

Saint Louis Christian College
PMN330n CURRENT ISSUES IN MINISTRY
Supplemental Materials
Professor Stacy Garner

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Mission Trip Research: Suggested questions to consider

- i. Are there any missionaries working in the country you have chosen for the location of your mission trip? If so, please provide their names, location, contact information, the focus of their work and a brief biographical sketch for each family.
- ii. What is the purpose of the mission trip? (If you are working with missionaries on the field, you should consult with them.)
- iii. What is the desired duration of the mission trip? (If you are working with missionaries on the field, you should consult with them.)
- iv. Does the country to which you are traveling require a visa for entry? If so, what kind of visa will everyone in your group need to obtain? Where do you get the visa? What does the visa cost?
- v. What are the tentative dates for the mission trip? (If you are working with missionaries on the field, you should consult with them. Finalized dates may not be possible until you have researched and purchased your plane tickets.)
- vi. What is the minimum/maximum number of participants for the mission trip? (If you are working with missionaries on the field, you should consult with them.)
- vii. What is the travel itinerary and cost of airfare for your group? (Now that you have established the parameters of where you are going, the tentative dates for the mission trip and the number of participants for the mission trip, you are ready to research airfare and itineraries.)
- viii. What is the cost of in-country travel for your group? (If you are going to remain in one place the entire time, what transport is needed/available? What is the cost? If you are planning to travel to various cities during your mission trip, what transport is available? What is the cost? If you are working with missionaries on the field, you should consult with them.)
- ix. What is the cost of lodging for your group? (Will you stay with people in their homes? Will you stay in youth hostels? Will you stay in guest houses? Will you stay in hotels? What is the cost per person per night in each location? If you are working with missionaries on the field, you should consult with them.)
- x. What is the cost of food for your group? (Will you eat in? Are there grocery stores available? Will you eat out? What is the cost of food per person per day? If you are working with missionaries on the field, you should consult with them.)
- xi. Depending on the purpose for your mission trip, what ministry costs are involved? Building supplies? VBS supplies? Craft materials? Etc. (If you are working with missionaries on the field, you should consult with them.)

- xii. While everyone in your group may have medical insurance locally, you will need to purchase international medical insurance for each person, all the while hoping you will not have to use it. What is the cost of international medical insurance for each person?
 - xiii. Are there any required/necessary immunizations? If so, what are they? What is the cost?
 - xiv. Will you have any time for cultural learning experiences (sightseeing)? Every destination has its own wealth of history and beauty. Your group will have a much better short term mission experience if given the chance to witness first hand some of the country's historical and beautiful landmarks. What is available and what is the cost involved?
-

Name _____

READING ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT

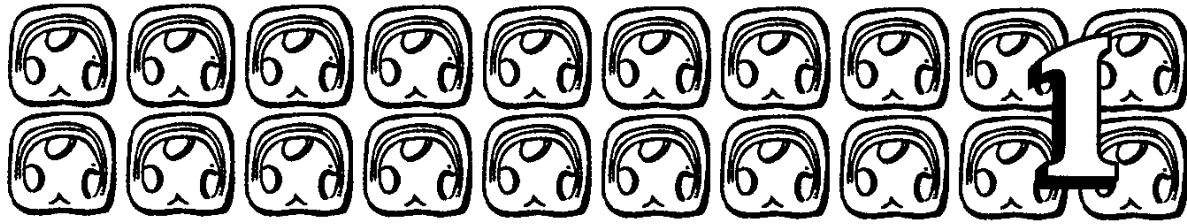
Please indicate the percentage of the required reading you have completed for this course. (Please circle the appropriate percentage. If these numbers do not reflect your reading fulfillment with accuracy, please write the amount in the space on the right.)

0% -- 10% -- 20% -- 30% -- 40% -- 50% -- 60% -- 70% -- 80% -- 90% -- 100% -- _____%

Please indicate (☒) the quality of your reading for each of the titles below:

- 1. I ☐ thoroughly read, ☐ skimmed, or ☐ browsed the Elmer text.
- 2. I ☐ thoroughly read, ☐ skimmed, or ☐ browsed the Reapsome text.
- 3. I ☐ thoroughly read, ☐ skimmed, or ☐ browsed the article, "Cultural Resumé".
- 4. I ☐ thoroughly read, ☐ skimmed, or ☐ browsed the section, "Gateway International Educational Services Handbook".
- 5. I ☐ thoroughly read, ☐ skimmed, or ☐ browsed the section, "Application Packet".
- 6. I ☐ thoroughly read, ☐ skimmed, or ☐ browsed the "Sample Budget".
- 7. I ☐ thoroughly read, ☐ skimmed, or ☐ browsed the "Sample Airplane Itinerary".
- 8. I ☐ thoroughly read, ☐ skimmed, or ☐ browsed the "Sample Mission Trip Itinerary".

Signature _____



Cultural Resumé

A resumé is a summing up of something. Exercise 1 involves summing up a culture. The exercise requires that you prepare a resumé of a culture, following the instructions below. The Cultural Resumé is due on the date indicated, roughly at the end of the term, giving you sufficient time to complete one like the sample included.

Objectives

- To encourage you to become familiar with a specific culture as you summarize its unique customs, traditions, values, and lifestyles
- To help you develop a sensitivity toward the people of the culture you choose to study, enabling you to communicate better with people from that culture

Reference

Chapter 1 of text

Instructions

Completion time: (per instructor)

1. From the list below, choose a country to study.

Algeria	Finland	Mexico	Scotland
Argentina	France	Netherlands	Singapore
Australia	Germany	New Zealand	South Africa
Austria	Greece	Nigeria	Spain
Belgium	Hong Kong	Norway	Sri Lanka
Bolivia	Hungary	Pakistan	Sweden
Brazil	India	Paraguay	Switzerland
Bulgaria	Indonesia	Peru	Syria
Canada	Iran	Philippines	Tahiti
Chile	Ireland	Poland	Taiwan
Czechoslovakia	Israel	Portugal	Thailand
Denmark	Italy	Puerto Rico	Turkey
Egypt	Jordan	Romania	Wales
England	Kenya	Russia	Yugoslavia
Ethiopia	Lebanon	Samoa	Zaire
Fiji	Malaysia	Saudi Arabia	Zimbabwe

2. Report your choice to the instructor.
3. Research the country and its culture. To obtain information, check the embassy of the country (most are located in Washington, DC; metropolitan cities in the United States may have a consulate office representing the country), school and other local libraries, Human Relation Area Files, and computer-aided research systems.
4. Organize useful answers for the following items, which should be covered in your Cultural Resumé.

