

## The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

### United Kingdom



Queen Elizabeth II was born on April 21, 1926, in London, England. She died on September 8, 2022, at the Balmoral Castle, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. She was queen of the [United Kingdom](#) of [Great Britain](#) and [Northern Ireland](#) and of her other realms and territories from February 6, 1952, to September 8, 2022. She was also Head of the Commonwealth. In 2015 she surpassed Queen [Victoria](#) to become the longest-reigning monarch in British history.

### Great Britain, United Kingdom, and the British Isles – Do you know the difference?

The names *Great Britain* and *United Kingdom* are often used interchangeably. However, they are not actually synonymous. The reason for the two names, and the difference between them, has to do with the expansive history of the British Isles. The [British Isles](#) are a group of islands off the northwestern coast of

Europe. The largest of these islands are Britain and Ireland. (Smaller ones include the [Isle of Wight](#).) In the Middle Ages, the name *Britain* was also applied to a small part of France now known as [Brittany](#). As a result, *Great Britain* came into use to refer specifically to the island. However, that name had no official significance until 1707, when the island's rival kingdoms of England and Scotland [were united](#) as the Kingdom of Great Britain.

Ireland, meanwhile, had effectively been an English colony since the 12<sup>th</sup> century, and after the emergence of Great Britain, it remained under the influence of the British crown. In 1801 it [formally joined](#) with Great Britain as a single political entity, which became known as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or the United Kingdom for short. However, the union lasted only until 1922, when Ireland (except for [six counties in the north](#)) seceded. [Ireland](#) soon became a sovereign republic, and its former partner took on the official name of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

*Great Britain*, therefore, is a geographic term referring to the island also known simply as Britain. It is also a political term for the part of the United Kingdom made up of [England](#), [Scotland](#), and [Wales](#) (including the outlying islands that they administer, such as the Isle of Wight). *United Kingdom*, on the other hand, is purely a political term: it is the independent country that encompasses all Great Britain and the region now called Northern Ireland.

### Quick Facts about the United Kingdom

- \* His Majesty King Charles, III ascended to the throne on September 8, 2022, on the death of his mother Queen Elizabeth II. As a constitutional monarch, the king's role in the legislative process is largely ceremonial.
- \* Her Excellency Liz Truss became UK's Prime Minister on September 6, 2022.
- \* The population of the UK is approximately 63 million.
- \* The Brits invented the first adhesive postage stamp used in public postal system in 1840.
- \* Golf was invented in Scotland in 1457.
- \* Origin of British Pubs: Alehouses, inns and taverns collectively became known as public houses and then simply as [pubs](#) around the reign of King Henry VII (1485-1509).
- \* Tea is by far the most famous drink among the Brits.

SEPTEMBER 2022

Division Director's Message



**U. Desmond Alufohai**  
Director

Protocol & International Affairs Division  
Miami-Dade Aviation Department

September has arrived and we are back! September comes from the Latin word *septem*, meaning seven, because it used to be the seventh month of the year under the Roman calendar. September also signifies the end of summer and the beginning of autumn.

We would like to take this opportunity to extend our deepest condolences to the British Royal Family and the people of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the loss of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. We welcome Consuls General Ludmila P. Ugalde Simionova (Costa Rica), Raphaël Trapp (France), and Rufus Drabble (United Kingdom) to South Florida.

Our heartfelt thanks go to the panelists, sponsors, and guests for their support of the Annual Consular Corps of Miami - Airport Operations Seminar held on August 31, 2022. The purpose of the seminar was to familiarize members of the diplomatic community in South Florida with operations at MIA.

We celebrate National Hispanic Heritage Month in recognition of the many contributions, diverse cultures, and extensive histories of the American Latino community. Finally, we salute all nations celebrating their national day or independence anniversary during the month of September.

As always, please be safe.

