



# GLOBAL TALK

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*Free! Take me!*

Welcome back to everybody! A new year for all of you out there and a new year for Global Talk.

Our last issue's preface on mythology featured an illustrious contributor: Dr. Dave Frohnmayer, president of the University of Oregon. He wrote a very eloquent and thoughtful introduction to our fall issue reminding us all about the importance of being exposed to different languages and cultures and the prominent role that this exchange plays in our lives. I cannot agree more with him. After moving from Italy to the U.S.A. I met a different environment, a different language, and a completely new way of life. It is now for me unthinkable to go back to my previous way of thinking, because all my customs, beliefs, even my own native language have become blended with all the multiplicity of other civilizations that exist around our globe. This always becomes a source of excitement. My advice to all of you is: despite this economical crisis, take the time to gather all your savings and travel, travel, and keep traveling.

If you cannot do this right now you can always get informed and enjoy the variety of languages and cultures around the world by enrolling in a foreign language class at the UO, researching on your own at your UO library, or more conveniently—why not—reading this current issue of Global Talk.

In this issue we feature various winter traditions: from China to Tanzania, Poland to Japan, Ireland to Latin America, and more and more! This issue comes out with a little delay, so we apologize to all our contributors and supporters.

Our next issue on *science and technology around the world* will come shortly after this.

In March we will have our last issue of the fall term on *philosophy*.

Thanks to all our sponsors, editors, contributors, and readers! We usually count about 30-40 collaborators every issue, making this one of the most collaborative publication of the University of Oregon! We are appreciative for the recognition we have received being part of the scholarly bank database (<https://scholarsbank.uoregon.edu>), in Wikipedia, and in Spain ([biblioteca.universia.net](http://biblioteca.universia.net)). We are always looking for more input and contributions from all of you readers out there! Write us an email, visit our website <http://babel.uoregon.edu/globaltalk>, nurture your interest in world cultures by joining us...and build your resumé!

Nicolino Applauso (Founding Editor of Global Talk )

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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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### 冬至与传统

Mengyu Chen

众所周知，12月22日是北半球的冬至日。这一天，阳光直射南回归线，北半球迎来一年之中白昼最短的一天。

在中国传统中，冬至是重要的二十四节气之一，也被人们看作一个节日，因此，在民间更有“冬至如大年”的说法。冬至源于汉朝。《汉书》中说：“冬至阳气起，君道长，故贺。”人们认为：过了冬至，白昼一天比一天长，阳气回升，是一个节气循环的开始，也是一个吉日，应该庆贺。在唐、宋时期，冬至是祭天祭祀祖的日子。

中国人注重饮食的习惯也在冬至有所体现。俗话说“三九补一冬，来年无病痛”，“冬至进补，春天打虎”，在寒冷的季节，人们会选择不同的食物来滋补。比较普遍的冬至食材是羊肉与萝卜。

在冬季人们体制偏寒，二羊肉是热性食物。所以人们相信，持羊肉能达到驱寒与滋补的功效。南方人喜欢喝羊肉汤，而北方人喜欢吃羊肉饺子。

萝卜一般在冬季收获。萝卜中含有蛋白质、糖、维生素A、维生素C、尼克酸，以及无素钙、磷、铁等，对人体很有好处，并且它在中国传统的医学有重要的药用价值。有谚称“萝卜进城，药铺关门”，就说明了萝卜的功效。

现在，冬至对人们来说，更大的意义在于家人团聚，享受闲适而幸福的年末时光。



lishui.gov.cn

### Laba Festival

Laba is celebrated on the eighth day of the last lunar month, referring to the traditional start of celebrations for the Chinese New Year. “La” in Chinese means the 12th lunar month and ba means eight.



Laba Porridge (Baidu.com)

Legends about the origin of this festivity abound. One holds that over 3,000 years ago sacrificial rites called La were held in the twelfth lunar month when people offered up their preys to the gods of heaven and earth. The Chinese

characters for prey and the twelfth month were interchangeable then, and ever since La has been used to refer to both. Since the festival was held on the eighth day of the Last month, people later appended the number eight (ba in Chinese), giving us the current Laba.

The majority Han Chinese have long followed the tradition of eating Laba rice porridge on the Laba Festival.

(Source: englishc.com)



Winter, Li Xunya, Chinese Traditional Painting

### Vocabulary

How do you celebrate the coming of winter?

nǐ men zěn me qìng zhù dōng tiān de dào lái?

你们怎么庆祝冬天的到来?

Are you flying home for Winter Break?

Nǐ hán jià huí jiā ma?

你寒假会回家吗?

What do you do when it snows or is icy?

Xià xuě de shí hòu nǐ huì zuò shén me?

下雪的时候你会作什么?

What is winter like in your country?

Dōng tiān zài nǐ guó jiā shì shén me yàng de?

冬天在你们国家是什么样的?





# RENCH Section

decembre 2008



<http://www.usefilm.com/image/531771.html>

## ***Le Balbuzard: oiseau au Sénégal***

Le balbuzard (“osprey” en anglais), un oiseau de proie



[http://www.mnh.si.edu/exhibits/natures\\_best\\_2006/gallery/osprey.html](http://www.mnh.si.edu/exhibits/natures_best_2006/gallery/osprey.html)

qui vient de l'Écosse, passe l'hiver en Afrique de l'Ouest, au Sénégal et Gambia. Les petits passent leur premiers deux ans en Afrique avant de migrer au nord pour l'été. Le balbuzard mange du poisson et est un des oiseaux de proie les plus exceptionnels dans le monde. Le balbuzard est célèbre pour sa technique de pêche spectaculaire.

