

# Class Afloat Live

AROUND THE WORLD IN 300 DAYS

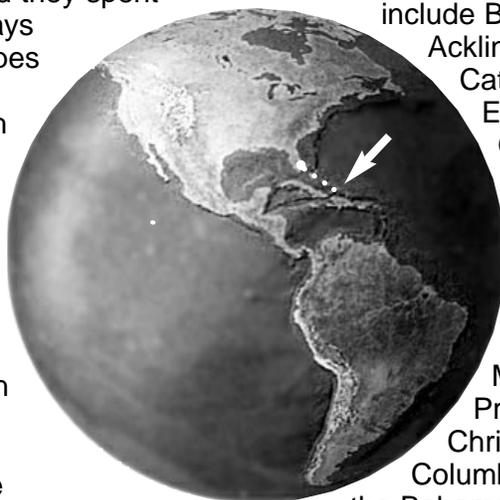
## Bahamas



by Jane  
Godbold

Welcome to our second semester onboard the

*Concordia!* The students arrived at the ship on February 1, and they spent the next few days learning the ropes and getting acquainted with their new ship-mates. It is Sunday February 8, and we just arrived in San Salvador, one of the islands in the Commonwealth of the Bahamas. The Bahamas are a group of more than 700 islands in the



Caribbean Sea, of which only 40 are occupied.

San Salvador is a very important Bahaman island, because it is here that Christopher Columbus allegedly set foot for the first time in 1492 on his way to "discovering America." Other important Bahaman islands

include Biminis, Acklins, Andros, Cat, Crooked, Eleuthera, Grand Bahama, Abaco, Great Inagua, Harbour, Long, and Mayaguana.

Prior to Christopher Columbus' arrival in the Bahamas, the inhabitants called San Salvador "Guanahani."

The climate here is warm and semi-tropical with turquoise waters. The average summer and winter temperatures are 84°F and 72°F, respectively.

During our trip from Miami to San Salvador, the seas were calm with gentle swells. A few of the students were seasick, but for the most part everyone enjoyed their first experience at sea. We look forward to our trip to our next destination; the Dominican Republic.

*Jane Godbold is the Shipboard Director on the Concordia*



**Q: How high is the mast?**

**A:** We have three masts on board. They are called the foremast, the mainmast and the mizzenmast. The mainmast is 35 meters high along with the foremast. As for how we move the main and mizzen sails up and down, there are lines called halyards. They go from the top of the mast, through a block and down to the sail. When you pull on the halyard, the sail goes up. This is one of the hardest tasks to do when we're conducting sail maneuvers. We have to line up 5 to 10 people and give it all we got to get the main sail up where it should be. In this case, teamwork is the key, and that's no problem on board the *S/V Concordia*.

Question answered by Seren Dagdeviren, *Concordia* student from Quebec, Canada



**DAY 117**  
February 6, 1999

**Time:** 24:00 GMT  
**Pos:** 25° 53'N, 078° W  
**Course:** 103 degrees  
**Speed** 5 kts **Air temp:** 25°C  
**Miles since Dublin:** 10,529 nm  
**Nm from last port** 122 nm (Miami)  
**Nm to next port:** n/a (Bahamas)  
**Wind:** 1-3 kts, light air  
**Seas:** calm **WX:** Clear skies  
**Barometer:** n/a  
**Next Port Stop:** Bahamas



*The students aboard the Concordia have just begun a new adventure. Look in today's paper and find an article about someone starting a new project, experience or adventure. How do you think they prepared for their experience? How would you prepare for an experience aboard the Concordia?*

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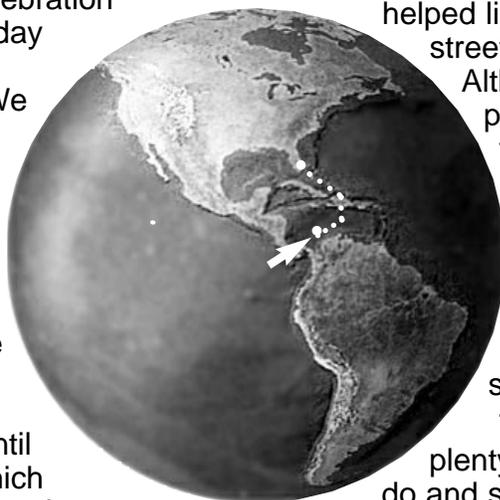
## Curacao



by **Stephen Smith**

We left the Dominican Republic early in order to arrive in Curacao in time for the final day of the Carnival, a celebration that ends the day before Ash Wednesday. We arrived just in time for the evening festivities.