### Inside this Edition

The United Kingdom	1
Diplomatic & Consular Relations	2
Consular Corps Seminar	3
Briefs & Notes	5
Independence & National Days	7
About Us	7

# DIPLOMATIC & CONSULAR RELATIONS

## Meet the New Consul General of Costa Rica in Miami, Florida



**The Honorable Ludmila Patricia Ugalde Simionova** assumed the position of Consul General of the Consulate General of Costa Rica in Miami on August 1, 2022. Ms. Ugalde holds a master's degree in Diplomacy from the University of Costa Rica and a master's degree in Journalism from the University of Barcelona and the University of Columbia.

In her career as a diplomat, she has served as a liaison in matters of foreign policy between the Costa Rican Ministry of Foreign Relations and Worship and UN organizations such as the FAO, UNESCO, and the ILO. Between 2013 and 2017, Ms. Ugalde worked in the field of international organizations handling matters such as environmental preservation and migration within the framework of the IUCN and the IOM, respectively. Ms. Ugalde also has extensive experience in journalism as both a reporter and a photographer.

Ms. Ugalde succeeded Ambassador Andrea Arroyo as the Costa Rican Consul General in Miami who was recently appointed as the Consul General of Costa Rica in New York. Ms. Ugalde is married to Mr. Paul Aragon and is the mother of two. She expects to continue providing quality consular services and assistance to the Costa Rican community and to deepen the ties between Costa Rica and Florida.

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## Meet the New Consul General of France in Miami, Florida



**The Honorable Raphaël Trapp** is the new Consul General, Consulate General of France in Miami. He arrived in Miami on September 1, 2022. Prior to his appointment as the Consul General, he served in the following capacities:

1994 – 1999: Paris XII University (Faculty of Law).

2000 – 2001: Military service (Headquarters of the Ministry of Defense).

2002 – 2003: Regional Institute of Administration, Nantes).

2003: Joined the ministry of Foreign Affairs – General Administration Department.

2004 – 2006: Desk Officer at the Budgetary Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

2006 – 2009: Desk Officer at the Human Rights Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

2009 – 2011: Legal Advisor at the Human Rights Unit of the permanent mission of France to the UN in Geneva (Switzerland).

2012 – 2013: Head of the Human Rights Unit of the permanent mission of France to the UN in Geneva.

2013 – 2014: First Secretary at the Political Unit of the French Embassy in Rabat, Morocco.

2014 – 2018: Policy Officer at the Secretary General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

2018 – 2019: Head of the Policy Officers' team at the Secretary General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

2019 – 2022: Deputy permanent representative of France to the UN and other International Organizations in Vienna (Austria).

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## Meet the New Consul General of the United Kingdom in Miami, Florida



**The Honorable Rufus Drabble** started his role as Her Majesty's Consul General in Miami in August 2022. He leads the UK's work promoting economic, commercial, political, security and consular interests in Florida, Puerto Rico, and the US Virgin Islands. Mr. Drabble's previous role was in The Netherlands, as Regional Director for consular and crisis work across Europe and Central Asia, supporting the many British travelers and residents in the region.

He has also served in Tunisia as Deputy Ambassador, in Singapore in a regional role, and in Afghanistan, Norway and Kenya. Rufus was involved with recovery efforts in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks in Tunisia (2016) and in Kenya (1998). He has also supported British nationals caught up in the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the collapse of the Thomas Cook airlines, and provided consular help to British football supporters attending the Russia World Cup, after many diplomatic staff were expelled following the Salisbury poisonings.

Mr. Drabble is accompanied in Miami by his wife Stella and dog Mango and has two daughters studying in the UK. He is a keen (but useless) fisherman and enjoys tennis.

The Consul General is the senior UK official in a Consulate General, which is a subordinate office to the Embassy or High Commission, usually located in another major city. The Consul General represents the UK government and is typically responsible for consular, visa and trade activities in their city and region. The British Consulate General in Miami works across Florida, Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands to strengthen UK-US relations and to promote British interests.

