



# Global Matters

The newsletter of the Office of International Affairs      Volume 22, January — February 2013

## Spring 2013 Global Health Lecture Series

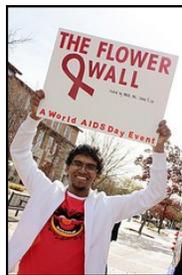


12:00 Noon CT  
ACB 110

- Tuesday  
January 22  
Ambassador Tibor Nagy  
[State of the World](#)
- Wednesday  
February 6  
Dr. Yan Zhang;  
Traditional Chinese  
Medicine
- Tuesday  
February 26  
Dr. Lakshmi Karan with  
Riders for Health
- Wednesday  
March 6  
TBA
- Wednesday  
March 20  
Cynthia Hester, RN  
International Experiences
- Thursday  
March 28  
David Sacks, PhD  
[NIAID](#)
- Tuesday  
April 9  
Dr. Mohamed Bailor  
Barrie  
[Well Body Alliance](#)
- Wednesday  
April 17  
Marie Leiner, PhD  
Mental Health & Children  
on the US/Mexico Border
- Wednesday  
May 1  
Michael D. Parsa, MD  
Challenges of Short-Term  
Medical Missions

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

## World AIDS Awareness Week



The TTUHSC World AIDS Day Awareness Week was a fantastic success. The American Medical Student Association (AMSA), International Medicine Club (IMC), Student National Medical Association (SNMA), and Office of International Affairs (OIA) teamed up to host a variety of events the first week of December. Donations were accepted throughout the week and proceeds went to a local organization involved in HIV/AIDS work.



On Monday December 3, the student organizations held a meeting featuring Dr. Richard Winn, Chief of Infectious Disease at UMC Lubbock. Dr. Winn provided interesting insight into his career choice and work with HIV/AIDS. He spoke about the initial detection of HIV in the U.S. and how at that time it was considered a death sentence. Now thanks to advancements in technology and education, a person with HIV can live a full life when provided continuous treatment. He also discussed stereotypes surrounding HIV/AIDS now and in the past and myths concerning how HIV is transmitted and spread. Dr. Winn's presentation was exceptional.



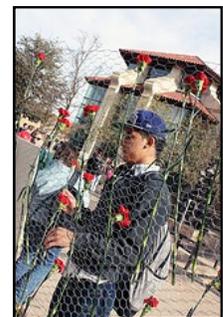
On Tuesday December 4, the student organizations and OIA screened "A Closer Walk," the first feature-length film to address the global AIDS crisis. "A Closer Walk" explores the intricate relationship between health, dignity, and human rights, and demonstrates the harsh realities of AIDS in the world. The film includes incisive interviews with individuals from all walks of life, including the Dalai Lama, Kofi Annan, and Bono, combined with stories, portraits and vignettes of children, women, and men living with AIDS on four continents. All these elements woven together create a beautifully crafted film about a deadly infectious disease and the human condition. This film is available for check-out through the OIA library.

On Wednesday December 5, the student organizations and OIA teamed up with the TTU Dr. Bernard Harris Pre-Medical Society to host The Flower Wall. Red carnations were available to place on the wall in honor or remembrance of individuals with HIV/AIDS or in a general act of support for HIV/AIDS awareness. The wall was later moved to the HSC campus and was on display the remainder of the week.

The World AIDS Day events concluded on Thursday December 6. Representatives of

Project CHAMPS spoke about HIV/AIDS education and community support for patients and their loved ones. "Project CHAMPS works to improve the quality, availability, and organization of healthcare and support services for individuals with HIV infections and their families. The program is used to develop or enhance access to a comprehensive continuum of high quality, community-based care for low-income individuals and families with the HIV disease." During the CHAMPS presentation, the attendees made bracelets to send to individuals affected by AIDS in Africa.

For more information about Project CHAMPS, please visit their [website](#).