A parade marched throughout the port. They played music and danced until midnight at which time small fireworks were set off.



The locals were Dutch-speaking, although many of them spoke English because of the many tourists who come to Curacao. They also accepted U.S. money, although guilders were the primary currency. The town was very lively, and flashing casino lights helped light up the streets at night.

Although it proved to be very costly, most of us had a great time indulging in fast food and souvenir shops. There were plenty of things to do and something for everybody. One of the highlights of our stay was snorkeling off a reef at a nearby beach. We also engaged in activities such as caving, and cliff diving. Another high point of our stay was a friendly game of basketball with a high school team. Out of practice (and also a little lacking in skill), we lost in a rather decisive manner. However, the final score did not effect our having a good time. Our stay in Curacao was very satisfying, and I thoroughly enjoyed it.

*Stephen Smith is a Concordia student from Maryland, USA*



**Q: How do you stand watch?**

**A:** All 44 students are broken down into six watch groups. Every student must stand watch at some time of the night. Every three weeks, the watches rotate times.

At around 21h50 my watch is awoken and summoned to midships for our nightly watch at 22h00. For the next two hours, three of us must stand lookout on the bridge. One person steers and the other two look for ships, or anything else that might obstruct our course. On my watch, we rotate responsibilities so that we only have to work for an hour at a time.

*Question answered by Francie Martin, Concordia student from California, USA*



**DAY 132**  
**Feb. 21, 1999**

**Time:** 00:00 GMT

**Pos:** 11° 34.2'N, 073°56.8'W

**Course:** 248 degrees

**Speed** 6 kts **Air temp:** 27°C

**Miles since Dublin:** 12, 033 nm

**Nm from last port** 1, 317 nm

**Nm to next port:** 484nm (San Blas)

**Wind:** 1-3 kts, light air

**Seas:** calm **WX:** Clear skies

**Barometer:** 1015 hPa

**Next Port Stop:** San Blas, Panama



**Search today's paper for articles about**

*places you would like to visit. Write an itinerary for a trip that includes each of your choices, and trace the route you would take on a map.*

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## Panama

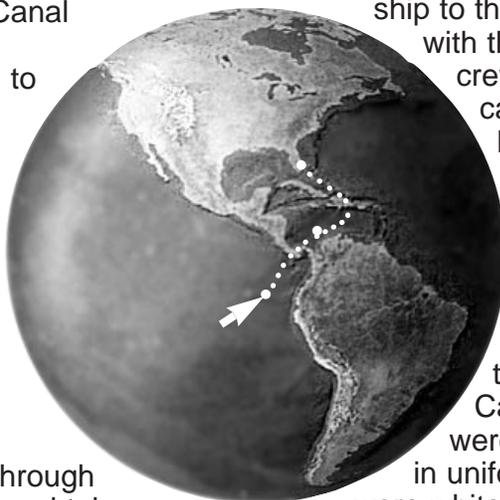


by **Kristen Marosi**

We arrived in Cristobal, Panama on the

25th of February and were scheduled to go through the Panama Canal the following evening. The Canal connects the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. It saves ships from having to take the dangerous journey around Cape Horn at the tip of South America.

To travel through the Panama Canal takes between eight and twelve



hours, depending on the roughness of the seas.

As we approached the Canal, a pilot came on board the *Concordia*. His job was to drive us through the Canal. The Panama Canal is the only place in the world where a captain gives up control of his or her ship to the pilot. Along

with the pilot a crew of ten men, called the Panama Canal Crew (PCC), came aboard to help with our transit through the Canal. They were all dressed in uniforms and wore white hard hats.

When we entered the first lock, the first PCC went to work. After passing through the first lock, the PCC got off our ship by way of the Jacob's ladder. At each new lock a new PCC came on board. At the center of the Canal is Gatun Lake. After Gatun Lake we passed through three more locks until we eventually arrived in the port of Balboa, on the Pacific side of the Canal.

