

14 Language Sections , New vocabulary & More!



International Landmarks

March 2007
Issue 11

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Welcome to another edition of Global Talk! This month's issue focuses on natural and man-made landmarks from around the world. As you take this visual tour of these landmarks selected by our students, I hope you will pause and reflect on the wisdom, artistic design, and the engineering talent our human species has demonstrated. These landmarks also represent the richness of international cultures and how people from a specific region work with Mother Nature to create these world wonders.

There is a Chinese saying, “百闻不如一见” “Seeing it once is better than hearing about it a hundred times”. If you are amazed, and I hope you all are, by the landmarks you are reading about in this issue of Global Talk, I encourage you to make your own “landmark” decision to be a Global Duck and see these places with your own eyes. According to the Webster's dictionary, a “landmark” can also mean *an event or development that marks a turning point*.

The creation of Global Talk might be considered a landmark for the UO. As the only multilingual publication on campus, Global Talk celebrates culture, identity and language. The publication also exemplifies the landmark paradigm shift we are experiencing in the field of international education. With a 140% growth in study abroad participation in the last 10 years, our UO students are telling us they get a better education through an international experience. UO students are also saying that they understand the critical importance of learning other languages and cultures as they ready themselves to work in an ever-increasing globalized world.

Unfortunately, a recent National Geographic survey of 18 – 24 year-olds in the U.S. revealed that today's students may not be well prepared to participate effectively in a global society. Although about 7 of 10 surveyed could find China on a map, only 18% knew that Mandarin Chinese is the most widely spoken native language in the world – 74% thought it was English! The survey also showed that about two-thirds of the respondents do not speak another language, and only 2% owned a passport. (For more results go to <http://www.nationalgeographic.com/roper2006/>)

Let's all work together to make sure that UO graduates will be better prepared. With great resources on campus such as Global Talk and the hundreds of international publications and resource guides available at the International Resource Center (in the EMU), I'm sure our goal in preparing global citizens can be achieved! For more information about study abroad at the UO, visit <http://studyabroad.uoregon.edu> or contact our office to set up an appointment (346-3207). I encourage you to make the landmark resolution to experience the world! The over 900 UO students who chose to study abroad last year will tell you that “百闻不如一见” is absolutely true and more exciting.

Chunsheng Zhang, Ph.D.
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

We would like to thank: East Asian Languages Department, Germanic Department, Office of International Programs, Romance Languages Department, Yamada Language Center, Undergraduate Studies, and University Housing.

Without their financial support this publication would have never been possible.



Taiwan's Pride: Taipei 101

by Scully Chiu

台北101，一座傑出的地標建築，如同帝國大廈之於紐約、艾菲爾鐵塔之於巴黎在二十一世紀座落於台北最菁華地段的信義計畫區，並寫下全世界最高大樓的紀錄。國際級建築大師李祖原以中國人的吉祥數字「八」（發的諧音），作為設計單元。每八層樓為一個結構單元，超越單一量體的設計觀。建築外的燈光每天都有不一樣的顏色，例如週一是藍色、週二是綠色，週三是紅色等。101董事長陳敏薰說TAIPEI101專案即是「將台北帶向全世界」的希望工程。



Tall structures and buildings have defined cities and civilizations since ancient times. Taipei 101, as the tallest building in the world, is helping write Taiwan's modern history. In fact, this towering symbol of Taiwan's spirit and pride stands as a declaration of the island's soaring ambition in the 21st century. A visit to Taipei 101 is a must in any tourist itinerary. Its height definitely accounts for this landmark's undeniable appeal. Taipei 101, the world's tallest building, is situated at the center of Hsin Yi District, Taipei City, Taiwan. The building's exterior is lighted with a different light color each day. For example, blue for Monday, green for Tuesday, red for Wednesday, etc. Diana Ming-hsun Chen, president of Taipei 101, declared that the structural showpiece, built in segments, is inspired by the bamboo to "bring Taipei to the world and the world to Taipei."

NEWS: Northern Thailand declared Disaster Zone

by Jaclyn Toh

气象家认为，泰国北部烟害问题之所以严重，是气候反常的缘故。冷天气造成高压环境使得地表的浓烟无法朝大气层升上去。泰国烟害浓烟来自北部农民以及寮国和缅甸的烧芭活动。烟害使得八个府约500万人已在恶劣的空气中生活了两个星期，但浓烟未见消散之势。据统计，烟害区已有1万3000多民众因为烟霾造成的呼吸道等毛病求医。旅游区清迈府已经促请各部落的农民停止烧芭，并且禁止小贩在街道上卖烤肉。可是，专家认为，这些措施解决不了问题。他们认为，浓烟难以消散，是因为今年的冬天持续得比较久，冷空气把烟霾困在地表的缘故。

Meteorologist posit that the escalating haze disaster zone in northern Thailand's Chiang Rai province are a result of an abnormally long winter this year, disallowing the usual dissipation of the haze from lower pressure. Eight provinces in northern Thailand have been blanketed in smoke and dust for two weeks after forest fires and agricultural burning in northern Thailand and neighbouring Myanmar and Laos. The haze situation stems from farmers trying to clear land, and the burning of agricultural materials, resulting in forest fires in these areas. Visibility has been reduced to as little as 800 metres (half a mile). Global environmental campaigner Greenpeace urged Thailand to declare the area an environmental emergency, which would give the government the authority to evacuate towns and stop farmers from setting fires.

VOCABULARY:

by Kate Young

What is the most famous national landmark here?

你們國家有名的地標是甚麼?

n men uó jiā yú míng de dì biāo shì shén me?

When was it built?

它何時建立的?

tā héshí jiàn lì de?

In what city is it?

該地標坐落於哪個城市?

gāi dì biāo zuò luò yú nǎ ge chéng shì ?

Why is this landmark important to your country?

此地標對你們國家的意義為何?

cǐ dì biāo duì nǐ men guó jiā de yì yì wèi hé ?

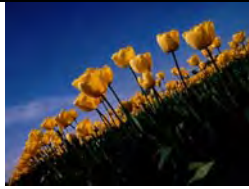
What is the landmark known for?"