## Available from the OIA Library

The following resources are available for check-out:

### Book

*The Immortal Life of Henrietta Lacks*  
By Rebecca Skloot

Her name was Henrietta Lacks, but scientists know her as HeLa. She was a poor black tobacco farmer whose cells —taken without her knowledge in 1951 — became one of the most important tools in medicine, vital for developing the polio vaccine, cloning, gene mapping, and more. Henrietta's cells have been bought and sold by the billions, yet she remains virtually unknown, and her family can't afford health insurance. This phenomenal New York Times best-seller tells a riveting story of the collision between ethics, race, and medicine; of scientific discovery and faith healing; and of a daughter consumed with questions about the mother she never knew.

### Movie

*Doctor's Diaries*

Over the past 21 years, NOVA has followed a group of seven doctors from their first day at Harvard Medical School in 1987. All young, bright and accomplished, none of them could have predicted what it would take, personally and professionally, to become a member of the medical tribe. In this special two-part program, NOVA returns one last time to get an update on the kind of doctors, and people, they have become.

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

## International Medicine Club Column

### Shooting for the Stars

By Kristin Harrington,  
School of Medicine,  
Class of 2015

#### THE BEGINNING

In October 1957, the USSR sent waves throughout the world when it launched the first satellite into space. The success of the satellite, Sputnik, launched the space race between the US and USSR, as well as the space age.

The competition between the US and the USSR spurred innovation and led to a successful American satellite launch in January 1958. A year later, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, better known as NASA, was formed.

The space race established the United States and the USSR, now Russia, as the leaders in space exploration. As compelling as competition is, collaboration can lead to even greater heights.

#### THE ISS

In 2000, work started on the International Space Station (ISS). This, twelve-year-old spacecraft is a collaboration of some of the nations largest space programs.

Starting in 1981 and running for twenty years, NASA's space shuttles explored low earth orbit and were instrumental in assem-

bling the space station and taxiing equipment, supplies, experiments, and astronauts to the ISS. The American space shuttles and the Russian Soyuz were the two vessels taking astronauts to the ISS. However, the entire world has had to rely more heavily on the Russian Federal Space Agency due to the retirement of the American space shuttle program. Now, every astronaut going to the space station launches in the Russian Soyuz out of Kazakhstan.

Despite the reliance of the world on the Russian Federal Space Agency to provide the vehicle and launch site to access the ISS, the crew is still diverse. Currently, a Canadian, two Americans and three Russians are on board. Each crewmember serves six months at the end of which new astronauts, representing new nations, are rotated in. Ground communications between the ISS and the space agencies are split equally between the United States and Russia. The physicians of current ISS astronauts also come and stay at the Johnson Space Center in Houston, Texas.

#### THE POLITICAL GAME

The tide of international

cooperation between current leaders in space exploration can be said to exist largely due to good relations in the political arena. Political disagreements or differing opinions have been known to stop collaboration on international space projects in their tracks.

In the 1990s, China started its own space program, the China National Space Administration (CNSA). Since the CNSA's birth, the Chinese have sent astronauts into space, joining the United States and Russia as the only nations to accomplish this task independently. With the United States' retirement of the space shuttle program, China is one of two nations that has the capability of sending astronauts into orbit. In 2011, the Chinese launched their own space module, Tiangong-1. One short year later, the nation docked a manned spacecraft, Shenzhou-9, with the space module.

When the ISS was established, CNSA did not have the technology to contribute to the creation of the space station and was not included in the ISS. As the Chinese space program grew, it did not want to collaborate with other nations, keeping CNSA a military endeavor. Yet, the Chinese government is now willing to pool resources with international partners to help achieve its lofty goals of building a space station

Continued on the bottom of page 3.

Space Agency	Location of Main Complex
National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)	Houston, Texas
Russian Federal Space Agency	Moscow, Russia
Canadian Space Agency (CSA)	Longueuil, Canada
Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA)	Tokyo, Japan
European Space Agency (ESA)	Noordwijk, the Netherlands

Table 1 – Space agencies collaborating on the International Space Station.

