



From the Desk of Veronique Louis
Airport Protocol Officer
Protocol & International Affairs Division
Miami-Dade Aviation Department (MDAD)

On the occasion of women's history month, we would like to applaud Mayor Levine Cava's leadership and commitment in building and sustaining a workplace that embraces the potential of all employees by promoting diversity, inclusion, equity, and respect. Mayor Levine Cava is a trailblazer and mentor to many women. She is the first-ever woman elected as Miami-Dade County Mayor. She has elevated many women to leadership positions in the County, including Ms. Stephanie V. Daniels, the first female director of Miami-Dade Police Department.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all UN members in 2015, created 17 world Sustainable Development Goals. The fifth SDG, Gender equality ([SDG 5](#)) aims to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. According to the UN, cascading global crises have highlighted and exacerbated existing gender inequalities, such as unequal access to healthcare, education, and economic opportunities. Political leadership and a comprehensive set of policy reforms are needed to dismantle systemic barriers to the achievement of SDG 5.

Equity leads to equality. A critical aspect of promoting gender equality is the empowerment of women, with a focus on identifying and redressing power imbalances and giving women more autonomy to manage their own lives. Please enjoy this special edition of our newsletter, produced entirely by the incredible women of the Protocol Division.

Inside this Edition

Country Profile: Japan	1
Diplomatic & Consular Relations	2
Women's History Month	4
Briefs & Notes	4
Protocol Officers Week	6
Independence & National Days	7

Country Profile: Japan, 日本, "Land of the Rising Sun"



Chief of State: Emperor Naruhito (Since May 1, 2019)
Head of Government: Prime Minister Fumio Kishida (Since October 4, 2021)
Capital City: Tokyo • Population: 123.7 million
Currency: Japanese Yen (JPY).
National Holiday: February 23rd – Birthday of Emperor Naruhito

In 1603, after decades of civil warfare, the Tokugawa shogunate (a military-led, dynastic government) ushered in a long period of relative political stability and isolation from foreign influence. For more than two centuries this policy enabled Japan to enjoy a flowering of its indigenous culture. Japan opened its ports after signing the Treaty of Kanagawa with the US in 1854 and began to

intensively modernize and industrialize. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Japan became a regional power that was able to defeat the forces of both China and Russia.

After World War II, Japan recovered to become an economic power and an ally of the US. While the emperor retains his throne as a symbol of national unity, elected politicians hold actual decision-making power. Following three decades of unprecedented growth, Japan's economy experienced a major slowdown starting in the 1990s, but the country remains an economic power. Prime Minister ABE Shinzo was reelected to office in December 2012, and embarked on ambitious economic and security reforms to improve Japan's economy and bolster the country's international standing. In November 2019, ABE became Japan's longest-serving post-war prime minister; he resigned in September 2020 and was succeeded by SUGA Yoshihide. KISHIDA Fumio became prime minister in October 2021.

Did you know?

Japan is an [island nation of more than 14,000 islands](#), but only 260 are inhabited. Japan is the fourth-largest island country in the world, behind Indonesia, Madagascar, and Papua New Guinea. Japan is also the second-most-populous island in the world, only behind Indonesia.

The oldest company in the world is in Japan. [Kongo Gumi](#) is the oldest, continually operating company in the world, established in 578 AD. Its headquarters are in Osaka, Japan. It specializes in the construction of temples and shrines.

[The Japanese people live long.](#) Japan is one of the countries with the highest life expectancy rates in the world (males and females.) Monaco (87 years) is the highest, followed by Hong Kong, Macau, and Japan (85 years). According to the UN, the global life expectancy as of 2023 was 70.8 years for males and 76.0 years for females, for an average of 73.4 years.

Japan's Quintessential [Tea ceremony](#) or the "way of tea" is known as chanoyu, or sado, in Japanese. It is a simple task of preparing a drink for a guest with an intricate series of movements performed in strict order and appreciated by the recipient.

