



Global Matters

The Center for International and Multicultural Affairs Newsletter

Volume 12, July—August 2010

MAKE PLANS TO JOIN US FOR THE FALL 2010 CIMA FILM SERIES



Please join the CIMA office as we host a monthly screening of one of the many educational and entertaining films available from our CIMA library.

12:00 Noon CST

- **Thursday September 9 ACB 260K**
- **Thursday October 14 ACB 250**
- **Thursday November 11 ACB 250**
- **Thursday December 2 ACB 260G**

Each of the films featured will focus on a topic or issue relevant to today's expanding global community.

Please feel free to bring your own lunch. Free snacks will be provided.

For more information about the film series contact the CIMA office at CIMA@ttuhsc.edu.

Celebrating Ramadan: an interview with Ebtessam "Sam" Islam, MD



The holy month of Ramadan will begin on August 11. Ramadan is one of the most important celebrations of the Islamic faith. To learn more about Ramadan and how it is observed, I sat down with Ebtessam "Sam" Islam, MD and asked her about some aspects of her faith.

What is Ramadan?

Ramadan is an Islamic holy month. It commemorates the month the Koran (Islam's religious book) was revealed to the prophet Mohammad by God. It lasts for one month and because we follow the lunar calendar it moves 11 days every year. That means that each year it is celebrated at a different time. We're getting into the summer months now but eventually it will get back to winter. It's a time to self-reflect, to bring yourself closer to God, and to appreciate all that you have. It teaches self discipline and it also encourages contemplation and mindfulness of others. It's a big celebration that brings the Muslim community closer together.

How is Ramadan observed?

We fast from dawn, which right now is about 5:55 am, till sunset, which is about 8:45 pm. During the day we refrain from any food, any drink, any gum, any sexual activity, as well as any back biting or gossiping. We eat breakfast before dawn and then eat again after sunset. After the evening meal there are usually prayers. We also use the month of Ramadan to read through the Koran. A section of the Koran corresponds to the evening prayers so that at the end of the 30 days we will have read the entire Koran either with the Imam (the religious leader who leads the prayers) or on our own.

At the end of the day, are there special guidelines for breaking the fast?

Break your fast with dates, pray the sunset prayer, then eat whatever you want. In Islam we don't eat pork or drink alcohol so those items are already prohibited. Other than that, you eat a normal meal. During Ramadan you can expect your calendar to be full because there are a lot of get-togethers. People from the Muslim community will invite you over and you break your fast together.

How do you mark the end of Ramadan?

At the end of the 30 days we have what we call Eid al-Fitr. On that day we attend a special morning prayer with a sermon, much like you would in a church, and then we have breakfast together. The Eid is celebrated for three days after Ramadan. The first day is usually the biggest and it's the day we get together and celebrate the end of Ramadan.

Are there certain misunderstandings and misperceptions about Ramadan that you have noticed?

The first thing people talk about is how hard it is, and to a certain extent it is. But you train as a child. You start as a child by fasting a couple of hours during the day. Then as you get older you do a couple more hours until you fast the whole day. It becomes a mindset. It's really about discipline and focus and realizing that there are other things to focus on besides eating and drinking. It changes your way of thinking, and I think it makes your mind stronger because it gives you willpower.

The second thing is about Islam in general—it's a very easy religion to follow. For instance, during Ramadan if you're not mentally well or if you're sick or even if you're pregnant, then you don't fast. It fits where you are in your life. I think it's a very easy religion to follow—you pray 5 times a day, you fast, give to charity, make a pilgrimage to Haji, and you pronounce that God is one—those are the basics. With Islam and Ramadan in general, people tend to think it's hard and difficult. It is difficult to a certain extent (i.e. fasting) but it's also part of who you are and something you have to do. And it makes you stronger.

Can others who aren't Islamic observe Ramadan?