它以何著名?

tā yǐ hé zhù míng ?



DUTCH Section –Maart 2007



Holland, land van...

Tulpenvelden, klompen, molens en kaas. De prachtig gekleurde tulpenvelden staan bij elke toerist nog in het geheugen geschrift. En hoewel de klompen in Nederland al een tijdje uit de mode zijn

kopen de toeristen ze nog in grote getalen.

Eén specifiek monument of nationaal symbool voor Nederland is echter moeilijk te benoemen. Misschien zou ik de Deltawerken, ookwel het achtste wereldwonder genoemd, aan kunnen wijzen als het meest indrukwekkende Nederlandse bouwwerk. Dit meesterwerk van in totaal meer dan 30 kilometer lang, gebouwd tussen 1954 en 1997, bestaat uit 14 delen en ligt verspreid over zuid-west Nederland. De Deltawerken voorkomen o.a. dat 26 % van Nederland onder water loopt!

Verder heeft Nederland een rijke schilders-geschiedenis: Van Gogh, Rembrandt, Vermeer, Toorop, Appel en Mondriaan. Stuk voor stuk Nederlandse schilders die in hoge mate gewaardeerd worden over de hele wereld. De plaatsen die je dan ook niet mag overslaan als toerist in Amsterdam zijn; Het Van Gogh museum, Het Rijksmuseum en niet te vergeten, het Anne Frankhuis.

Ten slotte staat Nederland natuurlijk bekend om haar tolerantie. Prostitutie is legaal, het homohuwelijk sinds 2001 gelegaliseerd en drugsgebruik en -verkoop is gedoogd. Nederlanders zijn tolerant en geloven dat iedereen maar moet doen waar hij of zij zin in heeft, zolang ze daarmee andere mensen niet in de weg zitten. Een mooie filosofie, voor zolang als het werkte.

The Rijksmuseum

Holland, land of.....



Tulip fields, clogs, windmills and cheese. The bright colored tulip fields are remembered by many tourists. And although clogs have been out of fashion for some time now, in the Netherlands the tourists still buy them by the dozens.

However, one specific monument or national symbol for the Netherlands is harder to define. Maybe I could point out the "Deltawerken", often referred to as the 8th wonder of the world, as the most impressive Dutch construction. This masterpiece, divided into 14 parts, with a total length of over 30 kilometers, is situated in south-west Holland. The "Deltawerken" prevent 26 % of the Netherlands from being flooded!



Furthermore Holland has a rich painters-history. Van Gogh (pronounced with a hard "G-sound" made in the throat), Rembrand, Vermeer, Toorop, Appel and Mondriaan. All Dutch painters who are appreciated all over de world. The places you can't miss as a tourist in Amsterdam are

the Van Gogh- museum, the Rijksmuseum and the Anne Frankhuis (Anne Frank lived in Amsterdam).

Finally the Netherlands is famous for its tolerance. Prostitution is legal, gay-marriage was legalized in 2001, and use and sale of drugs is tolerated. Dutch people are tolerant and believe everybody should do whatever they feel like, as long as they don't give offence to other people. A nice philosophy, as long as it worked.

Sources:

<http://www.holland.com/rembrandt400/consumer/nl/>
www.google.nl
www.deltawerken.com

What to say when you are a tourist in Amsterdam?

- What is the most famous national landmark here?**
-Wat is hier het meest bekende nationale monument?
(Literally; What is here the most famous national monument?)
- When was it built?**
-Wanneer is het gebouwd?
(Literally; When is it built?)
- In what city is it?**
-In welke stad is het?
- What is the landmark known for?**
-Waar staat dat nationale monument om bekend?
(Literally; Where stands that national monument for famous?)
- Why is this landmark important to your country? [i.e. Symbolic, Political, Religious, Historic meanings]**
-Waarom is deze trekpleister belangrijk voor jouw land? (bijv. Symbolisch, Politiek, Religieus of Historisch gezien)



A few famous paintings from Dutch painters



Self-portrait by Rembrandt van Rijn



Self-portrait by Vincent van Gogh



Composition by Piet Mondriaan



Marie, Lies, Nellie by Jan Toorop



Girl with a Pearl Earring by Johannes Vermeer



Rembrandt van Rijn

Rem-Brandt, translated literally from Dutch; Brake-Fire. In Holland there is a myth that says that when Rembrandt was born and his father, who was a miller, heard the news, he stopped the windmill so abruptly that he caused a fire in the mill.

Born in 1606 into a fairly wealthy family his parents wanted Rembrandt to go to university. Unfortunately for his parents his drive to paint was too big. When his fame started to grow he moved to Amsterdam, where most of his clients lived.

His private life was turbulent; He married twice and ended up with a third woman. Rembrandt is considered the most important Dutch painter of the Golden Age and the way he included light and shade in his paintings has been lauded all over the world.

All of this being said. If you are planning on ever going to Amsterdam, don't forget to stop by at the Rijksmuseum!



Parsi Section

|| News



Blogging in Opposition

Angered by the depiction of ancient Persia in the recent film “300,” Iranians worldwide have voiced their disapproval through e-petitions and blogs.

According to sources, the protestors claim the movie “projects an ‘irresponsible’ and ‘distorted’ image of ancient Persia’s history. Furthermore, those speaking against the film suggest that the movie poses “an assault on [the] culture and tradition” of Iran.

* * *

Award winning Persian blogger and journalist Omid Memarian mirrors these opinions: “It is unfortunate that very few curriculums in the US cover world history and it is very easy to misdirect the general public on historical facts.”

* * *

The possible fact-based discrepancies in the film have led some to even suspect hidden anti-Iranian agendas. Iranian satirists and artists have been called upon to help educate online, supporting the activists against the lack of accuracy portrayed in the film.