## Riders for Health

coming to OIA's Global Health Lecture Series February 26

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.

Their mission is "to strengthen health systems by addressing one of the most neglected, yet vital, aspects of development for the health of Africa — transport and legis-

tics." They achieve this by "managing vehicles on a reliable, predictable and cost-effective basis, to support the work of our partners whose remit is to reach rural communities with health care and other vital services."



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.

Riders for Health currently has programs located in seven sub-Saharan African countries: Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Nigeria, The Gambia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

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



Please join the Office of International Affairs for the exciting opportunity to hear from a member of Riders for Health on February 26 in ACB 110.

For more information, please visit the OIA [website](#).

## 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 January 24
- Thursday February 28
- Thursday March 7
- Thursday April 25
- Thursday May 9

### February Feature film:

#### February One

Based largely on firsthand accounts and rare archival footage, *February One* documents one volatile winter in Greensboro, North Carolina, that not only challenged public accommodation customs and state laws, but served as a blueprint for the wave of non-violent civil rights protests that swept across the South and the nation throughout the 1960's.

Attendees are welcome to bring their own lunch.

**Free snacks will be provided!**

## International Medicine Club Column Cont.

and going to the moon and Mars.

Germany and Russia have already worked together on projects with China and would be willing to allow the CNSA to join the International Space Station. The United States, however, has hindered the CNSA's ability to join. The US is leery of the military technology that China could gain from such a collaboration and of the possibility that China will use the technology against the US. Another concern is the differing views of China and the US on human rights. There have been reports of the mistreatment of Tibetan minorities by the Chinese government for attempting to further human rights in China.

This, along with limited freedom of speech and limited privacy, put the two nations at odds.

### THE FUTURE

It is excellent that the United States is standing up for the human rights it believes all men, women and children should have. However, with the aggressive progress of CNSA and the retirement of the space shuttle, the United States is at risk for losing its edge in the space program. NASA has already gone to the moon and many politicians do not see it as something to attempt again. However, it has been over four decades since Neil Armstrong took that fateful first step and if

the CNSA is able to fly to the moon, it will outshine NASA's past accomplishments.

The space age was sparked by competition with a nation at odds with the US. Perhaps the political disagreements with China will result in another space race, pushing the US to recommit to manned space exploration and challenging NASA to create new technologies. Regardless of what the future holds, countries throughout the world will look to each other, forging new alliances and creating new competitions, all in order to solve the question of how to shoot for the stars.

## When in... Romania

- The most usual greeting is a handshake, but a Romanian man may kiss a woman's hand. It is not uncommon for close male friends and family to hug.
- Outside of the major cities, strangers in the street will say "Buna ziua" ("good day"), and you should return the greeting.
- Communities are close knit, so a villager will assume that you must be staying with someone he or she knows, and therefore you deserve a welcome.
- In conversation, few subjects are off limits, so don't be surprised if you are asked about your age, politics, income, or religious beliefs.
- Keep your knife and fork in your right and left hand, respectively, at all times; don't put down your knife to eat with your fork.
- Keep your hands on the table, but not your elbows.
- Drinks are served without ice unless specifically requested.
- To make a toast, say "Noroc" ("Cheers").
- Before eating it is polite to wish your companions "Pofta buna" ("Good appetite").
- Drinking any alcohol and driving is illegal.

# International Students Bring \$21.8 Billion to U.S. Economy

"International students and their families contributed more than \$21.8 billion to the U.S. economy during the 2011-2012 academic year, according to a new [NAFSA report](#). California, New York, and Texas welcomed the largest number of international students, and those and other states across the country saw substantial benefits from spending by these students and their families on living expenses, tuition, and fees."