Japan is home to [25 properties inscribed on the World Heritage List](#), than a dozen UNESCO World Heritage sites and is the birthplace of sushi, one of its most famous [culinary exports](#). The country has developed many forms of martial arts. Its most famous traditional sport is sumo wrestling, which can trace its origins to the 8th century. Japan is a leader in innovation, and in global health. [Twenty-three Nobel Laureates have come from Japan](#), and six of these awards are a shared honor with the U.S. When it comes to 21st century Nobel winners in the natural sciences, Japan ranks second only to the U.S.

Japanese trains are some of the most punctual in the world. [Japan's high-speed train](#) started running in 1964 and is called 'Shinkansen'. Japanese railways are renowned for their safety and reliability, and the Shinkansen is renowned for its punctuality. The average train delay is less than one minute every year.

Japan is the world largest producer of zippers. The *Yoshida Kōgyō* [Kabushiki gaisha](#) (YKK) Group is a Japanese group of companies that produces zippers, fastening products, architectural products, plastic hardware, and industrial machinery.

DIPLOMATIC & CONSULAR RELATIONS

Meet Ambassador Marcelo Gilardoni, the new Consul General of Argentina in Miami, FL.



Prior to his appointment as the Consul General of Argentina in Miami, **Ambassador Marcelo Gilardoni** served in the following capacities:

- * Ambassador to the State of Qatar (2021 – 2022).
- * Minister 1st Class (2019).
- * Ambassador to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the kingdom of Bahrain, the Sultanate of Oman, and the Republic of Yemen (2018).
- * Minister-Counsellor, Chargé d’Affaires Argentine Embassy in Italy (2017).
- * Deputy Director General, Consular Affairs Department – Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship (2013 – 2016).
- * Minister 2nd Class (2013).
- * Chargé d’Affaires, Argentine Embassy, Trinidad and Tobago (2013).
- * Consul in Venezuela and the Netherlands Antilles, Argentine Embassy in Venezuela (2007 - 2013).
- * Counsellor and Consul General (2007).
- * Undersecretariat of International Economic Relations – Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, Cabinet of the Undersecretary,
- * Deputy Manager of International Relations – National Institute for Cinema and Audiovisual Arts (INCAA) – (2005 – 2007).
- * First Secretary (2002).
- * Deputy Chargé d’Affaires, Argentine Embassy in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (2001 – 2005).
- * Second Secretary (1999).
- * Cultural Attaché, Consulate General of the Argentine Republic in Los Angeles, U.S.A. (1997 – 2001).
- * Protocol Department – Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship (1996 – 1997).
- * Third Secretary (1996).

Ambassador Gilardoni earned a Bachelor of Political Science degree from Universidad del Salvador - Buenos Aires, Argentina (1986), Graduate studies in International Relations from Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona – Barcelona, Spain (1992), Post-Graduate Studies in Diplomacy, Società Italiana per l’Organizzazione Internazionale – Rome, Italy (1993), and Summer Studies in European Community Law, Université du Luxembourg, Luxemburg (1993).

Ambassador Gilardoni is fluent in English, French, Catalan, Italian and basic knowledge in German. He was born in Buenos Aires in 1964 and he has one son named Lorenzo. He was decorated with the following national honors:

- * France - Chevalier de la Légion d'honneur
- * Lebanon - Chevalier de l’Ordre National du Cèdre
- * Morocco - Chevalier de l’Ordre du Ouissam Alaouite

Last Call to Register for PSOW® Protocol Officer Training Course



We are excited to announce that [The Protocol School of Washington®](https://www.psow.edu) (PSOW) is partnering with the [Protocol and International Affairs Division](https://www.psow.edu), Miami-Dade Aviation Department (MDAD) to bring the flagship [Protocol Officer Training Course](https://www.psow.edu), to the Miami, Florida, the Magic City **April 22-26, 2024**. This is a rare and unique opportunity to enhance your professional development skills while training at Miami International Airport, one of the premier global gateways to the world.