Sources: bbc.com

The Zayandeh Rud: Esfahan's Liquid Jewel

– Babak Ghafarzade

In musing about presenting one of Iran’s most interesting landmarks, one’s first inclination might be to go with Persepolis, that magnificent tribute to the greatness that once was Persia, built upon the back not of slaves, but of the world’s first paid, insurance-covered workers. Cyrus the Great, indeed. I won’t lie, the very thought of those impressive columns, looted and pillaged 2,500 years ago in a drunken fit by Alexander the

(also?) Great, fills me with an ethnocentric, chauvinistic, uncivilized sense of Persian Pride. But enough ink (and blood) has been



spilled over the legacy of the capital of ancient Persia.

Let me rather describe another beautiful feature of Iran, one created not by men but by nature. Running through the center of Iran’s turquoise-and-white city, Esfahan, the Zayandeh Rud river provides beauty and refuge to the city’s residents and wildlife. Every evening in summer, hydraulic pumps atop one of the river’s bridges spray the valley with a refreshing mist. Amid this coolness, families gather along the grassy banks of the river to enjoy picnics, mini soccer matches, tobacco smoke from traditional water pipes, and even clandestine games of cards (gambling is, after all, haram in the Islamic Republic). On the river itself, in the archways beneath its 400 year-old brick bridges, groups of young Iranian boys might be found playing guitar, dancing, and smoking cigarettes. (As one might already have guessed, Iranians smoke excessively.) The bridges themselves are beautifully illuminated at night, as well, and on especially peaceful nights you can even imagine what Shah Abbass’s viziers felt, sitting in their individual alcoves watching and feeling the water ceaselessly flow beneath their feet.

While your next trip to the Islamic Republic should not neglect Iran’s impressive man-made monuments, be sure and appreciate the natural beauty of Esfahan’s Zayandeh Rud. Its waters are the lifeblood of the country’s most beautiful city.

|| Vocabulary

1. What is the most famous national landmark here?

Maruftarin asare melli kudam ast?

2. When was it built?

Dar che zamani sakhteh shod?

3. In what city is it?

Dar kodam shahr vagheh ast?

4. What is the landmark known for?

Be che cheezi shohrat darad?

5. Why is this landmark important to your country?

Chih-ra in bana barayeh keshvarih shoma mohem ast?

|| Events

Persian New Year
[NoRuz]

Portland State

Grand Smith Ballroom
Saturday, March 24th
7:30pm-11:30pm

Celebrate the New Year
with us!

503-725-5214



RENCH Section (MARS 2007)

La Basilique de Sacré-Coeur Par Colette Crouse

La basilique du Sacré-Cœur se trouve en *Montmartre*, le comble du Paris. Elle était conçue par l'architecte Paul Abadie vers 1875, mais il est mort et autres architectes ont fini la construction d'elle qui cout 40 million francs l'année 1914. Elle incorpore beaucoup d'influence romain-byzantin et incluse trois cintres principaux avec deux statues équestres des saints Joan d'Arc et Roi Louis IX. Il y a aussi un jardin pour méditer et une fontaine. Elle est bâtie de travertine, le-même pierre dont est bâti le Colosse d'Italie, qui reste très blanc voire avec la pollution et le temps. C'est un des premiers jalons parisien qu'on voit sur arriver à Paris et on peut apercevoir-là souvent des rues. Elle est estime autour le monde comme symbole bienvenu. L'espace devant la basilique a montré dans le film français *Amélie* et dans le film américain *Sabrina* avec Audrey Hepburn.



La Liberté Par Alexia Kappelmann

Elle en a fait du chemin, la Liberté !



Moins connue que ma grande sœur, dans tous les sens du terme, je n'en reste pas moins le symbole de l'amitié Franco-Américaine. Quoique plus petite, je mesure 11,50 mètres contre 46,50 mètres, je trône moi aussi sur une île, l'île des Cygnes, à Paris.

Contrairement à ce que tout le monde pense en France, je ne suis pas l'original mais un cadeau offert par les Etats-Unis pour célébrer le centenaire de la Révolution.

On m'a d'abord placée face à la Tour Eiffel mais l'on s'est aperçu que je tournais le dos aux Etats-Unis, donc on m'a retournée en direction de ma grande sœur.

VOCABULAIRE

What is the most famous national landmark here?: *Quelle est la borne limite nationale la plus célèbre ici ?*
When was it built?: *Quand a-t-il été construit ?*

In what city is it?: *Dans quelle ville est-il ?*

What is the landmark known for?: *Pour quoi la borne limite est-elle connue ?*

Why is this landmark important to your country?: *Pourquoi cette borne limite est-elle importante pour votre pays ?*

SAVEZ-VOUS?

Par Colette Crouse

Savez vous ?: Le sacre-cœur est la dévotion romaine-catholique qui représente l'amour divin pour l'humanité.

Savez-vous ?: Si vous connaissez *Le Code de Davinci*, vous devrez savoir que quelques personnes croient que la basilique du Sacré-Cœur était en relations avec le prieuré du Sion.

Images:

<http://www.pele.org/shop/StatueLiberteParis-G.jpg>

http://www.apartmental.com/images/about_paris/monuments/sacre_coeur2.jpg



GERMAN Section (March 2007)

The Brandenburg Gate (Brandenburger Tor)



The Brandenburg Gate is a former city gate and the symbol of Berlin, Germany. It is located on the Pariser Platz and is the only remaining gate of a series through which one formerly entered Berlin.

One block north lies the Reichstag. It constitutes the monumental termination of Unter den Linden, the renowned boulevard of linden trees which led directly to the royal residence.

It was commissioned by Friedrich Wilhelm II as a sign of peace and built by Carl Gotthard Langhans from 1788 to 1791.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brandenburg_Gate

A Little Fact

Did you know that it was at the Brandenburg Gate on June 12, 1987(.) that President Reagan gave the now famous "Tear down this wall" speech?

Wortschatz

1. What's the most famous national landmark here?
- Was ist die berühmteste nationale Sehenswürdigkeit hier?
2. When was it built?
- Wann wurde es gebaut?
3. In which city is it?
- In welcher Stadt ist es?
4. What is the landmark known for?
- Wofür ist sie berühmt?
5. Why is the landmark important to your country?
- Warum ist sie wichtig für Ihr Land?



