



# GLOBAL TALK

THE FIRST UO MULTILINGUAL PUBLICATION

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[babel.uoregon.edu/globaltalk](http://babel.uoregon.edu/globaltalk)



*Free! Take me!*

My life was changed while still in my teenage years by the experience of being a summer exchange student abroad. In a mere eight weeks, I became much more deeply aware of the world's variety, of my own identity, and of what my own nation appeared to do and be in the world. I could not have imagined the change of perspective that came in such a short time, but I know today that my life would have been immensely poorer if I had not opened my horizons in this way. But global awareness is even more than the experience of living outside the place of one's birth. It comes in meeting people of different cultures and histories. It comes from rigorous study of the humanities, arts and sciences as they are reflected in the eyes and experiences of others. It comes from understanding an interdependence of which we are too often not fully aware but which will make our lives richer if we use it as a tool for mutual peace, opportunity, and prosperity.

Global awareness also comes from the work of the individuals who teach and do research on the university campus and whose work is reflected in this issue of Global Talk. We thank the editors for their insight and energy in bringing this awareness and so many valuable perspectives to their readers.

Dr. Dave Frohnmayer  
President of the University of Oregon

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\* The views expressed in this issue of Global Talk do not necessarily represent those of the organization.

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# ARABIC Section

November 2008

## NEWS:

Most of us know about the economic revolution that is occurring in Middle East, especially the Arabian Gulf countries. Meanwhile, the North African countries are having problems with their economies thereby increasing poverty rate. However, Arabian Gulf countries are now concerned most about how they will deal with this economic revolution, which will have many changes either positively or negatively that will depend on how the leaders of these countries will respond to the aforementioned economic changes. However, the countries that will economically thrive are the Arabian Gulf countries because of the increasing oil prices that allow these countries to not only develop their economies, but fix them so they have financial freedom from the largest countries in the world. In addition, the Arabian Gulf countries are now taking real action in shaping their relations with foreign countries. An example of these Arabian Gulf countries is Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, where its leader mended relations with the United States, and at the same time is enhancing foreign relations with China.

Written by: Zaid Almutairi



<http://geoconger.files.wordpress.com/2008/02/king-abdullah-of-saudi-arabia.jpg>

## Vocabulary:

و اسلامي, ماركسي, راسمالي, شيوعي

What political party do you associate yourself with?  
انا لا اتبع اي حزب (I don't follow any party)

Name the political parties in your country  
liberal, and Islamic ليبرالي و اسلامي

Who is your Prime Minister/President?  
King Abdullah الملك عبدالله

Do you vote?  
لا no

What is your country's foreign policy?  
peaceful, and economically more likely to be اقتصاديه وسلميه

بسم الله والصلاة والسلام على اشرف الانبياء والمرسلين.

معظمنا يعرف عن التطور الاقتصادي الذي يطل با امل واشراق على الاقتصادات العربية ومالهذا التطور من عواكس ايجابية وسلبية على الصعيدين الاقتصادي والسياسي على حد سواء والذي بدأ منذ فتره ليست ببعيده. من ضمن العواكس الايجابية والتي تتمحور كلمة ايجابي على دول الخليج العربي المستفيد الاكبر من الطفرة البترولية بعكس دول شمال افريقيا والتي تعاني من ارتفاع معدلات الفقر فيها ماعدا بعضها والتي تتمتع بمخزون نفطي لا بأس به. ولكن السؤال هنا هل الدول الخليجيه قادره على موازنة علاقاتها السياسيه مع اقتصادياتها وانا اتكلم عن الدول الخليجيه بالخصوص لانها المرشح الاول للتطور والازدهار الاقتصادي القادم على المنطقه العربيه. والاجابه نعم الحكومات الخليجيه وبالاخص الحكومه الاماراتيه والتي استغلت موقعها الاستراتيجي لتأسيس منطقته حره جديده تنافس بقوتها التجاريه التي وصلت اليها اليوم جزيره مانهاتن الامريكيه. واما السعوديه فقد استغلت الطفره النفطيه لبناء مدن اقتصاديه تتميز بتقدمها التكنولوجي والعمراني لتكون بذلك بداية للمدن الذكيه بالمملكه العربيه السعوديه وايضا ومع هذا التطور عززت المملكه علاقاتها الخارجيه مع الولايات المتحده الامريكيه والصين والدول الاخرى المتقدمه بارسال بعثات دراسيه للطلاب السعوديين لهذه الدول مقابل دعمها بالنفط.

تاليف: زايد المطيري



## China's Political Structure

by Mengwei Deng

People's Republic of China is one of the only last five Communist countries along with North Korea, Vietnam, Laos and Cuba in the world.

Under the Chinese Constitution, the Chinese government is run by Communist Party of China (CPC) and it is the only power in People's Republic of China while eight other political parties can take part in state affairs under the recognized leadership of CPC.

The highest authority of state power is the National People's Congress (NPC). It meets annually for two weeks to review and approve major new policy directions, laws, budget and other major personnel changes. The Standing Committee takes its power when NPC is not in session.