Texas	
Total Number of Foreign Students:	61,511
Contribution from Tuition and Fees to State Economy:	\$886,513,000
Contribution from Living Expenses:	\$953,672,000
Total Contribution by Foreign Students:	\$1,840,185,000
Less U.S. Support of 27.8%:	- \$510,840,000
Plus Dependents' Living Expenses:	+ \$26,193,000
Net Contribution to State Economy by Foreign Students & their Families:	\$1,355,538,000

Foreign Student Contribution from Tuition/Fees and Living Expenses					
Institution	# of Foreign Students	Tuition & Fees (thousands)	Living Expenses & Dependents (thousands)	Less U.S. Support (thousands)	Total Contribution (thousands)
Texas Tech University *	2149	\$34,448	\$33,607	\$28,081	\$39,973
University of Texas	5324	\$133,090	\$101,431	\$83,277	\$151,243
Baylor University	550	\$15,668	\$10,889	\$7,201	\$19,356
Texas A&M University	5013	\$89,782	\$89,897	\$77,294	\$102,281
Southern Methodist University	1175	\$36,173	\$24,820	\$20,080	\$40,913
Texas Christian University	558	\$18,262	\$11,258	\$5,622	\$23,897
University of North Texas	2869	\$38,576	\$39,477	\$24,709	\$53,344

\* TTU statistics include TTUHSC students.  
Taken from the [National Association of Foreign Student Advisors \(NAFSA\) website](#).

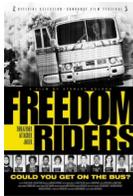
Country Capitals Quiz					
1. Rabat	2. Berne	3. Belmopan	4. Ottawa	5. Canberra	6. Abu Dhabi
7. Ankara	8. New Delhi				

# Freedom Riders

A movie review

By Shamini Parameswaran, School of Medicine, Class of 2014

In 1961, the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) decided to violate the segregation laws of the Deep South by putting both black and white citizens into buses. CORE felt that the segregation of public transportation must come to an end, and they created what would become the Freedom Riders movement. They planned to begin their journey in Washington DC on May 4th and arrive in New Orleans by May 17th, with a big celebration. Some of the riders interviewed in the PBS film *Freedom Riders* admitted just how naïve they were in thinking they could complete the journey in two weeks without any problems.



group thought being told to leave a town was the worst that could happen. They never fathomed the events that were about to unfold.

After passing through Atlanta, the first bus arrived in Birmingham, Alabama; however, it never made it out (for more details, view this documentary!) Their journey continued through other towns where the riders faced beatings, violence, and even jail time. However, it was imperative to them that they fight back with nonviolence; not once when the riders were hit or beaten did they respond. The leaders of the movement wanted the nation to know that they would not be overcome with violence, and to parallel MLK's philosophies, they would respond with only love, patience, and nonviolence.

This incredible journey was eventually brought to a halt in Mississippi. One morning, the bus driver stated that he could no longer drive the group. He wasn't a Freedom Rider, and he didn't want trouble for himself or his family. He fled, leaving the riders sitting in an empty bus. It appeared the Freedom Riders' dream journey had come to an end. Without a driver how could they continue on to New Orleans? The leaders slowly withdrew and for a moment it seemed that the move-

ment had come to an end, until one bright young woman stepped in. Diane Nash, a student attending a university in Nashville, was determined that the movement would continue. She gathered her classmates and friends and told them they had two choices this semester: continue with final exams and get a lousy summer job or drop out of school and join the Freedom Riders. Before she knew it, willing students lined up to participate and the second Freedom Riders journey began.

The story of the Freedom Riders continued with a new group of brave individuals. What seemed impossible now became possible. After months of hard work, oppression, being jailed, beatings, and abuse, the Freedom Riders reached their dream: segregation laws were banned from all buses and trains throughout the Deep South.

One thing is certain, if I ever ride the Greyhound bus again it will never mean the same. It is no longer a form of transportation, but a symbol of freedom and radical change during one of the hardest moments in our country's history.

"The buses are a com'n...oh the buses are a com'n..."