It was fun to go through and learn about the Panama Canal.

*Kristen Marosi is a Concordia student from Quebec, Canada*



**Q: How do you keep your things clean on the *Concordia*?**

**A:** Being tidy and clean on a ship is quite difficult. With 56 other people and very little storage space, it is one of the bigger challenges of shipboard life. In my case, I share a cabin with two of the biggest guys on the ship, and it's really hard to find space.

As for cleanliness...that's a whole other challenge. We get really dirty onboard, especially after day watch. We only take one shower a day to help conserve water onboard, and we wash our clothes by hand when it's not our day to use the washing machines. It's not what we're all used to back home, but that's part of shipboard life.

*Question answered by Seren Dagdevrin, Concordia student from Quebec, Canada*



**DAY 148**  
**March 9, 1999**

**Time:** 06:00 GMT

**Pos:** 01° 03'S, 090°28'W

**Course:** 213 degrees

**Speed** 9 kts **Air temp:** 25°C/77°F

**Miles since Dublin:** 13,391 nm

**Nm from last port** 16 nm

**Nm to next port:** 1914 nm

**Wind:** E at 1-3 kt

**Seas:** calm **WX:** Clear skies

**Barometer:** 1015 hPa

**Next Port Stop:** Easter Island



Look through today's newspaper for an article that reports on a developing news story (e.g., Republican presidential primary race, NCAA championships, etc.). Follow this story in the paper for the next two weeks. When the two weeks have passed, report on the news to your class. Use a timeline to illustrate how your story developed.

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## Galapagos!



by **Lindsay Deakin**

The Galapagos Islands are my favorite port-of-call so far. There are many reasons I enjoyed our stay there. First, and most important, the scenery and animal life were phenomenal. Brightly-colored flowers grew everywhere and there were iguanas, crabs, pelicans and sea lions everywhere I looked.

One of our land programs in the Galapagos was to visit the Charles Darwin Center. Darwin was a world-

famous researcher who came up with the theory of evolution by studying the finches in the Galapagos many years ago. One of the Darwin Center's main areas of focus is the giant tortoise particular to that area. The tortoises weigh about 500 pounds each, and they live way beyond human life span.



I had the best time on our day off when a bunch of us decided to go to the beach for the afternoon. Most of the islands are dedicated as national parks and places of research, but Turtle Bay is one of the few sites that is open to the public for a few hours every day. This is the beach we decided to visit.

After a half-hour walk through a beautifully wooded area, we finally arrived at the beach. It was breath-taking: white sand as far as the eye could see, with turquoise waves crashing onto the beach. It was so appealing that within five minutes we were all enjoying the refreshing waters and playing in the surf.

*Lindsay Deakin is a Concordia student from Quebec, Canada*



**Q: Is the Concordia a boat or a ship?**

**A:** The *Concordia* is a ship. In fact, on board the S/V *Concordia*, referring to her as a boat is almost a criminal offense. She is a ship, and a splendid one she is. A boat would be something like a canoe or a rowing boat. On Class Afloat if you slip and pronounce the taboo word 'boat,' all eyes turn and give you a dreadful look of disgust.

By some definitions, a ship is defined as having three or more masts that are all square-rigged. The *Concordia* is considered a barkentine as she has three masts, the fore-mast being square-rigged and the other masts fore-and-aft rigged.

*Question answered by Gilles Ostiguy, Concordia student from Quebec, Canada*



**DAY 164**  
**March 25, 1999**

**Time:** 00:00 GMT

**Pos:** 27°09'S, 109°26'W

**Course:** dockside @ Easter Island

**Speed** 0 kts **Air temp:** 20°C/68°F

**Miles since Dublin:** 15,688 nm

**Nm from last port:** appx. 2200 nm

**Nm to next port:** appx. 2300 nm

**Wind:** Not Available

**Seas:** calm **WX:** Clear skies

**Barometer:** not available

**Next Port Stop:** Isles Marquises



*The Galapagos Islands are filled with beautiful and diverse life forms, but they are being threatened by the tourist industry and overfishing. Find one or more articles in today's paper about environmental issues. Design and produce your own newspaper called "Nature's News" and write about world, national and local environmental news.*

# Class Afloat Live

AROUND THE WORLD IN 300 DAYS

## Easter Island



by **Kristen Marosi**

I was very anxious to arrive in Easter Island after having been at sea for quite a few days. I had also heard a lot about the island with its famous moai statues and beautiful countryside. Being the most isolated inhabited place on earth, I expected the island to be very interesting. The island proved to be all that I expected.

