local scholars that integrates coursework with community engagement in the search for greater understanding, cooperation, and collective action in the interests of the world community.
2. LIU Global aspires to develop a superior student-centered experience that will enhance an appreciation of diversity, cultivate sensitivity towards the human and ecological impact of examined issues, and inspire creativity and commitment to explore a peaceful and sustainable future for all peoples and the world.
3. LIU Global's future is guided by the understanding, belief and commitment that our graduates will have the skills, knowledge, awareness, and cross-cultural competencies that will prepare them for a personal and professional life of committed action in the interest of the world community and the environment. LIU Global alumni will contribute positively to the communities in which they will live and will apply the program's goals to any future professional endeavors.
4. Through its own practice, LIU Global intends to model the principles it hopes to teach, that of creating a global community that promotes individual respect and collective responsibility, ecological sustainability, solidarity and service to others and support of local efforts to address locally identified needs.

THE VISION AND MISSION OF LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY

MISSION: Excellence and Access

The mission of Long Island University is to provide excellence and access in private higher education to people from all backgrounds who seek to expand their knowledge and prepare themselves for meaningful, educated lives and for service to their communities and the world.

VISION: Toward a More Peaceful and Humane World

Long Island University envisions a learning community dedicated to empowering and transforming the lives of its students to effect a more peaceful and humane world that respects differences and cherishes cultural diversity; improving health and the overall quality of life; advancing social justice and protecting human rights; reducing poverty; celebrating creativity and artistic expression; rewarding innovation and entrepreneurship; honoring education and public service; and managing natural resources in an environmentally-responsible, sustainable fashion. It aspires to move toward this vision through an institutional culture that is open to all, cherishing and nurturing the expansion of knowledge; intellectual inquiry and critical thought; artistic and creative expression; teaching and learning; and community service as its core values. This vision sustains the University and provides the foundation upon which its mission rests.

C. Brief History of LIU Global

Quaker Roots

LIU Global (formerly Friends World), was founded in 1965 by a group of committed Quakers and was established to provide a genuinely alternative educational path that would lead students to consider the world's pressing issues as a focus of their curriculum. The College was based on a Quaker foundation of

community, governance by consensus, and education through firsthand experience, which would be recorded and documented through the construction of a *Portfolio of Learning*.

History

In the summer of 1965, the Committee on a Friends World College hired Dr. Morris Mitchell, a Quaker educator, pacifist and civil rights activist from Georgia, to direct the Friends World Institute, which would open its doors to students in the fall of that year. Before coming to Friends World, Mitchell had studied under John Dewey at Columbia Teachers College and had founded the Putney Graduate School of Education in Vermont.

In the system he proposed, Mitchell would bring the students to the world, rather than abstractly present bits of the world to classroom-bound students. Basing Friends World courses of study on the “world's most urgent human problems,” he envisioned study centers in each of the world’s major regions, from where students would set out in groups of fifty on a world journey that would last the entire four years, each group spending a semester in each of the seven regions and a final semester in their home region writing a senior thesis. Students would document, analyze and reflect upon their learning in journals, a practice influenced by Quaker tradition.

His successor was Sidney Harman, a prominent Long Island businessman, under whose brief tenure a revised education model emerged. In 1968, Friends World settled into a new 93 acre estate in the Long Island hamlet of Lloyd Harbor, acquired from Mrs. Gerald M. Livingston. Later that year, the Regents of the State of New York granted a provisional charter for the establishment of an independent Friends World College.

During the seventies, FWC continued to develop academically. In 1980, FWC's Board hired a new president, Lawrence Weiss. Weiss strengthened the faculty, advocated a more integrated curriculum and attempted to strengthen administration. Financial hardship stood between FWC gaining full accreditation and it became necessary for Friends World to merge with an established university. In May 1991, the Board of Friends World College signed an affiliation agreement with Long Island University. Through this merger, Friends World gained full regional accreditation and moved to Long Island University’s Southampton Campus in the fall of 1991.

For a history of LIU Brooklyn, see www.liu.edu/brooklyn/about/history.

Transition

In fall 2005, Friends World moved to LIU’s Brooklyn Campus, and in fall 2007, it was renamed Global College and introduced a newly revised curriculum in global studies. In January 2012, LIU initiated a rebranding campaign and Global College became known as LIU Global. While no longer affiliated with Quaker institutions, LIU Global continues the early work of Mitchell, Harman, Weiss, Greenstein and others in a new framework sensitive to and influenced by recommendations for liberal learning in the 21st century. Today, LIU Global sets experiential and independent learning within a structured curriculum that builds skills progressively over the course of the college career. First year seminars, common intellectual experiences, learning communities, and writing intensive courses lay the groundwork for global learning, undergraduate research, service learning, and internships. With its focus on interactive, working relationships among faculty, staff, students, and local communities, LIU Global

documents progress in the learning, leadership, teamwork, and communication skills vital to success in today's increasingly global society.

II. The Academic Program of LIU Global

A. AN INTRODUCTION TO THE CURRICULUM

Exploration is at the heart of a LIU Global education. As you begin your studies with the College, you will learn that this exploration occurs on many levels. Both personal and international exploration is fundamental to the LIU Global experience and will provide you with ongoing opportunities for growth during your four years of study. It is academic exploration, however, which will ground these experiences for you, creating a context in which to find meaning, the ability and the power to make your own contribution as a student and in the future in the field of your selected professional path.

This is a global studies Bachelor of Arts degree program. As you begin your LIU Global education and seek to acquire these skills, it is important to understand the context in which your studies are framed and the unique situation that our planet faces. The early years of the 21st century have been marked by astonishing technological advances, increased interconnectedness among people and nations, shifting patterns in international migration and environmental conditions, tension between “defenders of tradition” and “advocates of modernity” in every religion and culture, and changing roles of global economic powers. As citizens of this world, we must study a new set of issues that are not merely national or even international but global. The following are the core questions that students explore throughout the four years of the LIU Global curriculum:

- How can local, national and global development continue in a sustainable way without having a negative impact on the world’s already fragile environment or on the quality of life for all people?
- How can conflicts among nations, religions, cultures and races be transformed through greater understanding and appreciation of difference and diversity?
- How are societies responding constructively to the challenges of modernization, and how are groups transforming and bettering their own resources while working towards a more just, equitable and sustainable world?

It is through work both inside and outside of the classroom that you will find answers to these questions. To ensure that you are equipped to do so, LIU Global has created a structured and focused curriculum with freedom of academic subjects through independent study. LIU Global utilizes classroom and field-based seminars, low faculty to student ratios, community-based service learning, directed independent study projects, internships, and one-on-one tutorials in an effort to accommodate the varied learning styles of students as you search for the answers to these questions.

B. LIU GLOBAL LEARNING GOALS

As you begin your academic exploration with LIU Global, it is reasonable to feel uncertain about where this education will lead you or what it is that you will do afterwards. It is important, however, to focus on gaining the skills, theoretical understanding, and analytical prowess that will enable you to contribute positively in your chosen area of study or work once you graduate from LIU Global. As you begin your studies, you should be aware of the skills that your experiences will help develop as you strive to be proactive in acquiring these skills. For employers or graduate schools, your skills and experiences will set you apart from other undergraduates who have not had to develop similar skills in facing real, global, cross-cultural challenges that are so valuable in any professional context.

LIU Global Learning Goals

An Agenda for Global Learning

Students prepare for twenty-first century challenges by gaining:

Global Knowledge

- Develop increased global awareness
- Acquire a local perspective on critical global issues
- Identify the ethical implications of human actions on global Issues

Inter-cultural Competence

- Respect and understand diversity
- Achieve a high level of adaptability and inter-cultural sensitivity
- Practice effective cross-cultural communication
- Gain language proficiency

Personal and Social Responsibility

- Ethical awareness
- Civic knowledge and engagement – local and global
- Leadership and teamwork

Intellectual and Practical Skills

- Written and oral communication
- Critical and analytical thinking
- Creative thinking
- Qualitative research
- Digital literacy and communication

C. ACADEMIC REQUIREMENTS CHECKLIST

Graduates of LIU Global receive a B.A. in Global Studies. Students shall successfully complete the requirements for each of the four years as listed below.

Foundation Year: The foundation year is spent in Costa Rica and students complete 32 academic credits from the required and elective courses listed in the <http://www.liu.edu/Global/StudentLife/Records/Reg-Info/pos-cd.aspx> or here <http://www.liu.edu/Global/Academics/Locations/Costa-Rica/Courses.aspx>.

Second Year: Students must study at the India Center or students in good standing may study in the Comparative Religion and Culture program. Sophomores complete 32 academic credits from the required and elective courses of the respective programs.

Third Year: Students may elect to (A) enroll in the China Center for the entire academic year; (B) enroll in the Comparative Religion and Culture Program for the entire year; or (C) enroll in the Comparative Religion and Culture Program for one semester and spend one semester in the Australia Program. In all three cases, students are required to complete 32 academic credits from the required and elective courses listed in the appropriate center or program guidebook. Prior to the completion of the third year of study, students must complete the Junior Research Seminar and design and submit a proposal for an independent study semester project. The detailed proposal identifies the question, issue, or problem the student wishes to address. The proposal also explains how the student intends to carry out research and outlines the significance of the project. This proposal must receive prior approval from the Independent Study Semester Coordinator in NY, the student's advisor from junior year, and the LIU Global Center Director from the region where he or she intends to carry out the project during his/her

senior year. As part of this process, third-year students must declare an area of concentration within the field of Global Studies.

Senior Year: The first semester is devoted to carrying out the approved independent study project. Independent study may be conducted in one of the countries where the student has previously studied, but may occur in any approved region of the world under the supervision of a LIU Global faculty advisor. Students earn 16 credits during this semester which includes a 3 credit online seminar with all independent study seniors, as well as the 4-6 credit independent study project in their area of concentration within the field of Global Studies. The semester portfolio is a record of learning that spans from a student's first conception of the project, to challenges met along the way, to final conclusions, to new and remaining questions.

The second semester of the senior year is The Capstone Semester. The basic requirement for entry into the Capstone semester is completion and evaluation of the Junior Seminar and the Independent Study Semester. The Capstone Semester is comprised of ten LIU Global credits. In addition, students have the opportunity to take elective credits (up to 8 credits during the Capstone Semester) at the Long Island University, Brooklyn Campus.

CHECKLIST

- 128 credits (maximum of 64 transfer credits)
- Junior Research Seminar and proposal for Independent Study Semester
- Independent Study Semester
- Last 32 credits from LIU Global
- Completion of Capstone Semester including Senior Thesis and all required courses
- Completion of required courses at each center the student attends
- No more than 32 credits in non-liberal arts courses
- To graduate, students must satisfy all financial obligations to LIU Global and Long Island University.

Students completing all these requirements will graduate with a Bachelor of Arts in Global Studies.

D. ADVISING

In LIU Global, the resources for learning are varied and can consist of people (including the students themselves), places, experiences, books, art work, tools, etc. In the process of learning through experience, the faculty advisors are an essential element because they are facilitators and a source of knowledge. They provide support and facilitate the design of an adequate learning plan and accompany the students during their learning experiences as a mirror in which students can see themselves in order to reflect on ideas, fears, hopes, expectations, reflections, conflicts, cultural perspectives, etc.

Faculty advisors are employed by LIU Global both on a full-time and part-time basis, as well as on a permanent and adjunct basis, but in all cases, we are available during our scheduled weekly hours which are posted at the center. Students can also communicate with advisors by e-mail and by phone. And faculty is also present during orientation periods, in community meetings or other important community activities. While we understand that no one individual can be an expert in every field of student interest, the faculty advisors can facilitate learning in many areas and can put the student in touch with such additional resources for learning as needed. The faculty members have different areas of expertise, broad interests, and we are very committed at a personal level to the mission of LIU Global and its values, this is reflected on our permanent and constant efforts to learn and have holistic understanding of different matters.

We have learned that the advising relationship has a better chance to be a successful and growing relationship if there is a good match between advisor and advisee. During Orientation, students are assigned an advisor according to academic interests and advisor availability.

E. THE LEARNING PLAN

An important part of the LIU Global program includes student involvement in the planning, carrying out, and evaluation of your own learning. Experiential education is often more difficult than “traditional” classroom-based education as students need to take more responsibility for their own education and, as in life, plans do not always turn out as expected turning challenges into learning opportunities.. At the same time it is exciting to be able to participate in designing part of your learning. Planning is thus an essential element of a successful semester, and through the Learning Plan, you and your advisor are essentially determining your semester’s curriculum within the framework of the Center’s academic program. It is important, therefore, to formulate a Learning Plan that truly captures your interests, that contributes to your learning goals and that is manageable.