Yes, we often invite others from the community to join us. They fast the day with us then join us for the evening meal. Different people in the Muslim community cook so participants get to try foods from different parts of the world, like Africa and Asia. They can sample all the different kinds of foods that we eat when we break our fast. Most of the people we invite only fast for one day but even that short period of time shows them that if you set your mind to it, you can do it. Ramadan really is a beautiful time. It's a fun time. It's very celebratory. It's easy to fixate on the fasting, but it's actually a very beautiful time. I experience it as a very peaceful time because in our everyday lives we often forget about the importance of thanking God, thanking others, thanking our parents, and thanking the people around us. I think Ramadan encourages you to take

International Flavor

Fabada Asturiana*

In honor of Spain's World Cup win

Ingredients:

- 1 lb dried white beans (or fabes)
- 6 cups water for soaking beans
- 5 cups chicken broth
- 1 onion, diced
- 1 bell pepper, diced
- 4 cloves garlic, minced
- 8 oz Jamon Serrano or salt pork, coarsely diced
- 8 oz chorizo sausage, coarsely diced
- 6 oz morcillia (Spanish sausage), coarsely diced
- 2 TBL olive oil
- Salt to taste

Preparation:

- Soak the beans overnight in water. Drain.
- Add beans and broth to a large soup pot. Cook until soft, approximately 3 hours.
- In a separate pot heat the olive oil. Cook the onion, pepper, and garlic until just tender.
- Add the pork and sausages. Cook for 3 minutes.
- Remove 1 cup of cooked beans and coarsely mash.
- Return the mashed beans to the pot containing the remainder of the whole beans.
- Add the onion-sausage mixture to the beans. Simmer for 40 minutes.
- Add salt to taste.

*Recipe from www.hotpaella.com

New Consular Fees Take Effect July 13, 2010

The Department of State (DOS) recently published a revised Schedule of Fees for Consular Services on their web site. The schedule includes fees for passports, immigrant visas, and other consular services.

According to the DOS web site the revised fees will cover actual operating expenses for the 301 overseas consular posts, 23 domestic passport agencies, and other centers that provide these consular services to U.S. and foreign citizens.

The adjusted fees are based on the recommendations from a Cost of Service Study completed by the Bureau of Consular Affairs in June 2009. The exhaustive study was conducted to establish the true cost of providing consular services. The cost for these services are required by law to be recovered through collection of fees.

The revised schedule increases both non-immigrant visa fees and immigrant visas fees. Documentary services (notarials, certifications of true copies, authentications, etc.) and judicial services increased, as did passport fees.

The increased passport fees are listed below. For a complete list of new consular fees effective July 13, 2010 visit the DOS web site.

Passport Fees		
Item	Previous charge	New charge
Passport Book—adult	\$100.00**	\$135.00**
Passport Book—minor	\$85.00**	\$105.00**
Passport Book Renewal—adult	\$75.00	\$110.00
Additional passport visa pages	—	\$82.00
Passport Card—adult	\$45.00**	\$55.00**
Passport Card—child	\$35.00**	\$40.00**
Consular Report of Birth Abroad	\$65.00	\$100.00
Renunciation of U.S. Citizenship	—	\$450.00
File Search and Verification of U.S. Citizenship	\$60.00	\$150.00

** Includes a \$25 Execution fee not retained by the DOS

Triage: Dr. James Orbinski's Humanitarian Dilemma

A CIMA Movie Review by Nicole Hines, RN, MSN, CIC
 Institutional Employee Health and Infection Control

Triage brings to life the personal journey of Dr. James Orbinski, past president of Medecins Sans Frontieres / Doctors Without Borders. Viewers travel with Dr. Orbinski to Somalia, Rwanda, and Congo as he recounts the humanitarian work conducted in these countries during the early and mid 1990s. We witness his struggle to recover from the rage that he incurred facing the devastating effects of famine, genocide, and war. This struggle is both heartfelt and painful.

In the film, Dr. Orbinski returns to Africa in search of peace, in hope of once again discovering true humanitarianism. At times **Triage** can be hard to watch. Many scenes are heartbreaking and tear provoking. **Triage** draws the viewer into Dr. Orbinski's very personal struggle to make sense of his

open wounds. I found myself there in real-time, wondering how one could see, hear, and feel what James experienced and ever truly be able to recover.

This film is remarkable and I highly recommend it for anyone with a passion for humanitarian work. While most of us will never encounter issues to the degree represented in **Triage**, it gives a realistic depiction of the challenges one might face.

Triage has inspired me to purchase Dr. Orbinski's follow up book, **An Imperfect Offering**. My hope is that through writing the book Dr. Orbinski was able to find the peace he was searching for and finally put his struggle to rest.

