



Global Matters

The newsletter of the Office of International Affairs Volume 21, November—December 2012

Fall 2012 Global Health Lecture Series



12:00 Noon CT
ACB 110

- Tuesday August 21
Dr. Devendra Gupta of King George Medical University
- Wednesday September 19
Jason Morton with Single Jingles
- Thursday September 20
Carlos Eire of Yale University
- Friday September 28
David McRay, MD of John Peter Smith Hospital
- Wednesday October 3
Greg Hannabas, SOM Class of 2015
- Wednesday October 17
Jane Nagy, Women's Health & Rights in Africa
- Wednesday November 7
Sheon Montgomery with The Vietnam Center
- Wednesday December 5
Cynthia Hester of TTUHSC School of Nursing

Presentations with hyperlinks were recorded and can be viewed on the OIA website or checked out from the OIA library.

World AIDS Day

World AIDS Day, held each year on December 1, is an opportunity for people worldwide to join together in the battle against HIV, show their support for people living with HIV, and honor people who have died. World AIDS Day, first observed in 1988, was the first recognized global health day.

An estimated 33.3 million people have HIV and more than 25 million people died from the virus between 1981 and 2007, making it one of the most destructive pandemics in history. Today, many scientific advances have been made in HIV treatment. There are laws to protect people living with HIV, and we understand more about the condition. Despite this, many people still do not know how to protect themselves and others from HIV and stigma and discrimination remain a reality for many people living with HIV.

The American Medical Student Association (AMSA) and the International Medicine Club (IMC) are teaming up to host a week of activities to raise awareness of World AIDS Day. The details have not been finalized, but flyers and emails with more information will be distributed at a later date. World AIDS Day is important because it reminds the public and the government that HIV has not gone away. It is still vital to raise money, increase aware-

ness, fight prejudice, and improve education. Greg Hannabas, a second year medical student and president of AMSA, expressed his hope for widespread education: "World AIDS Day is important because it affects the entire globe. It is preventable, and our best

defense is through education. Many people have been the victims of stigma and have been outcast from society because of prejudice and misinformation. However with breakthroughs in treatment and more comprehensive education tactics, we can work locally and globally, to push back the wide reach this virus has had and make it an epidemic of the past. The first step is education. Even though we recognize World AIDS Day to raise awareness, it should be the 'New

Year's Celebration' for the 365 days that follow. We must continue to educate on how to stop its spread and devastating effects throughout the year. I especially want to applaud those who have been volunteering their time with Teen Straight Talk because they have been leaders in educating our youth."

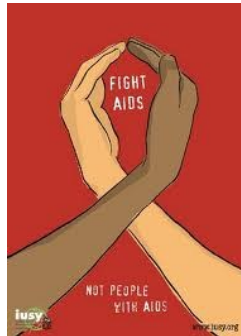
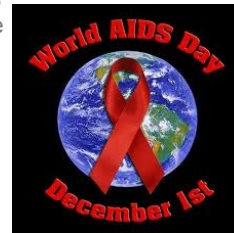
Commenting more on the governmental and prejudicial aspects, Justin Berk, a second year medical student and AMSA member, said, "World AIDS Day is a

reminder to never forget the history of the social impact of a disease. The story of discrimination, apathy, and bigotry often goes forgotten. Research, medicine, and awareness only came after a civil rights movement. And the leaders of the AIDS social movement were not just physicians or politicians or HIV

academic scholars--they were dedicated community members that recognized a tragedy and spoke up. Even today in the United States, stigma persists, discrimination abounds, and misinformation continues to lead to unfounded prejudice against homosexuals, drug users, and the HIV-positive community. But we can continue that movement with events like World AIDS Day. Passionate students are well equipped to raise awareness, lobby for change, and fight for social justice. And AMSA serves a perfect venue. It allows students to speak up, to support the community. Martin Luther King Jr. once said, 'In the end, we will remember not the words of our enemies, but the silence of our friends.' World AIDS Day gives students the opportunities to break against the silence."

What will you do this World AIDS Day?

For more information about World AIDS Day and ways you can help, please visit the [web-site](#).