Work on the Learning Plan should begin as soon as you begin a semester, even though for structured courses much of the planning has already been done. You will receive more specific guidelines on how to develop the learning plan at the beginning of the semester.

In coordination with and with approval of your advisor, you will have the chance to make adjustments in your original learning plan during the beginning of the semester if you realize you need to do so. This must be done before the end of LIU’s drop/add period. Since the Learning Plan serves as the basis for determining whether a student has fulfilled his or her studies, you must coordinate changes with your faculty advisor.

F. PORTFOLIO OF LEARNING

Learning is documented and assessed through a variety of assignments, as specified in each course syllabus that you will receive at the beginning of the semester. While LIU Global is a writing intensive program, there are opportunities for students to document their learning in other ways, including photography, art work, video, performance, etc. Each semester, students compile their work into a Portfolio of Learning which is submitted to his/her faculty advisor for review.

During the fall semester of the Foundation Year, students will focus on their writing skills and prepare and bind their portfolio. During the spring semester, students studying at the Costa Rica Center will work on developing their digital literacy skills to enhance their abilities at using electronic means to document their learning and to create their own electronic portfolio at the end of the semester. This will allow students to explore multiple creative means to document learning as well as enhance opportunities to share their work with others in the LIU Global community and beyond.

G. ACADEMIC EVALUATION

Evaluation is an integral component of the entire learning process in which both students and faculty participate throughout the semester rather than a final result. It is on-going and multifaceted. The goal is that evaluation will assist students to assess their own learning as well as reflect on and apply feedback to challenge themselves and develop, demonstrating progress in reaching the defined objectives.

On-going Feedback: Course coordinators and advisors will provide students with ongoing oral and written feedback on their assignments. Students should also feel free to contact a teacher to discuss his or her progress and/or seek out extra support. If a student requires more individualized support, the center can arrange to provide individual tutoring. Students can request this assistance from their advisor and/or seminar coordinator.

Letter Grades: Students receive a letter grade for their semester work in each of their courses. Letter grades are determined by each course coordinator according to the specified criteria in each syllabus and using the grid below as a general guide. Students will review these criteria at the beginning of the semester, and at the end of the semester they will complete a self-evaluation to assess their progress in each course. For independent study courses, advisors will guide students in developing and defining specific evaluation criteria as part of the learning plan at the beginning of the semester. Advisors are responsible for grading these courses with input from field advisors and the students. Letter grades are submitted to the LIU registrar and become part of the students' official record.

Co-Curricular Transcript: Each semester, advisors work with students to develop a co-curricular transcript that highlights specific activities which demonstrate significant accomplishments in the areas below.

- Global and Intercultural Skills
- Work Experience, Internship and Service
- Communication Skills, and Leadership and Teamwork.

Currently we are working with the LIU Registrar office so that this can become an official part of the student's record.

LIU Global Grading Guidelines

1. These guidelines are applied to the vast majority of LIU Global courses at the different centers. Faculty must include clear evaluation criteria in their syllabi that specify the course requirements and expectations depending on the particular course content, objectives, and methodology that are within the framework of the approved LIU Global grade descriptors. These should be reviewed with students in the first class period.
2. Any graded assignments and overall course grades should be based on the following grade descriptors. It is up to each faculty member to specify the expectations and letter grading criteria for each assignment and corresponding points:

GRADES	LIU GPA	LIU GLOBAL DESCRIPTORS	% EQUIVALENT, SPECIFIC TO THE COSTA RICA CENTER
A	4.00	Outstanding	100-93
A-	3.67	Excellent	92-90
B+	3.33	Very Good	89-87
B	3.00	Good	86-83
B-	2.67	Above adequate	82-80
C+	2.33	Fair	79-77
C	2.00	Sufficient	76-73
C-	1.67	Poor	72-70
D	1.00	Inadequate	69-60
F	0.00	Unacceptable or Failure	59 or less

- **INC Incomplete** (*For documented medical, learning disabilities, or personal emergencies*)
- **UW Unauthorized Withdrawal**¹
- **W Withdrawal**
- **WF Withdrew Failing**²
- **P Pass, option only for P/F courses or assignments.**

3. There are three criteria for grading students in the course overall:

- Attendance, participation, effort, progress
- Demonstrated knowledge, understanding, practical application, expression, and/or ability as related to course objectives.
- Depth (synthesis, analysis, critical thinking) or quality of work as related to stated course objectives and expectations.

It is up to each faculty member to determine and specify in the syllabus the specific expectations within these categories as well as how the final grade is calculated.

Visiting students are advised to talk with their advisor or the registrar at their home universities before they begin their studies with LIU Global in order to determine the home institution's requirements with regard to credits. If students communicate early enough with the Center Director, it should facilitate satisfaction with their home institution and the center advisor. After students arrive at the center, they will construct their learning plan in consultation with their faculty advisor.

III. THE AUSTRALIA PROGRAM

A. AN INTRODUCTION TO THE LEARNING COMMUNITY

LIU Global is a dynamic, interactive and vibrant learning community that is multifaceted in its approach to education. The learning community consists not only of LIU Global students, study abroad students, faculty and staff, but also the citizens of the communities throughout the world in which students are studying. The educational setting is not simply a building or a campus, but rather the world with its inherent social, environmental and political developments. The LIU Global community is simultaneously close-knit and geographically dispersed. One-on-one advising on a weekly basis combined with regular community meetings at each center, a LIU Global community listserv, program-wide Internet chats, center to center video Skype conversations, as well as a student network help to sustain and enhance this global learning community. Each of the centers, with its integrated faculty and staff support systems, embodies a cohesive, personal learning community within the larger LIU Global structure.

B. STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN LIU GLOBAL

As part of our mission and practice, we encourage students to participate in many ways and at different levels at our center in order to enrich our program and the students' experiences. We encourage all students to participate

¹ According to the LIU grading policy, granting an UW applies to cases when a registered student stops attending a course early in the semester and submitted no work. For LIU Global an UW would apply to cases when the period for students to initiate the withdrawal from a course has passed and the Instructor agrees to give them an UW instead of an F. *Nota bene:* the University refunds a portion back to the Federal Government

² WF is given in cases when a student is failing at the time a Withdrawal is administered. Instructors cannot change the W to WF—they must submit a change of grade form to the Registrar's Office.

in and contribute to any of the different spaces for that, including student meetings, advising meetings, the courses, committee work, community meetings, cultural weeks, extracurricular activities, and written feedback. In addition, any student is welcome to meet with any member of the staff individually or ask to be on the agenda of any of our team or faculty meetings.

Lead Serve Scholarship Recipient Opportunities

Lead-Serve Scholarships will be awarded to qualified students in recognition of their past record of excellence in and commitment to extracurricular activity and service. Recipients of these scholarships will be expected to serve in Lead-Serve positions as defined below. Students who have not received an LSS Scholarship may also apply for a student leadership position. Any student who occupies a student leadership position is eligible for an honorarium in the amount of \$200 upon successful completion of their duties.

Lead-Serve Position Descriptions

Each center and program encourages students to select from a list of Lead-Serve Positions in order to serve each other and society. Each Lead-Serve Position requires 10 hours of work per week, or 150 hours of work per semester.

Required Lead-Serve Positions in order of priority

- 1) Student Representative
- 2) Communications Coordinator (position can be split in two)
- 3) Service Project Coordinator
- 4) Health and Wellness Coordinator

Other leadership positions:

- 5) Cultural Sensitivity Monitor
- 6) Environmental Sustainability Coordinator
- 7) Academic and Financial Support Coordinator
- 8) Newsletter/Yearbook Editor
- 9) Event Planner
- 10) Ethics and Community Responsibility Coordinator
- 11) Local-Global Fundraising Coordinator
- 12) Library Assistant

Students who do not complete the assigned tasks will risk not receiving the honorarium at the end of the semester as well as being reassigned a different position for the Spring Semester.

You will receive additional information about these opportunities as well as the process to apply for these as the semester approaches.

C. EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES:

In addition to the formal courses and academic activities, students in the Australia Program participate in many extra-curricular activities which enhance student life and enrich learning. These vary semester to semester depending on student interest as well as opportunities. Below is a list of some of the activities students have participated in during the last couple years.

- Local cultural events
- Day or cultural trips organized by students and staff
- Possible dance and exercise classes
- Student organized weekend field trips
- Environmental volunteer work
- Yoga classes
- Spirit Festival
- Local rallies and activism
- Annual Byron Bay Film Festival (March)
- Annual Blues & Roots Music Festival (April)
- Conference on ‘Consciousness and Sexuality’
- Conference on ‘Economics of Happiness’
- And many more! At LIU Global students have a voice to request, lead and participate in activities in the program and in the community.

D. FIELD TRIPS

An essential and very positive part of our academic program is the emphasis on field trips. Field trips are designed to provide students with concrete experiences that will give them a better understanding of the content and ideas studied in the different courses. In this way, they are a vital component of the experiential learning model making abstract concepts real, relevant, and personal. Students will participate in several short (half/full day) local field trips and excursions, four-day camping trips within the wider region, a one-week Aboriginal bush camp and a two-week independent travel trip.

Short field trips (half or full day) are usually sessions in the field of a particular course (all courses in the Australia Program contain such field trips). For example, the *Environmental Sustainability* class may visit a community garden in Mullumbimby and participate in a permaculture workshop in Nimbin to learn about organic agriculture, local food production and revitalizing the commons. The longer camping trips of usually four days are closely tied to the *Encountering Australia’s Environment* class in that they consist of camping, hiking, swimming, climbing and other activities designed to foster an intimate experience of different ecosystems and the way people relate to them, as well as being linked more broadly to the academic objectives of all the courses. The one-week Aboriginal bush camp allows students to learn from and with Aboriginal people on their lands and to directly experience, and be challenged to accept, different ways of knowing, teaching and learning. Finally, students have the opportunity to travel independently (individually or in groups) within Australia for up to two weeks of the semester. This experience is self-directed but linked to the assessment of one of the courses as students are asked to journal, reflect on and critically analyze the relationship between humans and their environments. All the field experiences are meant to complement the classroom work and provide an opportunity to learn and reflect upon local and global issues.

You will receive more detailed information about the field trips during the semester. But in general, many activities during the field trips will help you better understand important historical, social, political and economic systems relevant to current global issues from different perspectives as well as its impact at the local level. In addition, students will experience the different ecosystems – subtropical rainforest, coastal heathlands, dry-land forest - and explore the relationship between environment, culture and society.

E. ACADEMIC CURRICULUM AT THE AUSTRALIA PROGRAM

For up-to-date information on available and required course, please visit:
<http://www.liu.edu/Global/Academics/Locations/Australia/AcadProg>

IV. AUSTRALIA



A. AUSTRALIA

Australia is a stable, culturally diverse and democratic society with one of the strongest performing economies in the world. With an estimated population of more than 22.5 million, Australia is the only nation to govern an entire continent. It is the earth's biggest island and sixth-largest country in the world in land area, about the size of mainland United States and one and a half times the size of Europe. Australia is home to one of the world's oldest living cultures. Aboriginal peoples arrived at least 50,000 years, and Torres Strait Islander people 10,000 years, before European settlement. Today, Australia is one of the world's most multicultural countries, a nation rich in Indigenous and immigrant cultures. Over a quarter of Australia's population was born overseas. Australia is a friendly country, and our reputation as a successful and prosperous society has seen us ranked second in the United Nations Development Programme's *Human Development Report 2011*.

Australia has 10 per cent of the world's biodiversity, and a great number of its native plants, animals and birds exist nowhere else in the world. From tropical rainforests in the north, to the deserts of the Red Centre, to the snowfields in its south-east, to the Australian Antarctic Territory, Australia is a vast and varied country. It has many internationally recognised World Heritage sites, including the Great Barrier Reef, Uluru–Kata Tjuta National Park and the Sydney Opera House (available from: <http://www.dfat.gov.au/aib/overview.html>; accessed July 1st, 2013).

B. GEOGRAPHY

Australia comprises a land area of about 7.692 million square kilometres. Although this is just five per cent of the world's land mass (149.45 million square kilometres), Australia is the planet's sixth largest

country after Russia, Canada, China, the United States of America and Brazil. It is also the only one of the largest six nations that is completely surrounded by water. Australia's land mass is:

- almost as great as that of the United States of America
- about 50 per cent greater than Europe, and
- 32 times greater than the United Kingdom.