This five-day in-person classroom training provides expert instruction, guided exercises and coaching for thorough foundation in the fundamentals of operational protocol. Participants would gain a broad understanding of functional business, government, and international protocol. A light breakfast and lunch are provided each day, plus a private invitation to a cocktail reception and dinner hosted by the Protocol & International Affairs Division, Miami-Dade Aviation Department.

The course is open to the public. Join us for this special five-day training in Paradise. Please visit www.psow.edu or follow the link below for program details and to register for this course. <https://www.psow.edu/product?catalog=Protocol-Officer-Training-April-2024>.

FIRST FEMALE POLICE DIRECTOR



Director Stephanie V. Daniels has devoted the past 32 years in service to the community she was born and raised in. She joined the Miami-Dade Police Department (MDPD) in 1992, after working for the State Attorney's Office and the Miami Police Department. On March 28, 2016, Stephanie made history when she was appointed to the position of Assistant Director of the Miami-Dade Police Department (MDPD); on February 18, 2022, appointed to Deputy Director by Mayor Daniella Levine Cava, becoming the first woman to serve in this role; on July 24, 2023, appointed as MDPD Interim Director to lead the largest local law enforcement department in the Southeastern United States; and on November 13, 2023, she was appointed as the Director of MDPD, a historic milestone for our community as the first woman to lead the Department.

Director Daniels' main priorities remain community safety, officer wellness, and investing in our youth. In her capacity as Director, Stephanie is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the MDPD, including the administration, operation, and internal management of the Department, providing sheriff services to all Miami-Dade County residents and its visitors. As Deputy Director, she acquired experience in oversight of various law enforcement services and was responsible for implementing appropriate organizational changes in policies, practices, and procedures to improve effectiveness of the various services. She was also responsible for overseeing all uniform patrol districts throughout unincorporated Miami-Dade County, including oversight of officers assigned to Miami International Airport, PortMiami, and all major investigative entities, including the Homicide, Robbery, Special Victims, and Organized Crimes Bureaus.

Director Daniels maintains the greatest pride in her efforts at community and professional development. She developed a 12-week workshop geared toward providing management competencies for first line and mid-level supervisors. She seeks to combat gun violence in Miami-Dade County by introducing the community to the Computers for Guns Initiative, which provides computers and technical training to community members in exchange for the relinquishing of firearms. She initiated the Youth Outreach Unit, which has grown to include more than 50 Community Oriented Policing officers, providing one-on-one mentorship to youth throughout un-incorporated Miami-Dade County.

Besides her law enforcement career, Director Daniels and her family have a non-profit organization that provides scholarships to graduating high school seniors. Director Daniels also served as the President of the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives - South Florida Chapter; served on the board of the Urban League of Greater Miami, Inc; and is an active member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Miami-Dade County Association of Chiefs of Police, Progressive Officers Club, National Black Police Association, and the Police Benevolent Association. Director Daniels holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Organizational Leadership from St. Thomas University and a Master of Business Administration degree from Nova Southeastern University. She has attended the Florida Executive Development Seminar and International Association of Chiefs of Policewomen's Leadership Institute; and she's a graduate of the Administrative Officers Management Program and the Florida International University's Chapmanville Leadership Training Program.

Female Staff Members of the Protocol & International Affairs Division, Miami-Dade Aviation Department



Moraima Mercade Meijaard
Airport Protocol Officer



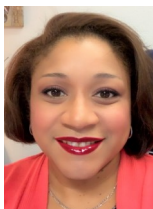
Vera Philoctete
Senior Administrative Officer (AO3)