<http://www.aviewoncities.com/berlin/siegessaule.htm>

In addition to the landmarks mentioned in this article, Germany is chock-full of UNESCO World Heritage Sites. For more information visit their website at:

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/de>

Dachau Concentration Camp



<http://photo.net/photo/pcd0075/dachau-arbeit-56>

Dachau is a Nazi concentration camp located on the grounds of an abandoned munitions factory near the medieval town of Dachau. It is located, about 10 miles northwest of Munich in southern Germany and served as a prototype.

It served as a prototype and model for the other Nazi concentration camps that followed.

Together with the much larger Auschwitz, Dachau has come to symbolize the Nazi concentration camps to many people. KZ Dachau holds a significant place in public memory because it was the second camp to be liberated by British or American forces.

Therefore, it was one of the first places in which the West was exposed to the reality of Nazi brutality through firsthand journalist accounts and newsreels.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dachau_concentration_camp



TALIAN Section (marzo 2007)

Le Rovine di Pompeii

L'antica città di Pompeii è stata distrutta dopo un'eruzione del vicino vulcano Vesuvio nel 79 d.C. La città è rimasta coperta da ceneri vulcaniche per 1.600 anni prima di essere riscoperta nel 1748. L'escavazione di Pompeii è stata un lavoro davvero incredibile perchè la città era ancora intatta, gli edifici e anche i corpi delle persone sono stati preservati sotto il cenere. Dagli scavi possiamo capire molto della cultura della città perchè possiamo vedere ancora gli affreschi sui muri. Oggi Pompeii è un luogo turistico e anche un UNESCO World Heritage Site. Vi consiglierei di andarci, è una meraviglia, e non dimenticate di visitare il museo di Pompeii a Napoli, anche quello è molto interessante.

~Paige Deering

Source: <http://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pompeii>

La Torre di Pisa

If you stand in just the right place, and have just the right angle, then you can hold up the Leaning Tower of Pisa. Only in a picture though. The building is actually the tall bell tower of the Cathedral in the Piazza dei Miracoli. Normally a bell tower is connected to a cathedral, but Pisa decided to do things a little differently. The citizens built the tower to show off to their rivals in Florence. Construction had to stop a couple of times because of the wars. Still, construction continued. The limestone building is too heavy to be supported by the soft clay soil. Thus, the tower leans. Some people believe that the architect designed it to lean but the mystery still remains. Even the architect is unknown. Whatever the reason, the bell tower is still leaning and surrounded by mystery.

~Catie Ciricetto

Sources: http://torre.duomo.pisa.it/index_eng.html
<http://www.glasssteelandstone.com/BuildingDetail/154.php>



VOCABULARY

What is the most famous national landmark here?

-Qual è il monumento più famoso qui?

When was it built?

-Quando è stato costruito?

What city is it in?

-Dove si trova?

What is the landmark known for?

-Per che cosa è conosciuto?

Why is that important?

-Perchè è importante?

SERATA ITALIANA

AT TRACKTOWN PIZZA

Thursdays 7-8 p.m.

Join us and practice Italian!

UNESCO in Italia

Quando si va in Italia, non é possibile non notare i monumenti. Infatti, finora UNESCO ha dichiarato almeno 41 'World Heritage Sites' nel paese d'Italia. Questi "sites" sono situati in diversi centri importanti nella storia italiana. Alcuni esempi d'arte antica sono dai Rupestri di Val Camonica, i Sassi di Matera, fino ai monumenti paleocristiani di Ravenna e Portovenere, Cinque Terre e le Isole. Questi monumenti rappresentano sia il patrimonio culturale che quello naturale e hanno grande valore nella storia non solo italiana ma anche umana. La conservazione di questi monumenti, come in tutto il mondo, ha possibilità senza fine nel capire la civilizzazione, in questo caso mediterranea ed europea.

~Bevon Flansburg

Source: <http://www.unesco.it/>



Japan's Newest Landmark: Centrair

The word landmark literally means a geographic feature used by explorers and others to find their way back through an area on a return trip.

The Central Japan International Airport ("Centrair") located near Nagoya city has become precisely that. Newly opened in February 2005, it is literally a new international landmark of Japan located in the Aichi prefecture in center of the country. Centrair welcomes all international travelers to explore central Japan by providing more frequent direct flights from major cities abroad to right in the middle of the Japanese mainland (Honshu). This new landmark benefits those travelers from abroad who otherwise wouldn't explore any cities but Tokyo. Coupled with the famous Japanese train web system across Japan, you can begin a journey in any direction: north, west, south, or east.

The Centrair is an international landmark not only as an airport but also as an "air city." It has as many amenities as you can think of. Imagine leaving San Francisco airport and arriving at Centrair in 12 hours. You are welcomed by 62 different restaurants attracting you with Japanese, French, Italian, Chinese, and even Japanese junk food. If you miss the taste of Northwest coffee, 18 different cafés will give you your caffeine fix. The airport is literally a city. You can stay inside the airport hotel, eat any type of food you feel like, hangout and shop, and finally highlight the exploration of the air city with a public bath called an Onsen. Get naked and enjoy the public hot spring with Japanese and other travelers abroad. Sharing a Japanese hot tub with strangers is the one 'must' while you are in Japan. Centrair provides you that opportunity on the day you arrive! And of course, if you get bored, go outside and look at the dynamic view of flights taking off and landing in the close distance. The air city will not leave you disappointed your first day in Japan.

Centrair, Japan's new international landmark, will serve you well not only as a city but also as in the traditional definition: so that you can find your way back on a return trip.

Takae Nagamiya

単語 (Vocabulary)

- 1) 日本が一番有名な史跡はなんですか?
(Nihon no ichiban yuumei na shiseki wa nandesuka?)
What is Japan's most famous landmark?
- 2) いつごろ建てられましたか?
(Itsu goro tateremashitaka?)
When was it built?
- 3) どの都市にありますか?
(Dono toshi ni arimasuka?)
What city is it in?
- 4) なぜ有名なのですか?
(Naze yuumei nano desuka?)
Why is it famous?
- 5) どうして重要文化財になったんですか?
(Doushite jyuuyou bunkazai ni nattan desuka?)
Why is it an important national treasure?