Important note: Dr. James Orbinski served as president of Médecins Sans Frontières / Doctors Without Borders from 1998 to 2001. He accepted the Noble Peace Prize on behalf of MSF in 1999.

Both **Triage** and Dr. Orbinski's book **An Imperfect Offering** can be checked out from the CIMA library.

Look for more CIMA movie reviews in future volumes of Global Matters. For more information visit our website at ttuhsc.edu/cima/library.

a step back and refocus on what's really important. That's what I like about it.

For those who may want to observe Ramadan, what advice or what encouragement would you offer to them?

I'd say definitely do it with somebody. Team up with someone who's already observing it or with a friend who also wants to try it. When you have a partner you can encourage each other.

Also, I always tell people that the first day is the hardest. You go from eating all day to eating nothing the next day. But that's true of anything new that you try—the first few days are the hardest. Even for those of us who observe Ramadan every year. We have to retrain ourselves every year because we haven't fasted in a year. Granted there are certain times during the year we can fast, but for some of us, we're starting all over again. So definitely don't be discouraged.

The important thing is to take time out, to think about life, to refocus and put everything into perspective. Think about others and think about the luxuries we have and how fortunate we are to be able to do what we do and be in our everyday environment and not worry about anything. It's also a time about giving—giving to charities and to people who are less fortunate. Ramadan is a time of giving and a time of contemplation. It's a time to forgive others and a time to bring yourself closer to God.

Anything additional you'd like to add?

People always worry about eating in front of us and putting us on the spot. We've been observing Ramadan since we were children so we're used to it. I think people feel worse for us than we do for ourselves. It's not going to bother us for you to eat. I don't want people to feel bad for eating when we're not because it really is a wonderful time for us. It's a very beautiful time for us.

Also, if you have questions, just ask. People are usually very open to answering questions so don't be shy or feel like you're going to offend us. If you don't know something then how are we going to bridge the gap? We can't create understanding if we can't talk to each other about our practices and our religions. I think it's very important to keep an open mind and ask questions. If you want to try fasting or if you want to participate with us, the community is open. We are more than welcome to have others come to our prayers, come for the dinners, and to try a few hours of fasting with us. We're very open to that. People will be eager to teach and educate.

The Islamic Cultural Center is located at 34th and LaSalle. Main prayers are held on Friday afternoons at 2:00 pm.

Dr. Islam earned her Doctor of Philosophy in cell and molecular biology in 2005 and her Doctor of Medicine degree in 2009, both from TTUHSC. She is also a former student regent. She is currently an intern with the Department of Internal Medicine.



The **Center for International and Multicultural Affairs (CIMA)** will host an exhibit of photos taken by TTUHSC students who have traveled abroad. The exhibit will be at the Louise Hopkins Underwood Center for the Arts (LHUCA) in October. We are looking for photos taken by students who have participated in a TTUHSC international program, volunteered abroad, or participated in any type of medical mission. If you are interested in submitting a photo, please see the follow qualifications.

Qualifications:

- Photograph must be no more than 5 years old

- Photograph must have been taken in a country outside of the U.S.
- Send in original format—no resizing or reshaping
- Resolution must be 300-600 dpi
- Include your name, contact information, and a title for the photograph
- Include a brief description of or story about the photograph including date, location, and any other pertinent information
- Individuals **may** submit multiple photographs
- Photos must be submitted to CIMA no later than 4:00 pm on **Friday, September 3.**

Submissions are open to all students. Submit photographs on a cd to the CIMA office (2B410) or via e-mail to Michelle Ensminger.

You will be contacted by the CIMA office if your photo is selected. Each selected image will be printed by the CIMA office and displayed at the LHUCA during the First Friday Art Trail on Friday, October 1.

After the exhibit all photos will be sold/auctioned and the proceeds go towards scholarships for students participating in a TTUHSC international program.