Available from the OIA Library

The following resources are available for check-out:

Book

You Must Set Forth at Dawn By Wole Soyinka

You Must Set Forth at Dawn captures the indomitable spirit of Nigeria by bringing to life the friends and family who bolstered and inspired Wole Soyinka, a Nigerian writer, playwright, and poet and the first African awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature (1986), and by describing the pioneering theater works that defied censure and tradition. In the book, Soyinka not only recounts his exile and the terrible reign of General Sani Abacha, but also shares vivid memories and playful anecdotes.

Movie

What Are We Doing Here?

What Are We Doing Here? is a controversial documentary that explores why, after 50 years of Western involvement, billions of dollars in foreign assistance, and countless promises, Africa is still so poor.

For more information about the resources available from the OIA library, visit our [website](#).

International Medicine Club Column

The Effect of the Mirabal Sisters: A Call to Feminism
by Breanna Goodwin, School of Medicine, Class of 2015

“You educate a man; you educate a man. You educate a woman; you educate a generation.”

-Brigham Young

“A feminist is anyone who recognizes the equality and full humanity of women and men.”

-Gloria Steinem

On November 25, 1960, three of the Mirabal sisters of the Dominican Republic became political martyrs of the heavy-handed, conservative Trujillo regime. As a result, international scrutiny of the U.S.-supported authoritarian government intensified, ultimately leading to the fall of Raphael Trujillo and a subsequent move toward more democratic rule in the Dominican Republic.

Around 1981, activists for women’s rights began designating November 25 as a day of heightened importance in the push for equality. In 1993, the United Nations issued a Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, noting “the urgent need for the universal application to women of the rights and principles with regard to equality, security, liberty, integrity and dignity of all human beings.” Three years later, the U.N. General Assembly adopted the anniversary of the death of the Mirabal sisters as the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against

Women. It bears noting at this point that there are still many areas of the world where women cannot expect or demand a life free from violence—and the United States, unfortunately, is among those areas at times.

In some circles, “Feminism” can be a very dirty word. Its definition has been altered due to the particular principles of the group employing the word, and its usage has been approximated and maligned toward specific ends—ends having nothing to do with equality, security, liberty, integrity, and dignity. I propose a return to the most basic definition possible: Feminism is a fight against stereotypes, attitudes, laws, and obligations supposedly designed to advance men over women. It must also be noted that Patriarchy is largely enforced by women and also enslaves men to stereotypes of “manliness” or “manhood,” that in many ways deny men their own humanity. This becomes even more difficult for those men and women whose sex does not reflect their gender. Feminism is not just for the advancement of women — it is for the equality of the male and female sex, the equality of the male and female gender, the equality of every sexuality, and the equality of children. Feminism is for all of us.

The women’s rights movement has helped bring into reality quite a few rights for

American women: the rights to vote, to own and inherit property, and to attend institutions of higher education. American women still do not have the same wage-earning power as men, but by and large, one might assume American women have an advanced position compared to many women throughout the world. Many have asked, “Do we still need Feminism?”

We still need Feminism because millions of American women face domestic violence each day. We still need Feminism because one in six American women will face either rape or attempted rape in her lifetime. We still need Feminism because in the Congo, rape epicenter of the world, such violation is the mainstay weapon of war—and because in that area of the world, it is considered more dangerous to be a woman than to be a soldier. We still need Feminism because in the last 50 years, more women and girls have been murdered solely as a result of their sex than all soldiers killed in all armed conflict of the 20th century. We still need Feminism because there are over one million child sex slaves in Asia alone, and because the international sex slave trade across U.S. borders is greater than the transatlantic slave trade by a factor of 10 (as estimated by the U.S. State Department). We still need Feminism because one woman worldwide dies per minute in childbirth—would the world show more