A. Customs and Courtesies

Greetings

Visiting

Eating

Gestures

Personal appearance

Group meetings

Traveling

Communicating

interpersonally

B. The People

General attitudes and values

Population

Language

Religion

Holidays, religious and political

C. Lifestyle

Family

Dating, courtship, and marriage

Social and economic levels

Work

Recreation

Food

D. The Nation

History and government

Educational system

Land and climate

Economy

Transportation and communication systems

Health, sanitation, and medical facilities

Scale map of the country (placement can vary — see Sample)

F. Communication Style

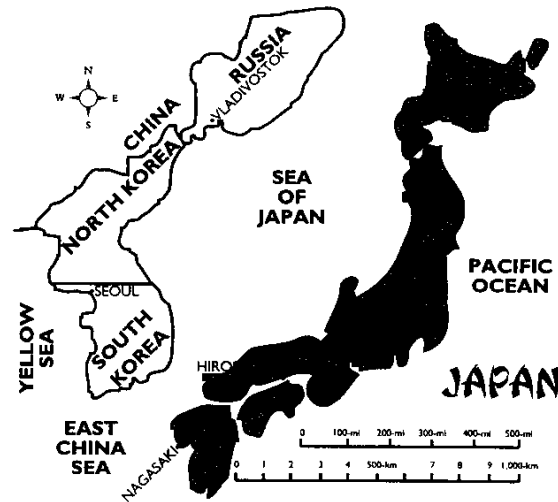
G. Bibliography

5. Complete your answers using the format in the accompanying sample as a guide. Write simply, directly, and tightly, summarizing in several pages the information requested in step 4.

The instructor may request progress reports periodically.

Sample Cultural Resumé

JAPAN



Customs and Courtesies

Greetings

Typically, the Japanese bow to greet friends, pay respects, express thanks, apologize, ask favors, and say goodbye. The depth of the bow and the number of times repeated indicate the relationship between the two parties.

Visiting

The Japanese slip off their shoes when entering the house (and temples and shrines). They bring wrapped gifts when visiting someone, the host opens the gifts after the guests leave. Guests admire the host's flower arrangements or art with quiet appreciation rather than verbal compliments.

Men lead the way into rooms. If seated, they do not rise when being introduced to women. Men are introduced first; the elders are first, and the women follow. Thank-you notes are sent promptly after the visit. When visiting, people from other cultures are expected to wear their own usual clothes, not Japanese attire.

Eating

Chopsticks often are used when eating. These are laid down uncrossed or are left sticking in food. When eating from a bowl, such as when eating rice, the bowl is held chest-high or close to the mouth and the food is more or less shoveled in. If knives and forks are used, they usually are handled European style. Food purchased at a streetside snack stand is eaten at the stand, not carried and eaten along the way as people in the United States often do.

Gestures

The Japanese do not use conspicuous gestures such as waving their hands and arms when talking. They sit at tables with both feet flat on the floor. They sometimes sit on the floor, crossing their legs under them. While sitting, they do not put their legs on something like a desk or a table. Laughter is quiet and refined. Yawning in public is frowned upon, as is chewing gum in public.

Personal Appearance

Men usually wear suits and ties in public, although in summer they remove their coats. Women wear modest dresses. They avoid conspicuous colors, strong perfumes, and heavy make-up or fancy hairdos. They conform to the rest of the people and do not want to stand out.

Group Meetings

Decisions usually are the result of considerable interpersonal interaction taking place over a long time and involving all of the people who will be affected by the decision. Business dealings with new associates are initiated in conversations over tea, sake, or golf, not with the expectation of completing a transaction but, instead, with the purpose of getting to know the other person first. The Japanese proceed cautiously, looking for weaknesses and strengths, in a fairly formal sort of atmosphere.

Traveling

Japan has many historical sites and interesting places to visit. In the South the country resembles Hawaii. In the North it is like northern mountainous regions in the USA. Excellent transportation is available, and lots of lodging facilities. Hotels are Western-style with bathrooms, and bedrooms with beds. Japanese-style inns (ryokan) usually have no beds (people sleep on futons on the floor) or bathrooms (bathing areas are shared in common).

Communicating Interpersonally

Politeness is reflected in a low voice, quiet laughter, respect for age, and no public displays of affection. The Japanese avoid loud conversations in public places and do not call across a lobby, room, or hallway. They are quiet and discreet.

The People

General Attitudes and Values

Japanese people are characterized by discipline, and politeness. Group harmony is the norm in their familiar social relationships. The Japanese recognize three basic kinds of people: those they know well, those they are acquainted with, and strangers or “those who don’t exist.” With the first two groups the relationships are clearly defined. Caught in an unusual situation, the Japanese wonder, “What am I expected to do next?” In contrast, an American would ask, “What *will* I do next?”

The Japanese are extremely sensitive to what others think or expect of them. This awareness of other people’s opinions and expectations guides their behavior. “Giri” — meaning obligation and duty — underlies their hierarchical system of how one stands in association with another. Earnestness, austerity, and tension must have an outlet, and bars, restaurants, and cabarets provide the outlet, at least for the men. Their attitudes and values resemble a tapestry; no one thread stands out. The whole is superior to the parts; towering individuals are mistrusted. Everything functions smoothly as a melded, interwoven whole.

Population

With a population of roughly 120 million, about 3% of the world’s total population and approximately 60% of the population of the USA, Japan is the 17th most densely populated country in the world with 767 people per square mile (by comparison, the USA has 58 to the square mile). The population is 99% homogeneous, with a small number of Koreans, Chinese, and native Ainu. Tokyo is the second largest city in the world. The average life span is 69 years for men and 74 for women.

Language

The official language is Japanese. Many Japanese are conversant also in English, Spanish, or French, and all middle- and high-school students have to study English. Written Japanese has similarities to Chinese ideographs, and the Japanese use two phonetic alphabets (*hiragana* and *katagana*) as simplified versions of the Chinese ideographs.

