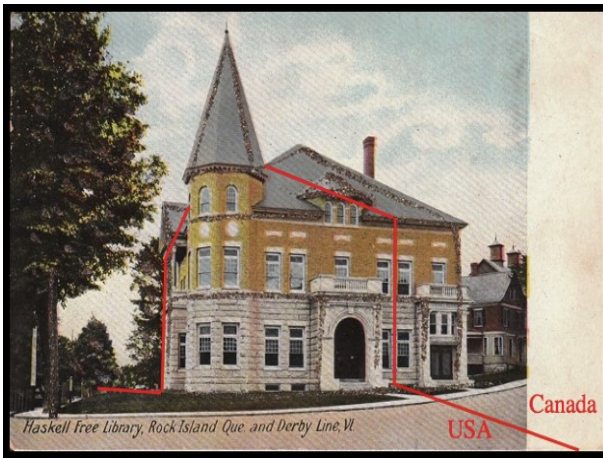


Geographic Oddities and Peculiar Places

[Pheasant Island](#), located between France and Spain, bizarrely changes countries twice a year. Pheasant Island, broved with trees and elliptical in shape, lies just 10m from the Spanish side of the river and 20m from the French. It's of such historical importance that it's only rarely opened to visitors. Sheltered in the borderlands between Hendaye, France, and Irun, Spain, on the Bidasoa river, the perplexing island is presided over by each nation for six months and is a historical record of the rivalry between the countries.

Pheasant Island came into prominence in 1648, following a ceasefire at the end of the [Thirty Years' War](#) between France and Spain (1618-1648), when it was chosen as a neutral space to demarcate the new borderlands. In fact, 24 summits took place there, with military escorts on standby should talks breakdown. On November 7, 1659, the [Treaty of the Pyrenees](#) peace accord was struck. So symbolic was Pheasant Island as a metaphor of peace that it was decided both countries would have joint custody of the territory. Spain would hold stewardship from the 1st of February to the 31st of July each year, while Pheasant Island would become an official part of France for the other six months.



[The Haskell Free Library and Opera House](#), it turns out, is a library like no other. It straddles two nations, with one foot in the United States and the other in Canada. The Haskell Free Library and Opera House has two different addresses. If you are American, the library is located at “93 Caswell Avenue, Derby Line, Vermont”, and if you are Canadian, it is located at “1 Rue Church Street, Stanstead, Quebec”. Both addresses are correct, and either one will take you to the same building. The only thing that matters is from which

way you are approaching. The Haskell Free Library and Opera House is located astride the US-Canada border. One half of the building stands in Derby Line, which is an American town, and the other half stands in Stanstead, a Canadian town.

The Haskell Free Library and Opera House is housed in an ornate, century-old, two-story stone building built in the Queen Anne Revival style, typical of public libraries of the time. The library and opera house was built by the American, Carlos Haskell, and his Canadian wife Martha Stewart Haskell, and donated to the residents of both countries. It was deliberately built over the border so that both Canadians and Americans would have equal access to the library. The library has only one entrance, on the American side, but Canadians are free to enter and use the library, as long as they return to their Canadian side once they're done. There is, however, an emergency exit on the Canadian side of the building, but it stays closed.

The black line running along the floor – a strip of masking tape – marks the international border, separating the towns Derby Line, Vermont, from Stanstead, Quebec. The front door, community bulletin board and children's books are in the US; the remainder of the collection and the reading room are in Canada. The Haskell Opera House's stage is in Canada while most of the seats are in the United States.

NOVEMBER 2022

Division Director's Message



U. Desmond Alufohai
Director

Protocol & International Affairs Division
Miami-Dade Aviation Department

We are familiar with the concept of dual citizenship, or multiple citizenship - a single person legally recognized as a citizen of two or more countries at the same time. Dual and multiple passport holders enjoy the rights, privileges, and responsibilities of each country. But can a place or structure be in two or more countries simultaneously? We explore some geographic oddities and peculiar places on the cover page.

We are pleased to welcome to our community Ms. Sylvia Cesaratto, Canada's new Consul General in Miami, Mr. Darrel Montrope, Saint Lucia's new Consul General in Miami and Ms. Shannon H. Eisenhut, new Regional Director, Office of Foreign Missions (OFM) in Miami.

We celebrate National Aviation History Month and Miami International Airport's accomplishments. We also celebrate Native American Heritage Month with Native and Indigenous peoples.

To all soccer enthusiasts, we know you are enjoying the 2022 Qatar FIFA World Cup, and we eagerly await the final match to be played at the Lusail Stadium on December 18, 2022 to crown the world champions. We salute all nations celebrating their independence or national days this month. As always, please be safe.