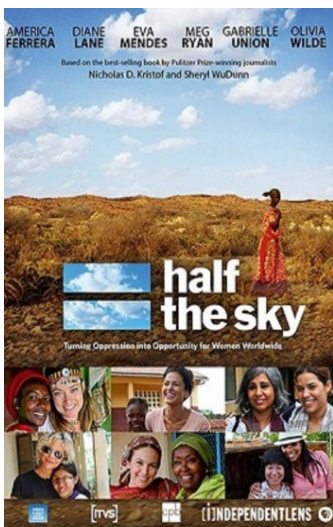
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Half the Sky: Turning Oppression into Opportunity for Women Worldwide

Please join the Office of International Affairs for a public screening of *Half the Sky*

- ✧ **Monday & Tuesday November 12 & 13 ***
- ✧ **5:30 - 7:30 PM**
- ✧ **ACB 100**
- ✧ **FREE DINNER WILL BE PROVIDED BOTH EVENINGS**

* The film is a total of 4 hours in length. Monday's screening will cover the first two hours of the film. Tuesday's screening will complete the film.



Inspired by Nicholas Kristof and Sheryl WuDunn's ground breaking book, *Half the Sky: Turning Oppression into Opportunity for Women Worldwide* takes on the central moral challenge of the 21st century: the oppression of women and girls worldwide.

Take an unforgettable journey with six actresses/advocates and *New York Times* journalist Kristof to meet some of the most courageous individuals of our time, who are doing extraordinary work to empower women and girls everywhere. These are stories of heartbreaking challenge, dramatic transformation and enduring hope. You will be shocked,

outraged, brought to tears. Most important, you will be inspired by the resilience of the human spirit and the capabilities of women and girls to realize their staggering potential.

Half the Sky: Turning Oppression into Opportunity for Women Worldwide is a passionate call-to-arms, urging us not only to bear witness to the plight of the world's women, but to help transform their oppression into opportunity.

Our future is in the hands of women, everywhere.

For more information about the book or movement, please visit the [Half the Sky website](#).

International Medicine Club Column Cont.

defense of the right to life if it were men facing the same statistic solely in the fulfillment of their reproductive function? We still need Feminism because millions of women globally have no recognized say of when they will and will not have sex and of when they will and will not have children, and because forty women undergo unsafe abortions per minute. These statistics, gleaned from the prolific research of Nicholas Kristoff and Sheryl WuDunn in their book *Half the Sky*, are sobering, but they are not insurmountable. When women are in control of the family finances, more re-

sources are spent on food, medicine, and education than on alcohol, sweets, and tobacco. When women have control of their reproductive functions, the economy, safety, and education of the society increases.

Why do we still need Feminism? Because it has been proven that the most effective means of ending poverty is the education of women and girls.

Not sixty years ago, three women were assassinated because of the threat their political involvement posed to an entire government. The lives of all four Mirabal sisters

(Minerva, Patria, Dedé, and María Teresa) speak to the power of women, as well as their importance in social and political life. November 25, the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women, is the kickoff event for the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Violence; the final day, December 10, is International Human Rights Day. Please join the Office of International Affairs and the International Medicine Club in recognizing the importance of these events, not just during this time, but throughout the remainder of our lives.

Mark Your Calendar for the OIA Film Series



You're invited to join the Office of International Affairs as we host a screening of one of the many films from our library.

12:00 Noon
CST
ACB 240

- Thursday September 13
- Thursday October 4
- Thursday November 15
- Thursday December 13

December Feature Film:

Lives that Changed the World: Nelson Mandela

Imprisoned 27 years for standing up for what he believed, Nelson Mandela persevered and was miraculously able to galvanize the world around his struggle to end apartheid...even from behind bars at South Africa's brutal and remote Robben Island prison.

Attendees are welcome to bring their own lunch.

Free snacks will be provided!

When in... Brazil

- Being punctual is not a priority. Arriving even 15 minutes late will not be considered a serious breach of etiquette. Sometimes lateness can feel like the national pastime.
- Brazilians touch a lot, and personal space is very small. A first meeting will involve a handshake with sustained eye contact, but once you become more familiar, you may receive a quick hug and a back slap from a man while women exchange air kisses to each cheek.
- The national language is Portuguese. Don't speak Spanish unless you want to offend someone.
- Conversations may get quite loud and animated with much gesturing.
- Always maintain good eye contact when engaged in conversation.
- *Futebol* is always a safe subject to talk about, but avoid talking about politics or Brazil's archrival, Argentina.
- Brazilians are very optimistic and believe that it is possible to find a solution to any problem. This is called Brazilian *jeitô*; sometimes it refers to liberty, but often it expresses a positive outlook that there is always a way.