Sadako Sasaki



Cranes and a Girl

On the morning of Aug. 6, 1945 before a horrible bomb fell on Hiroshima, a little two-year-old girl named Sadako Sasaki was eating breakfast with her family much like any other day.

At 8:15 a.m., everything changed. An atomic bomb exploded over the city of Hiroshima. The huge mushroom cloud went high up into the sky, the blast knocked down buildings. Fire burned patterns of kimonos into people's bodies. Black rain beat down against them. An estimated 140, 000 people died as a result of the bomb and it's after effects.

Sadako's home was just a mile away from ground zero, but she was lucky enough to survive—at least at first. She grew up strong, courageous—an athletic girl who loved singing and running. But after some years she developed odd lumps on her neck, ears, and to her face. In Jan. 1955, purple spots started to form on her legs. One day, she fell down during her race practice. She was diagnosed with Leukemia. A year at the most—that was the time Sadako had left to live.

Then something beautiful happened. High school students from Nagoya sent 1000 cranes to Sadako and other patients in her hospital. And Sadako started making cranes herself. She believed in a Japanese myth that said 1000 cranes make a wish come true. "I want to run again," Sadako said, and she never gave up the hope. For the last 10 months of her life she kept folding papers: one, two, three... a thousand! But on Oct. 25, 1955, Sadako died at the age of 12. Even 1500 cranes could not keep her alive.

After her death, her schoolmates and friends raised funds to build a memorial to the children who died from the atomic bomb. About three years later, a statue called "Genbaku no Ko no Zo" or "Senba Zuru no Zo" was unveiled in the Hiroshima Peace Park on May 5, Children's Day. The statue is a representation of Sadako holding a big golden crane above her head. There is a wish inscribed at the bottom: "This is our cry. This is our prayer. Peace in the world." Still today cranes are sent to the memorial from all over the world. More than 10 tons, or 10 million cranes are dedicated to the statue annually.

And Sadako is still there today too, hoping that her cranes will someday bring peace to the world.

<http://www.pcf.city.hiroshima.jp/>
<http://www.sadako.org/sadakostory.htm>

Maiko Nakai



Russian Section

National Landmarks of Russia

By: Calvin Hall

Red Square

No trip to Moscow is complete without a visit to Red Square, which easily ranks as Russia's most famous place. The square was originally known as Trinity Square and Fire Square until the mid-1600s, when it became known as Beautiful Square. Красная, which translates as red, is also an archaic Russian word for beautiful.

Russian tsars used the square for coronations, official proclamations and executions while Soviet leaders used it for military parades and holiday gatherings. Nowadays, tourists flock to it to see a variety of sights such as Vladimir Lenin's Mausoleum, Saint Basil's Cathedral with its colorful onion domes, the massive GUM department store and the mighty Moscow Kremlin. The former headquarters of the KGB, the Lubyanka building, is also nearby.

Peter and Paul Fortress

The oldest building in St. Petersburg, the fortress was the first thing built in the swamplands in 1703 to act as a defense for Peter the Great's new city against the

Русские фразы и выражения

Автор: Диана Маркосян

What is the most famous landmark?- Какой самый известный национальный памятник? (*Kak-oe sa-mi iz-vec-tni natzi-onal-ni pam-ya-trnik*)

When was it built?- Когда он был построен (*Kog-da on bil poc-troen*)

What city is it in?- В каком это городе? (*V Kak-om eto go-ro-de*)

What is your country known for?- Чем знаменита ваша страна? (*Chem izvestna vasha strana?*)

Why is the landmark important?- В чем значение этого памятника? (*V-chem zna-chen-ie eto-vo pam-yatnika*)

Swedes. The fortress's 400-foot gilded spire made it one of Russia's tallest buildings.

The fortress was the burial home of most of Russia's tsars, but it also served as a high-profile prison for political prisoners. A few of its inmates included authors Fyodor Dostoevsky and Maxim Gorky, the leaders of the failed 1825 Decembrist revolt against the tsar, Leon Trotsky and Vladimir Lenin's older brother, Alexander.

Moscow Kremlin

Construction of the Kremlin began in the 12th century, and by the reign of Tsar Ivan the Terrible in the 1400s, it had become the home of Russia's tsars, until Peter the Great officially moved the capital of Russia from Moscow to St. Petersburg in 1712. In 1917, the Bolsheviks moved the capital back to Moscow and the Kremlin became the

seat of power again, where leaders ranging from Vladimir Lenin and Josef Stalin to Boris Yeltsin and Vladimir Putin have lived and worked.

Today, the Kremlin houses the Russian president's office and official residence, four cathedrals, four palaces and several national treasures and exhibits such as Ivan the Terrible's throne and the Imperial Crown.

Ostankino Tower

The 1,772-foot broadcasting tower, located in Moscow, is the tallest freestanding structure in Europe and the second tallest tower in the world. The tower operates 19 TV channels and 15 radio programs and has 45 levels and dozens of balconies and decks, as well as a restaurant. It was surpassed in 1976 by Canada's CN Tower. Ostankino was open to the public until authorities closed it after a devastating fire in 2000.

Lake Baikal in Danger

By: Elena Golovchanskaya

My childhood was spent on the coast of gorgeous Lake Baikal. It is located in Siberia, near the Russian city of Irkutsk, not far from the border of Mongolia. Once having visited it, you become addicted to its dignity, beauty and energy.

I intentionally didn't start my story telling you that it is the deepest, cleanest and oldest freshwater lake in the world. You can get all that information from the encyclopedia. There is much more about the lake than just impressive facts. Lake Baikal is also referred to as "the sacred sea", "the pearl of the world", and "the planet's well".