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DIPLOMATIC & CONSULAR RELATIONS

Meet the New Consul General of Canada in Miami, Florida



Ms. Sylvia Cesaratto is the new **Consul General of Canada in Miami**. She is a multi-lingual senior executive with the Canadian government with extensive overseas experience in delivering Canada's foreign policy, international business, and international development priorities. She has a proven track record in leading multi-cultural and multi-functional teams to deliver results on behalf of stakeholders (government, business, citizens).

She has led teams providing strategic advice to senior decision-makers as well as policy recommendations on advancing bilateral relations with international partners, including enhancing relations with Canada's North American neighbors: Mexico and the United States.

She has had four prior international assignments, with her first to South Africa following the lifting of economic sanctions. Other overseas assignments have included London, United Kingdom and Brussels, Belgium. From 2011 to 2015 she was Canada's Ambassador to Panama. Most recently she was the Director-General for Central America and the Caribbean at headquarters. Ms. Cesaratto is pleased to be representing Canada in the dynamic state of Florida.

Meet the New Consul General of Saint Lucia in Miami, Florida



Mr. Darrel Montrope is the new **Consul General of Saint Lucia in Miami**. He has an abiding interest in social and economic policy issues. A graduate of the University of the West Indies (Mona) with an MSc. in the Sociology of Development, he has over two decades experience in government policy management. During that span, he provided leadership to several government Ministries/Agencies in the capacity of Permanent Secretary.

His portfolios during that time included Health, Tourism, Labor, and Public Administration. He also served as Secretary to the Cabinet and the Titular Head of the Saint Lucia Public Service.

The father of a son and daughter, his interests are eclectic, but he particularly enjoys reading and most musical genres.

Meet the New Regional Director of the Office of Foreign Missions, Miami Regional Office



Ms. Shannon H. Eisenhut joined the United States Department of State, Diplomatic Security Service as a Special Agent in January 2009. Prior to assuming the role of **Regional Director for the Office of Foreign Missions – Miami Regional Office**, Ms. Eisenhut served in various capacities within the U.S. Department of State both domestic and overseas. Assignments include Iraq, Japan, Libya, The Netherlands, Chicago, Miami and Washington, D.C.

Ms. Eisenhut is from Florida and a graduate of Rollins College (MBA - International Business '01). Prior to joining the Department of State, Diplomatic Security Service, she worked as the Special Assistant for the U.S. Ambassador at the United States Embassy The Hague, Netherlands, and worked for 18 years in the private sector with international companies expanding products and services into emerging markets and managing international projects for multinational corporations and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). Executive offices were in Chicago, New York, London, Munich, and Nairobi.

Ms. Eisenhut has been awarded numerous honors from the U.S. Department of State and has received additional accolades from other U.S. Government agencies and international counterparts throughout her tenure.

BRIEFS & NOTES

Federal Airports Authority of Nigeria (FAAN) Delegation Visits Miami-Dade County, Florida



L-R: FAAN's Capt. Rabiuh Yadudu and MDAD's Director Ralph Cutié



L-R: GMCVB's President & CEO David Whitaker and Capt. Yadudu

A delegation consisting of 4 executives from the Federal Airports Authority of Nigeria (FAAN) visited Miami from November 20-23, 2022. They met with officials of the Miami-Dade Aviation Department (MDAD) and the Greater Miami Convention and Visitors Bureau (GMCVB) to discuss air route development opportunities, best practices, technical exchanges and collaboration.

Pictured above from L-R: MDAD's Division Director, Protocol & International Affairs U. Desmond Alufohai, FAAN's Director of Commercial & Business Development Sadiku A. Rafindadi, MDAD's Real Estate Management Division Director Michele Raymond, MDAD's HR Division Director Toni Thomas-Stacey, MDAD's Deputy Director Ken Pyatt, FAAN's Managing Director & Chief Executive Capt. Rabiuh H. Yadudu, MDAD's Deputy Director Basil Binns, FAAN's Chief of Staff to the Managing Director Lawal Abdullahi, MDAD's Marketing & Air Route Development Division Director Emir Pineda, MDAD's Chief of Staff to Ken Pyatt Jenny Deblois, FAAN's Legal Secretary Bridget Gold, and MDAD's Revenue Manager Dr. Richard Anyamele.

Origins of the Computer Mouse



On November 17, 1970, the "*X-Y Position Indicator for a Display System*" was patented by [Douglas Engelbart](#) (January 30, 1925 – July 2, 2013). Although most, if not all of us, have never heard of the "*X-Y Position Indicator...*", chances are you are using one right now while reading this digital newsletter. The device in question is the computer mouse. During the 1960's, assisted by William English, Engelbart perfected a variety of input devices including joysticks, light pens, and track balls.

