THE HARVARD-RADCLIFFE ORCHESTRA ARGENTINA TOUR MAY 27 – JUNE 9, 2017

"The

WORLD

is a **book** and those

who do not

TRAVEL

read only ONE

page.

Saint Augustine

Hello and welcome!

Thank you for sharing your incredible talents with us – it is a privilege to work with you and your ensemble and we are tremendously pleased to be part of your journey.

Through the unique and unparalleled medium of music, we believe that together we are helping to create a better planet for all.

We wish you the best of luck for all your concerts, the safest of travels, and a lovely time!

Most sincerely,

The Classical Movements Team



"Classical Movements... delivers musicians and singers all over the world with the precision of a Steinway tuner." The Washington Post

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CONCERT & TRAVEL MANAGEMENT

Classical Movements, Inc.

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Harvard-Radcliffe Orchestra

Federico Cortese, Music Director NaYoung Yang - President Erica Chang - Vice President Sóley Hyman - General Manager Henry Shreffler - Financial Manager Patrick Sanguineti- President Emeritus

Director/Asst Director of Outreach: Hyukjoo Hwang/Ellis Yeo Fundraising Manager- Ila Shon Directors of Publicity- Maria Park, Brandon Duffy, Diana Wang Director of Sales- Anna Peng Social Team- Mara Roth, Simon Eder, Steven Ekert Fundraising Team-Anton Gillespie, Grant Riew, Christian Lin, Kai Trepka

EMERGENCY CONTACTS

Many hotels have immediate access to on-call 24-hour medical assistance available for a fee. Note: If you require ambulance/paramedic service, a substantial charge may apply.

Argentina

 Ambulance:
 107

 Fire:
 100

 Police:
 111

U.S. Embassy Emergency 54-11-5777-4354
U.S. Embassy After hours 54-11-5777-4873

FLIGHT INFORMATION

SECURITY SCREENING AND LIQUIDS

According to the TSA website, air travelers may now carry liquids, gels and aerosols in their carry-on bag when going through security checkpoints. With certain exceptions for prescription and over-the-counter medicines, baby formula and breast milk, and other essential liquids, gels, and aerosols, the following rules apply to all liquids, gels, and aerosols you want to carry through a security checkpoint.

All liquids, gels and aerosols must be in three-ounce or smaller containers. Larger containers that are half-full or toothpaste tubes rolled up are not allowed. Each container must be three ounces or smaller.

All liquids, gels and aerosols must be placed in a single, quart-size, zip-top, clear plastic bag. Gallon size bags or bags that are not zip-top such as fold-over sandwich bags are not allowed. Each traveler can use only one, quart-size, zip-top, clear plastic bag.

Each traveler must remove their quart-sized plastic, ziptop bag from their carry-on and place it in a bin or on the conveyor belt for X-ray screening. X-raying separately will allow TSA security officers to more easily examine the declared items.

For further details please visit: http://www.tsa.gov/travelers/airtravel/prohibited/permitted-prohibited-items.shtm

BAGGAGE DETAILS FOR AEROLINEAS ARGENTINAS

Please refer to the airline's website for information on recommended carry-on and checked baggage rules, weights, and dimensions.

Baggage allotment for bus while on tour: One suitcase per person plus handbag/backpack/briefcase/etc.

Abbreviated baggage rules per Aerolíneas Argentinas (visit www.aerolineas.com.ar for further details):

CARRY-ON AND CHECKED BAGGAGE

One carry-on not heavier than 10 kg.

You can check I bag free of charge on International flights.

Each bag must:

Weigh 50 pounds (23 kg) or less.

Not exceed 62 inches when you total length plus width plus height.

If you have a bag that exceeds these allowances please visit www.aerolineas.com.ar

The following items cannot be checked. If necessary items should be carried with passengers: prescription medicine, laptop computers, camcorders, cameras, mobile phones, money, jewelry, securities, keys, valuable items, samples, important documents and fragile or perishable items must be carried by passengers.

 Please make sure all of your electronic items are charged and in working order prior to flying, otherwise they may be confiscated due to security seasons.

FLIGHT ITINERARY

*flight times and flight numbers are subject to change

MAY 27, 2017

Aerolineas Argentinas Flight 1301

JFK - EZE 4:10 pm - 04:05 am (28 MAY)

JUNE 4, 2017

Aerolineas Argentinas Flight AR 1446

AEP - RHD 0925 am - 11:20 am

JUNE 8, 2017

Aerolineas Argentinas Flight AR 2529

COR - EZE 4:00 pm - 5:15 pm

Aerolineas Argentinas Flight AR 1300

EZE - JFK 11:50 pm - 09:55 am (09 JUN)

HOTELS, EMBASSY & PERFORMANCE VENUES

HOTELS

BUENOS AIRES

May 28 – June 4, 2017 – 7 nights

Waldorf Hotel

Paraguay 450 - C1057AAD, Buenos Aires

+54 (11) 4312.2071/9

http://www.waldorf-hotel.com.ar/

TUCUMAN

To be confirmed (provided by the presenter)

June 4 – 5, 2017 – I night

Sheraton Tucuman Hotel

Av. Soldati y Calle Haití, 4000, Tucumán

+54 (381) 455-4700

http://www.sheratontucuman.com/

CORDOBA

June 5 – June 8 – 3 nights Amérian Córdoba Park Hotel Calle San Juan 137, X5000ATB Córdoba

+54 351 526-6660

http://www.amerian.com/hotel-amerian-cordoba-park-hotel#

EMBASSY/CONSULATE

US EMBASSY – BUENOS AIRES

Av. Colombia 4300 C1425GMN Buenos Aires Tel: 54-11-5777-4533

Fax: 54-11-5777-4240

U.S. Citizen Services:

Monday-Friday 8:30 am-12:00 pm Monday-Thursday 2:30 pm to 4:00 pm <u>BuenosAires-ACS@state.gov</u>

PERFORMANCES

ROSARIO

Wednesday, May 31, 2017 - 8:30 pm Teatro El Circulo Laprida 1223 – 35, Rosario http://www.teatro-elcirculo.com.ar/

BUENOS AIRES

Thursday, June 1, 2017 - 8:00 pm Centro Cultural Kirchner - Sala Sinfónica Sarmiento 151 – Buenos Aires http://www.cck.gob.ar/

TUCUMAN

Sunday, June 4, 2017 - 8:00 pm
Teatro San Martín
Av. Sarmiento 601, 4000 - San Miguel de Tucumán
http://enteculturaltucuman.gob.ar/teatro-san-martin/

CORDOBA

Tuesday, June 6, 2017 - 9:00 pm
Teatro del Libertador General San Martín
Av. Vélez Sarsfield 365, Barrio Centro - Córdoba
https://cultura.cba.gov.ar/institucional/teatros/teatro-del-libertador-gral-san-martin/

WHO'S WHO

HARVARD-RADCLIFFE ORCHESTRA

The Harvard-Radcliffe Orchestra traces its history back to the night of March 6, 1808, when six Harvard men first formed the Pierian Sodality, an organization dedicated to the consumption of brandy and cigars as well as the serenading of young ladies. Its midnight expeditions were not confined to Cambridge, but extended to Watertown, Brookline, Roxbury, Jamaica Plain, Boston, etc. wherever, in short, dwelt celebrated belles.

The early Pierians had so much spirit that in the 1830s, the Faculty of Harvard College publicly admonished the Sodality for absenting themselves from Cambridge for a whole night, serenading. Administration censure was so great, in fact, that in 1832, the Pierian Sodality was reduced to one man: Henry Gassett 34. According to Time magazine (March 29, 1943), He held meetings with himself in his chair, paid himself dues regularly, played his flute in solitude and finally persuaded another flautist to ioin in duets. Gradually they elected other members. The Sodality played on. The Sodality not only played on, but also profoundly influenced the development of music in Cambridge and Boston over the next fifty years. The Harvard Glee Club and the Boston Symphony, for instance, both owe their existence to the early Pierians. By the turn of the century, the Pierian Sodality could at last justly refer to itself as the Harvard University Orchestra. It had grown into a more serious musical and had become the largest college organization orchestra in America. Soon it deemed itself ready for its first out-of-state tour, the Centennial Tour of 1908, which took the orchestra through New York state, and which was so successful that other tours quickly followed. The orchestra gradually built an international reputation and played for many distinguished audiences in this country. It was not until November of 1936 that members of the Pierian Sodality finally condescended to assist the Radcliffe Orchestra in some of its larger concerts. Joint concerts became more frequent in the late Thirties, and in 1942, the Pierian suggested that the

Harvard-Radcliffe Orchestra be formed. Since the Sodality's membership was depleted during the war years, and since Radcliffe Orchestra lacked certain instruments, both groups benefited from the merger.

It is said that around 1950, the Harvard-Radcliffe Orchestra stopped making history and started making music with a degree of seriousness never before seen at the University. The orchestra continued to improve in quality and reputation as it took tours to Mexico (1962), Washington, D.C. (1966), and Canada (1972). In 1978, the HRO placed third in the Fifth Annual International Festival of Student Orchestras. The 80s and 90s saw tours of the former Soviet Union (1984), Asia (1985 and 1988), Europe (1992), and Italy (1996). Since the turn of the century, HRO has toured Brazil (2000), Canada (2004), Cuba (2011), the Middle East (2013), and South Korea and the Philippines (2008, 2015).

FEDERICO CORTESE

From the moment of his debut in September 1998, stepping in at short notice to conduct Beethoven's Symphony No. 9 in place of an ailing Seiji Ozawa, Federico Cortese's work as Assistant Conductor of the Boston Symphony was widely praised. Serving in that position from 1998-2003, Mr. Cortese led the Boston Symphony several times in Symphony Hall and at conducting of Puccini's Tanglewood. His Butterfly was particularly heralded. Additionally, he has served as Music Director of the Boston Youth Symphony Orchestras since 1999 and is currently Music Director of the New England String Ensemble and Associate Conductor of the Asian Youth Symphony Orchestra. Other appointments have included Music Coordinator (in lieu of Music Director) and Associate Conductor of the Spoleto Festival in Italy, Assistant Conductor to Daniele Gatti at the Orchestra dell'Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia in Rome, and Assistant Conductor to Robert Spano at the Brooklyn Philharmonic.