Cristine Keller
Airport Protocol Officer



Veronique Louis
Airport Protocol Officer



Hellen C. Thompson
Airport Administrative Secretary

WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH



President Biden issued a Proclamation on Women's History Month, 2024, noting that "during Women's History Month, we celebrate the courageous women who have helped our Nation build a fairer, more just society. Throughout history, the vision and achievements of powerful women have strengthened our Nation and opened the doors of opportunity wider for all of us. Though their stories too often go untold, all of us stand on the shoulders of these sung and unsung trailblazers — from the women who took a stand as suffragists, abolitionists, and labor leaders to pioneering scientists and engineers, groundbreaking artists, proud public servants, and brave members of our Armed Forces." [Click here to view the full text of the Presidential Proclamation.](#)

Women's Global Leadership

While democratic nations like the United Kingdom, Australia, and Germany have elected women to the preeminent position in their governments, there has never been a woman president in the United States. Hence, we take this opportunity to examine the women's leadership globally.

Women currently serve as the head of government in just 13 of the 193 member states of the United Nations. And fewer than a third of UN countries have *ever* had a woman leader, according to a Pew Research Center analysis. In nine of the 13 United Nations member countries that are currently led by women, the current leader is the country's first woman head of government. This includes three women who have taken office in the last year: Peru's [Dina Boluarte](#), Italy's [Giorgia Meloni](#) and Bosnia-Herzegovina's [Borjana Krišto](#). Roughly half of all current women leaders (seven of 13) are in Europe.

Overall, 59 UN member states have had a woman leader. The first was Sri Lanka, where [Sirimavo Bandaranaike](#) served her first term as prime minister for nearly five years starting in 1960. Worldwide, the number of countries that have had women heads of government has risen steadily since 1990. The biggest single-year increase occurred in 2010, when five countries – Australia, Costa Rica, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia and Trinidad and Tobago – saw their first women leaders.

Two notable women leaders are not included in this analysis. President [Tsai Ing-wen](#) has led Taiwan – which is excluded from the analysis since it's not a UN member – for seven years. And, in Myanmar, also called Burma, [Aung San Suu Kyi](#) was the de facto leader as [State Counsellor](#) (a position not recognized by the military, which held national power at the time) for six years until a coup in 2021.

While the number of countries that have ever had a woman leader continues to grow, the number of women who are *actively* in power in any given year is increasing at a much slower rate. In fact, no more than 18 countries have had women leaders in the same calendar year, though 2023 is already close to matching that record. So far this year, 15 countries have had women leaders, including the 13 current ones, plus former New Zealand Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern, who [resigned on Jan. 25](#), and former Moldova Prime Minister Natalia Gavriluța, who [resigned on Feb. 16](#).

Only 14 countries have ever had more than one woman head of government. Switzerland – where the seven elected members of the Federal Council rotate as president of the confederation in one-year terms – has seen the most women in power. Five women have held this role, three of whom served a second term. Just six countries have been led by more than two women.

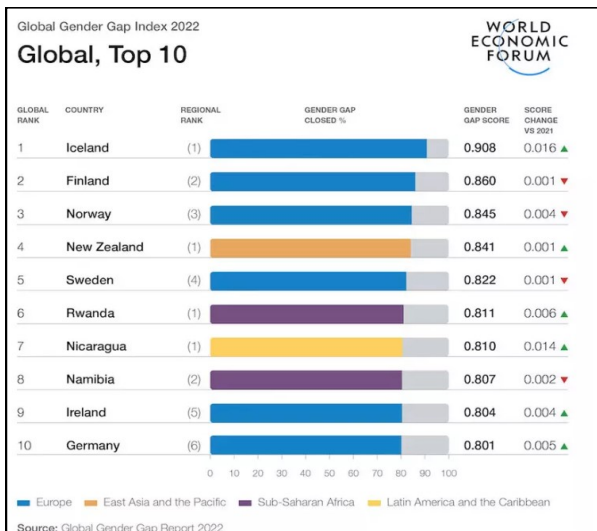
Even when women have made it to power, they have rarely led for a long time. Women have held their position as heads of government for a median of 2.5 years. There are, however, a few notable exceptions. Former German Chancellor [Angela Merkel](#) and former Dominican Prime Minister [Dame Eugenia Charles](#) stand out for their 16.1 and 14.9 years of consecutive leadership, respectively. Bangladeshi Prime Minister [Sheikh Hasina](#) served for 19.1 years during her two nonconsecutive terms.