## ***Winter Holidays in Senegal***

The Senegalese celebrate Muslim, Christian and national holidays, including Christmas, Mawloud (celebrating the birth of the prophet Muhammad), Tamkarit and Tabaski. Due to the fact that 95% of the Senegalese population is Muslim, Islamic holidays tend to entail more elaborate and widespread celebrations than do Christian holidays. It is interesting to note, however, that both Christians and Muslims invite one another to their respective religious celebrations. Muslim holidays are timed according to a lunar calendar, which means they fall on different dates each year.

### ***Tabaski- Feast of the Sacrifice: 9 decembre***

Without a doubt, Senegal's biggest winter holiday as well as the biggest Islamic holiday of the year is the Feast of the Sacrifice (commonly known by its Woloff term, Tabaski), which commemorates Abraham's willingness to sacrifice his son Isaac, and the sacrifice of a lamb in Isaac's stead. During Tabaski each family purchases at least one lamb, which is then taken down to the ocean and washed by the youngest male members of the family. Following a religious mass, the head of each household sacrifices the lamb, whose mutton is cooked into a variety of dishes for the festival.

<http://picasaweb.google.com/aidworkr/Tabaski2007#5148983089174858274>



### ***Tamkarit- Islamic New***

***Year:***

***29 decembre***

According to Islamic belief, Tamkarit is the day on which Allah determines people's destinies. Celebrations begin at sunset with a feast that includes a special meal consisting primarily of couscous with chicken, beef or lamb, and a piece of mutton saved from Tabaski. Those who cannot provide their own feast are invited to partake in their friends' and neighbors'.

When only couscous remains, milk is poured over the couscous and eaten. Afterwards, each person makes a wish while dropping the couscous bowl, and a verse from the Koran is recited 1,111 times in order to ensure the forgiveness of each person's sins. Children and youth then participate in a sort of “trick or treat” tradition, in which boys dress in girls' garments and vice versa. Singing and dancing, they traverse the neighborhood and receive small gifts such as millet and sometimes money. These gifts are then put toward a neighborhood- or village-wide feast that takes place in January.



# GERMAN Section

## Dezember 2008

### Nikolaustag

Im Dezember gibt es in Deutschland viel mehr Feiertage als in den USA. Mein Lieblingsfeiertag ist der Nikolaustag, und er ist am 6. Dezember. Jedes Jahr gehen Kinder, die aus Bremen kommen, am Nikolaustag Nikolauslaufen. Diese Kinder laufen zu Läden, und sie bitten um Süßigkeiten. Sie singen kleine Lieder als Entschädigung für die Süßigkeiten. Hier ist ein Nikolauslaufen-Lied:

*Ich bin so'n kleiner König,  
gibt mir nicht so wenig.*

*Lasst mich nicht so lange stehn,  
denn ich muss noch weitergeh'n.*

Am Nikolaustag legen die Kinder ihre Stiefel vor die Tür. Sie müssen ihre Stiefel putzen, weil nur schlechte Kinder dreckige Stiefel haben. Am nächsten Morgen ist der Stiefel dann mit Süßigkeiten gefüllt. Ein Mann kommt und verkleidet sich als Sankt Nikolaus. Er ist normalerweise ein Vater oder Onkel der Kinder. Die Kinder singen auch für Sankt Nikolaus. Diese Lieder gefallen Sankt Nicolaus und er gibt den Kindern kleine Geschenke und Süßigkeiten. Sankt Nikolaus hat ein goldenes Buch mit den Namen der schlechten Kinder. Am Nikolaustag urteilt er über die Kinder. Wenn ein Kind gut ist, gibt er ihm kleine Geschenke. Ich wünschte, dass wir in den USA den Nikolaustag hätten. Der Nikolaustag macht Spaß und mein Vater wäre ein guter Sankt Nikolaus.

*Barbara Siemens*



### Weihnachten in Deutschland

Eine der deutschen Weihnachts-Traditionen ist das Weihnachtsbaumstellen. Gewöhnlich wird er vor dem 24. Dezember aufgestellt und von der Familie geschmückt. Die Deutschen feiern Weihnachten am Abend des 24. Dezembers, ein Tag genannt Heiligabend ("heiliger Vorabend"). Die ganze Familie kommt dann zusammen.

Bevor die Bescherung (die Zeit, um Geschenke auszutauschen) beginnt, gehen viele Deutsche in die Kirche. Familien mit Kindern gehen zu einer Messe, die gewöhnlich kürzer ist und ein Krippenspiel beinhaltet.

Wenn die Familie von der Kirche zurückkommt, wird das Wohnzimmer abgeschlossen. Die Kinder müssen warten, um ins vorbereitete Zimmer einzutreten, bis eine kleine Glocke klingelt. Diese Glocke verkündet, dass das Christkind soeben den Raum verlassen hat (anstatt des Heiligen Nikolaus oder des Weihnachtsmannes). Die Geschenke liegen unter dem Baum, in buntes Papier gewickelt, und die Kinder packen sie vor dem großen Weihnachts-Bankett aus. Erwachsene teilen auch Geschenke, während die Kinder ihre Geschenke sofort öffnen und häufig sofort mit ihren neuen Spielsachen spielen.