Federico Cortese has conducted operatic and symphonic engagements throughout the United States, Australia and Europe. Recent engagements in the US include, among many others, the Dallas, Atlanta, San Antonio, New World and Louisville Symphonies; as well as many

operatic productions including Mozart's Don Giovanni with the Boston Lyric Opera, Puccini's La Boheme with Opera Theater of St. Louis as well as at with the Yale Opera program, and Previn's Streetcar named Desire with the Washington Opera. In Europe, his opera experience includes conducting productions of Verdi's II in Parma, Italy as part of the Verdi's Centennial Festival; Mozart's Die Entfuhrung aus dem Serail at the Spoleto Festival in Italy: Niccolo Piccini's La Bella Verita at the Teatro Comunale, Firenze, with the Orchestra of the Maggio Musicale Florentino: and a new production of Mozart's Cosi fan tutte with the Finnish National Opera in Helsinki. Recent successes include guest conducting Britain's Opera North, the BBC Scottish Symphony, the Slovenian Philharmonic, the Oslo the Zagreb Philharmonic Philharmonic. and Goettingen Symphony to name just a few.

In Australia, he has conducted the Sydney Symphony, the Tasmania Symphony, the Australian Youth Orchestra, the West Australia Symphony Orchestra, the Queensland Orchestras, and a production of Madama Butterfly for Opera Australia in Melbourne.

Federico Cortese studied composition and conducting at the Conservatorio di Santa Cecilia in Rome and subsequently studied at the Hochschule fur Musik in Vienna. In addition, he has been a conducting fellow at the Tanglewood Music Center. In addition to music, Mr. Cortese studied literature, humanities and law, earning a law degree from La Sapienza University in Rome.

GEORGE LI

Silver medalist in the 2015 International Tchaikovsky Competition and winner of the prestigious XIV Concours International Grand Prix Animato 2014 Paris, George Li (黎卓宇) is regarded as one of the world's most talented and creative young pianists. His astonishing technique, distinctive tonal quality, and exceptional musicality have earned him consistent critical acclaim (New York Times, Washington Post, International Piano Magazine, Toronto Star, The Boston Phoenix, The Boston Music Intelligencer) and enthusiastic audience response worldwide for his solo recitals, orchestral collaborations, and chamber music performances.

In addition to winning the Grand Prix Animato Piano Competition (with the Schumann Prize, the Brahms Prize and the Audience Prize) in December 2014, George won third prize in the 2015 US Chopin Competition, and second prize in the 2014 Vendome Prize. In 2012. George received the prestigious Gilmore Young Artist Award, becoming its youngest recipient. exceptional musical gifts being recognized by Alfred Brendel, Dimitri Bashkirov, and Menahem Pressler. George was the winner of the Tabor Foundation Piano Award at the 2012 Verbier Academy. In 2010, George won first prize in the prestigious Young Concert Artists International audition and since that time has been under management of the YCA. In 2010 he also won first prize at the Inaugural Cooper International Piano Competition. In 2008 George won second prize at the Gina Bachauer International Piano Junior Artist Competition. George performed at a State dinner for President Obama and German Chancellor Angela Merkel at the White House.

In 2005, 9-year old George made his first orchestral debut as a soloist with the Xiamen Philharmonic Orchestra. Thereafter, he has frequently appeared as a soloist with many symphony orchestras, including the Cleveland Orchestra, Simon Bolivar Youth Symphony Orchestra of Venezuela, Boston Philharmonic Orchestra, Albany Symphony Orchestra, Symphony Pro Musica, Philharmonic Orchestra. Brooklyn Spartanburg Philharmonic Orchestra, Miami Symphony Orchestra, Nordic Chamber Orchestra (Sweden), the Norrkoping Orchestra (Sweden), Princeton Symphony Orchestra, Lexington Symphony Orchestra, Ridgewood Symphony Orchestra, Orchestra "I Solisti di Perugia" Southern Arizona Symphony Orchestra. Waltham Boston Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra. Boise Philharmonic Orchestra, Pasadena Symphony Orchestra, The Orchestra at Temple Square, the Longwood Symphony Orchestra, the Stamford Symphony Orchestra, the Akron Symphony Orchestra, the Hilton Head Symphony Orchestra, the Edmonton Symphony Orchestra (Canada), and the Orchestra of St.

An active recitalist and orchestral soloist, George has performed in venues throughout the world, including the

Concertgebouw (Amsterdam), the Musikverein (Vienna), Rudolfinum's Dvorak Hall (Czech Republic), Severance Hall, Symphony Hall, Jordan Hall, Mechanics Hall, The Tabernacle, Alice Tully Hall of Lincoln Center, Merkin Hall, and the Kennedy Center.

George is also an enthusiastic chamber musician. Since the age of 9 George has regularly performed in chamber music concerts, with repertoire ranging from Haydn to Beethoven, Brahms, Shostakovich, and Bolcom. As a member of the Vivace Trio, George performed for members of the US Congress on Capitol Hill. He has also played chamber music concerts with The Boston Trio and in the Winsor Chamber Music Series.

George has frequently been featured as guest artist on National Public Radio (WGBH). He also appeared on CBS TV (the Liz Walker Show and the Martha Stewart Show). At the age of 11, George performed at Carnegie Hall as a featured pianist in the TV series produced by From the Top. George has participated in numerous world-renowned summer festivals including the Verbier Academy (Switzerland), the Miami International Piano Festival, the Southeastern Piano Festival, and the Gilmore Keyboard Festival. He has had master classes with renowned pianists Alfred Brendel, Emmanuel Ax, and Richard Goode.

A resident of Lexington, Massachusetts, George Li graduated from Walnut Hill School for the Arts and the Preparatory School of New England Conservatory, where he studied piano with Ms. Wha Kyung Byun (卞和暻). George's previous piano teachers include Mrs.

Dorothy Shi (杨镜钏) [from the ages of 4 to 12] and Mr. Chengzong Yin (殷承宗) [ages 7 to 12].

George is currently enrolled in the dual degree program at Harvard University and the New England Conservatory, continuing his piano studies with Ms. Wha Kyung Byun as well as Maestro Russell Sherman, a renowned pianist and Distinguished Artist in residence at the New England Conservatory.

YOUTH ORCHESTRA PROJECT FROM THE CITY OF BUENOS AIRES

Youth Orchestra Project from the City of Buenos Aires

(Proyecto de Orquestas Infanto Juveniles de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires) is a music program founded in October 1998 with 30 boys and has been including children from historically disadvantaged neighbirhoods that have been able to discover the fascinating world of music.

The Project combines a social community and education program to introduce the children of some of the most unprivileged communities to the music and give them a cultural experience, not only in terms of musical training but also offer them the individual and the collective experience for the success achieved.

The program addresses the musical education from an educational and artistic social approach. The results of these programs have shown great changes in the behavior of these children as well as a better performance in their school.

Currently the Youth Orchestra Project from the City of Buenos Aires has 5 musical ensembles: 2 orchestras in the neighborhood of Villa Lugano, 2 in the Retiro and I in the Bajo Flores.

NESTOR TEDESCO

Nestor Tedesco, is the Conductor and Founder of the Youth Orchestra Project from the City of Buenos Aires and member of the Orquesta Estable del Teatro Colón. Since 2004, Tedesco also has trained music teachers across Argentina to start youth orchestras, thus multiplying the impact of his efforts. He has provided his students with professional and academic opportunities by organizing clinics led by American university music professors and by working with partners to offer university scholarships and international linkages. In 2008, Tedesco performed at the U.S. Embassy, with students in his Villa 31 orchestra, in honor of visiting American violinist Joshua Bell.

Tedesco came to the United States in 1999 to study cellist repertoire in Boston through the Fulbright Program. Since returning to Argentina, he has been a professional cello soloist in the renowned Buenos Aires

Colon Theater and a professor of cello at the National Art Institute University.

In addition to the professional impact of his exchange experience, Tedesco was inspired by the commitment to community service that he observed in the United States. As a result, he worked to expand the music education project Zonas de Accion Prioritaria (ZAP) Program (Priority Action Zones Program), which now teaches some 2,000 children and teenagers in Argentina's poorest neighborhoods to play in 17 youth orchestras across the country. For many students, participation in one of Tedesco's youth orchestras is the impetus to seize new opportunities and avoid activities such as crime and drugs.

The U.S. Department of State has named Nestor Tedesco, an Argentine alumnus of the Fulbright Foreign Student Program, as State Alumni Member of the Month. Tedesco was selected in recognition of his outstanding commitment to opening the doors of opportunity to Argentinean youth through music. His efforts enrich the lives of both Argentineans and Americans.

DID YOU KNOW?

The Argentine city of Ushuaia is the southernmost city in the world.

The Latin dance and music called the Tango began in Buenos Aires.

Argentine beef is famous around the world and Asado (an Argentine barbecue) is very popular in the country which has the highest consumption of red meat in the world.

Argentine cartoonist Quirino Cristiani made and released the world's first two animated feature films in 1917 and 1918.

TOUR REPERTOIRE

THE HARVARD-RADCLIFFE ORCHESTRA

Federico Cortese, Music Director

George Gershwin (1898-1937): An American in Paris

Franz Liszt (1811-1886): Piano Concerto No.1

Allegro maestoso Quasi adagio Allegretto vivace - Allegro animato Allegro marziale animato George Li, piano

Ludwig Van Beethoven (1770-1827): Symphony No. 4

Adagio - Allegro vivace Adagio Allegro vivace - Trío. Un poco meno allegro Allegro ma non troppo

Alberto Ginastera (1916 – 1983): "Four Dances" from *Estancia*

Los trabajadores agrícolas Danza del trigo Los peones de hacienda Danza final

ITINERARY

EVEN THE BEST PLANNED ITINERARIES CAN BE SUBJECT TO CHANGE, SO PLEASE LISTEN FOR DAILY UPDATES FROM YOUR TOUR MANAGERS

DAY 1: DEPART USA SATURDAY, MAY 27, 2017

7:45 am	Meet at bus pickup stop at 64 Mt. Auburn St, right at the corner of Mt. Auburn and Holyoke Place, Cambridge, MA 02138.
	Load the luggage and board the bus.
8:00 am	Bus departs for John F. Kennedy International Airport (JFK). Total distance: 211 miles. Estimated driving time: 4 h 45 min.
1:00 pm	Check in at the Aerolineas Argentinas desk at the John F. Kennedy International Airport (JFK) terminal 7. Classical Movements representative Alessandra D'Ovidio will meet you at the airline desk to assist with the group check in.
4:10 pm	Depart New York to Buenos Aires on an AR 1301. Complementary dinner and breakfast will be provided on the flight.