The Journey to "Health Care For All"

By Danby Kang, Paul L. Foster School of Medicine, Class of 2015

It was a long summer. It had not rained for months, until September, when the long awaited rain finally began to touch the surface of the dry lands. At the same time, a girl had just finished her journey through the birth canal into the world. Overjoyed at the news, her father named her Danby, Korean for "sweet rain." I was the baby who brought rain. In Korea, parents name their children hoping that they will grow up with the virtues of their names. Ever since my parents told me about the day of my birth, I have always wondered how I would live up to my name.

During my sophomore year in college, I was adapting to my new life in Texas, away from Korea. As I tried to determine what my future held for me, I volunteered at a free clinic in Austin. I noticed that many people came to the clinic because of chronic conditions that could have been prevented but had been left untreated. I noticed that most of them were from an uninsured Hispanic population. Every time I tried to make awkward conversation with patients who spoke only Spanish, I thought of Gwangju, the Korean city where I spent my teens. Unlike Seoul, Gwangju is a blue-collar city and home to a growing number of South East Asian immigrants. While I was able to benefit from the universal health care system of Korea, most immigrants were denied access to health care. This was the result of complications in the foreign worker welfare sys-

tem. On the other side of the world, I was facing a similar pattern of disparity. Something I failed to realize was standing before me: health inequality is a global problem.

Because I felt that I had very limited knowledge and experience in medicine, I chose not to pursue any short-term medical missions during college. When I began medical school, I gained access to more clinical exposure and medical knowledge. While I knew that I had much more to learn, I felt that I could gain valuable experience from the faculty-led international program in

Honduras. I understood that there are more problems than can be fixed or addressed in a one week period, however, I took a part in the trip with the understanding that every well-established medical mission starts off slowly.

The international program in Honduras offered tremendous opportunities to learn and grow. In the four days we saw patients, I was able to interact with the patients under the supervision of third year medical students and faculty leaders. This opportunity allowed me to ask the patient questions in Spanish, perform necessary physical examinations, and propose a plan of action. Each site had over 200 patients who came to

receive treatment, meaning we were not allotted much time per patient. As unfortunate as the situation was, it helped me to draw conclusions and work as a group under time pressure.

Overall, this program allowed me to view myself as a physician. While I am certain we could not provide sustainable medical care in four days, as a result of this experience I am confident in my desire to be a part of long-term global health service. I chose to pursue a career in medicine with the intention of joining Doctors Without Borders one day. What seemed like a far-fetched intention a few

years ago is slowly solidifying into a professional goal.

I have been to different places from Korea to Texas, from a high-tech medical center to a temporary clinic in remote villages of Choluteca. The path I walk is not a series of separate events but a journey that is ever beginning and never ending. As I picture people rejoicing together in the rain twenty-one years ago, I can see that the rain I want to bring is "health care for all." I am still on my journey to fulfill the meaning of my name, as I have

always been, because I know that dry lands are calling for rain.

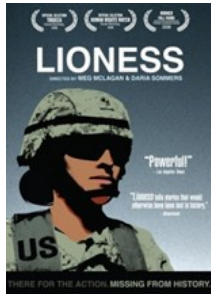


Lioness

A movie review

by Shamini Parameswaran, School of Medicine, Class of 2014

The *Lioness*, one of the greatest documentaries of this decade, is the story of some of our country's bravest women who sacrificed their freedom so that we may have ours. In 2003, the US military selected a group of female soldiers to serve as military support (women were still banned from ground combat); however, what our country didn't know was that these daughters of war would do more than sit behind a desk or organize supplies in a supply room. They would accompany male soldiers in completing various military duties because in Iraq the men were not allowed to pat down Iraqi women. The Iraqi