Links to Satisfy Your International Cuisine Cravings

International Foods:

- epicurious.com
- Margarita's International Recipes
- Global Gourmet
- International Recipes.net
- World Recipes
- Food in Every Country

Ethnic Recipes:

- Ethnic Recipes.org
- allrecipes.com
- Ethnic-food
- whats4eats
- Ethnic Recipes Cookbook

Country/Site Specific African:

- The Africa Guide
- The Congo Cookbook

Cuban:

- Taste of Cuba
- iCuban

French:

- French Cooking for Dummies
- Roux Be Cooking School

German:

- Hungry Monster

Greek:

- Eat Greek Tonight

Spanish:

- Jose Made in Spain

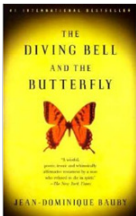
Thai

- Thai Table
- Thai Food & Travel

NEW TO THE CIMA LIBRARY

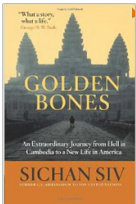
In support of our goal to encourage a global perspective of healthcare needs and practices and to develop an awareness of cultural diversity, CIMA maintains a unique collection of materials for faculty, staff, and students. The CIMA library provides scholarly and pedagogic resources which include books, periodicals, magazines, software, instructional material, videos, presentations, dictionaries, and other publications. This collection offers a broad look at international cultures and customs thereby supporting an awareness of the diverse world we live in. Recently CIMA has added several new items to our already extensive library. The following is a list of books that are now available for check out through the CIMA library.

BOOKS



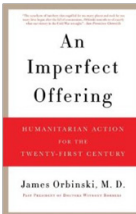
The Diving Bell and the Butterfly by Jean-Dominique Bauby

In December 1995, Jean-Dominique Bauby, the forty-three-year-old editor of French Elle, suffered a massive stroke that left him completely and permanently paralyzed, a victim of “locked-in syndrome.” Where once he had been renowned for his gregariousness and wit, Bauby now found himself imprisoned in an inert body, able to communicate only by blinking his left eye. To create this tremendously affecting memoir, Jean-Dominique Bauby used the only tool available to him—his left eye—with which he blinked out its short chapters, letter by letter. In the simplest of terms he describes how it feels to see reflected in a window “the head of a man who seemed to have emerged from a vat of formaldehyde.”



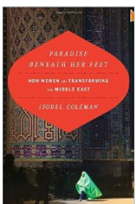
Golden Bones by Sichan Siv, Former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations

While the United States battled Vietnamese Communists in the 1960s and 1970s, in neighboring Cambodia dictator Pol Pot and his Khmer Rouge declared war on their own people, enslaving and slaughtering anybody who disagreed with them. Sichan Siv knew he would soon be a target—ending up, perhaps, as one of the millions of anonymous human skeletons buried in his nation's Killing Fields—so he heeded his mother's pleas and ran. Captured and forced to perform slave labor, Siv feared that he'd be worked to death or killed. It was only a matter of time. But he never abandoned hope or his improbable dream of freedom—a dream that liberated him, astonishingly, from his brutal captors and ultimately led him to the United States, where he later became a senior White House aide. Golden Bones is an extraordinary story of almost unimaginable hardship and remarkable courage by a survivor whose triumph over terror and adversity serves as a shining inspiration to us all.



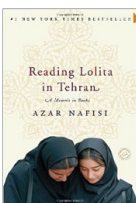
An Imperfect Offering by James Orbinski, MD

In this captivating look at humanitarian intervention in the 20th century, Orbinski, former head of the NGO Médecins Sans Frontières (Doctors Without Borders), uses stories from his decades of service with the group to examine how to be in relation with the suffering of others. The author describes his time on the front lines of suffering in Russia, Somalia and Afghanistan. When Orbinski recounts his second term in Rwanda during the 1994 genocide, the book reaches an emotional peak: it was his undoing, and struggling with the horror he has seen, he drifts into a netherworld of confusion, fighting to regain his footing as a man, as a doctor and as a putative humanitarian. His ensuing reflections on humanitarianism are as riveting as his personal thoughts, which include diary entries, recollections and correspondence with friends in the humanitarian and diplomatic corps.— *Publishers Weekly*



Paradise Beneath Her Feet: How Women are Transforming the Middle East by Isobel Coleman