There are three main volcanoes around the island, all of which are dormant now but have left traces of their existence behind. There are tons of

lava rocks all over the place—they're big, black rocks with little holes in them.

The locals were all friendly, although they spoke little English. A lot of the inhabitants speak Spanish because of the influence of the Chilean government, but most people speak Rapa Nui, the language that the islanders spoke before the island was discovered by Europeans.

The moai, the tall stone statues, are really interesting and puzzling. There are many different theories about who made them, how they were made, and why they were made, but no one really knows much about them.

We also went to see the "navel of the world." This is a smooth and round rock surrounded by a series of smaller rocks that is supposedly the navel of the world. It feels a little hotter than the surrounding rocks and the legend says that the Rapa Nui people found it exactly as we see it today.

Easter Island was a fascinating place, and, as we were leaving, it was very sad to realize that I'd probably never have the opportunity to visit such an isolated place again.

*Kristen Marosi is a Class Afloat student from Quebec, Canada*



**DAY 175**  
**April 5, 1999**

**Time:** 00:00 GMT

**Pos:** 14°27'S, 132°12'W

**Course:** 305 degrees

**Speed** 7 kts

**Air/Sea temp:** 27°C/24°C

**Miles since Dublin:** 16,798 nm

**Nm from last port:** 1488 nm

**Nm to next port:** 572 nm

**Wind:** E @ 17-21 kts

**Seas:** slight **WX:** 1/4 cloud cover

**Barometer:** 1016 hPa

**Next Port Stop:** Isles Marquises



**Q: If you could, would you stay in another country?**

**A:** The countries we've visited this semester are often beautiful and interesting, though I would not choose to remain in one of them permanently. As a tourist and a student, Class Afloat allows me to expand my knowledge of the world, as well as to see with my own eyes wonders such as the giant land tortoises of the Galapagos or the moai of Easter Island. Nevertheless, island societies within the South Pacific Ocean experience difficulties due to isolation and/or poverty. It is important to me to be aware of such global issues, yet I would not willingly integrate them into my daily life.

*Answer by Katrin Wiltshire,  
Class Afloat student from  
Quebec, Canada*



*The Class Afloat students have traveled over 16,000 nautical miles since August 1998. Look through today's paper and find articles or ads that involve people traveling to different places around the world. Why do people travel? Use the articles to discover professions that require traveling. To which places would you like to travel?*

# Class Afloat Live

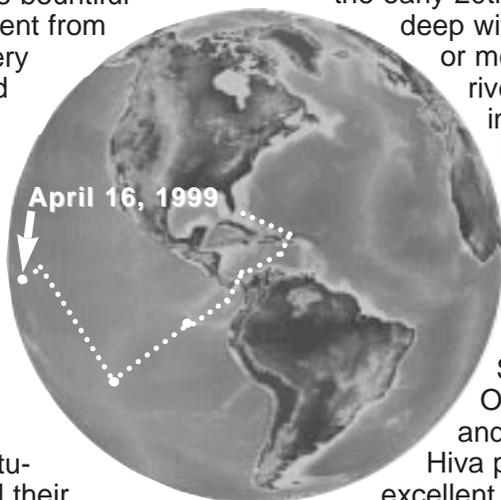
AROUND THE WORLD IN 300 DAYS

## Isles Marquises

by *Katrin Wiltshire*

The S/V *Concordia* anchored at Hiva Oa, an island in French Polynesia, on April 9. After more than two weeks at sea, the sight of land came as a breathtaking relief. The crew was eager to step ashore and hike through the bountiful greenery apparent from afar. The imagery was superb and even mystical; the mountain peaks roamed so high, and the clouds so low, that they passed within each other.

The next day, we visited the local high school where students displayed their innate kindness and generosi-



ty. For once, communication was not too great a problem for a dozen or so of the crew since they are fluent in French, the native tongue of the Marquesas Islands. The rest of our day was spent either at the Gauguin museum (Paul Gauguin was a famous impressionist painter of the early 20th century),

deep within the bush, or merely by the riverbank enjoying a fresh baguette and some brie.