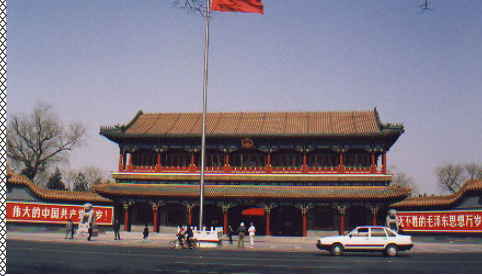


National People's Congress

Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) is another important organ of Chinese politic system. It consists both CPC members and non-CPC members and contributes Chinese communism's principles.

NPC and CPPCC are often called Lianghui (Two Meetings), making important national level political decisions.

Chinatoday.com



Zhong Nan Hai, headquarters of Chinese Government

## Current Political News 时政要闻

来自: 人民网

\* 十一届全国人大常委会第五次会议10月23日举行。

\* 胡锦涛温家宝习近平电贺奥巴马当选美国总统。

\* 国家将投1200亿将地震灾区学校等建成最安全建筑。

\* 银行信贷部门人士透露:明年贷款投向将有较大调整。

\* 财政部: 在明确最低退休年龄的基础上研究建立弹性退休制度, 建立养老金水平与退休年龄密切挂钩的计发办法, 遏制不合理的提前退休现象。

## 首都北京

北京是中华人民共和国的首都, 中国中央四个直辖市之一, 它同时也是中国的政治、文化与国际交流中心。

北京有着3000余年的悠久历史和850多年的建都史, 是世界历史文化名城和中国四大古都之一。其地理位置优越, 使其成为历代政治中心的理想所在。它有着千年历史的国家历史文化名城。北京在历史上曾为五代都城, 在从金朝起的800多年里, 建造了许多宏伟壮丽的宫廷建筑, 使北京成为我国拥有帝王宫殿、园林、庙坛和陵墓数量最多, 内容最丰富的城市。其中北京故宫又称紫禁城, 这里原为明、清两代的皇宫, 住过24个皇帝, 建筑宏伟壮观, 完美地体现了中国传统的古典风格和东方格调, 是我国乃至全世界现存最大的宫殿, 是中华民族宝贵的文化遗产。

北京与世界各国、各地区的经济、贸易、科技、教育、文化等领域的交流日益加强。政府、民间和社会团体之间的友好往来十分活跃。北京市与72个国家的124个首都和大城市有友好往来关系, 其中已与24个国家的27个城市建立了友好关系。北京现有外国驻华大使馆137个, 国际组织和地区代表机构17个, 外国新闻机构190个。在北京设立的国外驻京代表机构已超过7000家, 全球最大500家跨国公司已有160多家来京投资。外国留学生17000多人。北京曾成功地举办了1990年北京亚运会、第四届世界妇女大会、第21届世界大学生运动会等大型国际会议。2008年第29届夏季奥林匹克运动会由北京承办。  
(Source: baike.baidu.com/view/2621.htm)



The Forbidden City

## Vocabulary

Political Parties 政党

Republican  
gòng hé dǎng  
共和党

Democrat  
mín zhǔ dǎng  
民主党

Communist  
gòng chǎn dǎng  
共产党

Who is your Prime Minister/President?  
nǐ men guó jiā de zǒng lǐ shì shuí?  
你们国家的总理是谁?

Who will you vote for?  
nǐ xuǎn shuí  
你选谁?

What is your country's foreign policy?  
nǐ men guó jiā de wài jiāo zhèn cè shì shén me  
你们国家的外交政策是什么?



# RENCH Section

novembre 2008

## Foreign Policy

Second only to the United States, France boasts the largest global diplomatic network, with consulates in almost nearly every country. Due to France's membership in the European Union, the country's national foreign policies are often decided by EU entities rather than by the French government. France holds one of the permanent seats in the United Nations' Security Council and continues to be involved in all major UN agencies. French international influence vis-à-vis extensive aid programs, military negotiations and cultural dissemination is particularly strong in Africa, partly the result of past French imperialism in the region. In the aftermath of the 2008 U.S. presidential election, Sarkozy sent a congratulatory letter to president-elect Barack Obama, saying, "At a time when we must face enormous challenges together, your election raises immense hope in France, Europe and beyond."

## Le Pouvoir exécutif

Le pouvoir exécutif dans la politique française est à partager entre le Président et le Premier ministre français. Nommé par le Président, le Premier ministre mène le parti à la majorité dans le Parlement; il est chef du gouvernement alors que le président est chef d'État. Le Premier ministre français est actuellement François Fillon, qui a été nommé en mai, 2007.

## The Executive Power

In French politics, the executive power is shared between the president and the prime minister. Appointed by the president, the prime minister leads the majority party in Parliament; he is the head of the government, whereas the president is the head of state. The current prime minister of France is François Fillon, who was appointed in May, 2007.



[http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/6/6d/Urne\\_DSCN1426.JPG/600px-Urne\\_DSCN1426.JPG](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/6/6d/Urne_DSCN1426.JPG/600px-Urne_DSCN1426.JPG)

## Les Partis politiques

Il y a au moins huit partis politiques en France, y compris le Parti Socialiste (P.S.), l'Union pour un mouvement populaire (U.M.P.), le Parti communiste français (P.C.F.), et le Front national (F.N.). Il faut qu'on reconnaisse que la gamme politique française est plus grande que celle-là des États-Unis, où il y a du bipartisme. Dans la dernière élection présidentielle en 2007, Nicolas Sarkozy, le candidat pour l'U.M.P., a vaincu Ségolène Royal, la candidate socialiste. Étant donné l'augmentation d'immigrants en France et le chômage incessant, le Front national, un parti à la droite qui promeut les valeurs traditionnelles françaises et qui s'oppose à l'immigration, a gagné en popularité ces dernières années.