Coleman reaches across the Middle East and into Asia in her wide-ranging discussion of feminism and Islam. She profiles women in fields ranging from education to politics who live across the Muslim world and individually exhibit great courage in their struggle to create greater opportunities for girls. The foundation of many of their arguments is Islam itself, and the ways in which they refute sexist interpretations of the Koran and Islamic law will be eye-opening to Western readers who have sadly grown jaded on the topic of feminism. Deeply religious, profoundly determined and modern in every way, these are twenty-first-century women bent on change. Hear them roar and see a future being born before our eyes.—*Colleen Mondor*



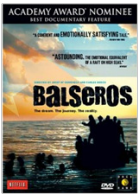
Reading Lolita in Tehran: A Memoir in Books by Azar Nafisi

Literature professor Nafisi returned to her native Iran after a long education abroad, remained there for some 18 years, and left in 1997 for the United States, where she now teaches at Johns Hopkins. Woven through her story are the books she has taught along the way, among them works by Nabokov, Fitzgerald, James and Austen. She casts each author in a new light, showing, for instance, how to interpret *The Great Gatsby* against the turbulence of the Iranian revolution and how her students see *Daisy Miller* as Iraqi bombs fall on Tehran. Lolita becomes a brilliant metaphor for life in the Islamic republic. Nafisi's Iran, with its omnipresent slogans, morality squads and one central character struggling to stay sane, recalls literary totalitarian worlds from George Orwell's 1984 to Margaret Atwood's *The Handmaid's Tale*. Nafisi has produced an original work on the relationship between life and literature.— *Publishers Weekly*

NEW TO THE CIMA LIBRARY CONT.

CIMA strives to maintain a diverse collection of historical, biographical, and fictional movies that are informative, educational, and entertaining. In addition to being a powerful tool for teaching, the movies in the CIMA library are selected to challenge viewers' perceptions and to engage viewers in thinking critically. The movies in the CIMA library cover a wide range of topics including civil rights, human rights, poverty, illness, disease, and other medical topics, social issues, faith, religion, and spirituality, and stories of personal triumph. The following movies have recently been added to the CIMA library and are available for check out.

MOVIES



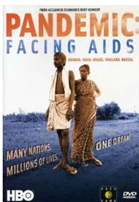
Balseros

An Academy Award nominee for Best Documentary Feature, **BALSEROS** is the heartrending yet triumphant account of seven Cuban refugees--and their families--who risked their lives to venture towards America's shores on home-made rafts. In the summer of 1994, nearly 50,000 "balseros" (a slang term for Cuban rafters) set out towards Florida, navigating the shark-infested waters on vessels made of wood, nails, and tar. The television reporting team of Carles Bosch and Josep M. Domènech began filming this remarkable story over those landmark 15 days. Then, as most of the rafters were picked up by the U.S. Coast Guard, Bosch and Domènech continued to follow their lively cast of characters, some of whom were detained for more than a year at the Guantanamo naval base before finally being allowed onto American soil.



The Killing Fields

This harrowing but rewarding 1984 drama concerns the real-life relationship between New York Times reporter Sidney Schanberg and his Cambodian assistant Dith Pran (Haing S. Ngor), the latter left at the mercy of the Khmer Rouge after Schanberg—who chose to stay after American evacuation but was booted out—failed to get him safe passage. Filmmaker Roland Joffé, previously a documentarist, made his feature debut with this account of Dith's rocky survival in the ensuing madness of the Khmer Rouge's genocidal campaign. The late Haing S. Ngor—a real-life doctor who had never acted before and who lived through the events depicted by Joffé—is outstanding, and he won a Best Supporting Actor Oscar. Oscars also went to cinematographer Chris Menges and editor Jim Clark.—
Tom Keogh



Pandemic: Facing AIDS

In the last 20 years, HIV/AIDS has spread across barriers and affected people in every corner of the world. A total of 40 million people worldwide are currently infected with the HIV virus, and that number is growing. But beyond these numbers lie the personal stories of millions of people, and in this highly acclaimed film, award winning filmmaker Rory Kennedy offers an intimate perspective on the unique challenges of living with the disease. Narrated by Danny Glover, this theatrical film tells five remarkable stories from across the globe, revealing the heartaches and triumphs of real people coping with the stigma and effects of this devastating epidemic.