DAY 2: ARRIVE BUENOS AIRES SUNDAY, MAY 28, 2017

4:05 am	Arrive in Buenos Aires Ministro Pistarini International Airport (EZE). Move watches ahead by one hour.
	After passing immigration, collect your luggage, exit through customs and gather with your group.
5:00 am	Meet your Tour Managers Carlos Dahl and Carla Meije and follow their directions and those of your group leaders to the buses.
	Load the luggage and board the buses.
5:30 am	Depart for Buenos Aires. The capital and largest city of Argentina

	known for its European-style architecture and rich cultural life. Inspect the art-nouveau and art-deco architecture along Avenida de Mayo; see the "glorious dead" in the Cementario de la Recoleta and the gorgeously chic at bars and cafes in the same neighborhood; shop for antiques and see the tango dancers at Plaza Dorrego and the San Telmo Street Fair on Sunday; tour the old port district of La Boca and the colorful houses along its Caminito street.
6:15 am	Arrive at Waldorf Hotel. Enjoy complimentary breakfast at the hotel.
	Check in to the hotel: Waldorf Hotel
	Paraguay 450 - C1057AAD, Buenos Aires +54 (11) 4312.2071/9
	Rooms may not be ready as we are arriving before the normal check-in time of 3:00pm. Secure space will be available for luggage if rooms are not ready.
	Free time to rest or walk around the local area, which is centrally located with plenty of shopping and sight-seeing opportunities.
	Lunch on your own.
3:00 pm	Meet the Tour Managers in the lobby and walk to the Centro Cultural Kirchner CCK.
4:00 pm – 7:00 pm	Rehearsal at Sala Argentina, Centro Cultural Kirchner CCK – (HRO and local guest musicians)
7:30 pm	Welcome dinner.
	Return to the hotel.
	Overnight in Buenos Aires.

DAY 3: BUENOS AIRES MONDAY, MAY 29, 2017

8:00 am	Breakfast at the hotel.
	Free morning to explore the city.
12:15 pm	Meet the Tour Managers in the lobby and

	walk to the restaurant.
12:30 pm	Group Lunch.
1:45 pm	Walk to the Centro Cultural Kirchner CCK.
	President of Argentina Mauricio
	Macri will be attending the Centro
	Cultural Kirchner for official
	programs and high security plans are made for this official visit. The
	musicians and staff will have to go
	through security together to access
	the building, so please follow the
	Tour Manager's instructions as the
	President's schedule is subject to
	change. We will keep you informed
2.20	of any changes.
2:30 pm –	of any changes. Rehearsal at Sala Argentina, CCK –
2:30 pm – 6:30 pm	of any changes.
	of any changes. Rehearsal at Sala Argentina, CCK –
6:30 pm	of any changes. Rehearsal at Sala Argentina, CCK – (HRO and OIJCBA students)
6:30 pm	of any changes. Rehearsal at Sala Argentina, CCK – (HRO and OIJCBA students) Board the buses and depart for the
6:40 pm	of any changes. Rehearsal at Sala Argentina, CCK – (HRO and OIJCBA students) Board the buses and depart for the Museum of Fine Arts.
6:40 pm 7:00 pm –	of any changes. Rehearsal at Sala Argentina, CCK – (HRO and OIJCBA students) Board the buses and depart for the Museum of Fine Arts. Attend to reception for HRO hosted by the Harvard Alumni Association at the Museum of Fine Arts of Buenos Aires.
6:40 pm 7:00 pm –	of any changes. Rehearsal at Sala Argentina, CCK – (HRO and OIJCBA students) Board the buses and depart for the Museum of Fine Arts. Attend to reception for HRO hosted by the Harvard Alumni Association at the Museum of Fine Arts of Buenos Aires. After the reception, board the buses and
6:40 pm 7:00 pm –	of any changes. Rehearsal at Sala Argentina, CCK – (HRO and OIJCBA students) Board the buses and depart for the Museum of Fine Arts. Attend to reception for HRO hosted by the Harvard Alumni Association at the Museum of Fine Arts of Buenos Aires.
6:40 pm 7:00 pm –	of any changes. Rehearsal at Sala Argentina, CCK – (HRO and OIJCBA students) Board the buses and depart for the Museum of Fine Arts. Attend to reception for HRO hosted by the Harvard Alumni Association at the Museum of Fine Arts of Buenos Aires. After the reception, board the buses and

DAY 4: BUENOS AIRES TUESDAY, MAY 30, 2017

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Breakfast at the hotel.
Meet the Tour Managers in the lobby and
walk to the Centro Cultural Kirchner
CCK.
President of Argentina Mauricio
Macri will be attending the Centro
Cultural Kirchner for official
programs and high security plans
are made for this official visit. The
musicians and staff will have to go
through security together to access
the building, so please follow the

	Tour Manager's instructions as the President's schedule is subject to change. We will keep you informed of any changes.
9:00 am – 12:00 pm	Rehearsal at Sala Argentina, CCK – (HRO and OIJCBA students)
12:10 pm	Lunch on your own. Due to heightened security as a result of the President's visit, lunch might be required at the CCK café located inside of the building.
1:30 pm – 4:30 pm	Rehearsal at Sala Argentina, CCK – (TUTTI: HRO and OIJCBA students and professional musicians)
	Free time to explore the city on your own.
6:45 pm	Meet the Tour Managers in the lobby and walk to the restataurant.
7:00 pm	Group dinner.
	Return to the hotel. Overnight in Buenos Aires.

DAY 5: BUENOS AIRES – ROSARIO – BUENOS AIRES

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 2017

8:00 am	Breakfast at the hotel.
9:15 am	Board the buses. Please remember
	to bring your concert attire!
9:30 am	Buses depart for Rosario. Total distance: 188 miles. Estimated driving time: 3 hours, 45 minutes. *Please note that traffic, road repairs, weather and deviations may extend all travel times.
1:15 pm	Arrive in Rosario. Rosario is the largest city in the province of Santa Fe, in central Argentina. It is located northwest of Buenos Aires, on the western shore of the Paraná River. Rosario is the third most populous city in the country. One of its main attractions

	includes the neoclassical architecture that has been retained over the centuries in hundreds of residences, houses, and public buildings. its rich history, influenced by European ancestry and its flavorful charm evident in the language, style, and cuisine.
1:30 pm	Group lunch.
	Walk to the concert hall.
3:00 pm	Arrive at the hall and set up the stage.
4:00 pm –	Acoustic rehearsal and sound check -
6:00 pm	(TUTTI: HRO and OIJCBA student and
	Professional musicians)
	Free time for dinner on your own.
	Change into concert attire.
8:30 pm	CONCERT at Teatro El Circulo.
	After the concert, load the instruments into the truck.
10:40 pm	Board the buses and return to the hotel
	in Buenos Aires. Estimated driving time:
	3 hours, 45 minutes.
	*Please note that traffic, road repairs,
	weather and deviations may extend all
	travel times.
	Overnight in Buenos Aires.

DAY 6: BUENOS AIRES THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 2017

ITUNSD	A 1, JUNE 1, 2017
9:00 am	Breakfast at the hotel.
	Free morning to explore Buenos Aires.
12:30 pm	Meet the Tour Managers in the lobby and walk to the restaurant.
	Group Lunch.
	After lunch, walk to the Centro Cultural Kirchner CCK.
3:00 pm	Arrive at the Sala Sinfónica of the Centro Cultural Kirchner and set up the stage.
4:00 pm – 6:30 pm	Acoustic rehearsal and sound check.
	Dinner on your own.
	Change into concert attire.

8:00 pm	CONCERT at the Sala Sinfónica, Centro Cultural Kirchner.
	After the concert, load the instruments into the truck.
	Return to the hotel.
	Overnight in Buenos Aires.

DAY 7: BUENOS AIRES FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 2017

9:00 am	Breakfast at the hotel.
	Free time to explore the city on your
	own.
	Lunch on your own.
6:45 pm	Meet the Tour Managers in the lobby and
	walk to the restaurant.
7:00 pm	Group Dinner.
	Return to the hotel.
	Overnight in Buenos Aires.

DAY 8: BUENOS AIRES SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 2017

Sit I ditbi	11, Jan 12 3, 2017
8:00 am	Breakfast at the hotel.
9:15 am	Meet the Tour Managers in the lobby and
	walk to the Orquestas Infanto-Juveniles
	de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires School.
9: 25 am	Arrive at the school and set up the stage.
10:00 am	OUTREACH AND CULTURAL
- 12:00	EXCHANGE with the Orquesta juvenil
pm	de Retiro. This local ensemble is part of
	the Youth Orchestra Project from the
	City of Buenos Aires (Proyecto de
	Orquestas Infanto Juveniles de la Ciudad
	de Buenos Aires). Side-by-side rehearsal.
12:15 pm	Informal concert for the community.
1:00 pm	Load the instruments into the truck.
	Group Lunch.
	Free time to explore the city on your
	own.
	Dinner on your own.
	Overnight in Buenos Aires.