Religion

Buddhism and Shintoism are the main religions, and many of the people profess more than one religion. They may practice Shinto marriages and Buddhist funerals, for example. Christianity enrolls only a small fraction of the population.

Holidays

New Year's is the biggest holiday of the year, when most businesses close for three or four days while the people visit relatives, temples, or take trips. Other holidays include Adults' Day (Jan. 15), National Foundation Day (Feb. 11), Emperor's Birthday (April 9), Constitution Day (May 3), Children's Day (May 5), Senior Citizens Day (Sept. 15), Physical Athletic Day (Oct. 10), Culture Day (Nov. 3), and Labor Thanksgiving Day (Nov. 23).

Lifestyle

The Family

Although the aged parents still live with their married children in many instances, the trend is away from the traditional, large, multigeneration family. Families are most apt to be nuclear, with husband and wife and one or two children. The abortion rate is the third highest in the world; roughly 35% of all pregnancies are aborted. The suicide rate is the tenth highest in the world.

Dating, Courtship, and Marriage

Dating is a relatively recent practice, becoming popular during the last decade. Dating begins at age 17 or 18. Marriage takes place when men are about 27 years old and women marry at a slightly younger age. In the past, marriages were arranged by elder friends of the family or go-betweens. Nowadays the couple usually decides whether they will marry.

Social and Economic Levels

Monthly wages equate to about \$1500–\$2500 in U.S. dollars, but semiannual bonuses raise these figures considerably, bringing the typical wage almost to the USA level. After graduation, the highest hurdle for a Japanese person is getting the first job, which normally is selected with care. Once hired, the employee probably will stay with the company for life, considering resignation only in the most dire circumstances. Little short of an outright crime will persuade the company to fire an employee. Employees receive fringe benefits such as health insurance, welfare pension plan, unemployment and accident insurance, and dependents' allowance. Employees often live in company housing, make purchases at a company store, and receive loans from the company.

Work

Usually the work week is 5½ to 6 days. Employees are on time, are rarely absent, and mind their manners. Promotions are based on seniority, not ability. Retirement is at age 55, although this has changed to 60 for most men today. Typically, the wage earner owns a television set, a washer, a refrigerator, and a few other household luxuries. Thriftiness is important, and the average wage earner saves about 20% of the salary — in bank accounts, not stocks or bonds.

Recreation

Most Western-type sports — baseball, soccer, volleyball, tennis, skiing, jogging, and golf — are popular in Japan. Football is gaining more and more interest. The traditional sports, such as sumo wrestling, judo, kendo, and karate, remain popular. The people enjoy movies and television as well as the traditional theater styles of *noh* and *kabuki*. Sightseeing is a national pastime, and overnight trips are common.

Food

Average Japanese meals are different from Western fare. The breakfast menu consists of items such as rice, bean-paste soup, pickled vegetables, seaweed, and perhaps fermented soybeans. If lunch is eaten away from home, it is a lunch box of cold rice, pickled vegetables, and a bite of fish, or a bowl of noodles or rice curry. At home, lunch consists of breakfast leftovers. The dinner menu consists of clear soup, rice, fish, pickled vegetables, and seaweed. The average Japanese person has rice at least twice a day. Japanese tea usually accompanies meals.

Dining out and for special occasions, Japanese people eat sukiyaki (a dish cooked at the table, consisting of green vegetables, onions, thinly sliced beef, and bean-curd), tempura (deep-fried, batter-dipped fish, and vegetables), yaki-tori (barbecued chicken on skewers), sushi (rice wrapped in seaweed with a center of vegetable or fish), and soba noodles. Sake, a rice wine, is the national drink.

The Nation

History and Government

According to mythology, the Japanese people were created by the union of two gods, as the country itself was created by divine inspiration. Japanese scholars, however, believe that the race was created by separate streams arriving, for the one, from Polynesia via southern Indonesia and the Philippines, and, for the other, from Mongolia via China and Korea. In any event, the Japanese are remarkably homogeneous in appearance and attitudes. The present emperor, Akihito, is the son of Hirohito.

Military clans held power from the 12th century through the 19th century, even with emperors on the throne. Since the end of World War II, Japan has been a constitutional monarchy, resembling an American-style parliamentary arrangement within a British-style framework. Two houses of parliament (the Diet) — the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors — function like the U.S. Congress. The lower house elects a prime minister, who runs the country with the help of a cabinet, which he selects.

Educational System

Since 1947, the 6-3-3-4 system of education has been in force: 6 years of compulsory primary school, 3 years of compulsory middle school, 3 years of high school, and 4 years of university. Post-graduate school is 2 years for the master's course and 3 years for the doctoral course. Attendance at the compulsory levels is almost 100% (99.9%).

The country has about 380 four-year universities and about 475 two-year colleges. Entrance into the university is by exam, and only one in every five to 15 students is admitted. Even so, approximately 2 million students go to the universities. The school year begins in April, the second term after the July-August summer holidays, and the third term after the winter holidays at the year's end. In March a spring break precedes the new school year. Besides the regular schools, many special private schools teach subjects such as calligraphy, sewing, cooking, dancing, flower arranging, tea ceremony, automobile driving, and so on.

Land and Climate

Nihon or Nippon (Japanese for Japan) is an archipelago made up of four main islands and 3,326 smaller islands (maximum width, 170 miles) extending north and south 1500 miles. Tokyo is located on Honshu, the main island. The total area is slightly smaller than California. More than 90% consists of mountains, many of which are active volcanoes.

Central Japan's climate is like that of northern California. Northern Japan's climate is similar to that of New England. Southern Japan's climate is like Hawaii's. Central and Northern Japan have snow in the winter. The typhoon season is in September, and the rainy season is in June.

Economy

Japan's economy has been close to being the world's strongest. In 1985 it led the world in television set production, was second in the production of cars, radios, and cement, and was third in steel production.

Only 20% of the land is arable, so much of its food is imported. Japan leads in fish production, is the fourth largest producer of eggs, and is the sixth largest grower of rice. Japan has the highest literacy rate in the world and the highest living standard in Asia, making for an excellent labor force. The Japanese person's thriftiness provides the banks with the funds to keep the economy running.