Australia is the smallest of the world's continents. It is also the lowest, the flattest and (apart from Antarctica) the driest. The highest point on the Australian mainland is Mount Kosciuszko, New South Wales, at 2228 metres above sea level. The lowest point is the dry bed of Lake Eyre, South Australia, which is 15 metres below sea level. The mainland and Tasmania are surrounded by many thousands of small islands and numerous larger ones. Nearly 40 per cent of the total coastline length comprises island coastlines. As an island nation, coastlines play an important role in defining national, state and territory boundaries. Nearly 20 per cent of Australia's land mass is classified as desert. As well as having a low average annual rainfall, rainfall across Australia is also variable. The rainfall pattern is concentric around the extensive arid core of the continent, with rainfall intensity high in the tropics and some coastal areas. Climatic zones range from tropical rainforests, deserts and cool temperature forests to snow covered mountains. Within this climate, our plants and animals have evolved on a geographically isolated continent, through a time of a slowly drying climate, combined with continuing high variability. The uniqueness of much of Australia's flora and fauna is thus at least partly due to these features of our climate (available from: <http://australia.gov.au/about-australia/our-country/the-australian-continent>; accessed July 1st, 2013).

C. PEOPLE AND CULTURE

Australian culture is as broad and varied as the country's landscape. Australia is multicultural and multiracial and this is reflected in the country's food, lifestyle and cultural practices and experience. Australia has an important heritage from its indigenous people, which plays a defining role in the cultural landscape. This diversity of influences creates a cultural environment in Australia that is lively, energised, innovative and outward looking.

As of October 2012, Australia's population is roughly 22.7 million people. The most populous states are New South Wales and Victoria, with their respective capitals, Sydney and Melbourne, the largest cities in Australia. Australia's population is concentrated along the coastal region of Australia from Adelaide to Cairns, with a small concentration around Perth, Western Australia. The centre of Australia is sparsely populated. [...] Canberra is Australia's capital city. With a population of approximately 320,000 people and situated in the Australian Capital Territory, Canberra is roughly half way between the two largest cities Melbourne and Sydney (available from: <http://australia.gov.au/about-australia/our-country>; accessed July 1st, 2013).

D. CLIMATE

The majority of Australia experiences temperate weather for most of the year. The northern states of Australia are typically warm all the time, with the southern states experiencing cool winters but rarely sub-zero temperatures. Snow falls on the higher mountains during the winter months, enabling skiing in

southern New South Wales and Victorian ski resorts, as well as the smaller resorts in Australia's island state, Tasmania (available from: <http://australia.gov.au/about-australia/our-country>; accessed July 1st, 2013). The Australia Program's location in the subtropical climate of Byron Bay means that we enjoy pleasant weather all year round, with warm wet summers, mild dry winters and ocean temperatures that allow for comfortable year-round swimming.

E. A BRIEF HISTORY OF AUSTRALIA

Australia's Aboriginal people, the original inhabitants of the Australian continent, arrived from Asia at least 50,000 years ago. Parts of the continent were mapped by Dutch navigators in the seventeenth century and by French and British navigators the following century, but it was not until 1770 that Captain James Cook charted the east coast and claimed it for Britain. From 1788, Britain established penal colonies in New South Wales and Tasmania and later in Western Australia. Free settlers followed in increasing numbers, gradually outnumbering convicts. A colony made up entirely of free settlers was established in South Australia in the 1830s.

European claims to ownership of the land were reinforced in 1835 with the enunciation of the doctrine of *terra nullius*, the notion that no-one owned the land before the British Crown took possession of it. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, displaced by European colonisation, suffered great hardship, but maintained proud and strong Indigenous cultures and languages throughout and to the present day. Native title to land and waters was recognised by the High Court in 1992, and by the Commonwealth Parliament a year later.

Queensland and Victoria separated from New South Wales in the 1850s, by which time gold had been discovered in New South Wales and Victoria. The gold rush brought immigrants to Australia from all over the world. In 1901, the six colonies united to form the federal Commonwealth of Australia. The new federation adopted a restrictive immigration policy, protectionist tariffs and a centralised system of industrial conciliation and arbitration. These policies were dismantled in the 1970s and 1980s with major reforms leading to the opening of the Australian economy.

From 1914–18, more than 400,000 Australians volunteered in World War I. Although Australia's first major campaign in Gallipoli in 1915 was a failure, with almost 9,000 Australian soldiers losing their lives, its commemoration came to be an important element in the emergence of an Australian national identity.

The signing of the 1919 Treaty of Versailles by the Prime Minister was the first time that Australia had signed an international treaty. In World War II (1939–45), Australian troops were deployed against the Axis powers in Europe, North Africa and the Middle East and allied with the United States in the Pacific War against Japan. On 1 November 1945, Australia became a founding member of the United Nations. In 1951, Australia entered into the ANZUS Treaty with the United States and New Zealand, and in 1957 signed an agreement on commerce with Japan which underpinned Australia's increasing engagement with Asia.

Over the last fifty years, Australia has become a destination for migrants from all across the world, and it is now among the world's most multicultural nations. The nation has developed a highly diversified

economy with considerable strengths, particularly in the mining and agricultural sectors as well as manufacturing and services, and it has become increasingly economically integrated with the countries of East Asia (available from: <http://www.dfat.gov.au/aib/the-land-and-its-people.html>; accessed July 1st, 2013) [please note that this is one (official) version of Australian history; as you will explore through your courses in the Australia Program, history is a hotly contested terrain of different claims to truth which deserve careful scrutiny and critical analysis].

F. BYRON BAY



A small coastal community, Byron Bay is located approximately 140km (125 miles) south of Brisbane, Queensland and 760km (500miles) north of Sydney. Its beautiful beaches give way to a hinterland of green rolling hills and rainforests, with the remnant of an ancient shield volcano, Wollumbin (Mt. Warning), a landmark peak for the overall area. Byron Bay is well known for its casual lifestyle and focus on healthy living. It has attracted an increasing number of international visitors in the past two decades because of its many world class festivals, including the Byron Bay Film Festival, the East Coast Blues and Roots Music Festival, and the Byron Bay Writers Festival.

Byron Bay is located on the most easterly point of the Australian mainland. Cavanbah, as it is also known, is home to the Arakwal people who are part of the larger Bundjalung Nation. The Bundjalung Nation encompasses the entire Far North Coast region of New South Wales and extends from the Clarence River in the south to the Logan River in the north, and to the foothills of the Great Dividing Range in the west. Bundjalung is a name derived from a clan of this diverse group, which is connected through language and culture. Byron Shire contains a wealth of Aboriginal cultural sites which include middens, stone arrangements, rock shelters and tool-making sites. Additionally, many Aboriginal words have survived in the names of places within the Shire (e.g. Mullumbimby and Billinudgel). These all testify to the long period of occupation of this area by Aboriginal people prior to the European invasion, and their continued struggle for recognition of their ongoing sovereign rights and responsibilities to the land over the past two hundred years and into the present day.

Protection and preservation of culturally significant areas and the environment is very important to the Arakwal and wider Bundjalung people. The landscape around the Byron Shire has many culturally significant areas that are inter-related. These include the lands and waters, plants and animals, special places and stories. The Bundjalung people are represented by a Council of Elders comprising respected Elders from the different clans of the Bundjalung language group. The Council of Elders is an important consultative group for local Aboriginal people and is recognized as such by the wider community and government bodies. Byron Bay's European history began in 1770 when Captain Cook and his fleet sailed north up the east coast of Australia. Cook was captivated by the natural beauty of the area and bestowed upon it the name of Byron, in honor of the English poet, Lord Byron. The

area is also distinctive as Australia's most easterly point. The famous Cape Byron lighthouse stands as a sentinel to passing ships and sailors.

V. THE AUSTRALIA PROGRAM

A. Location and Hours of Operation

The Australia Program does not have a permanent physical location or address. Students will usually reside in Byron Bay or in one of the small towns/suburbs located near Byron Bay. Local holiday houses are rented as student accommodation for the duration of the semester and classes take place there, in rented spaces in local halls or community centers, or directly in the field. As specific houses are subject to change and availability each year, students will be advised on the particular physical semester address via email prior to the semester commencing.

Physical Address: subject to change (see above)

Mailing Address: c/o Soenke Biermann
Director, LIU Global Australia Program
5 James St
Dunoon NSW 2480
AUSTRALIA

Center hours with students present: n/a

Center hours without students present: n/a

B. Transportation in Byron Bay and neighboring cities

Local buses and bicycles are the preferred modes of transport.

Buses: The local bus is quick and inexpensive, but runs only once per hour or less. Be sure to pick up a schedule. Long-distance, coach buses stop in Byron Bay. They provide transport to areas outside the Byron region and to the rest of Australia.

Taxis: Taxis can be very expensive for one individual, but are quite reasonable when shared. Note that two cultural differences between Australia and the United States are that in Australia, passengers are expected to sit in the front seat with the driver and that tipping taxi drivers is not required or expected.

Bicycles: Bicycles can be purchased for around \$75-\$150 US, and generally can be resold at the end of your time in the Byron region. It is a good idea to also buy a lock to secure your bike from theft. The law requires that you wear a helmet. The fine for non-compliance is \$50.

Rental Cars: Rental cars are available but drivers must be 22 years old and those between 22 and 25 pay an extra insurance surcharge. In Australia people drive on the left side of the road.

Hitchhiking: Hitchhiking is not considered safe and students are discouraged from using this as a mode of transportation.

C. How to Reach the Center

Flights from the US or other countries should be booked to the closest international airport, Brisbane (BNE), ca. 2.5 hours north of Byron Bay. There is also a smaller airport at the Gold Coast (ca. 1 hour north of Byron) but this is largely for domestic flights as well as some flights to New Zealand and East Asian destinations. The easiest way to get from Brisbane to Byron Bay is with one of the direct shuttle buses/vans - there are a range of private operators (have a look at <http://www.byronbayshuttle.com.au/>, <http://www.brisbane2byron.com/> or Google some of the other options) which take about 2.5 hours and cost around AUS\$50-60. The last airport shuttle usually leaves Brisbane airport at around 7:45pm each night, so make sure you arrive in good time to make it. There are also regular bus lines going from Brisbane to Byron like Greyhounds (<http://www.greyhound.com.au/>) which cost between AUS\$40-50 but take a lot longer (between 5-8 hours).

Due to the tight 90-day timeframe imposed by the ETA (Electronic Travel Authority), students should take care to book their flights so that they arrive on the specified dates outlined in the relevant semester's academic calendar (<http://www.liu.edu/Global/StudentLife/Registration/Calendar>).

D. Center Facilities

n/a

E. Center Rules

n/a

Computers and Cameras

- **Do I have to bring a lap top computer?**
As most of the work is done digitally, students need to bring their own lap top, with the understanding that it is the student's responsibility to take safety precautions to avoid theft. See the packing checklist for technical specifications.
- **Do I need to bring a photo and video camera?**
We highly encourage students to bring their own camera and video camera. Students can also choose to bring a camera that takes video. Field tips, independent study options and artistic visual presentations are the heart of the program hence it is important to be able to document your experience.
****Please do not forget to insure all your electronics against theft or any other damage.*

Library

The program has a well-resourced library of course-related books, articles and films. Additionally, students also have access to LIU's online library databases and eBooks as well as the free local public library in Byron Bay.

VI. Australia Program Policies and Procedures

A. POLICIES REGARDING STUDENTS

For a full description of policies that apply to LIU Global students, we encourage you to read the LIU Global Policy Handbook on the website and refer to the LIU Brooklyn Undergraduate Bulletin. http://www.brooklyn.liu.edu/course/under_bulletin_06.pdf

Overall Academic Policies

- A. Attendance: The coordinators of the various seminars will take attendance as attendance is a factor in student evaluation, as stated by the LIU Global policies. This includes field trips and site visits. Missing more than 20% of the classes will negatively impact the student's evaluation and grade. Each seminar coordinator will specify the impact of attendance on the student's evaluation.
- B. Timely Completion of Academic Work: Students are expected to hand in their completed work as specified in the respective courses. Failure to do so could have negative consequences on your evaluation as defined in each syllabus.
- C. Drop Add: Students are responsible for ensuring that their official registration on myLIU is correct, and must make any changes prior to the official LIU drop/add deadline. If students want to withdraw from any class, they must do that prior to the LIU withdrawal deadline.
- D. Incompletes: Incompletes will only be granted for medical, family or personal emergencies as well as a documented learning disability. In all cases, evidence must be provided. The faculty advisor will set the date by which the work is to be completed. Under LIU policy, all incompletes will automatically convert into Fs at the end of the following semester if the work has not been completed.
- E. Participation: We encourage all students to participate actively in the classes in order to contribute to and benefit from the discussion. Because of this, we expect students to be punctual, come prepared to class, and to not use personal computers in the classroom unless for specific, academic reasons and with approval of the seminar coordinator.
- F. Academic Conduct and Plagiarism
As LIU policy states, students are expected to conduct themselves in accordance with the normally accepted standards of academic life. That implies that they will conduct themselves with due regard for the rights of others and, in particular, that their behavior will not interfere with the ability of the academic community to carry out its usual academic functions. It also implies that they will observe the usual standard of integrity with regard to the preparation of their academic work. Plagiarism of any sort is unacceptable and, if proven, is cause for the most severe penalties up to and including suspension or dismissal from the University. Students who submit written or other work proven not to be their own or who submit work with sources inadequately acknowledged or with an inadequate system of documentation may not receive credit for the work submitted or for the course. And breach of discipline may result in disciplinary action, including suspension or dismissal.
- G. Independent Study: All students must have independent study projects approved by his/her advisor. All independent study projects must meet academic, safety, and health criteria, including a project plan, housing, field advisor, and contact information defined prior to approval.