Viele Familien bereiten auch große, bunt geschmückte Papiertaschen vor, die mit Pralinen, häufig in der Form eines Engel oder Weihnachtsmannes auf Deutsch, gefüllt sind. Die Taschen können auch Früchte wie Orangen, Mandarinen, Nüsse und andere kleine Geschenke enthalten. Viele Familien singen traditionelle Weihnachtslieder oder Winterlieder oder spielen Musik auf Flöten und/oder Gitarren. Traditionell wird am Weihnachtsabend eine einfache Mahlzeit im Gegensatz zur großen Mahlzeit am ersten Weihnachtsfeiertag serviert. Es

gibt viele typische Weihnachtsmahlzeiten. Hier die wichtigsten: Gans, Huhn, Fondue (mit vielen verschiedenen Fleischsorten), Raclette und Lamm

Das ist Weihnachten in Deutschland!

*Patrick Moran*

### Deutsche Sätze:

How do you celebrate the coming of winter?

*Wie feierst du den Winteranfang?*

Are you going to visit... (insert a popular winter destination within your country)?

*Gehst du nach .....?*

Are you flying home for Winter Break?

*Fliegst du in den Weihnachtsferien nach Hause?*

What do you do when it snows or is icy?

*Was machst du, wenn es schneit?*

What is winter like in your country?

*Wie ist der Winter in deiner Heimat?*





## Weihnachtstraditionen in Deutschland.

Ich lebte nach meinem letzten High School Jahr für zehn Monate in Deutschland. Meine Stadt liegt im Norden auf der Grenze zwischen Deutschland und Dänemark. Im Norden sind die Traditionen ein bisschen anders als im Süden oder Mitteldeutschland.

Jedes Jahr werden die Kinder vom Nikolaus nicht nur einmal, sondern ein paar Mal besucht. Er kommt zuerst am sechsten Dezember, aber er kommt nicht allein. Er nimmt seine Liste mit. Die Liste bestimmt, ob die Kindern gut waren oder ob sie schlecht waren. Die Kinder stellen ihre Schuhe vor die Türe und warten auf ihre Urteile. Wenn sie gut waren, kriegen sie leckere Weihnachtssüßigkeiten. Aber sie sind nicht alle gut, und die, die schlecht waren, kriegen die Rute! Ich, als Teenager, hatte trotzdem meine Schuhe vor die Türe gestellt. Obwohl ich keine Bonbons bekommen habe, bekam ich Parfüm!

In manchen Traditionen gibt es mehr. Manchmal ist der Nikolaus nicht allein mit seiner Liste, sondern es gibt eine schwarze Figur. Sie ist gruselig und sehr unheimlich mit seinen alten hässlichen Kleidern oder Pelzmantel. Im Süden heißt der Begleiter „Krampus“, im Norden heißt er „Pelzebock“ oder „Pelznickel“ (wegen seines Pelzmantels), im Rheinland heißt er „Hans Muff“ und in Schlesien heißt er „Bartel“ oder „Wild Bar.“ Die Figur trägt auf seinem Rücken eine Tasche, die mit Geschenken gefüllt ist.

Thea Samson



## Sankt Nikolaus Tag

Jedes Jahr, am 5. Dezember denken wünschen und warten alle deutschen Kinder den ganzen Tag. Sabine denkt „Bin ich ein gutes Kind? Bin ich für meine Eltern folgsam? Schlage ich meinen Bruder zu viel? Ach, wahrscheinlich streite ich ein bisschen zu viel mit ihm.“ Klaus denkt auch an seine Schwester. „Vielleicht sollte ich netter sein. Aber sie ist so blöd! Ich muss aber etwas machen. Er wird nicht böse auf mich sein... hoffe ich!“ Und wer würde böse sein? Sankt Nikolaus, natürlich! Heute Abend kommt er! Aber wenn die Kinder nicht gut sind, passiert vielleicht nicht, was sie wollen. Nach der Schule und dem Abendsessen, nehmen die Kinder ihre Schuhe und stellen sie vor die Tür. Dann sagen sie das Gedicht:

*Ach, du lieber Nikolaus,  
Komm doch einmal in mein Haus!  
Hab' so lang an dich gedacht,  
Hast du mir was mitgebracht?*

Dann gehen die Kinder ins Bett. Es ist für sie so schwer zu schlafen, weil sie immer noch denken und hoffen. Am Morgen des 6. Dezember, wenn die Kinder aufwachen, finden die guten Kinder ihre Schuhe voll mit Süßigkeiten und Schokolade vom Nikolaus! Aber die Kinder, die nicht gut waren, bekommen nur einen Schlägel. Davon können sie lernen, nächstes Jahr gute Kinder zu sein!

Sarah Wallan

Weihnachtslied:

## Stille Nacht (Silent Night)

Joseph Mohr, 1816 (1792-1848)

1. Stille Nacht! Heil'ge Nacht!  
Alles schläft; einsam wacht  
Nur das traute heilige Paar.  
Holder Knab' im lockigten Haar,  
: Schlafe in himmlischer Ruh! :|
2. Stille Nacht! Heil'ge Nacht!  
Gottes Sohn, o wie lacht  
Lieb' aus deinem göttlichen Mund,  
Da uns schlägt die rettende Stund'.  
: Jesus in deiner Geburt! :|
3. Stille Nacht! Heil'ge Nacht!  
Die der Welt Heil gebracht,  
Aus des Himmels goldenen Höhn,  
Uns der Gnaden Fülle läßt sehn,  
: Jesum in Menschengestalt! :|
4. Stille Nacht! Heil'ge Nacht!  
Wo sich heut alle Macht  
Väterlicher Liebe ergoß,  
Und als Bruder huldvoll umschloß  
: Jesus die Völker der Welt! :|
5. Stille Nacht! Heil'ge Nacht!  
Lange schon uns bedacht,  
Als der Herr vom Grimme befreit  
In der Väter urgrauer Zeit  
: Aller Welt Schonung verhieß! :|
6. Stille Nacht! Heil'ge Nacht!  
Hirten erst kundgemacht  
Durch der Engel Alleluja,  
Tönt es laut bei Ferne und Nah:  
: "Jesus der Retter ist da!" :|