DAY 9: BUENOS AIRES – TUCUMÁN SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 2017

	Jen 12 1, 2017
6:00 am	Breakfast at the hotel.
	Check out of the hotel. Please pay any
	incidental charges.
6:45 am	Load the luggage and board the buses.
7:00 am	Depart for the airport Aeroparque Jorge
	Newbery Airport (AEP).
7:25 am	Check in at the Aerolineas Argentinas
	desk.
9:25 am	Depart Buenos Aires to Termas de Río
	Hondo Airport (RHD) on AR 1446.
11:20 am	Arrive in Rio Ondo.
	Board the buses and depart for Tucumán.
	Total distance: 55 miles. Estimated
	driving time: I hour 25 min.
1:30 pm	Arrive in Tucumán.
F	Tucumán, the smallest province in
	northwest Argentina, is located between
	the west Mountains and the eastern Gran
	Chaco lowlands. The region is known
	for its diverse landscape, wide variety
	archaeological and historical sites and
	diversity of micro climates. The capital,
	San Miguel de Tucumán, is considered
	the nation's birthplace.
	Group Lunch.
	Check in at the hotel – Hotel provided
	by the presenter, to be confirmed.
	Sheraton Tucuman Hotel
	Av. Soldati y Calle Haití, 4000, Tucumán
	+54 (381) 455-4700
3:00 pm	Walk to the Teatro San Martín.
3:15 pm	Arrive at the hall and set up the stage.
4:00 pm –	Acoustic rehearsal and sound check.
6:30 pm	
-	Dinner on your own.
	Change into concert attire.
8:00 pm	CONCERT at Teatro San Martín.
	After the concert, load the instruments
	into the truck.
	Return to the hotel.

Ov	ernight	in T	ucumán.
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DAY 10: TUCUMÁN - CÓRDOBA MONDAY, JUNE 5, 2017

8:00 am	Breakfast at the hotel.
9:00 am	Check out of the hotel. Please pay any incidental charges.
	Free time to explore the city on your
	own.
10:45 am	Load the luggage and board the buses.
11:00 am	Buses depart for Córdoba. Total
	distance: 349 miles. Estimated driving time: 8 hours.
	Groups lunch en route to Córdoba.
8:45 pm	Arrive in Córdoba.
ο. τ 3 μπ	Córdoba Province is located in the center of the country. Córdoba city is the capital, located in the foothills of the Sierras Chicas on the Suquía River. Córdoba, it is the second most populous city in Argentina after Buenos Aires. The National University of Córdoba is the oldest university of the country and the second to be inaugurated in Latin America. It was founded in 1613 by the Jesuit Order.
	Check in at the hotel: Amérian Córdoba Park Hotel Calle San Juan 137, X5000ATB Córdoba +54 351 526-6660
	Dinner on your own.
	Overnight in Córdoba.

DAY 11: CÓRDOBA TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 2017

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
8:00 am	Breakfast at the hotel.
	Free time to explore the city on your
	own.
	Lunch on your own.
2:30 pm	Meet the Tour Managers in the lobby and walk to the Teatro del Libertador General San Martín.

3:00 pm	Arrive at the hall and set up the stage.
4:00 pm –	Acoustic rehearsal and sound check.
6:30 pm	
	Walk to the restaurant.
6:45 pm	Group Dinner.
	Change into concert attire.
9:00 pm	CONCERT at Teatro del Libertador
	General San Martín.
	After the concert, load the instruments
	into the truck.
	Overnight in Córdoba.

DAY 12: CÓRDOBA (B, FD) WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 2017

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8:00 am	Breakfast at the hotel.
	Free time to explore the city on your
	own.
	Lunch on your own.
6:45 pm	Meet the Tour Managers in the lobby and
	walk to the restaurant.
7:00 pm	Farewell Dinner.
	Return to the hotel.
	Overnight in Córdoba.

DAY 13: CÓRDOBA (B, L) - USA THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 2017

8:00 am	Breakfast at the hotel.
11:00 am	Check out of the hotel. Please pay any
	incidental charges.
	Free time to explore the city on your
	own.
1:00 pm	Load the luggage and board the buses.
1:15 pm	Buses depart for the Córdoba Pajas
	Blancas Airport (COR).
145 pm	Arrive at the aiport.
1:50 pm	Check in at the Aerolineas Argentinas
	Desk.
	Lunch at the airport.
4:00 pm	Depart Cordoba to Buenos Aires
	Ministro Pistarini International Airport
	(EZE) on AR 2529.
5:15 pm	Arrive in Buenos Aires Ministro Pistarini

	International Airport (EZE).
	Proceed directly to the gate for Aerolineas Argentinas # 1300. If you wish to leave the gate area, please return at least I hour prior to departure and check the display screens in case of gate change.
11:50 pm	Depart Buenos Aires to New York on AR 1300. Complementary dinner and breakfast will be provided on the flight.
	Overnight flight to New York.

DAY 14: ARRIVE HOME FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 2017

9:55 am	Arrive JFK New York Airport. Move the watches back one hour.
	Collect your luggage, exit through customs and gather with your group.
	Those returning to Cambridge, please
	follow your group leader directions to the bus.
	Load the luggage and board the bus.
10:30 am	Depart for Cambridge. Total distance: 211 miles. Estimated driving time: 4 h 45 min.
	Arrive Cambridge, bus drop-off stop at 64 Mt. Auburn St, right at the corner of Mt. Auburn and Holyoke Place.
	End of the tour.

DID YOU KNOW?

The name Argentina comes from the Latin word for silver 'argentum'

Argentina shares a land border with 5 countries including Chile, Brazil, Uruguay, Bolivia and Paraguay.

Argentina borders the Andes mountain range to the west, the highest point is Mount Aconcagua 6,962 m (22,841 ft) located in the Mendoza province.

USEFUL WEBSITES

Center for Disease Control http://www.cdc.gov/travel/
Weather Reports http://www.weather.com
Aerolíneas Argentinas

http://aerolineas.com.ar

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Air Traffic Control Command Center http://www.fly.faa.gov

Foreign Embassies & Consulates in USA http://www.state.gov/s/cpr/rls/fco/

FAA

http://www.faa.gov U.S. State Department Travel Advisories http://travel.state.gov

GENERAL TRAVEL

Baggage, Meals, and Seat Selection Info http://www.exploreflightfees.com/

Airline reviews

http://www.airlinequality.com/

Flight Tracker

http://flightview.com/

Plane/Seats Information

http://www.seatguru.com/

CURRENCY

Currency Exchanges Rates http://www.x-rates.com/
Universal Currency Converter http://www.xe.com/ucc

TRAVEL GUIDES

Eyewitness Travel Guides

http://www.us.dk.com/static/cs/us/11/features/dktravel

Fodor's

http://www.fodors.com

Michelin Guide

http://www.viamichelin.co.uk

Lonely Planet

http://www.lonelyplanet.com

PASSPORTS & VISAS

State Department Passport Info http://travel.state.gov/passport/
Instant Passport and Visa http://www.instantpassport.com
Passport Express http://www.passportexpress.com
Passport and Visas etc. http://www.passportsandvisas.com
Zierer Visa Service http://www.zvs.com

TRAVEL SUPPLIES

Brookstone
http://www.brookstone.com
eBags
http://www.ebags.com
Luggage Pros
http://www.luggagepros.com
Magellan's Travel Supplies
http://www.magellans.com
Tumi Luggage and Bags
http://www.tumi.com

Protec http://www.ptcases.com

COUNTRY INFORMATION

Embassy of Argentina in the USA http://www.embassyofargentina.us/
Argentina Tourism http://www.argentina.travel/en
CIA World Factbook – Argentina https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ar.html

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caused by the use of any information provided, including any information which is incomplete or incorrect, will therefore be rejected.

GENERAL INFORMATION

PASSPORTS AND VISAS

All U.S. citizens traveling abroad must have valid passports good for the duration of their visit. Your passport will be inspected at your departure airport and then again at the arrival airport. It will also be inspected on your return trip to the U.S. **Be sure your passport is signed.** Please note that all U.S. passports have to be valid at least six (6) months beyond the period of stay. Check passport expiration dates sooner than later.

U.S. and Korean citizens won't require tourist visa when visiting Argentina. Foreign nationals are subject to different requirements than U.S. Citizens. Foreign nationals traveling on this tour must make their own arrangements to obtain the appropriate travel visas, entry or exit fees.

TRAVEL DOCUMENTS

Don't forget to bring your passport and airline tickets! After check-in, you will be given your boarding pass and airline ticket for your flight to your destination. **Boarding passes and passports are essential documents.** DO NOT LOSE THEM. DO NOT put your passport in your suitcase.

At airport check-ins, you will get a receipt for your checked bag. You are responsible for keeping this receipt in the event your checked luggage is missing upon arrival. SIMPLE RULE: Whenever you check your suitcase with the airline, make sure you are given a luggage receipt and double check that your final destination is listed. This luggage receipt is the only way to track a lost item.

As a safety measure, also photocopy the front page of your passport, your traveler's check agreement (with check numbers), and everything you will be carrying in your wallet. Leave one copy at home, and carry one

copy with you separate from your passport. This will be of immense help to you if your documents are lost or stolen. It is also a good idea to have two extra copies of your passport picture in case your passport must be replaced on the trip because of loss.

U.S. CUSTOMS

U.S. customs allow U.S. residents who have been abroad min. 48 hours to bring home \$800 worth of retail goods duty-free. A flat rate of 10% is imposed on the next \$1,000 of purchases. The goods must accompany you to qualify for exemption. You may also send packages home duty-free if the value is \$50 or less. The limit is one package a day to each person. No alcohol, perfume or tobacco is allowed to be mailed. No agricultural products of any kind are allowed in or out of the U.S.

BAGGAGE HANDLING

For arrivals and departures from the airports and hotels, each person is responsible for bringing their own bag to/from the buses. Please review your itinerary and make sure to bring your bag to the buses by the designated time in the itinerary to keep the group on schedule.

HOW TO PACK

Lay out all clothes and items. Look them over and decide what you <u>really</u> need. Now hang the rest back up in your closet! To pack, interfold all heavier items, such as slacks, jackets and skirts with another article of clothing or with dry cleaner plastic bags to prevent wrinkles. Place heavy items such as blow dryers and toiletries in the middle of your suitcase to prevent clothes from sliding and wrinkling. Pack only sample-size soap, deodorant and personal items. You will be able to buy more.