Field Trips

- A. All field trips are considered an essential part of our academic program. Students are expected to participate actively and to document their learning according to the documentation requirements defined in each seminar syllabus in order to receive credits.
- B. Because of the importance of field trips, attendance is encouraged and expected at all of the academic activities during the field trips. Attendance will be taken and this information will be shared with advisors as part of the attendance records of the courses.
- C. Security is top priority. Special precautions will be detailed by the trip coordinators depending on the site. Any student that does not respect the personal safety precautions will be warned and if he/she continues to disrespect the recommendations he/she will be sent back to the houses.
- D. The LIU Global and LIU policies regarding alcohol and illegal drugs are enforced during field trips. In addition to the possible consequences outlined in these policies, students violating these policies during field trips are subject to being sent back immediately and will have to face the legal and school related repercussions.
- E. Students should take great care when getting involved in political demonstrations because of the potential danger.
- F. Respect for the local people and culture is very important as part of our mission of being responsible world citizens.
- G. Respect for quiet hours, not only for the other members of the group but also the other guests and/or the community.
- H. Any student planning to stay longer or to do different activities than those planned by the Australia Program must have the approval of their advisor prior to the trip and must coordinate beforehand with the field trip coordinator.
- I. Students who commit to participating in a particular trip and then decide otherwise, will still have to cover the expenses of such trip. Exceptions will be made when the reasons for not participating are out of the student's control.
- J. Students who do not participate in fieldtrips that are part of any of the seminars that they are taking, will have to decide with their advisor and seminar coordinators on how to cover the content of the trip through an alternative approach if they do not want to lose credit.
- K. Participation of non-enrolled individuals is not permitted. Exceptions will be made for LIU officials.
- L. Faculty and staff, other than the trip coordinators, will have the opportunity to participate in any particular field trip as long as financial matters and responsibilities during the trip can be worked out.
- M. In general, going out (clubbing or private-traveling) during a planned Field Trip is not allowed. Trip Coordinators will do their best for planning recreational and cultural outings during the Field Trip. Other outings are not allowed. In certain destinations where students go out for dinner individually a curfew will be established. Adherence to this policy is a requirement to finish the trip with the group, otherwise the student will be sent back to the center.

Use and possession of vehicles: For safety reasons, students should not use nor possess vehicles (motorcycles or cars) during the academic term.

Visits by family members and friends

For the smooth running of the program, visits by family members and friends are not recommended during the academic term. It is recommended that visitors come prior to or following the academic semester or during the designated independent travel period.

Lines of Communication

If students have a concern or suggestions regarding a particular course, we encourage you to first discuss your concern with the seminar coordinator to give him or her the opportunity to address the issue. If you are unsatisfied with his or her response, please discuss the issue with your advisor, and finally with the Program Director.

Confidentiality

For the Program to properly function, problem solve, and provide for student well-being, a certain amount of information sharing must occur among staff and faculty members. It is the policy of LIU Global that advisors or any other member of the staff will share relevant information pertaining to students' health, safety, and academic experiences. Information must be shared in the most professional and discreet manner and should in no way cause undue distress or embarrassment to the student. However, when we are concerned about a person's well-being, we cannot honor requests for complete confidentiality on the part of the student.

B. HOMESTAY FAMILY POLICIES

n/a

C. SAFETY POLICIES

LIU Global takes the health and security of the students very seriously, and this is priority in all the academic activities we do. However due to the nature of our program, the students must also take this very seriously and make responsible decisions to minimize their risk of facing a health or safety incident. The following policies are in place in order to try to minimize this risk and also know your whereabouts in case of an emergency.

Safety Considerations for field work:

When students go on field projects, the staff must take into consideration different factors in order to determine the safety of the project. The advisor and Program Director will determine the safety based on: U.S. State Department travel advisories, direct communication with contacts in the area and recent media reports about an area. In case there is doubt the Dean of LIU Global will be included in the decision.

Whenever a region is considered unsafe or dangerous, the advisor and the student will search for an alternative project which meets the learning objectives of the student.

Safety and well-being criteria

- The work should not endanger students' personal safety and health

- Implementation of the project is subject to there being no travel advisories of the U.S. State Dept. or information from local contacts that safety issues are of concern.
- As foreigners, students cannot participate in local political issues and the projects should be respectful of the organizational and social culture of the groups with whom they will be working.
- There is access to communication and transportation for emergencies.
- There are medical facilities within a reasonable distance.
- Students and advisors have been able to identify and set-up appropriate living arrangements during the field work.
- The independent study project must be academically sound and reflect the LIU Global mission and learning goals.
- Project may be cancelled due to US State Department travel warning http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pa_tw/cis_pa_tw_1168.html or information from local contacts that safety issues are of concern.
- Appropriate research subjects should exclude:
 - Engagement in potentially harmful practices , including those that could lead to physical, emotional or mental impairment
 - Use of intoxicating substances
 - Engagement in sexual contact , including consensual relations with a superior, teacher or peer
 - Association with practices and organizations locally deemed unlawful
 - Placing others in a potentially harmful situation

If a project is considered unsafe and nonetheless the student decides to go on that project after being informed of the potential risk, disciplinary action may be taken as defined by LIU policy.

Recreational Travel:

Because our students frequently travel independently, it is very important that a system be in place which alerts the Program when a student may be in jeopardy or if the student needs to be apprised of an emergency situation. For this reason, students are required to provide the Program with their travel itinerary as well as local contact information: local address and phone number where they can be reached, as well as, where appropriate, the name and contact information of a neighbor or friend who is likely to know their whereabouts in case of emergency. This is also important as occasionally we receive calls from parents who need to contact their sons and daughters immediately about family emergencies or other family issues. For this reason, we encourage students to always keep their families back home aware of their plans as well as provide them with contact information also.

Students traveling during weekends must provide the information of the place he or she is going, the hotel name and telephone number and the day of return. This should be submitted before travel to the Program Director.

If a group of students is traveling they can fill out a group form.

For their own safety, students may not travel to countries with State Dept. travel advisories or to areas with high health or safety risks even if such travel is for recreational purposes and/or during semester breaks.

Substance Abuse:

Members of the LIU Global community are expected to respect and abide by the rules, laws and cultural norms of the places in which they reside and travel. Students are responsible for their own behavior and will be treated accordingly.

The use of illegal drugs is prohibited. Any student found distributing or using illegal drugs can expect to deal with the local legal consequences of his or her behavior with no extraordinary support of the College's staff or

resources. Students and faculty are reminded that abuse of controlled substances jeopardizes not only the individual's welfare, but that of the entire program.

If a student is found using any kind of illegal drug the consequences will be the following: The case will be reported to the Dean who would take the appropriate disciplinary action in accordance with LIU policy which could include disciplinary probation, return to the U.S. or even suspension or dismissal from the program.

Alcohol Abuse:

Intoxication and disorderly conduct resulting from the misuse of alcohol are unacceptable and will result in disciplinary action up to and including suspension.

For student health and safety, we encourage students who can legally consume alcohol do so responsibly and in moderation. Alcohol use during students' free time should not interfere in any way with student participation in official activities or conflict with community norms.

Disciplinary Action:

Students are expected to maintain a level of personal behavior which does not compromise the functioning of the program, the general learning environment within the community or one's own ability to achieve set academic goals. A program director may place a student on disciplinary probation or, in drastic circumstances and after notifying the Dean, may even expel a student from the program. Students may be required to take a semester's leave of absence for disciplinary reasons if, after discussion with the student, program and New York staff, it seems obvious that discipline is likely to remain a concern.

Behaviors warranting such extreme measures include use of illicit drugs or abuse of alcohol; sexual or any other kind of harassment; abusive behavior towards oneself, other students, faculty or others; and behavior which jeopardizes the pursuit of learning.

D. POLICIES REGARDING STAFF

The LIU Global staff has a long history of providing professional, responsible and ethical support and service for students, and we are committed to continuing to do so. To ensure this, we govern ourselves with many policies. While we do not include all of these policies in this document, we encourage you to report any situation or behavior that concerns you to the appropriate person and/or Program Director.

VII. Practical Information

A. WHAT TO BRING

Students are discouraged from bringing excessive amounts of luggage – one large bag and one carry-on item should be enough. Check with your airline for luggage restrictions (weight, size and number of checked and carry-on bags).

B. PREPARATION CHECKLIST

Before You Travel

After you have enrolled in the Australia Program, we will communicate with you via email about specific preparations before you travel.

Packing Checklist

Clothing

The following is a list of suggested clothing that students should bring, and, if you forget something, it can be easily obtained in Byron Bay or nearby:

- Warm weather clothing: Shorts, t-shirts, tank tops, skirts, sandals, a sun hat
- Rain gear: Umbrella, lightweight raincoat
- Hiking gear: Quick drying socks, pants, lightweight and quick drying shirts, sneakers or walking shoes
- Sweatshirt or sweater
- Bathing suit and towel
- Clothing that can get dirty such as old shirts, shorts, pants, and shoes
- Backpack for hiking

Students are reminded that they will be living in a hot and humid environment where some clothing materials take a long time to dry if they get wet.

Electronics

Students must have **adaptors** in order to use Australian electrical outlets as plugs from the United States will not fit in Australian outlets. These are cheap and can be purchased from Radio Shack or similar stores for less than \$10. You will need one for your laptop. Outside of laptops, which are designed to work all over the world, American electrical devices (hair dryers, phone chargers etc.) will not work in Australia. Adaptors only allow you to plug into the different outlet shape. You would need an expensive, heavy device known as a **converter** to use American equipment and it is not worth it. Some radios might work if they have a switch for different voltages but generally you cannot use electrical equipment built for the U.S. in Australia, so don't bother bringing them unless you like to watch things blow up or melt.

Camping Gear

Hiking and camping are required parts of the program. Students can either bring along the items below or buy them in Australia:

- Sleeping bag
- Tent
- Mat or pad to put under a sleeping bag
- Camping plate, bowl, and eating utensils
- Flashlight
- Small pillow
- Bug spray
- Sunscreen

Identification

- Valid passport and 2 photocopies of your passport (kept in safe places while living in Australia)
- International student ID (students can often get discounts for tickets, shows, and entrance fees)

Medication and Toiletries

Bring basic toiletries and any prescription medication you take back home. Don't stress if you forget anything - a wide range of toiletries, over-the-counter and prescription medication are available for purchase in Australia.

Personal First Aid Kit (required)

- Band aids in multiple sizes
- Antiseptic (Iodine works well)
- Medicine to treat a mild cold, such as a decongestant, alone or in combination with antihistamine
- Pain or fever reducer (one or more of the following): Acetaminophen, Aspirin, Ibuprofen
- Immodium AD or similar to treat diarrhea
- Antifungal and antibacterial ointments or creams
- 1% hydrocortisone cream
- Dramamine or similar, if you get motion sickness
- Sun screen
- Mosquito repellent
- Any medications, prescription or over the counter, taken on a regular basis at home
- Flashlight
- Battery operated radio (in case of emergency while at remote locations)
- Extra batteries

Miscellaneous

As advised via email prior to semester

Day of Flight

As advised via email prior to semester

Other suggested items

As advised via email prior to semester

Do not bring

Do not bring any illicit drugs or drug paraphernalia, firearms or explosives, pornographic material of any kind, excessive amounts of cash or anything too valuable to lose such as expensive jewelry or electronics. Also, due to Australia's strict quarantine laws do not bring any plant or animal material (raw or untreated fruit, vegetable, meat, dairy products, wood products etc).