Transportation and Communication Systems

In Japan, mass transit is highly developed, efficient, and convenient. Consequently, only about 16% of the total population owns cars. Among the numerous newspapers and magazines, Tokyo has five English-language newspapers. Five commercial television networks and two public networks broadcast standard television fare. Dozens of radio stations thrive. The Japanese telephone system is fully automatic and perhaps the world's best. Mail service is prompt, with one-day delivery in some areas.

Health, Sanitation, and Medical Facilities

Japanese public health standards are not the best. Open drains carry sewage, and the water is not fluoridated. People are quite concerned about spreading disease and take great care not to do so, wearing surgical masks in public when suffering from a cold or the flu. Doctors and health facilities are excellent. Dentists and ophthalmologists are expensive, and most do not meet American standards.

Communication Style

Japanese communication is directed to one goal — harmony — which stems from religious influences. Achieving harmony requires minimizing differences, accepting incompatibilities, and emphasizing the aesthetic. Promoting harmony within each relationship calls for situational appropriateness. Each relationship has a defined role within the social hierarchy, requiring the citizens to acknowledge their status level and assume their proper place in the hierarchy. In the presence of their superiors, the Japanese display the behavior appropriate to their inferior status. When they are in a superior position, they take on the behaviors conforming to that role.

By following their prescribed situational roles, the Japanese find their identities not individually but instead through membership in the groups to which they belong. This group homogeneity or collectivism encourages shared responsibility, togetherness, mutual solidarity, and reciprocal obligation, and it accentuates group welfare over individual needs. The Japanese refrain from expressing disagreement, acquiesce to group desires, and commit themselves totally to the group. In exchange for the individual's loyalty, the group looks after his or her welfare.

Through their long-term group memberships, the Japanese can acquire a vast amount of personal information about the group members. This accumulation of personal data allows for high-context communication to develop. As members of a high-context society, typical messages of the Japanese are implicit, in which the largest portion of the message either resides in the physical context or is internalized in the communicators. Verbiage is limited; not a lot of talk is necessary.

From the descriptive research reported in the multitude of sources about Japanese communication, a profile of the average Japanese communicator can be constructed. The Japanese speaker is honest, sincere, and authentic as an oral communicator. Speakers tend to be apprehensive in oral encounters, especially with strangers.

With a low inclination to verbalize, typical Japanese rely on nonverbal skills to communicate their feelings. Outwardly shy, the Japanese people tend to task-oriented talk and are at the same time submissive to authority. The talk reflects a deference to people of higher status. Generally calm and collected but not fluent, a typical Japanese person will be rated low as a friendly, attentive, contentious, animated, impression-leaving communicator, and a person who will not interact with those who are not of his or her group.

This description fits the stereotypical image of the Japanese as a silent and inscrutable people who place a high value on silence. In the Japanese view, people of a few words are thoughtful, trustworthy, and respectable. Speaking only modestly and sparingly, they depend upon the other person's sensitivity or sharp guesswork to decipher their needs and wants. Compared to many foreign

cultures, people in the Japanese culture spend less time conversing and are apt to feel imposed upon by eloquent speakers. To the Japanese, speech is *a* means of communication not *the* means.

Useful Words and Phrases

Good morning: *Ohayo gozai mas*
Good afternoon: *Konnichiwa*
Good evening: *Kombanwa*
Goodbye: *Sayonara*
Mr., Mrs., or Miss Jones: *Jones san*
Good: *Yoroshii*
Bad: *Warui*
Yes: *Hai so desu*
No: *Iie*
What time? *Nanji desuka*

Thank you: *Arigato gozai mas*
Excuse me: *Gomen nasai*
I'm sorry: *Sumi masen*
Is that so? *So desuka*
One moment, please: *Chotto matte kudasai*
How much? *Ikura desuka*
I: *Watakushi*
You: *Anata*
How are you? *Ikaga desu ka*

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Used by Permission: Klopff, Donald W. Workbook for Intercultural Encounters: The Fundamentals of Intercultural Communication (5th ed.). Englewood, CO: Morton Publishing Company, 2001, pp. 7-12.

Intern's



Handbook

WHY DOES GATEWAY EXIST?

Gateway International Educational Services is a cultural bridge builder seeking to glorify God by motivating His Church to view the lost through the eyes of Jesus.

The purpose of Gateway International Educational Services is to ignite or re-ignite the process of mission awareness and vitality in our churches by providing deliberate opportunities for service and cross-cultural interaction, so that the priesthood of all believers might seek out their gifts in an effort to fulfill their role in the evangelization of the lost, according to Christ's Great Commission.

Gateway International Educational Services seeks to fulfill this purpose by actively serving in the following avenues: To recruit and lead interns who have the desire to seek God's will and have the potential to become missionaries; to encourage missionaries on the field through the internship process; to seek out unreached people groups purposing to determine the best way to plant churches and/or campus ministries among them; to seek and to save the lost; and in all this, to bring glory to our Lord Jesus Christ!

WHERE DO I FIT IN?

As an intern with Gateway, you will have the opportunity of a lifetime to determine your place in this world. Oftentimes Christians like you have the desire to serve on the mission field but are afraid to commit to a full term. Gateway understands that fear completely. We do not believe that anyone should have to make a long term commitment before they have had the chance to experience living and serving in a cross-cultural environment on an internship. Therefore, please consider your internship as an opportunity for you to discern whether or not God is calling you to the mission field. Naturally, we hope you decide that God is calling you to missions. But even if you do not

WARNING!
You will never be the same!

decide to become a missionary, we know that your internship was not a waste of time, for whether you decide to go to the mission field or not, **we know that your life will be forever changed! You will never view missions or the lost in the same way! In fact, as a result of your internship, we pray that you will be enabled to see the lost through the eyes of Jesus and empowered to do something about it!**

WILL YOU HELP ME TO PREPARE?

From the moment you inform us of your interest, Gateway will help you prepare by: Answering any questions or concerns you may have; (Please ask questions.) providing informational meetings periodically beginning in November through our departure date; providing assistance and guidance throughout the internship; and assisting each intern through the process of reentry and ministry review at the conclusion of the internship.