# TALIAN Section

(Dicembre 2008)

## Alcune parole di A. Malavolta

Poesia di Heidi Scheidl

Anche se é ancora autunno,  
 ora l'inverno ritorna. Ricorda che questa vita é sempre una tragedia  
 non credere al destino, perché non so se é umano in realtà.  
 Se potessi persuaderei la gente a studiare la scienza moderna  
 l'esperienza oggi arriva dopo la modernità  
 Tutto una volta era chiaro,  
 ora, è invece sangue,  
 secondo me vivere vuol dire trovare un amore con musica  
 dipingere, suonare, scrivere, e leggere la letteratura  
 non capisco perché spesso mi piace ridere nella tragedia  
 per esprimere la mia emozione interiore nel mondo esterno  
 che anche se era stato una cosa negativa - ora é positiva.  
 Questa vita é come un treno troppo veloce che arriva sempre in ritardo  
 mi piace ridere alla tragedia perché non capisco niente e nessuno  
 Quando arriverá l'inverno  
 Potrei cambiare idea siccome ogni anno,  
 le cose si ripetono ripetutamente , per sempre, sempre

## **Buon Natale, a tavola!**

By Vince D'Onofrio

In Italia e per tanti italiani il pesce é molto importante per Natale. Tanti piatti sono a base di pesce. La mia famiglia é italo-americana e ogni anno noi mangiamo pasta con sugo di granchio. Mia mamma cucina il sugo col pomodoro, l'aglio, le cipolle e l'olio di oliva. Cucina per tre o quattro ore. É una grande tradizione per la famiglia d'Onofrio. Ogni anno io non vedo l'ora di mangiare la pasta al granchio. Altri pesci che gli italiani consumano a Natale sono il baccalà, le vongole, e i gamberoni. Mario Batali é un famoso cuoco specializzato nella cucina italiana. Lui é italo-americano e ha tanti ristoranti negli Stati Uniti. Questo é un link per le sue ricette a Natale. [www.epicurious.com/article/sguides/holidays/christmas/batalisevenfishes](http://www.epicurious.com/article/sguides/holidays/christmas/batalisevenfishes)

Questo link ha ricette tipiche per gli italiani. Spero che ne troviate una per voi!

Buon Natale e buon appetito!



<http://d3.biggestmenu.com/>

## **La Festa Di Santa Lucia**

By Annaleigh Boggess

Santa Lucia era la santa patrona della Sicilia tanti anni fa. Oggi in Italia la festa é il 13 dicembre. La notte della festa di Santa Lucia, i bambini mettono un pó di cibo fuori la porta per la santa, é anche un pó di zucchero per l'asino volante che l'ha aiutata a viaggiare. Santa Lucia mette regali per i bambini che li trovano la mattina dopo. I genitori dicono che se i bambini vedono la santa Lucia, lei metterà delle ceneri nei loro occhi. La festa é molto popolare tra i bambini in Italia.

## VOCABOLARIO

By Danielle Campbell

1. How do you celebrate the coming of winter?  
**Come celebri l'arrivo dell'inverno?**
2. Are you going to visit...? **Visiterai...?**
3. Are you flying home for winter break?  
**Prenderai l'aereo per ritornare a casa tua questa vacanza d'inverno?**
4. What do you do when it snows or is icy?  
**Cosa fai quando nevicata o é ghiacciato?**
5. What is winter like in your country?  
**Com'è l'inverno nel tuo paese?**

## CHRISTMAS IN ITALY

Christmas is very important in Italy. Italians usually eat the *Panettone*, the traditional sweet bread cake enjoyed with a bottle of *Spumante*, sweet sparkling wine. Many Italians have a *Presepe* at home, a nativity scene first created by Saint Francis of Assisi.



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

Music, food, movies, fun and friends!  
 Contact: [kmanzone@uoregon.edu](mailto:kmanzone@uoregon.edu)



<http://www.galleriaroma.it/Siracusa>





## JAPANESE Section

2008年の12月

### New Year's Television Shows:

#### Kouhaku Uta Gassen

Every New Year's eve, NHK airs a show called "Kouhaku Uta Gassen". Kouhaku Uta Gassen invites the most popular music artists of the year to compete against each other. The artists are separated into the Red team, which consists of all the female artists, and the White team, which is made up of all the male artists. In addition to performance there is also an emphasis on costumes, make up, lighting, dance, and hairstyles. Kouhaku Uta Gassen is consistently rated the top musical event of the year, and because of its appeal to a wide audience, Kouhaku is also said to be a major highlight of the invited artist's career.

### 新年のテレビ番組

紅白歌合戦  
毎年大みそかにはNHK放送の紅白歌合戦があります。紅白歌合戦では、その年にもっとも活躍した歌手が紅組と白組にわかれて競います。紅組は女性アーティストで、白組は男性アーティストで構成されます。歌のパフォーマンスに加え、アーティストの衣装、化粧、証明、ダンスなどもみごたえがあります。紅白歌合戦は一年の中でもっとも盛りあがる音楽ショーです。また幅広い人に人気がある番組のため、紅白に出演することはアーティストにとっても輝かしい成功とされています。

### 冬の単語

冬になる時、どうやって祝いますか。

How do you celebrate the coming of winter?