After an overnight sail, the ship anchored in Nuku Hiva.

Similar to Hiva Oa in its fauna and flora, Nuku

Hiva provided some excellent hiking. A

number of Floaties trekked out to a 350-meter-high waterfall. Others headed across the mountains to the beach. Fresh grapefruit and bananas slaked our appetites until dinnertime, when the majority of us sought out some fine French cuisine.

The Marquesas Islands are the embodiment of natural beauty. They carry an air of simplicity and comfort. Our crew enjoyed some well-deserved R&R upon these Polynesian shores. Indeed, positive memories of this port of call will remain with us forever.

*Katrin Wiltshire is a Class Afloat student from Quebec, Canada*



**Q: What makes your Class Afloat experience great?**

*Noel, Alberta, Canada*

**A:** The reason that the Class Afloat experience is worth experiencing can be summed up in three simple words: culture, people, and adventure. We travel around the world to the most remote places. We visit old cities that still hold the remains of lost civilizations. We educate ourselves through real-life experiences instead of merely learning from textbooks. We get to meet amazing people from different countries, and we make life-long friendships with crewmates since we live in such an intense and close environment. Finally, the adventure of setting sail toward the unknown and living every minute to the fullest is so incredible. It is all very worthwhile just for the chance of feeling alive and creating everlasting memories.

*Answer by Catherine Aubut,  
Class Afloat student from  
Quebec, Canada*



**DAY 186**  
**April 16, 1999**

**Time:** 00:00 GMT

**Pos:** 14°20'S, 146°48'W

**Course:** 228 degrees

**Speed:** 4.5 knots

**Air/Sea temp:** 28°C/24°C

**Miles since Dublin:** 17,908 nm

**Nm from last port:** 515 nm

**Nm to next port:** 55 nm

**Wind:** ESE @ 17-21 knots

**Seas:** smooth **WX:** partly cloudy

**Barometer:** 1015 hPa

**Next Port Stop:** Society Islands



**Where would you travel?** Go through today's paper and list the places that

are written about. List different towns, cities, or countries. Do some background research on three of these places, choose the one place you'd like to visit and present your findings to your class.

# Class Afloat Live

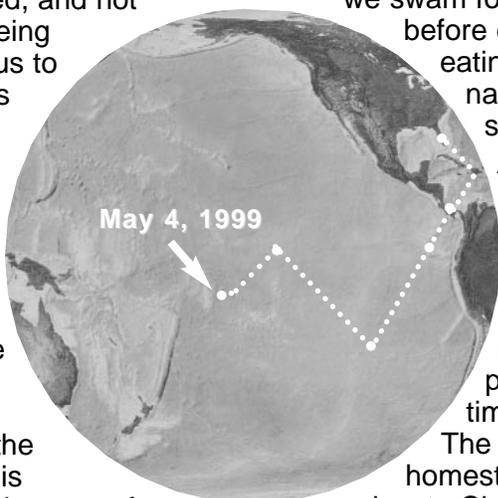
AROUND THE WORLD IN 300 DAYS

## Papeete, Tahiti

by Wendy Sampson

Upon arriving in Papeete, Tahiti, our spirits were high and our energy was boundless. We were all busy preparing our itineraries for the six day stay. We were very excited that the ship would be docked, and not anchored, as being docked allows us to come and go as we please.

Papeete was the first city we had been to in over a month, and we were happy to see civilization once again. Tahiti is part of French Polynesia and the main language is French, although many of



the natives speak Tahitian. Two significant events that took place during our stay in Papeete, Tahiti involved exploring an amazing waterfall and participating in a home stay.

We had a challenging hike to a large and beautiful waterfall. Although the water was freezing, we swam for a good hour before drying off and eating lunch. The natural water slides and cliff jumping were a lot of fun!

The home stay was probably the most extraordinary part of our time in Tahiti.

The goal of the homestay was to educate Class Afloat students about Tahitian culture. Many of the families served traditional meals and told stories explaining their culture. A few of the activities we participated in during our stay included dancing, swimming, surfing and shopping. Most Class Afloat students had a positive experience. I know that many of us look forward to returning one day.