Gateway also believes that the most vital preparation necessary for a successful internship is the **participation of our family and friends in praise and worship services**. The first will mark the beginning of the internship and the second will mark the conclusion of our internship. These services as well as the pre-field meetings and ministry review sessions will take place at Ferguson Christian Church.



Statement of Faith

We unashamedly proclaim that:

- ✦ God is the Creator of the universe. He is the only eternal God. He is Father, Son and the Holy Spirit. He is the only Lord and Savior of the world.
- ✦ Jesus is the only begotten Son, born of a virgin, lived a sinless life, died for our sins, was resurrected from the dead, and reigns with God in heaven. He is the only way, truth and life, for no one comes to the Father except through him.
- ✦ The Holy Spirit is the divine comforter and counselor sent by God to convict sinners and to guide Christians, in whom he dwells.
- ✦ The Bible is the inerrant, infallible Word of God. It is his unique revelation in matters of faith and Christian living.
- ✦ Salvation is found only in Christ. Salvation by faith is God's way of bringing people back to him. It is accomplished through hearing the Gospel, believing in Jesus Christ, repenting of sin, confessing Jesus as Lord, being immersed for forgiveness of sin and receiving the gift of the Holy Spirit, and living by faith in the grace of God.
- ✦ The church is the bride of Christ, the body of Christ, the community of believers and the primary manifestation of the kingdom of God on the earth. Christ is the head of the church.
- ✦ The Great Commission is Christ's final command, which must be our first concern. The commission is in fact Christ's mandate for the church to evangelize the lost and disciple the saved.
- ✦ While no one knows the day nor the hour, Christ is coming again. He will return personally and visibly with all power and glory to consummate his salvation and his judgment. On that day God will perfect his kingdom, wherein we shall live with him for all eternity.



Gateway
International
Educational Services

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Preliminary Internship Checklist

- ☐ **Get a passport ASAP.** You can obtain the application form at a major Post Office or the county Courthouse in your area. Please apply immediately, because the passport agencies are way behind. You may even need to pay the extra cost to have your passport expedited. If you already have a passport, please make sure that it will be valid for at least six months after the internship is complete. (Please note: your passport is an extra expense not covered in the cost of the internship.)
- ☐ You will need **two passport photos** for your passport application. Affordable **passport photos** are available at Walgreens. Sears also offers passport photos for about 50% more. It is advisable to carry extra passport photos with you in the event your passport is lost or stolen during the internship.
- ☐ Some internships will take place in countries that require **visas**. If visas are necessary, any passport-sized picture is sufficient. The small instant-photo "cubes" in most malls are perfect for getting your picture taken affordably. Normally, two pictures are required per visa. GIES will assist in obtaining the visa if one is necessary.
- ☐ **Prepare your support letters.** Please notice the examples on the following page. If you need our assistance, please ask. Gateway encourages you to ask someone to write a letter of recommendation on your behalf to include with your support letter. This could be a preacher, elder, mission team, etc. If you would like for Stacy to compose a letter on your behalf, please let him know.
- ☐ **Prepare a list of potential supporters. Networking is an important part of support raising.** Please take the time to list the names of every church and individual that you will be sending support letters to. (You will need this for follow up work.)
- ☐ **Send your letters.** Gateway cannot stress enough how crucial it is that you get your letters out as soon as possible. **Be sure to include a target date** for funds to be given. February 15 is a good date to suggest. Please be sure to mention that we must purchase our plane tickets asap.
- ☐ **Follow up your support letters with a phone call.** Be prepared to travel to the various places to give a live presentation to mission teams, for example.
- ☐ **Prepare your presentation.** This is essential for the fund-raising process. Churches and individuals are asked for financial support from numerous organizations and individuals. Therefore, your presentation & your passion must surpass that of others seeking support.
- ☐ **Respond to supporters with a timely thank you note along with their receipt for their contribution. Thank you covers a lot of territory.**
- ☐ The financial target dates are as follows. **Gateway needs \$2000 of your funds by March 1st. The remaining \$1721.68 is due May 1st.** These dates are essential, for Gateway will need to purchase the plane tickets as early as possible. If the date is drawing close and you do not think you can send your money on time, please call so that the best plan of action can be determined. **Please don't wait until it is too late!**

- ❑ **Recommended immunizations — These will vary from one internship to another.** Therefore, you will be informed of the recommended immunizations for your specific internship. If your current health insurance will pay for all or part of your immunizations, please process them accordingly. However, whatever costs not covered by your insurance will be covered in the cost of the internship.
- ❑ Complete the application form for international insurance. **Even though your current insurance may seem sufficient, everyone will be required to apply for international insurance. The cost of this insurance will be covered with the internship funds.**
- ❑ Make sure medical information sheet is turned in.
- ❑ **Pray.** Then pray some more.
- ❑ **Plan to attend pre-field orientation sessions.**
- ❑ **Please contact Gateway regularly.** We really need to know how everything is going for you. Since there are several participants for this internship, we cannot be expected to contact you. Please make the effort to contact us as you complete the various things on the checklist. We are truly interested in how things are progressing for you. We are more than willing to help in any way that we can.

FINANCIAL CONCERNS

Gateway International Educational Services is committed to keeping the cost of an internship to a bare minimum, so that most anyone can participate. The internship price will cover virtually all of the internship expenses, including round-trip airfare, food & lodging, in-country travel and immunizations for international travel as recommended by Gateway.

WHERE SHOULD MY FUNDS BE SENT?

Gateway recommends that your internship funds be sent to your home church. We recommend this for various reasons. First, having your internship funds sent to your home church allows your home church to participate in a greater way, thereby providing them the opportunity to realize their role as your partner in this internship. Second, having your internship funds sent to your home church will enable your supporters to receive a tax deduction for their contribution. Third, having your internship funds sent to your home church for this internship will help your home church to realize their responsibility to send you back to the mission field as an extension of their ministry.

Please note: if for some reason your home church is not able to “act as your forwarding agent” by receiving your internship funds, please contact Gateway to inquire about some forwarding agent alternatives. Please know that Gateway does not recommend that the internship funds be sent directly to the intern, for those funds would not be tax deductible for the contributors. Furthermore, according to the IRS, those funds would be taxable to you, the intern.

WHAT IF THERE ARE FUNDS LEFT OVER?