C. MORE INFORMATION AND HELPFUL TIPS

Airline Ticket

Make sure you book your airline ticket in accordance with the dates set in the academic calendar for arrival and departure.

Passport

If your passport is nearing expiration, it is essential that you renew it before you depart. Your passport must be valid for at least one year **after your return to the United States.**

Fully completed medical history sheet, permission for emergency treatment and the emergency contact information form. Copies of these should be provided to the Program Director on the first day of orientation.

Previous academic records

Make sure you have had all of your academic records (including AP and Transfer credits) sent to New York.

Identification card

An official driver's license or photo-identification card will be needed for travel.

Phone numbers

Bring a list of all home contact numbers in case of an emergency.

Photocopies of all important documents

In a large envelope students should place photocopies of their passport, phone numbers, travel documents, Identification card, and health insurance information. Upon arrival, the Program Director should be informed of the location of this envelope in case of an emergency.

Prescription medications

Although many of the prescription medications available in the U.S. and other countries are now readily available abroad, students should play it safe and assume they are not. We ask that students bring all essential medications for the time they will be away from the States, both for daily use and emergency use, including but not limited to asthmatic inhalers, stomach medicine and birth control pills.

IMPORTANT NOTE: If you take prescription medications, bring what you need in their original containers. Be careful about airline restrictions; if the prescription is in liquid form, it is essential that you pack this in your checked luggage as liquids are often confiscated by airport security. Some prescribed drugs in the US may be controlled in other countries. Please check with your personal doctor and the embassy to see what drugs are controlled. If controlled, you will require special authorization to bring them into the country. Authorization can be provided by the embassy in the United States.

Non-prescription medication

Bring any non-prescription drugs you typically use to control cold, flu, cough, allergies, and indigestion. While some of the brands to which you are accustomed may be available, others are not.

Illegal Drugs

Please note, if caught with controlled drugs in your possession you may be subject to severe legal penalties and academic consequences.

Name-brand cosmetics and toiletries

Some products to which we are accustomed are difficult to purchase or are limited in variety. If there is a product, which you just can't live without, that should be purchased before your departure.

Vitamins

We recommend that you bring any natural remedies and vitamin supplements you use regularly and that you will need during the course of your stay.

Insect Repellent

A DEET based insect repellent (avoid aerosols, however, OFF is a good brand). Be advised that DEET dissolves

backpacks and most plastic equipment, including personal stereos, if it leaks. You can also purchase this in Australia.

Personal First Aid kit

For group field trips the Program will bring a first aid kit, however during independent study and any personal travel students might find a personal first aid kit useful. A properly stocked and portable personal first aid kit would include: a digital thermometer that displays in both Fahrenheit and Celsius, water resistant Band-Aids® of various sizes, individually packaged alcohol swabs, ibuprofen, antihistamine, broad-spectrum insect repellent that contains between 23.8 to 30% DEET (N, N'-Diethyl-m-toluamide), topical antibiotic cream, such as Neosporin®, hypoallergenic instant hand sanitizer with isopropyl, such as Purell® (we recommend one large bottle with a pump cap and one pocket-size refillable bottle), and water resistant sunscreen with complete UVA/UVB protection (SPF 40+).

Credit and ATM cards

Contact your credit card company for emergency phone numbers to use while abroad; if your credit card is lost or stolen, you can telephone toll-free to have an immediate hold put on the account. Ask your bank for a list of corresponding banks in Australia in case you need to have funds transferred to you. Confirm that your PIN number will work in a foreign country, and ask about the cost of withdrawing dollars from foreign ATMs (some banks may charge a high fee). Make sure your ATM or credit card has been activated before you leave the USA. It is also important to notify your bank of every country you will be visiting (most banks will block international charges for security reasons unless they have been previously notified). **IMPORTANT: In case of emergencies, all students must have an international credit card (with a Visa or MasterCard logo).**

Money belt or pouch

Because they will be traveling through tourist destinations, students must take precautions so that they are not subject to pickpockets, as these have been known to occur. Fanny packs are not always the best option, because strangers can still reach into them. We suggest money pouches or belts, which sit on the inside of the clothing, and can be purchased at most luggage or travel stores.

Luggage

There will be a lot of wear and tear on your luggage, clothing and shoes. Be practical and pack accordingly.

Clothes

See relevant section above

Temperature

In Australia, the summer season is officially from December to the end of February, but because Byron Bay has a subtropical climate, the weather stays quite warm until May or sometimes even June. During the Fall and Spring Semester in Australia, it will be warm, around 80 degrees Fahrenheit (27 degrees Celsius) or slightly higher, and it can be humid. At night, the temperature does drop a bit, but not significantly. In the mountains and further away from the coast, temperatures can get as low as 50 degrees Fahrenheit (10 degrees Celsius) at night.

Ordinarily the rainy season in the Byron Bay and the north coast areas occurs sometime in late summer or early autumn (February to May), but La Niña and El Niño years sometimes affect this pattern. If it is a La Niña year, there will be a considerable amount of rain throughout the year.

Buying clothes in Australia

Cosmetics, hygiene products, school supplies, and any clothing that is deemed necessary after arrival can be purchased at reasonable (if slightly higher) prices in Australia.

Books

Do not assume that you can always find the books you will need in local bookstores and libraries. However, keep in mind all students will have access to the Electronic LIU library which has full text journals and books available and we also have a small, but selective program library. If you have a particular book you want to have, then you should bring it.

Guidebook

If you plan to travel independently, a current edition of a travel guide is strongly recommended. Do not settle for older editions as most information is quickly outdated.

D. FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY STUDENTS

Previous students prepared these questions and answers for you, to provide information they wish they had known beforehand. Hopefully you will find these helpful!

What are the houses like?

Students live together in furnished houses, usually right near the beach! Typically, students share rooms with classmates. Decisions about living arrangements will be made upon arrival by the students. There is rarely phone service; Internet service can usually be organized via pre-paid mobile broadband. You will have a TV, DVD player, and washing machine. Appropriate care of houses, furniture, appliances, bedding, and kitchenware is required and absolutely necessary. The faculty person who is responsible for your housing will discuss this issue in detail at the beginning of the term.

What kind of fun stuff can you do around Byron?

Byron Bay is known for its great surf and miles of beautiful clean beaches. Surfing, snorkeling and scuba diving are all popular activities. Whether diving on the intact reef system surrounding Julian Rocks, or snorkeling just offshore around an old shipwreck, the sea offers a rich diversity of marine life. There are a wealth of other adventure activities like hang-gliding, parasailing, kayaking, skydiving, and sailing. These can be booked through one of the numerous travel agents that line the streets of Byron Bay. For the less adventurous or economically-minded, there are many hikes, bike trips, waterfalls and nature walks available.

What's the nightlife like?

In the evening you can listen to free live music at the Byron Bay Beach Hotel or the Railway Pub (The Rails), or you can pay to enter one of the venues that showcase headliner groups. Byron's cinemas (The Dendy and The Piggery) show films ranging from blockbuster to art house, and often have student nights with discounted movie tickets for students with valid IDs. There are a few nightclubs in town, though there is usually a cover fee and sometimes a dress code (or, for some, a very loose interpretation of what constitutes 'dress'). Be sure to look at the weekly local free newspaper, the *Byron Shire Echo*, which features many of the free activities available within the town or local area, from drumming circles to yoga groups and meditation sessions.

What about shopping?

Woolworths and Aldi are the big grocery stores located right in town. You can do almost all of your basic shopping there. Just across the street from Woolies is Santos, an organic food market that is pricier but offers local and good quality products. For a range of seasonal fresh produce, meat, bread,

and seafood, along with coffee and yummy homemade pastries, there is a fantastic weekly farmers market that takes place at Butler Reserve every Thursday morning from 7-11am.

Byron Bay has a wide variety of stores. Clothing and surf shops are abundant and sell bathing suits, sunglasses, shoes, hats, towels, and various other retail items. There is a laundromat, many pharmacies, camera stores, and numerous internet cafes. Byron Bay is known for some of its alternative stores where one can buy homeopathic remedies, candles, crystals, and herbs. On the first Sunday of each a month, there is a large outdoor market with stalls selling everything from clothing, arts and crafts, souvenirs, food, and just about anything else you can imagine. Even if you do not go to this market to shop, it is a social hub for local people and has cool live music. It is definitely something students should not miss.

Now tell me about the *food*...

There are many places to eat in Byron Bay. Simple foods such as pizza, nachos, sushi, sandwiches and salads are easy and quick to grab while in town. There are health food shops and juice bars that offer healthy takeaway food. For a sit-down meal, be prepared to pay a bit more, dress a little bit nicer, and eat a lot better. These restaurants offer a range of cuisine including vegetarian, Indian, Italian, seafood, tapas, fusion food and Thai. Prices can range from \$10-\$30 AUS per person. Be sure to check out menus and restaurants while in town and then call to make a reservation.

What are the locals like?

Visitors from the United States often assume that Australians are just like Americans because both countries speak English. While understandable, this assumption is, of course, incorrect. Australia has its own unique culture and cultural heritage, and even though there are some similarities with the United States, there are also many differences. Students should remember that they are in a foreign country and that it is important to take the time to observe how people interact with one another before assuming an understanding of local people and culture. There are many people from other countries who have resettled in Byron Bay because of its beautiful setting, relaxed attitudes, and way of life. Combined with all the Aussies who live there, Byron represents a truly international melting pot of people and cultures. Byron's range of attractions has seen an increased number of tourists and visitors over the past several years. Because of this influx, the one-time easy interaction between locals and visitors may not take place. Locals may be less interested in interacting with someone who is in town for a short time only. However, it is worth being friendly and trying to get to know the townspeople because they will usually give you insider tips about Byron Bay and the surrounding area. The locals in Byron tend to be quite laid-back, and are not usually in a hurry to do anything.

E. Local Services

1. Banking and Money Matters

Currency

The local currency is the Australian Dollar (AUD) and the exchange rate with the US Dollar fluctuates between plus/minus 10% around parity (1:1); please note that this can change significantly, though, due to changing economic outlooks or currency speculation. Australian bank notes are quite hardy, colorful and easy to tell apart; everything below \$5 comes in coin form.

Credit Cards

Mastercard and Visa are generally accepted, Diners or American Express less frequently so.

Banks

Students can open an account with an Australian bank but most are fine with accessing their money from their home bank's account via ATMs (which will slap on a surcharge of several dollars per transaction, however).

ATM Machines

Widely available. See comments in relevant section above.

Getting money from home

See relevant section above

Lost or Stolen Credit Cards and Traveler's Checks

See relevant section above

Common Sense

Exercising common sense in everyday situations is the best way to ensure your own safety and protect your belongings during your time abroad.

We recommend that you divide your money in half and carry it in separate places on your body when in public. A good place to keep it is in a money pouch, draped around the neck and worn on the inside of clothing. Another option is to put it in a fabric 'wallet' pinned to the inside waist seam of your jeans, slacks or shorts. In addition to money, other valuables such as your credit cards and passport should be kept in similar locations.

Carry only the funds you anticipate needing during the day. Clean out your wallet and take only the absolute essentials. Leave your purse at home, as it makes you a target when you are out in crowded areas such as a bus station, a busy market, entertainment centers, movies, etc.

We recommend that you wrap a rubber band around money if you are planning to keep it in your front pocket, and then keep it underneath another item in your pocket. In other words, make it difficult for pickpockets to take your hard-earned cash from you. Purses should always be in front of you when shopping or in crowded places. Remember to immediately notify the police of any robberies or serious incidents.

Student Responsibility

Students are responsible for the proper handling and return of any materials borrowed or used in the center. Students will be charged for negligent use and/or loss of center property.

Budgeting

Most students on study abroad programs are traveling on a limited budget. Because spending habits differ widely from student to student, it is impossible to provide a set amount for all students. This is enough to cover recreational and social activities on the weekends. You should take into account the following expenses when determining your budget for the program. Most of your expenses (i.e. accommodation, food, course-related activities) are covered by

your Center Fee and Room and Board, but sometimes students forget to think about other expenses (i.e. personal needs, transportation, entertainment, etc.). Think of your spending as expenses that are necessary for your survival in the program (fixed costs) and expenses that are beyond the cost of the program (variable cost). The general rule of thumb is to take twice as much as you think you will need, just in case you incur unexpected expenses.

The following worksheet will help you create an estimated budget for your time abroad. It is divided into fixed and variable costs. After you complete the fixed costs, you will have an idea how much you will need weekly and the variable costs will help you determine the additional money you will need to budget for the trip (when building your budget, consult sections X.A and X.B to determine what is and is not included in the program).