The journey began in Washington DC as planned. Over the first few days, the riders didn't experience any problems. They were excited about and satisfied with the outcome. At the time, the press was limited to a few local black reporters. As a result, there was no national coverage so many citizens weren't aware of what was happening. Also, they had no protection. The riders would have to fend for themselves, and they were quite aware of the potential risks they might encounter. However, the naïve

## When in... Romania Cont.

- If you decline food, your host may assume you are being polite and serve you anyway, so it is important to distinguish between a polite refusal and a genuine one.
- Smoke is inescapable, and although the government recently banned smoking in public places, this is often ignored.
- Bathrooms are often marked "Femei" for women and "Barbate" for men.
- Violent crime is low relative to the rest of Europe, but petty crime is widespread. The most common is pickpocketing, money changing scams, and con artists posing as "tourist police." (There is no such thing. Say no and walk away.)
- Only use taxis with the approved taxi sign. Arrange the fee before you begin your journey.
- Smart, casual clothing is adequate for most situations outside of business, although you should dress up more to go to the theater or a restaurant.
- It is customary to bring a small gift when visiting someone's home — an odd number of flowers, chocolates, or a bottle of wine.
- You should tip 10 percent in restaurants for good service.

Taken from *Behave Yourself!* By Michael Powell

## Country Close-up\* \*every issue OIA will select another country to feature

### Republic of Malawi

The republic of Malawi is located in Southern Africa just east of Zambia. Slightly smaller than Pennsylvania, it has a population of about 16.3 million. Over half the Malawian population speak Chiche-wa, the official language .

Established in 1891, the British protectorate of Nyasaland became the independent nation of Malawi in 1964. The country was lead by President Hastings Kamuzu Banda until 1994 when President Bingu wa Matharika was elected and started his own party, the Democratic Progressive Party, in 2005.



Chewa, represent about 33%. The Lomwe, the second largest, represents 18%. The Yao and Ngoni represent 14% and 12% respectively. The majority of the population is Christian, about 83%, while 13% is Muslim.



Malawi is among the world's least developed countries as well as one the most densely populated. The economy is heavily reliant on agriculture with a largely rural population. The tobacco sector is crucial to short-term growth since it accounts for more than half of exports. Other exported goods are cotton, peanuts, wood products, and apparel. The economy depends on substantial inflows of economic assistance from the IMF, the World Bank, and individual donor

World Fact Book, "The government faces many challenges including developing a market economy, improving educational facilities, facing up to environmental problems, dealing with the rapidly growing problem of HIV/AIDS, and satisfying foreign donors that fiscal discipline is being tightened."

According to Riders for Health and CIA World Fact Book statistics, the life expectancy at birth is 52 for males and 53 for females. HIV/AIDS rates are high, with 80,000 people dying of AIDS every year. At present, 11% of the population are estimated to be living with the disease and 600,000 children across the country have been orphaned as a result. Some of the leading causes of death are food or waterborne diseases, malaria, plague, and schistosomiasis.

Malwai has a very diverse ethnic population. The largest, the

According to the CIA

## International Flavor



### **Tortilla Española**

recipe provided by  
Kristin Mauldin, Office  
of International Affairs

#### Ingredients:

- 3/4 cup extra virgin olive oil
- 6 medium sized potatoes; peeled, cut into quarters, and sliced into 1/8" pieces
- 1 yellow onion; peeled, halved, and thinly sliced
- 6 eggs
- 1/2 teaspoon salt

#### Instructions:

- Heat oil over medium-heat in a 10" sauté pan.
- Add the potatoes and onions to the pan and cook until the potatoes are soft, but not brown.
- Beat the eggs in a large bowl.
- Drain the potatoes and onions using a colander with a bowl underneath to catch the oil (it will be needed later).
- Add the potatoes & onions into the bowl with the eggs.
- Add salt to the mixture.
- Heat 1 tbsp. of the reserved oil in the same pan over medium heat.
- Pour the mixture in the pan; spread the potatoes evenly.
- Cook uncovered until the bottom of the omelet is browned. It will still be runny on the top.
- Place a large plate over the pan and quickly turn the plate and pan over so the tortilla falls onto the plate.
- Add 1 tbsp. oil to the pan and slide the tortilla back in (uncooked side down).
- Cook until eggs are set (about 3 minutes).
- Cut into wedges and serve.