Papeete, Tahiti was most definitely an active and lively port. We made many new friends and created many fond memories.

Wendy Sampson is a  
Class Afloat student from  
Elkhorn, Nebraska, USA



Q&A

**Q: What is an atoll? Are there a lot of them in the Pacific?**

Stan, New York, USA

**A:** An atoll is an extinct volcano (one that cannot erupt anymore) that has collapsed into the ocean. When a volcano collapses into the ocean, it leaves an outer ring of land above the water surface. When an atoll's ring is underwater, a coral reef often forms near the surface. The *Concordia* visited one of the many atolls in French Polynesia at Rangiroa. This is the largest of all the atolls in the Pacific Ocean, with a radius of over forty miles. When a volcano collapses into the ocean, the surrounding water becomes filled with nutrients. These nutrients encourage lots of sea life to grow and live near the atoll island.

Answered by Brook Seacrest,  
Class Afloat student from  
Lincoln, Nebraska, USA



**DAY 204**  
**May 4, 1999**

**Time:** 00:00 GMT

**Pos:** 20°40'S, 171°02'W

**Course:** 266 degrees

**Speed:** 7 knots; motoring

**Air/Sea temp:** 24°C/23°C

**Miles since Dublin:** 19,466 nm

**Nm from last port:** 1139 nm

**Nm to next port:** 311 nm

**Wind:** NWbW @ 7-10 knots

**Seas:** calm **WX:** partly cloudy

**Barometer:** 1015 hPa

**Next Port Stop:** Tonga



Look in the news sections of the paper as well as in the weather and business sections for maps of cities, towns, countries and continents. Of the maps that you find, what do they have in common? What information do they contain?

# Class Afloat Live

AROUND THE WORLD IN 300 DAYS

## Western Samoa



by **Emily Carpenter**

In Western Samoa, we boarded buses right after breakfast for an exciting new land program. We first stopped at a village that was set up to show us traditional Samoan culture.

When we arrived, we were greeted by people singing, and each of us was given a lei of fresh flowers. The Samoans put on a show of traditional dancing, an activity many of the Floaties joined in on. There was also a man being tattooed in the traditional style: by use of a knife dipped in ink.

The Samoans also showed us how to climb coconut

trees and husk coconuts.

After a few unsuccessful attempts, Will managed to climb a tree and retrieve a coconut.

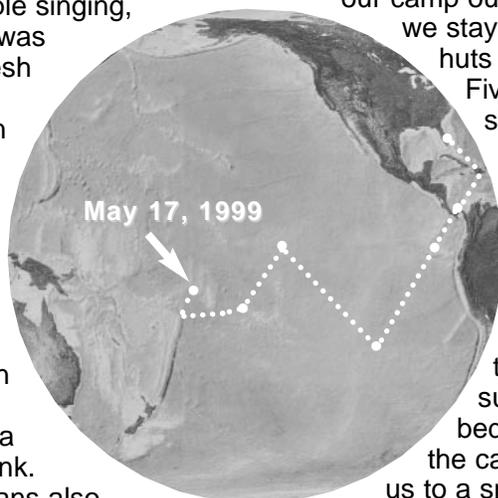
At lunchtime, we were given a buffet of traditional foods that included roast pig, lobster, shrimp, sugar cane, taro root, and other Samoan delicacies. Eventually it was time to head to the beach for our camp out. At the beach, we stayed in small huts called *falas*.

Five Floaties slept in my fala. The beach was beautiful, with huge waves. We all went swimming and some of us tried our luck at surfing. Before bed, the owners of the campsite treated us to a snack of homemade jelly donuts. I ate so many I felt sick.

As we were going to bed, it started to rain, and we discovered that our fala leaked. Frantic, we tried to repair our fala with rain jackets, plastic bags, and anything else we could find. Eventually we managed to patch enough holes so that if we all huddled together in the center of the fala we could stay dry. Despite the rain, the night was lots of fun, and it was very sad to say good-bye to our little fala the next morning.