Sierra Leone's Refugee All Stars

Uplifting and courageous, this dramatic seven-time award-winning film by Zach Niles and Banker White tracks the journey of Sierra Leone's Refugee All Stars—a group of six musicians who formed a band after being displaced from their home during the brutal decade-long civil war in Sierra Leone--as they rise from the ashes of war and inspire a nation to believe in the healing power of music. The film follows the band mates through their tour of local refugee camps, debut recording session and painful return to their country for the first time since the war. The band's sound, a mixture of home-grown beats from West Africa, roots-reggae and Western-influenced rhythm and blues combined with heartfelt lyrics which condemn war and encourage social change, have been praised around the world, leading to the band's first American tour.

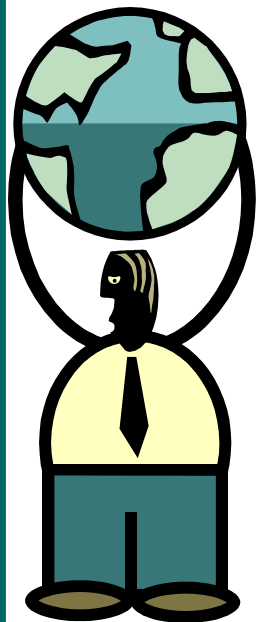


When the Mountains Tremble: The Astonishing Story of Rigoberta Menchú, Winner of the Nobel Peace Prize

Shot at the height of the heated battle between the heavily-armed Guatemalan Military and a nearly defenseless Mayan population, filmmakers Pamela Yates and Newton Thomas Sigel threw themselves into the center of the storm to capture live combat footage with a surprisingly robust passion and exhilarating flair. As the first film to depict this previously unreported war, it is firmly anchored by the firsthand accounts of Rigoberta Menchú, a Quiché Indian woman known around the world for her humanitarian efforts. Throughout the imminent chaos and danger, Menchú provides courage and optimism in a time where death squads kill without conscience and an oppressive dictator seizes power.

When in... Greece

- Punctuality is fairly flexible. If you are a newcomer to Greece, try to arrive on time, but be prepared to wait for your Greek counterparts. Social events often begin up to an hour late and are open-ended.
- Greet with a firm handshake and direct eye contact. When you know someone better you may embrace or kiss on both cheeks. You will typically be introduced to older people first (they are greatly respected in this culture), followed by men and then women. Shake hands again with everyone in the group upon departure.
- Titles are very important and respectful: Use *Keereeooss* (Mr.) and *Keereeah* (Mrs.) plus the family name (rather than first names).
- Greeks are very friendly and gregarious and will talk very openly about themselves and ask all sorts of personal questions. It is okay for you to reciprocate and ask your host similar questions.
- Anger isn't always expressed directly; it might be vented with an ironic smile or laugh.
- In many restaurants you are allowed (and even encouraged) to visit the kitchen to see how the food is being prepared and to decide what you would like to order. "Tea eeneh aftoe?" means "What is this?"



Mark Your Calendar Fall 2010 CIMA Lectures on World Health Schedule

Noon CST
ACB 120

Every first and third Wednesday of the month

- Wednesday, September 1
- Wednesday, September 15
- Wednesday, October 6
- Wednesday, October 20
- Wednesday, November 3
- Wednesday, November 17
- Wednesday, December 1

Check the CIMA website and the TTUHSC announcement page in the coming weeks for a list of speakers and topics.

www.ttuhs.edu/cima/world_health_lectures

Country Close-up* *every issue CIMA will select another country to feature

Principality of Liechtenstein

The Principality of Liechtenstein is situated snugly between Switzerland and Austria. The smallest German speaking country in the world, Liechtenstein is only about the size of Washington, DC. It has a population of approximately 35,900.

Sixty-six percent of Liechtenstein's terrain is mountainous. It is the only alpine country to lie entirely within the Alps. The entire western border of Liechtenstein is formed by the Rhine.

Liechtenstein was established within the Holy Roman Empire in 1719 and became a sovereign state in 1806. In 1815 Liechtenstein joined the German Confederation. After the German Confederation dissolved in 1868, Liechtenstein disbanded its army and declared its permanent neutrality, which was declared during both world wars.

Following World War II, Liechtenstein found itself in dire financial straits. As a result, the Liechtenstein dynasty often resorted to selling family artistic treasures, including the portrait "Ginevra de' Benci" by Leonardo da Vinci. It was purchased by the National Gallery of Art of the United States in 1967.