Due to the tax deductible nature of funds sent for an internship, no funds can be returned to the intern, for all funds must be used according to the provisions under the tax laws. Therefore, if there are any excess internship funds, those funds will be used to offset shortages by other interns, whether past, present or future.

Please note: if you have supporters who would like to donate money for your Fall tuition, those funds should be sent directly to the college of choice.

WHAT ABOUT PERSONAL SPENDING MONEY?

Please understand that the money you raised for the internship is not your personal money. That money is to be submitted to Gateway according to the established schedule located in the preliminary checklist. Furthermore, the internship price does not include any personal spending money for souvenirs, airport snacks, personal items, etc.

We recommend that you take between \$100 and \$300 in personal spending money: half in cash and half in traveler's checks. If you have supporters who would like to contribute to your personal spending funds, please make certain that those funds are sent directly to you. Furthermore, please make sure the contributors realize those funds are not tax deductible.

Sample Support Letter

Dear (If possible, write each letter to a specific individual or congregation):

(Your first paragraph could be a personal greeting and, if needed, an introduction of yourself.)

God has opened the door for me to go on an internship to South Africa with Gateway International Educational Services June 9 – July 12, 2008. We will serve with South African congregations in cities such as Cape Town, Graaff-Reinet and George. We will be serving in three weeks of Vacation Bible School, a week of youth camp, weekly Bible studies, youth groups, a street kid ministry, and other opportunities for worship.

(If you are taking this internship for college credit, this should be emphasized.)

I am writing to you with a prayer that you might consider partnering with me in this once in a lifetime opportunity. First, will you become my immediate prayer partner? Words cannot describe how valuable your prayers are to me! I believe that our partnership through prayer will reap tremendous benefits in His Kingdom! Second, will you become my partner in covering the cost for this educational experience?

The total cost is \$3721.68, which includes airfare, housing, in country travel, and virtually all of our expenses incurred by this internship. The only things not included are my personal souvenirs. Much of this amount is due by March 1, 2008, so that our airline tickets can be purchased at the proper time. Therefore, I would really appreciate hearing from you by February 15, 2008.

If our Lord is leading you to partner with me in this endeavor, please make your check payable to (Your home church) and return it in the enclosed envelope. (My home church will be glad to send you a tax deductible receipt.)

If I have not heard from you by _____, I will attempt to contact you to see what you have decided. I can answer any questions you may have at that time or at any other time you may desire.

Please know that you and your partnership are very important to me. I want to thank you in advance for your prayerful consideration. I look forward to hearing from you!

For the Sake of the Call,

Marcus Aristarcus Pabarcus

A few suggested things to include in your letters:

- ✓ An introductory paragraph that provides a brief autobiography of you. This will help to personalize your letter. Churches receive many, many requests. You need to have something which sets your letter apart from all the others.
- ✓ For your next paragraph, provide a brief synopsis of the internship and why you want to participate. Also, please include why our going to this particular country is so important. Cast that vision to our potential supporters!
- ✓ Toward the end of your letter you should state the cost of the internship. The tear off portion at the bottom of the page is helpful, but please feel free to write your support letter according to your own personality.

Remember Philippians 4:19: "And my God will supply all your needs according to His riches in glory in Christ Jesus." God bless you!!!



Cross-Cultural Sensitivity

1. Please remember that you left your "rights as an American" in the United States.
2. Please remember that you are a guest in another country; therefore, respect the national people.
3. Please remember you are no longer in the United States; therefore, expect things to be different and to be done differently.
4. Please anticipate difficulties, for they will occur. The important thing is that you handle them with a Christ-like attitude.
5. Please remember that laughter and tears are universal in many respects.
6. Please realize that kindness is a language common to all people.
7. Please realize that relationship building is important to the success of your internship. Please intentionally build relationships with the nationals, your internship leader(s) and fellow interns.
8. Please be a learner having the attitude of humility mixed with excitement.
9. Please be considerate of others around you.
10. Before you do or say anything, please ask yourself "What would Jesus do?" and then act accordingly.
11. Please realize that you and others around you will be undergoing various levels of culture shock. Therefore the mixed feelings you may be harboring may or may not be caused by the culmination of cross-cultural disillusionment. (Please refer to the next page for a more complete look at the effects of culture shock.)



Culture Shock

Am I Suffering From Culture Shock?

1. Are you upset because...uh...just because?
You've got csgoomfs (culture shock get out of my face syndrome).
2. Are you irritable because...well...it's your right? You've got csdtms (culture shock don't touch me syndrome).
3. Are you feeling alienated, while not alone?
You've got csiws (culture shock I'm wonely syndrome).
4. Are you perhaps, possibly, maybe indecisive?
You've got csases (culture shock ask someone else syndrome).
5. Are you upset with Shelby?
You've got cssigomns (culture shock Shelby is getting on my nerves syndrome).
6. Are you mad at Stacy?
You've got csihss (culture shock I hate Stacy syndrome).

Ok.

We think you get the picture. Culture shock comes in many shapes and sizes. Here are some more manifestations of culture shock: panic; fear; crisis; estrangement; anger; hostility; indecision; seemingly uncontrollable sadness; frustration; unexplainable unhappiness; loneliness; homesickness; physical illness; resentment; self pity; preoccupation with cleanliness; hypersensitivity; feeling cheated; thinking everyone else is against you; thinking everyone else is wrong, etc.

Six Stages of Culture Shock

1. Preliminary stage: even before departure.
2. Spectator stage: initial weeks in the culture.
3. Participation stage: from watching to doing.
4. Shock stage: resistance to the culture.
5. Adaptation stage: acculturation.
6. Reentry stage: Going home again.

A Real Solution for a Real Dilemma

While the symptoms of culture shock vary from person to person, culture shock is a very real problem. In fact, anyone that has ever encountered a culture different from one's own, has been eyeball to eyeball with the "big old ugly thang" we call culture shock!

Therefore, the question is not "Will I undergo culture shock?" but rather "How will I handle my encounter with culture shock?"

Please take a moment to consider the following checklists of do's and don'ts in dealing with culture shock.

Do's

1. Do pray about your feelings and frustrations.
2. Do talk with Stacy. Please be completely open and honest about your emotions, feelings and frustrations. Don't be afraid of shocking him. He will already know that you are struggling with culture shock, please let him help you.
3. Do know that Stacy cares about you.
4. Do realize that you are not alone.