## New Year's Traditions Around the World

New Year's traditions vary from country to country. Here are a few interesting traditions from around the world.

### Make Some Noise

- \* In ancient Thailand, guns were fired to frighten off demons.
- \* In China, firecrackers routed the forces of darkness.
- \* In the early American colonies, the sounds of pistol shots rang through the air.
- \* Today, Italians let their church bells peal, the Swiss beat drums, and the North Americans sound sirens and party horns to bid the old year farewell.

### Eat Lucky Food

- \* In the southern US, black-eyed peas and pork foretell good fortune.
- \* Eating any ring-shaped treat (such as a donut) symbolizes "coming full circle" and leads to good fortune.
- \* The Irish enjoy eating pastries called bannocks.
- \* The tradition of eating 12 grapes at midnight comes from Spain.
- \* In India and Pakistan, rice promises prosperity.
- \* Apples dipped in honey are a Rosh Hashanah tradition.
- \* In Swiss homes, dollops of whipped cream, symbolizing the richness of the year to come, are dropped on the floors (and allowed to remain there!)

### Turn Over a New Leaf

- \* The practice of making New Year's resolutions, said to have begun with the Babylonians as early as 2600 B.C., is a way to reflect on the past and plan ahead.
- \* In Scotland, the custom of first-footing is an important part of the celebrations of Hogmanay, or New Year's Eve Day.
  - This practice holds that the first foot to cross a threshold after midnight will predict the new year's fortune. Although the tradition varies, those deemed especially fortunate as "first footers" are new brides, new mothers, those who are tall and dark or anyone born on January 1.

### New Year's Folklore

- \* *On New Year's Eve, kiss the person you hope to keep kissing.*
- \* *If the New Year's Eve night winds blow south, It betokeneth warmth and growth.*
- \* *For abundance in the new year, fill your pockets and cupboards today.*
- \* *If the old year goes out like a lion, the new year will come in like lamb.*
- \* *Begin the new year square with every man (ie. pay your debts!)*

Taken from [The Old Farmer's Almanac](#).



## Can you name the capitals of these countries?

1. Morocco

2. Switzerland

3. Belize

4. Canada

5. Australia

6. United Arab Emirates

7. Turkey

8. India

Answers on the bottom of page 4.

## In the News, Around the World

- [Safe Pregnancy and Birth Mobile App](#)  
Hesperian's comprehensive app on pregnancy and birth contains a wealth of information.
- [DIY Africa: Empowering a new Sierra Leone](#)  
When Kelvin Doe, a then 13-year-old from Sierra Leone, saw that off-the-shelf batteries were too expensive for the inventions he was working on, he made his own.
- [40 CEOs call on countries to lift HIV travel bans](#)  
Deportation. Detention. Barred entry. These are just some of the scenarios that people with HIV have to deal with when it comes to international travel.
- [One woman can spark change. Supported by a global sisterhood she becomes unstoppable.](#)  
It is a rising from local communities all over the world as empowered women leaders train their sisters to find their voices. It is alive in an Internet café in the Congo, where women are venturing online for the first time to speak out against the violence in their country.
- [Would-Be Doctors will get more Opportunities to Study and Teach Abroad](#)  
Fourth-year medical students would find it easier to spend a year abroad, and recent graduates could have student loans forgiven while training medical faculty in developing countries, under two new programs highlighted here at the annual meeting of the Association of American Medical Colleges.
- [Youth More Aware of AIDS, but Too Many Still Don't Know Their HIV Status](#)  
People ages 13 to 24 make up more than a quarter of new HIV infections in the U.S. each year, and over half of those youth infected with HIV are unaware that they are HIV-positive.
- [Afrobeats: The new sound of West Africa that's going global](#)  
Afrobeats is a West African style of music making waves internationally.
- [Mosquito Maven Takes Bite For Malaria Research](#)  
Chiara Andolina, a malaria researcher in Thailand, feeds her mosquito colony by letting the insects bite her arm. These mosquitoes are picky and will dine only on live human blood.
- [Dangers of "Whoonga": Abuse of AIDS Drugs Stokes Resistance](#)  
In South Africa, drug users are crushing HIV medications and mixing them with marijuana, heroin and other illicit drugs. Public health workers worry that people who smoke so-called whoonga are helping fuel the rise of drug-resistant HIV.