WHAT TO TAKE

The two words that say it best: TRAVEL LIGHT. You will enjoy your travels more with a suitcase that isn't too heavy. Consider one that's flexible so you can fit in a few souvenirs along the way. You may only have I suitcase and I carry-on, so the less you pack, the more room

you'll have for souvenirs. Be sure to bring your camera, extra memory chips, and batteries.

WHAT NOT TO TAKE

- Do NOT pack or bring prohibited items to the airport, such as pocket knives, lighters and flammable items. Check the TSA website www.tsa.gov for a more detailed list.
- Other airport tips:
 - * Place valuables such as jewelry, cash, and electronics including your laptop in carry-on baggage only.
 - * Avoid wearing shoes, clothing, jewelry, and accessories that contain metal. Metal items may set off the alarm on the metal detector.
 - * If you wish to lock your baggage, use a TSA recognized lock. Visit the website for name brands. In some cases screeners will have to open your baggage as part of the screening process. If your bag is unlocked then TSA will simply open and screen the baggage. However, if you decide to lock your checked baggage and TSA cannot open your checked baggage through other means, then the locks may have to be broken. TSA is not liable for damage caused to locked bags that must be opened for security purposes.
- Do not take a carry-all travel wallet. Keep passports, traveler's checks, currency and receipts separate. Why make a thief's job easy?
- DO NOT BRING YOUR VALUABLES. Persons wearing expensive-looking jewelry or carrying luggage or cameras are favorite targets for pickpockets and purse-snatchers. If you absolutely have to bring a few of the family jewels with you, be sure to store them in the hotel safe when you are not wearing them.
- Leave anything you do not absolutely need at home, such as precious photos and credit cards you will not be using. Do not bring large amounts of cash.

IF YOUR LUGGAGE IS LOST

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Meaning: Watch what tag is put on your luggage when you check your bags. Make sure the destination printed

on the tag is correct. If it is not, please object. On your return, the tags should reflect the airport code for your hometown airport. You clear customs at your first port of entry in the U.S.

If for some reason your bag should go astray, follow this procedure:

- Notify the airline immediately that your baggage is lost.
- 2. Fill out a lost baggage form. Be sure to get a copy and the name of the person with whom you dealt. It is very important that you present your baggage claim at this time.
- 3. Be patient, lost luggage usually turns up in a day or two and the airlines are very good about having it delivered to you. In the slight chance that your bag is not received, the airlines deal with reimbursements on an individual basis. Most will compensate you up to \$2,500. This procedure occurs upon your return, not en route, but you will have to have a list to prove the value of the contents and the value will be depreciated according to age. Classical Movements is not responsible for lost luggage.

GENERAL HEALTH

The following are recommendations regarding travel in the cities we will be touring. There should not be great cause for concern since we will travel to large cities; nevertheless it is important to remember the following precautions:

- Do not eat food from roadside stands or vendors
- Eat food that is well cooked and is still hot
- It is advised to drink bottled or purified water

HEALTH SUPPLIES

Individuals taking prescription drugs should bring a supply sufficient to last the entire tour. In transit, keep medications on your person rather than packed in luggage. Bring a copy of your prescription and a letter from your doctor for border crossings. It is suggested that you also bring a copy of the prescription label in case your medicine is lost. If you suffer any problems or

severe allergies, please carry notification of it. If you wear glasses or contact lenses, you may want to carry a spare pair in case of loss or damage in your carry-on. It is a good idea to also take a copy of your lens prescription.

MISSED FLIGHTS

If you arrive late at your international departure city, and you miss your international flight, please be aware of the following information. The only obligation the airline has is to fly you over on another flight on the same airline on the same or following day. If there are other carriers who fly to your destination, you may ask your international airline to endorse your ticket over to one of these carriers and request they book you on the flight. They are not obligated to do this, but if seats are available on these alternate airlines, they will generally accommodate you. Classical Movements is not liable if you miss your flight.

UPON ARRIVAL AT DESTINATION

You will have to claim your own suitcase upon arrival because you must escort your belongings through Customs. Once you depart customs, your group's tour manager will meet you there and direct you to the buses. Transportation will be provided from the airport for all group participants who purchased the full tour with air on the group's regular flights.

BUSES

Please be on the buses and ready to depart at the stated departure times. Every effort has been made to minimize wait times at airports and hotels. Please note the make, color and bus number of your coach. A sea of coaches in a bus parking lot can be confusing. Please also check for a Classical Movements sign displayed on the front door or window.

HOTEL DEPARTURES

Check-out times are dictated by the tour schedule. Please check-out of your room no later than the times indicated in the itinerary so that the tour may remain on schedule. For check-out, remember to bring all your bags to the lobby,

turn in your room key and settle your hotel bill if you have charged incidentals. See below for further explanation.

HOTEL BILLS

Throughout the tour, only room charges and tax will be pre-paid for the tour party. Each member of the group is responsible for all incidental charges (phones, faxes, room service, bar charges, etc.) incurred in the hotels and must pay these expenses before departing at the front desk.

SMOKING DURING TRAVEL

Please note that smoking is not permitted on any flights or buses or inside any of the venues on the tour.

TIME ZONES

The dates and times listed in your itinerary are local. Time differences are as follows.

USA (EST) - Argentina + I hours

ELECTRIC CURRENT

US current is 120 volts/60 cycles AC Argentina 220 volts/50 cycles AC If you will be bringing electrical appliances, bring an adaptor (changes the shape of the plug) and a converter (changes the voltage).

CLIMATE

Average temperatures in June (winter):

43-59 F

To convert °C to °F, I	multiply by 1.8 and + 32
10 °C = 50 °F	29 °C = 85 °F
18 °C = 65 °E	34 °C = 95 °F

23 °C = 75 °F 37 °C = 100 °F

To convert °C to °F, multiply by 1.8 and + 32 0 °C = 32 °F 10 °C = 50 °F

DISTANCE/WEIGHT/MEASUREMENT

The official unit in Argentina is the metric system.

Distance

I mile = 1.6 kilometers
I kilometer = 0.62 miles

Weight

I kilogram = 2.20 pounds I gram = 0.035 ounces I pound = 0.453 kilogram I ounce = 28.35 grams

Capacity

I pint = 0.473 liters
I quart = 0.946 liter
I liter = 2.2 pints

TELEPHONES

Hotels typically add substantial surcharges for international calls from your room. You may prefer to call collect (for a nominal surcharge) or use a pre-paid telephone card. Note: Local or "800" calls are not necessarily free.

The phone numbers listed in this book and the itinerary may be reached **from the US** by dialing: International Access Code (011) + [Country code] + (city code without the first 0) + local number

	Country Code	City Code
Argentina	[54]	
Buenos Aires		(11)
Rosario		(41)
Tucumán		(381)
Córdoba		(351)

To make international calls **from** this country, dial the following:

International Access Code (see below) + [country code] + (city code) + local number

International Access Codes:

Argentina (00)

United States country code: [1]

*Per calling cards like AT&T and SPRINT, please check with the companies prior to departing that all calling

procedures (all numbers to dial are accurate) and rates are as indicated when card is purchased.

MONEY MATTERS

Do not take large amounts of cash. Instead, take a widely recognized brand of traveler's check or a well-known ATM/credit card. Traveler's checks should be in U.S. Dollars to get the best exchange rates and they can be replaced, usually within 24 hours. If you are bringing a credit card, please make sure to notify your credit card company of upcoming travel so that your account is not blocked due to international charges. Be sure to make a list of your check and credit card numbers and keep it in a place separate from your wallet, purse or passport. You can change currency during free time in each city. Your tour managers and guides can help you locate ATMs, banks or exchange facilities while on tour.

While we are on the subject, here are a few tips on how to handle your money.

- When signing credit card slips, always write in the total yourself. If you leave it to others to add their own tips, you might be in for a big surprise when you receive the bill.
- Banks and ATMs give the official and usually the best money exchange rate.
- Very few hotels give good rates, and it is usually unwise to change large amounts of U.S. money for local currency at your hotel unless absolutely necessary.

CURRENCY

The currency of Argentina is the Argentine peso.

Currency rates fluctuate daily, but below are some approximate conversions. These figures represent exchange rates as of April 24, 2017.

Argentina

Peso to USD		USD to Peso	
=	\$ 0.07	\$1.00 = 14.36	
5 =	\$ 0.35	\$5.00 = 71.8	
10 =	\$ 0.7	\$10.00 = 143.59	

20 =	\$ 1.39	\$20.00 = 287.19
50=	\$ 3.48	\$50.00 = 717.97
100 =	\$ 6.96	\$100.00 = 1,435.94

TIPPING

- Leave a few coins in bars and cafes In restaurants where service is not included leave around 10%
- Have plenty of coins for 'restroom' offerings
- Tip taxi drivers about 5%

THEFT

Any tourist area will have some crime, although you are no more likely to have a problem than at home in the U.S. If you take some precautions you will have a happy and trouble free trip. Purse snatchers often work in pairs, so be suspicious of someone approaching you asking for the time, or a light, etc. Keep a firm grip on your purse, and be aware of your wallet. Do not carry your tickets, your passport, and all your money with you—leave them in the hotels safe.

Three of the more common robbery threats are as follows:

- Watch for two people on a motorcycle. They will ride near the curb and one will attempt to snatch purses while the other drives the bike.
- Watch for two people pretending to be tourists. One distracts you with a map; as you lean over and try to read it, the other comes up behind you and picks your pocket.
- 3) "Good Samaritan" scams are common. If a tourist looks lost or seems to be having trouble communicating, he or she might be victimized by a seemingly innocent and helpful bystander.

If you are a victim of robbery, report it immediately to the police, and get a copy of the report and the person with whom you dealt.

If your traveler's checks have been stolen, the check company will require you to fill out a lost check report and present ID. Replacement can be immediate or take up to two days. It is faster if you have relevant information.

If your passport is stolen, replacement is done at the US Embassy. They will require positive identification. If you have no I.D., someone with a valid passport must go with you and sign an affidavit. Do not forget to take the extra pictures we advised you to have made. These pictures and a photocopy of your passport will speed things up considerably.