北海道に行きますか。

Are you going to Hokkaidō?

冬休みに帰郷しますか。

Are you going home for winter break?

雪が降っている時は何をしますか。

What do you do when it's snowing?

日本では、冬はどんな季ですか。

What's winter like in Japan?





# Portuguese Section

Dezembro 2008

## Natal no Verão?

Como sabemos, quando o inverno começa no hemisfério norte o verão chega ao sul. Portanto, enquanto os norte Americanos aproveitam o feriado para descansar dentro de casa, próximo da lareira: os Brasileiros costumam se encontrar na praia junto de uma boa cerveja ou água de côco. Por isso, ao invés de discutirmos as tradições de inverno, vamos falar sobre o verão.



O Brasileiro tem em media, de 15 a 30 dias de ferias pagas. E esta é a época do ano o qual a maioria dos Brasileiros as usam. Obviamente, para ter seu descanso, mais especialmente, para aproveitar o calor do verão na beira da praia. Normalmente, para celebrar o natal, as pessoas encontram suas família, na casa de um dos parentes, na noite da véspera do natal. Nesta noite, as famílias jantam juntas e á meia-noite todos abrem seus presentes. No jantar de natal a comida típica é o peru, as frutas secas, nozes e o panetone. Variações deste banquete ocorre conforme a região do Brasil.



O Ano Novo ou Réveillon é celebrado vestindo em branco, o que simboliza paz, nova começo ou tranqüilidade. Se celebrado na praia, o que é muito comun, as pessoas todas de branco, assistem o show de fogos de artifício. Depois dos fogos muitos oferecem flores pra Yemanjá, considerada a deusa do oceano. Outras tradições como pular 7 ondas ou carregar sementes nos bolsos durante a passagem do ano novo é muito comun para simbolizar boa sorte e prosperidade, respectivamente.

**Independente da sua tradição nesse feriado, FELIZ NATAL e FELIZ ANO NOVO!**

*Page created by: Quillyn Brown and Francine Porter*

## Vocabulário

*Vocabulary*

Christmas: *Natal*

New Years: *Réveillon*

Holidays: *Feritados*



Aprenda um pouco de Português!

*Learn a Little Portuguese!*

What is winter like in your country?  
*Como está o inverno em seu pais?*

How do you celebrate the coming of winter?  
*Como você celebra a chegada de inverno?*

Are you going to visit...?  
*Você vai visitar...?*

Are you flying home for the Break?  
*Você esta voando para casa para as ferias?*





In Russia New Year's Eve is a very important holiday, families gather up and celebrate the coming of a new year. Russian Christmas (which is Russian Orthodox Christmas) on the other hand is on January 7<sup>th</sup>, and is also a family celebration but not as big as the New Year's. And Old Year is celebrated on January 13<sup>th</sup>, to celebrate last year, and its memories. During this special time of the year, families go out to the theatre, circus or just a park (where everything is decorated, or perhaps an "ice town" is made).

The never changing attribute of the "Novi' Gohd" (New Year) since ancient times is a Christmas tree. Each year the question of how beautiful and original will the tree be decorated this winter, becomes increasingly relevant.

New Year's fortune-telling, jokes, Christmas carols attach inscrutability to this sort of holiday. During this special occasion kids as well as adults dress up in costumes. After midnight when the New Year has begun, fireworks play a major part. There are fireworks at every family and at each party.

Overall, New Year's Eve is very a special, wonderful and joyful time of the year in Russia.

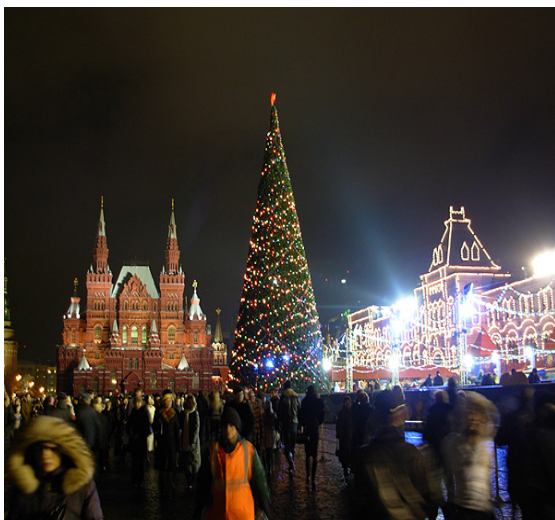
**С НОВЫМ ГОДОМ!!!**

By Daria Shulgina



This is the traditional winter character Ded Moroz (Russian: *Дед Мороз*), he plays a role similar to that of Santa Claus. The translation of the name would be Grandfather Frost. At the celebrations of the New Year, Ded Moroz brings the presents to kids "in-person" occurring at big organized celebrations. He also comes at night of December 31<sup>st</sup>, to people's houses. Ded Moroz is accompanied by Snegurochka (Russian: *Снегурочка*), or 'Snow Maiden', his granddaughter.