# DIPLOMATIC & CONSULAR RELATIONS

## Consular Corps of Miami Airport Operations Seminar in Pictures



The Protocol and International Affairs Division extends its appreciation and gratitude to all the guests that attended the Consular Corps of Miami - Airport Operations Seminar held at MIA's Auditorium on August 31, 2022. The purpose of the seminar was to familiarize members of the international diplomatic community in South Florida with operations at Miami International Airport. More than 120 guests attended the event.

The seminar showcased keynote speakers, three (3) panel discussions, presentation by Baptist Health Medical Group and sponsor of the business luncheon. The program culminated with a tour of the Federal Inspection Station (FIS), organized by Customs and Border Protection (CBP) staff.

### Photos from the Consular Corps of Miami Airport Operations Seminar:



1. Ralph Cutié, Director & CEO, Miami-Dade Aviation Department.
2. Ambassador Gilbert Boustany, Consul General of Antigua and Barbuda in Miami and Dean of the Consular Corps of Miami.
3. Bernardo "Bernie" Fernandez, M.D., CEO, Baptist Health Medical Group.
4. Rene Pika, Consul General of Suriname in Miami (dark suit) and Catalin Ghenea, Consul General of Romania in Miami (with the mic).
5. Staff members of the Protocol and International Affairs Division from L-R: Hellen C. Thompson, Moraima Mercade-Meijaard, Qais Yafai, U. Desmond Alufohai, James Carlin, Veronique Louis, Israel Avila, and Vera Philoctete.



Members of the Consular Corps of Miami at the Federal Inspection Station (FIS) - organized by the Customs and Border Protection (CBP).

# DIPLOMATIC & CONSULAR RELATIONS

## Consular Corps of Miami Airport Operations Seminar in Pictures, Contd.



Panel I: Overview of MDAD's Operations at MIA.

L-R: Enrique Rojas, Miami-Dade Fire Rescue - Airport Operations Division; Major Eric Garcia, Miami-Dade Police Department - Airport District; Isaac Smith, Facilities Management & Engineering Division, MDAD; Dan Agostino, Operations, MDAD, and Mark O. Hatfield, Public Safety & Security Division, MDAD (Moderator).



Panel II: Critical Community Stakeholders and Partners.

L-R: Maria Dreyfus-Ulvert, Miami-Dade County International Trade Consortium; Cassandra Jones, Miami-Dade Corrections & Rehabilitation Department; Sandy Shaughnessy, Florida Department of State, Division of Arts & Culture; Richard de Villiers, PortMiami; and Semcha Malika Ledad, Airport Management Council (Moderator).



Panel III: Federal Agencies Operations at MIA

L-R: Jorge Torres, Diplomatic Security Service, U.S. Secret Service; Gabriella Wuyke, Center for Disease Control & Prevention, Miami Quarantine Station, Jenel L. Chang, Transportation Security Administration, Miami International Airport; Sara Dunlap, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Miami Field Office; and Ed Hernandez, Office of Foreign Missions, U.S. Department of State (Moderator).

# BRIEFS & NOTES

## 7 Places in the World with Longest Names to have your Tongue Twisted

### 1. TAUMATAWHAKATANGIHANGAKOAUAUOTAMATEAPOKAIWHENUAKITANATAHU, NEW ZEALAND



This hill in the North Island of New Zealand has the longest place name in the world. The name has 85 letters. It's one word and 85 letters! For convenience, the hill is often called Taumata. The name of the place has also been listed in the Guinness World Records as the longest place name.

### 2. LLANFAIRPWLLGWYNGYLLGOGERYCHWYRNDROBWLLELLANTYSILIOGOGOGOCH, WALES



This village on the Ynys Môn Island off the north-west coast of Wales has 58 letters. It is the place with the second-longest name in the world. The original name of the village was Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll. The name was made longer in the 1860s to draw in more tourists. Also, do you know which is the longest URL in the world? It is the official website of this village.

### 3. CHARGOGGAGOGGMANCHAUGGAGOGGCHAUBUNAGUNGAMAUGG, MASSACHUSETTS



This is the name of a lake in Massachusetts and is also the longest place name in the United States. It is shortened to Lake Chaubunagungamaug. The lake is also known as Webster Lake as it is in the town of Webster, Massachusetts.