When I grew up I started working as a tour guide. I shared my knowledge and admiration with Americans, Australians, British, Italians and Swedish. All of them left with a piece of Baikal in their souls. But, as tourism grows, the stress is felt by the lake. In 2006, Transneft, Russia's oil pipeline monopoly, planned to build the world's longest oil pipeline. It will transport oil from western and cent-



-ral Siberian oilfields to the Sea of Japan.

Many Russian cities organized demonstrations and protests to protect Lake Baikal. Luckily, despite the massive pressure from oil companies, the government listened to the opinion of the public, scientists, and experts. President Putin agreed to re-route the pipeline away from the lake.

For now, Lake Baikal has won. But is it safe? The lake that has been around for millions of years is defenseless now. It is up to us to keep it safe for millions of years to come.



CANDINAVIAN Section | Vinter 2007, No. 11

NYHET | Focus: Sweden

Swedish bishops say yes to gay church weddings

“The Church of Sweden's leaders have said that they are ready to become the first major world denomination to allow gay people to marry in church on the same basis as heterosexual couples.

... ‘It is important that the Church of Sweden can be ecumenically weighty by being one step ahead and showing potential pathways. We are first in this context,’ he said.

Ytterberg said, however, that the church will not use the term 'marriage' ('äktenskap' in Swedish) to describe the unions, keeping it reserved for unions between a man and a woman.”

- <http://www.thelocal.se/6713/20070316/>

SUOMI



-<http://www.internetix.fi/tutkimus/muinaistaide/kalliojumala/kalliojumala1.htm>

Kalliojumala: “Minä olen hyvin vanha. Olen tuntenut suurten jäämassojen painon. Liikkuvat jäät uursivat pintaani, ne muovasivat minulle tämän hahmon. Ihmiset huomasivat, että minulla on kasvot. He kunnioittivat ja palvoivat minua. Heille minä olin jumala.”

The “Cliff God” is found in Astuvansalmi, Finland in proximity of hundreds of ancient petroglyphs.

DANMARK



http://netfactory.dk/gallery/d/1358-2/hels_039_kronborg.jpg

KRONBORG SLOT

1. Kronborg er et slot ved Helsingør. Det ligger (på Sjælland – ved Øresund) mellem Danmark og Sverige.
2. Mange mennesker kender Kronborg, fordi det er rammen til Shakespeares *Hamlet*.
3. Kronborg var bygget i 16. Århundrede for Frederik II.

The strategic location of Kronborg castle is key to its historical position. It is among the most important castles from the Renaissance and was effective as a fortress until the mid-18th century. It has had various uses after it ceased to function as a fortress, but it has been restored and is visited by hundreds of thousands of tourists each year.

NORGE



© Bilde av Sindre Cools

Dette bildet er fra ”Preikestolen” i Lysefjorden i Vest-Norge. Mange tusen turister besøker dette landemerket hvert år fordi det er veldig vakkert og dramatisk, og det ligger i en verdensberømt fjord som er over over 10 000 år gammel.

SAY IT IN:

DANISH

NORWEGIAN

FINNISH

What is your country's most famous landmark?

When was it built/made?

Danish

Hvad er den mest berømt attraktion i Danmark?

Hvornår var det bygget?

Norwegian

Hva er ditt lands mest kjente landemerke?

Når ble de dannet/laget?

Finnish

Mikä on kaikkien kuulysin maamerkki?

Kuinka vanha se on?

❖ Scandinavian Studies ❖ at the UO

The University of Oregon is one of the few U.S. institutions to offer students courses that deal with the full spectrum of Scandinavian countries: Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden. These courses are offered through the Department of German and Scandinavian. For more info: <http://scandinavian.uoregon.edu/>



SLAVIC Section

(MARZEC 2007)

Polish Ski Jumper Takes Overall Lead

By Weronika N. Budak

source: www.onet.pl

Adam Malysz took the overall World Cup lead after amazing winning in Norwegian Holmenkollen.

Seeking his already fourth World Cup Champion title and his first since 2003 when he was without any doubts the top world ski jumper, the Pole led after the first round 131 meters jump. In the second tour he



achieved 122 meters what led to his third straight World Cup victory and also sixth success of the 2006/2007 season. Thanks to Malysz and his successful career, ski jumping became the most popular winter sport in Poland attracting millions of viewers and spectators who want to admire 'flying ski masters.'

Prague - the UE City

source: www.ceskenoviny.cz

High EU officials with Czech government members and the former Czech president Vaclav Havel declared to attend an international conference on the history, present and future of the European Union that will be a celebration of the 50th anniversary of signature of the Treaties of Rome in Prague on Tuesday. Representatives of all the EU countries were invited.



Kalemegdan. Dio tvrđave je nekadasnje vojno uporište, a dio je park koje je jedno od najpopularnijih mesta za izlazak u Beogradu, inace glavni grad Srbije. Kalemegdan je gradjen na brdu iznad usca Save u Dunav i to mu omogucuje da ima jedan od najbolji pogleda u Beogradu.



Croatian Paradise

PHOTO: ww.lopud.nl
By Goran Petrovic-Kosovic

Dubrovnik je jedan od najlepših gradova na svijetu. Osnovan u sedmom stoljeću, Dubrovnik je ustvari grad-muzej. Opasan zidinama, stoljećima se opirao nadolazećim vojskama. Tek dolaskom Napoleona, Dubrovnik gubi svoju neovisnost. Cijeli stari dio grada unutar zidina nalazi se pod zaštitom UNESCO-a. Ljepotu Dubronika prepoznali su i mnogobrojni turisti koji svake godine u ljetnim mjesecima naprosto okupiraju Stadun, glavnu ulicu u Dubrovniku.

Palac Kultury i Nauki

By Weronika N Budak
w Warszawie to jeden z najwazniejszych zabytkow w Polsce. "Podarowany" narodowi polskiemu przez Jozefa Stalina w czasach komunizmu, dzis godnie i z dumą reprezentuje szlachetne wartosci: wolnosc, zjednoczenie i demokracje, ktore caly narod szczegolnie ceni. Wysoki na 230 metrow budynek goruje nad Polska stolica przypominajac jej mieszkancom o minionych czasach. Obecnie Palac Kultury i Nauki to glwny cel turystow z calego swiata odwiedzajacych Polske. PHOTO: www.molon.de



KALEMEGDAN: NACIONALNO OBELEZJE SRBIJE

bt Jovana Kamenko
Najpoznatije nacionalno obelezje Srbije je, po mom misljenju, Beogradska tvrđava

Vocabulary

1. What is the most famous national landmark here?
2. When was it built?
3. In what city is it?
4. What is the landmark known for?
5. Why is this landmark important to your country?