Don'ts

1. Don't bottle it up inside you.
2. Don't complain about things with your fellow interns. Chances are they are struggling with culture shock; therefore, your "shared" complaints will only fuel the fire, not resolve your frustrations.
3. Don't take it out on anyone that comes along. (Remember, we are here to glorify Christ.)
4. Don't be afraid that something is wrong with you. Everyone encounters culture shock.
5. Don't look for the nearest phone to call home.

Please remember that Stacy is unable to understand your feelings unless you communicate with him. Please decide now that you will talk to Stacy.



☑Packing List☑

- ☐ Please keep in mind, there are some things that you can purchase while we are there.
- ☐ Imodium AD, Tylenol, any prescription medication
- ☐ Basic Toiletries (deodorant, toothbrush and paste, hair brush and ties/clips, lotion, face wash, tweezers, nail file/clippers, Q-tips)
- ☐ Listerine (please!!)
- ☐ Girl stuff (make-up, feminine hygiene)
- ☐ Waterless hand sanitizer/towelettes
- ☐ Odor-eaters (if needed, please!!)
- ☐ Soap/body wash (small)
- ☐ Shampoo/conditioner (small)
- ☐ 1 light bath towel
- ☐ Travel alarm clock
- ☐ Flashlight
- ☐ Batteries for clock, flashlight, camera, etc.
- ☐ Contact lens solution and case, extra pairs if disposable
- ☐ Spare eyeglasses
- ☐ Sunglasses
- ☐ Jewelry (keep to a minimum!!)
- ☐ A **warm** coat
- ☐ 3 Sweaters or Sweatshirts
- ☐ 1 pair casual shoes or tennis shoes
- ☐ 1 pair shower shoes
- ☐ 1 pair comfortable church shoes (girls: close-toed preferred)
- ☐ 3 pair jeans (roll them tightly)
- ☐ 1 pair casual pants
- ☐ Church dress
 - girls: 2 dresses/skirts (modest* at or below knee), panty hose and slip
 - guys: shirt, tie and suit coat/jacket
- ☐ 4 or 5 polo or T-shirts
- ☐ Underwear for 8 days
- ☐ Socks
- ☐ 1 pair modest* shorts (just in case)
- ☐ 1 pair pajamas (modest*)
- ☐ Laundry bag (you will want more than just a garbage bag; mesh laundry bags work great!)

Carry-on bag:

- ☐ A change of clothes (complete)
- ☐ Bible (You'll want the small one)
- ☐ Journal and pen
- ☐ Travel toiletries
- ☐ Camera and film (film placed in checked luggage can possibly be damaged by the X-rays used to search baggage)
- ☐ Motion sickness medicine as needed
- ☐ Snack food
- ☐ Passport
- ☐ Tickets and Itinerary
- ☐ Personal cash/traveler's checks
- ☐ Assigned reading books
- ☐ Walkman/portable CD player (optional)

Things to Note:

- ☑ You will have opportunities to purchase (at your own expense) many of the following items when we are there: shampoo, conditioner, soap, toothpaste, deodorant, film (more expensive), batteries, etc.
- ☑ Place anything that could leak under pressure, such as shampoo, body wash, etc. in ziplock bags to transport. You'll be glad you did.
- ☑ We will have an opportunity to do laundry once every 5 or 6 days. Therefore, after you have packed your stuff, carry it around the block about 4 times and then repack according to what you think you will really need (i.e. leave the kitchen sink). Remember, many items on this list may not pertain to you.
- ☑ When it is summer here, on the other side of the world it is **winter**... at times it DOES get rather chilly (especially for the girls!) Consider this when packing clothes (ladies, may I suggest long skirts to cover the pants being worn underneath??)
- ☑ Luggage: 1 med. 45"-50" (h+w+d) Vertical Pullman is the best (50 lbs or less) AND 1 backpack carry-on OR 1 20" Pilot Case (20 lbs or less) AND your purse (ladies only, please) or camera bag.

* As "modesty" differs from person to person, we will go according to Stacy's definition, that which will be suitable for the culture. If you have any "questionable" items, please leave them at home.



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South Africa

The following information was found from various sources. See the citations at the end.

Orientation:

South Africa is located at the southernmost part of the continent of Africa, bordered on the north by Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Swaziland; on the east and south by the Indian Ocean; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. Lesotho forms an enclave in the northeastern part of the country. South Africa is a republic with nine provinces. The capital city is Pretoria, however Cape Town is the legislative center and Bloemfontein the judicial center. South Africa covers an area of 1,218,363 sq.km, that is slightly less than twice the size of Texas!! It is the richest and most industrialized country in Africa. Yes, there are the luxuries of flushing toilets and restaurants...hot water too, although it goes fast!!! Yet most of those that we will be serving and working with will not have many of these things. Be respectful and aware of this!



The land:

South Africa ranges from a dry, desert eastern area to the beautiful green west and south coast. There are beautiful mountains that overlook big cities or the oceans. South



Africa is bordered by both the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean, and the two come together at the beautiful Cape Point. South Africa has some of the most beautiful natural sights

in the world. The main industry in South Africa is mining. We possibly will be able to see one of the biggest hand-dug diamond mines in the world while we are there.

South Africa's climate is generally warm and temperate with some light rainfall in the months between October and April. The eastern coast tends to be as much as 15-20° cooler than the western coast due to the difference in geography. Remember, while it is summer in the United States, it is winter there. Their winters are dry...no snow, and



generally have nice sunny days...but the evenings and nights are really cold – sometimes around -4° C in Graaff-Reinet, Kimberley and Cape Town. That is around 25°F! So remember to pack accordingly – a nice warm sweatshirt or jacket,

pants, warm clothes to sleep in, as well as your t-shirts for the daytime.

South Africa is also full of really great animals exotic to the States. Numerous large mammals, including lions, elephants, zebras, leopards, monkeys, baboons, hippopotamuses, rhinoceroses, and antelope, are indigenous to South Africa. For the most part such animals are found only on game reserves, for many of these animals are endangered. This is a growing issue in this

country. South Africa's "mascots," so to say, are the Big 5 – the rhino, the lion, the Cape buffalo, the leopard and the elephant. These can all be seen in the wild or on reserves along with



ostriches, giraffe, crocodiles and more. In certain places they will even give you an up close and personal chance to see and pet these animals.