## Voting in France

Voters in France consist of citizens over 18 years of age who are registered on the electoral rolls. Upon turning 18, all French citizens are automatically registered to vote in local and nationwide elections; however, registration, and therefore voting, is not compulsory. Although it is not used pervasively, electronic voting has met criticism in France due to fear of voter fraud and discrepancies in the vote count.



### **Kommentar: Was würden Sie machen, wenn Sie Politiker wären?**

Wenn ich Politiker wäre, würde ich viele Dinge ändern. Nach dem 11. September ist Amerika ein verändertes Land. Viele Amerikaner fürchten sich vor islamischem Extremismus und diese Furcht ist einfach Rassismus und eine Haltung gegen alle Ausländer geworden, besonders Mexikaner und wer auch immer aus dem Nahen Osten stammt. Die „Sozialversicherung“ ist vermutlich das wichtigste Politikum, aber damit meint man, dass alles zulässig ist, solange Amerika, das Land der Freiheit, geschützt ist. Unser Grundgesetz kann man auf den Müll werfen, solange Amerika, das Land der Ausländer, geschützt ist. Heute foltern wir Kriegsgefangene und unser Präsident spioniert uns aus. Unsere Telefongesellschaften können der Regierung unsere geheimen Gespräche geben und sogar der (demokratisch gelenkte) Kongress und Senat denken, dass das rechtsstaatlich ist. Es ist unglaublich.

Außerdem würde ich als Politiker den Krieg im Irak, der tatsächlich schlechter für unsere Sozialversicherung ist, stoppen. Wir geben dem islamischen Extremismus, der schon viele Gründe hat, uns nicht zu mögen, mehr Gründe, uns nicht zu mögen, wenn wir im Irak bleiben. Je länger wir bleiben, desto mehr helfen wir, islamische Extremisten zu

schaffen. An dieser Stelle ist es klar – ich denke, dass Amerika Barack Obama wählen sollte, weil er, wie er in seinem Wahlslogan sagt, wahrhaftig einen Wechsel repräsentiert. Letztendlich hat Amerika einen Präsidentschaftskandidaten, der nicht das Gleiche ist (Das letzte Mal, das wir solch einen Präsident hatten, war wahrscheinlich JFK.) Zumindest ist das die Hoffnung—wie es wirklich wird, wird die Zukunft zeigen.

Zum Schluss muss ich sagen, dass ich nicht Politiker sein möchte, weil wahrscheinlich die Stelle zu schwierig und kompliziert ist! In Wahrheit gibt es keine einfachen Lösungen für diese Probleme.

*Joel Reynolds*

\*\*\*\*\*

### **Obama ist der Präsident: Was geschieht jetzt?**

Letzte Nacht hatten wir ein schönes Erlebnis erlebt. Die USA wählte den ersten schwarze Mann als unseren vierundvierzigsten Präsident, der Barack Obama hiess. Er gewann zweiundfünfzig Prozent der Volkswahl . Obwohl das schön ist, ist es schade, dass nur einhundert dreiunddreissig Millionen Leute gewählt haben. Von dem “electoral college” gewann er zweimal so viel Stimmen wie McCain! Es gab viele Feste. Zum Beispiel, in Berkeley, Detroit, New York City, und in vielen Städten gab es Menschenmassen auf den Straßen. Bei uns, in Eugene, feierten viele bei den Lane County Fairgrounds und überall in der Stadt. Aber nach den Parties fängt es richtig an. Weil jetzt hat Obama eine riesige

Aufgabe. Die USA hat eine schlechte Wirtschaft, wir sind in großen Schulden (fast dreissig tausend Dollar pro Amerikaner), wir haben unsere Umwelt zerstört, und wir haben uns auch einen schlechten Leumund auf der Welt gemacht. Kann nur einer Mann alle diese Probleme verbessern? Wir schauen mal.

*Thea Samson*



[http://www.gemzies.com/upload/page\\_thumb/barack\\_obama.jpg](http://www.gemzies.com/upload/page_thumb/barack_obama.jpg)

### **Wichtige Fragen zur Politik**

What political party do you associate yourself with?  
*Zu welcher Partei zählst du dich?*

Name the political parties in your country (ex. Republican, Democrat, Socialist, etc.)  
*Kannst du mir bitte die Parteien deines Landes aufzählen?*

Who is your Prime Minister/President?  
*Wer ist euer Präsident?*

Do you vote?  
*Wählst du?*

What is your country's foreign policy?  
*Welche Auslandspolitik verfolgt dein Land?*



# TALIAN Section

Novembre 2008

## Cambiamenti Necessari in Italia e negli USA

-By Jordan Conger

In Italia, e negli Stati Uniti, abbiamo due sistemi di governo simili ma diversi. Tutti e due hanno i problemi della corruzione, l'inquinamento globale, instabilità sociale, povertà, ecc. Comunque sono simili perchè è possibile cambiare la nostra situazione con le elezioni dei capi del governo, che possono portare i cambiamenti necessari. Il quattro novembre abbiamo eletto Barack Obama del partito Democratico, il nostro primo presidente di colore. Obama porta una visione nuova all'ufficio del presidente, e coloro che lo hanno votato sperano che Obama cambierà molto del governo negli Stati Uniti, e magari nel mondo. In Italia, la gente pensa che l'Italia abbia già toccato il fondo, e non possono aspettarsi che il peggio: l'Italia ha bisogno di un cambiamento fondamentale. Spero che Italia possa usare il sistema dell'elezione per migliorare la società e il governo, come noi americani abbiamo la speranza con Barack Obama.