*Emily Carpenter is a Class Afloat student from Edmonton, Alberta, Canada*

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**DAY 217**  
**May 17, 1999**

**Time:** 00:00 GMT

**Pos:** 05°40'S, 165°52'W

**Course:** 035 degrees

**Speed:** 7.5 knots; motoring

**Air/Sea temp:** 24°C / 23°C

**Miles since Dublin:** 20,825 nm

**Nm from last port:** 604 nm

**Nm to next port:** 681 nm

**Wind:** ENE @ 7-10 knots

**Seas:** smooth **WX:** 1/4 clouds

**Barometer:** 1012 hPa

**Next Port Stop:** Fanning Island



**Q: What knots do you have to know how to tie?**

*Barry, New York, USA*

**A:** On a ship like ours, it is quite typical to use a number of knots to aid in all of the tasks aboard. The knots we learned during sail training are categorized into three different groups: the knot, the bend, and the hitch. The knot is tied on one line to secure it, bends are used to attach two lines, and a hitch is used to "make fast" to a bar.

Before sail training, the only knot I could tie was the square knot. The training required us to learn many knots, bends and hitches, some of which we had to know well enough to be able to tie behind our backs! As I have completed this course I feel safer and know that my birthday presents will now be tied with the expertise of a talented knotsman.

*Answered by Ashley Hankins,  
Class Afloat student from  
Washington, USA*



*Find the weather section of the newspaper. What is the weather forecast for your area? Now find the forecast for the area in which the Concordia is sailing. Compare air temperature, wind speed and wind direction. Are they the same for these two places? Explain.*

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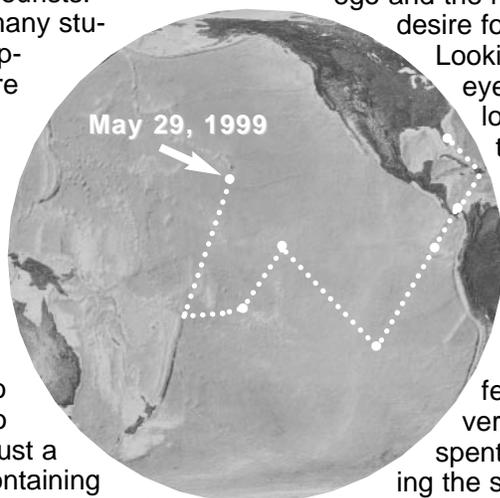
## Fanning Island



by **Khanti Munro**

Fanning Island was almost the spitting image of Rangiroa, one of our previous ports. One of the incredible things about Fanning Island, though, is the lack of Westernization—there were no hotels, cars, or tourists.

Although many students were disappointed that there were no inexpensive restaurants to dine in or taxis to ride in, I found myself completely content. For once there were no phones or post offices to rush to and no places to spend money. Just a beautiful atoll containing an untouched culture of smiling, warm faces. Every picture I took felt like it was out of a National Geographic magazine. The people on the island live on and around white sandy beaches and wind-blown palm trees. They live in small airy huts and eat coconuts, grains, and pork. I envy these people. Their simple lifestyle seems almost completely free of ego and the materialistic desire for power. Looking into their eyes was like looking into those of a baby, wide eyes absorbing all, holding no biases, just appreciating life.



The first few days were very rainy and I spent them wandering the shoreline collecting colorful shells. I was followed by about 15 young boys who helped me collect them. On our last free day, a few of us visited a nice, lagoon-side beach. We built a shelter out of coconut trees and their leaves; it worked great against the heavy rain. We also built a fire, caught a few giant crabs and had a delicious lunch!

This small, quiet and very beautiful atoll with its 1300 inhabitants unexpectedly became one of my favorite ports so far. Sometimes doing nothing can be the best thing.

*Khanti Munro is a Class Afloat student from Massachusetts, USA*

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**Q: What kind of animals are on Fanning Island?**

**A:** The Fanning Island population boasts approximately 1300 people whose main sources of income are derived from seaweed harvesting and coconuts. Typical of many of the small Pacific islands we have visited, one can find chickens, roosters, dogs and pigs there. It is rather funny to see stray pigs running throughout the village and playing among the fallen coconuts. Although these animals are not endemic to the island one can guess that they were brought here as a form of trade and a source of food. Another interesting animal that lives here is the land crab. As you walk down the dirt road towards a small village, hundreds of these crabs scurry out of your way into their holes.