Budget item	Fixed cost	Variable cost	Total
Weekly Transportation	\$		\$
Weekly Entertainment	\$		\$
Misc.	\$		\$
Misc.	\$		\$
Total Fixed	\$	Multiply by # of weeks	\$
Independent Travel		\$	\$
Shopping and Gifts		\$	\$
Airport Departure tax		\$	\$
Misc.		\$	\$
Total Variable		\$	\$
Program Budget			\$

Keep in mind that this is a guide for planning your budget and not intended to cover all situations that can and will come up during the course of the program. However, with planning you will be able to anticipate what you will need.

2. Mail

Regular mail and small packages should be sent to the following address, but keep in mind our advice below:

Before/after semester: c/o Soenke Biermann
 Director, LIU Global Australia Program
 5 James St

Dunoon NSW 2480
AUSTRALIA

During semester: address of rented student houses (as provided via email before semester begins)

Letters from Australia to the United States (and vice versa) usually take 1-2 weeks to arrive. Parcels may take longer.

Urgent mail and packages via Courier (DHL/UPS/Federal Express) should be sent to the following physical address:
(Please specify the phone number as well)

c/o Soenke Biermann
Director, LIU Global Australia Program
5 James St
Dunoon NSW 2480
AUSTRALIA

Phone: ++(0)413 136 919

3. Telephone

The program does not have a landline connection. The program director's cell phone number is ++61 (0)413 136 919 (or 0413 136 919 from within Australia).

4. Electrical Requirements

Students must have **adaptors** in order to use Australian electrical outlets as plugs from the United States will not fit in Australian outlets. These are cheap and can be purchased from Radio Shack or similar stores for less than \$10. You will need one for your laptop. Outside of laptops, which are designed to work all over the world, American electrical devices (hair dryers, phone chargers etc.) will not work in Australia. Adaptors only allow you to plug into the different outlet shape. You would need an expensive, heavy device known as a **converter** to use American equipment and it is not worth it. Some radios might work if they have a switch for different voltages but generally you cannot use electrical equipment built for the U.S. in Australia, so don't bother bringing them unless you like to watch things blow up or melt.

5. E-mail and Internet

Students are expected to check their emails and LIU Blackboard sites daily during semester, as this will be the main form of communication used by faculty outside of class time. Students will be provided with a student LIU account while studying in the program which will facilitate communication with the Program's faculty, staff and other LIU Global centers in the world.

Internet access will be through the students' own device via mobile broadband, details of which will be announced during orientation. As a backup, there are also a number of internet cafes and free wi-fi spots around Byron Bay.

VIII. Immigration

A. PASSPORTS

Please make sure to bring a passport. You will need your passport to enter Australia and to travel to other countries. Make sure your passport is valid for at least one year after you enter Australia for the first time, that it is in good shape, and that it has at least 10 empty pages. When you enter the country make sure that it gets stamped at the airport.

What to do if you lose your passport...

Don't panic. There are ways of getting a replacement passport.

Step 1: Go to the nearest **Police Station**. They will give you a form to claim your loss. You will need to take this to the Consulate (see Step 2).

Step 2: Take your claim form to the **American Consulate Passport Office**.

IMPORTANT NOTE: When you go to the Consulate, you should know your social security number, and you should bring with you anything that could help identify who you are. This could include other forms of identification, plane tickets and letters addressed to you. Ideally you should bring a photocopy of your passport.

A replacement passport will cost \$135 (or the current equivalent in the local currency). You must pay in cash, Visa or MasterCard – personal checks are not accepted. You'll need passport photos. The consulate will instruct you on local photo shops that can produce your photos while you are accomplishing the necessary paperwork.

You will most likely be provided with a temporary document (it will only take a couple of hours to prepare) that you can use until you get back to the United States. Once in the United States, you'll have access to all the documentation needed for another permanent passport.

B. VISAS

Please do **not** apply for a student visa as these are for students at Australian universities. Instead, go for the cheap, easy and hassle-free 90-day Electronic Travel Authority (ETA) (subclass 601) for which you can apply online. If you want to stay longer (i.e. to travel in Australia before or after semester), there are two options: a) come on a 90-day ETA, depart Australia at the end of the 90 days (by, for example, going for a quick trip to New Zealand or Bali, Indonesia) and then come back on another 90-day visa (this only works for travel after the end of semester); or b) apply for a six-month visitor visa (subclass 600) (you will need to do this online before you depart and it costs about AUS\$115); you can also apply for an extension to your 90-day tourist visa once you're in Australia, however that is a bit pricier (ca AUS\$290). For more information on details and different types of visas, see <http://www.immi.gov.au/visitors/tourist/visa-options.htm>.

C. EMPLOYMENT

On an ETA or tourist visa (see above), you are not allowed to partake in paid employment while in Australia.

IX. Expenses

Tuition & Fees for the Australia Program includes the following:

- Tuition and Fees- flat rate for 12-18 credits per semester
- Center Fee

- Room and Board
- University Fee
- International Fee
- International Health Insurance

Please note:

- International travel is not included in the tuition and fees
- You are billed for each semester individually
- Tuition & fees increase by approximately 5% per academic year

Please refer to our website for the tuition and fee schedule:

<http://www.liu.edu/About/Administration/University-Departments/SFO/Tuition.aspx>.

You will receive a bill from Long Island University for tuition, the center fee, room and board, international health insurance and the university and international fee. Students should refer to their myliu portal to view their bill. Both the Room and Board and Center fees are non-refundable, unless the student officially withdraws from the program.

Any refund will be distributed by the LIU Office of Student Financial Services, according to the online Tuition and Fees Schedule which can be found at the following link:

<http://liu.edu/About/Administration/University-Departments/SFO/Tuition.aspx>

It is essential that you arrive at the Program with your funds for personal expenses (or a credit or debit card to withdraw money). At the end of the semester you will receive a detailed summary of your expenses.

A. Your center fee includes

- All expenses for field trips planned by the program
- All expenses involved in the functions of the program such as payment for field advisors and teachers
- All expenses involved in lectures or other academic events
- Supplies such as ink to print the students' portfolios
- Books and Magazine subscriptions
- Internet and Phone Services

B. Your center fee does not include

- Personal travel expenses for independent travel
- Personal expenses (such as independent recreation)

C. Per semester, the Room and Board will cover

- Accommodation in a share house with other students (shared bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom(s), laundry and common area)
- A fortnightly food stipend which students can spend on groceries as they see fit
- All food and lodging costs during academic field trips.

D. Withdrawal and Refund Policies

For forms and procedures for withdrawal as well as other administrative needs (i.e. transcript requests, etc.), see: <http://www.liu.edu/Global/StudentLife/Records.aspx>

X. Introduction to Australian Culture

A. Book Recommendations

A wonderful way to get a head start on understanding and learning about Australian culture is to read books about it before your arrival. Students who have read about Australian history, traditions and customs prior to their arrival often find it much easier to connect with the locals and transition into the local culture. Here is a list of books which we recommend you read before coming to Australia:

There are a few broad-interest books that students can get stuck into now which focus on Australia, Indigenous people and/or environmental issues: Deborah Bird Rose's *Dingo Makes Us Human*, Bill McKibben's *Eaarth*, Tim Flannery's *The Future Eaters*, Peter McConchie's *Elders: Wisdom from Australia's Indigenous Leaders* and John Chambers' *A Traveller's History of Australia*.

Websites:

<http://australia.gov.au/about-australia>

<http://www.australia.com/>

<http://arakwal.com.au/>

<http://www.visitbyronbay.com/>

B. Cultural Aspects to Consider

n/a

C. Homestays

n/a

D. Tips for Communication

n/a

Group size: When you are out walking in towns or cities, don't go out in large groups if possible. Separate yourselves into groups of 2-4 persons. If you walk around as a herd, you will stand out, will attract unfavorable attention and may even seem a little threatening to local people.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Do not go out alone at night or take shortcuts through dark side streets.

Photography: Be sensitive to the feelings and privacy of others. Here are your best options:

- Stay far enough back, use a telephoto lens, or aim the camera a little obliquely so the subject of the picture doesn't feel singled out.
- Ask the person if you can take a photo. If appropriate, offer to send a copy (get the person's name and email)
- If you want to take pictures of small children and the parents are nearby, ask permission first and offer to send them a copy. Most people are delighted to have their pictures taken, but you must ask first.

Conflict: If you have a problem –perhaps a hotel employee can't find your reservation, or the bank is unable to help you – try not to raise your voice and remain calm. Explain that you have a problem and that you would like to discuss it. If you need help, don't hesitate to ask for it. Plead a little. If necessary, ask to talk to a supervisor or other person in authority. If you show your temper, you may lose all goodwill. By acting diplomatically, you ensure that people will try to solve the problem if it is within their power. If the problem cannot be solved, try to find an alternative solution

you can live with. Thank them for trying and leave without a fuss. **Under no circumstances should bribes be offered or paid.**

E. Relationships

You may have the opportunity to make some very good friends here. Strong friendships are not only encouraged, but can lead to future exchanges between you and your host country's people. Nevertheless, please be cautious. Be careful of persons wanting to make your acquaintance very quickly, as they may have an ulterior motive. Meet people in public places during the day, preferably with another friend of yours. Do not give out your address, nor bring them home with you early on, as this can lead to problems for you and everyone living with you. Agree to meet the person at a specific time and place.

Foreigners are easy targets – we dress differently, speak loudly and our accent is unmistakable. People you meet here will recognize where you are from and many think that all people from the United States are rich. An occasion might arise in which someone will become your friend in order to obtain your money or your passport. This has happened in the past and is a serious problem. LIU Global encourages you to meet new people, but use common sense and be cautious.

Entering into a relationship overseas should be approached with the same precautions as at home. It can be tempting to have an once-in-a-lifetime international romance, but you should consider any relationship carefully, particularly when you are overseas. You are likely to encounter different cultural values and rules regarding dating and relationships.

F. Local Foods

There are a broad range of local and international cuisines available in Byron Bay, including plenty of vegetarian and some vegan options.

G. Food vocabulary

n/a

H. Other Basic Vocabulary

n/a

XI. Arriving and Adjusting to Life in Australia

A. Culture Shock

Doctors and nurses can inoculate you for infectious diseases found in various parts of the world. However, the medical community still has not developed a vaccination for that most difficult of all maladies experienced by the traveler: CULTURE SHOCK.

The symptoms usually appear when a person is uprooted from the safe and secure surroundings of home and transplanted – voluntarily or otherwise – to a totally different cultural setting. The majority of travelers residing in a foreign country for an extended amount of time encounter physical and psychological reactions to a culture unlike their own. These reactions can be disorienting.

Culture shock is a rite of passage for many people – a time when the initial intrigue of foreign surroundings wears off and the realization sets in that you are going to stay in this situation for a long time. Frustration, homesickness, loneliness, depression, irritability, and loss of appetite are the major signs of this ‘traveler’s disease’.

Some common causes of frustration are:

- Goals that are not realistic in a different culture
- Not being able to see any results after striving hard
- Being involved for too short a time
- Using the wrong approach to reach your goal, one that does not fit the culture in which you are living

Remember, the frustration of living abroad does not last long. In the end, it’s the little things that begin to threaten your sense of stability and wellbeing that can cause culture shock:

- The way purchases are made
- People’s mannerisms and how to respond to them
- Distinguishing a serious statement from one meant to amuse
- Using different kinds of transportation
- Attitudes towards the value of life for people and animals
- Punctuality, often non-existent
- Doing laundry and food shopping
- The attitudes of Australians towards you – a foreigner in their land

Some symptoms of severe culture shock are:

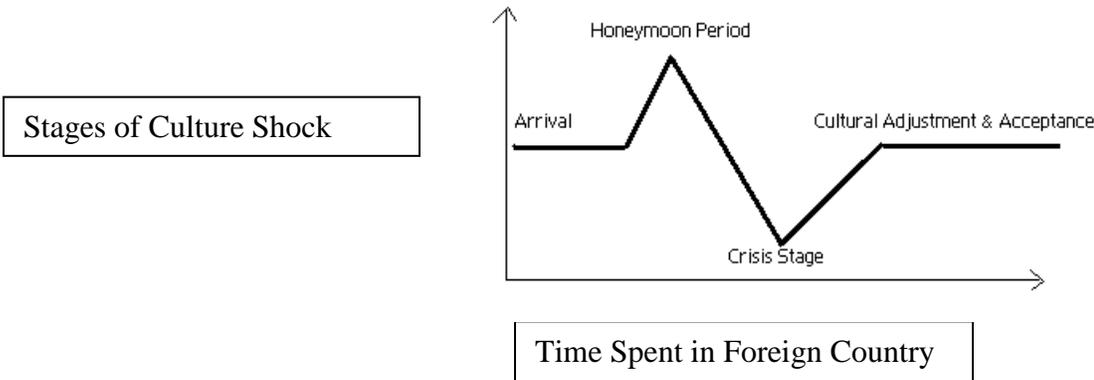
- Homesickness (longing to be where everything is safe and familiar)
- Compulsive eating and drinking to excess
- Irritability and excessive need for sleep
- Boredom (no discovery of new aspects of the culture)
- Hostility and stereotyping of native people
- Avoiding contact with nationals and seeing only other Americans
- Inability to perform work efficiently
- Tension and conflict with those around you
- Unexplained crying and physical problems (psychosomatic ailments).