Conversely, [Liz Truss](#)' 49-day term as Britain's prime minister in 2022 and [Anneli Jäätteenmäki](#)'s 68 days in office as Finnish prime minister in 2003 stand out as the shortest tenures. At the country level, Bangladesh has had the most years of leadership by women since 1945, at 29 years. Sri Lanka, Norway, New Zealand, Germany, India, and the Philippines were each led by women for at least 15 years. Only five other countries have had a decade or more of leadership by women.

Source: [Pew Research Center](#)

BRIEFS & NOTES

Best Countries for Women 2023



How is the world doing on gender equality? According to the World Economic Forum (WEF), the picture is mixed. The needle is moving in the right direction, according to WEF's latest [Global Gender Gap report](#), but incrementally. At the current rate of progress, the report finds, it will take 131 years to reach full parity between women and men. And no country has yet achieved full gender equality. While countries in Europe and North America tend to do better than the rest of the world, there is plenty of variation. The U.S. for example, ranks 43rd, with the gender gap less than 75% closed, behind countries including Colombia, Belarus, Liberia, and Cabo Verde. Australia (77.8%) ranked 26th, between Mozambique and Chile, and Canada (77%) ranked 30th, between Slovenia and Barbados. The report weighs aspects like women's economic participation (including the gender gaps in income, employment, and leadership roles), educational attainment (with measures like literacy rates and educational enrolment), health and survival (such as life expectancy) and political empowerment (female representation in parliament, ministerial positions and years with a male or female head of state).

The [Global Gender Gap Index](#) examines the gap between men and women across four fundamental categories (subindexes): Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival and Political

Empowerment. The Global Gender Gap Index is designed to measure gender-based gaps in access to resources and opportunities in countries, rather than the actual levels of the available resources and opportunities in those countries.

Feminine Facts, Figures and Stats

No cracks in the glass ceiling. In terms of power and decision making, [women held](#) only 28% of managerial positions globally in 2019 – almost the same proportion as in 1995. And only 18% of enterprises surveyed had a female Chief Executive Officer in 2020. Among Fortune 500 corporations only 7.4%, or 37 Chief Executive Officers, were women. In political life, while women's representation in parliament has more than doubled globally, it has still not crossed the barrier of 25% of parliamentary seats in 2020. According to [UN Women](#), 61% of the members of parliament of the Republic of Rwanda, Central Africa, are women - the highest any country in the world.

The two highest IQs ever recorded, through standardized testing, both belong to women. One of these high IQ women is the columnist and author [Marilyn vos Savant](#).

Over 60 percent of college degrees awarded in the U.S. every year were earned by women. In fact, women are [more likely than men](#) to get a high school diploma as well, and the numbers are only expected to rise in the coming years.

Women have overtaken men and now account for more than half (50.7%) of the college-educated labor force in the U.S., according to a Pew Research Center analysis of government data. The change occurred in the [fourth quarter of 2019](#) and remains the case today.

[Marie Curie](#) was the first person (and only woman) to receive two Nobel prizes. [Curie was a scientist](#) whose research on radioactivity led her to discover two new elements. She also researched the atom, and her findings have been integral in scientific advancements related to atomic bombs and medicine, according to *Scientific American*. She won the Nobel Prize in physics in 1903 and the Nobel Prize in chemistry in 1911.

Geraldyn "Jerrie" Cobb was the first woman to pass astronaut testing in 1961. But Jerrie [wasn't allowed to travel to space](#) due to her gender. She testified on Capitol Hill in 1962, saying, "We, women pilots, who want to be part of the research and participation in space exploration are not trying to join a battle of the sexes," according to the *New York Times*. "We see, only, a place in our nation's space future without discrimination."