### A Christmas tree in Red Square, Moscow



### Русские фразы и выражения

By: Daria Shulgina



#### How do you celebrate the coming of winter?

- Как вы отмечаете приход зимы?  
(Kakh vi otmechaete prihod zeemi)

#### Are you going to visit the circus?

- Вы собираетесь посетить цирк?  
(Vi sobiraetes' posetit' tsirk)

#### Are you flying home for Winter Break?

- Вы полетите домой во время зимних каникул?  
(Vi poletite domoi vo vremya zimnoxh kanikul)

#### What do you do when it snows or is icy?

- Чем вы занимаетесь во время снегопада или гололед?  
(Chem vi zanimaetes vo vremya snegopada ili gololyeda)

#### What is winter like in your country?

- Какая бывает зима в вашей стране?  
(Kakaya bivaet zeema v vashei strane)





# CANDINAVIAN Section | Marraskuu 2008

## UUTISET | News

### Itsenäisyyspäivä 2008



*Suomen presidentinlinna Helsingissä*

Tänä vuonna Suomi viettää 91:stä itsenäisyyspäiväänsä. Suomen itsenäisyyspäivä on 6. joulukuuta.

Itsenäisyyspäivä on tärkeä juhlapäivä Suomessa. Itsenäisyyspäivää vietettiin alkujaan todella juhlallisesti, mutta 1970-luvulta lähtien juhlallisuudet ovat yleensä olleet vähemmän juhlallisia.

*Linnan juhlat*, valtion itsenäisyyspäivän gaala, on pidetty melkein joka vuosi presidentinlinnassa vuodesta 1919 lähtien, ja monet suomalaiset ihmiset katsovat gaalaa televisiosta. Noin 2000 vierasta kutsutaan virallisiin valtioon juhliin, ml. entisiä presidenttejä, valtion virkamiehiä, Mannerheim-ristin ritareita ja jopa julkikkia.

Tällä viikolla *Helsingin Sanomat* ja YLE ovat kertoneet, että tunnistamaton kujeilija on lähettänyt väärennettyjä kutsuja juhliin. Tilannetta pidetään mahdollisena turvallisuushkana, mutta vain muutamat ihmiset ovat toistaiseksi saaneet väärennöksiä, ja ne on helppo erottaa aidoista kutsuista.

*Reference: <http://www.hs.fi/lahtelinkki/artikkeli/1135241210827>*

### Pohjoismaat auttavat Islantia

Suomi ja muut Pohjoismaat antavat Islannille lainaksi 1,98 miljardia euroa auttaakseen maan taloutta palautumaan. Suomen täytyy lainata rahaa rahoittaakseen oman osuutensa.

*Reference: <http://www.nytimes.com/aponline/world/AP-EU-Nordics-Iceland.html>*

## RESEPTI | Recipe

### GLÖGI



*Photo: Studio Fotoni*

*Glögi is the Finnish and Estonian name for the Scandinavian incarnation of the mulled wine which is popular in much of Europe during mid-winter. Wine and/or fruit juice is heated with sugar and spices and served hot, mixed with a sprinkle of raisins and almonds.*

- 375 ml (½ bottle) fruity red wine
- 375 ml good blackcurrant juice or red grape juice (or both mixed)
- 1 stick of cinnamon
- 3 - 5 cloves
- 3 - 5 allspice berries
- small piece of dried Seville orange peel
- 100 ml sugar, or to taste

for serving:

- dark raisins
- almonds
- (vodka)

Scald the almonds and peel them. If you cannot find dried Seville orange peel, substitute it with a couple of thin strips of the zest of a fresh regular orange — preferably use organically grown fruit.

Pour the wine and the juice(s) in a saucepan and heat the mixture up. Do not let it boil. Add some sugar and the spices, mix thoroughly until the sugar has melted and let steep on a low heat for 5 - 10 minutes (or longer) without boiling. Strain the *glögi* and spike it up with a dash of vodka, if you like. Reheat the mixture, if necessary.

Drop a few blanched almonds and raisins in serving mugs or tea-glasses with a spoon in them and pour the hot glögg over. Serve immediately with star-shaped Christmas pastries or gingerbread cookies.

*<http://www.saunalahti.fi/~marian1/gourmet/xmas11.htm>*

## Say it in Finnish! Sano se suomeksi!

**How do you celebrate winter's coming?**

Miten sinä juhlit talven tuloa?

**Are you going to visit Finland and Santa Clause Land?**

Aijotko käydä Suomessa ja Joulupukin maassa?

**Are you going home for Winter Break?**

Menetkö kotiin talvilomalle?

**What do you do when it snows or is icy?**

Mitä sinä teet kun sataa lunta tai on jäistä?

**What is winter like in your country?**

Millainen talvi on sinun maassasi?

## TALVI | Winter



*Lumihiutaaleet: Kaksi Aarikan lumitonntua*

Suomessa on nyt talvi, ja toisin kuin täällä, talveen liittyy aina lumi ja jää. Ei voi sienestää, marjastaa tai metsästää, mutta ei ole myöskään tarpeen jäädä sisälle tai saunaan koko talveksi.

Suomessa voi mennä hiihtämään, ja ennen vanhaan monet ihmiset jopa hiihtivät asioille. ☐ Jos idea kuuden kuukauden auringottomuudesta masentaa, itsenäisyyspäivä (6.12.) ja joulukuu (25.12.) samassa kuussa voivat auttaa. Joulukuu on hyvin iso juhla Suomessa. Se on iso koko maassa, mutta Joulupukin kylä on Rovaniemellä, jossa asuu myös poroja. Juhlapäivät suomessa seuraavat kirkon kalenteria lähemmin kuin täällä, ja suomalainen on aina valmis menemään hiihtämään. Loppianen on hiihtöpäivä, joka on kuin siirtyminen talvesta kesään



# Slavic Section Grudzień/Prosinec/December 2008

## Snow Everywhere!

This Thursday most people in Poland woke up, and to their shock and amazement, discovered that the world outside was covered under snow! Driving conditions have been getting worse and worse every hour, especially that now very many drivers were ready yet for such a sudden winter hit. Meteorologists predict that even more snow will fall over the weekend in three main parts of the country: Dolny Śląsk, Pomorze Zachodnie and Opolszczyzna. Many drivers got stuck in traffic on the busiest highway in the country, infamous A-4, from Krakow to Tarnów. Trucks are experiencing terrible difficulties moving on a slippery asphalt. A few roads were closed for several hours. Department of Transportation warns that driving may be tricky, because many roads are covered with ice under the snow, which makes traveling even more dangerous. Several car accidents were already reported. It looks like the only happy ones for right now are children, who enjoy the snow, and salesmen, who offer the whole assortment of products for vehicles. What caused this dramatic weather change was a gigantic low from Baellarus, which not only brought the snowfalls and very low temperatures, but also lowered the air pressure.