women would only allow female soldiers to pat them down. In addition, these female soldiers passed out candy and clothes and shared laughter with the children and women with whom they came into contact. After the military saw how useful the female soldiers were for addressing cultural issues in Iraq, they decided to recruit more female soldiers. The men who worked with these women were proud of them and felt they needed their own title. They crowned them *Lioness*. When late night ambushes occurred, it was these women who stormed into houses and spoke to the Iraqi women. In the film, one of

the Lieutenants tells the following story: The Iraqi women were screaming and crying so much when the soldiers bombarded the house that the female soldiers had to remove their hats so that the women could see that they were female. Immediately the frightened civilians started to calm down and talk to the soldiers, relieving the highly stressful situation and allowing the male soldiers to find the insurgents with less interruption from wives and daughters.

One of the heartbreaking moments of the documentary occurred when the female soldiers gathered for a reunion in the US. One of the soldiers

Continued on page 6.

Country Close-up*

*every issue OIA will select another country to feature

Republic of Sierra Leone

Sierra Leone is located in western Africa between Guinea and Liberia. Slightly smaller than the state of South Carolina, Sierra Leone has a population of about 5.5 million. Although English is the official language, Krio, an English-based Creole language spoken by the descendants of freed Jamaican slaves, is understood by the majority of Sierra Leoneans.

The Portuguese explorer Pedro de Sintra visited what is now Sierra Leone in 1462 and named it Serra Leoa, meaning "Lioness Mountains." It later became an important center of the transatlantic slave trade until 1792 when Freetown, the capital,



emerged as a home for former slaves. Between 1991 and 2002, the Sierra Leone Civil War left more than two million people displaced. Refugees spilled into neighboring countries and over fifty thousand people were killed.

Sierra Leone is home to about sixteen ethnic groups, each of which has its own language. The largest are the Temne, about 35%, and the Mende, at about 31%.

The greater half of the population is Muslim, about 60%, while 10 to 20% are Christian. Sierra Leone is ranked one of the most religiously tolerant nations in the world.

Close to 70% of Sierra Leoneans live in poverty despite the wealth brought in by mining for diamonds and being the largest

producer of titanium, bauxite, and gold. It is also home to the famous Queen Elizabeth II Quay, the third largest natural harbor in the world.

Sierra Leone is a constitutional republic with a directly elected president and a unicameral legislature. As the head of state, the head of government, and the commander-in-chief of the armed forces and police, the president is the highest and most influential position within the government.

According to World Health Organization (WHO) statistics, the life expectancy at birth is 54 years for males and 59 years for females. The leading causes of death are lower respiratory infections, diarrhoeal diseases, maternal conditions, malaria, and cardiovascular diseases.



When in... Brazil cont.

- Always use a knife and fork, even for finger foods, including sandwiches, fruit, and pizza.
- Keep your elbows off the table.
- Smoking is not allowed in many public places.
- Don't eat in public places or on the street. Brazilians don't like eating on the go. They prefer to eat slowly, so meals usually last a long time.
- Yawning or stretching in public is rude.
- Don't use the OK hand gesture, which is considered a rude gesture with obscene connotations.
- Brazilians begin socializing late in the evening, with many people not going out until 11 p.m. Dinner parties may easily last to 2 a.m. and beyond. Arrive about 15 minutes late.
- Expect a lot of physical contact — hugs, back-slaps, and arm-touching
- Say "Oi" for "Hi" and "Ciao" for "Bye."
- Avoid sharp gifts, such as letter openers, scissors, or knives, which mean you wish to end a relationship.
- Many restaurants add a 10 percent service charge. Add another five percent for good service.