Before his inventions, controlling a computer was a laborious and error-prone task using keypunch cards or manually set electronic switches. He made it possible for ordinary people to use computers. Engelbart himself coined the term mouse when he said that the device, with the cord coming out from the back, reminded him of the "rodent mouse". The name stuck!

National Native American Heritage Month



November is Native American Heritage Month, or as it is commonly referred to, American Indian and Alaska Native Heritage Month. During National Native American Heritage Month, we celebrate Indigenous peoples past and present and rededicate ourselves to honoring Tribal sovereignty, promoting Tribal self-determination, and upholding the United States' solemn trust and treaty responsibilities to Tribal Nations.

The Native American Heritage Month is also an opportune time to educate the public about tribes, raise general awareness about the unique challenges Native people have faced both historically and, in the present, and the ways in which tribal citizens have worked to conquer these challenges. Click on the following link to view [the Presidential Proclamation on National Native American Heritage Month 2022](#).

NATIONAL AVIATION HISTORY MONTH

[National Aviation History Month](#) is dedicated to exploring, recognizing, and celebrating America's great contributions and achievements in the development of aviation. Aviation history refers to the history of development of mechanical flight — from the earliest attempts in kites and gliders to powered heavier-than-air, supersonic and space flights.



The history of aviation started in 350 B.C. when the Chinese began making kites using bamboo frames covered in paper and silk. This resulted in people wondering if there was a way for them to fly too. Thereafter, several inventors conceptualized ways to fly but it was Leonardo da Vinci who was responsible for designing parachutes and helicopters that our modern-day innovations are based on. However, the first glider was not built until 1799 by Sir George Cayley and the very first sustained, controlled flight, which took place in December 1903, is attributed to Orville Wright and Wilbur Wright. They are the individuals who changed the aviation industry permanently.

André-Jacques Garnerin was the first to successfully design and test parachutes capable of slowing a man's fall from altitude. In 1797, he completed his first prototype. The canopy was 23 feet in diameter and was attached to a basket with suspension lines. On October 22, he attached his creation to a hydrogen balloon. When the balloon reached an altitude of 3,200 feet over Paris, Garnerin entered the basket and detached the parachute from the balloon. Since there was no air vent at the top of the canopy, the parachute oscillated wildly as it descended, but Garnerin was able to land safely. In 1799, his wife, Jeanne-Genevieve, became the first successful female parachutist. In 1802, he made a spectacular jump from an altitude of 8,000 feet.

While many men managed to excel in the field of aviation, it wasn't until 1910 that [Raymonde de Laroche](#) became the first woman to receive a pilot's license. Amelia Earhart, another famous female aviator, is recognized for flying solo across the Atlantic Ocean. With time, aviation became an integral part of warfare because it offered the fastest way to attack an enemy. In 1941, the 99th Pursuit Squadron was formed. This squadron, comprised of African American pilots, became known as the Tuskegee Airmen. Since aviation plays such a vital role in modern society, it comes as no surprise that it is celebrated with great fervor. National Aviation Day, celebrated annually on August 19, was established by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1939. However, one day was simply not enough to celebrate aviation and how it has shaped our world, so an entire month was eventually dedicated to it.