The story and images from: [www.interia.pl](http://www.interia.pl)  
On the left: Traditional Krakow Nativity Set.  
On the right: Christmas Tree in Warsaw.

## Winter is Always Fun!



Winter time in Poland is filled with traditional celebrations, which vary depending on the region in the country. The season opens with Saint Martin's holiday on November 11. The proverb says that what the weather is like on that day is what the entire winter will look like. Advent is a four-week-long period of time when people are waiting and preparing for the celebration of the Nativity of Jesus. On December 6th, Santa Claus brings presents to children and families. The Poles always look forward to Christmas - the most traditional and family oriented time during the year. Christmas dinner consists of 12 dishes. On December 24th, people do not eat meat, just fish. The rule says to always have one extra seat at the table, in case an unexpected guest comes over. After the meal, everyone gathers by the Christmas tree - necessary at every Polish house. Families then

sing carols and go to church for the midnight mass. A week later, everyone celebrates New Year's! Most people go out with their friends and families. Epiphany, a traditional celebration of three of the Kings: Melchor, Gaspar, and Balthazar falls every year on January 6th. After that, the biggest winter celebrations end, and only the weather keeps reminding people that it is still winter.

### "Boże Narodzenie w Polsce"

Święta Bożego Narodzenia to magiczny czas na całym świecie. Dlatego też Europa Wschodnia nie stanowi żadnego wyjątku. Wyjątkowe są za to jej tradycje. W Polsce, na przykład, ogromną uwagę przywiązuje się do jedzenia. Na tradycyjnym, polskim stole świątecznym zawsze znajduje się 12 dań, wśród nich: pierogi, kapusta, karp, barszcz, oraz żurek. Dzieci zwykle wypatrują pierwszej gwiazdy na niebie - wtedy można zasiąść do posiłku. Rodziny wspólnie stroją drzewko wigilijne, pod którym leżą prezenty. Następnie przychodzi kolej na śpiewanie kolęd: "Cicha noc," "Wśród nocnej ciszy," czy "Do szopy hej pasterze." O północy odbywa się pasterka. Pierwszy dzień świąt to także czas spędzany w towarzystwie rodziny i przyjaciół. W końcu nadchodzi oczekiwany przez wszystkich 31 grudnia - Sylwester. Kiedy o północy korki strelają w sufity polskich domów i mieszkań, a szampan leje się strumieniami, to znak, że przywitany został Nowy Rok!



## Vocabulary

Słownictwo



"How do you celebrate coming of winter?"

"W jaki sposób obchodzisz nadejście zimy?"

"Are you going to visit Zakopane?"

"Wybierasz się do Zakopanego?"

"Are you flying home for winter break?"

"Lecisz do domu na święta?"

"What do you do when it snows?"

"Co robisz gdy pada śnieg?"

"What is winter like in Poland?"

"Jak wygląda zima w Polsce?"

Slavic Page by  
**Weronika Budak**





# Tradiciones del Invierno

## Invierno Cordobés

Por: Lucía Arese

En la ciudad de Córdoba, el invierno no trae grandes fiestas, ni grandes acontecimientos deportivos de invierno. La ciudad es una planicie en tierras bajas pero lo que la distingue en todo el país son las sierras al oeste de la provincia. En los días más fríos del año, nieva en los picos más altos y (como la nieve no es algo muy habitual por la zona) viajamos para allá, miramos el paisaje blanco, comemos chocolates y comidas alemanas y hacemos lo que hacemos siempre en toda época del año, tomamos mate. El invierno es ideal para juntarse con las abuelas, llevarlas a las sierras y que te cocinen tortas, buñuelos con miel de caña, tortas fritas, y te hagan un rico chocolate o compartir mates con café. El mate, es una infusión que más allá de su sabor particular y todas las variantes que permite, implica en la comunicación; afianzar los códigos; afianzar la comunión; un elemento más a repartir para todos; de la misma bombilla; del mismo mate; en la misma mesa; el mismo calor para pasar el frío.

## Una Navidad Peruana

Por: Vania Loredo

Para estas fiestas, el Perú es un lugar que se llena de turistas del todo el mundo ya que muchos van a visitar Machu Picchu, una de las siete maravillas del mundo. El cambio de estaciones de primavera a verano no se ve reflejado ya que en muchas partes del país todavía tendrán unas semanas más de nubes grises. Las vacaciones no son vacaciones de invierno sino vacaciones de verano. Muchos estudiantes terminan las clases y se disponen a disfrutar dos meses de vacaciones en la playa.

La tradición navideña peruana consiste en el arreglo del nacimiento y una cena en la víspera (el 24 de diciembre). Lo que se acostumbra a cocinar es pavo como plato principal, acompañado con panetón, es pan bizcocho con fruta seca y chocolate caliente. Después de la cena, las familias esperan a que den las doce para celebrar y abrir regalos. También, la gente brinda con champagne. A la media noche se podrá escuchar cuetones y juegos artificiales en las calles.