Lifelong researcher Rosalind Franklin [discovered the existence of a helix](#) formation made of molecules during her research on X-ray diffraction in 1951. Two years later, James Watson and Francis Crick used her discovery to uncover the existence and structure of DNA — a double-helix polymer.

Katharine Graham became the first woman CEO of a Fortune 500 company in 1972. Women have shattered countless glass ceilings and continue to break barriers in business. In 1972, Katharine Graham became the [first woman CEO of a Fortune 500 company](#). It was under her leadership that *The Washington Post* broke one of the world's biggest scandals: Watergate.

Women couldn't get credit cards on their own until 1974. When you think about it, that wasn't even that long ago, which is just mind-blowing. Until Congress passed the Equal Credit Opportunity Act of 1974, [women couldn't get credit cards](#) in their own name. Often, they had to bring a man along to co-sign for them, according to *Smithsonian Magazine*. Also, it wasn't until [1965 that women of all races could legally vote in the United States](#). President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Voting Rights Act into law, that discriminatory tactics such as literacy tests were outlawed, and women could vote.

NATIONAL PROTOCOL OFFICER WEEK

National Protocol Officer Week - March 24 - March 30, 2024

**NATIONAL
PROTOCOL OFFICER
WEEK**

The National Protocol Officer Week is held each year during the last full week of March, in recognition of protocol officers - the trusted advisers who plan and orchestrate international VIP visits, meetings, ceremonies and special events for military, government, academic, and business organizations.

This annual designation focuses on the important role protocol officers play in cross-cultural communications and recognizes their role in planning and orchestrating international VIP visits, meetings, ceremonies, and special events for the military, government, academia, and business communities.

In 1916, the U.S. Department of State appointed the first full-time protocol officer responsible for diplomatic procedures and international customs and practices. On February 4, 1928, the Department established the first Division of Protocol led by James Clement Dunn. Later, in 1946, U.S. President Harry S. Truman made the Department of State's Chief of Protocol the Chief of Protocol for the White House. By July 12, 1965, the Office of the Chief of Protocol had officially become a part of the U.S. Department of State.

Those who aspire to be protocol officers should consider studies in International Relations, Customer Service, Meetings Management, Hospitality, and related fields. They study in schools like the International School of Protocol and Diplomacy, the Protocol School of Washington, the Geneva School of Diplomacy and International Relations, the European School of Protocol, and the Etiquette School of New York. They train alongside diplomats, business leaders, military officers, etc.

We also recommend membership in the Protocol & Diplomacy International—Protocol Officers Association (PDI-POA), a vibrant, growing, and engaged community of protocol professionals from across a wide range of industries: federal, state, and local governments; military; diplomatic; academia; corporate; non-profit; civic institutions; consultants and trainers; and more. The mission of PDI-POA is to foster a global community of protocol and diplomacy professionals.

The Importance of Protocol Officers

**Protocol Professionals
Making a Difference**

Protocol, by definition, involves the proper procedures or system of rules used to govern affairs of state or diplomatic occasions. Most often thought of in relation to presidential visits and diplomatic ceremonies, proper protocol helps establish your organization as one that is defined by a good sense of decorum, etiquette and cross-cultural respect. Whether you are in the world of business, military, or diplomacy, a protocol officer can serve your organization by building valuable relationships with others. Having a protocol officer on your team not only helps build your brand but it ensures your company is represented at its best at all times and in most any situation.

A protocol officer is the person on your team that plans and orchestrates V.I.P. visits, ceremonies, meetings and special events. Each event they plan is driven with the expectation of diplomacy between the principal and invited guests. They are educated and experienced in precedence, titles and forms of address, flag etiquette, international protocol and much more - all of which influences strategic objectives that result in excellent customer relations.