POLISH

1. Co jest najsłynniejszym zabytkiem w Polsce?
2. Kiedy został on wybudowany?
3. W którym mieście on się znajduje?
4. Z czego słynie?
5. Dlaczego/ Z jakich powodów jest ważny dla Polski?



CROATIAN

1. Koja je najpoznatija nacionalna znamenitost u Hrvatskoj?
2. Kada je sagrađena?
3. U kojem se gradu nalazi?
4. Po čemu je poznata?
5. Zašto je ta znamenitost važna za Hrvatsku?



SERBIAN

1. Шта је најпознатије национално обележје овде?
2. Кад је изграђено?
3. У ком се граду налази?
4. По чему је познато то обележје?
5. Зашто је то обележје важно твојој земљи?



PANISH Section

(marzo 2005)

NOTICIAS

Bush in South America

President Bush recently embarked on a trip through South America and Mexico the purpose of which, according to Bush, is “to explain as clearly as I can that our nation is generous and compassionate.” President Bush traveled to Brazil, Colombia, Uruguay, Guatemala and Mexico during the past week addressing issues such as the use of alternative fuels, the need to alleviate regional poverty and drug trafficking.

Although aid to Latin America has increased in recent years, the entire Latin American region receives less money per year than Egypt, and many Latin Americans feel President Bush has ignored them. Thousands of people in Brazil, Uruguay and Mexico have protested Bush’s visit, shouting slogans such as, “Bush is a murderer and he’s not welcome!”



Some view Bush’s visit as an attempt to curb Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez’s leftist influence in South America. Chavez has close relationships with the leaders of Bolivia and

Ecuador as well as vast support of the people throughout Central and South America. Venezuela’s oil reserves are one reason Chavez plays such a central role in President Bush’s actions in Latin America. Venezuela is the fifth biggest exporter of oil to the United States.

CULTURA

Machu Picchu



Ubicada en el actual Perú, Machu Picchu es hoy día sólo los rastros de un antiguo pueblo incaico construido a mediados del siglo XV en la región de Cuzco. Su nombre, proveniente del Quechua –lengua de la civilización incaica- significa “cima vieja.”

Sin embargo, no sólo no tiene nada de Viejo sino que es uno de los lugares más bellos del mundo. Aunque no se sabe a ciencia cierta qué era la función de lo que hoy son ruinas, diversos documentos sugieren que podrían haber sido un palacio privado del emperador Inca, mientras que la mayoría sugiere que era un santuario religioso que cumplía una función similar a un retiro espiritual.

Machu Picchu es considerada una obra maestra de la arquitectura y ingeniería gracias a la complejidad y eficacia de su construcción en piedra tallada. Es Patrimonio de la Humanidad desde 1983.

VOCABULARIO

- **What is the most famous national monument?** ¿Cuál es el monumento nacional más famoso?
- **When was it built?** ¿Cuándo fue construido?
- **What city is it in?** ¿En cuál ciudad está?
- **What is your country known for?** ¿Qué es la fama de su país?
- **Why is that important?** ¿Por qué se importa?

Su visita genera tal sorpresa y estupefacción que uno no puede evitar sentir nostalgia por la civilización que alguna vez la habitaba y admirar una obra de arte construida en armonía con la naturaleza. Porque aunque hoy sean sólo ruinas, todavía cumplen el propósito de ayudar al visitante a encontrarse consigo mismo en un viaje hasta los confines del alma.



EVENTOS

Intercambio

Dec 13 & 27, 6:30 - 8PM. Join people of all ages making friends and conversation at Intercambio conversation circles at the Eugene Public Library.

<http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/17594069/>
<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/6432185.stm>
<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/6435391.stm>



WAHILI Section

(February 2006)

The ruins of Gede, Kenya By Sharanya Kanikkannan

Kama unaenda pwani ya Afrika ya Mashariki, kuna sehemu nyingi za kuona. Moja wapo ni Gede, mji wa kale wenye magofu mbali mbali. Katika vitabu vya kale hakuna jina ya Gede, lakini huu ni mji uliokuwa na soko maarufu sana katika Afrika Mashariki. Tangu mwaka 1920 na mpaka leo, wataalamu wanatafuta namna ya kueleza ni nani waliishi katika eneo hili. Labda walikuwa Wakenya wenyewe, lakini hatujui bado, kwa nini walijenga nyumba nzuri na kutumia sahani za kaule, fedha ya nchi zingine, na pia kwa nini walipotea. Majibu ni ngumu kupata kwa sababu hakuna maandishi yoyote yanayoelezea kuhusu wenyeji wa kale wa Gede.

On the Kenyan coast are the Gede ruins. It is an old Swahili ghost town, in reality it's a ruined site. Built 800 years ago, there is a palace, houses, mosques and even meeting halls with highly advanced plumbing systems whose foundations lie in ruins. Its wealthy inhabitants abandoned the city, and no texts or trader's logs ever mention the town. In 1920 archeologists explored under the foundations, and found pieces of china, foreign currency, and pottery, but to this day no one has been able to explain why the owners (and all historical accounts) of Gede disappeared.

Images courtesy of [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kenyatta International Conference Centre](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kenyatta_International_Conference_Centre) and www.terramambiente.org/.../images/Kilimanjaro_2.jpg



Kenyatta International Conference Center is one of Kenya's major landmarks. It was built in 1974. It measures 105 meters with 30 stories. It is the largest conference chamber in the East Africa and is equipped with advanced sound amplification and recording systems, wireless simultaneous interpretation equipment (up to 7 languages) booths, and observer galleries.