Fortunately, not everyone experiences all of the above symptoms. The majority of people adjust to the local culture reasonably well. They experience some of the symptoms, but are able to recognize and work their way through the problems successfully. For those who don’t, it is important they know that some degree of culture shock is inevitable and can occur to anyone.

Almost everyone who has lived abroad goes through four stages of personal adjustment, regardless of what country they previously lived in:

1. At first, you experience the initial excitement of being in a new culture. You hold very high expectations and an extremely positive attitude toward the host country and people. You focus mainly on similarities between the cultures.
2. Next, irritability and hostility to people and customs caused you to focus on differences in every aspect of your life. Minor incidents are often blown out of proportion and you react in a very negative way.
3. Gradually, you orient yourself and begin to notice some of the cultural clues missed before. The crisis stage has disappeared. Your outlook brightens and things become comfortable and familiar.

4. Finally, your attitude changes and you are able to confidently function in both cultures. You begin to enjoy different ways of doing things.



B. Coping Strategies

Travel is an organic experience. It seems that there are a million things which you need to keep track of at all times: the sunscreen, your passport, the name of the 13-year old host brother who you only saw for 15 seconds on your first day.

Perhaps the two most important things to hold on to are your patience and sense of humor. They are your best allies when you run into odd and confusing circumstances. Face it; things never go exactly as we plan – and the experiences with the highest learning curve are often the most rewarding.

Beyond these, here are some common sense things that may help you keep a clear mind and unfettered body:

- Do not expect to find things as they are at home.
Remember: You left home to find new cultural norms.
- Do not take anything too seriously
Remember: A carefree mind is the start of a good trip.
- When abroad, be prepared to do somewhat as locals do.
- Do not judge the people of the country by the person who has given you trouble.
Remember: You are a guest in other lands. One who treats a host with respect shall be honored.

XII. Orientation Program

Students usually spend the first two nights in Byron Bay at a backpacker hostel before moving into the semester house(s). During this time, a half-day orientation will be held to welcome students to the program, introduce the program faculty and provide an overview of all aspects of the program, including health and safety. Students will be given details of these events via email in the weeks prior.

XIII. Health and Safety Information

Students will be briefed on health and safety matters as part of the orientation, as well as throughout the year, so that they will be as informed as possible on how to take care of themselves while living abroad. The health and safety program consists of education, prevention (providing students with an emergency phone card, carrying first aid kits on all field trips, briefing students on health and safety risks of each destination, etc.), and of course attention (maintaining a list of health care providers throughout the country, accompanying students to appointments when necessary and following up on cases).

A. Mandatory Health Insurance

Long Island University Student Health Insurance At-A-Glance

All LIU Global students are automatically charged for health insurance per semester (it is part of tuition and fees). Students will be automatically charged this fee. The insurance policy includes travel insurance, such as medical repatriation and medical evacuation.

The center keeps a list of health care professionals who have been able to provide care for our students in the past, including psychologists, doctors, dentists and gynecologists. Students will receive detailed information about the LIU Global health insurance policy separately. **It is important to emphasize that except for long term hospitalization, students must pay out of pocket and then submit a claim to the insurance company for reimbursement.** The percentage covered and deductibles are outlined in the policy. In other words, it is important to bring some extra money to cover any medical emergency for which students would need to submit a claim for reimbursement.

B. Review of the Foreign Waiver and Release from Liability Form

All full-time and part-time matriculated students and visiting students of the LIU Global Program must review and sign the Foreign Waiver and Release from Liability Form provided by LIU Global. Copies of these forms should be maintained by the student and the original, notarized copy must be sent to LIU Global's New York Office. It is further acknowledged by the student, and any legal representative of the student and the student's immediate family that the LIU Global Program faculty and staff, including but not limited to the Center or Program Director, take no legal or financial liability for the student's health and safety during their period of study.

C. Immunizations

Information on immunizations and other health-related topics are given here as a guide, not as authoritative medical advice. You should, of course, have a basic checkup and talk to your doctor before you come, and provide Admissions (for new students) with all appropriate paperwork.

You or your physician should check with the Center for Disease Control for the most current update on the region you are traveling to. Their web page is general: <http://www.cdc.gov/> or you can find information on the specific region where you plan to travel.

If you want updated information from the U. S. State Department on the country you are traveling to, check <http://travel.state.gov/>.

When you see your doctor, tell him or her where you will be living for several months. If you plan to do any traveling after the end of the semester or year, be sure to mention where you will be headed so that you can take care of that as well.

There are usually no specific vaccination requirements for Australia.

Make sure your vaccinations are updated, so you are as well protected as possible. If you have any health problems, please go to your doctor and get a full treatment before arriving at the Program. It is a good idea to get the “flu shot.”

Most people's inoculations are not up to date. Check with your doctor to see if you need boosters for Diphtheria, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis, Measles, Rubella, Mumps or Chicken pox. All inoculations and immunizations should be recorded in the yellow booklet called "International Certificates of Vaccination."

It is recommended that you have a tuberculin skin test while still in the United States. Assuming this test is negative, it should be repeated on your return to the States. If you are a woman and you are on the Pill, you should bring enough to last through the semester.

D. Basic Safety Issues

The Australia Program follows all emergency procedures established by the LIU Global Program and Long Island University. It is university policy that no LIU Global students should be permitted in countries with State Department travel warnings in place. The student and/or student's parents should contact the appropriate university administrators for more information.

We suggest you read the U.S. State Department country specific information on any country you will be traveling to to get an idea of the current safety issues as well as prevention tips. http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pa_tw/cis/cis_4965.html

The Program subscribes to the U.S. Department of State Travel Warnings (DOSTRAVEL) electronic mailing list, which notifies members of all travel advisories and warnings issued around the world and provides Consular Information Sheets for these countries. If a travel advisory is issued for Australia, the LIU Global students will be notified by the Program Director and precautions will be taken to ensure the safety of students. If a travel warning is issued, students will be evacuated from the country in due course once it is safe to do so. We encourage all students to subscribe by sending an email to: listserv@lists.state.gov type in the message body “SUBSCRIBE DOSTRAVEL YOURNAME” (omit the quotation marks and leave subject blank). You can also use the online subscription form at: <https://travelregistration.state.gov/ibrs/ui/>.

Australia is similar to the United States in terms of personal safety. In the town of Byron Bay, students should routinely look after their belongings. Things left on the beach without supervision might be stolen. Australian cities, such as Brisbane, Sydney, or Melbourne, have higher crime rates than small towns and rural areas, but are generally safe. Students might prefer to travel in groups when they are in unfamiliar places, particularly at night, but generally Australia is a safe country to travel in. Valuable items, such as passports, cameras, and credit cards should, however, be guarded carefully and stored in safe places.

Rip Tides

Rip tides (rips) are present in the waters surrounding Australia. These currents, which are right off the beach, are very powerful, and a common cause of drowning in Australia. To reduce the chance of getting caught in rip tides, it is important to understand how to identify a rip, and then avoid it. Students are encouraged not to swim alone, and to take a floatation device such as a surf board or a boogie board when they enter the water, or always have another person on-shore with a board to use in case a rescue is necessary. If you do get caught in a rip tide, the following may help:

- Don't try to fight the current by swimming against it

- Swim parallel to the shore line
- Try to float or tread water to conserve energy
- DON'T PANIC

Flora and Fauna

Australia is known for its snakes, spiders, sharks, and crocodiles. There are a number of poisonous spiders that live all over the continent. Snakes are also common, and a large number of these are venomous. Students are encouraged to avoid walking in areas with high grasses, especially at night, and to stay alert when in areas with logs, rocks, and other debris on the ground. Crocodiles do not live in the Byron Bay area. They are native to northern Queensland and the Northern Territory and you could encounter them on travels up north, but this is not likely. Sharks live in the ocean waters around Australia. Students should use common sense and not swim at dusk or pre-dawn for these are known feeding times for sharks. If a student observes a lot of water bird activity feeding on a school of fish, chances are there might be sharks trying to feed on the same school of fish.

Jellyfish are present in Australian waters, particularly in the northern parts of the country like north Queensland. Around Byron Bay, the only problem jellyfish are called Bluebottles. They are not very large and they do sting, but their sting is not serious. Washing the sting in apple cider vinegar usually helps. Some jellyfish are highly toxic. During the height of the hot months in far north Queensland there are box jellyfish, whose sting can kill. Students must wear wet suits (called stinger suits in Australia) to protect themselves when snorkeling or swimming in the ocean off Queensland, and are encouraged to do the same when snorkeling off Julian Rocks in Byron Bay. Though people may think that all these creatures sound scary, if you are informed about where they might occur, and know how to deal with situations safely, chances are you won't have a problem. Many people have lived along Australian beaches all of their lives and have never encountered a jellyfish or a shark.

Australia is home to many unique plants and animals that cannot be found anywhere else in the world. Marsupials (such as koalas, kangaroos, and wallabies), dingoes, emus and platypuses are native to Australia. Koalas, kangaroos, and dingoes can be seen all over the country and often inhabit areas where humans are present too. Even though these animals may approach you, you should not feed or try to pet these animals. They may look cute, but they can be dangerous. When travelling, students should be aware of their bags and food in the presence of kangaroos or dingoes because these animals may try to raid your belongings for food. An incredible range of beautiful plants such as rainforest trees, eucalyptus, figs, sarsaparilla, plumeria (or frangipani), and hibiscus are common in Australia. Again, students are encouraged not to touch, pick, or consume any plants, leaves, or flowers, as some may be poisonous. Many plants and animals are protected by law, including some of the ones that could do you harm.

Drugs and Alcohol

The drinking age in Australia is 18. Excessive consumption of alcohol can be problematic in terms of academic work, group cohesion, and even safety. Lack of moderation undermines the program and will be addressed. Drugs are illegal in Australia and students are warned that they must uphold the local laws regarding the use, sale, and possession of illegal drugs. There may also be academic repercussions if a student is found to be using, selling, or in possession of illegal drugs.

Students and parents should also familiarize themselves with the appropriate sections, “II. Responsibilities of Participants,” and “III. Recommendations to Parents/Guardians/Families” in the document, *Responsible Study Abroad: Good Practices for Health and Safety*, which is published by the NAFSA: Association of International Educators’ Section on U.S. Students Abroad (SECUSSA) and is available at the below URL:

<http://www.nafsa.org/resourcelibrary/default.aspx?id=8304#Participants>

<http://www.nafsa.org/resourcelibrary/default.aspx?id=8304#Parents/Guardians/Families>

Following are some basic safety tips for travel in any foreign country. The best thing to keep in mind is your own common sense. This will keep you safe when many other things fail.

- Carry only enough cash for the day, especially when you have just visited a bank or ATM.
- Distribute money so it is in two places, i.e. some in your purse with the rest in a money pouch concealed under your garments.
- If you carry a wallet, it should go in your front pants pocket. Be especially careful in crowds and on the buses.
- Keep your luggage, shoulder bag or backpack with you at all times upon arrival in an airport or bus station. Always wrap the strap around your arm or leg if sitting down at a table or on a park bench. Thieves are both quick and clever.
- When going out in the evening, always travel with a companion. Women may find it easier to go out, especially to clubs/bars, with a male companion.
- When you feel uncomfortable or are uneasy about your surroundings, trust your feeling and move on. Stay on well-lighted and populated streets.
- Beware of fast, aggressive drivers in narrow streets and always take care crossing the street. Pedestrians do not have right of way.
- Avoid illegal drugs. You are subject to the laws of the country in which you are traveling.
- Make two copies of your important documents and carry one set in your suitcase. Leave the other set at home with your family.
- Have phone numbers to call if credit cards/traveler’s checks are stolen or lost.
- Put your name and address on your camera – inside and out. Mark yours so it is easily identified by others.