## ITALIAN MOVIES TO WATCH: Un Giorno Perfetto (2008)

Recensione di Cameron Butler

Ferzan Ozpetek ha diretto questo adattamento del libro scritto da Melania Mazzucco nel 2001 sulle vite di due famiglie a Roma. Antonio e Emma sono separati e lei ha preso i loro bambini per vivere con la loro nonna. Antonio, depresso e triste, lavora per il politico Elio Fioravanti. Anche Elio, come Antonio, ha un figlio ribelle e una moglie fredda e distante. Le vite dei due uomini si intrecciano sempre più durante il film. Gli attori sono bravi, specialmente Valerio Mastandrea (Antonio) e Isabella Ferarri (Emma). Cerca il DVD questa primavera!

## VOCABULARY (By Danielle Campbell)

1. What political party do you associate yourself with?  
Di quale partito politico sei?
2. Who is your Prime Minister /President?  
Chi e' il tuo Primo Ministro /Presidente?
3. Do you vote? →Voti?
4. What is your country's foreign policy?  
Qual'e' la politica estera del tuo paese?

## Politica e poesia (anonimo contestatore)

La politica, come la poesia  
é rappresentazione e azione  
ma sempre oltre sé stessa  
contro la storia e i propri limiti;  
Ma, ahimé, la morte di entrambi  
é nella partitocrazia italiana:  
Metapoesia.  
Rappresentazione non di uomini  
Ma di metafore

## Interested in the Circolo Italiano? (Italian Club)

Email [kmanzone@uoregon.edu](mailto:kmanzone@uoregon.edu) to  
receive emails!

## SERATA ITALIANA AT TRACKTOWN PIZZA

Wednesdays 7-8 p.m.  
Join us and practice Italian!

## The Gaffe of the Millenium! By Nicolino Applauso

Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi is experiencing uproars of controversy after his impolitic comment on Obama defined as "handsome, young and even suntanned." Mr. Veltroni (who has been called the Obama of Italy, except that he lost the election) called on Mr. Berlusconi to offer official apologies for the racist remark. Berlusconi replied that it was just a *carineria* and retorted to all attacks saying: "God save us from imbeciles!" Italians from all over the world have posted thousands of messages in the New York Times' blog to protest and distance themselves from the comment. A blogger declared: "God save Berlusconi from himself."  
[thecaucus.blogs.nytimes.com, corriere.it]



<http://news.sky.com/>

## Roberto siamo con te!

By Antonella Antonelli

Roberto Saviano, il giovane autore del bestseller "Gomorra", il libro sulla criminalità organizzata napoletana, pluripremiato, tradotto in più di 33 lingue e dal quale è stato tratto l'omonimo film di Matteo Garrone che rappresenta l'Italia agli Oscar del 2009, ha dimostrato grande coraggio nel denunciare l'organizzazione della camorra e la sua ramificazione in tutta Europa. Minacciato di morte dai boss della camorra, Saviano, che vive sotto scorta, ha ricevuto il sostegno di molti cittadini italiani ed europei e una lettera di importanti premi Nobel (Fo, Grass, Pamuk, etc.).

*Roberto Saviano* →





## 選挙と票決 Elections and Voting

アメリカの大統領と日本の内閣総理大臣（首相）の選出の大きな違いは選出方法だ。アメリカでは国民が直接選挙で大統領を選ぶが、日本は国会議員が首相候補に投票して首相が決定する。つまり、首相を選べるのは国会議員だ。彼らは有権者の意思を反映しているが、国民が自分の手で代表を選ぶわけではない。また、任期の制限がないのも大きな違いだ。そのために安部元首相、福田前首相（ともに任期1年）のように短期で任務を終えることもおこる。

One of the biggest differences between the election of the American president and the election of the Japanese prime minister is the election method. In America the citizens choose a president through a direct election, but in Japan it is the votes of the members of the National Diet that determine which candidate becomes prime minister. In other words, the prime minister is chosen through the National Diet. The members of the National Diet represent the opinions of the voters, but the voters don't directly choose the representatives.

Another difference is that there is no limitation on the prime minister's term of office. Because of this, former Prime Ministers like Abe and Fukuda (both serving a one year term) finished their duties shortly after being elected. Young people's disillusionment with politics is a big problem in Japan. People aren't very interested in politics so topics concerning politics don't usually come up in everyday conversations

The statistics based on generation in the voter turnout show that the greatest percentage of voters are 65-69 years old (80%) and the generation with the least number of voter turnout are people 20-24 years old (35%).

Who is your Prime Minister/President?

(国の)<sup>だいとうりょう</sup>(大統領/<sup>しゅしょう</sup>首相)はだれですか。

Name the political parties in your country :

Xさんの国には、どんな<sup>せいとう</sup>政党がありますか。

What political party do you associate yourself with?

Xさんは、どの政党に<sup>ぞく</sup>属していますか。

Do you vote?