Liechtenstein is a constitutional monarchy divided into 11 municipalities. Prince Hans Adam II is the head of state and represents Liechtenstein in its international relations (although Switzerland has taken responsibility for much of Liechtenstein's dip-

lomatic relations). The current constitution established a collegial body consisting of five ministers, including the prime minister, all of which are appointed by the prince.

Liechtenstein uses the Swiss franc as its national currency. Because of liberal tax policies and banking laws, Liechtenstein counts more companies than citizens. According to the CIA World Factbook Liechtenstein has the highest gross domestic product per person in the world.

Liechtenstein ranks among the strongest industrialized areas of Europe. The strong industrial sector focuses on the metal and machine industries, vehicle manufacturing, and dental and optical products. A whopping 67% of the total workforce is filled by foreign commuters, primarily Swiss and Austrians.

Liechtenstein is a large producer of ceramics and is the world's largest producer of false teeth. The country's most recognizable international company and largest employer is Hilti, a manufacturer of direct fastening systems and other high-end power tools.

Liechtensteiners have an average life expectancy of 79 years. The infant mortality rate is 4.77 deaths per 1,000 live births. The health insurance system is similar to that of Switzerland and provides for mandatory coverage.



Economic Benefits of International Education to the U.S.

A recent article from NAFSA: Association of International Educators estimates that foreign students and their dependents contributed approximately \$17.6 billion to the U.S. economy during the 2008-2009 academic year. According to NAFSA this figure is based on tuition figures from Wintergreen Orchard House, enrollment figures from the Institute of International Education's *Open Doors 2009* report, living expenses calculated from Wintergreen Orchard House figures, and analysis of the data by Jason

Baumgartner at Indiana University—Bloomington's Office of International Services.

Each year NAFSA's *Economic Impact Statements* attempts to estimate the amount of money foreign students bring to the United States to support their education. While it is challenging to provide an accurate estimate of actual economic impact, NAFSA, along with their partners at the Institute of International Education and Indiana University, is committed to continuing efforts to improve the data and methodology.

To view a report of their findings and read more about their methodology, visit the [NAFSA web site](#).

Around the World: In the News & On the Web

- [In Pictures: The DR Congo at 50](#)
Democratic Republic of Congo gained independence from Belgium 50 years ago amid high hopes but the country remains mired in war, corruption and poverty.
- [In the West Bank, Women with a Need for Speed](#)
Mona Ennab, a former beauty pageant contestant, has been racing for more than seven years. But this year she's found herself as part of a team, the Speed Sisters—a group of Palestinian female race car drivers that is breaking stereotypes in the Arab world's increasingly popular auto racing scene.
- [Ananda Shankar Jayant Fights Cancer with Dance](#)
Renowned classical Indian dancer Ananda Shankar Jayant was diagnosed with cancer in 2008. She tells her personal story of not only facing the disease but dancing through it, and gives a performance revealing the metaphor of strength that helped her do it.
- [Argentina Legalizes Same-Sex Marriages](#)
Argentina legalized same-sex marriage, becoming the first country in Latin America to give gays and lesbians all the legal rights that marriage brings to heterosexual couples.
- [Photos of Afghanistan's Past: Modernity Lost](#)
The Afghanistan of Mohammad Qayoumi's memory is far from that of a "broken 13th century country," as it was recently described by British Defense Secretary Liam Fox.
- [We Couldn't Just Sit By: 20 Years in Liberia](#)
Through the voices of Doctors Without Borders/Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF).
- [CBS New Correspondent and "Early Show" Co-Anchor Harry Smith Shares How His Study Abroad Experience Transformed His Outlook and Shaped His Career](#)
- [Syria Bans Face Veils at Universities](#)
Female students wearing a full face veil will be barred from Syrian university campuses, the country's minister of higher education has said.

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When in... Greece cont.