Taken from *Behave Yourself!* By Michael Powell

International Flavor



Vegetarian Jollof Rice

Recipe from University of Pennsylvania—
African Studies Center

Ingredients:

- 2 tbsp. oil
- medium onion, chopped
- 16oz. can diced tomatoes with juice
- 1/4 cups vegetable broth
- 1 bay leaf
- 2 tsp. curry powder
- 1/2 tsp. dried thyme leaves
- 1/2 tsp. salt
- 1 tsp. ground hot red pepper
- 1 cup long grain rice
- Snipped fresh parsley

Instructions:

- Add the chopped onion to a large skillet with hot oil.
- Cook on medium-low heat until transparent, but not brown.
- Combine the tomatoes, broth, bay leaf, curry powder, thyme leaves, and red pepper in a separate bowl and stir.
- Pour the mixture into the skillet with the onions.
- Bring to a boil.
- Reduce heat to low and simmer, covered for 30 minutes.
- Add rice.
- Cover and simmer for 30 minutes until rice is tender and all liquid is absorbed.
- Remove bay leaf, sprinkle with parsley if desired, and serve.

Lioness cont.

brought a documentary that was shown on the History Channel that addressed issues in Iraq. Unfortunately, the documentary discussed the male soldiers and all that they sacrificed during their various missions, but never once were the Lionesses or other female soldiers mentioned. This infuriated the women because they had participated in some of the missions included in the documentary. It angered them that they were given no credit for their service. It's not surprising the US did not know what female soldiers were doing and did not know about the Lioness group. The Lionesses were not given credit anywhere.

The documentary also includes details of the lives of each of the Lioness women. Their narratives and sacrifices will not only make one count his or her bless-

ings, but they will make one realize what these women went through in order to serve their country: how marriages were not always perfect, how devastating it was to miss a baby's first steps or an anniversary, and even worse, how they were not able to call home and speak with family members for two months.

During this season of thanksgiving, take time to rent this documentary and give thanks for the mighty warrior Lionesses who prowl our borders every day and night so that the enemy has no chance of attacking her cubs.

Country Scramble Answers:	
1. Ethiopia	4. Honduras
2. Zimbabwe	3. Bangladesh
3. Singapore	7. Argentina
4. Luxembourg	8. Indonesia

Riders for Health

coming to OIA's Global Health Lecture Series in February 2013



Riders for Health was established by Barry, a correspondent and feature writer, and Andrea Coleman, a former motorcycle-racer. They traveled to Africa and were shocked by the terrible state of roads used to reach remote villages. They also noticed numerous abandoned motorbikes in desperate need of repair left by previous aid workers. Riders for Health was created to address these issues in practical ways. The organization, in unison with Save the Children and local governments, not only provides motorcycles, refrigerated trucks, minivans, and ambulances, they also train local health care workers to operate and maintain the vehicles. The training results in faster health care service, local employment, and sustainability for future generations.

For more information, please visit the [Riders for Health website](#).



West Africa Cultural Event

Join the Office of International Affairs December 6th
to celebrate the enriching culture of a few
West African Nations



December 6th
2nd Floor ACB Lobby
12:00—1:00

Refreshments Will Be Provided!



Come hear beautiful music, eat West African cuisine,
and enjoy other fun activities!

In the News, Around the World

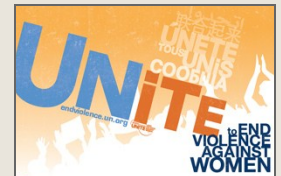
- [Bhutan aims to be first 100% organic nation](#)
The Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan, famed for seeking "happiness" for its citizens, is aiming to become the first nation in the world to turn its home-grown food and farmers 100 percent organic.
- [Tracking a killer: Cell phones aid pioneering malaria study in Kenya](#)
Researchers are using cell phone data to track the movement of about 15 million people to see how travel contributes to the spread of malaria in Kenya.
- [Beckham: Child stunting a 'silent emergency'](#)
Sportsman David Beckham appeals for action over child stunting which affects 170 million children due to the lack of proper nutrition resulting in delays of the child's development and affects their education.
- [American teen helps grow vegetables and hope in South Africa](#)
Miranda Lynch started Isipho to fight hunger and poverty in Inzinga, South Africa. Isipho provides fencing, seeds and training so schools and families can plant gardens.
- [Nodding Disease kills and confounds](#)
Some reports compare stricken children to zombies. Others rail against inaction by governments and agencies. The truth is that nodding disease continues to kill children while mystifying health experts.
- [HIV Finding Opens New Path For Vaccine Research](#)
Researchers in South Africa have learned something new about how antibodies fight off HIV in research that could advance the quest to develop a vaccine against the virus.
- [The most amazing story from a most neglected country](#)
The East African country of Burundi is so poor and neglected it doesn't even seem to be of interest to most aid organizations.
- [Q&A with an architect of the Gates-funded 'green revolution' for Africa](#)
"It became increasingly clear as we pursued our health goals that they had a strong inter-relationship with agriculture. We believe improving agriculture is one of the most effective levers against poverty, yet it has been an incredibly neglected area in development."
- [How An Antibody Found In Monkeys Could Help Make An Ebola Vaccine](#)
Just the word Ebola can send shivers down the spine. And no wonder. Ebola is one of the deadliest viruses around, and there aren't any approved treatments or vaccines for it.