Ruins of the ancient city of Gede on the Kenya coast



Articles By Sharanya and Evans

VOCABULARY

- 1-What is the most famous national landmark here?
- 2-When was it built?
- 3- In what city is it?
- 4- What is the landmark known for?"
- 5- Why is this landmark important to your country?

- 1- Ni mnara gani wa taifa maarufu hapa?
- 2-Umejengwa lini?
- 3-Upo jiji lipi?
- 4-Mnara huu unafahamika kwa ajili ya nini?
- 5- Kwa nini huu mnara ni muhimu nchini kwako?



Mt. Kilimanjaro is Tanzania's most famous land mark, it symbolises the nation and its people. The mountain is the highest in the African continent and it is the World's tallest free standing mountain and one of earth's largest volcanoes. Kilimanjaro attracts thousands of tourists to Tanzania annually. The people of Tanzania are very proud to have Kilimanjaro as a national symbol. By Evans Temi.



TURKISH Section

(Mart, 2007)

Hagia Sophia



Hagia Sophia, Istanbul

The **Church of the Holy Wisdom**, known as **Hagia Sophia** (*Ayasofya* in Turkish), is a former Byzantine church and former Ottoman mosque in **Istanbul**. Now a museum, Hagia Sophia is universally acknowledged as one of the great buildings of the world.

The construction was begun in 532 and ended in 537. It was dedicated to Christ as Holy Wisdom. After the Turks invaded Constantinople, Hagia Sophia was converted to a **mosque** in 1453. In 1935, under the orders of Turkish president **Kemal Atatürk**, Hagia Sophia was turned into the Ayasofya Museum.

This church occupies a dominant place adjacent to the walls encircling the palace of the Ottoman sultans in Istanbul. As the most prominent building of a religion revealed by God, Hagia Sophia was celebrated widely among the Christians and Muslims alike. Since the Holy Book of the Muslims regard the Christian religion as one of the faiths of book, there was no obstacle to pray inside a Christian church. Thanks to this precept, this grandiose monument still stands in all its majesty.

Images: <http://members.virtualtourist.com/m/19949/>
http://image.blog.livedoor.jp/sevam_a/imgs

Turkish Vocabulary

1. What is the most famous national landmark here?

Buradaki en ünlü anıt nedir?

2. When was it built?

Ne zaman inşa edildi?

3. In what city is it?

Hangi şehirde?

4. What is the landmark known for?

Neyi ile meşhur?

5. Why is this landmark important to your country?

Bu anıtın ülkeneye önemi nedir?

Grilled Eggplant with Cheese (Hunkar Begendi)

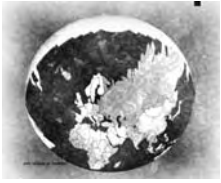
Ingredients & Directions

2 large Eggplants
1/2 Lemon
1 c Water
1/4 c Butter
1 T Flour
1 c Milk
1/4 c Shredded mozzarella cheese
Nutmeg Salt



Smoke whole eggplants in covered barbecue, or bake at 350°F. 20-30 minutes, until tender. Add lemon half to water in shallow dish. Place eggplants in water, turn to coat thoroughly, and let stand until cool. Peel eggplants and remove seeds. Cut flesh into 1/4" cubes.

Melt butter in skillet. Add flour and cook and stir until light brown. Stir in milk. Add cheeses, eggplant, dash nutmeg and season to taste with salt. Cook over very low heat 5 minutes. Each serving contains about: 99 calories; 144 milligrams sodium; 24 milligrams cholesterol; 8 grams fat; 4 grams carbohydrates; 3 grams protein; 0.26 gram fiber.



Around the World

March 2007

BIG BEN



Clock or Bell? Both!

Big Ben, considered the most famous clock in the entire world and one of the most important landmarks in London, the UK's capital, is placed on the northeastern side of the Palace of Westminster. However, it also functions as well known name for the clock's main and biggest bell. Nobody can really tell how the name was chosen but there are plenty of legends that try to discover this mysterious secret. Have you ever wondered why the English are always on time? Big Ben was constructed in such a perfect way that it never runs late showing the Londoners the reliable time. Completed in 1858, Big Ben is made of steel, iron and stained glass. Big Ben plays a unique role when the English celebrate and welcome the New Year. Gigantic crowd looks straight at huge hour (9 feet) and minute (14 feet) long hands waiting for the characteristic sound of chime always announcing and reminding that time is precious, especially in London.

By Weronika Budak

THE NETHERLANDS

Articles and pictures contributed
by Leonie Francien Sellies

Under the dikes

Holland is a small country. With only 41.526² km it is less than a half percent of America's size. Nevertheless people from Holland still try to make their country bigger. How we do that? By

embanking new land.

Even as recent as in 1986 the Netherlands gained 1419² km of land when they created Flevoland, the 12th province (see picture). With 26 % of the Netherlands situated below sea level it's no wonder we have had horrible floods in the past. The last one was in 1953. Springtide combined with a storm made the water rise. A large part of the province "Zeeland" was submerged by the water and 1836 people perished. Fortunately the lower parts of the Netherlands are currently protected by the Deltawerken. According to people from the Netherlands one of the most ingenious constructions of the world!



Tolerated Freedom

As all Americans know, in the Netherlands you will not be arrested for smoking weed in the streets. However, in the Dutch constitution, the use, distribution, trade and production of neither soft drugs (i.e. marijuana, LSD, Hashish) nor hard-drugs (i.e. heroine, cocaine, Morphine) is legalized. The Netherlands follow what they refer to as a "gedoog-beleid". Translated into English this would be called a "toleration-policy". As long as you don't carry more than 5 grams of (soft!) drugs and you are above the age of 18 you are free to go. However, those caught selling drugs to under aged people are punished severely and hard drugs are not tolerated in any way. I think that although it's ambiguous, the Dutch policy does work. In Holland the average drug-use is way lower than in America. Hopefully in the future Americans won't be forced to travel to Holland to smoke weed without being on their guard

MY CHINA TRIP : Summer Palace | Temple of Heaven | The Great Wall