25 QUICK TRAVEL TIPS

- I. Carry a pack of matches or a piece of stationary from the hotel so that you always have the address and phone number with you.
- 2. To keep a crease in your pants, put them between the mattress and the box spring. Your body weight will press out most of the wrinkles. Don't forget to take them out, though, when you leave.
- The main cause of jet lag is dehydration. During your flight:
 - Drink lots of water
 - Don't eat salty foods
 - Get up and walk around as often as possible
- 4. Don't pack too far in advance of the trip. You won't remember what you put in.
- 5. Garment bags are great if they're going to hang or lie flat. If you are folding or checking them, however, you're better off with a regular suitcase.
- You are going to go through more underwear and socks than you think. Cotton does not dry very fast. Pack more undies.
- 7. Use the Jelly Doughnut Theory hard stuff on the outside, squishy stuff on the inside. Line the flat sides of the suitcase with semi-unwrinklables such as sweat clothes, jeans and socks, so protruding heels

- and hair dryers don't jab when you are lugging your suitcase.
- 8. Patterned shirts hide wrinkles better than solid ones.
- Your carry-on should contain all your cash and traveler's checks, checkbook, passport, tickets, jewelry, personal effects, reading materials, gifts, medicine, house keys, and change of clothes (in case your baggage gets misplaced.)
- 10. Tags fall off. Paste a label with your name and address inside your luggage.
- II. If the people in customs search your suitcase and find nothing, they have to repack it the way they found it. Stand your ground.
- 12. Cotton sweaters are more versatile than wool.
- 13. Buy plastic travel size bottles of toiletries. Make sure they have screw-on caps, and not "pop tops".
- 14. Keep loose chargers, headphones and cables organized with a glasses case.
- 15. Put a dryer sheet at the bottom of a suitcase to keep your clothes smelling fresh.
- 16. Use a spring from an old pen to protect chargers from bending and breaking.
- 17. A shower cap is an easy way to cover the bottoms of shoes.
- Use a pill container to keep jewelry organized and untangled.
- 19. Put smartphones in airplane mode to save battery and charge faster.
- 20. When packing, line dress shirt collars with a rolled belt to keep them crispy.
- 21. Instead of buying water at the airport, bring an empty bottle along and fill it up after passing security.
- 22. Prevent messy spills in your luggage just unscrew the lids of your travel sized liquids and place a simple patch of saran wrap on the top and screw them back on. This will prevent any liquids from ruining your trip.
- 23. If you're traveling abroad without an international plan, turn on airplane mode and turn off data to use the GPS without connecting to the internet. Simply load the Google map of the area before heading out the hotel, and you've got a fully functional map to navigate the area.

- 24. Travel rule to live by: If you want to get away from it all, don't take it all with you.
- 25. New security measures require that any electronic items that are carried onto the plane must be charged enough to be able to power-on the device. The airline security may have the right to confiscate an item if the item is void of power.

DID YOU KNOW?

The most popular sport in Argentina is football (soccer); the Argentine national team has won the football World Cup twice in 1978 and 1986

The national sport of Argentina is Pato a game played on horseback. It takes aspects from polo and basketball. The word Pato is Spanish for 'duck' as early games used a live duck inside a basket instead of a ball.

The hornero, living across most of the national territory, was chosen as the national bird in 1928.

Mate is the national infusion. Asado and locro are considered by many as the national dishes.

ARGENTINA INFORMATION



Area: 1,073,518 sq miles

Population: 43.4 million
Capital: Buenos Aires
Government: Republic
Language: Spanish

WHAT TO EAT

If there is a heaven for carnivores, we are sure that all of the restaurants there are Argentine. Meat - especially beef - is the main ingredient and focal point of the country's cuisine. Try the Argentine national dish, parrilla: It's an overwhelming mixed grill of steaks, sausage and assorted organ meats. The Argentines also have a unique way of cutting their meat, so the shapes will be a bit different. Typical meat dishes include bife de chorizo (a huge two-inch-thick steak), bife de lomo (short loin), the recognizable bife de Costilla (or T-bone) and the simple chorizo (a tasty pork sausage). Other favorite dishes include puchero (a tasty mulligan stew), tartas (vegetable pies) and embanadas del horno (a baked pastry stuffed with just about anything). The food found in Argentina's Italian restaurants is somewhat distantly related to what you might find in Italy. Argentine-Italian food tends to be heavy and made with lots of cream. Pizzas and nouns (the Spanish word for gnocchi - a pasta made with potatoes) are generally good. Other international restaurants (French, Chinese, Japanese, etc.) can also be found. Try some of the rich desserts and pastries: flan, pangueques (a crepe dessert), zapallo en almibar (a sweet squash in cream) or anything topped with dulce de leche caramelized milk). Ice cream is particularly good Argentina, especially from the heladerias (ice cream shops) that make their own. In Latin fashion, mealtimes tend to be much later than is customary in many other nations. Lunch is around 2 pm, dinner starts at 10 pm. Bars, coffee shops and sidewalk cafes are open well past midnight.

WHAT TO BUY

Buenos Aires offers excellent, high-quality shopping for leather goods, gems and brand-name products such as Gucci, Dior, etc. Other items to look for include rugs, Gaucho souvenirs, sheepskin products, wines, guitars, art, handicrafts and vicuna products (high quality wool from a llamalike creature). You also may want to get a pair of Gaucho trousers-bombachas--or perhaps a poncho. In general, prices are high in Argentina, though you'll find lower prices outside Buenos Aires. In Buenos Aires, stroll down Calle Florida and Avenida Santa Fe for upscale stores, where leather goods and custom-made

suits are a good buy. There are also many markets and department stores for bargain shoppers. Low-key bargaining may get you a better price outside of department stores or on any big-ticket item.

GEOGRAPHY

Buenos Aires & the Pampas -- Buenos Aires, a rich combination of South American energy and European sophistication, requires at least several days to explore (a week is best). In addition to seeing the city's impressive museums and architectural sites, take time to wander its grand plazas and boulevards, to stroll along fashionable waterfront, and to engage in its dynamic culture and nightlife. A thick Argentine steak in a local parrilla (grill), a visit to a San Telmo antiques shop, a show on Corrientes, and a dance in a traditional tango salon -- these are the small experiences that will connect you to the city's soul. The heartland of the country is the Pampas, an enormous, fertile plain where the legendary gaucho (Pampas cowboy) roams. It includes the provinces of Buenos Aires, southern Santa Fe, southeastern Córdoba, and eastern La Pampa. The Pampas today contain many of the major cities, including the capital. One-third of Argentines live in greater Buenos Aires and exert a strong cultural and political influence over the entire country.

The Lake District -- Argentina's Lake District extends from Junín de los Andes south to Esquel -- an Alpine-like region of snowy mountains, waterfalls, lush forest, and, of course, glacier-fed lakes. San Martín de los Andes, Bariloche, and Villa La Angostura are the chief destinations here, but this isn't an area where you stay in one place for long. Driving tours, boating, skiing -- you'll be on the move from the moment you set foot in the region. To avoid the crowds, I highly recommend that you plan a trip during the spring or fall.

Mendoza Wine Region -- Within the shadows of the Andes, some of the world's best grapes are grown. Once producing rough table wines best suited to home production, Argentina now produces wines rivaling anything produced in California, France, or Italy. The rich and sensual Malbec is the country's signature wine. Trips

to the region often use Mendoza as a base for exploring the wineries. Spas have also opened in the region, often using wine ingredients in the treatments.

Northeast -- The small province of Misiones, in Argentina's northeastern Mesopotamian region, enjoys a subtropical climate responsible for the region's flowing rivers and lush vegetation. The spectacular Iguazú Falls are created by the merger of the Iguazú and Parana rivers at the border of Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay. The region takes its name from the Jesuit missions scattered in this frontier region shared by three countries. Trips here often take in both Argentina and Brazil to see the falls, though the two countries have different visa requirements, depending on the country you are from. If you're planning to see this region, be sure to double-check the requirements.

Northwest -- The Andes dominate the Northwest, with ranges between 15,997-22,993 ft.. It is here that South America's tallest mountain, Aconcagua, stands at 22,826 ft. above sea level. The two parallel mountain ranges are the Salto-Jujeña, cut by magnificent multicolored canyons called quebradas. This region is often compared with the "basin and range" region of the southwestern United States, and can be visited from the historic towns of Salta and Jujuy.

Patagonia -- Also known as Magallanes or the Deep South, this dry, arid region at the southern end of the continent has soared in popularity over the past 5 years. Patagonia is characterized by vast, open Pampa; the colossal Northern and Southern Ice Fields and hundreds of glaciers; the jagged peaks of the Andes as they reach their terminus; beautiful emerald fjords; and fierce winds. Getting here is an adventure -- it usually takes 24 hours if you're coming directly from the United States or Europe. But the long journey pays off in the beauty and singularity of the region. El Calafate is a tourist-oriented village adjacent to Perito Moreno Glacier, which beckons visitors from around the world to stand face to face with its tremendous wall of ice, both a visual and aural spectacle as it slowly but brutally crunches down its path. El Chaltén is a tiny village of 200 whose numbers swell

each summer with those who come to marvel at the stunning towers of mounts Fitz Roy, Cerro Torre, and Puntiagudo. This is the second-most-visited region of Argentina's Los Glaciares National Park and quite possibly its most exquisite, for the singular nature of the granite spires here that shoot up, torpedo-like, above massive tongues of ice that descend from the Southern Ice Field. Don't forget that Patagonia has two sides and water all along its eastern edge. Península Valdez, jutting out into the Atlantic, provides pristine whale-watching.

Tierra del Fuego & Antarctica -- Even more south than the Deep South, this archipelago at the southern extremity of South America is, like Patagonia, shared by both Chile and Argentina. The main island, separated from the mainland by the Strait of Magellan, is a triangle with its base on the Beagle Channel. Tierra del Fuego's main town is Ushuaia, the southernmost city in the world. Many use the city as a jumping-off point for trips to Antarctica or sailing trips around the Cape Horn.