Notable Aviation Facts and Feats

- ◆ [Miami International Airport \(MIA\)](#) is currently the #1 airport in the U.S. for international passengers and also the #1 airport in the U.S. for international freight.
- ◆ [The world's longest nonstop flight](#) - Singapore (SIN) to New York (JFK) operated by Singapore Airlines. Distance = 9537 miles (15,348 Km). Scheduled flight time is 18 hours, 50 minutes.
- ◆ [The world's busiest airport](#) for passenger traffic (2021) - 75.7 million passengers, Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport (ATL), GA, USA.
- ◆ [The biggest airport in the world](#) - King Fahd International Airport (DMM), in Damman, Saudi Arabia. It spans 299.6 square miles or 776 square km.
- ◆ [The largest airport single terminal](#) in the world - Daxing International Airport, Beijing spans 7.5 million square feet or the equivalent of 98 soccer fields.
- ◆ [Juancho E Yrausquin Airport](#) on the Dutch Caribbean Island of Saba has the shortest commercial runway in the world. It is only 400 meters or 1,312 feet long, and it is surrounded by cliffs on three sides. The airport is served exclusively by regional aircraft since the runway is too short to accommodate jets.
- ◆ [Barra Airport](#) in the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, is unique because it is the only commercial airport in the world where scheduled flights use a tidal beach as a runway.
- ◆ [Tenzing-Hillary Airport](#) is located in Lukla, Nepal. It is often called the most dangerous airport in the world because of its location high in the Himalayas at an elevation of 2,845 meters (9,334 feet) and its short, 527-meter-long runway (1,729 feet), with a 12% grade and a large drop into the valley below at the south end.
- ◆ [Svalbard Airport](#) is located in Svalbard, Norway. It is the world's northernmost commercial airport and the main gateway to the archipelago. The airport, which opened in 1975, has one runway, but no taxiways.
- ◆ The world's shortest scheduled flight between Westray and Papa Westray in the Orkney archipelago of Scotland takes just under two minutes and covers a distance of 1.7 miles. Depending on the wind speed and direction, the flight can be as short as 47 seconds.
- ◆ The shortest international commercial flight is the hop from Saint Maarten to Anguilla, which covers the 12-mile stretch in 10 minutes.
- ◆ The flight from Brazzaville, Republic of the Congo, to Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo, has the distinction of being the shortest flight between two national capitals. It takes less than 30 minutes to cover the 16-mile distance.
- ◆ The two [shortest flights in the U.S.](#) are the 26-mile hop from Hyannis, Massachusetts (MA) to Martha's Vineyard (MA) operated by Cape Air, and the 29-mile flight from Eagle, Colorado (CO) to Aspen (CO), offered by American Airlines.

2022 QATAR FIFA WORLD CUP



[Soccer](#) or association football is the most popular sport in the world, so it is not surprising that individuals value this sporting event over other worldwide events. Unlike other sports, soccer is played actively in over 200 countries and is prevalent in six out of the seven continents around the world, while other sports are merely played in certain regions around the world.

The Fédération Internationale de Football Association ([FIFA](#)) exists to govern football and to develop the game around the world. Since 2016, the organization has been fast evolving into a body that can more effectively serve the game for the benefit of the entire world.

The 2022 FIFA World Cup is taking place in [Qatar](#) from 20 November 20 to December 18, 2022. Because of [Qatar's intense summer heat and humidity](#), this World Cup is being held during November and December instead of the Summer months. This is the first World Cup to be held in the [Arab world](#), and the second World Cup held entirely in Asia after the [2002 tournament](#) in South Korea and Japan. The year also saw the first time the World Cup had two hosts (South Korea and Japan). In 2010, South Africa became the first African nation to host the World Cup. The [2026 FIFA World Cup](#), Canada, Mexico, and the United States will co-host the tournament. This will be the first time the event has three hosts, and Mexico will become the only country ever to host three times.

The 22nd World Cup tournament in Qatar is contested by the men's national teams of [FIFA's](#) member associations, from the following six confederations: Africa - [Confédération Africaine de Football](#) (CAF), Asia - [Asian Football Confederation](#) (AFC), Europe - [Union Des Associations Européennes De Football](#) (UEFA), North, Central America And Caribbean - [The Confederation of North, Central America and Caribbean Association](#) (CONCACAF), South America - [Confederación Sudamericana de Fútbol](#) (CONMEBOL), and Oceania - [Oceania Football Confederation](#) (OFC). The tournament is the last with 32 participating teams, as the field will increase to 48 teams for the [2026 tournament](#). [Click here](#) to view the 32 nations in Groups A through H.

FIFA World Cup Facts & Records

FIFA has allocated \$440 million in prize money for the 2022 World Cup in Qatar. This is an increase of \$40m compared to the 2018 tournament, while just \$358m in prize money was on offer at the 2014 World Cup in Brazil.

FIFA confirmed in April 2022 that the Qatar World Cup champions will receive a record \$42 million in prize money.

- * The youngest player at the Qatar World Cup - Youssoufa Moukoko (Germany) 17 years old (Nov. 20, 2004).
- * The oldest player at the [Qatar World Cup](#) - Alfredo Talavera (Mexico) 40 years old (Sept. 18, 1982).
- * The shortest player at the Qatar World Cup - Ilias Chair (Morocco) 5'2" (158cm).
- * The tallest player at the Qatar World Cup - Andries Noppert (Netherlands) 6'6" (203cm).
- * The Republic of Ghana has the youngest team at the Qatar World Cup with an average age of 24.7 years.
- * Most appearances at the World Cup - Lionel Messi (Argentina) 19 appearances.
- * Most assists at the World Cup - Thomas Müller (Germany) 6 assists.
- * Most goals in a game - Russian striker, Salenko, scored an astonishing five times. His multiple goals helped Russia beat Cameroon 6-1.
- * Most goals in a single game - Hungary was able to net in a goal ten times against El Salvador in 1982, Uruguay won 10-1.
- * Fastest World Cup Goal - Hakan Sukar's 2002 World Cup goal against South Korea took just 11 seconds from kickoff.