The People:

77% of the population is of African tribal groups: Zulu, Xhosa, Swazi, Ndebele, Tswana, Pedi, Sotho, Tsonga and Venda. 11% are Caucasian: Afrikaner, Portuguese, Greek and German. 10% are Coloured, the term used for the mixed races in South Africa. 3% are of Asian descent. On our trip we will be working mostly with the Coloured people and a little bit with the Xhosa tribe.



The History:

The history of the South African people was very influential to today's society. In 1948 a white minority republic was formed, creating the "apartheid" system, Afrikaans for "separateness," putting whites as supreme and separating the races in terms of where they lived, worked, went to school, etc. By 1952, non-whites could be punished for entering "white territory," about 90% of the land, without a pass. This was detrimental to the economy, crime rate and corruption of the society and the church, which claimed the mix of races acceptable but "undesirable," or sadly used scripture to back this practice of racism. During the 1950's resistance against the government grew, led especially by the African National Congress under Nelson Mandela. Many deaths, arrests and destruction of properties resulted from these revolts. Mandela was imprisoned for life in



1963 along with other revolution leaders, causing the nation to fall into a period of rest for about 10 years. Revolts rose up again in the 1970's and the United Nations, after several years of attempted negotiation with the South African government, suspended them from the UN General Assembly by reason of crime against humanity. In 1984 the government decided to form three houses of parliament –white, Asian and Coloured (South African term for anyone of mixed racial background) – excluding the black population, which constituted the majority. 80% of the other minority groups therefore denied their new right to vote as protest against this exclusion. In the following years, protests grew and numbers of imprisoned and killed rose to the thousands. In 1990 the president decided to try to lower these horrifying rates by releasing the formerly imprisoned political prisoners, including Mandela. In 1993 an agreement was made for every person to have a vote, regardless of race or sex. The first election in 1994 resulted in Mandela winning presidency. Throughout his presidency, Mandela worked to rebuild the economy and ties with other nations, health care, housing, employment and education. In 1999 Thabo Mbeki was elected president.

This highly racial past plays a very large roll in this society which is still continuing Mandela's work to rebuild so much that was torn apart. The people still live with mistrust, fear, violence, intimidation, and deep hurt among the races. The whites struggle with a now almost anti-white society, which gives jobs, leadership positions and



education to the minorities to make up for the past, and many still hold the “supremacist” view.

So what does that mean for us? It means that we may be to these people a stepping-stone to reconciliation. The races have little to no contact with each other still and we could be a part of changing this viewpoint. It also means that this is a struggling point that we must be considerate and encouraging about. You may even encounter some resistance to our inter-racial activities. Don’t let it bother you; simply remember from where these people are coming.

Society today:

Due to the Apartheid, and lack of finances to change things, most of the races still live in their separate areas. The downtown, central areas are still predominantly Caucasian. Outside of the central area, the people live in communities known as townships. Most of the houses in these areas are small, government built homes. Often, in the poorer regions, the people will live in small houses made from scrap lumber or tin, called Shanties.



The *braaivleis* (barbecue) is a popular way of entertaining. Food is essentially English, with a few distinctive Afrikaans dishes and some North American influences. South Africans love sports, especially rugby. In 1995 South Africa hosted and won the rugby world championship. Swimming, tennis, golf and soccer are other popular sports in South Africa.



Women are still more disadvantaged in South African society than in Europe or North America. The post-apartheid government is anxious to promote gender equality, but traditional attitudes are slow to change. Women from all ethnic and racial groups are involved in the labor market, although this often reflects economic necessity rather than preference. Women, especially black women, are disproportionately the victims of violent crime. The average life expectancy is 46 years of age. AIDS is a huge problem there. Approximately 5 million people in 2001 lived with this disease.

Economy:

South Africa has an unemployment rate of 25% and their income per person is 10% that of the United States, around \$2,620 per year. In addition, over 50% of the population is considered below the poverty line. As of this moment, the currency exchange is 7.03 South African Rand (ZAR) to one US Dollar. Keep in mind, we will be experiencing much more luxuries than those around us, with whom we will be working.

The culture of the South African people is

hospitality. They will often invite us to eat with them. What they are giving to us is most



likely their meals for 2 or 3 days. We need to make sure to at least try everything on our plate and show great appreciation. It is best to not eat everything on your plate because then they feel they need to refill it out of respect. Also, if all of the food is not eaten, it should be left untouched as much as possible, for they will often eat what we do not.



Often times the children or youth will want things from you. Although this is a nice gesture and it will definitely pull on your heart to do so, it is usually better not to. This can seem to other children that you are playing favoritism, thus creating tension



between the children or a less likelihood for you to be as much of an influence on ALL the kids instead of a select group. Also, the children should be taught to be content with what they have and to not find worth in material things. If you desire, find

something creative, or teach them a song, that they will be able to keep as a memory of you.

The Language:

The literacy rate in South Africa is 82%, but only 62% at a functional level. There are 11 national languages. English and Afrikaans are the main languages in higher education and business. There are 32 languages in all in the country. Though many speak English, their “heart” language, as I like to call it, is Afrikaans. Try to learn

phrases in Afrikaans, such as "hello," "how are you?" etc. We have a list of these in the handbook to help you out. This simple act can be a great gesture of kindness to these people who will see that you really care about them and who they are and want to learn about them, not just come and teach them your ways and leave.



Religion:

About 92 percent of South Africans are Christians, 2 percent are Hindus, and 2 percent are Muslims. Hindus are mainly Indian, and Muslims either Indian or Coloured. There has been some growth of Islam among Coloured people in recent years. The Christian churches include over 4,000 African independent churches that collectively claim over 8.5 million adherents.

Most people who claim no religious affiliation are African traditionalists. Their religion has a strong cultural base and rituals vary according to ethnic group. They generally recognize a supreme being, but ancestors are much more important, and they believe in manipulation of the power of spirits. Traditionalists have had some contact with Christianity and many are in a transitional position, incorporating aspects of both religions into their beliefs and worship.