投票しますか。

What is your country's foreign policy?

Xさんの国はどんな

<sup>がいこうせいかく</sup>外交政策 持っていますか。





# Portuguese Section

Novembro 2008

## Fast Facts:

Government:

Presidential Federal Republic

President: Luiz Inácio 'Lula' da Silva

Population: 183,888,841 est (2007)

Capital: **Brasilia**

States: 26 + Fed. District

Currency: Brazilian Real



O Presidente Brasileiro- Lula

## Voce Sabia?

Brasil tem um sistema com varios partidos.

Frequentemente nenhum partido tem uma possibilidade de ganhar o poder sozinho, e assim tem que trabalhar um com o outro e formar governos da aliança.

## Política Brasileira

Brazil also recently had elections, and although Brazil's presidential election isn't until next year, as with any election, there is a lot at stake.

Brazil's political process is a little different than ours and I would like to point out some of those differences.

Did you know that in Brazil, voting is mandatory for every citizen over 18?

Or that Brazil was the first, and is the largest country to have fully electronic elections? The primary goal being simplicity – to allow everyone the opportunity to vote.

This applies specifically to illiterates, which make up around 15% of the population. Along with their names there are also pictures of all of the candidates.

As in the U.S., understanding the importance of voting is something promoted widely and can be seen by the campaign picture below: "My vote, my future."



meu voto  
meu futuro

Page created by: Quillyn Brown



## Vocabulário

*Vocabulary*

To vote: *Votar*

Government: *Governo*

Politics: *Política*



Aprenda um pouco de Português!  
*Learn a Little Portuguese!*

Do you vote?  
*Você vota?*

What political party do you associate yourself with?  
*Com Qual partido politico você se associa?*

Name the political parties in your country.  
*Nomeie os partidos políticos em seu país.*

Who is your President?  
*Quem e o seu presidente?*



**Russian Politics 101**

You might have noticed newspapers mentioning Russia a lot recently, whether about the conflict in Georgia or a not so warm welcome to Obama. The political games between Russia and the United States are not helping the world or our two countries... but we all get involved in them all the time. Let's at least be informed.



**Georgia Conflict in media**

This article is not a claim for Russia doing the right thing in Georgia - nope... it is an attempt to show that there is another way to look at things.

I was a bit frustrated with the coverage of the Georgian conflict in the US media. No alternative views in newspapers, cutting off undesirable talks on TV. Check out the YouTube video called "12 year old Ossetian girl tells the truth about Georgia" In this video, as soon as the girl and her aunt start saying that Georgia was responsible for the attack on their town, the Fox News host cuts her off with a claim that they are about to go to a commercial break, even though they just returned from one less than 2 minutes before. When they return, he gives them only 10 seconds to speak and then adds "Well, that's certainly what Russia wants you to think" before cutting their mics again. Another example: YouTube called "Georgian Crisis gets censored on TV."

Finally, I was pleasantly surprised to see New York Times publishing an article with the results of some independent study that calls into question the longstanding Georgian assertion that it was acting defensively against Russian aggression. Check out at [http://www.nytimes.com/2008/11/07/world/europe/07georgia.html?\\_r=1&em&oref=slogin](http://www.nytimes.com/2008/11/07/world/europe/07georgia.html?_r=1&em&oref=slogin), called Georgia Claims on Russia War Called into Question. by Elena Golovchanskaya



**Medvedev and Obama**

You will be hearing the name Dmitry Medvedev a lot, let me tell you about him. "Medved" is actually translated as bear. According to Hillary Clinton, his name is pronounced: "Med-medye-ve - whatever." The guy is a new Russian president who was highly recommended by Putin (current Prime Minister). Just like Obama he is young – 43 year old. Both are liberal lawyers by training, and, as their ages suggest, are relatively new to the political scene. How those things in common will help them to get along? We'll see. Politics... Politics...

by Elena Golovchanskaya

**Русские фразы и выражения**

By: Daria Shulgina

**What political party do you associate yourself with?**

- К какой политической партии вы принадлежите?  
(k kash-koi pah-ree vi prenod-le-zhite)

**Name the political parties in your country (ex. Republican, Democrat, Socialist, etc.)?**

- Назавите политические партии в вашей стране (например республиканская, демократическая, Социалистическая и т.д.)?  
(nah-za-vitepo-liti-ches-kiepar-teev va-shei stra-ne, na-pri-mer res-pub-likans-kuyu,demo- krati-ches-kuyu so-tsi-alis-ti-ches-kuyu)

**Who is your Prime Minister/President?**

-Кто ваш премьер-министр / президент?  
(k-to vash pre-m'er mi-nistr/pre-si-dent)

**Do you vote?**

- Вы голосуете?  
(vi go-lo-su-ete)

**What is your country's foreign policy?**

- Какая внешняя политика в вашей стране ?  
(kah-kah-ya vnesh-ne-ya po-li-ti-ka v va-shei stra-ne)



# CANDINAVIAN Section | Marraskuu 2008

## NYHETER | News

### Faroe Islands Lend Aid to Iceland



Tinganes, Tórshavn linocut stamp by Faroese sculptor Janus Kamban (1991). The Tinganes peninsula in the Faroese capital of Tórshavn is the historic site of the parliament (løgting).