Miroslav Klose of Germany is World Cup's biggest scorer with 16 goals during his World Cup tenure. Miroslav Klose has scored the most goals in World Cup history. Klose played for Germany in the 2002, 2006, 2010 and 2014 tournaments. He broke Ronaldo's goal scoring record in 2014 and led his country to a World Cup win.

Sixteen (16) countries have hosted the World Cup since 1930: Italy, West Germany, Brazil, Mexico, and France have all hosted twice. Uruguay, Switzerland, Chile, Sweden, England, Argentina, Spain, the United States, South Africa, Japan, and Russia have each hosted once. There was no World Cup in 1942 or 1946 because of World War II. After the war, Britain rejoined FIFA, after having left the organization in 1920. Uruguay also returned to the Tournament.

To date, only eight countries have ever won the World Cup, though there have been 20 tournaments. These victorious countries are all from Europe or South America: Uruguay (1930, 1950), Italy (1934, 1938, 1982, 2006), West Germany (1954, 1974), Brazil (1958, 1962, 1970, 1994, 2002), England (1966), Argentina (1978), France (1998, 2018), Spain (2010) and Germany (1990, 2014). Brazil has the distinction of being the only country to play in every World Cup tournament since the competition's inception.

INDEPENDENCE AND NATIONAL DAYS (NOVEMBER)

November 1, 1981 – Antigua and Barbuda: Antigua and Barbuda's National Day marks the day the islands gained independence from Great Britain.

November 3, 1978 – Dominica: On this day, Dominica gained independence from Great Britain and became an independent republic in the Commonwealth.

November 9, 1953 – Cambodia: Cambodia declared independence from France.

November 11, 1974 – Angola: Portugal granted Angola independence on November 11, 1974.

November 11, 1918 – Poland: National Independence Day commemorates the anniversary of the restoration of Poland's sovereignty as the Second Polish Republic in 1918 and independence from the German, Austro-Hungarian, and Russian Empires.

November 15, 1983 – North Cyprus: In a unilateral declaration, the Turkish Cypriot parliament declared the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus independent from the Republic of Cyprus.

November 18, 1918 – Latvia: Latvia achieved full independence from the U.S.S.R. on Aug. 21, 1991, but the main Independence Day holiday in Latvia celebrates independence from German and Russian occupation on November 18th, 1918.

November 18, 1955 – Morocco: Morocco gained independence from France on March 2, 1956, and from Spain on Apr. 7, 1956. Until King Hassan II was crowned in 1961, Morocco celebrated Independence Day on March 2. At the King's request, Moroccan Independence would now be celebrated on November 18, to commemorate the day King Mohammed V gave his iconic independence speech in 1955.

November 18, 1650 – Oman: Oman's National Day celebrates independence from Portuguese control in 1650.

November 19, 2021 – Monaco: The Sovereign Prince's Day, Monaco's National Day, is currently celebrated on November 19. Traditionally, the reigning Prince determines the date, and previous Princes often chose the day of the saint they were named after. When he ascended the throne in 2005, Prince Albert chose to celebrate the day of Saint Rainier, the same day his father had celebrated and the day he officially ascended the throne in 2005.

November 22, 1943 – Lebanon: This date marks Lebanon's liberation from the French Mandate.

November 25, 1975 – Suriname: Formerly known as Dutch Guiana, Suriname gained independence from the Netherlands on November 25, 1975.

November 28, 1912 – Albania: Albania declared independence from the Ottoman Empire on this day.

November 28, 1960 – Mauritania: On this day in 1960, Mauritania gained independence from France

November 28, 1821 – Panama: November is Panama's Patriotic Month, as it celebrates three independence days. November 3 is celebrated as Independence from Colombia (1903). This day is also known as Colon Day. It is followed on November 10, when Panamanians commemorate the "uprising in Villa Los Santos" against the Spaniards, and finally, November 28, National Day, celebrates independence from Spain.

November 30, 1966 – Barbados: The island gained independence from Great Britain on November 30, 1966, and on November 30, 2021, 55 years after gaining independence, Barbados will become a republic.

November 30, 1967 – Yemen: This day marks the Declaration of Independence of South Yemen from the United Kingdom. The Yemeni National Day is observed each year on May 22, Unification Day.

ABOUT US

The core mission of MDAD's Protocol and International Affairs Division is -

To facilitate the movement of official guests, delegations, dignitaries and VIPs through MIA and support the airport's international programs and initiatives.

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