- Most restaurants add 15 percent services charge, and you may add a small tip for the waiter on the tray.
- In restaurants, the table clearers may be the proprietor's children, so leave some change on the table as well.
- The most common toast is "Kalymata" ("Good health").
- Greeks never rush their coffee; it is savored for at least half an hour. Frappe (chilled coffee) is very popular.
- When entering a shop or tavern, always acknowledge the owner with a "Kalimera" ("Good day") or "Kalispera" ("Good evening").
- Raising an open palm at face level is insulting. The OK sign is considered a rude gesture with obscene connotations.
- Greeks say no with an upward nod and yes by tilting the head from side to side.
- In most toilets, paper goes in a special bin instead of being flushed away, to avoid blocking pipes.
- Greece is a very child oriented culture so don't exclude them when talking to the adults.
- If you compliment someone, you may see them puff breath through their lips. This gesture wards off the jealousy of the "evil" eye.

International Holidays and Celebrations



July

- 01—Canada Day; Canada
- 02—Flay Day; Curacao
- 03—Independence Day; Belarus
- 05—Independence Day; Venezuela
- 06—Eino Leino Day; Finland
- 07—Saba Saba; Tanzania
- 09—Isra and Mi'raj; Islam
- 10—Independence Day; Bahamas
- 11—Naadam Day; Mongolia
- 12—Orangemen's Day; United Kingdom
- 14—Bastille Day; France
- 15—Sultan's Birthday; Brunei Darussalam
- 17—Munoz-Rivera Day; Puerto Rico
- 18—Nelson Mandela's Birthday; South Africa
- 19—Liberation Day; Nicaragua
- 20—Tisha B'Av; Jewish
- 21—Schoelcher Day; St. Martin & Guadeloupe
- 22—Revolution Day; Gambia
- 23—Nations Children's Day; Indonesia
- 24—Simon Bolivar Day; Ecuador
- 25—Galicia National Day; Spain
- 26—Independence Day; Maldives
- 27—Lu Pan Day; Hong Kong
- 28—Olavsoka Eve; Faroe Islands
- 30—Independence Day; Vanuatu
- 31—Verslunarmannahelgi; Iceland

August

- 01—Emancipation Day; Trinidad & Tobago
- 02—Virgin of the Angels Day; Costa Rica
- 03—Pidjiguiti Martyr's Day; Guinea Bissau
- 04—Constitution Day; Cook Islands
- 05—Independence Day; Burkina Faso
- 06—Independence Day; Bolivia
- 07—Youth Day; Kiribati
- 08—Saint Mary Mackillop Day; Australia
- 10—St. Lawrence Day; Italy
- 11—Ramadan; Islam
- 12—Queen's Birthday; Thailand
- 13—International Leftlander's Day
- 14—Independence Day; Pakistan
- 15—O-Bon; Japan
- 16—Restoration Day; Dominican Republic
- 17—Independence Day; Gabon
- 19—Independence Day; Afghanistan
- 20—The King & People's Revolution; Morocco
- 22—National Flag Day; Russia
- 23—Black Ribbon Day; Lithuania
- 25—Independence Day; Uruguay
- 26—Heroes Day; Namibia
- 27—Independence Day; Moldova
- 28—Mariamoba; Georgia
- 30—Victory Day; Turkey
- 31—Independence Day; Kyrgyzstan

What's your name?

Afrikaans	Wat is jou naam?
Basque	Nor zara?
Cimbrian	Bia hòosasto?
Danish	Hvad hedder du?
Esperanto	Kio estas via nomo?
French	Comment vous appelez-vous?
German	Wie heißt du?
Haitian	Kouman ou rele?
Indonesian	Siapa nama anda?
Italian	Come ti chiami
Latin	Quid est nomen tibi?
Malay	Siapa nama anda?
Māori	Ko wai tōu ingoa?
Norwegian	Hva heter du?
Occitan	Cossi te dison?
Portuguese	Como se chama?
Romanian	Cum vă numiți?
Spanish	Cómo te llamas?
Turkish	İsminiz nedir?
Vietnamese	Ban tên gì?
Wolof	Na nga tudd?
Yappese	Minii' e fithngam?
Zulu	Ngubani igama lakho?

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3601 4th ST
Stop 6266
Lubbock, TX 79430



Language Lesson

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Center for International and Multicultural Affairs staff:



German R. Núñez, Ph.D.
Vice President
Director



Michelle Ensminger
Editor, Global Matters
Manager
International Affairs



Sonya Sherrod
Executive Administrative Assistant

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