Concatenate with this year's global financial crisis, Iceland's largest banks have collapsed, precipitating a dramatic domestic economic decline. Frustrated Icelanders have gathered weekly in growing numbers across from the Parliament House (*Alþingishúsið*) at *Austurvöllur*, *Reykjavik*'s old town square, to protest the perceived lack of information imparted by the government, and even to cast foodstuffs at the parliament building walls.

In an effort to ameliorate their Scandinavian neighbor's dire situation, this week the Faroe Islands (pop. 48,000) extended a \$53 million loan to Iceland (pop. 320,000). In response, IceNews reports, "over 20,000 Icelanders have signed their name on a special web page thanking the Faroe Islands. . . [and] shops in Iceland have shown their gratitude by giving the Faroese special discounts" and placing the Faroese flag in shop windows. An international bailout package is in discussions.

The Faroe Islands is an autonomous province of Denmark located between the Norwegian Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, and triangulated by Iceland, Norway, and Scotland. The islands were settled in the Medieval period by Irish monks and Vikings.

Faroe is the smallest of the Germanic languages and has a high degree of intelligibility with other Scandinavian (North Germanic) languages. In Faroese (*Føroyskt*) the Faroes are known as *Føroyar*, "Sheep Islands," and in Danish *Færøerne*.

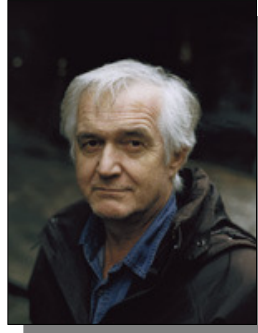
The economy of the islands is based almost solely on the fishing industry, with fish comprising 94% of exports, followed by ships and stamps. The province's postal service, *Postverk Føroya*, issues postage stamps which are widely artistically renowned.

The Faroes have a multi-party system in which political parties work together in coalition governments. The Faroese Parliament was established in 825 C.E. and is one of the oldest parliaments in the world.

## LITTERATUR | Literature

### HENNING MANKELL Swedish author and dramatist

*"Sweden is a country in dramatic change. . . . Novels are also an unsurpassed form to understand people, here in Sweden as well as around the world."*

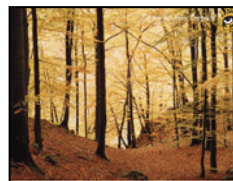


Born 1948 Henning Mankell is today one of Sweden's most prolific literary figures. Beside his prose fiction, Mankell is also a keen dramatist and the director of the *Teatro Avenida* in Maputo, Mozambique, where he lives and draws inspiration from whilst not in Sweden.

In his novels as in his plays, Mankell casts a critical eye upon society and has reflected upon such social and political issues as workers movements, class, imperialism, political corruption, and human and social vulnerability in Sweden and in Africa.

Mankell is perhaps most widely known for his crime fiction novels, especially the police inspector Kurt Wallander mysteries in which the eponymous character, a fictional resident of Ystad, Sweden, plumbs lugubriously through the interior depths of human and social darkness.

Kurt Wallander, however, as Mankell asserts, "is influenced and changes as a person." His travails humanize him and reveal an individual and a society in progress: "The true human being is the unfinished human being who is open, under development and fragile. That means being alive."



HENNING MANKELL  
DEN FEMTE  
KVINNAN



*"Society had grown cruel. People who felt they were unwanted or unwelcome in their own country, reacted with aggression. There was no such thing as meaningless violence. Every violent act had a meaning for the person who committed it. Only when you dared accept this truth could you hope to turn society in another direction."*

## Say it in Norwegian! *Si det på norsk!*

**What political party do you associate yourself with?**

Hvilket politisk parti er du medlem av?

**Name the political parties in your country.**

Hva heter de forskjellige partiene i Norge?

*Norway has a multiparty system. There are at least 7 different parties at any given time.*

**Who is your Prime Minister?**

Hvem er statsministeren i Norge?

*Jens Stoltenberg is the Prime Minister of Norway.*

**Do you vote?**

Stemmer du?

**What is your country's foreign policy?**

Hvordan er Norges utenrikspolitikk?

## LAINAUS | Quote

### Helsingin Sanomat 5 marraskuu 2008

*"Uudistaja, rohkea ja positiivinen."*

-Suomen ulkoministeri Alexander Stubb kuvailee Yhdysvaltain vastavaltitua presidenttiä Barack Obamaa

*Stubb: Obaman valinta vahva näyttö demokratiasta <http://www.hs.fi>*

### 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/>



# La política- Politics

## España unida a favor del Presidente Obama

By Julio A Arauz Oliver

MADRID. Estos días de elecciones presidenciales en Estados Unidos se han vivido en España casi como si fueran nuestras elecciones generales y es que todos los españoles teníamos nuestra esperanza puesta en que el candidato Barak Obama tomara la presidencia. No porque el candidato John McCain no estuviera a la altura y tampoco por el “miedo” que se tiene a que Sarah Palin llegue a La Casa Blanca, sino porque creemos que Estados Unidos necesita un presidente demócrata, con cultura, con ideas progresistas, que conozca a España y que conozca el mundo. Y ése es sin duda el señor Barak Obama. El mismo que ha conseguido que todos los españoles, ya sean del Partido Socialista (de izquierdas) o del Partido Popular (de derechas), se pongan de acuerdo por fin en algo—y es en que Estados Unidos necesita dar un cambio de color a su historia. Enhorabuena.