Para año nuevo, la gente

normalmente se pone algo amarillo ya que según dicen atrae la buena suerte. También, la gente hace fiestas que duran hasta el día siguiente, lleno de música y baile hasta que los pies se cansen!



## VOCABULARIO

**How do you celebrate the coming of winter?** ¿Cómo celebra la llegada del invierno?

**Are you going to visit... (insert a popular winter destination within your country)?** ¿Usted va a visitar... (inserte una destinación popular del invierno dentro de su país)...?

**Are you flying home for Winter Break?** ¿Valorá a casa durante las vacaciones de invierno?

**What do you do when it snows or is icy? (since we know some countries don't receive snow!)** ¿Qué hace cuando nieva o está helado? (puesto que sabemos que algunos países no se reciben nieve)

**What is winter like in your country?** ¿Cómo es el invierno en su país?

**Panetón:** a type of sweet bread mixed with dry fruit

**Nacimiento:** nativity set

**Víspera navideña:** Christmas eve



# WAHILI Section

(Issue 2, volume3)

## Safari time, it's summer in Tanzania

By Correspondent. [www.yourtanzania.com](http://www.yourtanzania.com)

Less busy than neighboring Kenya, Tanzania's national parks and game reserves provide some of the world's best destinations for viewing wildlife in their natural habitat. Tanzania is home to one of Africa's most magnificent game reserves, the Selous Game Reserve, as well as the endless plains of the Serengeti National Park, where one of the world's great natural spectacles, the annual migration of some 2 million wildebeest followed by their predators, can be observed. The Selous Game Reserve is inaccessible during the rainy season (from March to May) owing to floods. Numerous tour operators can organize tailor-made safaris, either by vehicle, on foot, on horseback or by balloon. Some areas, such as the Mahale Mountains National Park, are only accessible by plane or boat. In parks such as the Arusha National Park, it is possible to drive around without a guide, but those on foot must take an armed guide or ranger. Accommodation is either in luxury lodges or designated camping sites.

### Tanzanian holidays Public Holidays Below are listed Public Holidays throughout the year.

Jan 1 2006: New Year's Day.

Jan 12: Zanzibar Revolution Day.

April 7<sup>th</sup>: Sheikh A. Karume Day

Apr “\*\*\*\*”: Good Friday.

“\*\*\*\*”: Easter Monday.

Apr 26: Union Day.

May 1: International Labor Day.

Jul 7: Saba Saba (**Worker's Day**).

Aug 8: Nane Nane (Farmer's Day).

Oct. 14<sup>th</sup>: Mwalimu J.K. Nyerere Day.

Oct “\*\*”: Eid al-Fitr (Ramadan).

Dec 9: **Tanganyika** Independence and Republic Day.

Dec 25: Christmas Day.

Dec 26: Boxing Day.

“\*\*\*\*”: Eid El- Hadji

<http://www.tanzania.go.tz/profile.html>

[www.yourtanzania.com](http://www.yourtanzania.com)

“\*\*” It is observed differently each year depending on the moon.

“\*\*\*\*” – Each year it is different date.

## VOCABULARY

1. Baridi
2. Krisimasi
3. Mwaka mpya
4. Sherehe
5. Maisha

### Translation

1. Cold
2. Christmas
3. New years (new year)
4. Party /Celebration
5. Life



images courtesy of yourtanzania.com

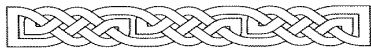




# ROUND THE WORLD

Nollaig 2008

## Irish Dancing; The Oireachtas



In the world of Irish dance in North America, there are four major competitions; The Oireachtas (regionals; pronounced oh-rock-tus), North American Irish Dance Championships (nationals), All Irelands, and Oireachtas Rince na Cruinne (worlds). How a dancer places at The Oireachtas and Nationals determines whether or not they will be allowed to compete at Worlds for the following year.

During November of every year, North America holds seven Oireachtasai (plural for Oireachtas) divided into regions amongst the country. This competition is open to Championship level dancers of all ages. This is a tough, cut-throat competition that dancers practice for all year long. Only the top 12-15 % (approximately) of each age category will be allowed to compete at Worlds.

For more information on Irish dance competitions, please visit <http://www.clrg.ie>

## Ireland



## Cúrsaí reatha (Current Events)



### Upcoming Oireachtasai

Western Region – Nov. 21-23  
Phoenix, AZ

Mid-Atlantic Region – Nov. 28-30  
Philadelphia, PA

Midwestern Region – Nov. 28-30  
Columbus, OH

Southern Region – Dec. 6-7  
Orlando, FL

Western Canadian – Nov. 7-9  
Vancouver, BC

Eastern Canadian – Nov. 14-16

### Oireachtas Rince na Cruinne (World Championships)

April 5-12, 2009  
Philadelphia, PA

## Foclóir Gaeilge (Gaelic Vocabulary)



Cad é mar comóir na geimhreadh atá le teacht?  
(How do you celebrate the coming of winter?)

An bhfuil tú ag cuairt an Belfast?  
(Are you going to visit Belfast?)

An bhfuil tú ag foluain baile ar saoire geimhreadh?  
(Are you flying home for Winter Break?)

Cad é tú féasta nuair a tá sé ag cur sneachta?  
(What do you do when it is snowing?)

Cad é geimhreadh i do tír?  
(What is winter like in your country?)



Written by: Caitlin Hannah



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