Remember to immediately notify the police of all losses or other serious incidents. Get a copy of the official police report. You may need it later for insurance purposes/claims. For this reason, we recommend you look into purchasing travel insurance to cover your valuables (i.e. lap top computer, digital camera, iPods, etc). Please review the coverage so you are aware of the restrictions and procedures in case of loss or theft.

E. Travel Restrictions

Also in this regard, the Program has a policy dealing with safety that restricts the places where students can travel to either on their own or for academic purposes. Since we are responsible for the students’ safety, we reserve the right to prohibit a student from traveling to places considered too dangerous. We do not base our decisions on mere subjectivity but rather make decisions based on recent events, local and international news, U. S. Department of State updates and the Program’s contacts. For the most part though, students are usually aware of the regions that are not safe to travel to.

F. AIDS and other STI Awareness

The risk of AIDS and other STIs in Australia is on a level comparable to the United States, so students are reminded to be careful and practice safe sex at all times.

G. Drugs

Many U.S. citizens traveling abroad believe that as US citizens they are immune from prosecution under local law and that buying or carrying small amounts of drugs cannot result in arrest. In fact, U.S. Americans abroad have been jailed for possessing as little as three grams- that's a tenth of an ounce- of marijuana. Realize that, when abroad, you are subject to the jurisdiction of all local laws. Also know that drug pushers, after making profit on the sale of drugs, may turn customers in to the local authorities for a reward.

Facts about drugs abroad:

- Foreign governments are neither more tolerant of drug abuse nor more permissive in their drug laws and enforcement than the U.S.
- Most countries are far stricter and their judicial and penal systems differ greatly from the U.S. Few foreign nations provide trial by jury.
- Sentences for possessing or trafficking in any soft or hard drug can range from 2 to 25 years and include a heavy fine.
- Prosecution of offenders is being intensified. Arrests are made everywhere within a country's sovereign jurisdiction, even territorial waters, air space and transit areas in airports. There are not "free ports" to drug offenders.
- Travelers who, for medical reasons, are required to take a drug that may be subject to suspicion should carry their prescriptions with them in their original containers.

The US Consular Officers Abroad Can:

- Ensure that the detainee's rights under local law are fully observed and that humane treatment is accorded under internationally accepted standards.
- Visit the detainee as soon as possible after the foreign government has notified the US embassy or consulate of the arrest, and regularly during detention.
- The consular office also can provide the detainee with a list of local attorneys from which to select defense counsel.
- Contact family and/ or friends for financial or medical aid and food, if requested by the detainee.

US Consular Officers Abroad Cannot:

- Demand the detainee's release
- Represent the detainee at trial, give legal counsel, or pay legal fees or other related expenses with US Government funds.
- Intervene in a foreign country's court system or judicial process to obtain special treatment.

Help available in the United States

The Citizens Emergency Center in the State Department's Bureau of Consular Affairs provides emergency services relating to the welfare of Americans arrested or detained abroad, searches for Americans missing overseas, transmission of emergency messages for Americans to their next of kin and transfer of private funds to US posts abroad for delivery to destitute Americans. Assistance at the Citizens Emergency Center is available Monday through Friday from 8:15 am to 10:00 pm at Call 1-888-407-4747 (from overseas: 202-501-4444).

For Overseas American Citizen Services in the United States call 1-888-407-4747. If calling from overseas dial 202-501-4444.

Students cannot travel to any country that has a Travel Warning issued by the State Department. If a student travels to one of those countries she/he will be automatically out of the Program.

XIV. Emergency contacts and procedures

A. Emergency Telephone Information:

The following is a list of numbers to call in the case of an emergency.

Program Director

- 0413 136 919

Hospital

- Byron Bay 66856200
- Ballina 66862111

Police

- Regular phone call 000
- Text Emergency Call 106

Doctor

- Suffolk Park 66853647
- Byron Bay 66856206

U.S. Embassy (in Sydney)

- 02-93739200

LIU Global

- 0011-1-718-780-4312

B. Emergency Procedures and Health Care

In case of sickness or any kind of health or safety emergency (or any other issue), students should always contact the Program Director. He/she will assist you as to how to proceed and will accompany you when necessary for translation, transportation and moral support. Our focus on both health and safety is prevention. But if they are a victim of a crime, students should contact Program staff immediately. Program staff will advise and accompany students to take the necessary steps to report and follow-up after being a victim of a crime.

Outside of program activities, students who need assistance during an emergency should take the following steps:

1. Move to a safe location. In life or death situations, call 000.

2. Call the program emergency cell phone 0413-136-919 to receive assistance from Australia Program staff and to report the emergency (dial 1800-7383773 [1800-REVERSE] to call collect if necessary).
3. If the emergency cell phone is not answered, call the other staff numbers until someone answers:
 Soenke Biermann: 02-6689-5080 soenke.biermann@liu.edu / zootroid@gmail.com
 Marcelle Townsend-Cross: 0427-022-478 / 02-6624-6864
 Zan Hammerton: 0400-650-411 / 02-6687-1984
 Nigel Hayes: 02-6689-1352
4. In medical emergencies go to the NEAREST HOSPITAL. Take a taxi or call 000 to call an ambulance which will take you there. Make sure to bring an ID and a credit card and that you call the emergency cell phone to keep us informed. A staff person will accompany you as soon as possible.
5. In case of crime, go to the nearest Police Station and file a report. CALL THE PROGRAM EMERGENCY PHONE IMMEDIATELY (0413 136 919). In case of a stolen passport, this procedure is very important because the U.S. embassy requires a copy to issue a new passport. Insurance companies often require a crime report to cover the insurance.
6. In case of sexual assault or rape, first get yourself to safety. Call 000 if the crime just occurred for police action and call the emergency cell phone 0413-136-919 or any staff person on the list until you reach someone. If you have injuries that require medical attention call 000 for an ambulance or go to the nearest hospital. If you are considering or decide to press charges do not shower or change your clothes, as this would destroy important physical evidence. We would make sure someone would accompany you as soon as possible. The program staff person in charge will support you in any way you need and want (at any time of day or night), and will discuss the different options with you.
7. In the event of widespread natural disaster, such as a bushfire or tsunami, first get yourself to safety, then report your status and location to us by any means available, trying first by calling the emergency cell phone OR any other STAFF numbers OR emailing the director or any other staff members. Do not leave your personal belongings unattended. If the place is not safe or you are not sure, look for a safe location. Let your parents in the United States know you are okay as soon as possible.

LISTEN TO THE RADIO. LIU GLOBAL AND THE U.S. EMBASSY WILL SEND MESSAGES THROUGH THESE RADIO STATIONS WHICH WILL ALSO PROVIDE UP-TO-DATE INFORMATION ON DANGEROUS WEATHER AND ISSUES OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY: ABC RADIO – NORTH COAST (94.5 FM) OR ABC RADIO NATIONAL (96.9 FM).

BE SAFE. STAY WHERE YOU ARE UNTIL LIU GLOBAL OR THE US EMBASSY TELLS YOU IT IS SAFE TO TRAVEL AND FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS. STAY IN TOUCH IF POSSIBLE.

Emergency procedures will be discussed in detail during the orientation in Australia, including the important role of Title IX, Long Island University's *Anti-Harassment/Discrimination Policy and Complaints Procedure* (<http://www.liu.edu/About/Administration/University-Departments/Human-Resources/HR-Policies/Anti-Harassment-Discrimination-Policy>) and Long Island University's EthicsPoint website for anonymous complaints about specific policy non-compliance (<https://secure.ethicspoint.com/domain/media/en/gui/13188/index.html>).

XV. Faculty and Staff

A. Program Faculty and Staff

Marcelle Townsend-Cross is a mixed heritage Indigenous Australian woman of Biripi, Worimi and Irish decent. She has fifteen years' experience teaching Indigenous Studies in Australian Universities. Marcelle graduated from the University of Technology Sydney in 2009 with a Master of Education, Indigenous Studies, and from Southern Cross University in 1995 with a Bachelor of Arts, Contemporary Music.

Her research and professional activity has concentrated on defining and engaging Indigenous Australian philosophy in relation to pedagogical theory and praxis in past, present and future contexts, and in engaging Indigenous Australian values in mainstream Australian social policy and practice. Specifically, her research pursuits focus on exploring critical Indigenous Studies pedagogical theory and practice in the vocational, higher education and community adult education sectors.

Marcelle has been with the Australia Program since 2012; she teaches the course *Australia's First Peoples*, advises students and is also responsible for the coordination of the Aboriginal bush camp. Marcelle can be contacted at marcelle.townsend-cross@liu.edu.

Nigel Hayes is in the final year of his PhD in Cultural Studies and Creative Writing at Southern Cross University. He holds a BA and a first-class honours degree (both from SCU) for which he received the University Medal in 2008. Nigel has published several scholarly articles in reputable journals and has presented his research at a number of national conferences. He is an experienced university teacher (both online and face-to-face) and has project leadership expertise in effective assessment and feedback.

Nigel has been with the Australia Program since 2013; he teaches the course *Environmental Sustainability* and works as the program's writing tutor. Nigel can be contacted at nigel.hayes@liu.edu.

Soenke Biermann holds a Bachelor of Indigenous Studies, a BA (First Class Honours) and a Graduate Certificate in Higher Education (Teaching & Learning) from Southern Cross University (SCU) where he was awarded the University Medal in 2009. He is currently in the final year of a PhD in Cultural Studies at SCU and his thesis explores the ways in which academics in Australia, Canada and New Zealand decolonize their pedagogical practice.

As a researcher, Soenke has presented his work on pedagogy, decolonization, social justice and human rights at twenty national and international conferences, been invited to give guest lectures at institutions such as the University of Barcelona, McGill University, UC Berkeley and Humboldt University, and published articles in a range of scholarly journals, including *The Australian Journal of Indigenous Education*, *The International Journal of Pedagogies and Learning* and *Critical Arts*.

Soenke is a passionate and dedicated teacher, and has won a number of institutional and national teaching awards over the past few years. He has also set up and been involved with a series of initiatives and projects focusing on student equity, social justice and cultural diversity, including being one of the

founders of the Southern Cross University Indigenous Events Coordinating Committee and leading a year-long participatory action research project on the sources of resilience in high-achieving students from low-socioeconomic backgrounds.

Soenke has been with the Australia Program since 2010, first as adjunct faculty and then, since September 2012, as program director. He teaches the courses *Culture, Place and Identity in Australia* and *Encountering Australia's Environment*, advises students and is responsible for all administrative, academic and program-related issues. Soenke can be contacted at soenke.biermann@liu.edu.

Zan Hammerton is in the final year of a Doctorate of Environmental Science and Management at Southern Cross University (SCU). She holds both a B. App. Sci (Hons.) and a BVA (Hons.).

Zan's environmental interests are broad; her current research examines the spatial and temporal variation of fish populations before and after zoning implementation and the conservation and management of biodiversity through understanding ecosystem responses to anthropocentric impacts. Both projects are conducted within marine protected areas of Northern New South Wales (Byron Bay and Coffs Harbour); this region is an internationally renowned area for scuba diving and provides a unique nexus between tropical and temperate species.

Zan also tutors at SCU in Coastal Marine Ecosystems and Fisheries Biology; is a certified PADI Master Scuba Diver Instructor and ADAS commercial diver, her passion for the coastal and marine environment has led to extensive travel and diving experiences both in Australia and internationally. This includes teaching, coordinating and being one of the founding members of the Byron Underwater Research Group (BURG), a key marine conservation organisation which provides, training, education and conducts ongoing fish surveys and reef clean ups.

Zan has been with the Australia Program since 2012; she teaches the course *Australian Coastal Environmental Issues*, advises students and is also responsible for coordinating the program's social media presence. Zan can be contacted at zan.hammerton@liu.edu.

B. Staff at LIU Global, LIU-Brooklyn Offices

In addition to our center staff, students are supported by the staff at our main LIU Global office at LIU-Brooklyn. Students should contact the following people with different questions and issues they may have:

For questions about billing/bursar, financial aid, scholarships, or health insurance, please contact Susan (Susi) Rachouh, Global Director of Student Success at 718.780.4327 or susan.rachouh@liu.edu.

For information concerning transcripts or registration, students can contact Carlett Thomas, Assistant Director of Records and Administration at 718.488.3409 or carlett.thomas@liu.edu.

If students have other issues not covered above or are unsure who to contact, they should contact Susi Rachouh, who manages the Student Services area.

WELCOME TO THE LIU GLOBAL AUSTRALIA PROGRAM!!!!