## El Reto de Alan García

Por: Vania Loredo

<http://www.nndb.com/people/130/000111794/alan-garcia-1-sized.jpg>



La elección de Alan García, del partido APRA, como presidente del Perú en junio del 2006 comienza su segundo periodo como presidente de este país. Su primera gestión, entre los años 1985-1990, estuvo envuelta con muchos problemas económicos ya que el Perú enfrentó un periodo donde miles de peruanos tuvieron que hacer colas para recibir alimentos diarios. Al cabo de su primer término, la aprobación popular fue de 5%.

Ahora, dieciséis años después, Alan García toma riendas de un gobierno que tiene un propósito: borrar los errores del pasado. Sin embargo, el presidente García se encuentra tratando de lidiar

con los problemas económicos y políticos del país. En este mes, han habido levantes por todo el país ya que los trabajadores exigen reformas en distribución de las regalías de las minas de cobre en los departamentos de Moquegua y Cusco. En el aspecto político, el gobierno ha descubierto actos de corrupción y ha causado la renuncia de todo su gabinete ministerial. El presidente García tendrá que tomar acciones más severas para restablecer la paz interna del país así como el respeto y la aprobación de los peruanos.

## VOCABULARIO

**What political party do you associate yourself with?**

¿Con que partido político te asocias?

**APRA:** Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana

**PSOE:** Partido Socialista Obrero Español

**PP:** Partido Popular

**Who is the Prime Minister/ President?**

¿Quién es el primer ministro/ presidente?

**Do you vote?**

¿Votas?

**What is your country's foreign policy?**

¿Qué política extranjera ejerce tu país?

**Hacer colas:** wait in lines

**Tomar riendas:** take charge

**Lidiar:** struggle, fight

**Regalías:** bonuses

**Departamentos:** political units, similar to states



# WAHILI Section

November 2008

## We are in political war, says Kikwete

2008-11-10 11:30:27

By Special Correspondent, Dodoma

President Jakaya Kikwete has said his government is engaged in a political battle against opponents holding back its efforts to bring development to the people. Kikwete made the comments yesterday at the Chamwino State Lodge here when he received a delegation of elders who had brought a special message to him.

His comments come amid varying rebukes from the opposition and ruling CCM lawmakers on the way he handled the Bank of Tanzania (BoT)'s External Payment Arrears (EPA) account scandal.

The national chairman of the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) Kikwete spent the weekend in the country's designated capital city to chair the party's two-day meeting of the National Executive Committee. The CCM NEC meeting, which was convened to discuss various party issues, including the nomination of aspirants, vying for the top posts of its parents, women and youth wings kicked off on Saturday and was expected to end late yesterday.

www.ipppmedia.com

## Non-partisan By Evans Temi

Tanzania is a republic, and holds multi-party elections every 4 years. The most popular party CCM (Chama Cha Mapindizi) or the revolutionist party has dominated Tanzanian politics since independence.

I clearly don't see much of the difference between the parties, that's why I choose to be non-partisan. I understand the basics of what the Tanzanian community wants and feel like the parties all have vague and ambiguous promises to the people and are all singing the same song.

I often resort to applaud what individual philanthropists and businessmen who are out there to create employment and try to better the lives of their fellow Tanzanians.

I don't mean to say the government has not done its part; in fact recently the government has been tackling large-scale corruption more successfully than many places in the world. I am definitely proud of that aspect. Tanzania like many developing countries and some developed countries is a well-functioning illiberal democracy. Tanzanians are free, but that freedom is not set in stone as it can change any minute, but peace, will not leave Tanzania anytime soon.

## VOCABULARY

- 1) Politics
- 2) When will you vote?
- 3) I love politics.
- 4) Democracy.
- 5) What political party are you in?

### Traslation

- 1) **Siasa**
- 2) **Lini utapiga kura?**
- 3) **Ninapenda siaisa**
- 4) **Democracia**
- 5) **Wewe Upo chama kipi?**





## Turkish Section

November 2008

### What is happening in TURKEY?

The state of my mind and soul don't want to accept the unfavorable issues going in Turkey, so it is also hard for me to articulate them. Another aspect is that I am getting confused about what to keep in mind and heart. My confusion and annoyance turns into criticism, but how am I making a difference?

I used to keep my thoughts, opinions and criticisms inside or share them with friends in informal conversations, but I think this has also changed. Lately, I have started writing to very well known columnists and journalists in Turkey to share my opinions and criticisms with them.

What makes me upset? I would say that the negative changes in the politics and as well as profile of Turkey. These changes occur in the community, social life, values, culture, and almost everything I consider important.

I am actually very against the political party in power right now. It is because the way they have been using peoples' feelings, emotions, and religious views wrongfully to come to the upper echelon of politics, and then doing whatever they want without considering ethics: morality and rights and wrongs.

It is obvious that Turkey has been going through a difficult process. On one side, there are liberal people who are trying to implement Atatürk's principles and revolutions; on the other side, there are conservative people who perceive these in terms of irreligion. Unfortunately, all these conflicts bring lack of tolerance and lead citizens to an unhealthy mentality.

I was taught to be a good citizen: synergic, work hard, and do useful things for everybody. Being an educator, I always try to be optimistic about future. However, while the country has been dealing with terror and economic crisis, she is also dealing with the power that breaks down the secular and democratic structure piece by piece. It is very sad to see this. It certainly touches me, my soul, and I am hoping that some time very soon people stop and ask themselves what is really going on and hope the answer takes them to better applications.