### 4. TWEEBUFFELSMETEENSKOOTMORSDOODGESKIETFONTEIN, SOUTH AFRICA



This is a farm that sits in the Northwest Province of South Africa. The name has 44 letters, and it is the longest place name in South Africa. There is also a song with the name of this place as the title, co-written by South African artists Anton Goosen and Fanus Rautenbach.

### 5. AZPILICUETAGARAYCOSAROYARENBERECOLARREA, SPAIN

This is the name of a Spanish village in Azpilkueta, Navarra and it has 39 letters. This is the longest place name in Spain, the second-longest in Europe and the fifth-longest name in the world.

### 6. ÄTERITSIPUTERITSIPUOLILAUTATSIJÄNKÄ, FINLAND



This is a bog region in the Savukoski area of Lapland, Finland. It is the longest official one-word place name in Finland and the third-longest in Europe. A bar in the region was also later given this name, but it closed operations in April 2006.

### 7. PEKWACHNAMAYKOSKWASKWAYPINWANIK, CANADA



This is the name of a Canadian lake and is also the longest place name in Canada with 31 letters. The lake is a famous spot for trout fishing.

# BRIEFS & NOTES



On September 14, 2022, President Biden issued a [proclamation](#) designating September 15 through October 15, 2022 as National Hispanic Heritage Month. It is a time to recognize and celebrate the many contributions, diverse cultures, and extensive histories of the American Latino community.

Below are some important [facts](#) about the National Hispanic Heritage Month:

- \* National Hispanic Heritage Month is celebrated from September 15 to October 15.
- \* National Hispanic Heritage Month celebrates the histories, cultures, and contributions of American citizens whose ancestors came from Spain, Mexico, the Caribbean and Central and South America.
- \* The observation started in 1968 as Hispanic Heritage Week under President Lyndon Johnson.
- \* It was expanded by President Ronald Reagan in 1988 to cover a 30-day period.
- \* It was enacted into law on August 17, 1988.
- \* The day of September 15 is significant because it is the anniversary of independence for Latin American countries Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua.
- \* In addition, Mexico and Chile celebrate their independence days on September 16 and September 18, respectively.
- \* Also, Columbus Day or Día de la Raza, which is October 12, falls within this 30-day period.
- \* The [Law Library of Congress](#) has compiled guides to commemorative observations, including a comprehensive inventory of the Public Laws, Presidential Proclamations and congressional resolutions related to National Hispanic Heritage Month.
- \* Images, photos, and teachers' resources about National Hispanic Heritage Month are available at: <https://www.hispanicheritagemoth.gov/>.

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## September 6, 1522 in History



**September 6, 1522** – Since Portugal controlled the eastern trade routes to the Indian Ocean and the Spice Islands, Ferdinand Magellan wanted to find Spain a westward route. On August 10, 1519, five ships and 250 men left Seville. Three years later, on September 6, 1522, one ship and 18 men returned.

By November 1520, Magellan had lost two ships and many men, but the expedition finally reached the Pacific, and they became the first Europeans to enter from the Atlantic after rounding the tip of South America. Five grueling months later they had crossed the Pacific and reached the Philippines.

Magellan was killed in a skirmish in April 1521. By November, the two remaining ships, *Victoria* and *Trinidad*, reached the Spice Islands, but the *Trinidad's* hull was too damaged for her to continue.

[Juan Sebastián Elcano](#) (also spelled “del Cano” or “de Elcano”) who had been second-in-command on the *Concepción* when the flotilla left Spain, took command of the *Victoria* when her anchor was raised on December 21, 1521, and she embarked on the long westward voyage home.

In February 1522, *Victoria* entered the Indian Ocean, and Elcano and his men became the first Europeans to cross the Indian Ocean at its widest expanse. Months later, without having made landfall, the starving men rounded the Cape of Good Hope.