## January

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| 01—New Year's Day; International       | 11—Independence Manifesto Day; Morocco | 23—Bounty Day; Pitcairn Islands            |
| 02—Carnival Day; Saint Kitts and Nevis | 12—Memorial Day; Turkmenistan          | 24—The Prophet's Birthday; Sénégal         |
| 03—Revolution Day; Burkina Faso        | 13—Liberation Day; Togo                | 25—Revolution Day; Egypt                   |
| 04—Independence Day; Myanmar           | 14—Coming of Age Day; Japan            | 26—National Day; Australia                 |
| 05—Armenian Christmas Eve; Armenia     | 15—John Chilembwe Day; Malawi          | 27—Saint Devote's Day                      |
| 06—Epiphany; Andorra                   | 19—Timket; Ethiopia                    | 28—National Hero's Day; The Cayman Islands |
| 07—Victory Day; Cambodia               | 20—Armed Forces Day; Mali              | 29—Martyrs' Day; Nepal                     |
| 09—Peace Agreement Day; South Sudan    | 21—Martin Luther King Jr Day; USA      | 31—Independence Day; Nauru                 |
| 10—Traditional Religions Day; Bénin    |  |  |



# International Holidays and Celebrations



## February

- |  |                                |   |
|--|--------------------------------|---|
| 01—Abolition Day; Mauritius                    | 11—Carnival Monday; Aruba      | 22—Independence Day; Saint Lucia        |
| 03—Discovery of the Virgin of Suyapa; Honduras | 12—Lunar New Year; Mongolia    | 23—Motherland's Defender's Day; Russia  |
| 04—Constitution Day; Mexico                    | 13—Ash Wednesday; Jamaica      | 24—Independence Day; Estonia            |
| 05—Unity Day; Burundi                          | 14—Liberation Day; Afghanistan | 25—National Day; Kuwait                 |
| 06—National Day; New Zealand                   | 15—National Day; Serbia        | 27—Independence Day; Dominican Republic |
| 07—Independence Day; Grenada                   | 16—Independence Day; Lithuania | 28—Día de Andalucía; Spain              |
| 08—Day of Slovenian Culture; Slovenia          | 17—Revolution Day; Libya       |   |
| 09—Saint Maroun's Day; Lebanon                 | 18—President's Day; USA        |   |
| 10—Chinese New Year; Brunei                    | 19—Flag Day; Turkmenistan      |   |

## Language Lesson: Snow

Afrikaans	Sneeu
Bosnian	Snijeg
Catalan	Neu
Dutch	Sneeuw
Estonian	Lumi
Esperanto	Neĝo
French	Neige
German	Schnee
Indonesian	Salju
Italian	Neve
Latin	Nix
Latvian	Sniegs
Malay	Salji
Navajo	Yas
Norwegian	Snø
Occitan	Nèu
Polish	Śnieg
Portuguese	Neve
Romanian	Zăpadă
Scots	Snaw
Spanish	Nieve
Turkish	Kar
Ukrainian	Chir
Walloon	Nive
Zazaki	Vewre

## West Africa Cultural Event

**Coming in April!**

**Join the Office of International Affairs to celebrate the enriching culture of a few West African Nations**

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