But, a protocol officer also proves valuable to your organization for many other reasons. A trained protocol officer can guide your team on leadership skills, knowing how to effectively work with your co-workers in an atmosphere of mutual respect. From teaching your team effective leadership practices to instructing them on how to read emotional intelligence - the ability to perceive, understand and manage emotions of others - business protocol can be a crucial component in building your team and team spirit. Protocol officers can also be an organization's designated ceremony planner, the person who can make your special event memorable by paying attention to such details as seating strategies, how to properly address VIPS and helping to ensure that everyone on the agenda is treated with respect.

The bottom line is that a protocol officer can help your organization facilitate communication, cross-cultural respect and cooperation between individuals, co-workers, clients and cultures. As we all work to build the best team in the modern workforce, a protocol officer can be one of the most important members you never knew you needed. By helping your organization enhance its image and embrace respect both internally and externally, you can stand out from the competition and ensure your organization is mindful, respectful, and polished at every turn.

Source: *Culled from The Protocol School of Washington* ®

INDEPENDENCE AND NATIONAL DAY (MARCH)

March 1, 1992 - Bosnia and Herzegovina: On March 1, the referendum for independence was completed, and on March 3, Bosnia and Herzegovina declared independence from Yugoslavia.

March 2, 1956 – Morocco: After signing the French Moroccan Agreement on March 2, 1956, Morocco gained independence from France. The abolition of the Spanish protectorate, and recognition of Moroccan independence by Spain, were negotiated separately and made final in the Joint Declaration of April 1956.

March 3, 1878 – Bulgaria: On Liberation Day, March 3, 1878, Bulgaria became an autonomous principality within the Ottoman Empire and remained as such until it gained full independence in 1908.

March 6, 1957 - Ghana: Formed by the merger of the Gold Coast (British colony) and the Togoland trust territory, Ghana became the first Sub-Saharan country in colonial Africa to gain its independence on March 6, 1957.

March 11, 1990 – Lithuania: This day, known as Restoration of Independence Day, marks the day Lithuania declared independence from the Soviet Union in 1990.

March 12, 1968 - Mauritius: On March 12, 1968, Mauritius gained independence from the United Kingdom. Twenty-four years later, on March 12, 1992 it became a republic.

March 13, 2013 - Holy See (Vatican City): This day commemorates the election of Pope Francis in 2013.

March 15, 1848 – Hungary: On March 15, Revolution Day, Hungarians commemorate the Revolution and the War of Independence against the Austrian-Hapsburg rule in 1848 – 1849.

March 17, 1903 - Ireland: Saint Patrick's Day, marks the traditional death date of Saint Patrick, patron saint of Ireland. Although this day was celebrated as early as the ninth century, it did not become an official public holiday and Ireland's National Day until 1903. The Irish American Heritage Month is also celebrated in March to honor the many contributions Irish Americans have made to the United States.

March 17, 1861 - Italy: After the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies joined Piedmont-Sardinia, the new Kingdom of Italy was proclaimed on March 17, 1861.

March 20, 1956 – Tunisia: The country gained independence from France on March 20, 1956.

March 21, 1990 – Namibia: On this day, Namibia gained independence from the South African mandate.

March 25, 1821 - Greece: After being part of the Ottoman Empire since 1453, the War of Greek Independence began on March 25, 1821. Independence was achieved on February 3, 1830, but March 25 continues to be celebrated as Greek Independence Day. Greek American Heritage Month is also celebrated in March to honor the many contributions Greek Americans have made to the United States.

March 26, 1971 - Bangladesh: Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, leader of the Awami League and “Father of the Nation” declared an independent Bangladesh on March 26, 1971. The fight for independence lasted until December 16, 1971, when Pakistan was defeated, and the nation of Bangladesh was born.

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.

Contact:

Tel: + 1 (305) 876-7457

Email: Protocol@FlyMIA.com

URL: https://www.iFlyMIA.com/protocol_international_affairs.asp

For comments, suggestions, event announcements or to opt-out, please send us an email.