CULTURE

influences permeate Argentina's architecture, literature and lifestyle. However, in the field of literature in particular, this has been a cross-cultural transaction, with Argentina producing writers of international stature such as Jorge Luis Borges, Iulio Cortázar, Ernesto Sábato, Manuel Puig and Osvaldo Soriano. With the education of many Argentines taking in Europe, Buenos Aires in particular has self-consciously emulated European cultural trends in art, music and architecture. As a result, there are many important art museums and galleries in the city, and it has a vigorous theatre community. Argentine cinema has also achieved international stature, and has been used as a vehicle to exorcise the horrors of the Dirty War.

TANGO

Probably the best-known manifestation of Argentine popular culture is the tango – a dance and music that has captured the imagination of romantics worldwide. Tango is a musical genre and its associated dance forms that originated in Buenos Aires, Argentina and Montevideo, Uruguay and spread to the rest of the world soon after

that. Early tango was known as tango criollo, or simply tango. Today, there are many tango dance styles, including Argentine Tango, Uruguayan Tango, Ballroom tango (American and International styles), Finnish tango and vintage tangos. What many consider to be the authentic tango is that closest to that originally danced in Argentina and Uruguay, though other types of tango have developed into mature dances in their own right. The dance originated in lower-class districts of Buenos Aires. The music derived from the fusion of various forms of music from Europe. The word Tango seems to have first been used in connection with the dance in the 1890s. Initially it was just one of the many dances, but it soon became popular throughout society, as theatres and street barrel organs spread it from the suburbs to the working-class slums, which were packed with hundreds of thousands of European immigrants. In the early years of the twentieth century, dancers and orchestras from Buenos Aires and Montevideo traveled to Europe, and the first European tango craze took place in Paris, soon followed by London, Berlin, and other capitals. In the USA around 1911 the name "Tango" was often applied to dances in a 2/4 or 4/4 rhythm such as the one-step. The term was fashionable and did not indicate that tango steps would be used in the dance, although they might be. Tango music was sometimes played, but at a rather fast tempo. Instructors of the period would sometimes refer to this as a "North American Tango", versus the "Rio de la Plata Tango". In Argentina, the onset in 1929 of the Great Depression, and restrictions introduced after the overthrow of the Hipólito Yrigoven government in 1930 caused Tango to decline. Its fortunes were reversed as tango again became widely fashionable and a matter of national pride under the government of Juan Perón. Tango declined again in the 1950s with economic depression and as the military dictatorships banned public gatherings, followed by the popularity of Rock and Roll. The dance lived on in smaller venues until its revival in 1983 following the opening in Paris of the show Tango Argentino created by Claudio Segovia & Hector Orezzoli. This show made a revolution worldwide, and people everywhere started taking tango lessons. Many shows toured around the world, such as Broadway Musicals Tango Argentino & Forever Tango.

CITY INFORMATION

BUENOS AIRES



Population: 2.9 million

To the city's poet laureate, Jorge Luis Borges, Buenos Aires was as eternal as air and water. To Argentines, their capital city is synonymous with the country itself, and indeed 40% of the population lives in the city's massive, sprawling suburbs. Buenos Aires is situated on the banks of the Río de la Plata in the Federal Capital district, and not, as one would expect, in Buenos Aires province. A city transported from its European parent, its compact and regular center is reminiscent of Paris, but its tree-lined avenues and frequent plazas have a beguiling, faded elegance. The city throngs with bankers on the make and sophisticated dressers mingling with the gaunt beggars and unemployed from the surrounding shanty-town suburbs. Downtown, the Plaza de Mayo is the traditional focus of activity, while nearby Avenida 9 de Iulio is popularly known as the world's widest thoroughfare and is truly a pedestrian's nightmare. Avenida Santa Fe is the most fashionable shopping area.

Buenos Aires is not only the capital of Argentina; it is also one of the 10 most important metropolises in the world and the center of the political, economic and intellectual life of the country. It is also the most elegant and busy city in South America. This cosmopolitan city with substantial European cultural influence - displays a refined taste in its cooking, in its "boutiques" and in the elegance of its inhabitants. Whilst of modern construction and dynamic activity, it has managed to preserve old traditions and charming corners. The atmosphere, the individual personality of each of its neighborhoods, the cordiality of its people and the wide selection of its cultural and commercial opportunities, is endlessly fascinating.

Nearly 13 million people live in Buenos Aires and can enjoy the plentiful nightlife visiting "tango" bars, cabarets, discotheques, restaurants or eternally open bars. During the day, a wide variety of attractions is offered: museums, art galleries, tasteful shops, fascinating antiques, large green areas, parks, wide tree lined boulevards, clubs and sporting events. Buenos Aires' attractions include the Catedral Metropolitana, which contains the tomb of José de San Martín, a hero of Argentina's struggle for independence; the Teatro Colón, a world-class facility for opera, ballet and classical music; a cluster of worthwhile and popular museums, including the Museo Nacional de Bellas Artes, Museo del Cine and Museo Histórico Nacional, which presents a panorama of the Argentine experience; the colorful Italian suburb of La Boca, which features brightly painted wooden houses lining the Riachuelo waterway; and the Cementerio de la Recoleta, the place to go to witness the national fascination with death.

ROSARIO

Population: 1.3 million

Rosario is a radiant city on the move. It nestles neatly in a soft twist of the mighty Paraná River about 300 km northwest of the city of Buenos Aires. Construction is booming. New buildings sprout up on a seemingly daily

basis. Large international manufacturers are locating their plants there and a swirl of hi-tech support centers are setting up shop. Due to its privileged location on the coast of the Paraná River, tourism and business have increased considerably in the last few years.

Rosario freely displays its natural 'water-world' of the Upper Delta with its magic islands covered by lush vegetation. In the city proper there are a number of new international 5 and 4-star hotels as well as clean and friendly inns and hostels, museums of modern art, a curious blend of Spanish and Italian architecture, lovely parks harboring beautiful statues and monuments, along the river front, restaurants international cuisine and steakhouses where you can get the best and biggest Argentine beefsteaks you have ever seen, or taste the local gourmet specialty: fresh river fish. Its modern shopping malls are among the best in Latin America filled with quality products at bargain prices for the tourist. In Rosario you will feel the zest of a hardworking population that takes pride in its city.

There are plenty of things to do in Rosario: Learn to dance to Argentina's most famous music: the tango; go to one of the popular theaters such as La Comedia and see great shows. Check out the Museum of Contemporary Art where internationally well-known painters such as Antonio Berni, among others are on display. Night life is exciting with lots of good discos, bars, sidewalk cafes and restaurants in a friendly, balmy, romantic atmosphere. You will also see why the women of Rosario are considered the most beautiful in Argentina. relaxation, take a leisurely cruise on the Paraná River and thread your way through a maze of vegetation-rich islands in the delta or, if you are more adventure-minded, paddle a kayak across to one of the islands. In this case, remember that the river is wide, deep and has a very strong current. Ride bicycles or horses around the parks. Or just sit in the park and watch the dancing multicolored water-fountains.

Rosario is the city where General Manuel Belgrano, one of Argentina's most important forefathers, designed the country's flag. Suitably, one of the most popular

attractions in the city is the Flag Monument placed in the Parque Nacional de la Bandera (National Flag Park). General Belgrano's remains are lodged in the monument's crypt. This vast and fertile land of opportunity near the port was a strong magnet that galvanized several waves of emigrants into sweeping up river from Buenos Aires to Rosario in the late 1800s and early 1900s. These mostly Spanish and Italian immigrants came in search of new lives for themselves and their offspring.

Today, thanks to them, Rosario is a vibrant city built on a strong agricultural, industrial and commercial base. Education of the new generations is important: it has six universities with around 80,000 students, 18 scientific investigation establishments and two technology transfer institutes. The city boasts a modernized port area where 78% of Argentina's grain exports are shipped worldwide. For those equipped with portable computing devices, the whole port area and part of the river itself is covered by a modern WiFi system allowing cable-free access to the Internet at no cost. So, if you want to shoot off an instant picture taken in the area from your cell phone or laptop to a friend, just do it. The port is strategically located on the right bank of the Paraná River at km 420 that continues down to the Atlantic Ocean connecting the hinterland to the sea.

TUCUMAN

Population: 540,000

Tucumán (Spanish pronunciation: [tuku man]) is the most densely populated, and the smallest by land area, of the provinces of Argentina. Located in the northwest of the country, the province has the capital of San Miguel de Tucumán, often shortened to Tucumán. Neighboring provinces are, clockwise from the north: Salta, Santiago del Estero and Catamarca. It is nicknamed El Jardín de la República (The Garden of the Republic), as it is a highly productive agricultural area.

San Miguel de Tucumán (usually called simply Tucumán) is the capital of the Tucumán Province, located in northern Argentina 815 mi from Buenos Aires. It is the fifth-largest city of Argentina after Buenos Aires, Córdoba, Rosario and Mendoza and the most important of the northern region. The Spanish Conquistador Diego de Villarroel founded the city in 1565 in the course of an expedition from present-day Peru. Tucumán moved to its present site in 1685. The city is bordered on the north by Las Talitas (Tafí Viejo), on the east by Banda del Río Salí and Alderetes (Cruz Alta), on the west by the city of Yerba Buena, and on the south by Lules.

The city is located on the slopes of the Aconquija mountains, the easternmost mountain range before the large Chaco-Pampean flats. It is the commercial center of an irrigated area that produces large quantities of sugarcane, rice, tobacco, and fruit, giving the province its nickname, the Garden of the Republic. The National University of Tucumán (1914) and the Saint Thomas Aquinas University of the North (1965) are in the city.

San Miguel de Tucumán is chosen by tourists because of the historical and archaeological interest and also because of the variety of landscapes and climates. Being the land of the sugar cane and setting of the Independence Day, San Miguel de Tucumán City provides places to visit such as Obispo Colombres House, the Historical House of the Independence Declaration, the outstanding Cathedral, Casa Padilla Museum, El Cadillal dam and beautiful sites only a few kilometers away from the city where residential areas are settled. There are also archaeological circuits, jesuitic tracks and a great variety of posibilities to enjoy Adventure Tourism in fourtrax vans, climbing or hicking activities in Calchaquí valleys.