On September 6, 1522, the *Victoria* and the 18 survivors of the expedition finally made landfall on Spanish soil when they reached Sanlúcar de Barrameda. In three years and 27 days, Elcano and his men completed the first known circumnavigation of the world.

# INDEPENDENCE AND NATIONAL DAYS (SEPTEMBER)

**September 1, 1991 – Uzbekistan:** On this date, Uzbekistan gained independence from the Soviet Union.

**September 2, 1945 – Vietnam:** In early 1945, Japan ousted the French administration in Vietnam. Hours after Japan had formally surrendered to the Allies on September 2, 1945, Ho Chi Minh declared Vietnam's independence from France.

**September 6, 1968 – Eswatini:** Formerly Swaziland until April 2018, achieved independence from the United Kingdom.

**September 7, 1822 – Brazil:** Prince regent Dom Pedro declared Brazil's independence from Portugal on September 7, 1822.

**September 8, 1991 –North Macedonia:** A referendum endorsed independence from Yugoslavia in 1991.

**September 9, 1991 – Tajikistan:** Following the breakup of the Soviet Union, Tajikistan gained independence on September 9, 1991.

**September 15, 1821 – Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua:** On September 15, 1821, envoys from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua signed the Act of Independence of Central America, proclaiming their independence from Spain.

**September 16, 1810 – Mexico:** Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, a Catholic priest, and the father of Mexican independence, urged his fellow Mexicans to take up arms against the Spaniards. His proclamation, known as the "Grito de Dolores" marked the start of the Mexican War of Independence. Although the war did not end until 1821, September 16, is celebrated annually as Mexico's Independence Day.

**September 16, 1975 – Papua New Guinea:** On this day, Papua New Guinea was granted independence from the Australia-administered UN trusteeship.

**September 18, 1810 – Chile:** In 1810, a group of Santiago residents met in open council to name a governing board, taking the first steps towards independence from Spain. Although independence was not officially declared until February 12, 1818, and the last Spanish stronghold did not fall until 1826, September 18 is celebrated annually as Chile's Independence Day.

**September 19, 1983 – St. Kitts and Nevis:** In 1967, the island territory of Saint Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla became an associated state of the United Kingdom with full internal autonomy. After Anguilla seceded, the remaining islands achieved independence as Saint Kitts and Nevis on September 19, 1983.

**September 21, 1964 – Malta:** Malta was a British colony from 1814 until it gained independence in 1964. Since December 13, 1974, Malta has been a republic.

**September 21, 1981 – Belize:** British Honduras, a British colony since 1862, was renamed Belize on June 1, 1973. On September 21, 1981, Belize gained its independence from the United Kingdom.

**September 21, 1991 – Armenia:** On this day, approximately 95% of Armenian voters voted for independence from the Soviet Union and the establishment of an independent state.

**September 22, 1908 – Bulgaria:** Prince Ferdinand declared Bulgaria's independence from the Ottoman Empire on September 22, 1908.

**September 22, 1960 – Mali:** As the colony of French Soudan, Mali was part of the Federation of French West Africa. In 1959, Soudan and Senegal joined to form the Mali Federation, which became fully independent within the French Community on June 20, 1960 but collapsed two months later when Senegal seceded. On September 22, 1960, Soudan proclaimed itself the Republic of Mali and withdrew from the French Community.

**September 23, 1932 – Saudi Arabia:** King Abdulaziz proclaimed the unification of the country as a kingdom on September 23, 1932.

**September 24, 1973 – Guinea-Bissau:** On this day, Guinea-Bissau declared its independence from Portugal.

**September 27, 1991 – Turkmenistan:** From 1924 until regaining its independence on October 27, 1991, Turkmenistan was a Soviet Republic. Since 2018, Independence Day has been officially celebrated on September 27.

**September 30, 1966 – Botswana:** In 1965, after 80 years as a British protectorate, Bechuanaland attained self-government. On September 30, 1966, it became the independent Republic of Botswana.

## 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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