November

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|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| 01—All Saint's Day; International | 11—Remembrance Day; Bermuda | 22—Independence Day; Lebanon |
| 02—Día de los Muertos; Mexico | 12—National Memorial Day; Liberia | 23—St. George's Day; Georgia |
| 03—Bunk no Hi; Japan | 13—Father's Day; Norway | 24—Liberation Day; Eritrea |
| 04—St. Charles' Day; Andorra | 14—Readjustment Day; Guinea Bissau | 25—Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women; International |
| 05—Colón Day; Panama | 15—National Peace Day; Ivory Coast | 26—Proclamation Day; Mongolia |
| 06—Green March Day; Morocco | 16—Day for Tolerance; International | 27—National Flag Day; Sri Lanka |
| 07—Commemoration Day; Tunisia | 17—Day of National Revival; Azerbaijan | 29—Unity Day; Vanuatu |
| 08—Cretan National Day; Greece | 18—National Day; Latvia | 30—St. Andrews Day; United Kingdom |
| 09—Independence Day; Cambodia | 19—National Day; Monaco | |
| 10—Marine Corps Birthday; USA | 20—Teacher's Day; Vietnam | |



International Holidays and Celebrations



December

- | | | |
|--|--|----------------------------------|
| 01—World AIDS Day; International | 12—Neutrality Day; Turkmenistan | 23—Suez Victory Day; Egypt |
| 02—Abolition of Slavery Day; International | 13—Republic Day; Malta | 24—Constitution Day; Micronesia |
| 03—International Day for People with a Disability; Australia | 15—Kingdom Day; Netherlands | 25—Constitution Day; Taiwan |
| 05—Volunteers Day; International | 16—Day of Reconciliation; South Africa | 26—Boxing Day; International |
| 06—Constitution Day; Spain | 17—National Day; Bahrain | 27—San Jose Carnival; Costa Rica |
| 07—Pearl Harbor Day; USA | 18—Republic Day; Niger | 28—Holy Innocents' Day; Mexico |
| 08—Mother's Day; Panama | 19—St. Nicholas Day; Ukraine | 30—Republic Day; Madagascar |
| 09—Independence Day; Tanzania | 20—Day of Mourning; Panama | 31—Hogmanay; Scotland |
| 10—Human Rights Day; UN | 22—Unity Day; Zimbabwe | |

Language Lesson: Autumn

Afrikaans	Herfs
Catalan	Tardor
Danish	Efterår
Dutch	Herfst
Estonian	Sügis
Fijian	Valaimatumatua
French	Automne
German	Herbst
Haitian	Lotòn
Indonesian	Musim gugur
Italian	Autunno
Latin	Autumnus
Malay	Musim luruh
Māori	Ngahuru
Norwegian	Hautst
Occitan	Auton
Polish	Jesień
Portuguese	Outono
Romanian	Toamnă
Spanish	Otoño
Turkish	Sonbahar
Vietnamese	Mùa thu
Zulu	Ikwindla

Country Scramble:

Can you unscramble the names of the following countries?

1. iaptehoi _____
2. mbeizwab _____
3. dgnlbehasa _____
4. shonudra _____
5. xrmlbugoeu _____
6. pnesagiros _____
7. atrnageni _____
8. adnisione _____

Fine the answers on page 6.