Türkiye'de neler oluyor???

Bu sorunun cevabını vermek çok zor.. Özellikle de iki nedenden dolayı. Birincisi tamamen duygusal.. Ruhum elvermiyor, dile getirmek istemiyorum, diğeri ise olan biten o kadar çok şey var ki, hangisini içimde, aklımda, muhafaza edeceğim bilmiyorum. Şaşkınlık içindeyim, kızıyorum, eleştiriyorum, ama neyi değiştiriyorum? Eskiden politikaya çok ilgi duyan bir insan degıldim... Belki aile yapımından yada yetiştiriliş tarzımdan dolayı.

Ama su sıra o kadar çok olumsuz şeyler oluyor ki , artık suskun kalmak , birsey yapmamak ihanetmiş gibi geliyor... Önceden düşünce ve eleştirilerimi kendi icimde yaşardım veya arkadaş sohbetlerinde paylaştım ama değişen şeylerle birlikte bende de değiştim sanırım. Son zamanlarda tepkimi köşe yazarlarıyla paylaşıyorum , onlara yazıyorum...

Nedir beni bu kadar üzen şeyler? Cevap, Türkiye'nin değişen profili ve politikası.. Aynı zamanda bununlu birlikte değişen toplum yapısı, değerleri, kültürü ..Aslında önemli saydığım herşey...

Şuan Türkiye'yi yöneten partiye kesinlikle karıyım.. Bunun nedeni ise insanların dini duygularını sömürerek bir yere gelmeleri ve ondan sonra da her istediklerini kolayca yapmaları.

Türkiye zor günler geçiriyor... Bir tarafta Atatürk'ün ilke ve inkılaplarını uygulamaya çalışan liberal insanlar, diğeri tarafta bütün bunları dinsizlik gibi algılayan tutucu insanlar.. Bununla birlikte kaybolan tolerans ve doğru düşünme yetesi..

İyi bir vatandaş olmak, yararlı işler yapmak, ülkesini kayıtsız şartsız sevmek bana öğretilen şeylerdendi...Şimdi ise olan biteni görmek beni üzüyor, ruhuma dokunuyor... Bir eğitimi olarak hep olumlu bakmaya çalıştım. Fakat ülke bir tarafta terör ve ekonomik krizle uğraşırken, diğeri tarafta laiklik, demokratik, yapılarını bir bir deviren güçle uğraşiyor. Umarım bütün bu hengamede insanlar en kısa zamanda "dur bak neler oluyor" diye sorarlar ve beyinlerindeki örtüyü kaldırıp, doğru uygulamalarda bulunurlar.

### **What political party do you associate yourself with?**

- Hangi partiyi destekliyorsunuz?

### **Name the political parties in your country.**

- Ülkenizde hangi partiler var?

### **Who is your Prime Minister/President?**

- Cumhurbaşkanı ve Başbakanınız kim?

### **Do you vote?**

- Oy kullanıyor musunuz?

### **What is your country's foreign policy?**

- Ülkenizin yabancı politikası nedir?



# ROUND THE WORLD

Samhain 2008

## An pholaitíocht in Éirinn

(Politics in Ireland)



In comparison to the competitive nature of the Republican and Democratic parties of the U.S., Fianna Fáil and Fine Gael are well known in Ireland as rival political parties. Fianna Fáil is the Republican Party of Ireland (An Páirtí Poblachtánach) and is also the largest political party in the country with over 72,000 members. Fine Gael is the United Ireland Party with the second highest amount of members at nearly 30,000 people.

Ireland is a democratic state who is a member of the European Union. The legislative power of Ireland is divided into two groups; the government and the parliament (Oireachtas). The Oireachtas is divided into the Senate (Seanad Éireann) and the House of Representatives (Dáil Éireann) whose roles in the governmental system are similar to that of the U.S.

The Irish Constitution, called Bunreacht na hÉireann, was adopted in 1937, and was put into effect in order to balance power within the government. It also serves to ensure that the fundamental principles on which the state is governed by are held in place, as well as fair to the people of Ireland.

(<http://www.politicsinireland.com>)



## Ireland



## Cúrsaí reatha

(Current Events)



## Spórt

Sports fans in Ireland have been keeping a watchful eye on this year's Rugby World Cup. On November 5<sup>th</sup>, The Ireland Wolfhounds claimed victory over Samoa 34-16, giving them a spot in the semi-finals where they will play against Fiji on November 10<sup>th</sup>.



(<http://www.rlwc08.com>)

## Foclóir Gaeilge

(Gaelic Vocabulary)



### An ndéanann tu vóta?

(Do you vote?)

### Cé hé Uachtarán na hÉireann?

(Who is the president of Ireland?)

### Cé hé Taoiseach?

(Who is the Prime Minister?)

### Cad é an beartas eachtrach de bhur tír?

(What is the foreign policy of your country?)

### Páirtí polaitíochta na Éireannach:

(Political parties of Ireland)

- Fianna Fáil
- Fine Gael
- Labour Party
- Green Party
- Sinn Féin
- Progressive Democrats
- Socialist Party
- Independents

Written by: Caitlin Hannah

Leathanach: ceathair déag

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