CORDOBA

Population: 1.3 million

Córdoba, Argentina's second largest city, is a bustling mix of commerce and colleges. It appears as a bland utilitarian

metropolis of red-brick high-rises and boxed balconies with the occasional Jesuit gem. Currently a building frenzy is underway, fuelled by the soya boom. If your first impressions are of a dull Legoland, don't be deceived; beneath it all lies a young, vibrant city with lots of heritage, great bars and restaurants, and a considerable student population intent on having a good time.

This city was created as a stop for Spaniards traveling between Peru and the Atlantic coast. It was founded in 1573 by Jerónimo Luis de Cabrera. The Jesuits arrived at the end of the 16th century, opening Córdoba's university in 1613 and financing their projects by establishing six large estancias throughout the region. Today you can follow the "road of the Jesuit estancias" by arranging a tour with a local travel agent. La Cañada, a waterway created to prevent flooding, is one of the city's symbols.

Córdoba's most important historical sights line up around Plaza San Martín, including the Cabildo, cathedral, Marqués de Sobre Monte's residence, and the Jesuit Block. The Manzana Jesuítica, as the Jesuit Block is called in Spanish, developed not just as a place of worship, but also as an intellectual and cultural center that produced Argentina's top doctors and lawyers. It includes the Jesuit churches, the university, and a prestigious secondary school. In 2000, it was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site and became a historic museum. The city still serves as an intellectual center, increasingly popular to foreign students who wish to study Spanish outside Buenos Aires.

SIZES & MEASUREMENTS

Most shops go by either US or European sizes.

Women's dresses, coats, blouses, and sweaters

Europe	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
US	6	8	10	12	14	16	18

Women's shoes

VVOITIETT 3 STICES						
Europe	37	38	39	40	41	

US 6.5-7 7-7.5 7.5-8 8.5-9 9-9.5

Men's suits

Europe	46	48	50	52	54
US	36	38	40	42	44

Men's trousers

Europe	71	76	81	87	92	97	102	107	112
US	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44

Men's shoes

Europe	41	42	43	44	45
US	8	8.5	8.5	10	П

USEFUL SPANISH PHRASES

English	Spanish	Pronunciation
Yes	Si	SEE
	· ·	
No	No	NOH
Please	Por favor	Pore fah-VORE
Thank you	Gracias	GRAH-see-ahs
You're	De nada	De-NAW-da
Welcome		
No, thank	No, gracias	No GRAH-see-ahs
you		
Sorry	Lo siento	Loh see-EHN-toh
Good	Buenos dias	BWEHnos DHEE
morning		ahs
Good	Buenas tardes	BWEHnahs
afternoon		TAHRdh ehs
Good	Buenas noches	BWEHnahs NO
evening		chehs
Good bye	Adios	Ah dhee OHS
Hello/Hi	Hola	OH lah
See you later	Hasta luego	AH-stah LWEH-go
What is your	Como se llama?	KOH-moh say
name?		YAHmah
My name	Mi nombre es	Mee NOMBreh ehs
is		

How are	Como esta usted	KOH-mo ehs-TAH
you?		OOS-THE-dh
Fine, thank	Muy bien, gracias	MOOay bee en
you.		GRAH see ahs
Do you	Habla ingles?	AH-bla een-GLASE
speak		
English?		
l'm	Soy	Soy nohr the ah
American.	norteamericano	meh ree KAH noh
Please speak	Hable despacio	HAHbleh dhehs-
slowly.	por favor.	PAH-see-oh, pohr
		fahBOHR
Where	Donde	DHOHN-dheh ehs-
is/are?	esta/estan?	TAH
When?	Cuando?	KWAHNdho
Who?	Quien?	Kee-EHN
Why?	Por que?	Pohr kay
What?	Que?	Kay
How long?	Cuanto Tiempo?	KWAHN-toh
		TYEHM-po
How much	Cuanto cuesta?	KWAHN-toh
does it cost?		KWEH-stah
How far?	A que distancia?	Ah kay dhees-Tan-
		syah
Can you help	Puede ayudarme?	PWEH-dhe ah-yoo-
me?		dh-AHR-meh
What time is	Que hora es?	Kay OH-rah ehs
it		
I (don't) like	(No) me gusta	Meh GOOS-tah/No
it		meh GOOS-tah
I don't know	No se	NOH say.

TOUR ROSTER

Harvard-Radcliffe Orchestra

Tour	Last Name	First Name	Role
ı	AUSTIN	JOHN	Musician
2	BESSER	HARRISON	Musician
3	BRECHTELSBAUER	WILLIAM	Musician
4	CHANG	ENCHI	Musician
5	CHANG	ERICA	Musician
6	CHANG	WILLIAM	Musician
7	CLINK	ANNA	Musician
8	CORTESE	FEDERICO	Conductor
9	CRISCIONE	CLARE	Musician
10	DUFFY	BRANDON	Musician
- 11	EDER	SIMON	Musician
12	EKERT JR	STEVEN	Musician
13	FIEWEGER	LUKE	Musician
14	GILLESPIE	ANTON	Musician
15	GRACIA-ZHANG	ALEJANDRO	Musician
16	НА	YOOREE	Musician
17	HAKANOGLU	AVIVA	Musician
18	HWANG	HYUKJOO	Musician
19	JOHNSON- POTTER	MYER	Musician
20	JONES	ALEXANDER	Musician
21	KIM	DOMINIQUE	Musician
22	LI	FLORA	Musician
23	LI	GEORGE	Soloist
24	LIM	JONG MYUNG	Musician
25	LIN	CHRISTIAN	Musician
26	MEYER	MASON	Musician
27	MOORE	JONATHAN	Musician

28	NIKAS	SOFIA	Musician
29	PARK	MARIA	Musician
30	PARK	SANG-BIN	Musician
31	PARSONS	BENNETT	Musician
32	PEASE	BRENDAN	Musician
33	PEEPLES	THOMAS	Musician
34	PENG	ANNA	Musician
35	PERGAMS	MATTHIAS	Musician
36	PHAM	NICHOLAS	Musician
37	QIU	JEANNA	Musician
38	RAGENT	ZACHARY	Musician
39	ROSS	ALEXIS	Musician
40	ROTH	MARA	Musician
41	SANGUINETI	PATRICK	Musician
42	SCOLNIK- BROWER	ALEXANDER	Musician
43	SHON	ILA	Musician
44	SHREFFLER	HENRY	Musician
45	song	LEE	Musician
46	STONE	JOHN	Musician
47	SUNG	JEEYOUNG	Musician
48	TANG	ANGELA	Musician
49	TREPKA	KAI	Musician
50	WANG	DIANA	Musician
51	WANG	MAY	Musician
52	WIGHTMAN	ROSS	Musician
53	YANG	NAYOUNG	Musician
54	YAO	CECILIA	Musician
55	YEO	JAE WON	Musician
56	ZHANG	ANYA	Musician
57	ZHOU	ERIC	Musician
58	DAHL	CARLOS	CM Tour Manager

Local Guest Musicians

Tour	Last Name	First Name	Role
I	MEZA	ISABEL	Musician
2	GEREZ	RUTH	Musician
3	SOSA RADCZUK	IRINA	Musician
4	ALEGRE	DIEGO	Musician
5	GÓMEZ	MALENA	Musician
6	CLAROS V	MARGOT	Musician
7	RAMOS	VICTORIA	Musician
8	SANDOVAL	MICAELA	Musician
9	GIGENA	ANTONELLA	Musician
10	FERNANDEZ R	JUAN	Musician
П	HERNANDEZ C	MATIAS	Musician
12	MANCINI	EMANUEL	Musician
13	LUGOS	SARA	Musician
14	ZANABRIA	JOAQUIN	Musician
15	RIVERO	LUCIANO	Musician
16	JUAREZ	AXEL	Musician
17	MAKLUFF	RODRIGO	Musician
18	DIAZ	MICAEL	Musician
19	BALDASSINI	FRANCO	Musician
20	KLIMKOWSKI	SOFIA	Musician

NOTES

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Andora	Cyprus	Jordan	Nigeria	Tajikistan
Argentina	Czech Republic	Kazakhstan	Northern Ireland	Tanzania
Armenia	Denmark	Kenya	Norway	Thailand
Australia	Dominican Republic	Kosovo	Oman	The Netherlands
Austria	Dubai	Kuwait	Pakistan	The Philippines
Bahrain	Ecuador	Kyrgyzstan	Palestinian State	Trinidad & Tobago
Barbados	Egypt	Latvia	Panama	Tunisia
Belarus	El Salvador	Lebanon	Paraguay	Turkey
Belgium	England	Lesotho	Peru	Turkmenistan
Belize	Estonia	Libya	Poland	Uganda
Benin	Ethiopia	Liechtenstein	Portugal	Ukraine
Bermuda	Finland	Lithuania	Qatar	United Arab Emirates
Bhutan	France	Luxembourg	Romania	United States
Bolivia	Gambia	Macedonia	Russia	Uruguay
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Georgia	Malawi	Scotland	Uzbekistan
Botswana	Germany	Malaysia	Senegal	Vatican City
Brazil	Ghana	Maldives	Serbia	Venezuela
Brunei Darussalam	Greece	Mali	Singapore	Vietnam
Bulgaria	Guatemala	Malta	Slovakia	Wales
Burma (Myanmar)	Honduras	Mexico	Slovenia	Yemen
Cambodia	Hungary	Micronesia	South Africa	Yugoslavia
Canada	Iceland	Moldova	South Korea	Zambia
Cape Verde	India	Monaco	Spain	Zimbabwe
Chile	Indonesia	Mongolia	Sri Lanka	
China	Iraq	Morocco	St. Lucia	@classicalmvmts
Colombia	Ireland	Mozambique	Swaziland	
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Namibia

Nepal

Sweden

Switzerland

Israel

Italy

Costa Rica

Cote d'Ivoire