*Answered by Jane Godbold,  
Concordia Shipboard Director  
from Ontario, Canada*



**DAY 229**  
**May 29, 1999**

**Time:** 00:00 GMT

**Pos:** 16°15'N, 155°47'W

**Course:** 016 degrees

**Speed:** 7 knots; motoring

**Air/Sea temp:** 21°C / 22°C

**Miles since Dublin:** 22,299 nm

**Nm from last port:** 776 nm

**Nm to next port:** 204 nm

**Wind:** NE @ 17-21 knots

**Seas:** slight **WX:** cloudy

**Barometer:** 1016 hPa

**Next Port Stop:** Hilo, Hawaii, USA



*Find an article in today's paper that describes the culture, habits, society or lifestyle of a person or group of people. Compare this way of life to your own. How is it different? How is it similar? What could you learn from a culture or society that is different from your own?*

# Class Afloat Live

AROUND THE WORLD IN 300 DAYS

## Going Home...



by Lila Dupree

Returning to the United States, my home country, was initially a truly wonderful feeling.

To know all the ins-and-outs of basic, everyday living was such a relief. The first day on shore in Hilo, Hawaii was great. We went running around to all our favorite restaurants, glorifying in the air-conditioned mall. But after the first rush of being back in "civilization," I came to the realization that this type of activity can become terribly boring ter-

ribly quickly. There are, after all, only so many places at which to eat and shop.

I suddenly missed the wild beauty of the Marquises, Easter Island, Rangiroa and the friendliness of the unsuspecting islanders. No longer was it safe to hitchhike or to meet natives and accept invitations to go see sights. We were back in a capitalist society where everyone and everything is focused on money and where no one trusts anyone else. In some ways I know that I'm exaggerating, but that is how I felt. In other ways, though, Hilo still had the charm of an island community, a style of living I will certainly miss.

In many ways, I am very excited to go home, but I realize now that it will be more of a shock to my system than I first anticipated it would be. I hope I will still love all those things about my society that I used to, but as it stands now, I doubt that I will ever again feel the same.

Lila Dupree is a  
Class Afloat student from  
Massachusetts, USA

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**Q: What have you learned from your experience with Class Afloat?**

**A:** Throughout my travels on board the *Concordia*, I have learned so much about the world and all that it encompasses. It is really hard to put all of my experiences into a few lines. To start off, I have learned a lot about the differences between cultures. I have grown to appreciate that fact that people can lead simpler, less technologically-complex lives and still be happy. My trip has also made the world seem much more reachable. Having traveled so far and visited so many exotic places just provokes my curiosity to travel around and explore the rest of the world and all the parts I haven't already seen.

Answered by Lindsay Deakin,  
Class Afloat student from  
Quebec, Canada



**DAY 245**  
**June 14, 1999**

**Time:** 00:00 GMT

**Pos:** 33°37'N, 146°32'W

**Course:** 032 degrees

**Speed:** 6.2 knots; sailing

**Air/Sea temp:** 20°C / 20°C

**Miles since Dublin:** 23,698 nm

**Nm from last port:** 975 nm

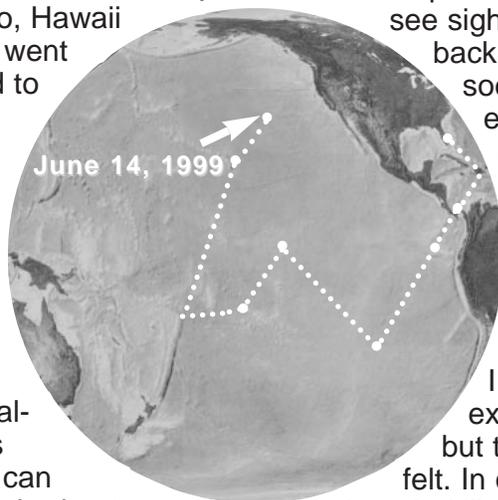
**Nm to next port:** 1385 nm

**Wind:** NE @ 11-16 knots

**Seas:** slight **WX:** cloudy

**Barometer:** 1016 hPa

**Next Port Stop:** Victoria, Canada



Find an article or an ad in the newspaper that describes a place that you've never been to. Read the article and research the place. Locate it on a map and calculate its coordinates. Would the *Concordia* have passed by it this year? Could the students have visited this place? Present your findings to your class.